

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

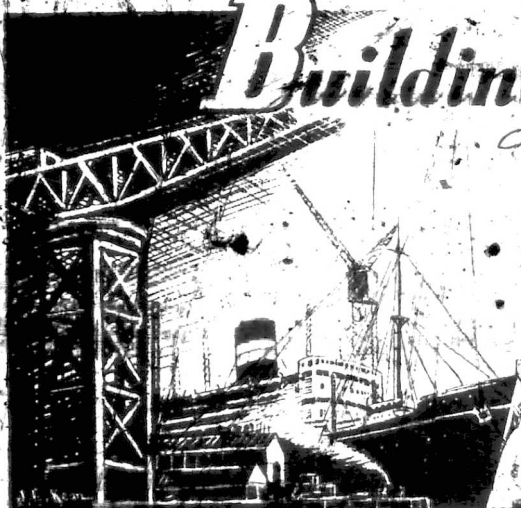
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United Nations and the British Colonies

Large Grants for Research Work in East and Central Africa

AMONG THE RESEARCH GRANTS made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts in the year 1947-48 was one of £139,500 for the establishment of the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization, another of £119,000 for the East African Veterinary Research Organization, and one of £104,511 as an additional contribution to the East African Insecticides Research Unit.

For the purchase of an aircraft to test the efficacy of poison spraying of locusts from the air there were two grants, one of £33,500 and the other of £47,875. For fertilizer experiments over three years £34,170 was allocated. A further £2,357 went to the preparation by the International-African Institute of a handbook of African languages.

Territorial Allocations

Uganda appears in the territorial table for £203,250 for the establishment of a central cotton research station and for £114,500 for hydrological research over five years.

Kenya received £16,650 for a hydrographic survey; £24,000 for fertilizer experiments in the Highlands; £3,230 for anthropological research among the Teita by Mr. A. H. H. Prins; and £655 for a study by Miss Mary Parker of urban life and municipal development.

Tanganyika's largest grant was £4,325 for a medical survey, in association with the groundnut scheme, including visits by Professor G. Macdonald and Colonel F. J. Davidson.

Zanzibar received £49,960 for a four-year research programme into the sudden death disease of cloves, and £7,000 for a social and economic survey.

For agricultural research laboratories and equipment in Northern Rhodesia there was a block grant of £10,000; £5,690 for a sociological survey of the Luapula area; £2,100 for the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute, mainly for sociological work; and £2,000 for an ecological survey by Mr. C. G. Morrison, of the Department of Agriculture of Oxford University.

Nyasaland received £50 for irrigation and agricultural experiments.

Starch from Wild Bananas

MR. H. E. WATSON, who has been studying starch-producing plants in Kenya, has found that the dry seed of the wild banana contains about 40% of its weight of crude starch, which can be separated mechanically after the hard outer shell has been cracked.

Mr. M. G. Marwick, who was awarded a research fellowship to undertake studies in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland on the adaptation of the individual to life in a social community, and of primitive social communities to contact with Western society, interrupted his work to take a teaching appointment at Fort Hare, but is shortly to revisit Central Africa to assemble more data on his subject.

In Uganda Dr. H. Lehmann is investigating problems of malnutrition and anaemia, and Dr. G. A. Walton will shortly leave for East Africa to investigate the bionomics of the insect vector, *Ornithodoros papubata*, the cause of relapsing fever.

Dr. George Salt, of the School of Zoology at Cambridge University, is to spend from six to nine months on a survey of East African soils.

M.C.C. for Rhodesia

MR. F. G. MANN will captain the M.C.C. cricket team which will leave for South Africa on October 7 in the DURBAN CASTLE. Invitations for the tour have been sent to Messrs A. V. Bedser (Surrey), D. C. S. Compton (Middlesex), J. P. Crapp (Gloucester), T. G. Evans (Kent), C. Gladwin (Derbyshire), S. C. Griffiths (Sussex), E. Hutton (Yorkshire), C. H. Palmer (Worcester), R. T. S. Simpson (Nottingham), C. Washbrook (Lancashire), A. Watkins (Glamorgan), D. V. P. Wright (Kent), and J. A. Young (Middlesex). Brigadier M. J. Green will be the manager, and Mr. W. Ferguson has been appointed by the South African Cricket Association as baggage man and scorer. The team will play against Rhodesia in Bulawayo on January 29 and 31 and February 1, and in Salisbury on February 4 and 5.

Central African Federation

MR. ROY WELENSKY said in Broken Hill on his return to Northern Rhodesia from London. "As a result of talks with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, I am convinced that the stage has arrived when the dream of a great British Central African Dominion can become a reality," adding that if the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland were to make an approach to the British Government on the question of federation, he believed that they would not go unheeded. "This matter," Mr. Welenisky continued, "is something we can now settle ourselves. The last thing we want to do is to interfere in Southern Rhodesia's affairs, but it seems likely that the fate of a new British Dominion will depend to a great extent on the outcome of Southern Rhodesia's general election."

Representatives of East and Central Africa are attending the first General Assembly in Amsterdam of the World Council of Churches. The meeting has been described as "the most important Christian gathering since the Reformation." About 1,400 representatives from 148 Orthodox, Anglican, Protestant, and Old Catholic Churches are present.

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Letters to the Editor

**Rank in the Colonial Service
When Demotion Can Be Promotion**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR,—In your editorial comment on the Seychelles administration you say: "Another objection to the present practice is that a man, once made a governor or chief justice, must, according to the practice of the Colonial Service, so remain."

I think that that is probably correct as regards chief justices. When I was in Palestine a man came out to us as crown counsel on (financial) promotion from the post of chief justice of St. Lucia; and Mr. Justice Thacker was chief justice of one of the West Indian Colonies before being attorney-general of Mauritius, puisne judge in Kenya.

It is, of course, rather absurd to call a man a chief justice when he is in fact the only judge, but I was told by one who had held such an office that the Colony would have been gravely offended at any suggestion of an alteration of his title; indeed, when it was proposed that that island should share its chief justice with a neighbouring island, the legislature rejected the proposal with indignation and increased his salary by £200. But that was in "the good old days."

Yours faithfully,
HENRY WEBB.

Berkhamsted.

**Good Relations with Africans
Experience of Canon Cordell**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR,—I was struck with one part in particular of your interview with Mr. Rees-Williams, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies: "East Africa can be developed and the standard of living for Africans can be raised only by the closest co-operation between Europeans and Africans. We must work as willing and enthusiastic partners," he says. We are glad that the Minister realizes this; but there is need to go one step further.

The greatest good that can be had is when every European, official and non-official, realizes that willingly he is a pattern of life for the crowd of Africans who daily observe him. The usual tendency is to feel that when the official or business duty has been conscientiously carried out and the office not closed for the day, there responsibility ends. The inclination to *laissez aller* in spiritual matters can end only in self-destruction. The chaplain travelling around the territory is frequently disappointed at the small response in the public witness of church attendance. But the effect reaches much further than one man's disappointment. While a few are genuinely prevented by travelling or an accumulation of business through short staffing, this does not go for the majority. This letter is much less a complaint than an appeal for co-operation in this vital matter of Christian witness before the African.

Mr. Rees-Williams also remarked that the race relations are good. This is generally very true; and I give one instance. At the last synod of the Diocese of Central Tanganyika, the Bishop, the Rt. Rev. Wynn Jones, told the synod, which was predominantly African, that if they so desired they might elect all the members of the Diocesan Council from their own people. In spite of this, the first three members elected, and by a very substantial majority, were Europeans. The remaining three seats went to Africans by a very narrow majority over the Europeans. Two of these men were members of the previous council. These results were very satisfactory, as they show that the African appreciates the help and guidance of his European co-workers,

and that he is ready to take his share of the responsibility. We have to face the fact that more and more as the African shoulders responsibility we shall be required less and less. This is the principle of trusteeship. Friendships cemented now will mean that we shall be always welcome in this land.

One unanimous motion passed at this synod was also indicative of the sound judgment of the enlightened African. The synod was requested to do all in its power to increase the opportunities for Africans to be trained in industrial work and handicrafts. Recently two gentlemen arrived in Arusha to inquire into the question of adult education and industrial education. I forget now what departments of Government they represented. Whilst here they took the opportunity to speak to us who are on the Northern Province Labour Utilization Board. We strongly supported the need for greater opportunities in training artisans. I wonder if any action will be taken as a result of their visit.

One cannot help seeing that our educational policy has not been consistent over the past 20 years. Some 10 years ago industrial schools were being closed because there was not sufficient opportunity for the public employment of those who were completing their training. It was not taken into account that the services of those artisans who returned to their homes were not lost to the community. One has only to visit the villages to which these boys returned to see the impact which they have made there. The houses are of a more substantial type; there are properly constructed doors and windows; there are decently made beds, chairs, tables, cupboards. Surely that is as great a contribution as serving in some Government department.

Arusha, Tanganyika Territory.
Yours faithfully,
OLIVER I. COOPER

**Official Salary Increases
Arguments against the Proposals**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR,—Your leading articles on the proposed increases in official salaries will find support among those who have the interests of the territories at heart. Not only, as you point out, will the output of qualified men in the technical services be enormously increased in the near future by expansion of higher education here, but the demand for their services will be seriously curtailed as a result of self-government in India, Burma, and Ceylon, so for the Eastern African Dependencies to fix their scales now is like bulk buying at famine prices for future delivery in face of a bountiful harvest.

It is a serious reflection that immediately after a debate in Kenya on the cost of living the proposal should be made to offload nearly £1,000,000 in back pay to Government officials and the best part of another £500,000 to employees of the railway. Such action must lead to still greater inflation, which in turn will doubtless lead to a demand for a new cost-of-living allowance on top of the new scales. If there is any real desire to stabilize prices, any back pay granted should be paid out on the system used for post-war credits in Great Britain, so that it comes on the market a little at a time. Exactly the same danger has been realized and provided for in the payments to Native cotton growers in the Sudan.

London, W.2.
Yours faithfully,
ELLIS DEE.

"Pyrethrum, Kenya's main dollar-earning crop, must receive full support from Government. No effective substitute for pyrethrum has yet been placed on the market, and claims to the contrary have very little solid foundation."—Mr. J. F. G. Troughton, Member for Finance.

5. Rhodesia's General Election

Seventy-Six Candidates Nominated

SEVENTY-SIX CANDIDATES have been nominated for the general election in Southern Rhodesia. There will be contests in all 30 constituencies.

The United Party is contesting every seat, the Liberals the Labour Party 16, and the new Dominion Party two. There are no Independents.

Since the last election in 1946, the new delimitations have altered certain electoral areas. Insiza is now Shabani, Gwanda has disappeared, Umtali has now one seat, and new seats are Bulawayo District and Salisbury District.

In the following list of candidates members of the last Parliament are indicated by an asterisk.

Full List of Candidates

- Bulawayo Central.**—D. Macintyre* (U.P.), P. G. Gibb (Lib.), and W. H. Eastwood (Lab.).
- Bulawayo District.**—A. M. F. Stuart (U.P.), M. Macdonald (Lib.), and A. W. Whittington (Lab.).
- Bulawayo East.**—R. F. Halsted (U.P.), T. D. McMillan (Lib.), and L. J. Pearl (Lab.).
- Bulawayo Middle.**—J. M. Greenfield (U.P.), D. Olive (Lab.), and H. J. Davies* (Lab.).
- Bulawayo North.**—T. H. W. Beadle* (U.P.), and H. J. Davies (Lab.).
- Bulawayo Rayton.**—A. Gackburg (U.P.), C. E. M. Moore (Lib.), and L. J. W. Keller* (Lab.).
- Bulawayo South.**—H. A. Holmes (U.P.), and J. S. McNeillie (Lab.).
- Charter.**—T. J. van Tisbury (U.P.), and J. L. Smith (Lib.).
- Chibuto.**—T. Y. R. Wilson (U.P.), and A. W. Dunn (Lib.).
- Georgetown.**—G. V. Elliott (U.P.), and G. Munro* (Lib.).
- Gwelo.**—C. Lardner Burke (U.P.), R. Williamson (Lab.), and P. F. E. Hunt (Lab.).
- Hartley.**—R. D. Palmer (U.P.), and P. A. Wise (Lib.).
- Jombani.**—O. H. Hackwill* (U.P.), and J. Scott (Lib.).
- Karoi.**—N. G. Barrett (U.P.), and W. T. E. Williams (Lib.).
- Mazowe.**—R. Callaghan (U.P.), and T. F. Cochran (Lib.).
- One One.**—G. A. Davenport* (U.P.), Alderman H. W. Van (Lib.), and Lieut. Colonel T. Nangle (Lab.).

Salisbury Constituencies

- Salisbury Avondale.**—R. Dendy Young (U.P.), and A. G. Stumbles* (Lib.).
- Salisbury Central.**—L. M. N. Hodson* (U.P.), D. S. Richardson (Lib.), and G. A. H. Radford (Lab.).
- Salisbury City.**—Bevis A. Barker (U.P.), J. H. Sant (Lib.), and F. M. Nolan (Dom.).
- Salisbury District.**—L. M. Cullinan* (U.P.), and W. Graham (Lib.).
- Salisbury Gardens.**—N. St. Quintin (U.P.), F. H. S. Waller (Lib.), and C. Olley (Lab.).
- Salisbury Highlands.**—R. A. Ballantyne (U.P.), C. A. Bott* (Lib.), and W. R. Eades (Lab.).
- Salisbury North.**—Sir Godfrey Huggins* (U.P.), and H. C. Whittaker (Lib.).
- Salisbury South.**—F. A. B. Winterton (U.P.), D. C. Paul* (Lib.), G. Hamilton-Browne (Lab.), and S. E. Aitken (Lab.).
- Shabani.**—S. G. Todd* (U.P.), and J. H. Hofmeyr (Lib.).
- Selukwe.**—C. G. Gillies (U.P.), I. D. Smith (Lib.), and E. Klifforg (Lib.).
- Umtali.**—E. C. F. Warehead* (U.P.), G. W. Chace (Lib.), and J. B. Lister* (Lab.).

- Victoria.**—R. C. Ellis (U.P.), and R. O. Stockill (Lib.).
- Wankie.**—H. V. Gibbs (U.P.), G. W. Rudland (Lib.), and Wing-Commander W. J. Swift (Lab.).
- Western.**—P. B. Fletcher* (U.P.), and P. M. V. Rorke (Lib.).

The following members of the last Parliament are not seeking re-election.—Sir Ernest Guest, and Messrs. W. Young, I. A. Ewing, E. W. L. Noaks, and W. H. Elliot, all of the United Party, and Mr. G. C. V. Turner, of the Liberal Party.

The Southern Rhodesia Labour Party is not contesting any seat, and all the Labour candidates are members of the Rhodesia Labour Party.

Among well-known candidates new to politics but not to public affairs are Mr. J. M. Caldicott, Mr. H. V. Gibbs, Mr. R. F. Halsted, and Mr. N. St. Quintin, all of whom are standing for the United Party, headed by Sir Godfrey Huggins.

Polling is to take place on Wednesday, September 15.

Quoted by Prime Minister "E.A. & R." and Rhodesian Elections

SIR GODFREY HUGGINS, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, quoted from the leading article in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA of August 5 when he opened his election campaign in Salisbury four days later. The passage to which the leader of the United Party called attention reads as follows:

"What some financial interests in this country think of the prospects of a Liberal victory is evident from the fact that twice within the past few days directors of companies with large funds at their disposal have told EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA that money which has to have been transmitted to Rhodesia for investment will be withheld until the result of the general election is known.

Liberal spokesmen in the Colony have sometimes contended that capital would be attracted by their victory, because they would promptly reduce taxation and abolish the remaining controls. The instance we cite here that the City of London has other criteria; in both cases, in fact, the intending investors are thinking in terms of a Greater Rhodesia, not of a Little Rhodesia, and early federation and common policies in major matters throughout British Central Africa attract them more than the possibilities of a lower income tax coupled with an attempt at the isolation which Liberal leaders have promised or threatened."

Development of Native Africa Sales Tax to Raise £250,000

BY IMPOSING TAXES on all stock and produce sold by Natives in Southern Rhodesia, it is hoped to raise £250,000 a year for the progressive development of the Native areas, says the chief Native Commissioner, Mr. E. Hudson Beck, in his annual report.

The rate of increase in the African population of the Colony has risen steadily from 2.2% in 1941 to 5.43% in 1947, and of the estimated total of 1,630,858 last year, no fewer than 1,148,980 were living in Native Reserves. Some 373,500 male Natives were employed in Southern Rhodesia in 1947; 171,000 of these were indigenous, 80,500 came from Nyasaland; 45,500 from Northern Rhodesia, 72,100 from Portuguese territory, and 4,000 from other countries. About 6,000 of the Colony's indigenous able-bodied males carry on their own trades and industries, and only 68,000 are actively employed in Native reserves.

Except for 20 primary schools controlled by Native councils or school committees, all grant-aided schools for Africans are controlled by missions. Last year grants totalling £355,000 were made.

The number of Natives treated for bilharzia and venereal disease increases year by year. The Chief Native Commissioner reports that "unless more stringent and drastic steps are taken to deal with the basic causes of these diseases, we are merely throwing good money after bad."

At the end of 1947 there were 1,363 lepers on the register, and the report comments: "There is little doubt that if some of the more remote areas were closely examined, further cases of infection would be discovered."

Obituary

Mr. H. I. McLaren

MR. H. I. MCLAREN, who had been secretary to the Southern Rhodesian National Housing Board from its inception in 1936, died recently in Salisbury at the age of 44. Born in Pietermaritzburg, he practised law in Mafeking and Willowvale before settling in Southern Rhodesia in 1940. He enlisted in the Colony's forces as a signaller a year later, and his first post was appointment was as general secretary to the National Industrial Council of the Building Industry in Southern Rhodesia.

MR. R. BLACK MALCOMSON, who has died in Nairobi at the age of 74, served in the South African and First World Wars, and went to Kenya in 1918 as an accountant for Messrs. Gailey and Roberts. While on leave in 1929 he qualified as a solicitor, and was admitted as an advocate in the Colony two years later. He specialized in the defence of Africans, many of whom he defended in courts martial during the recent war.

MR. J. MARSHALL, a Rand pioneer to whom Cecil Rhodes granted the sole rights to harness the Victoria Falls, died recently in Scotland at the age of 80. He was founder and a director of many mining and investment companies in the Union.

MR. JOHN DOUGLAS GEMMILL, eldest son of Mr. William Gemmill, general manager of the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association, who is well known in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, and Mr. Gemmill, has died at his 36th year.

MR. RICHARD FRANK STOKES, since 1936 head of the marine department in London of the Union-Castle Line, has died suddenly at the age of 57. He had served the company for 41 years.

MR. ROBERT ELMOT WILSON, a former traffic manager of Rhodesia Railways, who retired in 1940, has died in South Africa at the age of 67.

MR. PETER SHAW, a 20-year-old member of the R.A.F., lost his life recently on a mountaineering expedition in East Africa.

MRS. ETHEL P. GREEN, who opened the first school in Fort Jameson, died last year in Gwelo.

MR. H. F. (BUNDY B.) HAMBROSE, first mayor of Nairobi, died at that town.

B.S.A.C. Passenger Lists

BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION has recently issued the following Passenger Lists:
Nairobi.—Major L. C. Batters.
Port Bell.—Mr. C. Wellman, Mrs. Williams (from Cairo).
Kisumu.—Mrs. Anderson, Mr. Bani, Gardner, Mrs. V. Chapman, Mr. Dacey, Mr. Edwards, Mrs. Glover, Mrs. K. Gould, Brigadier Gurprey, Mrs. Knowles, Mr. Parry, Mr. Part of Portsmouth, Mr. Ranby, Miss Saint-Clare, Mr. N. Thompson, Mr. F. A. L. Waldron, Mrs. Waterfield.
Nairobi.—Mrs. D. H. and Miss Banham, Miss Breckon, Mr. H. A. Cass, Mr. Dick, Mr. Droopnath Ramphol, Captain Gough, Mr. A. Green, Mrs. Hobden, Commander Hollebone, Mr. Khote (from Cairo), Mrs. Parkinson, Mr. Peffer, Mr. Rao (from Cairo), Mr. Rabson, Mr. D. Steele, Mr. J. H. Wright.
Dar es Salaam.—Mr. W. H. Anders, Mr. and Mrs. Cassinath, Mr. Davis, Mr. F. Food, Mr. D. Martin, Mr. J. McDonnell, Mr. F. Oakley, Mr. Pickering, Mr. Redman-Walsh, Mr. Reed, Miss I. Telfer, Mr. Tulloch, Mr. Wood.
Victoria Falls.—Mr. Duggan, Mr. Gascoigne, Mr. and Mrs. Gearing, Mrs. A. Grey, Mr. Kamauka, Miss Stedman, Mr. Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. Suro.

East African Office

RECENT CALLERS at the East Africa Office in London include:—
 Mr. and Mrs. Dieken; Mr. J. G. Evans; Dr. M. H. French; Mr. and Mrs. Nell Gain; Mr. Guest; Mr. A. N. Maini; Miss U. Harley-Mason; Mr. J. Watkins Pitchford; Mrs. J. Shouair; Mrs. J. B. Soames; Mr. R. R. Vege sack; Mrs. Vege sack; Sir Henry Webb; and Mrs. S. M. Wells.

Defence of the Indian Ocean—Problems of India and Pakistan

SIR WILLIAM BARTON discusses the future control of the Indian Ocean in an article entitled "India and World Politics" in the current *Fortnightly*.

The essential fact in a situation of immense importance to the British Commonwealth is, he points out, that India is a maritime power without a navy to maintain its independence. He quotes a Congress leader as having said: "We must ally ourselves with Burma, Ceylon, Pakistan, the British Commonwealth and France (with her naval base in Madagascar), and Mauritius must be brought under Indian control."

Sir William Barton writes *inter alia*:—
 India starts on her new career with very inadequate resources in a dangerous world. No third world was India to not maintain neutrality. If she is to support all the Western Powers she would fall a prey to Soviet Russia. Even without war there might be a danger of Russian intrusion if India stands alone. There is a possibility of civil war from the clash of interests of the two Dominions over Kashmir. Afghanistan would be involved. There would be a risk of the disturbances spreading to the Muslim Soviet republics in Central Asia. That would be Russia's opportunity.

On the south of Communism, causing alarm, particularly in the Bay and the East Bengal. Political circles in Delhi are badly regard without anxiety the situation in the South East-Asian and Indian Ocean areas. The Kominantang Government in China may be friendly to Pandit Nehru and the Congress, but with China torn asunder by civil war that may last for a decade, such friendship means little. Burma is isolated from Communism; Communist armies in South China might find the temptation to absorb the country too difficult to resist, especially if Russia sponsored such a movement. A base like Rangoon on the Bay of Bengal would greatly strengthen the Communist position in China against the Kominantang. Communism is rife in Malaya. With Burma in the hands of Russia and her Communist allies, India would have short shrift if she stands alone.

"A Perpetual Nightmare"

Trouble on the North West Frontier from militant Islam cannot be ruled out. The Afghan Government still casts envious eyes on Afghanistan *irridenta*—the country between the Durand line and the Indus—and might seek to enforce its claim. It is more than likely that the Pathan tribesmen, expelled from Kashmir and held back in the mountain fastnesses by Pakistan forces, might turn and rend their erstwhile allies, Pathan and Panjabi Muslim and have never since each other's friendship. The result might be that tribal *lashkars* with support from Afghanistan, would sweep the mountain ranges across the India. That would be the end of Pakistan, but the Hindus would not regret. The presence of a powerful Muslim neighbour on the Hindu eager for the spoils of India would be a perpetual nightmare.

Most Indian politicians would agree that the starting point for considering their foreign policy is whether India will stay in the Commonwealth. Some Cabinet Ministers in Delhi are now inclined to the view that she should do so, at any rate for several years, if not ever; a military alliance with Britain is proposed, but its effectiveness would be greatly diminished if India should ally. On the other hand, Pakistan, if Muslims can get out of the feeling of the Majesty's Government is inclined to favour India. Her interests' detriment, will almost certainly pay with the British. This would give the Western navies bases in the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean. If India moved in the opposite direction, the complications that would ensue, even with an alliance, would operate unfavourably on the military position.

Officials on Leave

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS on leave in this country include:

- British Consulate*.—Messrs. R. M. M. King, C. T. N. Krige, and C. J. Martin.
- Northern Rhodesia*.—Mr. L. A. Hicks.
- Tanganyika*.—Messrs. C. Baker, H. A. Brett, D. A. Dunn, J. C. Forgan (Railway), G. Hedge (D.), W. F. Jenson, K. E. Mafee, R. A. J. Maguire, T. H. Marshall, E. M. Martin, A. B. Verbi, and I. K. N. Wilde.
- Uganda*.—Messrs. G. D. Bager, E. M. Bowick, I. E. H. Cartwright, H. Collin, C. Powell-Cotton, H. W. Crasey, L. H. S. Eitelberg, F. F. Gray, D. A. Griffin, I. G. McCullough, J. W. Purslove, R. G. Sangster, D. J. Sheppard, B. I. Slaughter, and C. B. Stuart.
- Zanzibar*.—Mr. P. H. T. Cumming-Bruce.

PERSONALIA

DR. WELBORN has been appointed medical officer of health in Kampala.

COLONEL W. A. MILLER has been appointed Commissioner of Police in Uganda.

MR. H. CROLY has been appointed Director of Veterinary Services in Uganda.

MR. H. J. VAN DER MOLEN, Jnr., is the new president of the Gwelo Chamber of Industries.

MR. P. E. W. WILLIAMS, raised by air from Nairobi a few days ago and will return early in September.

DR. REGINALD COOPER arrived in Salisbury recently to conduct the Trinity College of Music examinations.

COMMISSIONER A. MOFFAT has been appointed international secretary for missionary affairs in the Salvation Army.

MR. and MRS. T. L. HATELY will leave again for Kenya by the LEANDROVER CASTLE sailing in mid-September.

DR. FERREIRA VILLA, who has been medical officer of Beira Railways for 32 years, left the territory recently for Lisbon.

MR. M. P. BARROW, a non-official member of the Legislative Council of Nyasaland, has arrived in this country on leave.

MESSRS. J. S. HATTON and H. G. RADFORD have formed a partnership as architects, surveyors and consultants in Kampala.

MR. S. A. HYATT, managing director of Messrs. Wilfred Watson, Ltd., of Ndola, has arrived in this country on a business visit.

MISS MARY VALE, a former pupil of Nairobi High School, has won a three-year scholarship at Bedford Physical Training College in London.

H.H. THE AGA-KHAN, who has been paying a long visit to East Africa, accompanied by Prince Sa'ud, his son, will leave for Europe next month.

ARCHBISHOP DAVID MATHEW, the Apostolic Delegate for Central and East Africa, is making a tour of the prefectures of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia.

MRS. MICHAEL KEBLE-WHITE, formerly a journalist on the American magazine *Life*, is completing the collection of Kenya's records for the Imperial War Museum.

MR. A. DE VALJA, a soil conservation officer in the Sudan, has left Khartoum by air for the United States to attend an inter-American soil conservation conference in Denver, Colorado.

DR. M. S. LOUW, MR. DELPORT, and DR. F. S. MALAN (a brother of the South African Prime Minister), directors of the South-African Life Assurance Company, have been visiting Southern Rhodesia.

MR. JACK DALLIN YELE, of the Colonial Service in Northern Rhodesia, and MISS EILEEN JOYCE BLAKEMORE, of Whiteley Village, Walton-on-Thames, have announced their engagement.

The engagement is announced between MR. N. C. D. CAMPBELL and MISS MONICA CHATER JACK, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. F. Chater Jack, of Kitale, Kenya, and Winding Wood, Tilford.

GROUP-CAPTAIN A. H. BOYD, who recently landed his Dakota in Nakuru with a cargo of live stock, had a fine war record, having brought down 22 German planes and won the D.S.O. with bar and the D.F.C. with bar.

MAJOR H. K. MCKEE, whose title when he came to London last year to represent Northern Rhodesia was that of "Government Representative," is henceforth to be known as Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia.

MRS. G. M. CULWICK, who for the past year has been investigating nutritional problems of the Zaede in the Sudan, presents each housewife in the district in which she had been working with a small gift before her departure.

MISS MARGERY PERHAM, who is recovering from an illness contracted during her recent visit to Kenya, last week addressed the conference now being held at Cambridge University on the stimulation of initiative in African society.

MR. R. S. G. TODD, M.P. for Insiza, suggested recently in the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia that as employees in many businesses could purchase their food at cost price, the salaries of Ministers might be paid free of income tax.

MR. OLIVER STANLEY, Colonial Secretary in the Coalition Government, has stated that he is prepared to stand again at the next general election as Conservative candidate for Bristol West, where he was selected in 1945 by a majority of 6,986.

MR. C. H. P. TUNMER, Liberal M.P. for Selkwyne in the last Southern Rhodesian Parliament, and mayor of Gwelo from 1945 to 1947, is not seeking re-election because he wishes to devote more time to his private business and municipal affairs.

MAJOR I. C. DANSIE, on his retirement from the district council of Nyanza, Kenya, on which since its inception he has represented Songhor East Ward, has received a presentation from the local community in gratitude for his services. He served in the 1914-18 wars with the K.A.R.

DR. ANDREW RUSSELL WATSON, who graduated M.B., Ch.B., at Edinburgh University in 1947, served in the R.A.M.C., and lately as house physician in the department of obstetrics and gynaecology in the Western General Hospital, Edinburgh, has been appointed a medical officer in Kenya.

THE HON. HUMPHREY V. GIBBS has resigned the chairmanship of the National Resources Board of Southern Rhodesia in order to contest the Wankie constituency as a United Party candidate. His position for the board is temporarily filled by MR. L. ROBERTSON, a former Secretary of Agriculture and Director of Irrigation in the Colony.

MR. W. A. HULL, public relations officer of the National Farmers' Union of England and Wales, who recently visited Kenya to advise on the establishment of the N.F.U. in that Colony, has now a new monthly journal, entitled the *Kenya Farmer*, under his direction in place of the former *Reporter*. The new official journal is of eight pages in new paper format.

SIR ALFRED VINCENT, a former non-official member of the East African Colonial Commission, left London by air on Monday for Nairobi to attend the session of that body starting on August 30. He expects to leave Kenya again in the middle of next month in order to attend the African Conference which opens in London at the end of September.

COLONEL M. J. STANLEY, chairman of a committee appointed by the Government of Tanganyika to review representations made on behalf of the European, Asian, and African staffs in regard to the revised salaries and conditions of service approved by the Legislature on July 30. Other members of the committee are MESSRS. N. H. VICARS-JARRIS, S. MCKNIGHT, M.L.C., JUMA MWINDA, M.L.C., and V. M. NAZERALI, M.L.C., with MR. R. A. J. LEARD as secretary.

THE KAPAKA OF UGANDA, who left London on Sunday for Spain on his way back to East Africa, gave a farewell reception at the Hyde Park Hotel, London, on Wednesday of last week. Those who accepted invitations included the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl of Listowel (Minister of State for the Colonies), Sir Sidney and Lady Abrahams, Mr. I. M. Boyd, Mr. A. B. Cohen, Sir Anthony Cope, Mr. M. J. Davies, Lord Faringdon, Sir Edward and Lady Frederick, the Rev. H. M. and Mrs. Grace, Mr. Ernest Haddon, Mr. F. S. Joelson, Mr. J. R. P. Poslthwaite, Dr. Schofield, the Bishop of Uganda, and Mrs. Stuart, Mr. Oliver Stanley, M.P., Mr. John Wallace, and Bishop and Mrs. J. J. Willis.

TO THE NEWS

E.A.R. market — "Last year's income of the United States was equivalent to \$1,251 per head of the population." Department of Commerce.

"Neglect of reading is one of the worst features of our education to-day." — The Rev. D. R. Davies.

"Tobacco is no longer a semi-luxury to the public, but a virtual necessity." — *Financial Times*.

"I am the second richest man in the world after the Nazam of Hyderabad." — The Maharaja of Baroda.

"Unless inflation is checked in the United States we shall insure economic collapse." — President Truman.

"Facing uncomfortable facts leads to increased self-confidence in doing jobs which at first seem overwhelming." — Viscount Addison.

"People to-day are more irritable, more susceptible to nervous breakdowns, and have less will-power and energy." — Professor Henrique Roxo.

"Will the owner of some petrol coupons found in the car park please form a queue outside the manager's office?" — Loudspeaker announcement at a London speedway meeting.

"It may be at war with Russia within a month." — Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, speaking in Bulawayo last week.

The trade union movement is immensely powerful. Its aggregate capital assets exceed £30,000,000 and its annual income must amount to several millions. — Lord Teviot.

The export records achieved in recent months have alone enabled the Government to avoid making cuts in food rations this summer." — Mr. Douglas Jay, M.P., Economic Secretary to the Treasury.

"In the last nine years British Overseas Airways Corporation have had five chairmen and four managing directors, and 14 directors have come and gone. Of nine remaining not one was on the original board." — *Evening Standard*.

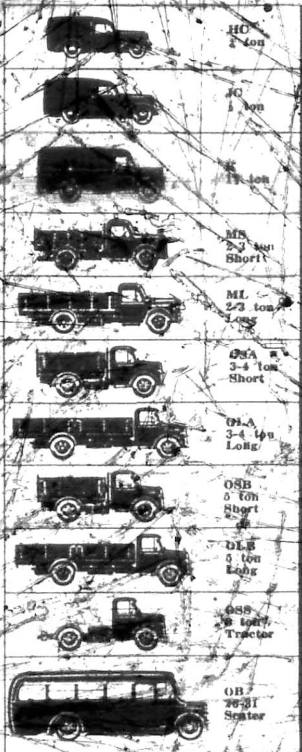
"There is something indecent in the spectacle of the President of the Board of Trade chatting over trade arrangements with Russians when, with his other colleagues in the Cabinet, he is facing the facts of the Berlin blackmail." — *National News-Letter*.

"The Boycott Britain campaign in the United States has been a complete failure. We are selling more goods to America than ever before in our history; but British films are suffering from Zionist picketing." — Mr. Don Iddon.

"Workers in heavy industries do not intend to give up beer drinking or smoking, and the sooner the tax on them is reduced the better. Otherwise their profound loyalty to the Labour Government will turn to hostility." — Mr. E. J. Hill, general secretary of the Boilermakers' Union.

"Our planners last year forecast a drop of 80,000 in our army of bureaucrats engaged in national and local government service. Instead there was an increase of 12,000. Now about one in nine of the employed population in Great Britain is engaged in public administration." — Mr. Bernard Harris.

"The Labour Government have decided that only a minority of our children are to be allowed to take the School Certificate. The rest are to be educated for leisure as the new race of helots brought up on bread and circuses. So far as in us lies, we do not intend that this school shall tread the primrose pathway to the democratic bonfire." — Mr. Andrew Stephenson, headmaster, King Edward VI. School, Norwich.



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BACKGROUND

The Supreme Mission. — "Because science is flexible, tolerant and open to new ideas, it has made so great a contribution to human knowledge and welfare. Its values are honesty, independence, and singleness of mind and body. By the liberation of its triumphs. It is in the universality of these truths that we find the strongest condemnation of the planned economy which undertakes to direct our progress under the guidance of a few officials. Utopia assumes the attainment of a state of perfection, capable of redeeming all human failings and failures. Under such a régime the official becomes supreme. Falling heir to all the progress of the ages, he is able to hold the community in thrall. The scientist, whose method is nature's own method of trial and error, may well shrink before the threatening prospect of complete domination by political authority. But if such methods are intolerable to science and the arts, how can they be more tolerable in that greater adventure, the daily activities of a free people, each striving to find expression for those independent qualities that, infinitely multiplied, determine the upward and onward surge of their power and vitality? Where else are we to look for those discoveries and inventions, born of patient thought and research, and not always profitable to the promoters, that have doubled the standard of living of our people within 70 years despite two world-shaking wars? From this point of view the nationalization of industries leads nowhere. At the very moment when it is proposed to take action to curb monopolies as inimical to free progress, it seems to be held that State monopoly has some superior virtue that exempts it from the general law, and even excuses all scrutiny of its operations. Yet the greater the rigidity of form given to any such development in the social order, and the more it is exempt from the stern discipline of competition, the more vulnerable it becomes, for nothing in this world is static. Efficiency born of adaptation to changing conditions is required for survival. The supreme mission of our time is that some perfect form of society can be attained which will liberate man from the struggle for existence and release him from personal responsibility for his own acts. The growing sense of irresponsibility in the young generation is the symptom of a new and dangerous tendency from which even men in high positions are not to-day exempt. — From Messrs. W. G. Worth & Company's monthly market letter.

Crown and Commonwealth. — "All the nations of the Commonwealth have an equal claim upon the attention of the Crown. It is sometimes difficult to believe that the Court of St. James is fully alive to this situation. For instance, representatives of the Press of the United Kingdom are accredited to Buckingham Palace, a privilege accorded to no other nation of which His Majesty is sovereign. Again, the staff of His Majesty, apart from honorary officers, is drawn almost entirely from the United Kingdom. This is a problem to which Buckingham Palace and the Commonwealth Relations Office should devote some thought. Rightly or wrongly, it is difficult for any outside observer not to believe that His Majesty is King of Great Britain in a wholly different sense from that in which he is King of Canada or Australia, and the fostering of that belief would be of great disservice to the Commonwealth. The House of Windsor has played a very important part in the development of the Empire and its transformation into Commonwealth. With the end of the common status of British subject, it has a much more difficult role to play, since the Crown loses its all-embracing allegiance, and must express not only the unity of the Commonwealth but also the national unity of Australia to Australians, of Ceylon to the Ceylonese, and so on. In the process the traditional pattern of the Crown's activities in Britain may be profoundly modified, but the United Kingdom is only one of the Dominions with a claim upon the services of the Crown. — *Economist*.

Freedom. — "How free we were once! I started on a newspaper in New Zealand at 14 and out of a wage which never rose in that period beyond 50s. a week by the time I was 21 I had saved £139, after paying my university fees for the classes I wanted. On it I took a cheap fare for England. There were no passport restrictions, no quotas, no permits. Money went far. I cycled over England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales at an average cost of 7s. a day. Back in London, I studied at the School of Economics and lived comfortably on 30s. a week — 5s. 6d. a week for bed and breakfast, 4d. for a lunch of apple dumplings and a glass of milk, 1s. 6d. for a canteen dinner." — Mr. Arthur Highway, editor of *World's Press News*.

Planning. — "What is one to think of the insistence upon a four-year co-ordinated plan for the 46 nations? Has the United States country of its enterprise been suddenly converted to the philosophy of economic planning? Does it appreciate the erratic course of planning in a single country, let alone the prospects for 16 nations in combination? Last March the 1948 plan for Britain was promulgated. It proposed to take 100,000 workers out of the building trades and 100,000 additional workers into textiles. Already any reference to that projected mobility provokes a pitying smile from officialdom. Or consider a case of successful planning, projected months ago. Mr. Dalton announced that the incidence of the consumption of tobacco had become fatal and must be stopped. He set his target at a reduction of 25%. Last April, Sir Stafford Cripps reiterated the warnings. "So serious is a cigarette shortage now, it should have produced incredible toughness on ministerial countenances. The news, however, has come like a thunderclap out of a blue sky. The President of the Board of Trade has interrupted his holiday to preside over conferences, rumours are rife of Cabinet dissensions, and dire effects on national output are prognosticated if the shortage continues. — Mr. G. L. Swarth, in the *Sunday Times*.

Peevishness. — "As we enter the Socialist paradise, peevishness seems to have replaced good humour, cheerfulness and comradeship. Consider the strike at the Austin Motor factory, which is costing 50,000 badly needed dollars daily. Hardly one of the 15,000 workers can tell you the basic cause of the stoppage. It is a puzzle to the management and most of the men. Is peevishness, born of an almost overpowering sense of frustration, at the bottom of the stoppage? It is difficult to imagine that in the bad old days bus and tram drivers would have threatened to strike because a London policeman did his duty and insisted on traffic regulations being obeyed. But that is happening now. Some factories report that their men make it a condition of starting work that they first obtain the day's requirements of cigarettes. Would this country in its great days have fallen for that sort of preposterous nonsense? Britain can recover from her economic difficulties. That needs only an effort of which we are well capable. But she can be destroyed beyond recovery if the rot in the minds of her men spreads too far. — *Sunday Express*.

C.O. Views on Development Evidence to Select Committee

MANY INTERESTING COMMENTS on various aspects of Colonial affairs appear in the minutes of evidence given before the Select Committee on Estimates during its recent inquiry into Colonial development.

A verbatim record appears in the Fifth Report of the Select Committee for the session 1947-48 (181, H.M. Stationery Office, 18s.), from which we quote the following excerpts:—

SIR THOMAS LLOYD

Permanent Under-Secretary of State, said (in part):—

"The morale of the Colonial Office staff has gone right up as a result of being at Church House."

"There is still a sense of frustration or disappointment among Governors if things do not always come to fruition as quickly as they think should be the case."

"We have no file-chasers. It rests with the departments responsible for seeing that the development and welfare schemes get through. We have no central system of recording the transit of files from one person to another."

"I think that use of the dictaphone makes people more long-winded. It saves a lot of time for the typists, but I feel that the minutes which come up from men who use the dictaphone are considerably longer than minutes which come up from those who dictate their material to typists."

Role of Colonies in War

"The Overseas Defence Committee, of which I am Chairman, includes representatives of all the Service Departments at about the brigadier level. We have drawn up what we think should be the rôle of each Colony in time of war, and in preparation times too. That sets out whether the particular Colony is expected to concentrate mainly on production or raise certain forces, or, where it is possible, do both. Those Whitehall ideas—this statement of the rôle of the territory in time of war—were sent out three or four months ago to each Colony for the Governor, with his advisers, to criticize."

"Responsibility for seeing that the rehabilitation of existing industries gets an equal share of the materials and equipment available is in the first place the responsibility of the Colonial Government. In many cases it is a matter of fitting in with priorities in this country, and getting a due allocation of supplies from this country, and hitherto the machinery for that has not been by any means perfect. It is common knowledge that the whole machinery for the allocation of iron and steel, which is a very crucial thing in all this, has been unsatisfactory, and is now being overhauled and improved."

Typists v. Senior Staff

"If we had more typists and clerical staff we could get on a great deal faster at the Colonial Office. One of the greatest causes of delay is the mere delay in getting the letter copied. If we had to consult another department it can often take two or three weeks to get the letter copied. When an administrative man or scientific adviser wants to write a little memorandum, he cannot at present rely on getting a shorthand typist to dictate to; he has to write it out in manuscript. I would rather have 30 typists than two or three more assistant secretaries."

"Frequent change may be detrimental to the territory in which the officer is working, particularly if he is doing good work; but it has to be made under present circumstances because of the interests of the individual in respect of salary, pension, and so forth. But there are advantages in the technical field. One gains experience by moving around."

"I would favour a fair amount of movement in the early stages of a man's career in order that he can cover a fairly wide field and gain experience in various Colonial territories, because he will be learning all the time. When a man gets to a certain seniority and then is doing extremely good work in a particular post, I would leave him there for a period."

Head of African Department

Mr. A. B. COHEN

Assistant Under-Secretary of State in charge of the African Department of the Colonial Office, said:—

"I do not believe that we are going to get very many quick results in Africa. Everything is going to take five or 10 years."

"My experience is that companies in this country always find reasons why an industry will not be economic in almost every country."

"The terrific need for raw materials and food for the world is the biggest opportunity which Africa has ever had, and it has to be seized."

"Some Colonial development programmes have been justifiably criticized on the ground that they concentrate too much on the social services and not sufficiently on economic development."

"Stimulating initiative on the part of the Africans themselves is most important in securing their co-operation in the development plans. That is a common-sense way of saying that education."

"We wanted to avoid what happened after the last war, when a lot of permanent appointments were made which turned out not to be of adequate quality. These people are temporary and are recruited on that basis. Also we did not want to give Africans the impression that we were keeping them out of relatively subordinate jobs."

"Just as you cannot have social development without an economic foundation, you cannot have effective economic development unless there are sufficient numbers of skilled technicians, and unless, in our case, we have some education and training unless the people can get rid of the various debilitating diseases and so on which are bad health conditions cause. Therefore, very large expenditure on health and education services is necessary, quite apart from humanitarian reasons, but simply for the purpose of economic development."

(To be continued.)

Regional Councils in S. Rhodesia Encouraging Secondary Industries

"I LOOK TO REGIONAL COUNCILS to guide their districts to the production of more food and the encouragement of secondary industry in their areas."

Making this statement recently Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, said that a standstill policy at this stage was unthinkable. The development of any one part of the Colony helped the whole and he wanted to see secondary industry decentralized.

To persuade the industrialist to establish himself anywhere, he first required to be assured of rail facilities, an abundant water supply, and electrical power. The great advantage of decentralization of industry in Rhodesia was that decent living conditions could be created for both sections of the community. However, unless the Native improved his output, which was to-day extremely poor, Europeans would have to be used more extensively.

Regional councils would form the foundations for the establishment of local self-government. The business of the central Government was so great to-day that without local governments to take part of the strain, everything would come under a bureaucratic form of government, and that was not in keeping with British ideals.

that the Trusteeship Organization is an obstacle to the attainment of self-government by the people of Tanganyika (U.S.S.R.).

(8) recommends that Colonial Paper No. 210 should be applied to the trust territory of Tanganyika, since it is inconsistent with the basic objectives of the trusteeship system (U.S.S.R.).

(9) recommends that appropriate legislative measures be taken by the administering authority to create a separate administration for Tanganyika (U.S.S.R.).

(10) notes that the value of the assurance by the administering authority that no extension of the authority of the East African Control Assembly is possible without the express approval of the Tanganyika Legislative Council is affected by the fact that the Legislative Council in Tanganyika is composed of nominated representatives only, and that the Legislative Council may therefore not be in a position to act consistently with regard to the further extension of the authority of the East African Control Assembly or the East Africa High Commission (MEXICO).

Political Advancement: Electoral System

The Trusteeship Council:

Section A: (1) notes that no electoral system exists and that no legislation on this subject is at present contemplated;

(2) notes that it is an ultimate objective of the administering authority to provide for the election of members to the Legislative Council, and desires to be informed by annual reports of the steps taken towards achievement of this goal.

Section B: recommends that the administering authority will take further steps as may be appropriate to foster the participation of the indigenous inhabitants in political development so as to attain the objectives of Article 16(b) of the Charter and Article 6 of the Trusteeship Agreement (AUSTRALIA, U.S.A.).

(2) recommends that the administering authority should introduce electoral legislation and stimulate political education among the indigenous inhabitants so as to attain the objectives of Article 76(b) of the Charter and Article 6 of the Trusteeship Agreement on the political level, and in order that institutions of self-government should be established and the participation of the indigenous inhabitants in the legislative and executive bodies of the territory be assured on the basis of a democratic electoral system (MEXICO, U.S.S.R.).

Local Government

Native Administration:

The Trusteeship Council:

Section A: (1) notes with satisfaction the programme initiated by the administering authority in encouraging the indigenous inhabitants to participate in local administration, and desires to be informed of the progress of this programme (AUSTRALIA, U.S.S.R.).

(2) recommends that the administering authority plan and undertake to provide and effect the necessary changes in the present structure, in a way as to give to the indigenous inhabitants the necessary means to develop self-government institutions, and to ensure their participation in the legislative and executive organs of the territory on the basis of popular representation through democratic methods (electoral system) (MEXICO, U.S.S.R.).

Section C: considers that the existing tribal structure is an obstacle to the political and social advancement of the indigenous inhabitants (U.S.S.R.).

Economic Advancement: Development Plans

The Trusteeship Council:

Section A: desires in future reports to receive information regarding the progress of the development schemes and regarding the effect which that scheme is having upon the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the whole territory.

Section C: (1) is of the opinion that the groundnut and the Sukumaland schemes will not benefit the indigenous people, but will disrupt the indigenous economy of the life of the indigenous inhabitants and cause considerable displacements of the population (U.S.S.R.).

(2) is of the opinion that the groundnut scheme will lead to concentration of millions of acres of land among non-indigenous population because of the fact that a number of the indigenous inhabitants are landless and the indigenous population is growing rapidly (U.S.S.R.).

(3) is of the opinion that the development plans are not based on the freely expressed will of the indigenous people of the territory as required by the Charter (U.S.S.R.).

(4) recommends that the administering authority elaborate such plans of development of industry and agriculture in Tanganyika which would be based on the freely expressed will of the indigenous population of the territory as is required by the Charter (U.S.S.R.).

Land Utilization

The Trusteeship Council:

Section B: invites the administering authority to explain its policy of setting aside large tracts of land for development schemes with a view to the preservation of adequate land resources for the needs of the indigenous inhabitants (AUSTRALIA, U.S.A.).

Section C: Recommends that the administering authority should revise its policy of setting aside large tracts of land for development schemes with a view to the preservation of land resources for the needs of the indigenous inhabitants (U.S.S.R.).

(2) suggests that the administering authority should amend its plans of setting aside large tracts of land for development schemes to the necessity of preserving land resources for the indigenous population (MEXICO).

Secondary Industries and Taxation

The Trusteeship Council:

Section A: suggests to the administering authority that in developing its plans for the economic advancement of the territory that special attention be paid to the establishment of secondary industries based on local resources for the purpose of producing consumer goods for the indigenous population.

Taxation:

The Trusteeship Council:

Section C: (1) suggests that the administering authority consider whether the present system of taxation is unjust, unfair, and whether it is based on ability to pay (MEXICO).

(2) considers that the present system of taxation is not based on ability to pay, and should be replaced by a system of progressive taxation (MEXICO).

(3) recommends the establishment of local and central tribunals for appeals by the indigenous inhabitants against the assessments, and indigenous taxpayers should be represented on these tribunals (U.S.S.R.).

(4) suggests that the administering authority consider the establishment of local and central tribunals for appeals by the indigenous inhabitants against the assessments (MEXICO).

Social Advancement: Discrimination

The Trusteeship Council:

Section A: draws attention to the importance of ensuring that there be no discrimination against the indigenous inhabitants, particularly in such matters as employment, wages and salary payments, the enactment and enforcement of labour legislation, and the construction of hospital facilities and other services.

2. Child Labour

The Trusteeship Council:

Section A: considers that in the field of labour legislation a policy of prohibiting the use of child labour and of restricting the employment and of safeguarding the work of minors on plantations and industrial undertakings should be followed.

3. Public Health

The Trusteeship Council:

Section A: suggests that the administering authority pay particular attention to the development and construction of medical centres, the building of hospitals and the training of medical personnel, including qualified physical therapists from among the indigenous inhabitants, and suggests that increased preparation for this purpose be made available, and that information on these developments be included in the next annual report.

African Wage Rates

Wage Rates:

The Trusteeship Council:

Section B: suggests that the administering authority consider measures to improve the standard of life by increasing substantially the wage level of the indigenous inhabitants, particularly in large corporations, in industrial districts and on plantations (MEXICO, U.S.S.R.).

Workers' Representation

The Trusteeship Council:

Section B: considers it essential that the Government Labour Board should include among its members trade union representatives or representatives of workers in those branches of industry in which they are not organized in trade unions and that, furthermore, these representatives should not be appointed by the Governor but should be freely elected by the trade unions of the workers employed in the industrial undertakings or on the plantations (MEXICO, U.S.S.R.).

Educational Advancement

The Trusteeship Council:

Section A: (1) recognizes the inter-relationship between educational and political advancement.

(2) recognizes that the present educational facilities are inadequate.

(3) takes note of the 10-year development plan.

(4) expresses concern and calls to the attention of the

Another basic question arises. Why not attempt to insulate African society and let development take care of itself? Why have developed nations and nations a special responsibility? Why throw the burden of building a new society on the Colonial administrator, the thanks to whom in the long run may be independence to the territory and its exit from the Commonwealth?

The answer is surely that it is clearly impossible to insulate any Colonial territory. They have been drawn into the modern world through economic and political penetration. Underdeveloped regions have for long been the occasion of political rivalry and power politics. They are the cause of friction even when economically they appear to have little to offer.

Moreover, once education has begun to take an African territory, nothing can stop the disturbance it will cause. That territory can never be the same again. New creative influences begin to work and contacts become necessary.

Extent of the Problem

Further, the outside world wants the products these regions can supply. They become essential for the maintenance of the world food supply, for the materials of industry, for the support of the world's living standards. Development of these regions is essential to the people themselves, who, saved from internal disorder, tribal wars, and famine and disease, interference in population and health, and demand more food and social services in health and education and most of all Western civilization can give. Their ill-health is the world's ill-health; they are vital factors in the peace and stability of the world better than that they be developed, made flourishing, and civilized.

The old conception of imperial power and responsibility as the Colonial peoples move to better social living and responsibility. In any case international criticism tends to keep us up to the mark, our own humanism and liberal spirit reject the quality, poverty, misgovernment, ignorance which normally exist in backward societies.

If the Colonial peoples have to be developed for their own advantage as well as for ours, and the world's what is the nature of the progress that we wish to see? The people obviously have to be prepared for the responsibilities of better living, the

kind of society which they seek to create, for the working of its institutions in the domain in question. We want them, as the more articulate and educated among them seem to want to move into a society whose values are similar to those of our own. How can we help them be modelled in the same spirit and for similar purposes to our own? Is this a desirable objective, how can we help them to achieve it?

All these questions are about the working out of our policies in Colonial areas. They are often said that we are trying to impose a gradual material progress into a stagnant state. We are providing for social betterment in many things which have not been asked for, and for, and the significance of which is barely understood or appreciated; that a society in transition cannot be expected either to acquire the services, the social behaviour, the spirit of public service, the values must be civilized living in a short period, that traditions and values must evolve and cannot be established without a process; that moral and spiritual growth, as well as the education of people after a long process of maintenance, is a long process; that training in technique, insistent stress, objectives, the building up of powers of judgment are in essence a growth which cannot be artificially hastened.

Emotional Ferocity of Nationalism

In short are we going to do the impossible in our haste of producing communities, sceptical of emotional appeals, unmoved by hysterical denunciation, and guided by sound moral standards? The motive of nationalism is already asserting itself among small, articulate, and intelligent groups in many African societies. These groups often distrust Government and alien rule, and feel a strong bite at the hand that feeds them. The emotional ferocity attached to nationalism infects and blinds. Unless a serious attempt is made to channel it, it may become disruptive and destructive. Our aim is to channel this emotional concept towards constructive courses. We know also that unsatisfied peoples in an ignorant and illiterate population make it an easy prey to subversive propaganda of all kinds. This lack of satisfaction expresses itself often in ways which our own liberal spirit often hesitates to restrain.

(To be continued).

Trusteeship Council and Tanganyika Criticisms Which Ignore Trusteeship Agreement

OBSERVATIONS BY THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL of the United Nations at the annual report on Tanganyika Territory published by Great Britain, the administering authority, have now been published.

The Council appointed a committee consisting of the representatives of Australia, Mexico, Soviet Russia, and the U.S.A. to make a passage for inclusion in the annual report of the Council to the General Assembly.

The Council's conclusions and recommendations are divided into three sections: A, those which received majority or unanimous support; B, those to which the representatives of at least two member States subscribed; C, conclusions or recommendations of single members.

Inter-Territorial Organization

The Trusteeship Council in Section A: desires to be kept informed regarding the effect of the Inter-Territorial Organization for Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika upon the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the indigenous population of Tanganyika.

Section B: (1) notes that the Inter-Territorial Organization was put into effect without prior consultation with the Trusteeship Council (MEXICO, U.S.A.).

(2) notes the assurance by the administering authority that no extension of the authority of the East African Central Assembly or of the East Africa High Commission as regards Tanganyika is possible without the express approval of the Tanganyika Legislative Council (AUSTRALIA, U.S.A.).

(3) welcomes the assurance given by the administering authority that it is their firm intention to maintain the present status and identity of Tanganyika and that no plan is envisaged which would involve annexation or the loss by Tanganyika of its status as a trust territory (AUSTRALIA, U.S.A.).

(4) considers it premature to form a definite opinion regarding the Inter-Territorial Organization, and decides to postpone further consideration of the plan until further information has become available (AUSTRALIA, U.S.A.).

(5) notes that the Inter-Territorial Organization was put into effect without full prior consultation with the indigenous inhabitants of Tanganyika (MEXICO, U.S.S.R.).

Section (1), notes that the Inter-Territorial Organization was put into effect without prior submission of these questions to the Trusteeship Council (U.S.S.R.).

(2) expresses hope that the administering authority could consult the Trusteeship Council before undertaking any extension or modification of the present arrangements which might affect the status of Tanganyika (U.S.A.).

(3) recommends to the administering authority that it should submit in advance for the consideration of the Trusteeship Council draft legislation in any way affecting the status of Tanganyika as a trust territory (U.S.S.R.).

(4) considers that prior consideration by the Trusteeship Council of measures of administration in advance of their adoption and implementation is not a requirement of the Trusteeship Council (AUSTRALIA).

(5) expresses its concern that the Inter-Territorial Organization between Tanganyika and adjoining territories in East Africa may indirectly lead to the loss by Tanganyika of its status as a trust territory (MEXICO).

(6) expresses concern that the Inter-Territorial Organization may be an obstacle to the attainment of self-government by the people of Tanganyika (MEXICO).

(7) considers that the Inter-Territorial Organization of East Africa will lead to the loss by Tanganyika of its status as a trust territory and to its annexation; and

Mr. Creech Jones Addresses Cambridge Conference

Secretary of State on African Problems

THIS SUMMER CONFERENCE is one of a series designed to bring the experience of men in the field to bear on the difficult problems which Britain has to handle in the administration of the dependent territories. I am sure that our discussions will benefit those of you who carry on our responsibilities in the Colonies and also assist those of us responsible for general policy and for guiding affairs from London.

The value of the work done by last year's conference was such that the reports of its various groups have been accepted as the basis of our local government policy in Africa. The present conference is to consider the problem of initiative in African society, and while the object is not to formulate a new policy of development, it is hoped that your discussions will make a very significant contribution to the subject.

We have with us teams of officers from all 14 of the Colonial Office territories and from South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, the Sudan, and the High Commission Territories. Representatives from the U.S.A., France, Belgium, and Portugal are also present, together with a number of British experts on African affairs from the universities and other walks of life. We hope that the visitors will participate in all our discussions as full members of the conference. Last year only two or three Africans were present, but they made an impressive contribution. On this occasion most territories have included African representatives in their teams.

Need to Encourage Initiative

This conference to consider certain factors necessary for African progress is not an indictment of past administration, because the achievements of British policy and initiative are written large on the background of Africa. It is a sign of our desire to shape our policy aright. We seek to help the Colonial peoples move to better social living and responsibility. We are here to discuss how initiative can be encouraged, why incentives will help to make that progress dynamic, and what methods can be employed to advance political responsibility.

Colonial administration is exposed to-day to much criticism, and Colonial Powers are the subject of considerable suspicion. We may discount the definition resulting from ignorance or ideological propaganda; we may count many of the misconceptions of policy as due to sentimentalism and lack of realism; we may trace much of the prevailing misunderstanding as arising from deep undercurrents of prejudice and natural dislike of colonialism. The international field is not an easy place for Colonial administrators to work in.

Nevertheless, there is a liberal spirit widely manifest in many nations to-day, and our own conscience is uneasy when our practice is exposed through our own shortcomings. We may feel that the doctrine of internationalism is pressed unnecessarily far, and that our critics have often little sense of realism in their view of the conditions of our work. But our desire is to stand within the eyes of the world without betrayal of our trust and to deserve well of the Colonial peoples in their advance.

British Colonial policy in the past tended to the job done thought of the substance of the programme of political, economic and social advance, and too little to the task of encouraging the development of communities capable of making by taking part in and above all, supplying, the motive force for such advance. I am not saying that we have ignored

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Creech Jones, Secretary of State for the Colonies, opened the summer conference at Cambridge University last week on the stimulation of initiative in African society. Owing to pressure on space our report has to be somewhat abbreviated.

encouraging people to develop their own capacity to solve themselves, only that we have not emphasized it enough.

It is less important that an African territory should have a progressive constitution with full African participation than that there should exist in the territory a considerable group of people capable of effective political action, by which is meant not merely criticism of the Government, or the capacity to make speeches, but the capacity to take part effectively in public life and to shape political development themselves.

At the other end of the scale, it is less important that there should be a village school than that the people should have the initiative not only to ask for a school, but actually to build and run it by their own efforts. It is less important that a productive industry should be created than that the people should acquire the practical knowledge of how to cultivate their own lands efficiently and without ruining the soil.

Native Resistance to Advancement

Our primary task in African relations to the people is to stimulate their initiative, to do what can be done by Government officers to encourage people to want change and to equip them with the means to effect change.

In international discussion, as often at home, Colonial progress is too often discussed as if it were an affair controlled entirely by the administering Power. The position of the Colonial people is usually assumed to be that they want change, that they eagerly expect to achieve progress, that their ill will arises from the shortcomings or evil policies of the metropolitan Power, and that the movement forward is largely a matter for the administration concerned, in terms of the supply of capital, materials, and technicians, and a will to disinterested service.

But we must recognize the conditions of the problem as it exists for our administrators and above all the resistances and difficulties presented by the Colonial peoples themselves. They are the human factor with some volition of their own. Without their own urges and desires we cannot move toward the purpose which we have in view. Thus the fundamental problem of creating their resistance and stimulating their desires which we shall study in this conference.

On the other hand, in theoretical discussion on African problems, it is often assumed that Colonial development is largely a technical problem, the chess-board variety or the military operations variety. It is not simply to be a question of developing the resources in the best possible way, and putting together the programmes of development for the benefit of the people. This approach ignores the human element.

Developments in Africa show that whatever plans we may have, the people are beginning to have their own ideas and aims. Theoretical programmes have a habit of ignoring these, and the results are extremely dangerous. We have to marry the two together. We have to be ready for a constant flexibility of ideas to adapt them to local wishes and aspirations.

Creating Faith in Progress

Our conception of African development is based on Western political philosophy, and as far as we can see at present that of the African leaders is based on the same ideas. But the urgent important part of our objective is the proper handling of human relationships. We must place more emphasis on giving the people the means and desire to better themselves, rather than on actually giving them improvements (important although that is in itself). Mass education may be defined as an active movement for better living conditions of any community by community effort and with community initiative. Hence its fundamental importance at the present stage of development in Africa.

Progress has to be stimulated by you, as well as initiated by the Colonial peoples themselves. You have often to supply the spark to kindle the flame. I have always rejected the notion about the inevitability of progress, that once it is shown, people eagerly seek and grasp it, that mankind evolves to higher stages because of some inherent force working for freedom, responsibility, and better means of social living. This Victorian idea has been rudely shaken by the experience of human affairs in Europe in the past few decades. Africa in past centuries does not encourage many such belief. People will move forward only so far as they have the inward compulsions, and when they will move, how they will move, and how fast depends on conditions which we and they can help determine.

We have to help create a faith in progress. I suppose that most educated African leaders already have this faith, but it hardly exists yet in the great rural populations. It has somehow to be stimulated among them, and by far as the leaders are concerned, it has to be directed into practical channels instead of, as it sometimes is, being confined to the pursuit of theoretical ideals.

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The value of the work done by last year's conference was such that the reports of its various groups have been accepted as the basis of our general government policies in Africa. The present conference is to consider the problem of initiative in African society, and while the object is not to formulate a new policy of mass education, it is hoped that your discussions will make a very significant contribution to this subject.

We have with us teams of officers from all 15 of the Colonial Office territories, and from South West, Southern Rhodesia, the Sudan, and the High Commission Territories. Representatives from the U.S.A., France, Belgium and Portugal are also present, together with a number of British experts on African affairs from the universities and other walks of life. We hope that the visitors will participate in all our discussions as full members of the conference. Last year only two or three Africans were present, but they made an impressive contribution. On this occasion most territories have included African representatives in their teams.

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Nevertheless there is a liberal spirit widely manifest in many nations today, and our own conscience is uneasy when our practice is exposed through our own shortcomings. We may feel that the doctrine of international accountability is pressed unnecessarily far, and that our critics have often little sense of realism in their view of the conditions of our work. But our desire is to stand well in the eyes of the world without betrayal of our trust and to deserve well of the Colonial peoples in their advance.

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of initiative in African society, a matter of immense practical importance to the whole continent. Every British African Dependencies Agency under the Colonial Office is represented, and observers (who have full status as members of the conference) have been invited from the Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, the Sudan, France, Belgium, Portugal, and the United States of America. This, then, is a sincere and impressive attempt to hammer out policy by discussion among men and women (including many Africans) who know intimately the nature of African conditions and the extent of their limitations. We wish them well in their discussions, from which we hope and believe that guidance of real value will result.

EVERY BELGIAN public opinion in East and Central Africa is declaring itself against the recommendations for drastic changes in the whole basis of Colonial Service salaries. The

Belgian Opposition of the Standing Finance Committee

in Tanganyika have recorded their dissatisfaction. But for some inextinguishable reason failed to oppose the measure in the Legislative Council. The Nairobi Chamber of Commerce was due to consider last week a resolution framed by its management committee objecting to the proposal, partly because they will not achieve equal justice within the service; and a public meeting in Nakuru, believing that the scheme will not eradicate discontent within the Civil Service, has asked the local member to oppose the Finance House in the Legislature.

Our arguments in the last couple of months are reinforced by facts now given by the Member for Finance in Kenya who has revealed that whereas the cost of Civil Service salaries in

Millions Will Not that country was £1,110,736 in 1939 and £1,973,064 last year,

plus cost of living allowances of £500,000, it would be more than £2,800,000 if the recommendations were adopted and making that last calculation Mr. Troughton excluded the staffs of the Railways and Post Office (who were included in the earlier figures) and of the Development and Reconstruction Authority and the various controls. Pensions and gratuities have risen, from £240,000 in 1939 to more than £450,000, and the additional expenditure involved by adop-

tion has been officially indicated at between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000 a year. So Kenya's extra bill for salaries and pensions would be about £700,000 annually, and the other territories would have proportionately heavy costs to meet—and even then discontent would persist as the local Governments and Colonial Offices well know. Clearer thought is obviously needed, and we trust that the non-official majorities in the East African Central Assembly and the Kenya Legislative Council will enforce delay for further consideration.

THAT THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

of the United Nations is a thoroughly unsatisfactory body, specializing in ignorant and prejudiced criticisms of Great Britain

Prejudiced and readers, whom we have **Judgments** sought to keep informed of

the activities of the agency to which was delegated the responsibility of reporting to the General Assembly of the United Nations on the manner in which the Powers administering trustee territories

acquire themselves of their trust. Mr. Creech Jones, Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Ivor Thomas, his former colleague as Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, and other men with personal experience at Lake

success have affirmed publicly that the Powers have used the Trusteeship Council largely for intrigue and bargaining, not for its ostensible purpose. The special report in this issue of the Council's comments on Tan-

ganyika Territory will disgust every reader in any country connected with East and Central Africa for the accusations made by its members afford clear proof that the speakers were mainly concerned to attack Great Britain

even on the flimsiest evidence or none at all. Indeed, most of the criticisms should have been silenced at once as *ultra vires* the trusteeship agreement for the Territory

which provides (as did the old mandate) that the administering authority shall be entitled to constitute Tanganyika into a customs, fiscal or administrative unit or federation

with adjacent territories under his sovereignty or control. Yet the chairman allowed many criticisms which entirely disregarded that fundamental clause. Even *The Times* has described the record of the Council as barren and discordant, and that judgment is abundantly justified by the facts. It is sad to have to bracket one of the chief agencies of the United Nations with half-educated malcontents in Africa, disseminators of dangerous distortion.

be assumed that subversive and other unreliable newspapers will now use a whispering campaign to impress upon Africans

New Dilemma Is Worse Than Old.

that anything which is not contradicted by Government must be understood to carry official approval. To twist the circumstances to their own advantage in that way will be easy; and since the Government cannot wish to use its new powers to correct every misstatement, it finds itself in a dilemma which is perhaps more baffling than that with which it sought to deal. And what did the authorities imagine they could do if the distortion occurred in a newspaper printed in Cairo or London? Men guilty of the malpractices which have caused the passing of this Act might well arrange for further offences to be printed abroad and imported in bulk for distribution in East Africa. No reputable newspaper need fear the ordinance, for any self-respecting journal which errs (as all do at times) is anxious to correct an oversight voluntarily. Incidentally, if the Governor was to be given power to insist on the appearance of a correcting statement, the legislation surely should require him to satisfy himself that harm had been done, or was likely to be done, by the original falsehood or distortion. So necessary a condition precedent to the issue of an order is not imposed.

We are not satisfied that this disquieting legislation will deal adequately with this particular anxiety, for as nationalism grows (with Communism as its tonic) irresponsibility may become the distinguishing characteristic of many newspapers in Africa, as it was of hundreds of sheets in India. Is not the wise course for South, Central, East and West Africa—British, Belgian, French and Portuguese—to take counsel together on this complex and common problem? For some Governments it has already become serious. Communist literature printed in the Union of South Africa is, for instance, known to be circulating in the two-Rhodesias, Nyasaland, and Portuguese East Africa, and similar material printed in Egypt is being distributed in the Sudan. In West Africa there is widespread circulation of irresponsible criticisms of British administration, and some newspapers owned, edited, and printed by Indians and Africans in Kenya and Uganda publish entirely unjustifiable allegations. Policies carefully concerted to thwart such subversive propaganda would surely be better than isolated and hasty action.

