

The Éboué Memoranda, 1941

AN English translation of the text of the Memorandum on the Political Organization of French Equatorial Africa, issued by Governor-General Éboué in January 1941, of the progress report dated May 1941, and of the Memorandum on Native Policy drafted by the Advisory Committee in November 1941, is published in *Sudan Notes and Records*, vol. xxv, part II, 1943. Extracts from the *Journal Officiel de l'Afrique Équatoriale Française*, 1 November 1942, relating to Implementary Legislation, are included in the same volume.

Memorandum of the Joint East African Board

THE Joint East African Board representing unofficial interests in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Nyasaland has issued a *Memorandum on Post-War Problems in East Africa*. Discussion of the various problems of development is preceded by a demand for the unification of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. To the arguments advanced in the past for such a step the Board adds a new one—the need for co-ordinated planning in order to avoid waste and overlapping in the framing of development schemes. ‘The declared object of the Colonial Office in East Africa is to fit the Natives to stand ultimately on their own feet, and the Joint Board visualizes a union of these territories designed expressly to that end, in which the interests not only of backward minorities but of all sections of the community are safeguarded.’ The Uganda Chamber of Commerce dissents from this proposal.

The Board also proposes the abrogation of the existing international agreements affecting East Africa and the formulation of an ‘African Charter to incorporate all the agreed subjects in the existing treaties. . . . Objection might be raised to tearing up treaties and conventions or to the abolition of mandates, but there can be no objection if it is possible to substitute something as good or better, designed to reach beyond the present boundaries to include African territories now outside the present treaties.’

The Board recommends the creation of a Statutory Development Board to co-ordinate development schemes. On this body the Colonial Service, finance, industry, commerce, and labour should be represented together with an ‘expert in applied research’. The fields of research enumerated are ‘health, agriculture, veterinary science, chemistry, the biological sciences, forestry, horticulture, geology and biology’. The social sciences are not mentioned. In the sphere of native welfare increased provision for education, particularly medical training, and improvements in standards of nutrition and housing, are called for.

It is proposed that the extension of mining should be encouraged by a grant in aid. A vigorous, sustained settlement policy must take a first place in post-war development. A ten-year programme for the development of secondary industries is suggested, and the appointment of an expert commission to survey the possibilities of hydro-electric power is proposed.

Mass Education in the Netherlands East Indies

In a document¹ submitted to the Eighth Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations, December 1942, Raden Loekman Djajadiningrat, Director of Education and Public Worship in the Netherlands East Indies, has given an account of educational development in the Netherlands Indies. Until the end of the last century the education of the Indonesian population had as its aim the training of government servants; the educational system was closely modelled on that of the Netherlands, all instruction was given in the Dutch language and, among Indonesians, only the children of officials were admitted to the schools. In 1907, however, the systematic development of instruction on an Oriental basis was started

¹ *From Illiteracy to University*, by Raden Loekman Djajadiningrat, Bulletin 3 of the Netherlands and Netherlands Indies Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations.