

EAST AFRICA RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

DR. J. T. WILLIAMSON, discoverer of the diamond mine in the Semwanga district of Tanganyika, which bears his name, has just made a gift of one thousand pounds to Makerere College, Uganda. Dr. J. T. Williamson's gift of £50,000 for a munificence on this scale and for such work, will draw attention upon the extremely modest giver, whose great wealth came to him as a result of many years of peripatetic prospecting, has done much good by steadily and emphatically declining to allow fortune to alter his attitude to life. Probably no other man in East Africa would have retained from a year in London the signature of an agreement by which his company was to be assured of business worth millions of pounds annually. Dr. Williamson, however, was content to remain on his mine while the settlement of so great a transaction took its course. He wanted no ceremonial, no celebrations, no personal prominence. But, far from being content merely with the progress of the enterprise which bears his name—of very importance to the Empire as a dollar earner—he takes a keen and broad interest in East Africa as a whole, and sets himself to discover good causes and help them generously, intimating

that he prefers that there should be no public acknowledgment. Because there have been cases in which the responsible officials of charitable and other organizations were too pleased to find silence possible, Dr. Williamson's open-heartedness and reticence have become known in East Africa.

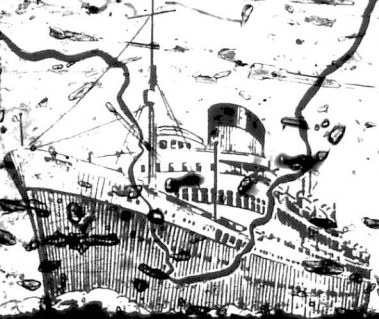
His great gift to Makerere is a renewed challenge to other men of means to support deserving public causes in and for the territories which have brought them wealth beyond their own needs. Rhodesian Rhodesians, as we have pointed out again and again, have a far better record in this matter than East Africans. Everyone knows of the Rhodes Trust and the Beit Trust, but the two millionaires who left great fortunes to benefit succeeding generations through those organizations are but two of many Rhodesians who, during their lifetime or at their deaths gave sums large or small for the strengthening of the corporate life of the Colony, which from its very foundation has been blessed with an exceptional sense of local patriotism. For some inexplicable reason there has been no corresponding succession of benefactions in East Africa, though many men have made large sums of

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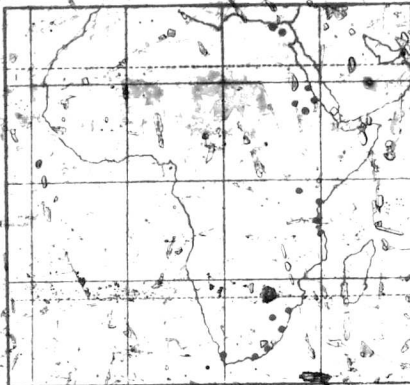
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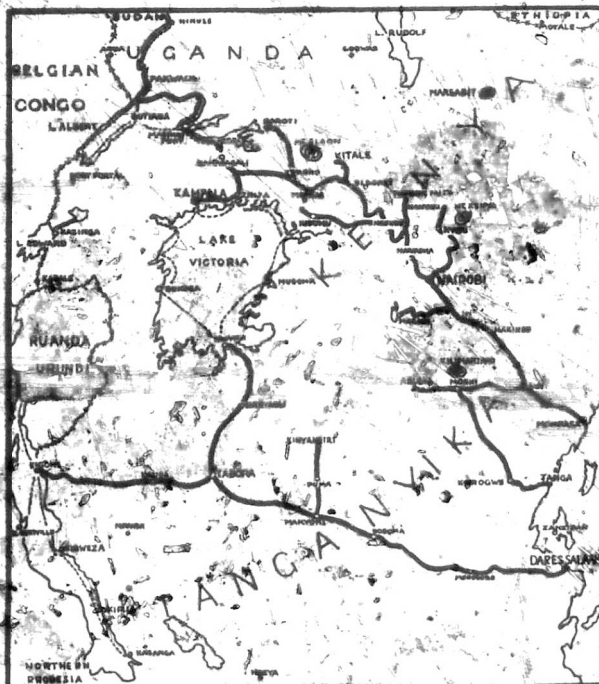
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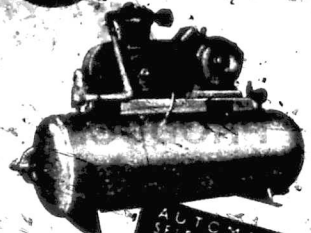
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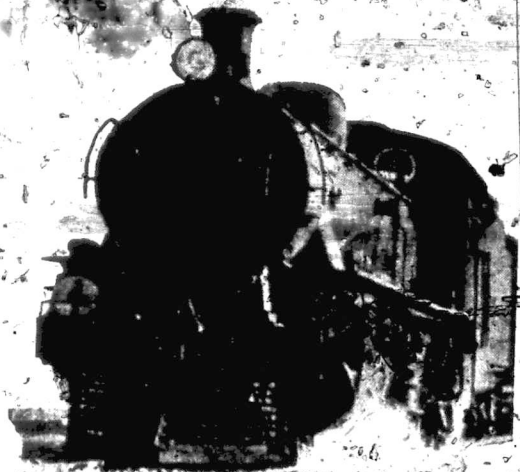
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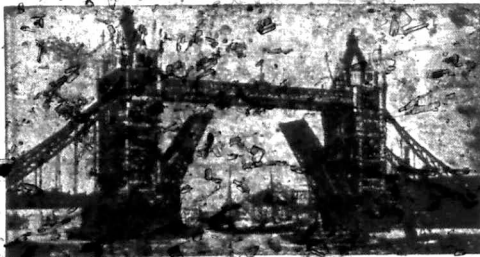
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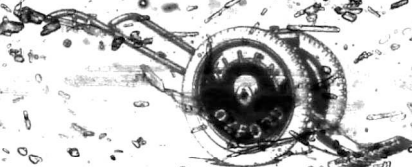
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THE RIO TINTO CO., LTD., who have large copper interests in Northern Rhodesia, have announced their first dividend for 17 years. The payment will be 8%, tax free, on the £5 ordinary shares. The company explain that the dividend is made possible by the recent debenture redemption and the satisfactory income from the Rhodesian copper investments (£270,706).

Production sales rose from £119,226 in 1946 to £775,069, with a profit of £358,711, an increase of £26,012. Debenture redemption reserve of £909,760 is transferred to general reserve, together with £97,240 from profits, leaving a carry-forward of £1,436,366 against £807,592.

Although the Spanish prospects are described as obscure, there is the likelihood of a further expansion in revenue from Rhodesian copper interests. The issued capital comprises £1,625,000 in 325,000 5% preference shares and £2,125,000 in 425,000 £5 ordinary shares. The latter are quoted at 18½ having risen 4½ pence a week. A year ago, when hopes were first raised of a return to the dividend list, they stood at 21½. Since then the company has repaid the whole of its outstanding debenture stock, from a total of a gross annual service charge of £160,000.

The chairman of the company, which, in addition to its Rhodesian and Spanish interests in copper, sulphur and railways owns a copper refinery in South Wales, is the Earl of Bessborough, and the other directors are the Hon. Anthony Eden, M.P., Sir F. L. Joseph, Mr. J. N. Buchanan, Mr. E. du Caster, Sir Eric Gore-Brown, and Mr. T. Robbins.

The Northern Rhodesian investments are in Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., Northern Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., and Minerals Separation, Ltd.

Mining Personalities

MR. R. LAMBE, chief engineer of Old World Mines, Mashamba, Southern Rhodesia, has been transferred to the Cap and Motor Mine. As a farewell party he was presented with a silver service by friends in the district.

MR. R. D. PETERS, a director of Selection Trust, Ltd., and Mr. G. PETERS, have been visiting Southern Rhodesia.

British South Africa Company Greatly Increased Profit

THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA CO., which has large interests in Southern and Northern Rhodesia, report a profit for the year ended September 30 last of £951,564, compared with £453,164 in the previous year. A dividend of 16½% recommended by the board will absorb £602,285, leaving £1,155,823 to be carried forward, against £806,544 brought forward.

The issued capital consists of £2,645,000 in stock of £5s. each and £2,978,711 in shares of the same denomination. Reserves, including the amount carried forward, stand at £4,366,552. Staff reserve and provident fund at £251,524, unclaimed dividends at £742,936, and current liabilities at £1,666,296. Fixed assets are valued at £2,476,128, unclaimed dividend fund at £880,987. Investments at £9,663,610, and current assets at £877,359, including £127,769 in cash.