Action Should Be Concerted.

W

AN OLD CHARGE against the Colonial Office, one that is still often heard, is that policy is the product of the intuitions, convictions, prejudices or "hunches" of a little group of senior bureaucrats, and sometimes even of one forceful personality, who, sitting thousands of miles away from Africa, cannot take adequately into account the effect which will be produced in human relations by many of the decisions reached. In an earlier era there was doubtless a good deal of justification for this accusation, but since Mr. Amery set himself to modernize the organization by the appointment of special advisers and advisory committees, and, not less important, by encouraging the interchange of staff between the Colonial Office and Colonial Governments, wiser means have been employed. Yet resentment at "policy by dispatch" remains, and is fed from time to time by a widespread conviction in Colonial areas that a particular proposal or direction fails to take proper account of local conditions, and has resulted from political or other sectional pressure in the United Kingdom. The Memorandum on Colonial Mining Policy was a recent case in point: non-official opinion throughout East and Central Africa was severely critical, and the Governments in the territories have not disguised their dislike of that document. It is mentioned merely to prove that the risk of doctrinaire direction has not entirely disappeared.

That risk is being greatly reduced by the extension of the excellent system of discussion of specific fundamental subjects by groups composed of senior members of the Colonial Office staff, members of the Colonial Service from many territories who are on leave, or are brought to England for the purpose, and outside experts, all of whom are encouraged to speak with complete freedom. Indeed, the participants are repeatedly reminded that it is their right and duty to say what they think, and especially to question or contradict any statements by other speakers which have not been borne out by their experience. Mr. A. B. Cohen, the able and enterprising head of the African Department of the Colonial Office, pioneered this method last year with a most successful summer conference at Cambridge University on the problems of local government. Now he has gathered together well over a hundred people for a fortnight's consideration of the stimulation

Stimulating Initiative.

W

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, August 26, 1948

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

IS IT DEBATABLY to give a Colonial Governor the right and duty to sit in judgment on the Press? That question is raised by a short Bill passed through all its stages by the Legislative Council of Uganda on August 9. Its principal clause reads: "In any article, report, letter or advertisement published in any newspaper which, in the opinion of the Governor, contains any statement of fact which is false or distorted, he may require the proprietor to publish without charge in the same position a correcting statement which shall set out the true facts provided that as far as possible it shall not contain more words than the original article and in no case more than double the number of words, and that the correcting statement shall contain no comment or expression of opinion. Non-compliance will render a newspaper proprietor, editor or acting editor liable to a fine up to one hundred pounds or imprisonment up to six months, or fine and imprisonment."

There is no similar legislation anywhere in British Africa, not even in Nigeria or the Gold Coast where the most reckless misrepresentations have been common in

**Inflammatory
Inventions.**

newspapers owned and edited by Africans. No sufficient reasons were given by the Government

of Uganda for seeking these exceptional powers but it could have pleaded abuses for which we have known no parallel in the Colonial Empire, namely, prominent publication in certain vernacular newspapers of statements falsely alleged to have been written or spoken by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and other men prominent in British life. Such inventions can, of course, do great harm among unsophisticated, mainly illiterate, and easily inflamed peoples. Indeed, the only purpose of publication must have been to mislead, and thereby undermine authority. If that had been clearly explained, the new ordinance would probably not have been so strongly criticized by the European-owned newspapers in East Africa, which were apparently unaware of the gross malpractices to which some Africans masquerading as journalists have descended in Uganda. In such circumstances the officer administering the country not unreasonably wanted the means of ensuring that a publication committing so gross an offence should give equal prominence to an official correction, and there is some force in the idea that the mere existence of such a provision in the law may reduce, possibly to vanishing point, the cases in which it could be appropriately used.

But we consider it highly questionable whether the legislation will, in fact, achieve what is intended. In the first place, it must

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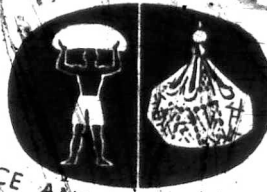
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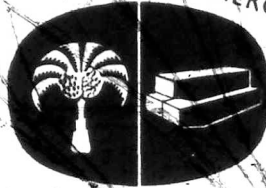
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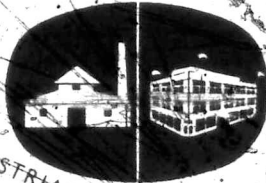
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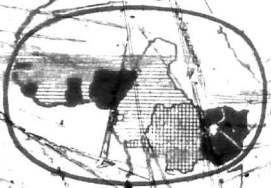
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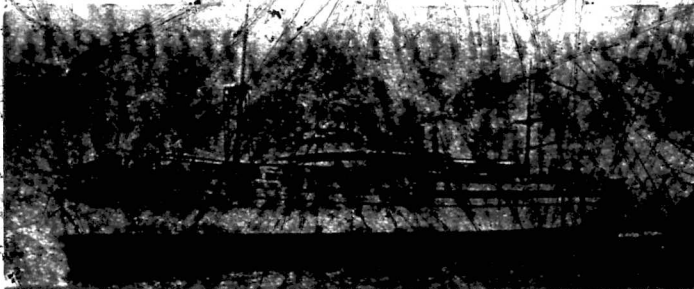
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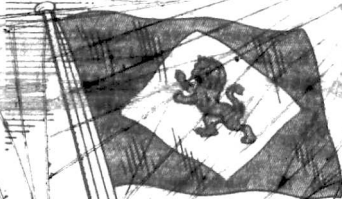
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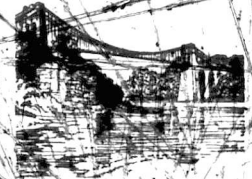
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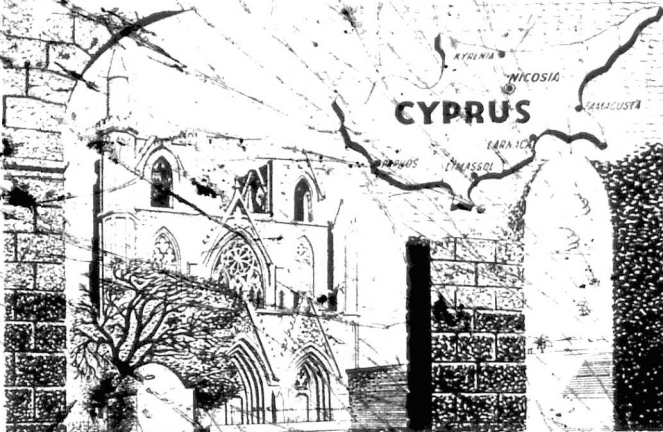
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Of Commercial Concern

MESSRS. BOOKER, BROTHERS, MCCONNELL AND CO. LTD., export merchants with large East and Central African interests, are paying a final dividend of 11% tax free, making 11 1/2% plus a final cash bonus of 2%, making 5 1/2% tax free. This total of 17 1/2% free of tax for the 18 months to December 31 last compares with 11 1/2% in the previous 12 months. Net profits for the 18 months were £180,229 after meeting taxation and all expenses compared with £98,362 in the previous 12 months. The capital is £538,748 in ordinary shares, which are now quoted at around 91s. The chairman of the company is Major A. F. V. McConnell.

Fort Jameson, the centre of tobacco growing in the Eastern Province of Northern Rhodesia, has just finished its first tobacco sales of the year. Average prices for quota tobacco reached 39.6d. per lb., and for non-quota 35.98d. per lb. A promising feature has been the success of new planters with their first crop, several obtaining as much as 53d. per lb. The estimated crop is over 3,000,000 lb., and there are signs that the district is returning to its heyday of the nineteen-twenties.

At last week's annual meeting of the Globe Telegraph & Trust Co., Ltd., a stockholder asked the directors to approach investment in the Rhodesias and South Africa with caution. Sir Edward Wilshaw, the chairman, replied that investment in development in those territories would be in such matters as hydro-electric power and port and other public utility undertakings. The board would not gamble with the stockholders' money.

S. Rhodesian Tobacco Sales

Tobacco sales during the 11th week of the Southern Rhodesian auctions amounted to 3054,789 lb. of flue-cured leaf, valued at £406,282, an average of 31.4d. per lb., making a total for the season so far of 47,623,947 lb. for £6,475,931, an average of 32.63d. per lb. This compares with the 10th week when 1,685,616 lb. for £1,039, an average of 14.8d. per lb., bringing the total to 773,339 lb. for £59,262, averaging 18.40d. per lb.

Two important modifications in export policy have been announced by the Cotton Board and agreed by the Board of Trade for the open export scheme for the third period of this year, July to September. The currency and Empire markets are now to have a combined classification. The only reservation will be that a minimum of 10% of goods put into production during the period must be reserved for Canada.

Reduced selling prices for raw cotton to Lancashire spinners were announced by the Raw Cotton Commission on Monday last. Sudan 1 types X4 and below, and East Africa are lowered by 5.35d. per lb.; Sudan G.S. and Tokos by 3d.; and Sudan 1 types 3 and above by 3 1/2d., and Zeidas by 1ld.

The cotton crop in the United States of America this year, which has been estimated by business and agricultural interests at a maximum of 14,000,000 bales, has now been forecast by the Department of Agriculture at 15,167,000 bales on the basis of a yield of 313.5 lb. per acre, the highest ever attained. Over the past five years the average was 266 lb.

Nine hundred factories are expected in Kenya for the Agricultural Machinery Pool this year. Between 1935 and 1938 the pool received implements to the average annual value of £69,000, while the figures for 1945, 1946 and 1947 were £136,000, £185,000, and £284,000 respectively.

New Grain Bag Company

Mr. C. Suchan Black, managing director of a new company which will manufacture grain bags in Umfali, arrived there from this country recently. He is connected with Vandenberg Estates, Ltd., who have properties in the Eastern Districts of Southern Rhodesia.

Twenty skilled woodworkers are to be imported into Umfali from England for skilled cabinet work. They will be employed by Mr. B. F. J. van Rensburg, who plans to expand his business for the production of wireless and gramophone cabinets.

The East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., have been asked by the Thomson's Falls District Association in Kenya to proceed as soon as possible with a scheme for the generation and distribution of electric current for the township and adjacent area.

Subscription lists opened last month in the Southern Rhodesia and the Union for a new Rhodesian Loan, 2 1/2% Local Registered Stock, 1951. The issue price is £100 per cent, and the stock will be redeemed at par on December 15, 1951.

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Northern Rhodesia Company

Northern Rhodesia Co., Ltd., announced at its forthcoming meeting the directors will recommend a declaration of a dividend of 7 1/2% on the net profit for the year ended May 31, 1948, payable to members registered in the books for August 13, 1948. Profit for the year was £6,985, less £2774 income tax (1946-7 profits £4,231, plus £605 income tax recoverable).

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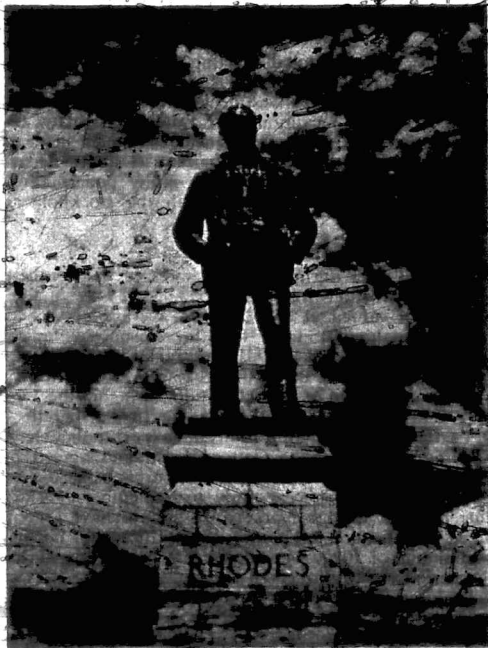
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Future of Italian Colonies

Ethiopia Would Arm

THE ETHIOPIAN FOREIGN MINISTER, Ato, Akilou Hapte Wold, has told the Deputies of the Foreign Ministers who have been considering the future of the former Italian Colonies that if Eritrea is returned to Italy, Ethiopia will close the border and arm in self-defence. His words were: "Although the closing of the border would involve increased difficulties for the trade of northern Ethiopia, which passes by Massawa, and severe hardships for our brothers in Eritrea who depend upon us for their foodstuffs, Ethiopia would nevertheless be required immediately to adopt and to persist in these measures of self-defence."

Provisional views of the Canadian Government advocate the continuance of outside assistance under the trusteeship system for Italian Somaliland, certain areas of Eritrea, and Libya. The designation of Italy as administering authority would be supported, assuming that the terms of trusteeship did not preclude the early establishment of the closest possible economic, social and cultural relations among the territories which were inhabited principally by peoples of the Somali race. New Zealand wishes Great Britain to be invited to assume trusteeship of the whole of Libya for the purpose of guiding the people to self-government, and the United Nations organization itself to act as administering authority for Eritrea and Somaliland.

It is well understood by those who have some knowledge of the African that to give him freedom of speech either in a court, baraza, or even as a labourer before his employer, is a direct incentive to him to overstate his case to satiety. But it does reveal his weaknesses."—Lieut.-Colonel A. W. Sutcliffe, formerly district commissioner in Nairobi.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Nearly 4,500 visitors entered Southern Rhodesia during June.

Polling in Northern Rhodesia's general election will take place on Thursday next, August 26.

Kenya's Legislative Council appointed a select committee last week to make proposals for reduction in the cost of living.

The *Umfolozi Advertiser* has won the Hultzer Trophy, awarded annually to the best country newspaper in South Africa and Rhodesia.

Makerere College, Uganda, is to have four new hostels to accommodate 1,600 men students and a hostel for 40 women students.

A Native of Uganda has been condemned to death for the murder of a woman whom he held to be a witch. He drove two nails into her head.

Applications for 100-acre blocks of land of vegetable growing in the Malindi district of Kenya have been invited by the Commissioner for Lands. There are no racial restrictions.

A British Commonwealth Geologists' Conference, convened by the working party of the British Commonwealth Scientific Conference, is to be held in London from September 29 to 27.

At the Rhodesia Institute the Government of Southern Rhodesia are making experiments in the crossing of Persian with Blackhead sheep and are also experimenting with Karakul.

Short biographies of all the bishops of the Anglican Communion appear in a useful little volume issued at 2s. by the Press and Publications Board of the Church Assembly. Every Anglican bishop in East and Central Africa is, of course, included.

New Broadcast for Africans

A new monthly radio series for Africans, "Question Time," has been started by the Northern Rhodesian Broadcasting Service. Similar to the universally popular "quiz" programmes, it is relayed in the Bamba, Nyanja, Lozi, Tonga, Shindebele and Shona languages.

The recently formed United Central Africa Association, the headquarters of which are in Bulawayo, has arranged for a series of mass meetings to be held in the main towns and townships two months hence to state the case for federation of the Rhodesias and Nyassaland.

The total collected by the Food for Britain Committee formed in Southern Rhodesia in 1945, was £157,400, according to the final report just issued. Food sent included 700 tons of prime beef, 346 tons of pork, 166 tons of marmalade and jams, and 107 tons of corned beef.

The ashes of Mahatma Gandhi recently passed through major towns in Southern Rhodesia on their way to Durban. In Salisbury the silver casket inside a cut-glass urn was carried from the train through a lane of white-clad Indian youths, and there was a ceremony in the Hindu Temple.

A large-scale farmer in the Trans Nzoia district of Kenya has selected elders from his 150 African labourers to form a court to which he refers cases of indiscipline or slacking. Fines inflicted by the court form a welfare fund. Mr. Michael Huck, the employer, says he never interferes with the court, and that the scheme is highly successful.

The newly formed Broken Hill flying club has received a loan of £500 interest free for two years from Northern Rhodesian Government, and negotiations are in progress for the purchase of a suitable aircraft. Mr. Roy Welensky, M.C., is the president, and Mr. Desmond Birch, who served with the R.A.F. in Southern Rhodesia and in the Far East with a Spitfire photographic reconnaissance squadron, is a foundation member and instructor.

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Mediterranean to Zambezi Transport Adviser's Tour

MR. A. J. F. BUNNING, Adviser on Inland Transport to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, will leave London about a month hence to visit Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika Territory, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and Southern Rhodesia in order to discuss questions affecting all forms of transport.

There had, he told journalists in London a few days ago, been recent statements by Ministers as to the distant prospect of linking the Great Lakes of Central Africa and the river systems by a chain of waterways. That fascinating prospect would require close examination from the economic and engineering standpoints. It was a great conception, which might never be realized, but it was under examination by men who had the development of Africa at heart.

Great Water Highway

There was now steamer traffic through the Sudan and southwards to Lake Albert in Uganda, which had other navigable rivers and lakes. The dream was nothing less than that of linking lake and rivers to provide a great water highway from the Mediterranean to the Zambezi.

In Uganda an effort was now being made to make the Katonga navigable to within easy reach of the Ruwenzori Range, which was very rich in minerals, particularly copper. The idea was to carry that copper by shallow-draught vessels to Jinja for smelting when the new hydro-electric station was ready.

Mr. Bunning advises the Secretary of State, not only in regard to all forms of inland transport, but on port organization and operation. It may therefore be assumed that he will be concerned during his visit with the improvement of port facilities in East Africa.

Minimum Wages

MR. E. M. HYDE-CLARKE, Labour Commissioner in Kenya, defended the minimum wage order for Africans employed in townships in the Colony at a recent meeting of delegates from the Nyeri, Narok, Naro Moru, Tnaui, and Ngoini districts. Government, he said, was actuated by economics, not by Fabian fads. Where possible wages should be related to output, but this was impossible in many types of urban employment. It was hoped that with minimum wages it would be possible to avoid a miserable underpaid urban population which could be a source of crime, vice, disease, and other social evils. In Mombasa the measure had brought into higher employment those who worked well by eliminating uneconomic labour. Further control would be exercised under the Direction of Labour Ordinance by dealing with persons not normally resident in the town and without visible means of support. There was no present intention of applying minimum wages to agriculture. He expected that conditions of labour would remain stable for two years, though they might be affected by the Salaries Commission report.

Colonial Research Grants

£2,000,000 were allocated during the year 1947-48 to Colonial research purposes, compared with £1,100,000 in the previous year. More than 60 new schemes and nearly 90 supplementary schemes were approved for grants under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. Command Paper 7493 (H.M. Stationery Office, 2s.) contains the annual reports of the Colonial Research Committee, Colonial Products Research Council, Colonial Social Science Research Council, Colonial Medical Research Committee, Colonial Insecticides Committee, Colonial Economic Research Committee, and the Committee for Colonial Agricultural, Animal Health and Forestry Research. It is a document of much interest from the East and Central African standpoint.

Statements Worth Noting

"Love worketh no ill to his neighbour, therefore, love is the fulfilling of the Law."—Romans, xiii, 10.

"Nyasaland is the most beautiful country in the world."—Colonel C. E. Fanslow, M.P.

"I defy any man with 6,000 acres of farm to cover it adequately and really to supervise it."—Major R. R. Sharp, a Matabeleland farmer.

"Southern Rhodesia has the strongest National Farmers' Union in the world."—Mr. W. A. Hill, of the National Farmers' Union of England.

"The United Kingdom cannot alone develop the Colonies. We need the co-operation of the Dominions in that work."—Mr. Vernon Bartlett, M.P.

"With irrigation the Sabi Valley could become a greenhouse for the whole of Southern Rhodesia."—Mr. E. D. Alvord, Director of Native Agriculture.

"The good welfare worker teaches people to do without him, and measures his success by their growth in initiative and independence."—Miss D. Ibberson.

"Development of Africa might do more in the next 10 or 15 years than anything else to restore the world balance."—Mr. Harold Wilson, President of the Board of Trade.

"The only hope for survival of European civilization in Africa is recognition of the African's right to citizenship and his full right to partake in the affairs of government of his particular State."—Mr. A. M. Tredgold.

"Between 80% and 90% of the crimes of violence committed by Natives in Southern Rhodesia originate from the drinking of *Kaffir* beer and *shokolan*."—Colonel F. E. Ross, Commissioner of the British South African Police.

"Government should encourage the Sudanese to take an interest in anthropology, for the best work in the anthropology of a country can be done by the people of the country themselves."—Report of the Anthropological Board of the Sudan.

"The known resources of the ores of lead in the world are only sufficient to last for about another 14 years at the pre-war rate of consumption, and in the case of zinc the period is probably about 21 years."—Mr. G. F. Laycock, President of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.

East African Office

RECENT CASUALTIES at the East African Office in London have included:

Mr. A. Dunstan Adams, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Anderson, Mr. P. Arnal, Mr. G. C. Baker, Mr. F. S. Bellfield, Mrs. G. M. Bowling, Mr. A. Brambridge, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Brocimer, Mr. T. C. Brookes, Miss M. Budden, Mr. and Mrs. D. V. Bunting, Mr. B. D. Bunting, Mr. R. J. M. Campbell, Mr. W. Nesdham Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Chills Clarke, Mr. Mrs. and Mrs. Fenwicke Connell, Miss G. Cole, Mr. E. Cooper, Mr. R. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. M. Dempster, Miss R. Earl, Mr. S. A. Hazan, Miss N. Fielder, Mr. and Mrs. Fopp, Mrs. R. K. Firth, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Gurney, Miss D. W. Gash, Mr. I. C. Grant, Mr. O. G. Griffith, Miss M. G. Gurney, Mr. J. E. Gurney, Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Heard, Mr. A. W. Hitch, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Hoddinott, Mr. R. I. Hawes, Mrs. E. D. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. P. Jansz, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Jessop, Mrs. M. E. Johnson-Johnson, Mr. Subhanji Kermally, Mr. T. J. Lattin, Mr. P. Q. Lester, Mr. and Mrs. K. M. McConnell, Mr. D. A. O'Donnell, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Magregor, Mr. D. Mackay, Mrs. Mackay, Mr. F. H. Marshall, Mr. R. Matthews, Mr. R. E. Mayers, Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Monger, Lady Mooney, Mr. F. Montague, Mr. A. E. Morgan, Mrs. C. E. Mortimer, Dr. and Mrs. Murrell, Mr. and Mrs. G. Mutton, Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Murray, Mr. I. R. Nimmo, Mr. C. Oates, Mr. P. J. O'Shea, Mr. J. Palmer, Mr. N. Palmer, Dr. and Mrs. H. P. Peake, Mr. A. Philip, Canon Rampley, Sir Gilbert Rennie, Mr. M. M. B. Mubon, Mr. and Mrs. Ruid, Mr. J. Shaw, Mr. D. Sheridan, Mr. H. M. S. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Tarr, Mr. D. G. Taylor, Mrs. V. A. Taylor, Mr. E. T. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Thompson, Mr. C. Trickey, Brigadier E. M. Balfour and Mrs. D. C. Tyson, Sir Alfred Vincent, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Westcott, Mrs. Westcott, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. D. Whibley, Mr. J. B. Wilson, Mr. L. S. Wink, Mr. H. Wood and Mr. Wye.

