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Quarterly Notes

By HENRY SWANZY

THE Great Powers continue to regard Africa out of the corner of their eye. In America, an inter-departmental committee under Willard Thorpe has prepared an initial programme of \$100m. (half from U.S. funds), to implement Mr. Truman's Fourth Point on developing backward areas, while a Colonial Development Division of the E.C.A. has been started under Dr. Isaiah Bowman, the distinguished geographer. This will "unlock the colonial resources of Marshall Plan countries", and "uncover" badly needed supplies of manganese, tin, iron ore, and tungsten—products which figured in a report to Washington by Paul Hoffmann of the E.C.A., who also listed U.S. deficits in petroleum, copper, lead, zinc, nickel, vanadium, cadmium, zircon, molybdenum, platinum, kyanite and chromite.¹ On the other hand, Mr. Harriman has stressed to Congress the need of "welfare" as a guiding concept, and private capital is cautious, business men wanting an insurance fund of \$500-1,000m. despite a Farrell Steamship Company pamphlet, *African Resources*, with the headings, *Africa is Minerals*, *Africa is Vegetable Wealth*, *Africa is Animal Products*, etc. Meanwhile, a Franco-American (Stettinius) company is reported from Brazzaville. For its part, the U.S.S.R. remembers that *Africa is Men*, and agents are active in approaching Negro singers, writers and dancers, known and unknown, for a "short holiday" in Poland, Czechoslovakia, and especially Hungary. On a wider scale, the New York Conference on Culture and World Peace sent invitations to Dr. Azikiwe and to Dr. Armattoe, the Ewe Paracelsus, who accepted, his air-passage across the Atlantic being paid in both directions. In the Paris Conference later in April, the eminent Negro writer, W. E. B. DuBois, made an eloquent attack on the capitalism and colonialism that leads to war. "How can we stop this? By halting in its tracks this new world-wide raid on Africa." Dr. DuBois is well-known for the stand he took against the technical education preached by Booker Washington. Meanwhile further American moves include two scientists, Dr. Brady and Mr. Stage, visiting East and West Africa in May, with salaries paid by E.R.P. and the U.S. Government; Dr. W. C. Lowdermilk, the famous soil expert, visiting West Africa later in the summer after a sojourn in Morocco; the expansion of African studies at North-Western University under Professor Melville J. Herskovits; the

¹ The U.S. Government has already advanced \$550,000 to increase cobalt production in Northern Rhodesia, and \$72,000 for kyanite in Kenya. It has also concluded an agreement for 19,800 tons of graphite in Madagascar.

Fulbright Agreement reserving the sterling equivalent of \$12m. from sales of surplus property for the exchange of advanced students.

Within the British sphere, the Communist victory at Mukden in November, and their crossing of the Yangtse in April, make the alignment of India a matter of great urgency. A formula was achieved in the week 22nd-28th April, by the Prime Ministers assembled in London: although a Republic, India recognises the King as the 'Head of the Commonwealth'. The significance for Africa is that Dr. Malan is now able to steal much of the thunder of General Smuts, and of his own extremists, both of whom used to argue that such a thing was impossible. He had already announced support of the British connection, and the Atlantic Pact, before he left, and he reiterated this on return (11th May). Dr. Malan also called for an African Charter, a ban on the militarisation of Africans, and the expulsion of Indians; and we may expect a diplomatic offensive on these lines, which has indeed started with a journey by Mr. de Water to the various centres of white settlement, and to the Latin countries.

In London the Labour policy-statement for 1950 supports public ownership of minerals, and foreshadows the possible control of monopolies, like the United Africa Company. There is no similar statement from the Conservatives who missed a great opportunity during a 6½ hour debate on the groundnuts scheme on the 15th March. On the other hand, both parties supported the vote of an extra £1,950,000 for the Colonial Development Vote, mainly towards African scientific organisations, the Colonial Naval Defence Bill (February), and a British payment of £2.5m. for the upkeep of the Royal West African Frontier Force. Meanwhile the Ministry of Supply are offering the high price of £1,540 a ton for uranium oxide in the next 10 years.

The dispute between the *blocs* finds open expression always at the United Nations. Here the Trusteeship Council had its longest session in February and March, and now demands more African part in government, higher wages, better education, a review of race discrimination in Ruanda and a review of administrative unions in the British territories, which should have separate budgets. It also inveighs against child marriage, corporal punishment, and outmoded African forms of government. A month later, the Political Committee saw a fierce debate on the fate of the ex-Italian colonies, where the Islamic powers enlarged the arena to attack the French in North Africa. By the 10th May, a committee of 16 had accepted the main lines of a plan produced by Mr. Bevin and Count Sforza, which provided for a British Trusteeship over Cyrenaica, the French in the Fezzan, in Eritrea, Ethiopia in the East and South and the Sudan in the West, and Italian rule restored in Somalia and Tripolitania, with Libyan independence guaranteed after 10 years. This led to serious riots in Tripoli by large Arab crowds, but, thanks to the Administration, without bloodshed. On the 18th May, the Tripoli plan was rejected by the General Assembly, falling short of a $\frac{2}{3}$ majority by 1 vote. A similar deadlock over the Indians in the Union was only broken in the Political Committee by the Minister Eric Louw withdrawing on the 10th May.

A more fruitful international approach is seen in the first *Quarterly Bulletin*

of *Fundamental Education*, issued by U.N.E.S.C.O. in a pretty coloured cover apparently borrowed from a Mexican rug. It is accompanied by abstracts and bibliography from the Education Clearing House in Paris. Other technical news includes the publication of London of the 2nd report of the Colonial Primary Products Committee (Colonial No. 238, 1/-) which deals with vegetable oils, starch, essential oils, timber, paper pulp, tanning materials, and tobacco. A report of perhaps more direct interest is *The Production of Fish* (Col. No. 237, 4d.) by Dr. C. F. Hickling, which outlines measures to improve protein production in the Colonies; with 21 fisheries officers trained and appointed since 1945, surveys are working in all the main water-areas, fresh and salt, for the development of fish-ponds, the stocking of streams, and the introduction of new techniques. In London also, Labour Officers from 8 African territories met in April for a 3-month course; while local co-operative officials from the Gold Coast, Nigeria and Uganda have been attending the Co-operative College at Loughborough. A Tropical Medicine Centre is to be created at University College Hospital. Meanwhile, the Gold Coast, like Nigeria, is to have a Government plan for its 20,000 lepers in 10 years at a cost of £1m., with the aid of the new sulphone drugs, of which 3m. 0.5 gramme tablets have been produced since December, 1947, and 1,000 grammes of powder.

So Africa itself is finally reached. The Congo rail projects, outlined last quarter, have now been reduced to the line Kamina-Kabalo, but a lorry service links Goma in Kivu with Kampala. In the air, the lines continue to lose money, the latest being West African Airways (£76,595), Central African Airways (£280,000), and the air-freight project between South Africa and Britain, from which the Union withdrew in March, after a loss of £120,000. In another field, the Church Missionary Society has celebrated its 150th anniversary, while the number of Bible translations into African languages now totals 300, with the translation of St. Matthew's Gospel into the language of the Bazanaki, a people of 20,000, near Lake Victoria.

To correct the weight and pressure of organisation, we may end with a note on art, one of the few methods of African self-expression in a cultural frame-work increasingly Western, taking comfort from the findings of the conference on African incentives, held at Cambridge last autumn. "It is fatally easy for Europeans to suppose that they know what the African ought to do, and that the question is how to induce him to do it. The real question is quite different. It is how to provide conditions that will not merely permit, but in positive ways encourage, African persons and communities, to develop their characteristic and self-determined forms". The arts are of course an end process, and most things in Africa are potential; but unless the end is willed in the means, both are likely to suffer. They constitute one of the few places where the African can stand on a basis of equality in a quantitative civilisation. At the moment, it is true, technical accomplishment is affected by the break with physical habits based on past beliefs. Nevertheless, the files are filled with the names of men striving at self-expression, and in no place more than in the Union. Arthur Butelezi, M. M. Pemba, Victor Mgunu, Gerard Sekoto, Gerard Bhengu, J. K. Mohl—one

only has the word of their patrons that they have achievement behind them, but those patrons include Professor H. R. Burrows and the Natal University College, the Race Relations Institute, and the Johannesburg artist Herman Wald. Further North, under the influence of the Cyrene Mission and the Rev. Edward Paterson, there is evidence of achievement. In music, there are first steps, like Moetane's *Bantu Symphony* broadcast by the B.B.C., and the 15 minute weekly broadcasts of Zulu music started in October, 1947, under K. E. Masinga. There is also the African Music Society, founded by Hugh Tracey in Johannesburg. But it is in literature that achievement is most solid; anyone who refers, for instance, to the pamphlet published by Lovedale, *The Influence of English on Bantu Literature*, by D. D. T. Jabavu, will be amazed by the richness of reference to the work of the Tswana translator Sol Plaatje, the Xhosa poet Mqhayi, the critic A. C. Jordan and many more. In Central Africa, the main work so far lies in the Congo, with the novelist Bolamba. In East Africa, apart from the rich Swahili *romancero* poetry and the extempore *vichekesho* on the stage, there is the emergence of local stories, in English, at Makerere, where, in the graphic arts, remarkable work has been inspired in the last 10 years by Mrs. Trowell. Both are illustrated in a recent college magazine, *Makerere*. But perhaps it is in West Africa that the movement towards self-expression has gone furthest, at least in self-consciousness. There have been reviews of recent books, stories and plays, in past numbers of *African Affairs*, and reprints of a few poems from the store of poetry published in that strange standard-bearer, the West African paper, whose simplest news reports often obtain a directness of imagery not always achieved in our *cliché*-ridden West. In the French region, an occasional individual also lifts his voice, like the poet Léopold Senghor, or the group round the Paris magazine, *Présence Africaine*. In England, a *West African Society*, in Nigeria a *Society of Authors*; in England, an exhibition by the Ibo sculptor Ben Enwonwu, in Nigeria an exhibition representing near 100 artists; there is always the danger of mistaking geese for swans, but at least the African air is filled with the preliminary beating of wings.