The company's gross mining revenue from royalties and other sources was £1,257,258, which is 8842,579 greater than the previous year's total. Minerals produced in Northern Rhodesia during the year were gold, £27,883; copper, £17,424,646; zinc, £3,283,294; lead, £1,192,821; vanadium, £13,095; cobalt, £311,662; and other minerals, £108,160. Profit from estates was £25,599 (£50,537). Receipts from land were £38,460.

The directors are Sir Douglas Malcolm (president), the Duke of Abercorn, Mr. C. Hely Hutchinson, Mr. A. E. Hadley, Sir T. Ellis Robins, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, Sir John Chancellor, Mr. L. F. A. Baillenger, Mr. P. J. Baird, Mr. R. Anson and Mr. M. F. Berry.

The annual meeting will be held in London this morning.

Mining Share Prices

CLOSING PRICES of Rhodesian and East African mining shares on the London Stock Exchange are as follows—

- Bechuanaland Exploration, 12s. 6d.; Bushtek, 2s. 3d.; Cam Motor, 16s. 9d.; Charterland, 7s. 9d.; Kileen Alannah, 1s. 4d.; London, 10s. 11d.; Gold Fields Rhod., 11s. 3d.; Kenan, 2s. 10½d.; London & Rhodesia, 11s. 4d.; Mashaba, 1s. 2d.; Motapa, 8s.; Nchanga, 94s. 9d.; N. Charterland, 5s. 11½d.; Oceana, 2s.; Phoenix Finance, 21s.; Phoenix Prince, 2s.; Rezende, 2s. 3d.; Rhod. Broken Hill, 19s. 8½d.; Rhod. Copper Refineries, 41½ pref., 28s. 9d.; Rhod.-Katanga, 2s. 7½d.; Rhod. Anglo American, 38s. 3d.; Rhod. Corp., 8s. 2½d.; Rhod. Selection Trust, 27s. 3d.; Rhokana, 14 1/2 1/2; 5½ pref., 23s. 3d.; Roan Antelope, 15s. 1½d.; Rosterman, 3s. 4½d.; Selection Trust, 52s. 9½d.; Selukwe, 1s. 7½d.; Sherwood Starr, 2s. 1½d.; Surprise, 5s. 3d.; Tzani, 6½d.; Tanganyika Concessions, 7s. 0½d.; 4% pref., 29s. 3d.; Tati, 7s. 7½d.; Thistle-Etna, 10½d.; Uruwira, 7s. 6d.; Wandrag, 6s. 6d.; Wankie Colliery, 23s. 6d.; Willoughby, 10s. 6d.; Zambia Exploring, 23s. 3d.

Company Progress Reports

FALCON.—At Sinque and Bay Horse mines respectively 622 tons and 2,236 tons of ore were treated in the quarter ended March 31 last for 1,767 and 574 oz. gold. Total working profit amounted to £5,478.

ROSEBERRY.—The working profit for the first quarter of this year was £373. Development totalled 1,429 ft.; off reef, 866 ft.; ramped, 550 ft.; payable reef disclosures, 50 ft., value 44% over '47 in.

African Trade Unions

AFRICAN MINE WORKERS' Trade Union has been constituted in Nakama, Northern Rhodesia. All the office-bearers are Africans. The chairman is Mr. Lawrence G. Railton.

Mining Output

FORD MOTOR CO. LTD. in Southern Rhodesia's history the value of base minerals produced in a month, that of February (£276,044), exceeded the value of gold output (£355,399).

News of Old Advertisers

FORD MOTOR CO. LTD., Dagenham, announce that Lord Perry is retiring from the chairmanship of the company and that his place will be taken by Lord Aireland, a deputy chairman. Sir Rowland Smith becomes deputy chairman, Sir Stanford Cooper vice-chairman, and Sir Patrick Hejnyusz managing director. Prices of vehicles and tractors have been reduced by from £8 to £20 in the home market and from £7 to £16 for export. During the first quarter of the year the company exported 22,341 vehicles and tractors; worth nearly £6,250,000 in foreign-currency.

SLUMBERG LTD., makers of spring mattresses, earned a net profit in 1947 including dividends from subsidiary companies and after deduction of tax, amounting to £70,186, compared with £52,137 in 1946. The final dividend is 2½% making 10% for the year.

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The Tanganyika Electric Supply Co. Ltd.
Dar-es-Salaam and Tanga

The Dar-es-Salaam & Dist. Electric Supply Co. Ltd.
Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Tabora, Ujima, Mwanza.

LONDON OFFICE: 66, Queen Street, E.C.4

W. A. Sparrow's New Directors

Mr. S. R. Ellis's New Responsibilities

CHANGES IN THE BOARD of Messrs. A. W. Sparrow & Co., Ltd., City of London, which has East and Central African interests, have, we understand, just taken place. Mr. R. P. Ellis, a founder director, and now in his 2nd year of active business in the export trade, remains chairman and managing director. Mr. G. E. Page, who was also appointed on the incorporation of the company, retired from day-to-day business 10 years ago, but still attends board meetings. During the war, Mr. S. W. Webb was selected a director and three other active members of the staff, Mr. C. W. Constable, Mr. S. R. Ellis, and Mr. S. G. Page, bring the strength of the directorate to six.

Mr. S. R. Ellis, the eldest son of the chairman, has spent the past year in East Africa, travelling in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, consulting with the company's customers, and working for periods in the offices of some of them, the better to understand their exact requirements. He also visited the Rhodesias and the Union of South Africa. Now he is to undertake the management of most of the East African side of the business.

Mr. R. G. Richards has been appointed secretary.

Output of Southern Rhodesian farmers increased in value from £2,740,000 in 1929 to £11,840,000 in 1946, a rise of 330%, according to the latest issue of the Colony's *Economic Bulletin*. Whereas in 1920 animal husbandry and dairying constituted 61% of the total value, by 1946 field husbandry produced 77% and animal husbandry only 23% of the gross output. Tobacco, the primary agent in this change, doubled in value between 1942 and 1946.

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Mining

Thistle-Etna Disappointment

Labour Situation Difficult

THISTLE-ETNA GOLD MINES, LTD. have sent the following circular letter to shareholders:

In November cables received from the general manager of the company in Rhodesia were published giving particulars of a strike on the Tsessebe reef at the 14th level. Unfortunately, the values then announced amounted for only 7 1/2 ft. and then became unpayable.

In his statement at the last annual general meeting the chairman referred to the growing shortage of Native labour as a grave handicap to an active programme of development and as even limiting the normal extraction of ore. The labour situation grows more and more difficult. Two years ago the company employed about 1,050 Natives, whereas to-day the number has fallen to about 630.

Mr. Prior, the company's consulting engineer and general manager in Rhodesia, reports that recent increases in prices of all essential mine stores, especially of Native foodstuffs, have been chiefly responsible for making a large tonnage of marginal ore (approximately 70,000 tons) uneconomic to work, and they have been accordingly cut out of the latest estimate of ore reserves, which will show a considerable reduction of the figure given in the directors' report for the year ended March 31, 1947.

To enable the company to carry on operations as long as possible an application is being made to the Southern Rhodesian Government for a subsidy, but this is granted it is not expected, according to information received by your general manager, that the mine will be able to continue to function much beyond the end of 1949.

Meantime, all available labour has been withdrawn from development work and concentrated on stopping in contiguous sections of the underground workings in an endeavour to increase the supply of ore to the mill.

Rhodesian Corporation

RHODESIAN CORPORATION, LTD. earned a profit for the year ended July 31 last of £116,941, compared with £141,000 in the previous year, to which must be added £58,719 brought forward. Taxation absorbs £54,974 and reserve receives £60,000 (£60,723), leaving a balance of an appropriated profit of £70,686.

The issued capital consists of 1,406,666 1/2 shares of 5s. each, reserve funds at £250,000 including the transfer mentioned above, and current liabilities total £180,905. Fixed assets are valued at £1,376,916, land and stands at £226,597, mining claims and options, at £9,079, townships at £222,630, investments at £966,538, and current assets at £353,887, including £162,330 in cash.

The corporation has interests in other gold-mining and Falcon mines. The sale of 46,994 acres of land realized a profit of £80,917. Farming operations in cereals, tobacco and stock were satisfactory. The report expresses confidence in the corporation's ferro-chrome project.

The directors are Mr. L. C. Walker (chairman), Sir Joseph Ball, Mr. S. Fortescue, Mr. H. G. Latilla, Mr. J. G. Paine and F. J. Wigley, and the secretaries are Rhodesia and the Bulawayo Board of Executors and Trust Co., Ltd.