Organizing Research for EA Africa

(Continued from page 1407)

soil, fertilisers, crops and pastures, pests and diseases, animal husbandry, silviculture and forest products and about other European needs including secretaries, field officers, and technical assistants. Five of the scientists will be devoted primarily to forest research.

One of the aims of E.A.A.F.R.O., already incorporated, is conducting research on the use of fertilisers. This is a necessary part of the programme for solving the agrarian problems of East Africa, and has a special urgency because its results must determine policy in the development of the East African phosphate deposits, particularly those near Soroti in Uganda. A scheme covering three years of experiments in the African agricultural areas of East Africa is already in operation. In addition, a scheme has been started covering the European agricultural lands of Kenya, where the prospects are most promising for an early increase in the demands for artificial fertilisers. These schemes are closely interrelated and are, in effect, one, but at present they are independently managed as an interim measure. The former will be absorbed into the general framework of E.A.A.F.R.O. after three years. The latter has been assisted by Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., who have loaned the services of an experienced officer.

12,000,000 Cattle in East Africa

There are about 12 million head of cattle in East Africa and a similar number of sheep and goats. Assessing the value at a minimum of £2 per head of cattle and £10 per head of small stock, the capital represented is not less than £20,000,000, and the annual turnover at 20% is of the order of less than £6,000,000.

The Veterinary Science and Animal Industry Research Organization (E.A.V.R.O.), of which Dr. E. G. White is Director, has received financial approval from the Government of East Africa and the United East African Govern-

ment. As in the case of E.A.A.F.R.O., the whole capital is being provided from Colonial Development and Welfare Research Funds, but the provision of recurrent finance is on a somewhat different basis, £9,000,000 over the first five years coming from the Government Research Funds and £10,000,000 from the East African Government. The latter figure, to be provided in a proportion of Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda, is in addition, reveals an estimated total of £1,500 per annum will be received from the sale of tropical products, the production of which is the domain of a separate and self-accounting division of the V.R.O.

E.A.V.R.O. will have two main functions—research on the control of disease and animal industry, and the production of biological products, including sera and vaccines for the whole of East Africa and other parts of the world as required.

Measles and FLY

Frpanosomiasis of domestic animals and man continues to be one of the main factors limiting development in East Africa. The human disease has caused great devastation in the past, but is now under control in nearly all areas. The same cannot be said for animal trypanosomiasis, which presents an ever-growing menace as tsetse flies of various species advance into country which was formerly free.

The East African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Research Organization (E.A.T.T.R.O.) has been set up on the basis of two-thirds from C.D. & W. Research Funds and one-third from the East African Governments in equal shares. The work includes research on tsetse under Mr. W. H. Cross, based on the old-established Centre at Shinyanga in Tanganyika; and research on human trypanosomiasis under Dr. H. Fairbairn at Tindiga, 35 miles from Shinyanga, a small centre which was originally established by the Tanganyika Medical Department.

Related to E.A.T.T.R.O. is the new East African Tsetse Resurgence Department under Mr. S. Napier Bax. The object of this department is to test out on a field scale new and improved methods of estimating land free from flies, and also to provide a pool of technical staff whose duty will be to advise the territorial tsetse control departments on measures for wide application.

The total of public funds to be spent on buildings in East Africa during the next 10 years will be at least £10,000,000, according to the three Development Plans. In building roughly one-third of the total is likely to be an imported material, one-third on local materials, and one-third on labour, so that a good deal of research should be devoted to new and improved use of local materials to replace the very expensive imported materials.

Scientific Control of Road Construction

Similar considerations apply to roads. Expenditure of the same order, not less than £10,000,000, is envisaged on road construction in East Africa during the next decade. It is generally conceded that roads are built at present to specifications which are not necessarily the most efficient for particular conditions of soil, climate and traffic densities. It is significant that in South Africa long experience has shown that close scientific control of road construction is economic; before any material is moved, full tests are conducted on soil samples every tenth of a mile, and the investigations, including surveys, amount in cost to about 24% of the total expenditure on new roads.

A research designed to assist in the development of secondary industries, important subjects are ceramics and chemical work, especially that concerned with oil, tanning, phosphates and fertilizers. Here again every advantage should be taken of the greater experience and better facilities for investigation available in other countries; but many of East Africa's problems demand close contact with local conditions.

Uganda's £31,000,000 Plan Original Estimate Now Doubled

When the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL of Uganda recently debated the Government's proposals for allocation of the accumulated profits in the Cotton and Coffee Control Funds, MR. H. B. FORTY argued that the sums set aside for price assistance should be transferred to marketing boards, each with a Government representative as chairman, and with a technical and marketing expert as managing director. He suggested six other directors in each case, three representing the growers, two representing other sections of the industry, and the sixth an independent commercial person with local and marketing experience.

MR. DONALD HARRIS, Development Commissioner, said in his maiden speech that Uganda's development plan was likely to cost £37,000,000 in the 10 years or 49.5% above the previous estimate, and £15,000,000 more than the original figure. Having seen a number of Colonial development reports, he had no hesitation in describing that for Uganda as outstandingly wise. At least two-thirds of the expenditure, and probably considerably more, would be set aside for the benefit of the areas producing cotton or coffee.

MR. C. HANDLEY BIRD, who was also making his maiden speech, criticized the Government's intention to transfer large funds for price assistance to a statutory body which was to be given wide discretion after formation. That was the wrong approach; the body should be constituted to carry out specified aims, not set up without limitation of functions and then handed the cash.

MR. R. S. HARTER, Chief Secretary, said that £100,000 was to be set aside for central food storage, the main depot being at Jinja. He called attention to the fact that Uganda exported more coffee than any other country in the Colonial Empire.

Owing to the greatly increased cost of living in Kenya, return or semi-permanent residential settlers are officially said to require £4,000 to £5,000 capital and an income of not less than £500 a year.



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Letters to the Editor

No Austerity for Officers Increase in Salaries Opposed

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Sir, Your editorial criticisms of the Fitzgibbon recommendations on Colonial Service pay were admirable. As you stripped those proposals to pieces, and when the Governor of Nyasaland recently addressed the Legislative Council he said that the Government had decided to introduce the revised salaries for its European and Asian staff from the month of August and that every effort would be made to pay the new salaries and any arrears due in that month. That you will note, was the decision of the Government, which did not even go through the formality of inviting the Legislative Council to advise.

Yet the salaries and privileges enjoyed by officials in this country were already completely out of step with those of similar employees in commercial concerns and on the railways. The revisions will now widen the gap. I do not know of one case in Nyasaland in which an official has found it necessary to adopt austerity measures to make ends meet. On the contrary, quite subordinate officials sport high-powered American cars at a time when the Colonial Office is talking of dollars.

Incidentally, it would be useful for the public to know how many officials in Nyasaland have received advances from Government funds during the two years ended June 30, 1948, for the purchase of motor-cars, whether these advances were given free of interest, and on what security; whether they were given even where the applicant does not appear to be the normal performer of his duties, and whether, and if so in how many cases, the advances were given on condition that a car of British manufacture was purchased. Perhaps one of your Mail readers would put these questions in the House of Commons.

Yours faithfully,

Nyasaland

NYASALANDER

Soldiering in East Africa Conditions at Mackinnon Road Base

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Sir, Because of notices in the Press in Britain and other countries regarding conditions at the Mackinnon Road project, the observations of an American visitor but one who has great respect for the British soldier of all ranks, may be of some slight interest. Recently I had an opportunity to see Mackinnon Road, prejudiced in advance, I admit, by adverse comments here at what I found:

The site is some 65 miles up country, from Mombasa, on the railway to Nairobi, as ride the main line way, on a rolling plain, typical scrub country of Kenya. The main road, which is not first-class, but nevertheless a good road, will soon be paved, and that even more effectively handle the increasing motor traffic, it will be called upon to bear in all weathers. The railway, suffering somewhat from lack of fuel, rolling-stock, will be adequate as soon as new equipment can be secured. The altitude is about 1,100 feet above sea level. It is not quite as fine a climate as Nairobi, which has an altitude of 5,400 feet, weather conditions nevertheless are among the finest in the tropics. Vegetation is in general like the mesquite country of northern Texas, resinous, acacia-like trees, shrub and thorn bushes, the highest reaching 20 to 25 feet.

Officers in charge of operations, aside from necessary specialists in the service arms, are from the Royal Engineers—men of experience, intelligence, and energy.

British soldiers and N.C.O.s, number 1,700. In addition there are some 4,000 civilian African labourers, and 2,000 African troops from Kenya, Uganda, Mauritius, and the Seychelles.

While it is tempting ideally, it may have been easier on all concerned to have had all services, such as water, light, recreation, canteens, etc., completed first, and in a certain time sequence, the perfect chance to do all the perfect things never comes. It can be readily understood how difficult it would have been to achieve such perfect things in a period when the Army was suffering from a lack of funds, materials, shipping, trained personnel, and time. Events pressed.

In addition, officers in charge suffer more heavily from the turn-over among troops due to shortness of period of service, lack of long and continual training among troops, release of "Python," "Leap," etc., than could be the case of static garrison duty in long-established bases where no great construction project was going forward.

While the pipe-lines, two of six-inch diameter and one of eight-inch, from Tsavo approach the camp, only will be completed later, although water is scarce, no great hardship is encountered. Wells giving brackish water, situated in this region of Kenya provide water for washing. Drinking water is brought in by tank cars on the railway, water is short, but it is enough until the pipe-line arrives. The competition between the different engineer groups laying the pipe-lines is not below the tradition of the best military units.

Statements that unfair discrimination in pay is made to the disadvantage of the British soldier are fictitious, as well as statements that working hours are oppressive. They are not. Unjust also are notices in the Press that the British soldier and that British soldiers are inadequately cared for by the camp commandant. It would be unappreciative for the superb staff of the great majority of men and officers to say that the attitudes of a very few, who might not like soldiering anywhere, especially under frontier conditions, was typical. Officers are conscientious in the care of all ranks, giving themselves to a hard professional job with zeal and single-mindedness.

The project does not as yet have all the amenities of a city or town amid a forest developed over many years. But the soldiers at Mackinnon Road do have what, which is far more valuable, they are the frontier as it is at first hand, they are breaking the wilderness. Young British privates and N.C.O.s have charge of large groups of men, directing their work, learning to command, and develop the technique of deploying and utilizing labour, taking a creative part in the largest construction project now carried forward by the British Army in any part of the world, and with that iron indifference to any hardships (which are, in fact, minor ones), a spirit which has been a distinctive characteristic of British troops for generations. There are many postings for troops with the more inconveniences and none to day which give a finer chance than Mackinnon Road for the display of ingenuity, constructive team play among all ranks, and the achievement of a much-needed major Army base of lasting importance.

I found men and officers in good heart. Week by week they see new workshops, batments, and amenities transferred from drafting boards and the blue prints to the soil of Kenya.

When this project is finished in the months ahead many British Other ranks Colonial soldiers and officers will look back on these days and say with pride, "I helped to build it."

Yours faithfully,

Dublin

GEORGE STEWART (D)

New Hampshire, U.S.A.

Transport Advisory Council More Schoolchildren for Rhodesia Sir Philip Mitchell's Address First Party of Girls

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, Governor of Kenya, said when inaugurating the Transport Advisory Council:—

"This is one further step in the complete co-ordination of our inter-territorial services. The transport organization differs profoundly from all the other inter-territorial services in that it is essentially a commercial undertaking. Whether it be the railways, the ports, the air, or road services, they are all commercial undertakings, and they are required by law to be operated as such. You are in the nature of the board of directors of a vast commercial transport undertaking covering the whole of East Africa, from the borders of the Sudan and the Congo to the Indian Ocean, from Portuguese East Africa to Ethiopia.

"I have had experience both in Uganda and Kenya of the operation of the old High Commission for Transport, with its Railway Advisory Council and Harbour Advisory Council. Although its scope was much more restricted in extent than yours, it has given a remarkable example of what can be achieved by the methods which has now been extended to cover the whole field. Not least among its achievements has been the manner in which it has maintained essential control, especially over financial policy, through the Advisory Council, while at the same time leaving to the management the greatest possible freedom to manage the services and control the staff, a freedom which is essential to efficiency and the public interest.

Tribute to Sir Reginald Robins

"We are fortunate in having to preside over the Transport Advisory Council Sir Reginald Robins, whose great experience and wide knowledge of all transport problems, both in their technical and their economic setting here in East Africa, could hardly be matched. There are others among you also with long experience in these matters, and you cover almost the whole field of commercial and agricultural undertakings in the territories concerned.

"That the railways, harbours, air and road services are State undertakings does not mean that they are Government departments in the ordinarily accepted sense of the term. Far from it. Indeed, in our day we are continuously learning and applying new methods of carrying on undertakings of a commercial nature by means of corporations under public control for the provision of commercial, industrial, and economic services, and here in the transport undertakings of East Africa we have yet another example.

Ancient Tribes of Rhodesia

EARLY PORTUGUESE RECORDS and modern ethnologists indicate that little change has taken place since the 15th century in the tribes inhabiting Southern Rhodesia. Making this statement recently, Mr. W. H. Stead, a Native commissioner, said that several tribes and chiefs, described as having existed in certain localities in medieval times were now represented in those areas by direct descendants. Evidence showed that the Karanga tribes for Shona, as they were now known, had existed since the time of D'Almeida's landing in 1505, and the names of five or six chiefdoms were the same to-day as those recorded by the Portuguese chroniclers.

TEN SCHOOLGIRLS FROM GREAT BRITAIN now aboard the LLANGIBBY CASTLE are the first girls to go to Southern Rhodesia under the Kingsley Fairbridge Memorial College scheme. In company with the only boy in the party, they will join the 87 children already in the college at Induna, near Bulawayo.

Before they left to catch the boat-train last Friday, a representative of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA saw the children with their parents and relatives at Rhodesia House, where he met Miss A. F. Raitt, the "house mother." A Scotswoman, she spent three years nursing in the Durban Naval Hospital during the war, and was formerly a school matron in Devon. She hopes to remain indefinitely in Rhodesia with the children.

Great Credit to the Scheme

The young emigrants range in age from seven to 14. Miss Raitt said they were intelligent and adaptable, and should prove a great credit to the scheme. Several have brothers who are already at Induna, and Suzanne and Nina Charman, of Brighton, will be rejoining their three brothers, who sailed 18 months ago.

Ten-year-old Jean Norton said that her brother Robin went to the Colony in 1946. "Just like a boy, he doesn't write very often, but he loves his new home." The only family trio in the party were the young Weills, including James, the solitary male, from Glasgow.

The children, who were all dressed in new grey uniforms, gave no signs of impending home-sickness, and the general impression was of a group of bright and attractive youngsters. Naturally, the age-limit is from eight to 12, but exceptions have been made because of the desire not to split families.

The college is using the former R.A.F. training station at Induna, but the Council have now acquired land in the Vumba Hills, near Umtali, where Kingsley Fairbridge himself spent his childhood, and permanent headquarters will be erected there later. The children will then be housed in cottage homes costing about £8,000 each.

The British Government pays half the cost of the passages and a weekly grant of 10s. per child towards the cost of maintenance, the rest being borne by the Southern Rhodesian Government.

Tourists Worth £1,000,000

MR. MICHAEL DUNFORD, general manager of the East Africa Tourist Travel Association, said in a talk in the "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.B.C. on Sunday that it should not be difficult for East Africa to develop within a year or two a tourist trade worth more than £1,000,000 annually in dollars. He believed that by 1950 dollar tourist traffic could be worth more to East Africa than her exports to dollar countries of pyrethrum, sisal or diamonds. About 70 delegates would, he said, attend the third International Congress of African Touring to be held in Nairobi next autumn, and spend a fortnight in East Africa.

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African Marriage Survey Modern Contacts and Family Life*

AN AFRICAN MARRIAGE SURVEY is to be undertaken under the joint auspices of the International African Institute and the International Missionary Council, who have appointed Mr. Arthur Phillips, K.C., formerly of the Colonial Legal Service in Kenya, to be director of this inquiry into the effects of modern contacts on African family life, with special reference to marriage law and custom.

He will be assisted by two research workers—Dr. Lucy Mair, lecturer on Colonial administration in the University of London, who will be concerned with the sociological aspects of the subject, and the Rev. Lyndon Harries, formerly of the Universities Mission to Central Africa and now on the staff of the School of Oriental and African Studies in London, who will examine the problem from the missionary angle.

Sir John Waddington, lately Governor of Northern Rhodesia, has accepted the chairmanship of the executive committee controlling the survey, which contains representatives of the Colonial Office, the International African Institute, the International Missionary Council, the Royal Anthropological Society, the Association of Social Anthropologists, and the Roman Catholic missions. Mr. C. F. Cole, M.A., an African and former member of the staff of Fort Hare College, South Africa, who is now a lecturer at the School of Oriental and African Studies, has been co-opted to serve on the committee.

Inquiry Will Take 18 Months

The geographical scope of the inquiry is defined as "Africa south of the Sahara." The work is expected to be completed in about 18 months.

During the war years the African Committee of the conference of Missionary Societies of Great Britain and Ireland concentrated its attention upon African marriage systems, particularly from the angle of a closer integration of Church discipline with civil laws. In this effort much relevant data was obtained from Government, missionary, and other sources, and since the end of the war Lord Hailey again brought the matter to the attention of the International Missionary Council.

In the advancement of the African marriage law Lord Hailey, there was no problem more important than that concerned with the social practices centred in the system of marriage, which, he believed, conditioned the progress of both Government and church in Africa in the execution of their programmes for the welfare of the people. There was, he emphasized, a confusing divergence of laws, even among British Governments in Africa, with respect to the authority of Native courts and questions of marriage, divorce, and related matters. Moreover, the churches also had a wide variety of policies, laws, and disciplines in regard to those same subjects.

Under Southern Rhodesia's new Native (Urban Areas) Act the term "location" becomes obsolete, and is replaced by "African township."

Southern Rhodesian Dollar Trading Drastic Cuts in Imports from U.S.A.

ALMOST ALONE among the sterling group countries, Southern Rhodesia has succeeded in bringing its dollar trading account into balance within a year of being warned by Great Britain that future dollar spending must not exceed the current rate of dollar earning, telegraphs the Salisbury correspondent of the *Financial Times*.

His message continues:

When this warning was received in the autumn of last year, the Colony's earnings rate was £24,000,000 annually and the spending rate £36,000,000. The Government immediately prohibited imports of luxury goods and refused to issue permits for even essential dollar goods where similar articles could be obtained within the sterling area.

However, there was a backlog of orders worth \$10,000,000 which could not be cancelled. Therefore, during the first accounting period, which ended on June 30, Southern Rhodesia spent only one dollar out of every three earned in order to achieve a balance as soon as possible. Consequently the deficit carried forward to the second quarter was barely \$1,000,000. Every effort is being made to increase dollar-earning exports and the export rate is already up by more than 10%, and further increases are expected when the new railway rolling stock arrives.

First Priority for Capital Goods

It is stated that the Colony is continuing strict import control, and that priority is being given to imports of capital goods required urgently for industrial and agricultural development.

Out of \$16,000,000 so far allocated for the nine months ending March, 1949, \$2,000,000 have been for industrial machinery and \$2,000,000 for agricultural machinery, while the biggest allocations to Government departments are \$529,810 for the Forestry Department and \$312,000 for the Roads Department.

Nearly \$2,000,000 have been allocated to the building industry (timber, etc.). Although \$1,320,000 have been allocated for motor vehicles, no private cars will be imported, and nearly half of this sum has been earmarked for spare parts needed to keep African-made vehicles in working order.

Non-Success of Labor Success

WHEN MR. A. C. MURPHY, Secretary of State for the Colonies, spoke in London recently, he referred to his "bitter experiences" at a late success and to the "maneuverings of the Trusteeship Council," which was, he said, composed of members intrinsically interested in Colonial welfare, but of people rarely representative of the different powers. He continued:

There is a tremendous amount of manoeuvring, power politics, and backroom bargaining. Instead of being primarily concerned with the welfare of the Colonial Peoples, there is a bargaining attitude on the basis of "If you give me your vote, you shall have mine." Because of Powers making up on others, the United Nations have often failed to agree on the one obvious and satisfactory solution of a problem.

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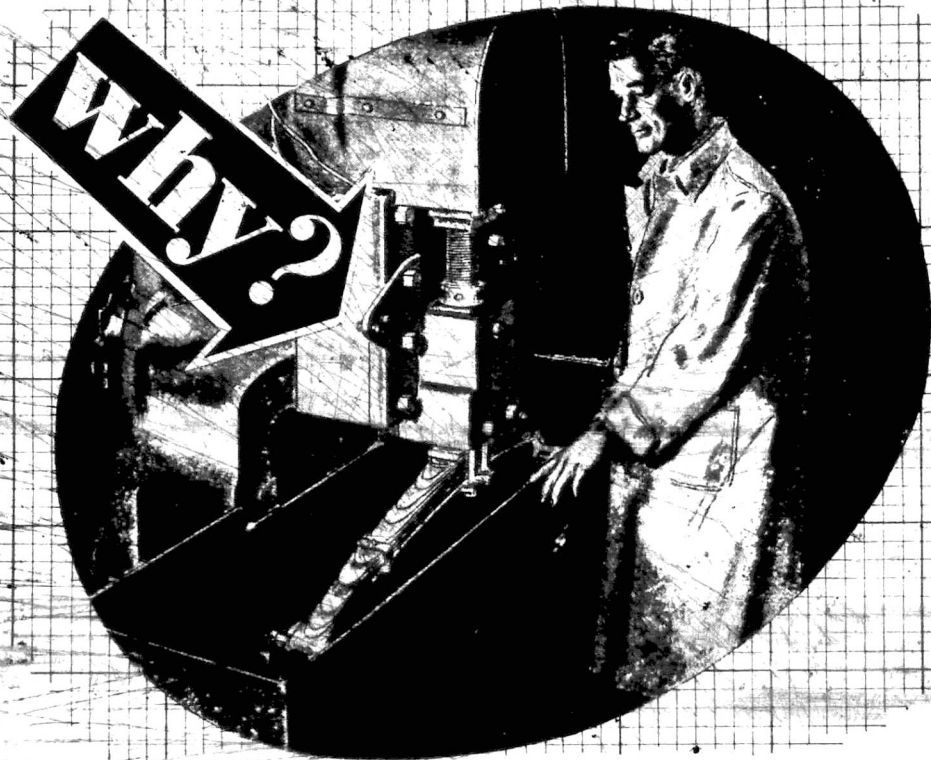
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CONSTANT IN PERFORMANCE

Northern Rhodesia's Constitution Shortage of Tobacco in Britain

Text of Official Statement

ON MONDAY the following official statement was issued simultaneously in London and Lusaka:

"Discussions have recently taken place in London between the Secretary of State and a delegation from the non-official members of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia on the subject of the proposals made by the non-official members regarding the reform of the Constitution. The Governor of Northern Rhodesia, the Secretary for Native Affairs, and two Africans selected by the African Representative Council of Northern Rhodesia also took part in the discussions. It was agreed that the proposals should not be proceeded with. At the same time it was considered most desirable that members of the non-official community should play a greater and more direct part in the administration of Northern Rhodesia.

Non-Officials on Executive Council

"It is accordingly proposed that the Executive Council should include four non-officials, of whom one would, as at present, be one of the members of Legislative Council nominated to represent African interests. The remaining three non-official members would be appointed from among the elected members of Legislative Council. One or two of the four non-official members would be given responsibility for groups of departments, retaining their seats as elected members in Legislative Council and not becoming officials.

"These proposals leave the door open for the advancement of Africans to appointment to the Executive Council when they are ready for this. Africans will this year for the first time have direct representation on the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia.

"Under the new arrangements the views of the non-official members would carry the same weight in Executive Council as they do in Legislative Council, subject to the Governor's reserve powers.

"It was also agreed that in future the maximum statutory duration of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia should be five years, as was proposed in a motion which was carried in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia on June 24, 1948.

[Editorial comments appear under Matters of Moment.]

B.O.A.C. Passenger Lists

BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION have carried the following passengers during the past week for:

Khartoum.—Mr. S. K. Desai and Mr. G. H. Walker.
Kisumu.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Ballantyne and child, Mrs. Scott Barker and two children, Mrs. Bondron, Mrs. M. V. Davis, Mrs. Erskine, Mr. Erskine, Mr. W. Evans, Mr. Frost, Mrs. B. Gyles and child, Mrs. B. Hanger, Mrs. L. Humphreys, Mrs. Keape, Mr. and Mrs. Ketchley, Miss S. A. Oulivie, Lieut. Colonel Oulivie, Mr. Patison, Mr. Povey, Mr. Sachs and Mr. Smith.

Nairobi.—Mr. Baldwin, Mrs. E. Bicknell, Mr. Campbell Brownrigg, Mr. Caldicott, F. Lieut. Ghapple, Major Chivers (from Castel Benito), Mrs. B. E. Cull, Mr. and Mrs. Dakeyn, Major Drysdale, Mrs. M. B. Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Effison, Mrs. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Gell, Cmdr. Holtbone, Mr. and Mrs. Holliday, Mrs. B. Martin, Mrs. Malvor, Mr. Marshall, M.P., Mrs. Parnment, W/Cmdr. Patrick, Sr. Douglas Reid, Mrs. Rhodes, Mrs. W. Sinclair, S/Leader Stanes, Miss Stocks, Mr. Washburn, Mr. Tinto, Mr. J. Westacott and Mr. and Mrs. Williams.

Dar es Salaam.—Mr. E. Buck, Mrs. S. Durham, Mr. Hulse, Mr. Kenny, Mrs. Macauley, Mr. and Mrs. L. Ratcliffe, Mr. M. Ormerod (from Cairo), and Mr. Sherwood.

Salisbury.—Mrs. Burdell, Miss A. Cameron, Mr. J. Collins, Mr. J. H. C. Coors, Mr. W. H. Fraser, Mrs. J. Hunter, Mrs. R. E. Kent, Mr. F. Laurie, Miss M. A. Lompard, Mr. A. Marshall, Mrs. Mack, Mr. J. W. Parks, Mr. K. G. Simmonds, the Rev. Nuttall-Smith, Mr. R. Thornycroft, Mrs. Tilney and child, Mr. G. I. Wood and Mr. and Mrs. Wynne.

Southern Rhodesia's Crop and Prospects.

BECAUSE DOLLAR ALLOCATIONS for purchases of tobacco have been curtailed, manufacturers in Great Britain have now had to reduce supplies to the public by about 5%.

Last month the Board of Trade cut by one-sixth the maximum permissible withdrawal from bond, which meant that many manufacturers, if they wished to maintain their rate of production, had to draw further on their own duty-paid stocks.

Consumption in this country has been running recently at considerably above 350 million pounds weight annually, but imports during the first half of 1948 were no more than 69 million lb., compared with 150 million in the corresponding period of 1947. Entries of American tobacco, which were well over 250 million lb. annually before the war, and up to 366 million lb. in 1946, reached only 36 million in the first six months of this year, and in June were down to 3 million.

The Press and public leaders generally, far from drawing and expressing the conclusion that the public must smoke less, appear to be agreed that cigarettes have become so necessary that reductions in supply would cause industrial output generally to fall. The secretary of the Tobacco Workers' Union has claimed that dollars saved by restricting the manufacture of tobacco would be lost by resulting lowered production, and a London newspaper described cigarettes as "moral barriers of far greater value than any high-level joint committee on industrial productivity."

Lack of Flue-Cured Leaf

The present shortage is confined entirely to flue-cured leaf, which is grown in quantity only by the United States, Canada, and Southern Rhodesia. Southern Rhodesia, which has a record crop of 76 million lb. this year (or nearly 30 million lb. above the drought-stricken crop of last year) will sell about 42 million lb. to the United Kingdom, or 18 million lb. above British purchases last year. Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia are expected to add about 5 million lb. of flue-cured leaf between them. Supplies from the U.S.A. will be down by 60 million lb., entirely owing to shortage of dollars.

Because supplies of nitrogenous fertilizers to tobacco growers in Southern Rhodesia have been cut by 20% in order to give priority to food-growing areas elsewhere, it is not now expected that Rhodesia's tobacco output in 1949 will be much, if any, higher than this year. If given additional supplies of fertilizers, the Colony could raise production to 100 million lb. within two or three years, thus contributing substantially to the needs of the Mother Country.

A London newspaper (which shall be nameless), published an interesting survey of the possible sources of tobacco supply, but the article, which was well informed, suffered sadly at the hands of compositor, reader, and sub-editor. Dark-fired tobacco, of which Nyasaland is a large producer, was described throughout as "dark fried."

British Bloodstock for Rhodesia

A HERD OF BLOODSTOCK from one of Britain's oldest and best-known dairy herds is expected to be flown to Southern Rhodesia shortly. The Colony's Minister of Agriculture, Mr. P. B. Fletcher, described this as "perhaps the most important event in the history of Southern Rhodesia's dairy industry." He added that Government Friesland herds would in the very near future be able to offer facilities for artificial insemination, and that short refresher courses in animal husbandry, similar to those given to ex-Servicemen, would be offered to farmers.

The Nyasaland Tea Association have re-elected MR. M. P. BARROW, M.L.C., as chairman, and MR. J. MARSHALL as vice-chairman. The executive committee consists of MR. G. S. J. HADLOW, M.L.C., MR. C. E. SNELL, MR. R. S. HARPER, MR. J. KAYE-NICOL, MR. F. H. HARRIS, MR. A. R. WILSON, and MR. R. A. BISHOP.

The two African members of the new Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia will be MR. NELSON NALUMANGO, of Livingstone, and the REV. KASOKOLO, of Kitwe, who received the highest votes, 19 and 16 respectively, when the African Representative Council was recently called upon to make its choice for recommendation to the Governor.

The most complete collection of aloes and cycads in the world, covering about seven acres at Ewanrigg, 28 miles from Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has been offered by the owner, MR. H. BASIL CHRISTIAN, to the Government of the Colony, together with 700 acres of farmland. The transfer of ownership would, if the offer is accepted, occur on Mr. Christian's death.

MR. C. L. ROBERTSON, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed district governor of Rotary International for the 55th district, which extends from Cape Town to Mombasa. MR. T. H. LOW, who held this position in 1939 and who is shortly returning to the Colony from the United States, has been elected vice-president of the Rotary International.

DR. J. C. F. HOPKINS, chief plant pathologist in Southern Rhodesia, spoke in last Friday's "Calling Southern Rhodesia" programme of the B.B.C. on the recent Commonwealth Mycological Conference. He mentioned that Southern Rhodesia prohibits the import of dahlia tubers from the Union of South Africa owing to the danger of introducing a serious virus which is capable of killing tobacco.

SIR DENNISTOUN BURNEY, who has acquired a 20,000 acre property in Southern Rhodesia, where he will shortly be taking up residence, has joined the board of Economy Bazaars, Ltd., and accepted the chairmanship. The other members of the board are MR. C. M. TAITZ (managing director), MR. LOUIS ELKIN, and MR. K. M. LEWIS. Economy Bazaars, now over 30 years old, recently acquired the business of Laws and Co., Ltd., incorporating Campbell and Co., of Gwelo.

MR. R. F. HALSTED, Southern Rhodesia's Food Controller since March, 1947, resigned recently and announced his intention of standing as United Party candidate for Bulawayo East in the forthcoming general election. Early in the war he was appointed Controller of Supplies, became Deputy Director of Supplies six months later, and in 1944 was appointed Director of Supplies, until this honorary position ceased to exist when the department closed down after the end of the war.

SIR ALFRED VINCENT, Leader of the non-official members of the East African Central Assembly, and MR. E. C. PHILIPS, Leader of the non-official members of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika Territory and also a member of the Central Assembly, were the guests at luncheon at the Savoy Hotel, London, a few days ago of the executive council of the Joint East and Central African Board. MR. A. D. DODDS-PARKER, M.P., chairman of the executive council, presided, and others present were MR. A. E. BALDWIN, M.P., MR. D. C. BROOK, SIR THEODORE CHAMBERS, MR. H. F. BARGMAN, MR. A. IZARD, MR. F. S. JOELSON, SIR DOUGAL MALCOLM, SIR ANDERSON MONTAGUE-BARLOW, MR. ROGER NORTON, COLONEL P. PENN, COLONEL C. E. PONSONBY, M.P., SIR EDMUND TEALE, COLONEL W. K. TUCKER, MR. ALFRED WIGGLESWORTH, and MR. R. K. WINTER.

Obituary

Canon John Britton

CANON JOHN BRITTON, whose death in Cornwall at the age of 67 we record with deep regret, was for many years a missionary in Uganda and Kenya, and had been vicar of St. Paul's, Penzance, for the past three years.

After graduating at University College, Durham, and spending a short period as accurate in Worthing, he joined the Church Missionary Society in 1907 for service in Uganda, and remained there until appointed principal of Maseno School, Kavirondo, Kenya, 10 years later. Later he became secretary to the mission in Kenya, and he and Dean Wright were made the first two canons of Nairobi Cathedral. He afterwards went to Mombasa as chaplain to the European community, and was Dean of Mombasa until he retired in 1933. He represented African interests on the Legislative Council of Kenya, and also served in the Executive Council.

Soon after his return to England he became Vicar of St. Keverne, Cornwall, and later Vicar of Tuckingmill. Three years ago he was made an honorary canon of Truro Cathedral.

He was twice married, and is survived by his second wife, a son in the Colonial Service, and a daughter who is married to Mr. S. M. Matthews, of the staff in East Africa of Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Ltd. A younger son, Eric, who was born in Uganda in 1921, was killed in action in Burma while serving with the King's African Rifles.

CANON W. J. WRIGHT, former Dean of Nairobi, writes:

"I knew Canon Britton well in Kenya as a loyal and dependable friend and colleague, gifted with a flair for avoiding friction, and never aggressive or assertive; indeed, in the street you rarely heard his voice. His mission was to bind and then build, and his quiet influence was always constructive. It will be found to have left its mark on some of the African leaders of the future."

MRS. EDITH BAYNES, who has died in Nanyuki, was the wife of Major Geoffrey Baynes, who has been farming in that part of Kenya for well over 20 years. During the war they showed great hospitality to troops stationed in the vicinity.

MRS. BARCROFT, wife of Lieut. Colonel R. B. Barcroft, of Molo, who has died in Nakuru War Memorial Hospital, arrived in Kenya to settle only six months ago. She was in India with her husband throughout the recent war, and her infant daughter was born there last September.

MR. DOUGLAS BENZIES, whose death in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 48 is reported, was appointed to the staff of Achimota College, West Africa, when it was formed in 1925. Quite recently he was appointed by the Church of Scotland to be their superintendent of education in East Africa.

MR. TOM GIBBS, M.C., who died recently in Dundori, Kenya, at the age of 58, went to Kenya in 1920. After planting coffee in partnership with the late C. C. Monckton, he managed Chania Bridge Estate for the East African Lands Company until just before the recent war, when he bought a farm of his own. He leaves a widow, son, and two daughters.

MRS. NORAH GERTRUDE CORBET-WARD, widow of Major J. Corbet-Ward, formerly of Kenya, and afterwards of the staff of the East African Office in London, has died in Nairobi, following a stroke. Her daughter, Mrs. Helen Spratt, of Dar es Salaam, was able to be with her at the European Hospital, Nairobi. Mrs. Corbet-Ward had many friends in this country and East Africa, and will be widely missed.

PERSONALIA

MAJOR JAMES MILNER, M.P., is now visiting East Africa.

SIR JOHN SHUTE has returned to England from his visit to East Africa.

H.H. the KABAKA of UGANDA gave a farewell party last night in the Hyde Park Hotel.

MR. J. CARU, managing director of Citroën East Ltd., has been visiting East Africa.

MR. A. FARMHILL, an electrical engineer in the Sudan, has retired after 22 years' service.

MR. D. A. J. BUXTON, M.A., Director of the Uganda Company, Ltd., is revisiting East Africa.

MRS. DOWDESWELL and MR. J. PIRNEY have won the singles lawn tennis championships in Kenya.

MR. F. P. G. WOODLEY has been re-elected Mayor of Nairobi. COUNCILLOR N. F. MARRAS is Deputy Mayor.

SIR GEORGE BELSFORD BOORE will leave on August 20 to take up his appointment as Governor of Sierra Leone.

While Mr. W. GRAZEBROOK is in this country on leave, Mr. F. J. PARETT is acting as Price Controller in Kenya.

MR. C. V. HILL, chief mechanical engineer of the Sudan Railways, is on leave pending retirement after 25 years' service.

LIEUT. COLONEL W. R. SIMPSON, O.B.E., Engineer Troops in the Sudan, has left Khartoum for Johannesburg on his retirement.

SIR JAMES BARNES, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Air, is inspecting the air training scheme in Southern Rhodesia.

DR. J. C. ST. G. EARL, lately senior medical officer at Lambari, is on leave in this country pending retirement from the Colonial Service.

LIEUTENANT P. S. NELSON-GRACIE, who served in East Africa during the war, has returned to Kenya to join Caspar Air Charters, Ltd.

MR. ROBERT DAWSON HARCKOFT, M.C., of Nairobi, and MISS PEGGY O'CONNOR PRICE, of Ndoro, have announced their engagement.

MR. R. P. WALKER, who joined the Kenya and Uganda Railways as chief accountant in 1935, is returning to this country on leave pending retirement.

MR. A. S. BARNES, deputy chairman of Barclays Bank in Kenya, has been elected to the Board of Barclays Overseas Development Corporation.

MR. and MRS. FRANK CHANDLER are outward bound for East Africa in the Llangubry Castle, with the fiancée of MR. PAUL CHANDLER, of Kisumu.

During the absence of SIR JAMES ROBERTS from the Sudan, SIR EDINGTON MILLER will be Acting Governor, and MR. E. W. THOMAS Acting Civil Secretary.

MR. D. G. MATTHEWS, for 25 years a civil servant in Uganda, is now secretary and deputy general manager of the East Africa Tourist Travel Association.

MR. J. T. SIMPSON, general manager of the Uganda Co., Ltd., has been appointed to act as Greek Consul in the Protectorate while Mr. N. Georgiadis is absent.

MR. J. A. KILKING and W. G. ROSEWALD have joined the board of Messrs. J. G. Thomson Ltd. of Nairobi, from which MR. LEONARD W. WOOD will retire on September 30.

The engagement is announced between MR. DOUGLAS GOUREAY, of Kisumu, Kenya, and the Hon. PATRICIA NORMAND, only daughter of Lord Normand and step-daughter of Lady Normand.

MR. J. E. WILLOUGHBY, deputy general manager of the Sudan Railways, who is on leave pending retirement after 20 years' service, was previously in the Argentine. He became a barrister three years ago. The new deputy general manager is MR. S. P. PETTIGREW.

MR. CHARLES PHILLIPS, Leader of the non-official members of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika, is on holiday in Scotland. He will return to London early in September.

MR. H. W. POVEY, until lately an accountant of the Merseyside Electricity Board, has been appointed chief accountant to the Uganda Electricity Board. He left by air last Saturday to take up his new post.

MR. D. W. DE BRUISSON has sold his farm in the Lusaka district of Northern Rhodesia and bought a property in Natal, but retains his chain of Native trading stores, and will still spend part of his time in Rhodesia.

MR. RICHARD HILL, of the Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum, is anxious to obtain biological information about Raoul Camille du Bisson, who tried to found a mixed agricultural colony on the Sudan-Ethiopia border in 1864-65.

MR. F. H. CLARKE, who has spent well over 40 years in East and Central Africa, is on his first leave in this country for 10 years. He served in the Kenya Game Department for 20 years, and has farmed in the Colony since his retirement.

MR. HUGH BREWIS and MR. RAYMOND WILKINSON, the first two guests from the United Kingdom to visit Southern Rhodesia under the auspices of the Princess Elizabeth Holiday Fund, recently attended a united service for Danwaja youth in the City Hall.

MR. JOHANN HANNAH, feature editor of *Politiken*, a Danish daily newspaper, has written a series of articles on his recent visit to Kenya. As a result the Danish Consulate in Nairobi has been flooded with inquiries from Scandinavians wishing to settle in the Colony.

The engagement is announced between MR. D. H. N. JOHNSON and LADY BACKHOUSE, widow of Major Sir John Backhouse, and only daughter of Lieut. Colonel G. R. V. Hume-Gore and of Mrs. Winifrede Hannah, of Hunyani Estates, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

MR. S. W. P. FOSTER SUTTON, Attorney-General in Kenya for the past four years, has been appointed Attorney-General in Malaya. His ability, broad-mindedness, and energy are widely appreciated in East Africa, and his transfer will be deeply regretted in official and non-official circles.

MAJOR GENERAL W. A. DIMOLINE, G.O.C.-in-C., East Africa, visited Northern Rhodesia last week, before his departure to another command in the United Kingdom. He attended a farewell luncheon given by the 1st Northern Rhodesia Regiment, which he commanded until 1949.

MR. IAN I. H. MORTON, F.R.S. (RETIRED), who represents the Rhodesia Tobacco Association in London, has been appointed a member of the executive committee of the British Empire Producers' Organization, with Mr. S. S. MURRAY, who represents the Nyasaland Tobacco Association, as his alternate.

MR. JOHN WILLOUGHBY, who until his recent retirement was deputy general manager of the Sudan Government Railways, intends to practise law in England, having qualified as a barrister in 1945. He entered the service of the L.N.W.R. in 1918, and after experience in the Argentine went to the Sudan 10 years later.

MAJOR GENERAL W. R. REVELL-SMITH, G.O.C.-in-C. in Malawi, will retire shortly, and go into a farming partnership in the Marandellas district of Southern Rhodesia with MR. R. S. SENEFF, technical adviser to the Compagnie Cotonière Congolaise in the Belgian Congo. Two farms have been purchased and will be known as the Bonongive Estates, Ltd.

Kenya's new Board of Commerce and Industry has the following non-official members, nominated jointly by the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa and the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce: Messrs. H. H. ROBINSON, A. J. DON SMALL, G. A. TYSON, A. H. NOORMAHOMED, D. P. SETHI, and D. D. PURI.

D TO THE NEWS

E.A.R. marked. The purse of England to-day is its irresponsibility. — The Rev. W. H. E. Elford

To build a house requires the filling of 36 forms. — The Rev. S. B. Matham

The Cambridge Backs are the sweetest half-mile in Europe. — Mrs. Manning, M.P.

Stiffing regulations result in inevitable outbreaks of large-scale fraud. — Mr. E. Ronald Crompton

Markings in the London Stock Exchange official list on Friday number only 4,325, a fresh low record since June 21, 1945. — Financial Times

Our exports, and hence our standard of living, must not depend not only on our volume of production, but equally on the cost of production. — Miss Harold Wilson, President of the Board of Trade

When I was 15 I had a shilling a week for 6 months. Today many boys who have just left school keep £1, 10s. out of their weekly wages. How will they grow up knowing the value of a shilling? — Field-Marshal Lord Montgomery

Many teachers regard all imitations of spontaneity, humour, and emotional disturbance, except their own, as highly immoral. — Dr. Gordon Stephens

Norwegians now make cream out of whale, tea-cream out of herrings, marmalade out of seaweeds, and go to bed between paper sheets. — Michael Dunford

In the first six months of this year the B.O.A.C. carried nearly twice the volume of freight into and out of the United Kingdom compared with the same period of 1947. — British Overseas Airways Corporation

We consider proposals to return to Italy by former bases of aggression against Ethiopia a serious and only in her immediate defence. — The Foreign Office and by implication of Ethiopia. — The Governor of Ethiopia

It is vital in a free democracy that Ministers should have their policies closely examined and should be held in regard to that stewardship. A Minister must take seriously the trend of opinion expressed in Parliament. — Mr. A. Creech Jones, Secretary of State for the Colonies

Before the war, Grete Helmer bought typewriters in America. Now she exports typewriters worth £2,000,000 a year, and her production of them has doubled since 1938. In that year she exported four motor-cars a month to the United States, to which she sent 1,452 in June of this year. Britain is on the road to recovery. — Mr. Reynaud, Finance Minister of France

Eightful things were done under Regulation 18B. An unfortunate woman was incarcerated for six months because there was written in her diary for August 14, 1940: 'Destroy the British Queen and install the Italian.' When cross-examined before a committee she did not know why she was accused of intention to collaborate with the Italian. Eventually it was discovered that she kept bees. — Mr. R. Jones, M.P.

England's Association with the Commonwealth depends on the reciprocal exchange of concrete benefits in such matters as trade and citizenship that exist between us and those other great nations whose populations include so many Irish people. Our association with the Commonwealth is a free association, and by virtue of its very freedom could be terminated by unilateral action. — Lord A. Costello, Prime Minister of Ives

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BACKGROUND

The Warning Voice.—“Wherever he goes Sir Stafford Cripps points to the danger that we shall not be able to produce and sell enough abroad to get the food and raw materials to keep us fed and employed. No one else in the party sticks so unflinchingly as he to the austere theme of national salvation from the peril of permanent impoverishment. This country's hold upon its high standard of life has been precarious for a generation. Between the wars cheap imports and large earnings from overseas investments, shipping, banking, insurance, and other services hid the nakedness of the land. Another war eating brutally into British income from abroad, and followed by costly overseas commitments and soaring prices for Britain's overseas requirements, has laid bare the economic rift events in Berlin and the Far East show that the burdens will not dwindle. Even Sir Stafford Cripps pulls punches when he tells the trade unionists. He comes nearer than any of his colleagues to telling the brutal truth, but he still leaves a loophole for his hearers to keep on believing that some short-cut of Government intervention, better management and better salesmanship may yet round the need for toil and thrift. The truth is that the nation cannot afford to consume as much as it is consuming now and that any help which output at lower cost is mounting. If costs are to come down, wages cannot go up.” —*The Times*.

