

students will be required to study for from three to six years, of which not less than a third should be spent in the country or countries to which their studies are related.

Lord Hailey quoted only part of the Commission's favourable references to the Institute. We are particularly pleased by what is said of this Journal. "Africa" is firmly established as a forum for the scientific exposition of questions relating to linguistics, anthropology, sociology, technology, etc. in Africa.'

Planned development in Northern Rhodesia

DURING a recent visit to Northern Rhodesia the writer saw some of the amazing changes that have come over the face of the territory since he first crossed the Zambezi forty-five years ago. But until recently there has been no co-ordinated planning, no conscious striving to achieve a balanced and steady progress within a definite policy and towards a definite goal. Now under the impetus given by the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund vast plans have been elaborated which, if carried to success, will affect the life of every inhabitant, African and European. The programme is to be financed partly from the C.D.W. Fund (£2,500,000), from existing and future surpluses (£5,500,000), and from loans (£5,000,000). In order to guard against a possible fall in revenue, the programme is to be reviewed every three years; and it may be expanded later if revenue increases. Thirteen millions to be spent in ten years may seem a large sum, but it falls short of the requirements. Original estimates here as elsewhere have had to be reduced. The Health Department, for instance, asked for £2,817,900 in addition to current expenditure and has been allotted £1,598,000. The curtailment means a service not more than 75 per cent. complete in either geographical extent or technical adequacy. Similarly, the original educational scheme has been drastically reduced by over £900,000. Provision for linguistic research has (we note with regret) been eliminated.

One feature of the medical programme is the enlargement of the African Medical Training School to accommodate 200 pupils and their wives for the staffing of the new hospitals and dispensaries. There is also to be a school for African sanitary inspectors. The educational programme allows for elementary instruction to be provided for 120,000 children, for 20,700 in higher standards (III-VI), and the training of 2,600 teachers. An important feature is the establishment of a Publications Bureau (at the cost of £5,000 a year) to encourage reading among Africans by means of libraries, bookstalls, and colporteurs, and to organize the production of books. Twelve trained Africans will be engaged in translation under the supervision of European experts.

The plan for rural development provides for concentrated operations in selected localities and extension work throughout the country. The development centres were described in these Notes when we commented upon Mr. C. F. Clay's tentative proposals (*Africa*, October 1945). His suggested five Centres have now (in deference to the views of the unofficial members of the Legislative Council) been reduced to one in the first three-year period with provision for a second in the fifth year. The Centres were to be demonstration areas in which accelerated development would be stimulated, and also a means of training the numerous Africans without whose co-operation the plans could not be carried out; it is not clear now how these men and women will receive adequate training. The cost of establishing a Centre is reckoned at £91,000 for capital expenditure and £34,000 per annum recurrent. In addition to, or in the place of, these Centres the plan allows for development areas. In brief, the programme may be outlined as follows. The Territory is to be divided into ten areas corresponding to its natural ecological divisions; and within each area a district will be selected for intensive development and each will be staffed by at least four picked men as Development Officers; these, it is said, must be 'the best we have'. They will have adequate clerical assistance; and they will work under the direction of a provincial

team consisting of the heads of each Department and the Provincial Commissioner. Technical officers will be stationed with them. For some years efforts will be concentrated on these districts, but as success is obtained operations will be extended into the other districts of the area and eventually, it is hoped, cover the whole Territory. It is estimated that the Development Centres and Areas will cost £1,500,000 over ten years and that £450,000 is required for the first three years; the latter sum is sufficient to permit the schemes to prove themselves and to show whether or not they give value for money spent.

No detailed programme is given for rural development, the object of which is to make the Africans healthy, wealthy, and wise. Government is prepared to give all assistance in its power, but it looks to the Native Authorities to suggest schemes of progress, under the stimulus (it should be added) of the Development Officers. The fatal error harboured in the average African's mind that progress comes, not from his own efforts, but from Government alone, must be extirpated. 'It must be established at the beginning of the programme that the African must progress on his own feet and will not be carried by Government. When any tribe or social unit is prepared to make strenuous efforts to improve itself the entire Government organization should be available to help it, but nothing should be done for the people which they are capable of doing for themselves.'

These ideas are elaborated in a remarkable memorandum by Mr. J. S. Moffat, the Commissioner for Native Development. 'Our aim', he writes, 'is to assist in the evolution of an African civilisation and not to impose an imitation European one.' The evolutionary process must emerge from the people themselves. Our aim must not be to develop the African but to assist him to develop himself. The flow of ideas from the villages upwards (through the Native Authorities and provincial teams) is the most important factor in development and must be encouraged in every way possible. Provision must also be made for the initiation of schemes by European officers, but in such cases the Native Authorities should sift all schemes involving social change and if necessary modify them to fit into the social structure of their people. We have no right to determine what is good for the African and then to use our power to see that he swallows it. Mr. Moffat realizes full well the immensity of his task and the obstacles his teams of workers will have to surmount; their main difficulty lies in the fact of the African's inertia: the lack of a driving force to carry forward a programme of social betterment. But he will travel hopefully.

A Development Plan for Uganda

DR. E. B. WORTHINGTON's plan is prefaced by a refreshingly candid survey of the situation by the Governor, Sir J. H. Hall. Development by means of European plantations is not to be thought of, because the land is held in trust for the Africans; collective farming on the Russian model is also ruled out because it would involve regimentation and dragooning; Uganda is, and for the present must remain, primarily a country of peasant agriculture. But 'speaking generally, and judging by European standards, the Africans of Uganda are indolent, ignorant, irresponsible'. The indolence is not incurable seeing that it is in large measure attributable to malnutrition and debilitation from disease. But—and this is noted as a very disturbing fact—administrators have failed to eradicate the belief that physical labour is socially degrading. An inefficient labour force; a rapidly increasing population; loss in fertility of much of the land; the ever advancing menace of tsetse: all these things have to be reckoned with in any planning scheme. Not a few people are convinced that the only way of carrying to success such schemes as have been put forth in Uganda and elsewhere is the way of compulsion. Dr. Worthington seems to agree that some degree of compulsion 'perhaps equivalent to that which is applied in Britain to-day', will be necessary.

The fundamental problem as he sees it is the problem of balance between production and population. The average standard of living cannot rise and public services cannot