The 22nd ordinary general meeting will be held in London at noon to-day.

Power Securities Corporation

POWER SECURITIES CORPORATION, LTD., a company largely interested in East Africa, earned a profit for the year 1947 of £117,253, compared with £152,802 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £55,129, £20,000 is reserved, preference dividends, less tax, require £19,250 and the proposed 6% dividend on the ordinary shares will require £26,400, leaving a balance of £54,003 to be carried forward, against £57,029 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £500,000 in cumulative preference shares of £1 each and £800,000 in ordinary shares of the same denomination. Reserves stand at £399,003, and current liabilities at £144,521. Investments are valued at £1,489,075, debtors appear at £339,477 and cash at £1,4972.

The directors are Mr. Williams Shearer (chairman and managing director), Mr. J. G. Baird, Sir John G. Gandy, Mr. A. M. MacTaggart, and Sir Felix Pole. The 25th annual general meeting will be held in London at noon to-day.

Price of Gold

MR. G. A. HAVENPORT, Minister of Mines in Southern Rhodesia, said recently that he was convinced that there would eventually be a higher price for gold in terms of sterling, but that if there was such a development too soon it would aggravate the existing inflation.

Barclays Bank Trade Review

BARCLAYS BANK (D.C. & O.) write in the course of a review of trade and economic conditions in the Rhodesias, Nyasaland and East Africa:

Southern Rhodesia.—Production of raw cotton for the 1946-47 season fell from 6,043,180 lb. in the previous year to 4,74,204 lb. on account of severe drought conditions. At the cotton spinning mill, the number of spindles, 2,688, remained unchanged from the previous year, but future prospects are to be made. Production of yarn increased from 44,000 to 462,317 lb.

The cost of living index for February rose to 141 (1939=100) while the index number for the retail price of foodstuffs reached 162. The corresponding figures for February, 1947, were 133 and 140 respectively. The Government have published details of increased scales for cost-of-living allowances.

Northern Rhodesia.—Most centres report trade conditions generally inclined to be dull, but this is seasonal due to the heavy rains. The Fort Jameson planters are satisfied with the results so far in the picking and curing of the tobacco crop. The probable yield this season will be in the region of 3,000,000 lb.

The total mineral production for January was valued at approximately £1,175,676, compared with £2,208,948 the previous month. The principal items were as follows: Copper (concentrator), 11,904 tons valued at £1,332,295; copper (electrolytic), 5,103 tons valued at £597,082; lead, 1,435 valued at £1,100; zinc, 1,895 valued at £13,700; cobalt (alloy), 954 cwt. valued at £41,801.

Nyasaland.—Maize prospects generally are good and a large surplus is expected than last year. Prospects for cotton continue favourable. Exports for the year, 1947 were valued at £189,733, compared with £126,852 in the previous year. Yields of tea are generally good. Exports for 1947 were valued at £849,172, compared with £749,624 in 1946.

Tobacco Prospects.

Tobacco prospects in the Northern Division Trust Lands are very disappointing; in the central Division they are quite fair; and in the southern Province good. Official estimates for the 1948 crop are 9,000,000 lb. Northern Division, 1,330,000 lb. Central, and 2,100,000 lb. Southern, making a total of 13,430,000 lb., compared with sales during the 1947 season of 17,850,000 lb., of which 14,600,000 lb. came from the Northern Division.

The principal imports during 1947 compared with 1946 were as follows: iron, steel and other metals and manufactures thereof, £155,374 (£100,357); cotton manufactures, £1,728,475 (739,613); vehicles and parts, £488,628 (£366,669).

East Africa.—In Kenya there is still a demand for cheap English goods used for clothing, and for cotton suitings. Rayon piece goods from the U.K. are stated to be over-priced and demand accordingly restricted.

There is keen demand for British pedal cycles but supplies are inadequate. Motor cycles are too expensive. Electrical goods are in sufficient supply for requirements. Plastics and sundry lines, apart from sewing thread and knitting wool, are overstocked.

Machinery, cement, iron and steel are still in short supply, but there have been arrivals of cement from the U.K. House fittings of good quality are in short supply.

Bazaar trade throughout East Africa is quiet, and traders in some towns are thought to be overstocked with cotton piece-goods. In Uganda many high priced and luxury goods remain unsold. Property prices in the Mombasa bazaar area have fallen owing to forced sales. Commitments generally continue to be met.

The Sudan Distribution of shipments of cotton piece goods from the U.K. has been subject to strict Government control. Higher prices for bread were fixed following arrival of Canadian wheat purchased in bulk by the Government.

The Tokar cotton crop has been attacked by aspid. which may reduce the previous total estimate from 100% to 70%. The area under cultivation is 149,823 feddans, from which yield of 1,691,512 kantars is expected, as against last year's 2,034,220 feddans and a final yield of 1,661,595 kantars.

Of Commercial Concern

Mr. B. Smith-Cleburne has just opened offices in Nairobi as East African representative of the British and African Engineering Co. Ltd., who have long been established in London, Nigeria, the Gold Coast, and Sierra Leone as suppliers of mechanical and electrical plant and equipment, building requirements, and other iron and steel products. Mr. Smith-Cleburne was for some years in Government service in West Africa. Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika are now his sphere of business operations.

Sir Alfred Read, chairman of Colson Ltd., said Cape Town a few days ago before leaving for London. His company intended to develop coastwise trade between Cape Town and East and West African ports, using specially designed motorships flying the South African flag and named largely by South Africans. The London office of the company is good yet able to add anything to Sir Alfred Read's statement.

Deliveries of British motor-cars in Southern Rhodesia are four times as great as a year ago. During the first quarter of this year 692 British and 695 American and Canadian cars reached the Colony, a striking improvement on last year's figures, when American arrivals exceeded British by two to one. During January-March of this year 425 American and 132 British motor-lorries were received.

Messrs. Borchgrevink & Co., Ltd., report that a planter in Tanganyika is growing the Umbaba palm, a Brazilian tree from the leaves of which Umbaba wax is produced. It is an exceptionally hard wax used in the manufacture of gramophone records and boot polishes.

Bulawayo valuation for seven years ago was £6,000,000. Today it is £9,000,000, the mayor, Councillor H. A. Pollock, recently adding that it would cost about £15,000,000 at present replacement prices.

Beira Railway, Ltd., announce net receipts for February of £111,097, an increase of £20,529, and for five months ending February 29 last of £580,320, an increase of £134,089.

The basic crop of corn-grown maize harvested and delivered in Northern Rhodesia during 1948 and 1949 is to be guaranteed at 22s. 6d. per bag.

During the last year 3,215 motor-cars, valued at £1,028,745, passed through the customs at Mombasa.

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- Lifeguard Milk Products (Pty.), Ltd.
- Lfons (J.) & Co. (Pty.), Ltd.
- Makower, (M.) & Co., Ltd.
- Mann, George & Co. (Beira), (Beilias Bulawayo) Ltd.
- Northern Rhodesia Industries, Ltd.
- Ohlson's Cape Breweries, Ltd.
- Paper Industries, Ltd.
- Rhodesian Milling & Mfg. Co., Ltd.
- Ropes & Matting, (S.A.), Ltd.
- Standard Cannery & Packers, Ltd.
- Swift Australian Company Pty. Ltd.
- Turffoot of Australia, Ltd.
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East African Railways Amalgamate Under Direction of High Commission

THE KENYA, UGANDA RAILWAYS and Harbours and the Tanganyika Railways amalgamated ceased to exist last Saturday when by proclamation in the East Africa High Commission Order the two transport systems of East Africa were amalgamated into one system to be known as the East African Railways and Harbours Administration. Thus long effect to wishes for a combined transport system which have been expressed in the East African territories for nearly 20 years.

Mr. Dalton, formerly general manager of the line of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours and since January 1 last acting general manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railway and Harbours, has been appointed acting general manager of the East African Railways and Harbours, and Mr. Farquharson, who until recently was general manager of the Tanganyika Railways and Harbours, has been appointed acting general manager.

Reorganization Schemes

Steps will now be taken to devise an effective administration. Mr. Farquharson will remain in Tanganyika until the reorganization schemes are completed and approved.

The direction of the combined transport system is in the hands of the East Africa High Commission, and will be under the purview of the Central Assembly. The chief of the High Commission staff responsible for the running of the transport policy of the High Commission is the Commissioner for Transport, Sir Reginald Robins.

Tobacco production in Southern Rhodesia last year totalled 1,407,559 lb.

Budget Will Demand Sacrifices Rhodesia's Financial Problems

Financials will be demanded in Southern Rhodesia's next budget, declared the Minister of Finance, Mr. E. C. J. Whitehead in a recent address. The minister did not want a "popular" budget, and Rhodesians must stand more firmly on their own feet and be less dependent on outside aid. Certain adjustments might be made, but he could hold out no hope of general taxation reductions. It was a matter of vital importance that some loans for expansion should be financed from the public's savings. Moreover, there were investment openings for profits made in tobacco, mining and industry.

"I am flattered to think at our dependence upon the United Kingdom to supply for development," Mr. Whitehead continued. "Southern Rhodesia must start an export drive in order to send Britain something tangible in return for the scarce materials sent to the Colony."

Reserves in London

Last year the adverage income was £12,700,000; but that amount was brought into the country in new investments and other ways. Southern Rhodesia's reserves in London at the end of 1947 were about the same as 12 months earlier. Those reserves must not be exhausted.

Efforts to keep down the price of clothing has been more or less successful, but the largest increase in living costs has been in food. Whilst the Government believes that consumers should pay more for food in order that farmers should receive a fair price, there was a limit to the policy of subsidizing. The Marshall plan and the West American Government programs would prevent any fall in prices. In the United States and Germany was thus faced with a big problem.

The Government and that the cost of living has gone up, that taxes had to be raised and that there are more people wanting services like hospitals, schools and so on. The Colony must do everything in its power to produce more. Industrial expansion must be speeded up so that we can get all the goods we need without having to buy them from the outside.

Kenya Migration

INDICATIONS that a number of Europeans who went to Kenya intending to settle are leaving the Colony after a short stay, appear in the report on migration for 1947.

Among the emigrants, says the report, 23,293 stated that they were leaving permanently, and many of the Europeans are completing a holiday or business visit of less than one year's residence. Migration figures rose by nearly 30% compared with 1946, and through December 25, 1947, 19,437 persons entered the Colony and 15,196 (14,401) left. Of the total immigrants 9,800 (25%) were entering the Colony for the first time with the intention of settling. 40% were Europeans, 47% Asiatics, and 13% Arabs. In the United Kingdom accounted for 73% of the new European immigrants and Egypt and India each claimed 4%. Persons admitted on temporary visitor passes numbered 2,541, of whom 50% came from other East African territories. The total from the United States was 472.

Treeder in Action

LAND CLEARING AND STUMPING in Southern Rhodesia by a revolutionary machine known as the "treeder" is achieving great results. Weighing eight tons, it is mounted on a 14-h.p. diesel-engine tractor of 18 tons. By means of hydraulically operated V-blade and bumper, a tree is first pushed over and then lifted, and by the roots from the ground. The machines, which are the property of the Land Clearing and Development Company of Hartley, cost £10,000 each, and it is claimed that they can completely clear an area at a cost of £6 10s an acre, saving the work of over 500 Natives in an hour.

A local and committee have unanimously recommended that the Protectorate War Memorial should be maintained in a public garden, and surrounded by playing fields. An appeal for funds has been launched.

Once and for all

A business settles the question of who smokes to smoke and why one likes it better as good as that. There are two reasons — the excellence of the filter tip and the excellence of the tobacco.

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Kenya Legislative Council Industrial Licensing Debate

I AM ASTONISHED that industry, which today in England lives in terror of being nationalized, should still be afraid to try its fortune in the Empire in free competition," said Mr. L. R. M. WELWOOD in his maiden speech in the Kenya Legislative Council during the debate on the Industrial Licensing Bill. He thought that there would lead to friction between the three territories.

MR. TRENCH, supporting the Bill, said that it would not pay to have small factories in such large enterprises as textiles and cement; large concerns would produce more economic. Mr. A. B. PATEL thought the Bill would retard development and lead to inefficiency. Some of the successful industries established in the Colony might not have started had the Bill been in operation years ago.

MR. NICHOL supported the Bill saying that industrial licensing was absolutely necessary in view of the danger of mushroom companies. Much capital was available for investment and safeguards were essential.

MR. HAVERLOCK feared the measure was a step in the direction of nationalization, the one thing which a young country did not want, and suggested that the Bill be put back to the next session.

SIR ALFRED VINCENT said that, with one clause altered, the Bill was excellent and would enable the Colony to get on with the job. He emphasized that a tribunal should be appointed to advise the High Commissioner on the application of the Bill to any specified article should not be left to the Governor and Council alone.

Right of Appeal

MR. VASEY emphasized that in all his conversations with the commercial community he had never met any opposition to the principle of industrial licensing but he suggested there should be a right of appeal direct to the Central Assembly.

MR. MATHU was apprehensive that Africans might be handicapped in starting industrial enterprises because of those already established. Mr. COOKE recommended that the Bill be sent to a select committee for study of the points raised.

MR. HOPE JONES, Economic and Commercial Adviser, who heartily supported the Bill, said that industry would not come to the Colony without some degree of protection.

A sum of £700,000 from the funds of the Colony to the Hotel Authority was approved. It was expected that Nakuru would receive £25,000, Embasa £15,000, Eldoret £4,000, Kisumu £3,000, and Kerale £2,000.

The Sugar Consumption Tax Bill passed its second reading. This tax is to be at one cent per lb., estimated to realize £30,000 a year. The Financial Secretary pointed out that the total sugar consumed in the Colony amounted to 26,000 tons, of which 10,000 tons were imported from Uganda.

Receipts from the tax would be devoted to increasing the rate to the Kenya producer and financing research.

On the second reading of the Radio-Active Minerals Bill, criticism was made of the Government's refusal to prospect licences without giving the public the right upon any knowledge of the existence of such substances to report them to Government was voiced by Mr. MATHU. The Attorney-General replied that licences would be withheld in the public interest, and that ex gratia compensation would be considered if anyone should suffer hardship through disclosing his knowledge of the whereabouts of radioactive minerals.

On the second reading of the Control of Hotels Bill, Mr. VASEY said that the Control of Hotels Authority had been established to deal with inflation of prices and overcrowding. Licensing was necessary, owing to the great influx of civilians into the Colony.

The hotel industry had attracted a great number of people, whose primary object was quick profits and the pressure on accommodation was so great that the normal operation of supply and demand provided no safeguard. Lounges, bath rooms, he would almost say lavatories, had been turned into sleeping places and no attempt had been made to reduce the charges for that additional accommodation. Food was kept at a low level.

Profits in Hotel Industry

One hotel had complained that their profits were very low, but the balance sheet showed that after allowing £1,200 for repairs and renewals over the year, and paying commission of £1,000 to one member of the staff, profits represented 23% of the issued capital.

At question time, Mr. MATHU was informed that Government was aware that the check received given to the undesirable activities of a political association known as the Somali Youth League by a bar owner placed on the premises joining political associations in the Northern Provinces had caused dissatisfaction and did not consider that there was sufficient ground for an inquiry.


The Financial Secretary said the Government would consider sympathetically a special account for relief on earnings income for men and women over 55 years of age to assist them to save for the needs of their old age.

The Director of Agriculture informed the House that 89 African families had been settled at Makueni by the end of February; that the total expenditure had been £61,000 on the end of 1947; and that the number of rhinoceros destroyed there since the start of the scheme had been 1,000.

Course for Kenya Chiefs

TWO AFRICAN CHIEFS from various districts in Kenya have completed a 14-day administrative course at the Jeanes School, Kabete. Lectures were given by departmental officers, and visits were paid to the African Training Centre, the Veterinary Training Centre in Ngong, and to Kiambu to see soil conservation work. Sir Philip Maitland, the Governor, dined with the chiefs at the conclusion of the course. For more than 18 months the Jeanes School has catered for executive and a few other short vocational courses in agriculture, teaching, social life and trading. Team work is a feature of all instruction at the school.

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East African Problems & Prospects Influence on Strategic Bases

CAN YOU IN EAST AFRICA settle racial and labour problems so that all the races can live and work contentedly together? asked Mr. CHARLES VIBLERS in a recent broadcast talk from London. He continued:

You in East Africa know the answer to that one better than we do. We from London, of the sweaty, busy Midlands see and read of the growth of the Indian population and the beginnings of industrial unrest and strikes by Africans. We feel the thinness of the European civilizing skin and the feyness of the settlers. Lastly, we fear that one day a Home Government, not this one, carried away by emotional ambition, may act so prematurely that the first 50 years of civilization in East Africa might be swept away in a moment.

But I think we should turn that coin over and look at its bright side. There are three points of light are shining for us to see. First, the strategic bases spreading out from Mombasa; second, the groundnut scheme emerging slowly in Tanganyika; thirdly, the success of the first Central Legislative Assembly in Nairobi.

These are the points that we here try to make to the faith-hearted. They are only the beginning of things to come, but they establish a position in East Africa which cannot lightly be abandoned. At the same time they seem to offer the African the best opportunity he has ever had for economic self-improvement and to reach positions of responsibility in industry and politics.

The shareholding organization at Mackinnon Road makes the most immediate appeal to British business. Visions loom up of another Gibraltar, Malta, or Hongkong. Such bases have been stabilizing factors in their areas; they have provided good employment for the local populations; they have formed a good market for local agricultural products and for the manufactures which it has paid to make on the spot. Also they have required the financial and commercial services which England can provide. In short, British strategic bases have been pin-points of security and wealth which have spread out round them.

Attraction to British Investors

Probably the same will be true of the East African base. It cannot grow like a mushroom, when our military forces are so thinly spread. But it is fair to assume that over the years a European population and market comparable to say, the county of Herefordshire will grow up round your strategic base in East Africa. This will require and attract a wide variety of British investors and manufacturers.

Of the groundnut scheme there is as much criticism in England as in East Africa. However, it is not bitter criticism. We take off our hat to the devotion and energy of the man on the spot who have made the progress so far, but what really matters is that the British Government has made a great new investment in East Africa and cannot afford to abandon it. In that perspective the smallness of the progress made so far is as good as it is bad.

Being now committed, the Government must go on, learning by mistakes, retaining flexibility in development, and steadily opening up new tracts of land which till now have been pretty useless. Immediately that is exciting for the contractors in all branches who do the initial construction. Later it will attract a variety of other businesses. It will surely also be of great benefit to the Africans, who are being well-paid and trained in quite skilled operations, and who have the opportunity of doing jobs which will not be of the extent of their capacity.

I have no doubt that East Africa is to secure a field for suitable British business as anywhere else in the world to-day. Even where there are crabs and snags and so on, in East Africa, as we all know, the analysis, these turn out to be less formidable than they at first appear.

It seems that we are just beginning another great period of Colonial development, and in this, for strategic, political and economic reasons, I believe East Africa will play a great

British Cement for Rhodesia

TRADE in cement at the cement shortage in Southern Rhodesia is being taken by the Government, who plan to import 7,000 tons a month from Britain. Previously 2,000 tons had been obtained monthly from Denmark, Czechoslovakia and India. Supplies are distributed through a pool covering local and imported cement, but as the cost and quality of the imported product have increased, the Government have raised the surcharge from 2s. 9d. to 5s. 2d. per bag of 188 lb. The increase will not, however, apply to the gold mining industry.

Medical Services in Kenya Gloomy Outlook for Patients and Staff

A FIRM at the view expressed in the Kenya Legislative Council by the Financial Secretary that owing to the rising costs of the health organization in the Colony the time has come to call a halt to further increases in medical expenditure, is contained in a leading article in the "East African Medical Journal" from which the following is an extract:

Rapidly growing recurrent expenditure must indeed be carefully watched, but it may well be that a wise review of the program of medical expenditure might be more inclined to consider, not whether the Colony can afford to increase its medical vote, but whether it can afford to keep it at its present low level.

A few facts about the progress which has taken place in European medicine in Nairobi are both interesting and illuminating. Twenty-five years ago there were four private doctors in Nairobi, one small and rather primitive nursing home and the European hospital (in which no one could treat patients or perform operations except the medical officer in charge).

Ten years ago there were nine European private doctors in Nairobi, and 14 official doctors were included, there were four men with surgical qualifications of whom two were specialists. There were then 32 beds in the European Hospital, but in addition there were three nursing-homes in private ownership.

Change in Post-War Position

Then came the war, and the position changed with startling rapidity as soon as hostilities were over. At the time of writing there are 21 European private practitioners, of whom eight have higher surgical qualifications, and in addition to these, four official doctors having such diplomas are stationed in Nairobi and have the right to private practice.

The number of beds in the European Hospital has been increased to 51, but with the introduction of a cheap scheme of hospital treatment the pressure on those beds has enormously increased. In 1944, 777 operations were performed, in 1946 the figure was 911, and already this year the number exceeds 1,000.

It is not unreasonable to assert that expansion in the field of Indian and African medicine should have been parallel with that described for the European community. How then can a halt be called to expansion? Unless there is a big increase in hospital accommodation and nursing personnel in the immediate future it is difficult to see what the result will be. The biggest problem facing Nairobi doctors to-day is that of finding beds.

The biggest problem facing matrons of nursing institutions is that of getting patients out of hospital at the earliest possible moment.

What this condition of things is serious, no one will deny, but what is being done to relieve it? The sole public pronouncement has been that of the Financial Secretary. Expenditure is not to be increased. The outlook then for patients, doctors and nurses is gloomy indeed.

Cider Not a Beverage

THE BAN on the import of manufactured foodstuffs from the United Kingdom into Kenya and Uganda imposed by the "suspended list" of communication 248 of the Imports Controller no longer applies to slab chocolate, drinking chocolate, cocoa powder, sugar, pickles, sauces, spices, fresh and smoked fish, cereals, herbs, prunes, salt, yeast and salad cream. Essences are held to mean flavoured essences, such as vanilla, and not beef, chicken and other meat extracts.

A touch of humour is added to the official notice by the statement that "ciders from the United Kingdom is not regarded as falling within the expression 'beverages'." West Coast Britons inclined to offence at this aspersion, on their favourite drink, console themselves with the thought that it is now on the unrestricted list and may be freely imported.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia estimates that local meat consumption in five years hence will require 330,000 head of stock annually. To provide for the demand the cattle population must be raised to about 1,500,000 head, equivalent to an annual increase of about 10% compared with an average of 5% annually in the last ten years.

Parliament

**Colonial Economic Planning
Reorganizing Development Council**

A REQUEST FOR A STATEMENT on Government policy regarding Colonial economic planning was made in the House of Commons last week by MR. GEORGE COOPER, who asked if the Government would consider setting up a Colonial Economic Planning Board to consider in broad outline and in detail plans for the development of the whole of the British Empire and to supplement the Colonial development scheme, which was necessarily only a small proportion of the whole economic planning required.

MR. MAYHEW: "It is not thought necessary or appropriate to create any new central planning board of precisely the character suggested, but, following upon the recent strengthening of the Economic Division of the Colonial Office and the creation of the Colonial Development Corporation and the Overseas Food Corporation, the Secretary of State for the Colonies has reconstituted the Colonial Economic and Development Council to advise him on matters affecting the whole development of the dependent territories, for which H.M. Government in the United Kingdom is responsible. The Council has been reorganized in order to bring it into closer relationship with the officials of the Colonial Office, with the Secretary of State's Advisory Committee on special subjects, with the new corporations and with those in other departments of H.M. Government concerned with the investment and development policy of the United Kingdom itself."

MR. COOPER: "Does my hon. friend think that this organization which has now come into being will be adequate to this task? Does he realize that the economic planning section of the Lord President's office is devoting itself to the organization of a plan for this country, and is it not equally important that a similar organization should be set up to do the same for the British Commonwealth?"

MR. MAYHEW: "I do not think that is a precise analogy, and doubt very much whether we need an organization of any precise character suggested by my hon. friend. At the same time, I know that my hon. friend will make a further statement on this on his return, and perhaps we can wait until then."

MR. ARTHUR SALTER: "In view of the restricted limits of capital exports from this country could the Colonial Office consider how to encourage the participation of foreign investments in British Colonial development?"

MR. MAYHEW: "That is another question."

The Death Penalty

MR. SKEFFINGTON LODGE asked what was now the position of those convicted of murder in the Colonies and non-self-governing Dependencies.

MR. MAYHEW: "The position remains unchanged. If the Criminal Justice Bill becomes law, it will not apply to the territories mentioned. The question whether or not to abolish the death penalty would be a matter for consideration by the local legislatures. My rt. hon. friend the Home Secretary has explained that the action which he proposes to take with regard to the slaying of executions is being taken because there is a prospect of the law of this country being amended during the current session. The question of similar action in a Colonial territory would arise only if and when a comparable situation were to occur."

MR. SKEFFINGTON LODGE: "Can my hon. friend tell me, in the light of the recent decision by this House, whether it is proposed later on to initiate any consultations with the Governors of these Colonies and Dependencies, with a view to having them some guidance or lead from this country?"

MR. MAYHEW: "The first thing would be for the Criminal Justice Bill to become law. After that, I do not think it would be appropriate to commit my hon. friend to giving guidance. It might be appropriate for consultations to take place."

MR. IVOR THOMAS: "May I take it that this Government will allow the Governors a free vote on this matter?"

MR. THORNTON KEMSLEY asked what was the total net dollar deficit on food imports by the Colonies.

MR. MAYHEW: "The Colonies have not yet got their dollar deficit. The total payments for imports of all kinds in the same time were more than covered by their total dollar earnings."

MR. THORNTON KEMSLEY: "Can the Under-Secretary say how much of the amount allotted to the United Kingdom under the Marshall Plan will have to be diverted for use by the Colonies?"

MR. MAYHEW: "That is another question, and perhaps no answer can be given of it."

MR. SKINNER asked the Secretary of State for what reasons Native tax had been increased in Nyasaland; whether he was satisfied that the incidence of taxation was fair as between Africans and Europeans; what was the lowest level of income at which Europeans paid income tax; and whether he would consider the exemption from direct taxation of all Africans with incomes below a specific figure.

MR. MAYHEW: "In accordance with a suggestion made by the African Protectorate Council, and with the concurrence of all Native authorities, Native tax was increased as from January 1948 in order to raise additional revenue required for development purposes, including the improvement of agricultural, educational, medical and other facilities for the African population. The tax now payable by each adult male is 10s. (an increase of 1s. per annum) in all areas except Victoria and Chisamboni Islands, where the rates have been increased from 9s. to 8s. The reimbursement to Native authorities has been increased from 1s. to 2s. in respect of each tax collected, enable those authorities to raise the emolument of their staffs and provide funds for local development purposes."

Power of Exemption from Tax

Immediately before the introduction of these increases it was calculated that, whereas the African was paying on an average about 4% of his total income in taxation, of which about 24% was in respect of direct taxation, the average European was paying about 19% in total taxation, and 94% in direct taxation. All Europeans pay a poll tax of £4 per annum. In addition, a single person pays income tax on an income exceeding £250 per annum, and a married person on an income exceeding £450 per annum.

It is not considered practicable or desirable to exempt from Native tax Africans with incomes below a specific figure, as it is impossible to determine the individual incomes of the majority of Africans, especially those engaged in agriculture. The Government, however, has the power to exempt any person from the payment of the whole or any part of the tax. The number of exemptions at the end of 1946 was 76,000. My rt. hon. friend is satisfied that there is no unfairness in the incidence of taxation as between Africans and Europeans."

MR. DE LA BERGE asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether to enable Southern Rhodesia to provide Britain with additional tobacco, and as Britain recently saved £4,000,000 of dollar exchange by buying Rhodesian tobacco, he would consider giving Rhodesia some of that credit earmarked for buying tobacco machinery in the United States, having regard to the fact that machinery for tobacco growing was almost exclusively manufactured in the United States and cost dollars.

MR. GLENVILLE HALL: "I am not aware of any approach on this matter from the Southern Rhodesian authorities. We are, of course, in full agreement as to the importance of the production of tobacco in that country."

MR. DE LA BERGE: "Is not the rt. hon. gentleman aware that a protest has been made, and no one seems to know out there whether it is possible to get the necessary dollar credits to buy this machinery? Surely we are going to do something for Empire production?"

MR. GLENVILLE HALL: "On the contrary, I have made very detailed inquiries and I understand that no approaches have been made."

MR. DE LA BERGE: "Would the Financial Secretary make further inquiries, because I am afraid approaches have been made?"

Chiromo Railway Bridge

MR. DODDS-PARKER asked what action the Minister was taking in consultation with the Ministry of Supply to make available material to repair or replace the broken Chiromo railway bridge in Nyasaland before 1950.

MR. MAYHEW: "As soon as my rt. hon. friend was informed of the carrying away of the temporary bridge at Chiromo he asked the Minister of Supply to authorize the steel needed to build a new bridge. The material has been authorized, and the contractors are getting on with the work as quickly as possible. I understand that it is likely to be ready for traffic before the early months of 1950."

SQUADRON LEADER KINGHORN asked the Minister of Food what arrangements had been made to provide a regular service of news and information by newspapers and wireless to employees of the groundnut schemes in East Africa.

MR. SUMMERSKILL: "Before the Overseas Food Corporation assumed control a number of wireless receiving sets were sent to Korfwa and arrangements were made for a regular supply of newspapers to be flown out for the staff."

Royal African Society's Gold Medals Presentation by the Earl of Athlone

THE GOLD MEDALS of the Royal African Society were presented at a meeting in London last week by H.R. Major General the Earl of Athlone, president of the society, to Count Maurice Lippens and Lord Hailey.

Count Lippens has played a great part in the affairs of his country, said LORD ATHLONE, "having held many of the highest posts, including that of President of the Senate in 1936, but in the society we look upon him primarily as a great Governor-General of the Belgian Congo, the development of which has been profoundly affected by the work he did between 1921 and 1923. Indeed, because his influence was felt in every field in that vast territory—industrial, commercial, agricultural and in Native administration, he exercised an influence on British Africa also. His initiative was felt also in the building of railways and ports, the establishment and expansion of mines and industries, the codification of law, and, perhaps most impressive of all, in regard to Native welfare and betterment, expressing itself partly in complete reorganization of the medical services.

"When Princess Alice and I visited the Belgian Congo in 1931 after my retirement from the office of Governor-General in the Union of South Africa, we were amazed at what we saw, and especially struck by the methods adopted for the welfare of the Native population. The Governor of a neighbouring British territory also told me that he had been astonished at the excellent quality of the civil service in the Belgian Congo."

Belgian Administration Admirable

"The administration of the Belgian Congo is to-day one to admire and emulate. One of the most difficult problems now that Africa is exposed to the pressure of our industrial civilization is to ensure the moral and material welfare of the African in his passage from his primitive life in the industrial machine. Here the Belgian Congo has lessons to teach all her neighbours, and in one reform after another which he has undertaken in that great Colony the name to be remembered is that of Count Lippens."

COUNT LIPPENS expressed his great pleasure and gratitude at the award of the society's gold medal, but suggested that the honour was done less to him personally than to his countrymen, who had performed an enormous and generous work in their Colony from the moral, social, and economic standpoints. After an interval of nine years he had recently paid another long visit to the Congo, where he had found really amazing developments in that short period.

When he had undertaken the duties of Governor-General 25 years ago he had visited South Africa and Southern Rhodesia because he was sure that they had their lessons to teach, and much that he had learnt in those British African territories had been put to good use in the Belgian Congo.

Hailey Africanus

Lord Hailey had spent some 40 years in the Indian Civil Service before turning his mind to African problems, said the Earl of Athlone, but he had then brought such concentration, industry and pertinacity to bear that he might now well be hailed as "Hailey Africanus."

His "African Survey," published in 1938, was an indispensable guide. In 1940 he had gone to the Belgian Congo in charge of an economic mission to discuss the purchase by the British Government of the products of the Belgian Congo for use during the war by the Allies, and latterly he had spent many months touring East, Central and West Africa to make intimate contact with Europeans and Africans and discuss all the major problems.

LORD HAILEY said that he might perhaps take the bastow of the gold medal as a symbol of forgiveness for having imposed on students of Africa so repulsive a volume that his best friends could say only that it was monumental. Not having ventured to read the whole volume himself he had often been inspired during his journeys in Africa to test the voracity

of those he met by the numbers of chapters of the book which they claimed to have read.

At the subsequent annual meeting of the society Lord Athlone was re-elected president and chairman and Lord Hailey vice-chairman. Lord Milverton and Lord Frechard were elected vice-presidents, and Mr. Aides, M.P., Mr. R. M. Grace, Sir William Gowers, Mr. R. G. Mayall, Colonel C. W. G. Walker and Mr. J. Grenfell Williams were elected to the Council in the place of those retiring in rotation.

The annual report showed a total membership of 104, including 97 life members, 13 life members, 340 members resident in this country, 251 resident overseas, and 13 associate members. Expenditure, which totalled £2,439, was £846 in excess of the ordinary income, but a further £1,500 was received in response to the special appeal, the balance of that fund at the end of the year being £2,332. For the third year a gift of £1,500 had been made anonymously.

Mr. Jan Koba criticized the investment of the society's funds in South American and British railways, urged that satisfactory investments could be made in Africa, and suggested that expenditure was unduly high in comparison with the income.

New Governor of British Somaliland

MR. GERALD REECE, C.B.E., a provincial commissioner in Kenya, has been appointed Governor of British Somaliland when the civil government of the Protectorate is resumed. In the meantime he will relieve Mr. Edward Barry as Military Governor next month.

Born in New Zealand 54 years ago, Mr. Reece was educated at Rugby School and from 1915 to 1919 served in the Army. Joining the Colonial Service in 1925, he became Acting Consul at Meqa, Ethiopia, in 1932, and subsequently Consul for Southern Ethiopia. Returning to Kenya in 1937, he was appointed officer-in-charge of the Northern Frontier Province, of which he became provincial commissioner in 1941. He has done splendid work in that capacity.

Housing

THE REPORT of the European Housing Committee in Northern Rhodesia was issued recently. Among its recommendations for the formation of local building societies, erection by Europeans with permanent connections in the territory of buildings for their staff, control of certain fittings, and the constant review and control of prices of building materials. The committee, set up in 1943, was composed of the Financial Secretary, Mr. T. St. Page, Mr. J. E. Morris, Mr. H. W. Priest, Mr. J. B. Scott, and the Director of Public Works. Subsequently Mr. R. Welensky became a member.

Coffee in Kenya

THOUGH THE AREA under coffee in Kenya to-day is only about two-thirds of that under the crop in 1937, the Coffee Board considers that the smaller acreage will produce not less value than the much larger pre-war acreage. This year's crop is estimated at about 15,000 tons, compared with the Colony's record of 18,800 tons. Ten years ago some 14,000 acres were under coffee in the Trans-Nzoia, against 4,156 to-day; in the Sotik district there has been a drop from 4,800 to 438 acres; in the Nyeri area from 4,500 to 2,179; and in Limuru from 2,000 to 732 acres.

R.A.F. in S. Rhodesia

"SOUTHERN RHODESIA is one of the most popular stations for R.A.F. services," said Air Marshal Sir Leslie Norman Hollinghurst, Air Member for Supply and Organization, who recently inspected the air training scheme in the Colony. Far from decreasing in size, the project would without doubt increase. Its success had been due in no small way to the kindness and friendliness shown to R.A.F. men by Rhodesians.

The Parliament of Southern Rhodesia reassembled on Tuesday.

PERSONALIA

A daughter has been born in Nairobi to MR. and MRS. BRIAN FIGGIS.

PRINCE DE MAHE, R.N. (Retd.), is negotiating for the purchase of a property near Nairobi.

MR. F. HEWER has been re-elected Mayor of Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia, for a second year.

SIR WILLIAM GOODENOUGH has vacated his appointment as High Commissioner of the county of Oxford owing to illness.

BRIAN DRIFTER E. J. GIBBONS, senior resident of Nigeria, is visiting Kenya to study the workings of local Native Councils.

MR. V. K. NATHAN has recently been elected president of the British Indian Association in Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.

MR. L. A. PLUMMER, chairman of the Overseas Food Corporation, left London by air on Tuesday for Tanganyika.

THE Rhodesians, LIEUT. R. COLBORNE, R.N., and Sub-LIEUT. W. MYNERS, R.N., are serving in the cruiser H.M.S. NIGERIA.

The Federation of Women's Institutes of Northern Rhodesia has elected MRS. LOUW, of Choma, chairman for the ensuing year.

M. JACOUS FRANCERIES, the first French Consul to be appointed in Rhodesia, and MME. FRANCERIES arrived recently in Salisbury.

MR. W. C. FITZ-HENRY has been appointed as the Building Authority in Northern Rhodesia, in place of MR. J. JORDON READ.

M. DENIS ELIACHEFF, French Commercial Counsellor for Central Africa, and Mme. Eliacheff, have been visiting Northern Rhodesia.

The engagement is announced between MAJOR N. FRAYNE, now serving in Kenya with the Royal Engineers, and MISS ANN RENWICK.

MRS. HANNAH BUCKMASTER spoke of aspects of life in this country in last Friday's "Talking Southern Rhodesia" programme of the B.B.C.

MR. P. A. RODGER has been appointed a member of the Native Christian Marriages Committee in Nyasaland, in place of the late REV. B. H. BIRROWMAN.

MR. R. H. D. WADE and MISS JEAN McDONALD MILLER, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. M. Miller, of Mtwali, near Shinyanga, Tanganyika, have announced their engagement.

SIR GEOFFREY DE HAVIDLAND showed lantern slides and films of wild life in East Africa to the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire at a meeting in London on Tuesday afternoon.

GROUP CAPTAIN C. L. GREEN, D.S.O., D.F.C., the well-known Rhodesian pilot, has been appointed a Commander of the Order of Orange Nassau for services rendered to Holland during the liberation of that country.

MR. K. M. GOODENOUGH, High Commissioner, in London for Southern Rhodesia, and MRS. GOODENOUGH were guests at the party given by the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace on the occasion of their silver wedding.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ROBERT MANSBERGH, Director of the Territorial Army and Cadets, War Office, has been appointed Military Secretary to the Secretary of State for War. He served in the Eritrean campaign of the recent war.

The Minister of Food, MR. JOHN STRACHEY, will leave London by air on May 22, for Tanganyika Territory, to see for himself what is being done in connexion with the groundnut scheme. He expects to be back in England within about three weeks.

MR. DOUGLAS TELFORD PELZING, only surviving son of Lieut. Colonel A. J. Belling, of Nairobi, and Mrs. C. Campbell, of South Kinangop, and Miss BETTY O'HARA, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. O'Hara, of Nairobi, have been married in Kenya.

SIR CHARLES LOCKHART, lately economic adviser to the East African Governors' Conference, and now a Director of the Overseas Food Corporation, spoke on "The Economic Development of East Africa" on Tuesday evening at a joint meeting of the Royal Central African Society and the Royal African Society.

SIR GEOFFREY NORTHCOTE, Speaker, SIR ALFRED VINCENT, MR. H. K. JÄFFER, CHIEF ABDIEL SHANGAL, and SHEIKH MBARAK ALI HINWAY are the five representatives of the East African Central Legislative Assemblies who will attend the African Colonial Conference to be held in London in the late summer.

It is understood that MR. J. DE VIT, a former vice-president of the Netherlands East Indies Council, will be appointed administrative adviser to the Emperor of Ethiopia, who has asked for other Dutch advisers, including one for agriculture and a number of doctors and nurses to train the staff of the Imperial Hospital.

MR. and MRS. N. J. V. WATT arrived in Lusaka from Britain recently. Mr. Watt, who has been appointed still-photographer to the Northern Rhodesian Information Department, served during the war in the Fleet Air Arm and was at different times stationed in Mombasa and Nairobi. He has been a photographer in the Ministry of Works.

New medical officers of health have been appointed in Northern Rhodesia as follows: Livingstone municipality, DR. N. D. SANDERSON; Ndola municipality, DR. F. W. GILBERT; Broken Hill township, DR. A. S. BOARD; Kasama township, DR. J. R. MCGREGOR; Fort Jameson township, DR. W. C. B. HARRISON; Mongu township, DR. K. C. P. THOMSON.

MR. C. M. A. GAYER is this year's president of the Uganda European Civil Servants' Association; DR. D. D. MCCARTHY is vice-president; MR. G. WEBSTER, Honorary secretary; MR. D. H. HUGHES, treasurer, and MR. K. G. SANDS, editor. Other members of the committee are MESSRS. C. Y. CURTIS, A. GREENWOOD, W. B. OUSELY, J. TITMUS and I. L. WYKES and Miss M. TONKIN.

Scholarships have been awarded by the Nyasaland Government to MISS BERYL ARCHER for medicine at Cape Town University; Miss MARIAM RODGER (medicine, Edinburgh); Miss FLORENCE GRAHAM (arts and education, Rhodes University); Miss GERTRUDE LIZANDA and MR. ORTON E. CHIRWA (arts and education, Fort Hare); and Ms. J. G. S. CHINGATTIE (social studies, Cape Town).

At the latest meeting of the Nyasaland Convention of Associations the following committee was elected: MR. G. S. J. HARLOW (president); MR. I. J. RUMSEY (vice-president); MISS HELEN GAVETT of the Nyasaland Council of Women; MR. G. V. THORNTONCROFT (Zomba Planters' Association); MR. C. E. SNELL (Nyasaland Tea Association) and MR. J. SIBBALD (Zomba Planters' Association). The Convention decided to re-nominate Mr. Harlow for non-official membership of the Legislative Council.

The prepaid charges for small advertisements (not of a trade character) is 3d. per word per insertion.