Jute Outlook.—The jute crop for 1947-48 has yielded approximately 2,000,000 bales—just about ample for to-day's world requirements were it all moved to the Indian mills in support. Unfortunately, transport difficulties in India imposed grave restrictions on that movement. Indian mills have received only just enough, and the quantities allowed by India for export were severely limited. The 1948-49 crop looks like being of about the same size as last year's. Pakistan, which grows 75% of the whole crop, is anxious to foster her own export connexions. The Pakistan Government has accordingly set a limit of 5,000,000 bales on the amount she will allow to go into India, and made this allowance conditional on India not exporting more than 900,000 bales of India's own jute. Now 5,000,000 bales is what India needs to supplement her own crop—assuming up to 900,000 bales of the latter are exported if she is to keep her mill and up-country demand satisfied. India may thus export much less this year. — Mr. J. Campbell Low, chairman of Messrs. Low & Bonar, Ltd.

Leadership — “Our national rate of growth, which is new capital formation, has been too low, made so by unskillful taxation. Under our amazing taxation system, undistributed profits of companies like ours are taxed at 50%—a rate higher than is applied to any other form of income. In view of the vital importance of savings to the maintenance of our industries, economists, business men, and accountants should agree on methods of measuring real profits, and pressure should be exerted on the Government to reform our taxation system so that a fair share is assessed and charged only on true profits, accurately measured as was promised in 1944 by the then Chancellor. The real capital of industry should be retained not by new ‘capitalism’ outside, but from the earnings and savings of industry; and if the contribution of our industries and our standard of living are not to be jeopardized, those savings must be maintained at a high level, not whittled away by taxation other than for essential purposes. We cannot properly support this crushing system. For the masses of the people need to understand and respond; the new doctrine of more work without more pay is insupportable, and too great a reversal of the false teachings of the last 40 years. Even in 1938, though increased production of raw materials was essential, working hours were reduced by at least 6% and there was ground for congratulation in the 19% increase by 19% in productivity over that of 1935 which incidentally coincides with that of 1935) when we consider that in 1935 we had some two million unemployed, whereas we are now in full employment, and that the comparable increase in United States productivity was 93%. Our vast, costly, and ineffective apparatus of so-called planning and control, with its central and working parties, is being directed largely by dubious, doctrinaire, class-thinking, class prejudice, shifty devices, and panic expedients; should be critically examined and pruned away. We are still the same people, with the same workers, the same managers, the same technical skill and intelligence, who by their energy and sacrifice under able leadership, have just defeated the greatest enemy in their long history. To-day we lack unity and leadership. Let us trust that before it is too late these may be vouchsafed to us.” — Mr. W. H. Higginbotham.

India and Pakistan.—“After all that has happened in Kashmir, the best solution is probably partition of the State with a directed population exchange. Since India as well as Pakistan has a common frontier with Kashmir, this is geographically feasible. If India refuses any settlement along these lines, the danger of general hostilities between India and Pakistan will continue to grow, and with the Hyderabad issue unresolved, northern India would also be involved in the fighting and attendant communal disorders. Such a war would mean the dissolution of the massive structure which was handed over to the successors of the British raj, a volume of human suffering beyond all computation, an unparalleled opportunity for the malignant infiltrations of international Communism, and a major threat to world peace. The British Government is anxious to avoid any appearance of intervention which might expose it to the charge of trying to restore the Imperial power which it has renounced; but whatever influence Britain, British public opinion, or the Commonwealth as a whole retains in India and Pakistan should be used strenuously for the restoration of peace between the two Dominions and for a settlement based on moderation and common sense. Failure to avert the armed struggle now threatened would mean that Gandhi's mission had triumphed. But the decision of India's leaders to his memory and to the ideals for which he stood gives grounds for hope that reason and good will may yet prevail.” —*Economist*.

Higher Output Essential.—“The danger that confronts all of us is not over-production, but under-production—the danger that we shall not be able to produce and sell enough abroad to get the food and raw materials to keep us fed and employed. The maintenance of the policy of full employment, to which all parties in the State are pledged, depends upon our producing enough to keep ourselves supplied with the means of producing more. It is by expansion and expansion alone that we shall be able to survive, and we must therefore make every effort—ever at some discomfort to ourselves—to expand our production and cheapen our costs. If we do not get into balance when American Aid is ended we shall just not be able to buy the food and raw materials, without which we shall be unable to maintain full employment or decent standards of living.” — Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Organizing Research for East Africa

Belgian Congo Spends Ten Times As Much

BIG-INDUSTRIAL FIRMS engaged in development and anxious to keep abreast of the times reckon to spend up to 3% of their total outgoings on investigations designed to increase the efficiency in the expenditure of the other 97%.

An analysis of the expenditure of Colonial Governments indicates that in the past the proportion of total public expenditure on research services is but a small fraction of 1%. The plans now made for research services in East Africa, including assistance from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, may be expected to raise the proportion to about 1%. The research services already planned will be insufficient to provide the requisite background for development, but they will provide a framework into which can be built more ambitious plans as more money and more staff become available.

It is significant to compare the research plan for East Africa with that of the Belgian Congo, another region comparable in size. In the group of subjects concerned with primary production from the soil, namely agriculture, animal husbandry and forestry, the Institut National pour l'Etude Agronomique du Congo Belge (I.N.E.A.C.)—which corresponds roughly to the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization and the East African Veterinary Research Organization combined—has a subvention in 1948 of 125 million francs (about £700,000), added to which it has a considerable income from the Congo itself.

Progress in Belgian Congo

Thus the Belgian Congo already has research in these subjects subsidized to about ten times as much as the average for East Africa over the next five years. Added to this, the Belgian Government has just established an Institut de Recherches Scientifiques en Afrique Centrale (I.R.S.A.C.) for long-term research in the Belgian Congo with a capital sum of 450 million francs (about £2,500,000), and this will include a number of subjects which bear closely on primary production.

The advantages of pooling a good part of the research effort in East Africa will be: (a) greater efficiency, including savings on capital expenditure and personnel; (b) better recruiting prospects, because inter-territorial organizations will tend to offer wider scope; (c) easier arrangements for secondment of specialists from centres of research in Great Britain and the Dominions; (d) better service to territorial technical departments and others interested in using the results of research.

Research under High Commission

In the first place it is intended to establish five inter-territorial research organizations under the East Africa High Commission. They will be concerned with agriculture and forestry; veterinary science and animal industry; tsetse flies and trypanosomiasis; fisheries; and scientific and industrial research. These do not cover by any means the whole field of research, but they should provide a background of science for the main productive services of Government.

Certain principles apply to each of the five research organizations and others which may be established. These are:—

(a) The concept of the research organization, rather than the research institute, is important as implying that the work will pervade the whole of East Africa. In most subjects an institute will be required at the headquarters of the organization, but the size of that institute in relation to the work of the organization as a whole will vary according to the subject.

(b) The object of each research organization will be to

conduct research on behalf of East Africa wherever it can be pursued most efficiently. This may be at a centre of research in Great Britain or a Dominion, at the headquarters of the organization in East Africa, at a territorial laboratory or out-station, or in the bush.

(c) Each research organization will be staffed by members of the Colonial Research Service, which is expected to be inaugurated during 1948.

(d) Each organization will be divided into a series of divisions covering the main subjects (such as entomology or pathology), and will also establish "project teams" consisting of individuals drawn from several divisions. Project teams may also be formed from more than one research organization in order to combine research in a wide variety of subjects and bring it to bear on particular problems of development posed by East African Governments.

(e) Each organization will be responsible through its director to the High Commission. It will own its own headquarters, but out-stations should generally be provided by the territory in which they are situated. In certain cases it may be necessary for the organization to establish out-stations under its own control. In order to facilitate contact between staff, reduce overheads, and avoid duplication, the headquarters of more than one organization may be situated in close proximity.

Local Departments Still Needed

It is important to note that the development of research organizations serving the whole of East Africa will not reduce the need for territorial departments to retain their own specialist services for routine work and investigation of local concern.

The initial restriction of East African research organizations to productive subjects is for two reasons: firstly, because during the next few years the prime need of East Africa is to increase production; secondly, because research on the main social subjects is being arranged direct by the authorities at the Colonial Office, with the East Africa High Commission serving the capacity of local agent and not as controlling authority. This is the case especially with medicine and health. There will be several branches of research of a long-range character attached to Makerere College—for example, certain aspects of medical research and sociology.

Agriculture, by far the largest industry in East Africa, is at the root of most of the problems of development. Forestry, both productive and protective, is closely linked to it in questions of land use. Therefore it is appropriate that the research organization for these two subjects combined should be the largest of those in East Africa.

Functions of New Organization

The functions of the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization (E.A.A.F.R.O.) will include the prosecution of surveys of natural resources; research on the problems of agriculture and forestry and the sciences relating on these subjects; collaboration with other research organizations, Makerere College, the Gordon Museum, and other centres of research, in planning and prosecuting border-line research projects; the advanced training in certain cases of specialist officers; and providing facilities for research for visiting scientists.

The object will be to have at least one properly equipped and staffed agricultural station in each of the main ecological zones of East Africa.

Amani has never been a satisfactory base for serving the whole of East Africa, so that new headquarters are to be established within easy reach of Nairobi as the focal point of communications.

Relations of E.A.A.F.R.O. to the independent organizations undertaking agricultural research, including the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, the groundnut scheme, and the Seed Growers' Association, would consist of complete interchange of the results of research and other information. For example, programmes of research would be prepared after joint consultation, and from time to time officers of E.A.A.F.R.O., E.C.G.C., the groundnut scheme, etc., might be posted to work at headquarters of one of the others.

It is proposed that the staff of E.A.A.F.R.O. should comprise about 42 scientific officers in various grades, covering subjects

(Continued on page 1418)

The above passages are quoted from a progress report on East Africa research services submitted to the East Africa High Commission by Dr. E. B. Worthington.

General Manager for East African Ports

Proposal of Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry

PORT PROBLEMS will be prominent in the debates at the annual session of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa in Dar es Salaam on August 30 and 31.

The Mombasa Chamber of Commerce and Industry will move that the time has come, not only for detailed port administration to be independent of railway control, but for the high-level control and the co-ordination of all East African ports to be entrusted to a specialist in port administration. It will therefore invite the Associated Chambers to resolve:—

"That a general manager of East African ports and harbours, who must be an expert in port administration, should be appointed. He should rank under the Commissioner for Transport and be equal in status to the general manager of the East African Railways. He would be advised by the Inter-Territorial Sub-Committee for Ports and Harbour Services, whose recommendations would be submitted through him to the East African Transport Advisory Council and the Commissioner for Transport. The general manager of East African Ports and Harbours should have direct access to the Commissioner.

Where Port Managers Are Needed

"At the major ports responsible port managers should be appointed, with a status similar to that of the port manager at Mombasa. The ports justifying such an appointment at present would in our opinion be Mombasa, Tanga, and Dar es Salaam, and in the early future Mikindani.

Furthermore, the Association is strongly of the opinion that all the work in each port must come under the control of the port manager at that port, as the present system of divided control, which pertains at least in Mombasa, is wrong and contrary to the maintenance of efficiency and good discipline.

"At each of these ports there should be appointed a local harbour advisory board on which there should be representation for producers of commercial interests, ship-owning interests, the railway, and such Government representation as might be deemed desirable.

The Dar es Salaam Chamber has a resolution that the operation of the management and operation of all ports in the two territories to be divorced from the control of the Railway as such. It further recommends that a harbour department should be created under the executive control of a general manager of East African Ports and Harbours, who would be responsible to the Commissioner for Transport, and not to the Railways headquarters, for the control, management and development of all ports services.

Neglect of Repeated Representations

Another motion in the name of the Dar es Salaam Chamber reads:—

"That this Association views with dismay the conditions prevailing in Dar es Salaam port area, and considers that drastic and immediate action must be taken on the lines of repeated requests made to the Tanganyika Government to provide additional storage space outside the present port area, either in the Pugu Road area or in some other suitable locality where railway facilities exist or can be made available.

"This Association further deplores attempts to depict conditions as improving or likely to improve automatically, such an attitude evidencing disregard of all indications to the contrary; and, whilst this Association appreciates the efforts being made, unfortunately only partially effective, to ease the position, it is convinced that unless immediate action is taken on the lines requested, conditions will force shipping to pass this port with resultant crippling of industry, commerce, and development, and impeding of progress vital to the country and the Commonwealth. This Association urges Government to recognize the implications of neglect of repeated representations in this matter and to deal with it adequately and before irreparable harm is done to the economy of the country.

"In adopting this resolution the Association desires to emphasize that its motive in so doing is co-operative, not destructively critical, but realistic."

Nairobi will ask the Association to declare that "it cannot accept reductions in importations as the remedy

(advocated by the Commissioner for Transport) for the congestion at East African ports and serious detention of shipping caused thereby, and calls upon the High Commission and the East African Governments to improvise an urgent solution which will not imperil the progress and welfare of East Africa during this crucial period in its development."

"Other major topics on which resolutions have been framed are as follows:—

East Africa High Commission.—"That this Association urges the responsible authorities to publish plans for the future development of the High Commission, particularly in regard to subjects of inter-territorial concern—commerce and industry, so that organized commerce and industry can consider them in good time before the present four-year experimental period is at an end." (Nairobi Chamber.)

Coastal Air Services.—"That the Association is of the opinion that the establishment of a coastal air service linking Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, Lindi, Beira, Mozambique, Lourenço Marques, and Durban is a necessity to the commercial progress of the Eastern African territories, and urges the Inter-Territorial Air Control Authority to consider favourably any application for a licence to establish this service." (Mombasa Chamber.)

Roads.—"That this Association again urges upon Government the necessity for all-weather trunk roads throughout East Africa. The essentiality of a reliable road system is obvious in territories only partially served by the railways. For several months annually, roads are unusable; and development, movement of crops, and the normal life of the country are all hampered. For regular periods annually Dar es Salaam, the capital of Tanganyika, is severed from the rest of the country by road communication." (Dar es Salaam Chamber.)

No Collision Between Governments

"Whilst it is appreciated that the survey of the Dar es Salaam-Tanga road is now in hand, it is to be deplored that in the past year nothing tangible seems to have been attempted on improving the Tanga-Mombasa road, which is now as bad it has ever been. There appears to be no collusion between the two Governments on their section of a most important and strategic coastal road." (Tanga Chamber.)

Railway Development.—"That this Association requests the East African Railways & Harbours to give some indication as to priorities for the next five or 10 years in regard to railway development both in respect of new lines and reconstruction projects." (Nairobi Chamber.)

Immigration.—"That this Association views with serious misgivings the present methods used in aye effect to the principle of preventing immigration for the purpose of employment in jobs for which local unemployment may be available and suitable. It has serious doubts as to the effectiveness, scope, and character of the machinery that appears to be contemplated for applying this principle.

"This Association therefore calls upon the East African Governments to constitute the prescribed authorities to be appointed in each territory under the respective immigration ordinances as bodies having executive powers to organize, control, and operate central employment bureaux in the respective territories." (Nairobi Chamber.)

Request for Land Settlement Policy

Settlements.—"That this Association requests the Tanganyika Government to make a statement of policy regarding land settlement, and to give an assurance that every encouragement will be given to prospective settlers in the Territory, the development of which must ultimately largely depend upon private enterprise." (Dar es Salaam Chamber.)

Medical Treatment.—"That this Association requests the East African Governments to give urgent consideration to the revision of current terms of service applicable to Government medical officers to enable them to engage in private practice with particular reference to townships such as Dar es Salaam, where British European private practitioners are non-existent, such a revision to provide for medical officers to visit non-official patients in their homes." (Dar es Salaam Chamber.)

Tanga Port Facilities.—"That this Association draws the attention of the authorities to the essential need for improvement in port facilities at Tanga. The existing cranes are antiquated, frequently breaking down, and insufficient for the needs of the port. The shed accommodation for imports, particularly textiles, is inadequate, and further additional lighters are required to supplement and replace existing craft. Unless something is done to improve the port facilities at Tanga there is danger of congestion there." (Tanga Chamber.)

The writers doubt even the sense of fair play of the average Englishman in East Africa. Take their account of the slump years in the 'thirties:—

"A large number of settlers certainly felt the pinch. Many were shipped back to Britain, with their families as distressed British subjects. When gold was discovered at Kakamega in the Kavirondo Reserve, hundreds of bankrupt farmers flooded in, hoping to redeem mortgages and lost capital by a lucky strike. The settlers who survived passed the burden on to the Africans in the shape of drastic wage cuts."

Truth about Kakamega

Discovery of the Kakamega goldfields was providential, but many of the prospectors, who worked extremely hard in very difficult conditions, made little more than a bare living and very few indeed redeemed their previous losses in farming. Not one of the settlers, who survived by their farming can have done so merely by "passing the burden on to the Africans in the shape of drastic wage cuts." In almost all cases their own living standards were cut much more drastically than were those of their African employees.

The old accusation is made that railway construction was almost entirely designed to benefit the white farmers, numbering some 2,000. How would the Empire have fared in the recent war but for the Kenya and Uganda Railways? They were essential to the attack upon the Italians in Ethiopia and to the transport of large numbers of troops from various parts of East Africa on their way to the Middle East and Burma—and, as Socialist Ministers have reiterated, the Africans in East Africa would have endured famine in recent years but for the production of European farmers.

Some of the charges would be amusing if they were not so likely to be taken at face value by the many critics of British Colonial rule who are likely to regard such a book as authoritative. As an example of "gross inequality between races," we are told that 17,000 Europeans in 1930 were responsible for three-fifths of the value of the total primary production, while more than 2,500,000 Africans accounted for only two-fifths. Figures 17 years old are open to obvious criticism in any case, but the facts cited surely indicate not the alleged failure of white settlement, but its comparative importance and success despite all the difficulties.

As further evidence of inequality, stress is laid on the fact that in 1936 Kenya had 108 European police when Tanganyika had only 63, that the staffs of the two Treasuries were 41 and 10, of the judicial and legal departments 23 and 18, and of the prisons departments 27 and 13. As there is no attempt to show that Kenya was overstaffed, the presumption is that Tanganyika was very much understaffed, and if white settlement was responsible for the difference in the case of Kenya, the African enjoyed at least some of the benefits.

Naïve Use of Facts

The few pages given to the commerce, mining and banking of Kenya are astonishingly naïve. The writers believe that, apart from Indian merchants and European firms engaged in marketing coffee and other crops, there are only four powerful trading concerns, and of them (Mitchell Cotts & Co., Ltd., Dalgety & Co., Ltd., Smith MacKenzie & Co., Ltd., and the Kenya Farmers' Association) they entertain curious notions. There is, of course, keen competition between them for business, but these doctrinaire writers suspect monopoly everywhere, and appear to be particularly incensed at the discovery that large concerns should have widespread interests within and outside the British Empire. Why should that be undesirable?

Almost everyone who in the past half-century has had a share in transforming Kenya from a land of tribal warfare and witchcraft to a Colony of high promise is suspected by the authors. Kenya's Governors, it is alleged, "have been mainly noted for their political spinelessness (often combined with a distinguished military record) of strong reactionary views." Whatever

criticisms could be made of Sir Charles Eliot, Sir Percy Girouard, Sir Edward Northey, Sir Robert Coryndon, Sir Joseph Byrne or Sir Philip Mitchell, they could certainly not be charged with "political spinelessness."

What the writers would regard as "reactionary views" is anybody's guess; it must be something extreme, for the Colonial policy of the present Labour Government clearly fails to find favour in their eyes. They write in this connexion:—

"The Colonial peoples (not least those of Kenya) welcomed Labour's victory in July, 1945. Now, they thought and said, justice will be done. They have been cruelly disappointed. It is this Labour Government which has defended many of the features of Colonial rule described by us."

Welter of Misunderstanding

From all this welter of misunderstanding nothing very helpful could be expected to emerge, but the Aaronovitches propose mechanized farming by Africans, the expansion of co-operative societies, and the provision of "more land and more democracy." For some inexplicable reason the publishers claim that these items represent a real plan for economic and political advance in Kenya. They are, of course, nothing new; for the Government has been at work for years on the problems of land and of encouraging Africans to fit themselves for higher responsibilities in local government, in trade and commerce, in agricultural and animal husbandry, in education and administration, in medicine and nursing, and lately as members of the Legislative Council.

Though they are careful not to say so, the authors apparently consider that the Europeans, official and non-official, who have brought Kenya to her present stage of progress are unfit to lead her forward, and that caution and experience should now be discarded in favour of untutored policies and of men entirely devoid of training and responsibility, most of them Africans. The argument, indeed, seems scarcely distinguishable from that of the people who want to see Communism on the Russian model applied to Colonial territories everywhere. A worse fate for Kenya could not be imagined.

F. S. J.

S. Rhodesia Immigration Restrictions

Additional restrictions on immigration into Southern Rhodesia were gazetted on August 13. These restrictions have been made necessary by the severe temporary housing shortage combined with the record intake of new settlers which has been averaging between 1,200 and 1,500 a month in 1948. The effect of the new regulations is that permission to enter the Colony can only be granted to an applicant who possesses capital of at least £1,500, has an income of not less than £500 per annum or has guaranteed employment awaiting him. In the last-named case a suitable undertaking on behalf of the applicant must be given to the Immigration Department in Rhodesia by the prospective employer or by an approved Rhodesian resident. Failure to comply with the regulations renders a new arrival liable to be declared a prohibited immigrant. The authorities are given discretion to allow latitude to people who, although unable to satisfy fully the new requirements, can prove that they had made all arrangements to go to the Colony before August 13, 1948.

Southern Rhodesia's income from exports and other receipts from outside the Colony represents 46% of last year's national income of £53,300,000, according to the Central African Statistical Office. Of the total of £24,900,000 from outside sources, £21,300,000 was the value of home-produced exports, £1,200,000 the value of the export services, and £6,600,000 money spent by tourists and brought in by immigrants. From the total of these three items is deducted payments of rent, profits, interest and dividends abroad.

Parliament. Moreover, Paper 210 was not even translated into Luganda for the African people to read and study it with a view to forming a public body of opinion which would officially be voiced by the African members on the Legislative Council.

"In Kenya the African member on the Legislative Council originally rejected the Paper, but after some private persuasion he accepted it against the people's will. It may justifiably be remarked that the African members of the Legislative Councils are not elected by the African people; they are, contrary to sound democratic principles, merely nominated by the Governors, whose opinion they are often bound to support in order to safeguard their wages awarded them by the British Government.

The British people in the three territories rejected Paper 191, which embodied the principle of equal racial representation, and framed and unanimously agreed upon the proposals contained in Paper 210, and induced the Colonial Secretary to back up their views and get them across to H.M. Government as a *fait accompli*.

Commission of Inquiry Demanded

The African People of Uganda dispatched to me the following cable which, *inter alia*, ordered me to stop Colonial Papers 191 and 210: "Approach urgently Canterbury, Premier and Parliament. Native Anglican Christians firmly protest dictatorial approval Balya's consecration. Stop Papers 191 and 210. Bataka and People's Representatives."

Mr. Semakula Malumba asserted that 14,000,000 Africans in East Africa, politically dominated by 42,000 British people, strongly opposed the implementation of Paper 210, which they considered a breach of peace and security in East Africa by the British Government, who, misguided by the Colonial Secretary's untruthful statements, have decided to enforce it against their will.

He asked for a United Nations commission of inquiry, including three Africans elected by Africans in each territory, and declared:

"Colonial Powers object to international supervision of their Colonial administration because these are to-day blocked sewerage, and obnoxious is the stench thereof for the Colonial peoples, particularly in the African British territories. The principle of non-intervention in domestic affairs created by the Great Powers is a self-arranged warrant to dominate and enslave the small nations under their control.