West Africa

The West African Produce Control Board ended its eight-year life on the 30th March, with a surplus of £17m., and hands over its functions to marketing boards for the various staples (see under Nigeria). Indeed, the Boards in the cocoa industry have already presented their first annual report: for the Gold Coast, a surplus of £29m., for Nigeria £16,352,677 (a net profit of £9,264,130 for the season 1947-8, and £8,320,096 from the old Produce Board). Both are maintaining prices at £100 a ton Grade I main crop, for which they pay £137 a ton, a loss of £27 a ton in all. One result may perhaps be seen in the Gold Coast production last season of 266, 720 tons, the second largest in history; nearly half the world output of 597,000 tons. The total money circulating (July, 1948) was £47,786,348. Meanwhile imports of cloth came to 200m. square yards last year, which is 14% by value of all Lancashire cotton exports; but a fall in buying has developed, through fear

of competition from low-priced goods from Germany and Japan. Tea, another import commodity, is to have a regional headquarters at Ibadan. The economic position generally is illustrated by a Lagos price of 8d. for a box of matches (February), while the Gold Coast reports a chief buying two complete brass bands. Within the region, the export from Nigeria of *adire* cloth, beans, guinea fowl, eggs, and groundnut oil, was lifted from April, although special licences continue there for goods in short supply. Such a situation makes things difficult for the main import-export firms, especially the United Africa Company, which has to face protests from African traders, e.g., the Calabar Chamber of Commerce, and from its own Trade Union, as well as from the Bwinda Tribe in Cameroons for compensation for land. It has recently increased pay for grades between £48 and £84 a year, as well as providing new amenities. Meanwhile, it continues its expansion, with a one-acre building erected at Water Street in Freetown, to house wholesale hardware, a garage and a show-room.

Apart from shortage of supply, there is a shortage of Government staff, due largely to the uncertain political future. At the 31st December, no less than 495 vacancies were unfilled, 324 of them in Nigeria, where there are now 2,746 officials in the Senior Service, 237 of them Africans. The shortage is particularly grave in the new technical services: textile officers, dychemists, pottery officers, and fishery experts. Africans in training now include 2 for the Cocoa Research Institute at Tafo¹. Another aspect is shown by the refusal of 4 Gold Coast Government medical and dental scholars, in defiance of their bond, to return from England.

There has, however, been no slackening in visitors, who include the Social Welfare Adviser to the Secretary of State, his Chief Labour Adviser, and his Police Adviser, as well as Sir Sydney Abrahams, the lawyer and well-known athlete, who will assist the development of sport in the Gold Coast.² Another visitor was Alhaji Sa'id Ibn Umar, the Grand Sherif of Aïn-Madhi at Algiers, and the grandson of Sheikh Ahmadu Tijjani, who founded the *tariqa* (path) of *Tijjaniya*, to which many West African Moslems belong. A visitor who did not arrive was the Togo pretender, Arthur Semonu, recently sentenced to 10 months for a black market deal in meat in Wiesbaden. In the other direction E. O. Asafu-Adjaye left Accra by air in May to attend a Commonwealth Parliamentary Association meeting in Ottawa.

The Fanti Bible has now been issued, thanks mainly to the Rev. Kenneth Horn and the Rev. Gaddiel Acquah, now President of the Methodist Gold Coast District; and the British and Foreign Bible Society have issued the New Testament in Margi, the language of 80,000 people in the Yedseram Valley of N.E. Nigeria, with other contributions in Igala, and Kawe (A.O.F.). In Yorubaland, the shortage of bibles is such that they are being bound in leather usually employed for rocking horse saddles: even so, they are retailing at 20/- in Abeokuta (real price 4/6).

¹ The new Principal of King's College, Lagos, is to be English, not Nigerian, as reported last quarter.

² Recent inter-colonial activities include cricket and tennis, both won by the Gold Coast; and athletics, won by Nigeria, which achieved 4 British standards in doing so.

In England, the West African Society has now produced the first two numbers of its quarterly *Africana*, very well turned out and printed, with content and editing showing a marked improvement in the second number. The President is Dr. R.B. Wellesley Cole, and the secretary K.A.B. Jones-Quartey, aided by Davidson Nicol. Another literary portent is the appearance in Nigeria of the first avowed *novelette*, *When Love Whispers*, by C. O. D. Ekwensi, published by Chuks at Yaba, price 2/-.

The Nigerian Constitution is to be considered by the whole people, in a chain upwards from village meetings, through Native Authorities, Provincial Conferences, Regional Conferences, drafting committee, and General Conference of 53, who will submit proposals to the Regional and Legislative Councils. This, the most thorough democratic experiment in African history, was the unanimous work of a Select Committee, 7 officials sitting with all the Unofficials, during the session in March at Ibadan. Meanwhile debate continues over local government reforms proposed for the South, with local pressure groups supporting, e.g., the continuance of an oba in Lagos, and an *amanyanabo* in Bonny, and the new municipality at Port Harcourt only attracting 300 voters. At the same time the Regions are being given more financial autonomy, with a general Balance Account. The Governor also announced the doubling of the annual £50,000 for village lay-outs, and the grant of £500,000 for a preliminary survey into industrial schemes. The budget speech by A. W. L. Savage, anticipated a rise in the costs of the 10-year Development Plan of £20m. to £75m., of which £8.5m. has been spent so far, mainly on communications. The Estimates come to £36,056,970 with over £3m. on education, and £1m. to redeem 2 loans, forming part of a total debt of £22m. The deficit is to be met by an increase in Company Tax from 7/6 to 9/- in the £. In the districts, administrative officers are receiving small sums to encourage local development. There is also plenty of private cash available. At Kano the new trading company is in being, thanks to a security of 4 houses (£10,200) put up by a famous trader Alhaji Dantata. Near Lagos, the White Cap Chief, the Omiru of Iru, got £52,505 compensation for land acquired by Government south of Cowrie Creek. The East will receive a fillip with the calling in of the *manilla bars* of which 30m. had been collected by the end of March, at a total cost of £537,000, reduced to £348,000 since they sell as scrap at £62 a ton. A Farmers and Commercial Bank opened at Benin in November.

As noticed above, the Nigerian staples now have three new marketing boards for groundnuts, palm oil and cotton, with representative committees. They will appoint agents for buying up-country (at fixed prices shown on a blackboard), take delivery at the ports, market overseas, and use 70% of profits for stabilising internal prices in bad years, and 30% on research. Their combined resources come to £36m. The principal difficulty at the moment is the evacuation of groundnuts from the bottle-neck at Kano, where the pyramids of sacks, 360,000 tons in all, including 44,000 tons from last year, and 40,000 tons from French Africa, are being attacked by the *trogoderma* beetle, which has affected 17,000 tons so far. This is a grain-eating insect, only discovered in January, and methyl-bromide is being flown from Kenya.

Other agricultural news includes the windmills which have arrived at Kano, raising hopes of dry-season farming. In the South, the co-operatives, mainly cocoa, have increased to 956. Yoruba pamphlets are circulating and the *Maiyegun* society is co-operating in the cutting-out programme. In the oil-palm areas further east there are now 1,300 hand-presses, as well as 13 pioneer mills. The pilot road linking Nigeria (Enugu) and the Cameroons (Mamfe) was opened in April, and the two settlement schemes near-by are making progress with 203 families, each on 17 acres, farming by rotation, and with small trades like brickworks, aided by loans up to £60. Mineral discoveries are also reported: coal at Gombe in the North, and unspecified supplies in the Ikeduru Hills near Warri, whose discovery provoked a *fracas* between the local people, and the Shell geologist responsible.

In the secondary industries, the textile scheme at Ado Ekiti is apparently disappointing some people. The Government have started a factory at Agege to can pineapples, while the U.A.C. have started a brewery costing £300,000. There has, however, been some plain speaking about difficulties, in particular publicity for foreign complaints of local export practices, like short weight and quality inferior to sample, and (in imports) dishonoured orders, the latter involving a total of 100 Nigerian firms, 150 transactions and £30,000. Another trick is selling goods obtained on short-term credit (£23,500).

Socially Dr. Ibiam introduced a motion advising a compulsory levy for mass education; but this was modified in favour of a general resolution in favour of regional encouragement of educational schemes. There are now (February) 13 different schemes for mass education, including over 30 centres in and around Lagos. In the East, an Ijaw primer has been prepared by Z. Efeke of the Agricultural Department. Even the remote Tiv, meeting at Katsina Ala near the Benue, have a plan for 21 elementary schools and 20 dispensaries, spaced along the main roads. In the North, the Zaria Secondary School opened in February with 228 boys, replacing Kaduna College. On the other hand, it is impossible to obtain non-Nigerian women Moslem teachers. There has also been trouble in the schools. In medicine, an official report by Sir Sydeney Phillipson recommends the continuance of grants to mission hospitals (92 with 2,200 beds), although he suggests a "combined" hospital, and declares that all private practice must be carried on away from Government property. The pressure is shown by an outbreak of meningitis in Sokoto, Katsina and Adamawa, where 6,359 died out of 26,734 reported in the hot months. In the South-East, a fire destroyed the Leper Colony at Itu, founded 20 years ago by Dr. and Mrs. MacDonald.

In the world of human relations, a Press Bill, introduced by Dr. Azikiwe, withdrawing recognisances, was defeated. Public Relations continue to expand, with a *Western News* in March on the lines of the *Nigeria Review*, and the first all-Nigeria broadcast, made by Capt. John Stocker, reporting the Budget Assembly at Ibadan on the 7th March. A *Nigerian Association for Promoting International* (i.e., inter-tribal) *Understanding* has been formed. The movement is now open to individuals, and in March the National Council denounced a provocative lecture, *Christ, Mohammed and Zik*, by the revivalist Gideon Urhobo. The only private trouble seems to be Zik's expulsion from

the (African) Island Club, which he had publicly denounced for gambling. In fact the main political interest seems to be in the field of Labour, where those who seceded from the T.U.C., in March formed a National Federation of Labour. In general a labour report for 1947 shows that there were 59 disputes, of which 31 were solved by arbitration machinery, and 28 led to strike action, the great majority for better conditions.

Movement also continues in the provinces. In Abeokuta, the *Egba Women's Union*, flushed with success has changed its name to *Nigerian Women's Union*. Elsewhere in Yorubaland, the last three major rulers, have yielded to popular pressure, and formed constitutional states. In Ife, the Oni was faced by traditional discontent over the *Ishakole* lands, and finally came up against an ex-service organisation, the *Egbe Omo Ibile*, (Ife Citizens). He became Oni-in-Council in March. So for the Oba Gbelegbuwa II, Awujale of Ijebuland, and for the Alafin of Oyo, in whose province, chiefs were ordered in April by the Resident to cease interfering with matrimonial cases. In Ilorin Province, the Emir of Lafiagi had to be suspended (March). The old order is seen at work (as in Basutoland), at Efon Alaye, 140 miles N.E. of Lagos, where 3 men were arrested in February for the ritual murder of an infant in the *Oba's* palace. Meanwhile the Council in the great city of Ibadan is being made more representative. Further East, trouble continues between the fishermen of Okrika and Kalabari. Halfway to the North, agitators in Minna are now working against the Gwari Federation authority, who have imposed a tax on women brewers (*pitto* and *burukuru*). There is also a movement against the *Sarkin Nupewa*, the head of the Nupe in the town, who is appointed from Bida. Here, in this "black Byzantium" (Frobenius), an agricultural show was held for the first time in March, even though no Nupe works at the local experimental farm. For the first time in history also, the *Etsu* paid a visit to the *Lamido* of Adamawa. Others to come out of isolation were 5 members of the council of the *Shehu* of Bornu: *Waziri*, *Mukhadam*, and the Senior Legal Adviser.

It was freely said that there would be some kind of *putsch* in the Gold Coast on the 1st April, but all that happened was that walls and button-holes carried the initials S.G. (Self-Government). In fact, there seems to be some lessening of tension. During March, a Ghana Youth Conference assembled over 1,000 at Kumasi, to hear the Principal of the Accra Academy, K. G. Konuah, and Saki Scheck; but the former has been co-operating with the Extra-Mural Delegacy from Oxford to form a *People's Educational Association*, and the latter was suspended later in April at a 2-day emergency conference at Saltpond, for preaching "positive action". Only Nkrumah, on a lecture tour, hopefully estimates that the Coussey Committee will conclude in May, their report be in London in July, and the first Ghana National Assembly make its appearance in October. (In March he was fined £50 for libelling a European woman civil servant.) Meanwhile the Public Relations Department has been re-organised into four regions. A new newspaper, the *Ex-Servicemen*, has come out, under the editorship of Moses Danquah, who wrote graphic despatches from Burma. Another paper, the *Gold Coast Daily News* has also appeared, under the editorship of

Charles Deller, a former member of the Public Relation Department of the West African Council. It consists of one sheet, and features film star and beauty competitions. Like the other, it claims to be non-political, but both are likely to assist the forces of "order", against the 18 Nationalist broad-sheets, which have emerged from time to time. Otherwise in Akwapim, due north of Accra, the District Commissioner in February disbanded the local Association, an advisory body formed in 1946, which turned into a terrorist organisation, aimed against authority, and especially tax-paying. The Technical School at Takoradi, and the Trade Training Centre at Assuansi, were in March also suspended for indiscipline. In this month also the Catholic missions celebrated their centenary by founding a seminary for priests. At Achimota University College, an African Studies Branch was founded in March, with K. A. Busia at the head of it. Even more important, the farmers are on the whole showing more realisation of their danger, and the need to fight swollen shoot by heroic measures.

Meanwhile Authority pursues the undecorative side of Government. There is an estimated revenue of £11,297,270 against £12,433,957, and the deficit will be met by increased company taxes and import duties, as in Nigeria. It is the largest budget in history, and partly rests on the trade figures for 1948, which, despite the troubles, came to £29m. imports and £31m. exports. There are plans for increasing the output of timber, gold, manganese and bauxite, which fell from 146,000 tons in 1945 to 96,000 tons in 1947. A Mulberry floating dock has gone to Takoradi to act as a timber wharf, while an Agricultural Bank is being prepared. In stock-breeding, a report on the Animal Health Department shows that, in the last 20 years, grading by heavy English bulls has proved a failure; improvement within the indigenous breed is "not sure" with a relapse to dwarfism and weak stamina; but crossing local with Zebu bulls has been a "decided success", as well as the pure Zebu at Pong-Tamale. In secondary industry, the Industrial Development Board has advanced £27,000 for projects in cassava production, bricks and tiles, weaving, helmet making, sawmills, printing, laundry, soap and timber products. On the other hand, a hot-season outbreak of cerebro-spinal meningitis took its toll of 3,600 cases reported in the North.

Apart from Africans, the Government is under fire from other sources. Its own auditor has made severe criticism of discrepancies, in certain departments, including the Savings Bank (12 months in arrear) and the Public Works Department. But the severest criticism has been reserved for Regulations published in a Gazette Extraordinary for the 1st February, which controls immigration somewhat on East African lines, with 3-month permits for aliens, in particular their wives, and a total ban on all retail trade. The regulations have added points from such a case as that in November, when Wassif Mograbi, a Syrian, was fined £17,526 for income tax-evasion. But the wording suggested a total absence of racial co-operation, and as such was resented by Europeans and their spokesmen in London, as well as by Dr. J. B. Danquah. Another grievance comes from the Gold Mines, who have been protesting against high taxation. They claim they employ

37,000, and pay £1.6m. in yearly wages, with £1.4m. in taxes, while, in face of large increases in cost, including 40% in wages since 1939, they fear a continuous decline from the record of 882,000 fine ozs. in 1941. Only 6 of the remaining 12 mines are said to be economic, and 2 of these have closed down. The protests culminated in a debate in the Lords on the 17th March, when Lords Balfour, Rennell, Swinton, and Hailey intervened to criticise the recent course of events. Apart from the previous points, Lord Hailey declared that insufficient interest was taken in swollen shoot in 1936-7, and that there were grave delays in announcing compensation.

In Sierra Leone, the previous policy of encouraging often illiterate chiefs has been largely reversed by the new Governor, Sir George Beresford Stooke. Speaking to the District Councils at Komadugu and Kabala in March, he urged the need for literate men in the Legislative Council, and for young men in the local assemblies, which should also represent larger units. The chiefs themselves had already (February) recommended an education cess of 6d. a head. Meanwhile the chief, Bai Koblo of Marampa, who came to London for the African Conference, is trying to get payment from the Colony-born living in his area, despite opposition from a group around the telegraph clerk Faulkner. The movement for literacy continues through the United Christian Council, who sold 20,000 books in 1948, and achieved 75% literacy in the Dama chiefdom among men between 17 and 30. In higher education, Fourah Bay has been established on a new footing, with 3 autonomous departments, University, teacher training, and technical, under a common principal. In the Peninsula, a committee recommends a ban on all farming above the 600 foot contour, thus preventing landslides, and the development of intensive farming (compost and pigs) in the lowlands. A railway bridge of 183 feet is to be built across the Hastings ravine. News of the capital is more mixed. Inquiries have led to the dismissal of the young and popular European Water Engineer, who made out to himself small sums for stores, petrol and wages. Irregularities are also alleged in Malaria Control. Meanwhile, the Labour politician, Wallace Johnstone, is working on a 20,000 shilling appeal, for which 73/- has so far been donated (10/6 from a European well-wisher). On the other hand, the *Vanguard*, the organ of Lamina Sankoh, has been making an attempt at creating a healthy public opinion, attacking graft, and African tendencies to shy away from abstract thinking,—as for example their attempt to reduce rates and yet build more schools. The only consumer co-operative in the colony, the *aro*, is also run by Sankoh, who is trying to fight the alarming price of rice, but hampered by the absence of a co-operative ordinance. *Ancient monuments* now include the pierced *nomoli* stones, the bastions at the Governor's residence, Fort Thornton, and the de Ruyter stone, now again uncovered on the beach with the inscription: *N. A. Ruiter. I.C. Meppel, Vice-Admiralen van Holland en Westfriesland, A.D. 1664.*

The Gambia was the subject of a debate on the adjournment at Westminster (24th February), which mainly turned on the huge new poultry project. Dr. B. S. Platt has issued the first report on the nutrition field party's work at Genieri: a summary of deficiency states, endemic diseases,

and food consumption, with a detailed study of the farmer's year. The figures confirm food shortage through low productivity, and high labour costs. In 1948, tractors were introduced, with yields of groundnuts up to 4 times the norm of 500 lb. per acre, and increased output of millet and sorghum to close the annual "hungry gap". The Unit is now studying costs. At Fajara, the Medical Research Council reports a ward of 16 beds, and work on foodstuffs, milling cereals, drying, preservation, and storage. Elsewhere a tomato purée plant produced 5,386 bottles during the year, which sold steadily outside the fresh fruit season. All this activity contrasts with the personal history of *El Hadj Aminata Weeks*. She arrived by steamer in mid-April, after 2 years on the Pilgrimage.

East Africa

The preliminary census figures for August, 1948, have come as a surprise to many, with Kenya 5,027,000, Uganda 4,953,000 and Tanganyika 7,004,000, all figures at least a million above estimate. The rate of advance (or of accuracy) is shown by Kenya, which had 2.5m. estimated in 1924, 3.9m. in 1945, and will reach 50m. by the year 2000. At this time, the question of white settlement has been raised anew by the U.N. report on Tanganyika. This report as a whole is not, in fact, unsympathetic to the Administering Power, but it is very loosely phrased (for example it gives a "total" land area of 6,334,000 acres, and land alienated 1,846,278 acres, when the total "land available" is 123.5m. acres) and for this and other reasons, the Colonial Office has published a detailed rejoinder, and the House of Lords given it a long debate (11th May) most notable for a speech by Lord Hailey, who in terms of the official memoranda, criticised its uncontrolled use of sources, acceptance of memoranda as memorials, and in general its consideration by the Trusteeship Council before the Administering Authority was called in. The reaction around Arusha and Meru, and in Kenya, has been far more violent, and called for a statement by Mr. Creech Jones, when he was in these regions. "It is our firm purpose to govern Tanganyika precisely in the same manner as we administer other territories." And in all colonies, he added, the Europeans had played, and would increasingly play, a large part in economic life. Meanwhile, Non-Native educational authorities were set up in December. In Kenya, 12,328 new immigrants came last year (against 4,225 leaving) of whom 53% were European. English is to replace Swahili by easy stages as second language in the schools, and in the Army. In other ways, white self-consciousness develops. In March, the East African Women's League convening a conference at Nairobi of women's organisations, where they discussed such things as a *Bayeux tapestry* to be woven in the Southern Rhodesian Women's Institutes.

In the economic field, 1948 imports to Kenya and Uganda totalled £45.5m., and exports £26m., with a total customs revenue of £5.7m. of which Kenya took £4m. In productive enterprise, the groundnuts scheme has now been hit by drought, which forced harvesting in the second week in April, a month before it was due. Seven of the senior staff have resigned, including the manager, Major-General Desmond Harrison, on grounds of health. (Further

details will be found later.) The pyrethrum industry is worried by reports that synthetic pyrethrins have been developed in the United States. A number of cattle, especially Masai, have died as the result of faulty anti-rinderpest vaccine K.A.G. prepared in the veterinary laboratories at Kabete. The budget of the High Commission, at £830,429, is half last year, and further money (£780,000) is going to Posts and Telegraphs, including a Traffic Training School and hostel for 90 African trainees, and £335,000 for building air strips of which there are now 90 in the region. In Tanganyika there are complaints of Indian profiteering in rice (1/- a lb. against a controlled price of 26 cents), and in the Rift Valley the Kikuyu organised a boycott of potato profiteers, who were also Indian. There has been a strike at Mogadishu, the threat of a strike in Mombasa, and a stalemate in the Tanganyika transport business.¹ In March, 3 Swahili pamphlets on Trade Union organisation were exhausted in a few weeks. 20 police dogs are being brought to Mackinnon Road dump, where thefts exceed £1,000 a week.

The Coryndon Museum continues to develop under Dr. L. S. B. Leakey, and an appeal for £60,000 is being launched. It was visited by 127,000 people last year, half children. A recent acquisition is the herbarium from Amani, and the ethnographical section, 250 exhibits from Dr. Karabiewicz, as a result of collections in Tanganyika in 1948. Further archaeological inquiries are a by-product of the groundnut scheme, whose scientists under A. H. Bunting have examined the *hafirs*, or built-up water-holes, and roused interest in the lost road-system in Uhehe, while three quartzite bolas discovered at Kongwa point to the neolithic populations by the lakes which are now the area of *mbuga* soil. But perhaps the most interesting discovery comes from the south, on the Rondo plateau, near Masasi, where prehistoric paintings have been discovered at Matekwe by the Area Manager. They show elephant, hunting scenes, and (?) a mass dance.

Kenya estimates are £9,428,672 against £9,418,912 expenditure, an increase of £1m. on last year. The detailed planning is now free of Whitehall control. Within the country, a common identity card system was introduced on the 16th May, with a full set of finger-prints from all males over 16, despite protests from certain Europeans. The need for effective identification is shown by an increase in crime: 16,000 cases were reported in 1947, with 9,300 prosecutions, and 8,000 convictions. That crime is not all African is shown by the sentencing of a young Aircraftman to 8 months for the manslaughter of an old African woman in a drunken frolic with a sub-machine gun on Boxing Day at a planter's home. Firearms more serious included 75,000 rounds, with tracer and incendiary, seized at an Indian store at Nainvasha. Meanwhile the South African Communist *Guardian* has been banned, and a paper called *Blitz* hailing from Bombay; and at the same time civil servants, beginning with the European Association at Mombasa, are forbidden to belong to political associations.

The attempt at even-handed control of all three races is shown by a recent

¹ A practical lesson has been drawn by the Labour Commissioner Hyde-Clarke, who found Africans working very hard and well on construction in the Rift Valley—because the foreman, fresh from England, was working alongside them at the bench.

£300 fine of a manager, and £100 of a farmer, both white, for breaches of the land and water reservation rules. In March the agrarian bill was described by Sir Frank Wilson. Its clauses provide for area committees, electing to a Board which can issue improvement orders calling for specified works, and providing loans, with expropriation failing compliance; and in African areas, similar procedure through Local Native Councils. Meanwhile, compulsion is being introduced after 10 years' unavailing persuasion for better farming at Baringo. Technically, the Agricultural Department have carried out successful tests with glacier barley from America, and passion-fruit is to be encouraged among the Teita, a little-known tribe near the coast, where *Teita Concessions* are starting a pineapple canning plant near Voi. The Americans are supplying \$72,000 to increase the production of kyanite to 37,000 short tons, for use in high temperature furnaces. On the other hand, a South African attempt to exploit sharks' livers at Lamu has failed, through deterioration on transit.

In January the first conference of Local Native Councils met to consider the bill to set up a system of District Councils. Another sign of change is the grant of a gold-pro prospector's licence to a Nandi, Hansen Elija, who improvised 6 wooden "dollies" when the strike was originally made. In Kavirondo, the pioneer Luo Thrift and Trading Corporation, which opened a store at Maseno 2 years ago, is now planning a hotel in Kisumu, whose site money was raised in a fortnight by hundreds of small subscribers. At Maseno again, 38 students are attending a conductor's course held by the Nyanza Music Society. On the other hand, the Suk, who "subscribed" £600 for a school, refused to send their children there, and the Meru are meeting trouble with aliens who refuse the aggregation rite of being *born again*; and with their own young men, who sit gambling outside coffeeshops. In Nairobi in March, 20 African trainees at the group hospital struck rather than carry bed-pans to the cleaners. In distant Trans-Nzoia, a curfew is being placed on 5 tribes living near Eldoret, especially the Kitosh, who, in the *Dini wa Msambwa*, a religious society, are organising a campaign of arson. The time-scale is restored by the death of the veteran Mumia whose contact with Europeans started with Joseph Thomson in 1883. For the all-racial Kenya of the future, the Governor has signed the charter of a combined Cultural Centre; the famous Acheulean living-floor on the bed of the Rift at Olorgesailie is to be the fourth National Park; and on Arbor Day, the 24th May, some of the 2m. seeds of trees distributed to schools and others were planted.

In 1948 Uganda exported £14,461,488 (about half cotton, and a quarter coffee), and imported £9,501,413 (cotton piece-goods at £2,690,655). The season saw none of the malpractices reported by the recent Commission. However, it was cotton control which seemed to incense the crowds who gathered outside the *Kabaka's* palace on Monday, the 25th April, the day before the East African High Commission was due to meet in Kampala. They shouted for the right to gin and market their own produce, as well as to elect their own representatives and ministers. This was followed by widespread rioting up to the 4th May. Indians were attacked, and a European magistrate, while the 200 at Makerere College had to gather for protection.

5 of the rioters were shot, 1,435 arrests were made, and troops had to be called in with armoured cars. On the 28th April, the African Farmers' Union was proscribed along with the *Bataka* party. This organisation, increasingly strong and open in its methods (it has a badge B.U., *Bataka of Uganda*) had already made trouble at the opening of the *Lukiko* on the 14th February, demanding the dismissal of the *saza* chiefs and Ministers who attacked it last autumn. It is not interested in local Buganda reforms, like the founding of a Finance Committee to administer the budget of £500,000, and the supersession of the traditional *Bulungi Bwansi* by local rates. Power is easier to understand, and in February a group of Africans were heard in the dusk sitting on a bank and singing the *Red Flag*. The malaise is in fact deeper than politics. In the last year, Kampala has seen a vast increase in beggars, syphilitic and tubercular, especially on Friday, the Moslem holy day. In February, the new sugar rationing scheme broke down, which allowed Africans to purchase at any shop. There were complaints of the girl bus conductresses, and the first girl typist, Catherine Sebuliba. In January, the new school of nursing received no African support. So far as race is concerned, Indians were exposed by the Cotton report, Indian volunteers broke a January bus strike, while 10 acres have been bought by *Arya Kanya Pathshala* as a school for 1,000 Indian girls, on a Kampala hill. Among the Europeans, recent Government Acts include the amendment of the penal code, to include incitement whether the offence was committed or not, false information to officers, and uncontrolled collections for political or other purposes. There are differential symbols like the luxury hotel to be completed soon at Entebbe at a cost of £120,000, and Agatha Christie's play, *Ten Little Niggers* (which in Nairobi became *And Then There Were None*). But the greater tension is undoubtedly due to greater advance; of the 162 English books being translated, the vast majority are into Luganda, as well as the 16 original MSS.

Outside Buganda, District Councils are spreading among the Karamoja, the Acholi and the Lango, in West Nile and in Madi Districts. The most rapid development is perhaps among the Acholi who now have a pilot scheme in the Aswa Valley, and are building a road through a game reserve from Gulu west to the Nile. Other signs of modernism were seen at Lira, where 2 Lango and 1 Muganda were fined for cheating at cotton sales.

Sir William Battershill has resigned as Governor of Tanganyika, after a term dogged by ill-health. He is succeeded by Sir Edward Twining, the Governor of North Borneo, a vigorous and unconventional man, who began his service in Uganda in 1929. Meanwhile, the Department of Land and Mines have produced a report on the platinum in Upangwa and Ukinga, the gold in all the larger streams, the 1,200m. tons of magnetite iron ore, especially at Liganga Hill, near Lake Nyasa and the deposits of coke and limestone needed to purify it. Other possibilities include ochre and kaolin. As for coal, 20 tons from the Mhukuru coalfield south of Songwea, discovered in 1946, were used successfully in a test on the railway lines. As for the groundnut scheme, 3 units of 30,000 acres each are now to be planted at Kongwa in the centre and Urambo in the West while the main effort will

be in the South near Lindi. Native schools have now been opened at both the two former places. In more general farming, the Arusha-Moshi Lands Commission Report has been accepted, apart from the precise details of the area to revert to Native Occupation at Arusha, which has a large and vocal settler population, in full cry at the moment in defence of a 71-year-old Jew whose farm has been taken for a Meru stock-route. In Moshi, 20,950 acres have already gone back to the Chagga who will pay for unexhausted improvements as part of a reserve of 155,000 acres, against an overflow on the southern slopes of Kilimanjaro. The total of land allotted to Europeans now comes to 87,790 acres, with 264,230 acres remaining; but the 126 leases granted since 1945 are only for 33 years. Meanwhile, the Central Line Sisal Estates, which made a profit of £272,101 in 1948, are transferring *en bloc* to an East African subsidiary, to take advantage of lower income tax rates. Among labour, 115 persons were imprisoned for unlawful desertion in 1947, and the Arusha tribe have just completed an 8m. gallon dam.

Zanzibar has put on a 15% tax on copra exports *ad valorem* (reduced after protest from 20%), and is investigating cocoa and coir-fibre as alternatives to the clove crop, threatened by *sudden death*. Shop-hours are now 48 a week, with full days' holiday, and 1½ hours at noon. In Somaliland, 447 boys are being educated this year and, in the adult world, a judge has been appointed to hear appeals, while the capital has been transferred from Berbera to Hargeisa. The Somali political struggle has been receiving support from the Arabs in Aden across the water, where the East African shilling is now replacing the rupee.

For the Sudan, the seller's market in the Middle East is showing signs of closing, but the 1948 figures were still phenomenal: £E22,056,813 imports and £E24,297,157 exports. Of the latter, cotton took 68.2%, cotton seed 9.9% and gum 6.7%, closely followed by camels; while cotton piece-goods, headed the import list. Estimated revenue for 1949 is £E15,578,766. The Government plan to immunize 1m. cattle this year and to open 24 new schools, including the first secondary school in the South, at Rumbek. A telephone has been laid from Khartoum south to El Obeid (450 miles) at a cost of £E40,000, while 6,000 calls have been made on the northern trunk to Cairo and beyond. Signs of Cairene influence were seen in the Legislative Assembly, when a nominated member, Sayed Mohammed Ahmed Mahgoub, introduced a motion demanding 51% Sudanese capital and 50% directors, and forbidding the withdrawal of foreign capital. Both of these were easily defeated. Trade Union legislation, including the 1948 Ordinance, the Regulation of Trades Disputes Ordinance, and the Trades Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry) Ordinance, became effective on the 15th March. They provoked a one-day strike by the 20,000 members of the railway Workers Affairs Association, who were not reassured by a letter from the General Secretary of the T.U.C., pointing out that other workers should be free to combine, and that the publication of accounts is an essential safeguard. After a conference with the Assembly, the workers were satisfied of the good faith of the laws, which are to be followed in June by Workmen's Compensation, leaving factory legislation to come. This understanding was not copied by the

students of Gordon College, which was closed for the remainder of the term, after a strike caused by a refusal to allow a students' conference.

In local government, to select items at random, the Three Cities are to have municipal tennis courts, a woman house inspector, an informal committee of fathers, *for the improvement of boys' characters*, a new church uniting Protestants: Port Sudan is concerned with road-making plant and the inspection of weights; the new District Council in Berber, with wells and *hafirs*, and a small factory for sesame oil; the new council at Halfa with the resiting of the railway and a cinema tax; the Dongola council, with three new markets and deepening a *khôr*; the Tokar *meḡlis ahli* with liquor licences, which they rejected on religious grounds; Wad Medani with the purchase of 8 Fordson tractors; Atbara with a new hotel and sub-grade schools, to be taken over from the railway. Among the Kababish nomads, the wheeled school is now static at Hamrat esh Sheikh. At Ed Dueim, 500/700 illiterates learned to read in the mass education campaign. Football is spreading from town to country, and the Gezireh has 12 village teams. But the (severer) form of women's circumcision is also spreading, from the towns to the West and even to the Nuba Mountains, where it was previously unknown. In this area, the Tukshi Nuba are trying to return to the mountain-tops from which they were ejected in 1945. Further South, the Dinka chiefs on the Jur river are abolishing *Atit*, the customary period of waiting for compensation animals, and amending *aruak*, the payment for adultery. At Aweil, there is to be no replacement, if exchange cattle, *arueth*, die. Among the Zande, there is to be heavier punishment for magic (up to 2 years for proven wizards) although the Mvolo B Court wish to re-introduce the ordeal-trial.

The economic foundation of this vast apparatus of change is receiving new supports. Although an Anglo-American survey drew blank in Darfur, coal has been found near Gedaref in the East at 300 feet. In agriculture, 43 new co-operatives are nearly ready (57 in all). The North-Eastern nomads, the Beja and Amara, have been stricken by two years of drought, and are receiving 1,000 tons of *dura*, cheap grain, money from relief works, cheap railway tickets, while £E50,000 came in relief from Egypt. In the Blue Nile province, explosives have been used against the roosting swarms of grain-eating weaver-birds. The flooded *toich* along the river is being ploughed and disc-harrowed. In the Nuba Mountains, machines are scooping 50 large *hafirs*, and the people are building banks. In the extreme South-East, the Toposa and Didinga, who have been engaging in tribal warfare, were visited for the first time by a Veterinary Officer. To end on a note of less adaptability: the only bongo in captivity in the world died at Juba last autumn; and a white rhinoceros, captured about the same time, died at Khartoum, although protected by a blanket and deep straw. However, it is reported from Tonj that a white hunter from Kenya has now caught no less than four, with a lasso, which would bring £5,000 each, or the equivalent in dollars.

Central Africa

The Secretary of State visited the region in April, amid an astonishing at-

mosphere of selective reporting and downright misrepresentation by the supporters of Federation. The upshot is that Mr. Creech Jones reiterated that white settlers and technicians may, and indeed must, be the leaven, but not the whole loaf in miniature, much less the baker. To this Mr. Welensky, among his many pronouncements, replied: "If the British Government wants to carry out the Creech Jones policy, it will have to send troops to do it. The European community will not recognise the supremacy of African interests." Meanwhile his colleague, Sir Stewart Gore-Browne, has been holding political meetings, some past midnight, but without inducing Africans to support the proposals. Many circles in Northern Rhodesia now hope that Mr. Welensky will turn his attention to his own territory, and take up the portfolio which he won in 1947. Here his second offensive, against the British South Africa Company, is also hanging fire in the Legislative Council where, among others, an African, Nelson Nalumango, voted against it. He wants to put a 50% tax on the company's mineral royalties (£2m.), on which taxes of £400,000 are already paid in the Territory and £850,000 in the United Kingdom. The discussion has been expanded to include an alleged royalty of 2/6 on every 100 bricks. Meanwhile, the Company has issued a dividend of 26½%, less tax. A certain development of *étatisme* is to be seen also in Southern Rhodesia, and the Governor, Sir John Kennedy, has thought it necessary to outline the benefactions of the Beit Trust, which has spent nearly £5m. on various causes, including education (£500,000), 15 maternity homes, many welfare organisations, libraries and museums, Jewish and Hindu societies, as well as 91 low-level bridges, and those over the three great rivers, Limpopo, Sabi and Zambesi, as well as the Luangwa and Kafue in the North. At the other end of the region, the European Advisory Council in Bechuanaland, have asked for inclusion. In the world of fact, Southern Rhodesia has been acting as maize buyer for her neighbours, and secured 500,000 bags from the South, to tide them over a difficult period, even though the drought broke on the 8th February. The new Railway and Port Traffic Committee of the Central African Council met in February to consider priorities, and a joint meteorological service has been approved at a cost of £110,805. The Council met at Salisbury for its ninth meeting on the 6th May, and apart from these and other general matters, reluctantly decided against a central research organisation as too expensive at the present time.

Nyasaland has been mainly concerned with the drought, which has been fought by subsidies of 3d. a lb. on maize purchases, fresh imports, and individual effort, including the donation of 3,000 hoes by the Indian community, to a labour force swollen by a temporary ban on emigration. The second reading of an ordinance to control fishing, especially the *chambo*, and for the licensing of nets, has been postponed at the request of E. A. Muwamba, and K. E. Mpose, to allow a reference to the African Provincial Councils. Of these, the Southern now has a Finance Committee. The African Congress (a political organisation) recently met at Blantyre to examine the report of an educational delegation to London, marred by a quarrel between the leader C. J. Matinga, and the Rev. C.C. Chinila, who was left behind, perhaps be-

cause the deputation want more schools, and more Government control over Mission schools.

Apart from the activities of Mr. Welensky, who seems to be running into resistance, both for good and bad, the articulation of Northern Rhodesia proceeds apace. In 1948, she exported £28,469, 346, and imported £16,098,874. The agricultural season was also good (670,051 bags of maize) until the terrible drought around Christmas. The new 10-year agricultural programme includes 5 main research stations, ecological surveys off the railway line, especially in the North, an examination of acid *dambo* and swamp soils which lack nitrogen, and the possible development of tung oil, tea, coffee, oil palms, jute substitutes, arrowroot, and pyrethrum, as well as cassava, wet rice, and fresh fruit for the copper belt, and hybrid maize and improved Kaffir corn for Native areas. "A certain amount of pressure on the African cultivator to make him adapt desirable agricultural production may even be required". Meanwhile an African farmer near Lusaka has bought a large tractor. In the industrial zone, the Government has bought out the Victoria Falls and Transvaal Power Company, at a cost of £104,000. In labour, Native mine-workers received 49/10 a month cash last year, compared to 37/- in 1947, and an average of 60/- underground, against 44/7. There are now 7,000 in African trade unions, while savings facilities for Africans have been opened at Luanshya Compound, and the Registrar of Co-operatives is issuing a regular *Trade New Circular*. The housing programme this year is for 250 European and 1,500 African houses; and *Oversea Education* contains interesting details of the school building teams, which, in the period June, 1941–December, 1946, put up over 1,300 buildings, largely of Kimberley brick, including 8 new central village units, 2 urban boarding schools, 6 urban day schools, 1 rural day school, and extensions, all at a cost of £13,000. Other news of the settled areas is of a booklet, *Namusiya at the Mines*, by the late Enoch Kaavu, the first long narrative by an African, published by the Lusaka Bookshop at 2/-. In Lusaka again, there is now a football league with 20 teams, and, in Mufulira, even a basket-ball competition, for which 8 teams have entered. Football pools have, however, been banned. At Chingola, squatters were fined for making a *malofa* compound (a shanty-town) on crown land, and in Mazabuka, a man received 6 months for growing the drug *dagga* (1,420 lb.)

There is considerable news of African local authorities. Apart from the 5 elected township management boards (Twapia, Fisenge, Chibuluma, Kansuswa, and Kasompe), under paid African supervisors, and the 5 Urban advisory councils, the remote districts are showing signs of movement. Last year, 298 Native Courts heard no less than 60,000 cases. The most progressive seems to be the new Lunda N.A. at Kawambwa on the Luapula—even though this tribe are said to show greater resistance to change than the Lwena, Chokwe and Luchazi, because of higher organisation in the past. At Kawambwa, under a young chief Kazembe, they have created a parish system, under a mixed council, which is charging a local rate of 2/6 to support two schools (one with 220 boys and 218 girls), and the council chamber, offices and hotel that have been built out of Kimberley brick. Further West,

the Manyinga N.A. controls 3 tribes in the new Kabompo District, where universal suffrage was tried as an experiment, with results good in quality, if not in quantity. At Mwinilunga, Chief Kang'ombe has been deposed.

In Southern Rhodesia 14,593 arrived (and 3,024 left) last year, with new capital of £5,670,500, while new companies totalled 429, with a nominal capital of £11,207,107, of which 221 were for commerce and finance, 134 for secondary industry, and only 23 for agriculture. Nevertheless, there was a greater labour shortage than in 1947, less than 2,500 houses were built, and the capital is not sufficient for a 4-year plan running to £65m., despite the good response to the 3½% loan last September (5,709,000), and to another for £1.8m. Treasury bonds in March, with yet another 3% loan (£5m.) oversubscribed 22 times in London within 5 minutes. Accordingly, the Government, which is free from all possible opposition for some time (the Liberal party having discarded its leader Smit for an Englishman Stockil), is developing a more stringent policy. An amendment to the Mines Act is to terminate old mining concessions granted 50 years ago by the B.S.A. Co., and never seriously developed. In April there was a bill to control the export of base metals which for the first time exceeded gold last year—£4,505,175 to £4,437,049. But the most discussed measure was introduced by the Finance Minister Whitehead in the new Budget proposals, to fill a deficit of £1m., (expenditure of £16,481,000 and revenue of £15,059,000). This was a 20% export tax on tobacco, later reduced to 15%. Even so, it produced so great an outcry that it was converted into a compulsory loan of 15% of tobacco sales, to be paid for 5 years. The Prime Minister has announced that Native housing must be the first priority of the Housing Board. In farming there are now 60 Intensive Conservation Areas out of the 70 planned. Meanwhile £100,000 are going in loans to bring idle maize land in the Mazoe Valley into production. A new coal field 37 miles square has been found near Bulawayo, a kaolin mine is producing near Salisbury, and a first consignment of asbestos was sent to Belgium from Belingwe.

Among Africans the main social problem is perhaps housing, especially at Bulawayo, where the shanty town is worse than any in the Union, according to a recent report. It was here that last year's strike took place, the subject of a caustic report by the Chief Justice, Sir Robert Hudson, who blamed employers, municipality, and Government impartially, for the slowness to increase wages to keep pace with rising costs. The report recommends mixed industrial councils rather than trade unions. Meanwhile, the new rise in pay is criticised by the Bulawayo Federation of African Workers' Unions, mainly because there is no machinery for claims. In this town, trouble also continues over the municipal eating-house, which was handed over to Africans by the council who built it, then (January, 1948) withdrawn, because of overcharging, uncooked food and unhygienic surroundings; and thereupon made a loss of £400, the clients complaining that the food and civility was worse under town control. On the 19th March this year, the council decided by 5 votes to 3 not to permit the hiring of the City Hall by non-Europeans. On the other hand, a split over the football club has now been healed. All in all, there seems an increase in political consciousness among the Africans,

and the African National Voice Association goes round preaching unity between towns and chiefs. In the Reserves, *African Stores Ltd.* has been formed with a capital of £500,000, to develop trade, and to keep back $\frac{1}{3}$ of net profits every year to promote good relations between the races, which are also imperilled by perhaps necessary social control, like the police "spilling" in 1948, of 44,613 gallons of Kaffir beer, and 115,162 gallons of *skokiaan*.

In the world of science, Southern Rhodesia is probably leading the world in bilharzia research, with advanced experiments with a new German drug, *Miracil D*, which can cure 90% of patients within 4 days. Of the colony's flora, 25,000 specimens have been collected by a survey since 1942, including 4,000 last year. The archæologists, for their part, have discovered a roofed "slave-pit" at Inyanga on the North-East; while at Khami, near Bulawayo, the body of a young woman of negroid type has been found near the ruins, next to grave-gear that includes glass, shell beads, and clay figurines, some of women and cattle, and some unidentified. The archæologists can now say that the town was destroyed by fire some time in the eighteenth century.

South Africa

In March, 2 witch-doctors were sentenced to 20 months' imprisonment at Serowe, for practising a ritual for heart trouble with dancing and beer brewed with herbs. In Basutoland, where 19 ritual murderers have been held under sentence of death for more than half a year, the Commonwealth Relations Office is considering a sociological survey, and a reform of appeals outside the territories. Meanwhile internal appeals have been simplified, and courts of record reduced from 1,300 to 200. As though to stress Basuto independence, a new Anglican diocese is to be founded, if funds are available, and a first-class administrator, Brian Marwick, has been transferred from Swaziland. Here plans include a hydrographical survey, a drive against malaria, 50 new dipping tanks, milk transport facilities, and developments in animal breeding at Mpisi; while a private ranching company wishes to tap a stream to irrigate 110,000 acres in the low-lying country in the North. On the southern border, Abraham Vilakazi was sentenced for smuggling 533 lb. of the *insangu* drug from the Union in his car.

The position of the Government has improved considerably, both externally and internally, with Dr. Malan's visit to London, Clarens (Kruger's place of exile in Switzerland), Berlin and Rome. The Legations in Washington and Paris are raised to the status of Embassies, and a High Commissioner appointed to Australia. In U.N. his delegate Louw supported General Franco, and spoke with fresh vigour on the danger of "black communism". In Africa, apart from the northward tour of Mr. te Water, the S.A.B.C. have ordered 14 new transmitters, some to be built for pan-African broadcasts in South-West Africa, a territory incorporated on the 11th April; with the amendment that its 10 representatives will be able to vote in finance debates. The London opportunity is complemented by the Provincial Elections on the 9th March, when the Nationalists polled 400,874 (86 seats), against 393,461 for the United Party (78), 20,514 for Independents, (3, 1 a

Nationalist) and 19,719 for Labour (3), a result that won them control in the Transvaal, levelled seats in the Cape, and even got 2 seats in Natal. They also control the Senate by 1 vote, through the defection of Senator Brink from the U.P., and there is an attempt on foot to unseat Senator Ballinger and his wife, on the grounds that they are still British citizens. The Government also has the advantage of what appears to be a clear policy, stated in Malan's election manifesto: national registration, a drive against communism, development of the Reserve system, residential separation, new councils on *Bunga* lines replacing direct representation (except in the Senate, where the Native representatives would not vote on any major act of policy), a permanent Parliamentary Committee made up of "Native" senators, officials and experts, to serve as a link between the councils and the Government, and more effective agricultural rehabilitation and housing. For the coloured people, 3 elected Europeans and 1 Senator, and an elected Advisory Council, will replace the present Nominated system, with a special Department for Coloured Affairs, to protect them against "unfair" Native competition. The Indian community must accept a nominated Advisory Council as its link. A little later, Dr. Jansen explained that this system will separate race and race, and tribe and tribe. (9th May.)

We have in fact a perfect example of a "fossilised" state in embryo, as in Sparta, where another dominant minority was faced by numbers greater than its own. Nothing that is happening contradicts this reading. In particular, it is the intention to apply a system of *Christian National Education*, the work of the *Instituut vir Cristelike Nasionale Onderwys*, a purely national Calvinist doctrine. A military *gymnasium* is starting next year. Meanwhile the Defence Rifles Association has achieved a membership of 50,000. The whole pattern is the work of the secret *Broederbond*, to whom 60 Nationalist members (and 8 Cabinet ministers) are said to belong; and it attracts the support of organisations like the *Fighting Christian Patriots*, largely composed of ex-188 elements from Britain. In this picture, the Communists perform a useful role. The *Guardian* has been banned on station book-stalls, under the Riotous Assembly Act, as are meetings of the M.P., Sam Kahn, outside his own constituency in the Cape; while Eric Louw publicly attacked the Soviet consul for distributing subversive pamphlets as far north as the Congo,¹ and the "foreign", i.e., non-Afrikaans press, for "misreporting" the riots at Durban. Before a power-system so clear and decided, the Liberal elements are largely dumb. In March, Dr. Malan refused to see a deputation from the Christian Council, and a motion by Senator Brooks, the main Liberal spokesman, calling for a new spirit in race relations, was defeated, when the Senate agreed to take part in the commission on *apartheid*.

