

United Kingdom

Nyasaland Protectorate

Area 36,829 sqmils. 520 long x 50-130.

Population: Bechuana stock - 8

Estimated pop. for 1948

Europeans 2 3000

Asians 4000

Africans 2,400,000

Social Conditions

As the African pop. engaged principally in agriculture, there are comparatively few points of social and cultural contacts, and except in village trade, in which all races engage, there is little or no competition between the races. There is no colour bar in Nyasaland, and such differential ^{legislation} as exists is intended for the protection of indigenous population, for instance, restriction placed upon credit trade with Africans.

Labour Policy and Employment Conditions

to ensure proper working and living conditions for those in paid employment, harmonious relations between employer and employee, and to safeguard the interests of migrant labour.

Trade union legislation exists and a Trade Union Registrar has been appointed. During the year 1948, the Assn of Nyasaland African Motor Transport Workers was formed with headquarters in Blantyre. This is the first trade union to be registered. Employees have voluntary associations, and there are European and African Civil Service Assns and an African Teachers' Association. p 341

The administration of labour legislation and welfare work was strengthened by the appointment of a Provincial Labour Officer to the Southern Province; an African labour clerk is now stationed at all district headquarters.

Educational Policy and Administration p 343

Education is not compulsory for children

of any race in Nyasaland. The present objective is steady progress toward the ultimate aim of free primary education for all African children. . . .

Under the present organization of educational administration the Governor is advised on educational matters by four separate committees, composed respectively of representatives of the African, European, Asian and Nura-African communities. Primary education for Africans is still predominantly in the hands of missionary societies and there are a number of non-sectarian private schools and schools maintained by the native Authorities. Primary education facilities are also provided for non-indigenons ^{Children, school are registered} all ~~junior~~ and senior primary subject to inspection. Practically all junior and senior primary schools and about 10 percent of village schools receive Govt grants, and schools so assisted contained over a third of the school population.

The average estimated expenditure per pupil from public funds was as follows: African 13/6, Asian 4-18-4d, Euro-African 26-1s-9d, European 7s-11d. Higher education and vocational training is pursued outside the territory and a number of scholarships are provided annually by the Government. In 1948, eleven scholarships were held, seven by Europeans and four by Africans. In addition six Colonial scholarships were held by African teachers at the University of London. The training of artisan has been conducted by the Missions, and most of the Country's builders and carpenters have been locally trained. . . . The missions also run commercial courses and courses for mechanics. . . p 347.

Uganda. Postcolonial. 396.

Area 93,981 sq. mls. which includes 13,680 sq. mls. water.
Population 1948 census 3,448 Europeans and 37,017
Asians, African population 4,953,000 ^{aver.} Density 62.2/sq.

Social Conditions

Social Problems of Race and Cultural Relations

Race relations good. no colour bar - except class distinctions. It is normal for Africans, Asians, and Europeans to mingle together at social and cultural functions, whether official or private p 396

No legislation discriminating against indigenous population except for the Liquor Ordinance which prohibits the sale of spirituous liquors to Africans. Discriminations as regards land tenure and direct taxation is against the non-indigenous population. p 397.

Labour and Employment Conditions

The chief objective is to improve working conditions, especially those of the lower paid unskilled workers. It is hoped to improve the average output of these workers through the removal of causes of physical and mental inefficiency and so to open the way for further improvement of conditions based upon practical economic considerations. p 397

Educational Conditions

Since many children cannot yet receive any education beyond the primary stage, the objective is to make primary education comprehensive and complete, so as to equip the great majority of children to return to help their parents in agricultural pursuits, and to be able to keep elementary accounts and to assimilate more progressive ideas and methods, esp. in hygiene, agriculture, and social welfare

The secondary system has for its aims the training of primary teachers, health and nursing orderlies, skilled craftsmen and commercial students p402

Post-secondary and higher education has as its objective the training of Africans qualified to take a more responsible and active part in the development and administration of their country p. 402.

... A medical inspection of school children of all races in the Kampala area was made, and reports were issued on each school and the state of health of the pupils.

Higher Education and Vocational Training

There are no opportunities in the Territory for higher education for Europeans or Asians who go to the United Kingdom or elsewhere for post-school academic or professional training. Limited scholarships are available.

Higher education for Africans is provided at Makerere College which is an inter-Territorial college for East Africa.

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Northern Rhodesia United Kingdom

The educational policy for Africans aims at extending literacy and training personnel required for responsible positions, and, at the same time, at raising the standard of efficiency of the mass of the population. p. 330.

An Advisory Board on which there is mission and African representation, advises the Department of African Education. Africans also sit on the Bursary Committee p. 331

Estimated expenditure for European education in 1947 was £28,937 and the net annual cost per pupil was £4.3

The average expenditure per African pupil in Govt. and assisted schools was £3-16-0 in 1948 as compared with £1-9-0 in 1947

Vocational Training & Higher Education
There is a supervisor of technical education, Govt. technical classes, primarily for Europeans on the mines, are held at the Chief Mining Centres. The training of African apprentices and industrial inspectors is provided at Munalu Training Centre. The training of teachers is provided by missions and by the government's Jeanes School at Chalumbana.

There are no opportunities for higher education for Europeans, but there are government bursaries, free grants, loans, and private scholarships for assistance towards university and vocational training outside the Territory.

Secondary education for Africans up to Senior Cambridge and matriculation standard is provided at Munalu Training Centre, Lusaka, and higher education is obtainable in Makerere in Uganda or in the Union of South Africa, and in the United Kingdom.

Adult Education

There is no adult education for Europeans but there has been a mass literacy campaign for (over)

Africans since 1945. Fulltime literary supervisors work in each province and part time and voluntary agents are trained in the districts where they are required.

United Kingdom

Sierra Leone

of the Colony

Coast Line 210 miles Area 256 sq miles

Popⁿ 124,904 - ¹⁹⁴⁷ Density 487.9 person per sq mile

for liberated slaves - acquired in 1787

Remainder of Territory comprising Protectorate 27,669 sq miles

Population: 1,733,618 in 1948. Density 62.7 per sq mile

13 indigenous tribes - most important Mende and Temne (together comprise 60),

Social Conditions

p. 370.

except for poll tax and ordinances governing pensions, the laws of Sierra Leone do not discriminate between Europeans and Africans. Discrimination in almost all cases is between the indigenous inhabitants of the Protectorate and the rest of the population who, though of African descent, differ from them in their social system and culture; discriminations thus exists not between races but between sections of the community living under widely varying conditions p. 370

Good work has been done to improve inter-racial cultural and social relations through meetings on common grounds and terms of equality, at lectures and other functions organized by the British Council, at formal social gatherings and in sport

Labour and Employment Conditions

Labour Policy aims at ^{the} improvement of the standard of living and conditions of employment; the development of collective bargaining and joint consultation between employers and workers; the encouragement of greater skill and productive output and efficiency in management and the reduction of unemployment through redistribution of labour.

Wages	Building trades	Unskilled	2/3 to 5/-	Skilled	5/0 to 7/6
	Mining	"	1/6 to 3/10	do	3/4 to 11/-
	Waterfront	"	2/8 to 3/10	do	3/0 to 8/-

Legal recognition is given to organizations which register under the Trade Union Ordinance and to the Council of Labour which is a federated organization of trade unions. In 1947, joint industrial councils and statutory wages boards were set up and a joint labour pool was established p 371

Public Health and Sanitation

Main problems arise from poverty, lack of education, the incidence of a moderate degree of malnutrition in urban areas, malaria, yaws, sleeping sickness, tuberculosis and leprosy.

Health Vote 1948 £2,281,535

Educational Conditions

Policy directed to increasing literacy especially in the Protectorate and to the training of more teachers

Problems inadequacy of trained staff, limited financial resources, and a high rate of wastage before the top forms are reached

Education Vote £213,684

The per capita expenditure on education for all students, rose from an average £3-6s in 1947 to £6-2-1948

Higher Education

12 Scholarships for higher education were awarded by the Govt; 2 for medicine, 3 for science, 2 for arts, three for engineering, one for agricultural economy and one for social science, one at Jorah Bay and the rest in the United Kingdom

52 students to United Kingdom and 14 to US 1948
Students in Jorah Bay College increased from ~~113~~ 121 in 1947 to 163 in 1948

Urban Training

Jorah Bay College.

Kenya

Colony + Protectorate of Kenya.

Area 224,960 sq. mls of which 5,230 sq. mls are open water.

Population 1947 (estimate) 4,055,000 Africans, 109,000 Asians, 29,500 Europeans, and 23,000 Arabs.

Africans 1948, 5,027,000 (2,479,000 males ^{2,548,000 females} ₂₇₇)

Social Conditions

Majority Africans peasant farmers, Asians engaged in trade and crafts. Europeans farming + commerce. Sugar cane cultivation mainly in Indian hands.

As the country advances educationally and economically, social problems increase, since the three leading communities intermingle and each becomes more dependent on the other. But intermingling while it creates racial and social problems, also leads to better understanding. Today, members of these communities sit together on committees and learn to appreciate each other's viewpoint; they work along with each other in shop, factory and office. In social life, however, ^{the} racial division is clearly marked. The Inter-Racial Committee, formed with object of breaking down existing social barriers and of building a cultural centre open to all races, has continued its activities; a charter for the Kenya Culture Centre has been approved. The Inter-Racial Committee on Race Relations, composed of leading members of the three communities, has formed an inter-racial study group to investigate conditions among African unskilled labour in Nairobi. The Nairobi Kenya Club, a social club open to all races and well supported, has had a successful year with many interesting discussions and addresses by prominent persons of different races. A similar club has been started at Mombasa. In sport and debate, social contact is also made, the leading European

school having regular sports meetings with the leading African School. A debate between the Police of Wales School for European boys and a leading African Training Centre was recently arranged and proved a success. pp 277/8. United Kingdom/Kenya.

There is no legislation specifically safeguarding the indigenous population from discrimination. As a result of a recent survey, legislation of a discriminatory nature has been, wherever possible, repealed.

Labour and Employment Conditions

"The objectives are to carry out a labour policy based on the International Labour Conventions; to assist in overcoming the problem of the local African's outlook towards work; to achieve stabilization of labour by encouraging to further industrial organization of labour by means of trade union staff associations and the like." p. 278

The registration of trade unions is compulsory. 10 registered The employer's side in labour relations is taken care of by Chambers of Commerce and industrial ^{and} agricultural associations ~~to set up staff councils~~. The Trade Union Labour Officer is encouraging and advising government departments, municipalities, commercial and industrial employers to set up staff councils with statutory monthly meetings where representatives of both sides have the right to meet and discuss the problems which are likely to cause friction" p. 279

The right to bargain collectively is recognized by the Government and the law permits peaceful picketing, sympathy strikes and boycotting. During the year the law governing trade disputes ^{was} recast and the Labour Department empowered to settle disputes by conciliation." p. 279

The territory applies the International Labour Conventions concerning unemployment" p. 279

~~Northey Rhodesia United Kingdom~~
Kenya

European workers in the mines and railways are fully represented by trade unions. Steps taken by the Mine Workers' Union to form African branches as integral parts of the Union were unsuccessful. African workers preferred to form their own unions, of which several were formed in 1948 and which have gradually superseded the Works Committee.

The law relating to the settlement of industrial disputes rests on the Conciliation Act 1896, of the Imperial Parliament. Disputes are settled by conciliation or by reference to arbitration through the action of the Industrial Advisor in the case of disputes between Europeans and through the Labour Commissioner in the case of disputes involving African employees.

Educational Conditions

Educational policy and administration. Compulsory education for European children between 7 to 15 years living within a 3 mile radius from a government school. Children living outside 3 mile radius - receive education through a correspondence school. While education is not compulsory for Africans, in recent years an increasing number of Native authorities have made attendance compulsory for those pupils voluntarily enrolled in schools in their districts; some Native authorities have orders to ensure completion of courses undertaken. No tuition fees are charged and hostel fees for African ^{range} from 30s to 60s per annum. Assistance towards hostel fees for European children is granted in relation to means, while Africans may be exempted from payment. Teacher training courses for Africans are free. p. 330

Schools for European children are established wherever there are more than twelve children of school age and aid is given to private schools where no government school exists. Facilities also exist for the education of Coloured and Asian children.