Before the advent of the British in Africa, the African had his local self-government which could be modified and

established on the broader basis of modern democratic principles. The British deceived the Africans by the so-called indirect rule which they styled 'training the Africans to self-government' (which they already had).

The British cannot point out to a single African territory which they trained to their so-called self-government, although they are working in Africa since a very long time. Their failure is due to domination, exploitation, and discrimination, which are the three fetters by which they bind the Africans in political, economic, and social slavery. Paper 210 is a clever scheme devised to tighten the three fetters on the Africans. U.N.O. cannot connive this step taken by the British Government without incurring the indictment by small nations of failing to fulfil the duties they pledged themselves to do for the peace of the world."

Wrangle over Procedure

This communication was originally sent by the Secretary-General to the Trusteeship Council on January 20, and on March 9 a further cablegram was submitted, reading: "We definitely confirm Semakula Malumba our representative's statements and allegations. Bataka and People Uganda."

When the petition was recently laid before the Trusteeship Council for consideration, a controversy on the question of procedure lasted for nearly two days. THE UNITED KINGDOM asked the Council to reject the petition entirely, on the grounds that it was outside their jurisdiction. The U.S.S.R. spokesman, however, proposed that the petition should be examined at the same time as the annual report of Tanganyika. This proposal was rejected by six votes to four, with one abstention.

Ultimately the Council decided to reject the petition in so far as it concerned Uganda and Kenya, since those territories are outside the Council's authority; but to accept it as regards Tanganyika; and to consider it in that light after the debate on the annual report on Tanganyika.

Mr. Mulumba's claim to represent the "elders of the people in Uganda" is, of course, a gross exaggeration. He is the spokesman sent to this country by a small section of one tribe, the Baganda, and, according to our information, does not in any sense represent the people of Ankole, Kigezi, Toro, Bunyoro, Acholi, the West Nile, Teso, Lango, Karamoja, Bugishu, Bugwere, Budama, or Busoga. His further claim to speak for the African population of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory is nonsensical.—Ed., E.A. & R.]

More Misrepresentations About E. Africa

Strange Ideas of the Authors of "Crisis in Kenya"

HIGH CLAIMS are made for "Crisis in Kenya," by H.S. and E. Aaronovitch (Lawrence & Wishart, 10s. 6d.), which the publishers describe as "essential reading for all who want to understand Colonial problems." In fact, neither of the authors has any personal knowledge of Kenya, about which they certainly entertain strange ideas.

They assert, for example, that the "life of the African labourer, especially in agriculture, is intolerably wretched in every way" (p. 111); "that the pigs are better fed than the labourers" (p. 112); that "Colonial rule means the distortion of a country's economy, a thwarting of the development of its Native peoples" (p. 150); and that Kenya's system of public finance is "designed to rob the African people and support a wealthy group of farmers, merchants, bureaucrats and coupon-clippers in Kenya and abroad" (p. 169). Such statements are untrue.

The authors object to white settlement on three grounds: (1) that it has not fully developed the agricultural and pastoral resources of the country occupied; (2) that it conflicts with the interests of the Africans; and (3) that its main beneficiaries have been British banks and merchants.

As to (1), the Government of Kenya, with the consent of the Socialist Government in Great Britain, has been engaged since the end of the war in promoting the closer settlement which the settlers have themselves desired for years, but which low world prices before the war prevented.

As to (2), white settlement need neither "frustrate African land needs" nor "obstruct an expansion of African production." If all the unutilized land in the White Highlands were opened to Africans tomorrow, it would make but a very small contribution to the solution of the problem of heavy pressure of population on some of the Native areas. The sane course is surely to consider the problem as East African, not in any narrower setting. There is abundant land in parts of Tanganyika, for instance, on which to settle surplus population from Kenya (surplus in many cases because its bad methods have ruined what was good land not many years ago); and the transfer of surplus man-power from overcrowded areas in Kenya to parts of Tanganyika which cry out for labour would help that expansion of the economy of Tanganyika which the authors profess to desire.

Indifferent African Methods

It is not white settlement which obstructs increased African production, but indifferent methods and inadequate exertions in their own areas. Even in this enlightened Kingdom millions of people still do not understand that they must produce more if the country is to maintain even its present levels of austerity living. Why then should it be expected that Africans, who in many cases are but one generation removed from savagery, should understand more clearly?

The main trouble with the book is that it is based on the quicksands of theory and held together by misconceptions.

Was there any progress in political thinking in the customary organization of the tribes? Within the tribal groups would there be any democratic consultation which would enable the whole population to share in real political and administrative responsibility? Was it the intention of the local administration to develop still further the idea of federations between the tribal groups, with a view to reaching a democratized scheme either by provinces or for the whole territory? Finally, were there outside the townships and future municipalities any other organizations, associations or co-operatives in which it was possible for the indigenous inhabitants to be educated at present in responsibility and learn how to manage their affairs?

Africans in Local Government

MR. LAMB replied that in earlier days the Native authorities and their advisers had been all those connected with the ruling clan or class of the tribes. It was now customary in many of the tribes for the people themselves to take part in the deliberations and councils of Native administration. There was a continual effort to encourage the chiefs and Native authorities generally to assume greater responsibility in local government, one way being by forming their federations and councils.

In some parts of the Territory progress towards democratization was already apparent, particularly in the case of the Chagga, an advanced people living on the slopes of Kilimanjaro. They had recently reorganized their own Native administration, dividing their country into three geographical regions, each having selected the senior of the six chiefs and appointed a superior council. Each division had its own council representing the former chiefs, and the people themselves selected members to sit on the subordinate and superior councils with these chiefs.

The outstanding example of federation was in Sukumaland, where progress had been made towards federation of over 50 chieftainships covering one large tribe of more than 750,000 people.

Each township outside the local administration of the tribal authorities had a township authority with various executive functions. Dar es Salaam would soon become a municipality with full municipal government, thus becoming the first of a series of municipalities. In some townships suitable Africans were already available as members of the township authority, and when Dar es Salaam was divided into wards for municipal purposes it would include a number in which the population was entirely or almost entirely African.

As to co-operatives, he invited the Council to take full note of the co-operative association of the Chagga, whose Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union of African coffee growers was a very powerful and quite wealthy association, now entirely controlled and managed by African coffee producers.

Abolition of Whipping Proposed

THE UNITED STATES DELEGATE asked whether improvement in criminal administration might not be made by the abolition of whipping.

MR. LAMB said that whipping—or caning, as it was now called—was still used for a limited number of offences. The Government did not feel that the time had yet come when it should be entirely abolished. In certain kinds of offences against persons, for instance corporal punishment was still a suitable form of punishment, but Government hoped to dispense with it eventually. In the case of the African courts, their powers of caning were very strictly controlled, and punishments were not awarded until the cases had been confirmed. Punishment was given under proper supervision.

THE SOVIET DELEGATE said the report stated that it was the policy of the administering authority to ensure to the local inhabitants an ever-increasing share of responsibility in administration. But no form of electoral representation existed. How did the Government plan to realize the ambitions claimed in the report? Unless the local population were given some opportunity to practice democracy by means of some representative government, how would it ever learn anything about democratic methods?

MR. LAMB: "So far as the bulk of the people is concerned, I have referred already to the attempt being made to introduce what we call democratic principles into the structure of the Native administration by getting the people to accept their responsibilities and take their share in the councils of their particular tribe or the federation of which their tribe forms a part. That is the first stage. Once they have understood and appreciated the meaning of that, and have accepted their own responsibilities, we shall have a firm foundation on which to build for the wider field.

"Outside the actual tribal set-up, schools and other institutions, welfare centres, and so on, have such things as debates and discussions in which all sorts of matters, including modern methods of government, are discussed among the people themselves. But the real ground for teaching, as I have said before, is first of all to get them educated up to the appreciation of those principles in their tribal councils and government. Once

they have accepted that in local government it will be more easily dealt with for territorial government.

A PETITION was submitted from P. Wamba Kudilijwa, former Native chief in the Shiranga district, who declared that he had been "unreasonably and suddenly dethroned from my chiefdom, which I inherited from my parents."

He requested reconsideration of his case, and went on: "I am sorry to state to your lordship that my being dethroned was due to the hatred between the District Commissioner, Mr. C. Macpherson, whom I told to return the money he used from my treasury without any justification. After I had demanded the money he was again me and said that I was not trustful to the Government."

In the subsequent debate MR. LAMB explained that he knew the case personally, since he had at one time been district commissioner of that district. The petitioner had been regarded in his younger days as a very promising chief. He had been well educated, but unfortunately suffered from a defect which appeared to have been a family complaint.

Chief Embezzled Funds

His immediate predecessor had lost office in the days of the Germans because of embezzlement, and this chief had embezzled Native administration funds on three occasions. The third time it was felt that drastic action must be taken. The council of chiefs, of which he was a member, decided to give him a pension for the rest of his life, with an area of land for cultivation in another chiefdom of the district. He was not numbered among the important chiefs of the Territory, having only about 5,000 taxpayers.

THE UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE suggested that the petitioner be advised that the Trusteeship Council desired to take no action.

THE SOVIET DELEGATE interrupted, suggesting that it was not enough always to accept automatically the word of the administering authority, and that the United Nations mission to Tanganyika should investigate the case.

THE BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE asked for information concerning the chiefs who had signed a petition supporting ex-chief Wamba Kudilijwa.

MR. LAMB replied that those who signed the petition were a very small proportion of the people and were all members of the chief's own family. The people themselves had chosen his successor, and had more or less unanimously asked for that successor to be put in office. One of the reasons why this unfortunate chief was not in any immediate trouble was one so common among Africans, that in the money he received went in the other members of his family.

The delegate of COSTA RICA suggested that the Council was wasting its time in considering the petition, and a proposal from the U.S.S.R. that the visiting mission should look into the case and report to the Trusteeship Council, was defeated. The AMERICAN proposal that the matter be dropped was then carried.

Uganda Petition to Soviet Ambassador

A PETITION accusing the United Kingdom of keeping Africans in political, economic, and social slavery was presented from S. Semakula Malumba, giving an address in Hampstead, Hill Gardens, London, N.W.3.

A copy of his letter had been forwarded in the first place to the Secretary General of the United Nations by the Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Gromyko. In a covering letter to Mr. Gromyko, Semakula Malumba wrote:

"The political situation is very bad for the Africans in the three East African territories of Uganda, Kenya, and Tanganyika. Matters have come to such a head that the Africans find no other course open to them than referring them to U.N.O. The Africans know that you always distinguished yourself in U.N.O. as a champion of freedom for all nations. I am directed to pass their case to you. I shall be glad if you will kindly send it on to the appropriate authorities, and urge and support the motion on behalf of the Africans."

The letter was signed by S. Semakula Malumba, representative of the Bataka, the elders of the people in Uganda.

The petition accuses the Colonial Secretary of declaring that the revised proposals contained in Colonial Paper 216 had been widely discussed in East Africa, and that he had most fully studied the views expressed on them by all sections of the community in the three territories, when in point of fact the proposals were not discussed by the Africans in order to fix a focussed African point of view on Colonial Paper No. 216.

In Uganda, for instance, one of the people's representatives, Mr. Sematimba, asked for Paper 216 to be debated in the Parliament, but the Prime Minister hushed him up, vehemently asserting that the British Protectorate Government had ordered the Buganda Government to discuss Paper 216 in the

An able young administrator seconded from Mauritius, Kenya or Tanganyika for say, three years should be fully capable of transacting the business of government, and a magistrate could be similarly seconded to deal with legal affairs. Such an arrangement would reduce expenditure and provide a more appropriate organization. Another objection to the present practice is that a man, once made a governor, or chief justice,

must, according to the practice of the Colonial Service, so remain. In other words, because he has held such an office in the Seychelles, he must in time progress to an appointment bearing the same title elsewhere in the Colonial Empire, even though his experience, or lack of it, may make such a transfer inexpedient. Adoption of the suggestion we venture to make would avoid this dangerous and expensive consequence.

British Administration in East Africa

Further Attacks in U.N.O. Trusteeship Council

UNFAIR ATTACKS upon Great Britain as an administering Power in East Africa have again been made in the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations.

MR. LIN CHIEN (China) presided.

MR. SAYRE (United States) complimented the administering authority (Great Britain) on the excellence of the Annual report on Tanganyika Territory, saying that he regarded it as exactly the kind of report which the Trusteeship Council hoped to obtain when it formulated its questionnaire.

The present status and identity of the trust territories must, he continued, be completely maintained until, in accordance with the United Nations Charter, the inhabitants reached a state of political advancement enabling them to determine for themselves both the form of their government and the political associations into which they might wish to enter.

The measure arising from administrative union or federation should therefore be undertaken which would in effect obliterate the boundaries of the trust territory. The powers and functions of any joint executive, central legislature, or joint administration under an administrative union, should be carefully defined so that the rights and interests of the trust territory would not be adversely affected. He therefore welcomed the assurance given by Great Britain that the proposed arrangements for inter-territorial co-ordination in East Africa involved neither closer union of the territories nor the fusion of their governments.

Federation in East Africa

It was the duty of the Trusteeship Council, in the view of the American delegation, to consider the question of administrative union or federation from the standpoint of the Charter. So that the Council might effectively examine the reports and assess the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of a trust territory, the Council must have for its scrutiny records, statistics, and other information bearing specifically upon conditions in the territory.

SIR ALAN BURNS, the United Kingdom delegate, replied that the material for reaching a clear and final judgment was already available. The trusteeship agreements stated categorically that the administering authority would be entitled to constitute the trust territory into a customs, fiscal or administrative union or federation with adjacent territory under its sovereignty or control.

It would be absurd to deprive a trust territory of the obvious mutual benefits and economies accruing from common customs services, post and telegraph systems, and an interchangeable staff. On the other hand, the administering authority had given assurances that such a union would not involve annexation, and would not extinguish Tanganyika's status as a trust territory.

He disagreed with the American suggestion that before making such a union the administering authority

should consult the Trusteeship Council. A debate by the Council on something that the administering authority was entitled to do under the trusteeship agreements must be barren. The British Government had consistently taken the line that the administering authority was free to take action subject only to the right of the Trusteeship Council to criticize afterwards. Previous consultation would merely retard progress.

The United States representative had stated that his Government would notify the United Nations in the event of any proposed changes of an administrative union or federation between the trust territory of the Pacific Islands and other territories under United States sovereignty.

Britain Not Bound by U.S. Example

"I must make it absolutely clear," said Sir Alan, "that even if the United States does adopt that practice, the United Kingdom will not regard itself as bound in any way to follow this example, nor could we accept any argument that because of the United States' adoption of this practice the United Kingdom or any other administering authority should follow this example."

The American suggestion would, in fact, be tantamount to bringing certain territories which were not trust territories within the scope of a trusteeship agreement. The British Government had, of course, no intention of doing anything which might impede the duty of the Trusteeship Council to inquire fully and minutely into every point relating to trusteeship territories.

MR. SAYRE (United States): "I am very sure of that, Sir Alan."

THE CHINESE REPRESENTATIVE expressed particular interest in the contention in the report that the East African administrative union did not go as far as the Hilton Young Report had recommended. As he understood it, the Hilton Young plan contemplated the appointment of a High Commissioner, whilst the new plan included establishment of a central legislature, which he considered a still greater change. Had the Native population been consulted with regard to the new scheme?

MR. J. E. S. LAMA (United Kingdom): "Originally there was a paper called Colonial 191. It was published in December, 1945, but before that date its principles were discussed at an annual conference of the African Association, which is widely representative of the educated Africans in Tanganyika and exercises a considerable influence on African public opinion. The paper was debated in the Legislative Council, and the African members took part. The proceedings were given wide publicity, in which African correspondents took part."

"On January 18, 1946, a joint meeting of the Kenya African Study Group and the Tanganyika African Association was held. At this meeting delegates from all parts of Tanganyika were represented, and the meeting was presided over by one of the African members of the Legislative Council. Its deliberations were the centre of great interest among Tanganyika Africans. Colonial 210 was translated into the Swahili language and was distributed throughout the Territory."

THE FRENCH DELEGATE raised the question of the education of the peoples of Tanganyika in so far as it concerned political responsibility and political thinking. He had noticed that no new legislation had been adopted during the past year with regard to the development of self-government; that the franchise was not extended to the population; and that the members of the legislature were appointed by the Government.

is leader both of the non-official members in the Legislature and of the Labour Party, showed exceptional political courage in committing himself to so liberal a plan, which went much further than anyone could have expected at this early stage of African progress. Indeed, Sir Stewart Gore-Browne, its chief architect, has said publicly that he had hardly dared to hope for so much from his colleagues. Their generosity was, however, to count for nothing, for bitter opposition spread so quickly and widely among Africans that the scheme had to be dropped. It was killed, not on reasonable grounds, but by senseless suspicion, as will be evident to anyone who has read the minutes of the meetings of the African Representative Council and the various African provincial councils; in not one of those bodies did a single African establish a reasoned case against the plan. What the debate showed was the immaturity of the participants and their entire inability to make any practical contribution in such matters.

A week to-day Northern Rhodesia will hold its general election, and the new Legislature, when it meets for the first time a few days later, will have not only a non-official majority, but this under-

Towards Federation. Taking from the Secretary of State that the non-official view shall be decisive in guiding Government policy, subject only to the Governor's veto. Responsibility will thus rest squarely upon the non-officials to set and pursue a prudent policy calculated to serve the best interests of the territory. Northern Rhodesians with an understanding of public affairs are almost all agreed that a first requirement is federation with Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland; and if, as is to be hoped, a Government favourable to such a plan is elected in Southern Rhodesia next month, Mr. Welensky (who is certain to be re-elected leader in Northern Rhodesia) is not likely to delay in asking the Prime Minister to convene a conference with that object in view, for many matters of common concern to the three contiguous territories could be better managed by a federal authority than by three territorial administrations. The recent discussions in London have assuredly advanced the date of Central African federation, unless a Liberal success in Southern Rhodesia should postpone this wise course at the very moment when some important Cabinet Ministers in Great Britain have been converted to support for such a development.

Another early result of the new powers granted to non-officials in Northern Rhodesia will be a demand for the acquisition by the State of the mineral royalty rights now held by the British South Africa Mineral Company. There was a time when non-official members in the Legislature held divided

views on that matter, but now that the Chartered Company draws considerably more than a million pounds a year in royalties on copper, which is still virtually the only large revenue producer in Northern Rhodesia, there is unanimity, so far as we can gather, and a Socialist Cabinet in Great Britain which has nationalized the mines could scarcely reject representations from a Dependency for a similar but much simpler operation. It will not be easy to establish a price fair to both parties, especially at a time when copper prices are at their peak and greatly increased production is in prospect, particularly from the Nchanga mine, but we have no doubt that negotiations will shortly start, and that Northern Rhodesia will in the not distant future become possessed of full rights over its own minerals. We have heard it said that the price would be too high for the country to pay, but that objection ignores the power of the legislature to impose a tax on royalty earnings which would entirely change the financial picture both for the Government and the company. That possibility will not be lost on either party, and for that reason we expect the negotiations to be successful.

THAT ALDEN IS NOT WELL, with the administration of the Seychelles was made evident in the Parliamentary debate which we recorded at length last week. The Governor has been asked for a full report on certain points, and further questions are likely when the House of Commons reassembles next month. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA hopes that an Opposition spokesman will then suggest that in so small and sparsely populated a Dependency there is no justification for the panoply of a governor, a chief justice, and other offices which, while quite proper and necessary in large and more developed Colonies, are not warranted in a small collection of islands with a low national income. The whole population of the Seychelles is no more than thirty-five thousand people, and it is fantastic that that number—equivalent, say, to the pre-war population of the county town of Somerset—should be burdened with such extravagant and ornamental trappings of administration.

not feel it essential to exercise his veto. That is a great step forward, a real advance towards self-government, and a striking personal success for Mr. Welensky, who has striven valiantly and persistently for this aim. The Colonial Office has now conceded to Northern Rhodesia much more responsibility than Kenya had been granted, and the significance of the gesture will not be lost on the neighbouring self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia.

While the official announcement states that "one or two of the four non-official members of the Executive Council would be given responsibility for groups of departments," it is quite safe to assume that the

Two Non-Officials to Hold Portfolios.

Governor will, in fact, entrust portfolios to two of them, not one, for if the Secretary of State writes "one or two," he must have consented to the larger number, and left it to the non-officials to decide among themselves whether to take full advantage of the opportunity at this stage. We cannot doubt that two of their number will accept this change of status—and, contrary to a widely held expectation in the country itself, we predict that neither Mr. Welensky nor Sir Stewart Gore-Browne will take office at this juncture. As senior representative of African interests, Sir Stewart—if he is renominated by the Governor, as we expect him to be—could hardly take any portfolio other than that of African Affairs, and the Secretary of State could not have agreed that that should pass from official hands. Mr. Welensky, of course, could have his choice of the two offices, but he is an unselfish servant of a cause to which he has contributed greatly, and he may convince himself that his best service, at least for a time, would be as leader of the non-official members in both Councils, but without portfolio.

In Kenya, the first Dependency in East and Central Africa under Colonial Office control in which a non-official (Major F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck) was given charge of a

Constitutional Innovation.

(these dealing with agriculture, natural resources, and animal husbandry), it was expressly provided that he should cross the floor of the House and become an official of the Government. That course was universally regarded as inherent in his change of status. In Northern Rhodesia, however, the two non-official members controlling departments are to retain their seats as elected members, and not sit on the Government benches. In the African Colonies this is a

constitutional innovation, and it will be closely watched as such. From the standpoint of strict logic it may be indefensible, but so in logic is the fact that non-officials who are members of Executive Councils hear all the secrets of Government (or should in theory hear them all) and then try to banish them from their thoughts when commenting in the Legislature from the other side of the Chamber. But as this second illogical arrangement has worked well in British Colonial practice, so may the new experiment, we trust. It will call for special qualities in the two non-officials controlling departments, in their non-official colleagues, and in the official members of the Legislature, but it will start in a general atmosphere of good will and with a determination that it shall succeed.

The agreement now happily reached makes it all the more regrettable that a Northern Rhodesian delegation was not invited to London at the end of last year before Sir Gilbert Rennie

Predictions Fulfilled.

sailed to take up his duties as Governor. Because the non-official leaders were driven last autumn to the bluntest expressions of disagreement with the Acting Governor, so that within a few weeks the excellent relations established by Sir John Waddington had been destroyed, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA then suggested (and was alone in suggesting) that the situation could best be met by talks in London. The refusal of the authorities to accept that proposal had precisely the consequences which we foresaw—namely, the new Governor's failure to secure support for his own counter-proposals, and after that failure, discussions in London. Considering that course of events to be inevitable, we argued that it would be wise to seek agreement in London at the earliest possible moment. But the Colonial Office held that the Governor must first initiate discussions in Africa. When they proved abortive, consideration was transferred to London, with the results now achieved.

Meantime there had been developments in Northern Rhodesia which may long continue to influence many Africans adversely. We refer, of course, to the proposals made by the non-official members for a form of constitution under which Africans would have received a far greater share in the machinery of the Central Government than they can now expect for many years. Mr. Welensky, who