WILEY

Review

Author(s): Frank R. Cana

Review by: Frank R. Cana

Source: *The Geographical Journal*, Vol. 60, No. 1 (Jul., 1922), p. 77

Published by: geographicalj

Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1781007>

Accessed: 27-06-2016 02:27 UTC

Your use of the JSTOR archive indicates your acceptance of the Terms & Conditions of Use, available at

<http://about.jstor.org/terms>

JSTOR is a not-for-profit service that helps scholars, researchers, and students discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content in a trusted digital archive. We use information technology and tools to increase productivity and facilitate new forms of scholarship. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Wiley, The Royal Geographical Society (with the Institute of British Geographers) are collaborating with JSTOR to digitize, preserve and extend access to *The Geographical Journal*

The Dual Mandate in British Tropical Africa.— **The Right Hon. Sir F. D. Lugard.** Pp. xxi. and 643. Edinburgh and London : Blackwood. 1922. 42s. net.

Sir Frederick Lugard has given us in 'The Dual Mandate' the result of an experience probably without parallel in tropical Africa ; experience reinforced by knowledge gained in other tropical lands—India, Burma, and Hong Kong—and by study of the methods of other nations holding tropical dependencies. His aim has been "to make some useful contribution" to a study of the principles which should guide British administration in tropical Africa, and the utility of his contribution is beyond doubt. His is the kind of book which thoughtful officials have long desired, and it should prove of great value to all who have any responsibility for the well-being of our African possessions. This responsibility extends, though many may be unconscious of the fact, to the industrial classes of Britain. Therefore Sir Frederick Lugard is doing good spade work in insisting on the need of an understanding of the close relation between the economic well-being of this country and the right governance of our colonies and protectorates.

"Europe is in [tropical] Africa for the mutual benefit of her own industrial classes and of the native races in their progress towards a higher plane. . . . It is the aim and desire of civilized administrations to fulfil this dual mandate." That is the author's faith, and he gives the reader ample means of forming a judgment as to how the mandate is being, or should be, fulfilled. One cannot praise too highly his lucid and judicious presentation of facts—the care with which the arguments for or against any particular policy are set forth.

As to the method adopted, the book is divided into two parts, the first (and shorter) part dealing with the acquisition of the British possessions in tropical Africa, the principles governing their control, and the machinery of administration. Some account of the peoples and the physiography of tropical Africa is also given. Part II., entitled "Special Problems," deals, among other things, with taxation, land tenure, labour, slavery, education, justice. The only omission to be noted in this survey is that Sir Frederick Lugard practically ignores European contact with Africa before the opening up of the interior, yet such names as Slave Coast, Gold Coast, and Ivory Coast indicate the reasons for which white men first traded with tropical Africa. Nor in the 'eighties, during the partition period, were the motives of the European nations eminently altruistic. The "mandate" in those days was not dual but singular, and too many white men still regard what they call the "development" of Africa with a purely self-seeking aim. Happily the exploiter has now pitted against him the force of public opinion, a public opinion which has ripened rapidly of late years, and which administrators like Sir F. Lugard have done much to strengthen.

None of the problems discussed equals in importance that of the future of the African races, a future intimately connected with the struggle between Islam and Christianity for their spiritual allegiance. Of the danger attending official partiality towards Islam, either in Nigeria or in the Sudan—and the charge that partiality is shown cannot be wholly refuted—Sir Frederick Lugard is well aware. On the main thesis he holds the only wise position, namely, that the African should be helped to attain the highest development of which he is capable. In the long run tropical Africa will be what the black man makes it.

FRANK R. CANA.