Kenya - United Kingdom Coll.

Training facilities for African doctors are provided at Makerere College, Uganda, for African male and female nurses in local hospitals, and for midwives at 2 Asian and twelve African maternal training centres. The medical training centre and the research laboratory in Nairobi provide training for African hospital assistants, sanitary inspectors, compounders and laboratory assistants p. 281

Educational Policy and Administration

The aim is to provide primary education for all children of all racial groups, secondary and higher education for all those found suitable and to develop technical institute level p. 284

The lack of adequately qualified teaching staff and equipment, the presence of four main racial groups at different stages of development, the amount of money available, the uncertainty, as to the rate of economic development which can be expected, and as to the type and amount of employment which will prove to be available for trainees, are the chief difficulties delaying the achievement of these aims.

The estimated expenditure on education was

1948	£ 1-167,418	Territorial Government
	125,186	Local Native Councils
	103,916	Metropolitan Government

European and Indian government schools have school committees, with official and non official representation; within municipalities, African school area committees are formed; both local native councils and missionary interests are represented on eighteen district education boards which serve the rural areas p. 281

Higher and Vocational Training

Makerere Collegeⁱⁿ Uganda, to which the Kenya Government makes an annual grant of £2,000

Kenya ² United Kingdom contd.

provides higher education for Africans and Abaluh students maintained by the Education Department. At institutions of higher education overseas were:

European	1947 29	1948 32
Asian	33	40
African	13	15

The subjects studied by these students included law, medicine, agriculture, education, natural science, architecture, music and engineering.

~~Two trade schools and a centre for~~ P 285

Two trade schools and a centre for training clerks, teachers, shopkeepers, agricultural, veterinary and welfare workers are maintained for African ex-servicemen. The Railway, Police, Posts and Telegraphs, Prisons, Public Works, Medical, Agricultural and Veterinary Departments maintain specialist training schools for persons of all races.

Adult Education

Evening continuation classes open to all races are available at Nairobi and provide instructions in a wide range of subjects.

Northern Rhodesia - United Kingdom

Area: 287,680 Sq miles. Pop. 1,720,000. ^{estimates} European 2,19,199 at 1946. Estm 27,000 in 1948; African pop estim 1,690,000

Social Condition

Social Problems of Race + Cultural Relations
Except in industrial areas contact between Africans and Europeans is limited, and the cultural and social relations between racial groups are slight.

Article 25 (1) of the Northern Rhodesia Order in Council, 1924, provides that no discriminatory legislation (with the exception of the bills dealing with the supply of arms, ammunition, or liquor) may be enacted without the sanction of the Secretary of State.

Labour and Employment Conditions

The policy of the Government aims at harmonious relations between employers and employees and the peaceful settlement of industrial disputes.

In order to help build up representative bodies of African workers, a Labour Department was organized in 1940. Early in 1947, a trade union official from the United Kingdom was appointed Labour Officer. He has concentrated ^{particularly} largely on the mining area.

Labour scarce

Wages Mining industry, Europeans received an average of £58 per month as surface workers and £68 as underground workers. In addition cost-of-living allowance, bonuses, and housing at low rental were provided. African wages in the industry were revised during the year and the cost-of-living allowance was consolidated in pay. Africans received an average of £2-11-0 as surface workers, and £3-3-0 as underground workers with free rations and housing, valued at 40/- per month.

Wages ^{in other industries} rose during the year, due to collective bargaining, and partly due to increased demand for labour. African artisans in building trade average £8 to £9 per month and some Africans in commerce earned from £2 to £2.5 per month on a commission basis. p 226.

The main employers organization is the Chamber of Mines. With the development of African trade unions, the Associated Chamber of Commerce and the Masika Builders' Association have taken a more active part in industrial relations. Agreed to convert the Associated Chamber of Commerce into an Ass'd Chamber of Commerce and Industry of which every employer should be a member. An Industrial Relations Department will be formed and will be responsible for all negotiations with trade unions. p 227

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