Underneath this screen, the Government continues its racial policy. The report on the Durban riots was produced on the 15th April by the Chief Magistrates of Johannesburg and Durban, Messrs. Masson and Schultz, sitting with Mr. Justice van der Heever. Apart from misbehaviour by the Indians, we learn, the troubles were caused by propaganda from abroad,

¹ This official was last in the news, when he gave £10,000 to increase the Johannesburg plant for typhus vaccine, which has already immunised 3m. Russians.

for the Natives are in general satisfied with their material conditions. (Indian and African organisations boycotted the inquiry at an early stage, because of the rule against cross-examination.) The Government are offering a double bonus of £40 to each adult, and £20 to each child, ready to leave for India, and about 64 have so far (May) responded. In May, Dr. Dönges introduced a bill, despite a protest from the English church, banning mixed marriages, which formed 77 out of the 28,285 European marriages in 1946. *Apartheid* on the railways is not after all to involve new jobs for coloured people, since traffic is not heavy enough, and it would be unfair on the Trade Unions. In housing, a conference called by Dr. Jansen once again put the onus on employers, against overwhelming expert evidence. "Compulsory education" has been introduced for Coloured children in the Cape peninsula, and £80 has been offered to farmers to build school-churches. "For the non-Europeans as well as the Europeans, self-realisation is the highest attainment," said Dr. Stals at the Pietermaritzburg opening of the new £1m. Natal University, which includes 2,000 students, 300 of them non-European, who will have 17 huts at Durban for their medical school. until an appeal for £100,000 succeeds. Meanwhile, the general budget of £5m. for Bantu schools represents a cut of £500,000 on the increase asked by the Advisory Board, and the school lunches, value 2d., a day, are to be withdrawn because they "undermine the sense of responsibility". (The 6d. meals for European children are maintained.) Finally, bursaries for Bantu medical students have been withdrawn at the Rand University. Even so, state aid for the Bantu comes to £1,693,000, with £5,700,000 on education, and £1,175,000 for land purchases, against a general tax bringing in £1,500,000.

What is the reaction? In Durban, the main storm-centre, there have been sporadic movements against Indians in February and March, and 7 unlicensed Native markets have been introduced for a period of 3 months. A dock-strike on May Day broke out among half the 1,200 stevedores, demanding 25/- a day instead of the present 8/-. They returned to work on the following Tuesday, and their leader, Zulo Mzamo Pungula, was sentenced, under the Vagrant Act, to £10 or 1 month. Meanwhile, the leader, Y. M. Dadoo, who has lost his Union passport, has gone to India "to whip up public opinion". Apart from this, the despised Liberals and Christians continue a quiet and apparently fruitless labour. In Johannesburg, an International Club, Gandhi Hall, was opened by Alan Paton, the author of *Cry the Beloved Country*. At Moroka the first sod was turned in March for the 12th Health Centre under the National War Memorial. At Brakpan, £13,000 have gone from beer-hall funds for a swimming-pool. In the Cape, Miss Minnie Soga, President of the National Council of African Women, appealed for a 1/- fund to launch an experimental mass education-centre. In Natal, non-Europeans are to be trained as mental nurses, in view of the complete lack of provision, and in the Cape $\frac{2}{3}$ of hospital grants of £110,000 went to mission hospitals. A £40,000 secondary school was completed by the Lutheran Missions at Eshowe in Zululand. Two recent deaths include Christian doctors who worked among Africans: Dr. Lewis Hertslet, a survivor of the famous *Mendi* troopship disaster in the First World War, and Dr. F. G. Cawston

of Durban. For their part, the Native Herbalist Association are planning a hospital in Johannesburg "this year" for £70,000. The first registered Native bank, which opened in Durban last August, now has 1,051 shareholders, and £7,000 in the till. In the Reserves, most maize was ruined in the drought, but the condition of cattle is better than expected, owing to the stock-dams built after the 1945 disaster. 4,000 mulberry trees have been planted near Komgha and Kingwilliamstown, as the nucleus of a possible silk-industry. On the 1st April, the *Bunga* became civil servants, with higher pay, a move suggested in 1944. Up in Zululand, land reclamation continues in Nqutu District, with cattle culled (now voluntary), areas fenced, and scotch carts replacing sleds.

The main economic issue has been the crisis of capital, and the drain caused by an unfavourable balance of trade, with a 1948 deficit of £156m., counting all sources, including the £80m. gold loan to Britain, now being gradually called in. (A total of £320m. against outgoings of £476m.) On the 4th March, the November restrictions on non-sterling imports were extended to the sterling area, and the country must now limit itself to 60% the level of 1948. At the same time despite initial protests from the International Monetary Fund, Mr. Havenga is selling gold at a premium of 17/6 an oz. for non-monetary purposes, like jewellery, for which a £500,000 plant is being prepared. Other more orthodox methods of raising money, by loan, have largely failed. A local loan at 3½% (£20,193,655) was only subscribed by the Public Debt Commissioners, who put in £12.5m. Despite confident remarks by Mr. Eric Louw, a municipal loan for Pretoria power plant (£2m.) failed in London; and there may be as little in his remarks about "interest" in New York. The local failure led to Ministers like J. G. Strydom accusing the Banks of deliberately restricting credit; and Mr. Havenga now intends to set up a special finance corporation, ostensibly to mobilise for short-term schemes the "idle" capital in the big houses. Meanwhile, the Budget was a cautious document, in which £143,390,000 revenue is set against £140,173,000, without any great change in tax, although a deficit of £3,655,000 in the railway budget has led to an increase of 7½% in prices.

New productive enterprises include the Libanon mine, which opened in March with a tonnage of 50,000 tons. Otherwise, the industry is threatened with another (white) miners' stoppage, for higher pay and a shorter week. A new American pulp-board factory was opened in April at a cost of £1.25m. and heavy electric cables and plastics are now being produced at Port Elisabeth. Deaths include John Martin, aged 64, the gold magnate and director of the *Argus* chain of 28 newspapers (and 23 in the *Bantu Press*); and of I. W. Schlesinger, the controller of theatres and cinemas, and over 70 companies, who evaded death-duties by a typically shrewd stroke of business, leaving only £600. Apart from the industrial and business world, the 1948 farm output is estimated at £177m., while the values of the wool-clip this season is put at as much as £30m. The main problem of erosion continues, and only 20% of the graduates of the first course at the Witwatersrand are likely to work in the Union, while no less than 896,810 sheep were killed in 1947 in the Cape by jackals, prompting a Nationalist member to suggest

jackal-proof fences along the Reserves. In the North, General Smuts' proposed wild-life sanctuary at Domgola along the Limpopo is to be turned into ranchland.

Afrikaans continues its curious lop-sided development, with a translation of the *Andromache* by A. F. H. van Dyk, announced beside an original work by G. A. Watermeyer, *Sekel en Simbaal*, which ends, we are told, with a "ballad of the bloodthirsty hunter". In criticism, there is now the Witwatersrand quarterly *Criteria*. On a mass scale, *Hendrik Blitz*, a tale of the diggings, by the Administrator of S. W. Africa, is to be filmed, while Sir Alexander Korda, assisted by the poet Uys Krige, will shoot the *voortrekkers*. Markova and Dolin have had an overwhelming reception with their ballet; but perhaps a classical performance, by the Johannesburg Symphony Orchestra under Traunek, at the Bantu Men's Social Centre is more significant, though presumably opposed to Government policy. In Sport, dog-racing is banned this month in the Transvaal; and the Bantu Rugby Board want to play the Maoris, who are banned from the New Zealand touring team. In the world of learning, 10,000 books were destroyed when the Potechefstroom library was burned out in March.

Non-British Africa

In the general power situation in French North Africa, 500 delegates are reported in October at a secret meeting of the *Destour*, which upheld a congress resolution in August "to annul the Protectorate". In Algeria, the population at the 31st October was 8,665,800, against 7,234,864 in 1936. In Morocco, the *Istiqlal* party has sent a "memorial" to the United Nations, listing discrimination since 1912, from hospitals to ration books and signed by the Secretary-General, Ahmed Balafrej. On the French side, the *Maroc Express* has been revived through Spain, and a railway conference brought experts from all the Latin nations to Marrakesh in December. The mission of the *Institut des Recherches Sahariennes* has now reported on the Fezzan: the oasis is in decay, with only 7,000 asses, 1,500 camels, 50 horses and 8,000 sheep to provide for 40,000 people: it may, however, be possible to quadruple production by clearing the palms of undergrowth, increasing the water-supply, and changing the system of *métayage*. Apart from politics, one should perhaps note the weather in February, when snow fell for the first time in history in the Far South, and British troops over the border in Libya had to be dug out of drifts 12 feet deep. Later rains gave Tripoli a barley crop of 174,000 tons against 21,000 tons in 1948, and only 1,800 tons in 1947, the worst famine year. Economically, the output per head in Tunis has fallen from 720 francs a year in 1938 to 450 francs in 1947. In Algeria, with three successful loans in 1948, a further loan at 5% raised 7,600m. francs in March. In Morocco, 244 new factories were built in 1948, and 10,000m. francs are going to a general equipment fund, while E.C.A. has released \$800,000 for farm machinery, and France is sending \$4m. for marine transport. The fishing of Morocco also seems remarkably developed, with 55,938,121 kilos caught last year, mainly from Safi, where there are now 116 processing plants. Inland,

there is news of the S.A.R. (*sections d'amélioration rurale*) among the Ouled Arif, where 2 farm centres, largely collective, 4 wells and a stock-farm are being developed on 6,000 hectares (14,826 acres) of flat land. At Settat there was an attempt at artificial rain. In the social world, a *dahir* of the 19th January sets up an arbitration court at Rabat. At Meknès, the *mahakma* tribunal is now competent for 2 degrees of justice. French circles have been mourning the death of General Giraud, a famous *broussard*, who commanded the Moroccan Division at the Armistice in 1918, and pacified Djebel Bani and the Oued Draâ in the southern operations of the 'twenties.

Credits for Overseas France from the *Ministère de la France d'Outremer* totalled 4,383,420,000 francs. On the 12th January, M. Coste-Floret, the Minister, presided at the first meeting of the Higher Council for Overseas Research, which has on hand projects for Institutes in Togo and Camérout, a National Institute for Colonial Agricultural and Forest Science, and a Higher Institute for Medicine and Tropical Hygiene. In February, he was in Abidjan, for the first meeting of the *Comité du Défense de l'Afrique Centrale*, which will plan 2 lines of defence, and has already disposed 10,000 metropolitan troops in Camérout. Later the Minister visited A.O.F., generally where he stressed the need of "civic apprenticeship", a new status for chiefs, and the importance of the new labour code, which was voted by the Assembly by 124 votes to 6, and imposes a 40-hour week, and an agricultural year of 2,400 hours. He went on to Madagascar. Another visitor to the region was M. Albert Bouzanquet, the General Secretary of the Communist C.G.T. In Paris, a Socialist deputy for the Sudan, Sylvandre, complained of conscripts *de la 2e portion* (i.e., not required for military service), being put on labour projects, to the number of 10,000. A colonial house is being built in the famous *Cité Universitaire*; and, the *Comité Nationale des Ecrivains* organised an African evening, with the literary deputies Aimé Césaire (Martinique) and L. S. Senghor (Sénégal), and the poets Keita Fodeba and Mody.

In West Africa, for the first time, the general government is financing mission schools, including foreign missions. The export firms are fighting new taxes in Sudan, Guinée, and Côte d'Ivoire. In Sénégal, there are complaints that only 150,000 tons of the 450,000 tons of groundnuts produced last year remained in the country, although plant is available for 300,000. A livestock commission has been examining this region's 6m. cattle, 14m. sheep and goats, 750,000 asses and horses, 300,000 camels and 300,000 pigs. A new paper *Afrique-Sports* has appeared in Dakar. More detailed news includes a new road to Bobo-Diaoulisso in the Sudan, including a large bridge over the Baoulé at Bougouni; and, elsewhere in the territory, teleprinters, 1,400 ploughs distributed, 9 new veterinary centres going up, forest reserves increased by 70,000 hectares (172,970 acres), and social activity which includes 3m. clinical consultations, an eye-centre at Bamako, and 20,000 children now at school, with 1,000 in secondary classes. Literate chiefs are now regarded as an integral part of the salaried administration. All the same, 8 were killed in April, and 29 wounded at Gao on the Niger loop (a Catholic centre) when Mamoudou Moussa Aminou preached a Holy War. On the

coast, in Guinée, there is a plan for 7 hydro-electric stations on the Konkouré River, producing 350,000 kw., although the present demand is only 16,000 kw. at most. Olive experiments develop on the hills, rice in the plain, three stock centres inland for the Foulah at Faranah, a fruit centre at Kindia, a 6-storey hotel in the mountains above Dalaba. In December 6 banana co-operatives, 5 of them new, met to discuss federation. Eastwards, in Côte d'Ivoire (and not in Dahomey as was wrongly stated last quarter), the political movement launched by the *Union Démocratique Africain* continues its development, and the Moscow *Pravda* reported a "congress" of 30,000 people in the "forest", after being banned the stadium in Abidjan. For Equatorial Africa, the High Commissioner, Cornut-Gentille, has been appealing for funds, pointing out that there are now 5,000 Europeans, where once it was 800. The main port is to be Port Gentil rather than Libreville, and there is a 10-year plan for 67 landing-strips. In an older field, M. Lebeuf has reported on his mission to the long mounds in Kotoko country south of Lake Chad, of which 80 have been examined, especially at Tago near Fort-Lamy. They are in fact towns raised by the Sao people, a non-Moslem group with a lizard and serpent cult, who have left terra-cotta remains, polished axes, jewels of iron and bronze and Venice glass. One sanctuary showed two human statues, with *ex-voto* masks, shells, tressed hair, and plume-holes for head-dresses. Across Africa, French Somaliland was given a special franc in March to encourage trade at 1 to 1.22 French. In Madagascar, an American mission has been in the island of Nossi-Bé, and an agreement to sell 19,800 tons of graphite was concluded. A new review *Gazet'in'ny Malagasy* appeared in January, and, more significant phenomenon, a Malagasy grammar in Paris, by M. G. Ernest.

The new machinery in the Congo gives figures fuller and quicker than any others known: in March, they were able to analyse the trade in 1948, which amounted to 854,305 tons exported with a total value of 10,817,465,000 francs, of which 409,369 tons went to Belgium, 144,768 tons to Angola, 135,541 to the Union, 54,961 to the U.S.A. and 36,653 to the U.K. The 1949 estimates take up 300 pages, at 4,562,602,000 francs revenue, against 4,460,764,000 expenditure, made up of 1,104,141,000 francs for economic services, 954,876,000 francs for Administration and 759,799,000 francs for social work. In Brussels, the colonial Ministry has been re-organised into 4 (3) general departments, and 15 (10) special departments, a general simplification in December, 1946 proving unworkable. The new Secretary-General, M. van den Abele, is an agriculturalist. In the *Royal Academy*, there has been an interesting discussion when M. Devaux recommended the delegation of legislative power to the Congo, which was strongly opposed, although the legislation envisaged is more for Natives within their areas than for Whites in the whole area. Meanwhile, 41 Bailey bridges have been delivered, and a new firm COBOMA (*Société Congolaise des Grands Magasins au Bon Marche*) started for Native trade. In the cultural field, the Catholic University at Louvain has turned the Kisantu Mission near Léopoldville, where 120 students are taught by a staff of 23, into a university centre, *Lovanium*. It combines medicine (*Fomulac*) agronomy (*Cadulac*) and administration and

commerce. In the capital, we are told, the *Société des Mulâtres* performed *Sabinus*. In Ruanda, whose *Mwami* is visiting Belgium, the annual literary prize was won by school children for Babua and Azande folklore.

Of Portuguese territories, most of the news dates from the latter part of 1948. Thus in Angola the Moçamedes railway is to be extended beyond Sá da Bandeira into the cattle-uplands of Huila. In Luanda, a cinema has been built to accommodate 1,000 Africans. In Mozambique, there are similar small railway extensions planned, especially towards Tete, and similar cultural activities, including intensive courses in Portuguese for Native teachers. The anthropological mission to Niassa-Zambezia, in its four campaigns, has so far studied 44 tribes around Tete, measured 6,000 individuals, listed material cultures, and discovered no less than 33 prehistoric sites, and 8 painted rocks. In Guinea, the general programme of development works is now to total 200,000 *contos*, of which 40,000 are from a loan. A very frank article by Antonio Carreira analyses the drain of labour to French West Africa and the Gambia. In the islands of San Tomé and Príncipe, wine-sales are forbidden to farm-workers on Sunday.

Spain continues her drive to win Islamic support, with the new educational organisation, a competition for Arabic text-books, a statue protecting Arabic books, and a history of Tetuan, 1366-1947, by the editor of *Al Anwar* (Lights). In October, they founded a new mixed hispano-moroccan degree.

Italy's position in Africa is a world-issue. With an annual population increase of 400,000 a year, an outlet was found for 250,000 in 1947, but for a mere 37,886 in the first 6 months of 1948, and there are now 1,930, 436 unemployed. These are terrible figures, but they will not be solved by Italian Africa, nor indeed by the whole of the upland areas of East Africa. The psychological feeling of frustration can, however, be understood, although it is hard to read with patience the complaints of British misgovernment in Tripoli on fabulous salaries, or the rumours, via Cairo, of the uranium and coal discovered in Libya, and the petrol in Fezzan. In Asmara, the president of the Moslem League was shot and seriously wounded, while a group of Italians visited the mausoleum at Adowa, where they left a bronze offering in memory of the dead. In Somalia the British have opened a school for 120 girls.

Egypt's armistice with Israel on the 24th February, and the absence of the expected riots, perhaps because of the prestige of the gallant garrison at Faluja, has led to a number of optimistic statements about the future, especially of relations with England, which has unfrozen £18m. more funds against a guaranteed import of £47m. In fact, there seems a general turning away from Asia, although the Gaza strip is to be held. The Foreign Office have formed an Africa Department for lands south of the Sahara, and an Institute of Higher Sudanese Studies has also been formed. Signs of the new harmony are the "century" project on the Nile, and the agreement with the Suez Company, on terms very favourable to Egypt, with taxes increased to 7%, 12 National directors out of the total 32, 50 (instead of 5) Egyptians to senior posts, exemption of dues on Egyptian produce, the construction of an auxiliary water-way, and the waiving of the £106,000 Port Said debt. Per-

haps this greater friendliness may also be due to conflict with American oil interests, who wish to export the petrol in the new Sinai field in Wadi-Feran, unrefined. Sugar and kerosene have come off the ration, and in February new duties were imposed on luxury goods. We are also reminded that 150 new health centres have been built since 1943, and 50 more planned, with 80 village social centres. The situation is none the less grave. All but £20m. of a State reserve of £70m. has been used up by the Palestine war. In 1948, nearly 1,000 tons of hashish and opium are estimated smuggled into the country. On the 27th February, the brother of the Minister of Communications was arrested as a member of the outlawed Muslim Brotherhood. On the 29th April, a police raid uncovered arms in the suburbs, including armoured cars and police uniforms. On the 5th May grenades were thrown at the President of the Chamber. Egalitarian propaganda continues to make progress, as is seen by a *fatwa* by the *Grand Ulema* of Al-Azhar, that a book on the doctrines of Abu Dhar al-Ghifari, a companion of the Prophet, should be banned, since it concludes that Islam sanctions communism. On the 15th May, the censorship was partially raised, but martial law is to continue for another year, despite the protests of Nahas Pasha and the *Wafd*.

Ethiopian exports for 1947 were £8,539,000 (cereals and coffee) against imports of £10,495,600 (half cotton goods). The Emperor has announced an amnesty for the Moslems accused of treason in Harrar-Ogaden, and a policy of winning their support by a system of Islamic courts. Britain and Ethiopia are to raise their Legations to the status of Embassies; *Ethiopian Airlines* have now been launched with American capital; while the Russian review *Ogonyok* has sent a special correspondent to the country, who finds the common people very sympathetic to the tenets of communism.

There is virtually no news of Liberia, beyond the appointment of a woman mayor, Mrs. Edith W. Smith, to the Firestone port of Marshall.

Corrections

It is a sign of interest that people should write in to make the corrections which are inevitable in notes like these. Apart from spelling mistakes, I have been asked to say that *Mutir*, a centre for the Nile scheme, is not in the Congo on Lake Albert, but in Uganda on the Nile. I have also been asked to state that the *Nigerian Field* is not official or semi-official, although run by past and present members of the Service. Albert Schweitzer is not leaving Lambaréné, whither he returns later this year, and he only paid a brief visit to the Black Forest, staying mostly at his own Alsatian village of Günsbach. In the introduction to the article on Madagascar, M. de Chevigné is High Commissioner, not Governor-General. And, in *Shorter Notices*, Mrs. Charles Russell's book *My Monkey Friends* does not include South Africa.