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REGULAR OFFICER, shortly retiring on small pension after 29 years' service to residential farm near Nakuru, firm believer in Imperial Preference and expansion, would reinvest up to £3,000 in sound proposition, nearby for part interest with reasonable return and scope for expansion. Seventeen years' experience India, two years East and West Africa. Active, energetic, good organizer, good knowledge horses, keen on all sports and games. Apply Box 348, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 56 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

TO THE NEWS

E.A.R.-marked. Civilization has always rested on thrift. — Lord Monkswell.

"If virtue is praised and freezes, a lot of things are damned and flourish." — *Time and Tide*.

"A sense of frustration is the most persistent threat to the Government's popularity." — *The Times*.

"Food prices should fall in the next six or 12 months, and if there is a fall in food I assume that there will be a fall in other commodities." — Lord Brand.

A Plymouth trader whose premises were blitzed has received permission to rebuild the upper storey, but not the ground floor. — *Sunday Empire News*.

Who would be prepared to deny that the churches are more closely in touch with and draw more of their adherents from the middle classes than from any other class? — *Christian News-Letter*.

The trouble with Socialist politicians is that very few of them are practical people who have risked their own money. They are too ready for the State to try experiments with other people's money. — Colonel Charles Ponsonby, M.P.

Australians are said to take cricket too seriously. It might be said that they take it too lightly, for only three cricketers have ever made a century before in a Test, and all were Australians, Don Bradman.

I should like to see added to the Four Freedoms freedom of movement for me throughout the world so that we could go without need of any kind to see one another and try to know one another better. — Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

"When our motor car and other manufacturers run into a brick wall in some markets due to quota restrictions, they have shown amazing ingenuity and push in getting into other markets." — Mr. Harold Wilson, President of the Board of Trade.

"Many people have not got into their heads the simple truth that the State, in the last resort means you and your neighbour, and that there is no magic method by which Ministers or officials can distribute to people as consumers goods and food which they as workers have not produced or earned in exchange for exports." — *Financial Times*.

Consumption of petrol in the British Isles has risen from 306 gallons a head in 1936 to 306 gallons in 1947, when the consumption in the United Kingdom was 81 gallons a head. — Mr. Gaitskell, Minister of Fuel and Power.

Britain should turn towards the Empire with her people, capital and industries, instead of trying to carry on an island economy bereft of the strength of great overseas investments. — Mr. Richard G. Casey, General President of the Australian General Party.

While we have sent Ministers to Geneva and Havana at great expense, no attempt has been made to bring representatives of the Empire countries together to discover how they can best help Britain and the Empire generally. — Mr. W. J. Hutchinson, M.P., Australia.

By instilling integrity, moral courage, and enthusiasm into the ranks of youth we should erect a bulwark that would defy the undermining influences which were seeking to destroy our foundations. We should teach every boy to be a strong point in the nation, standing for honesty amid the surroundings of the black market, for team work and loyalty, for genuine effort, for a high sense of duty. — Field-Marshal Lord Montgomery.

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BACKGROUND

No Business But Politics.

Government here and elsewhere has tended to pass into the hands of the non-believers in profit; and a considerable part of the business of the world is now conducted by those who have nothing to gain from success or lose by failure. Values, previously thought to be essential, have been exchanged for theories, now undergoing the test of practical trial. An effective monopoly of decision has been established in matters economic, and our affairs are ordered for political rather than practical reasons. Whereas the State stood secure upon the credit of the citizen, now the citizen relies upon the credit of the State. What has become of more importance than worth, and the fact that people are said to want something is widely accepted as proof of their right to have it. A cash value has been attached to the vote, and in consequence the coupon is becoming of greater value than the cash. The trade union ticket is more important than the craftsman's skill. Perhaps most significant of all, the creditor is at the mercy of the debtor. The old rule, "No politics in business" has been rescinded, and now there is almost no business but politics."—Sir Ernest Benn.

Poor Public Relations.

"One of the many deficiencies of the bureaucrat is that he has no sense of occasion. By way of celebrating working days for the electricity service, there came to the microphone a troop of official spokesmen, led by Lord Cuninghame, and harpered by the B.B.C.'s industrial correspondents, and to the questions addressed to them these apostles of public ownership delivered replies which would have evoked imprecations from Robert Blatchford and the Socialists of Merrie England. For Lord Cuninghame's notion of bringing home to us the fact that another landmark of nationalization had been set up was to recite a drab catalogue of statistics and taking their cue from him, the attendant scribes dutifully recited their pieces about turbines and kilowatts. All the files were on the table, all the musty phrases of Civil Service nomenclature were dinned in our ears. The bureaucrats are either too dense or too indifferent to require the art of talking to the common man, and inflict upon us time after time the unparaphrased official documents which accumulate upon their desks.

The broadcasting of matters of public policy has become the laughing-stock of wireless."—Mr. W. E. Williams in the *Observer*.

Empire and Europe.—Is there any fundamental clash between the conception of ourselves as the heart and centre of the British Commonwealth and Empire and the conception of ourselves as a member of a Western European union? I am convinced there is not. The dilemma is largely an artificial one. I would even go further and say that in present world conditions we can more acceptably play our part in our relationship with our great partners overseas and with the Colonial Empire if we have succeeded in jointly rebuilding the political and economic life of Western Europe, and in giving to those areas a measure of prosperity and stability and a true feeling of lasting security. No single event could give a greater measure of confidence to the world than that the Powers of Western Europe should be once again economically and politically in a position to make their influence truly felt. That is the true answer to Communism. Western Europe economically prosperous and politically free. In the economic sphere it will quite possibly be found, when all these matters are worked out, that Imperial and Western European trade instead of being antagonistic are in fact complementary."—Mr. Eden.

National Assets.—Our present plans are sheepishly encouraging a public assumption which may be their only saving grace. The business men are incompetent and chiefly so seeking the principal authors of the move are in, with efficiency, honesty and all the virtues of a porcupine spin are the monopoly of Labour politicians, planners, trade union leaders, and manual workers. This preposterous assumption is now become almost a form in the popular mind. It is high time our business men did something to correct it—not by angry rebellion, but creative thinking and public-spirited action; by demonstrating and explaining to the public the industrial and commercial experience, initiative, organizing skill, knowledge of markets, salesmanship, and the other qualifications which go to make up business efficiency are not a bag of profane tricks, but national assets of incalculable value. Constructive forces that build national prosperity, fill the wage packets, and preserve a high standard of living at reasonable cost for all our people, especially our working people."—Mr. John B. Nicholas, addressing the Publicity Club of London.

Humbug Rampant.—The coal miners are slipping and the engineers are going to make trouble. The great trade unions are like rudderless arks, commanded by unimaginative elderly Noahs with a lot of active Communist monkeys running about among the sheep, and the asses in the hold. Britain to-day is riddled with humbug. The trade unions lack the guts to tell the workers the truth; the T.E.C. leaders humbug their followers. The Conservatives who say that the relatively small additional surtax of the capitalist levy is a fatal blow at the National Savings Movement are talking nonsense. It means nothing to the small saver. It is humbug to say that the food subsidies should not be cut; they were invented to keep the cost of living stable on condition that there was no rise in wages. The subsidies should be slashed by £200,000,000 and compensation given to the poorer members of the community. The most sinister thing which has happened for a long time is the appearance of demands for increase of wages because of the cost to the worker of his contribution to the new medical service. These claims, made in good faith and innocence by hundreds of thousands of workers, illustrate the extent to which our people have been humbugged by the something-for-nothing dream. They have been humbugged into thinking that it is now possible to do less work for more pay when the state of the nation demands that we should do six days' work for five days' pay. Much is heard of works councils to improve relations between workers and management. How many people know that the trade unions often do their best to sabotage the whole idea because the union officials are afraid that if these councils of employers and employees are set up they will be out of a job. Commander Stephen King-Hall in *National News-Letter*.

British Production.—The post-war recovery of industrial production in 1946 was as great in Britain as in the United States. In 1947 it was appreciably greater here. The increase in volume in 1946 was 16.5% in Britain and 17.5% in America. The increase from January 1946 to December, 1947, however, was 30% in Britain, compared with only 22% in the United States. Building output increased by 1% in Britain in 1946 and 1947 and by 105% in the United States. These are sensational figures."—*Manchester Guardian*.

Parliamentarians' Five Weeks in E. Africa

Their Leader, Mr. B. Hynd, Broadcasts on the Tour

CRITICISM of the Parliamentarians led by Mr. J. B. Hynd, which recently returned to London by air from Kenya, has been widespread and vigorous in East Africa, and, as we reported last week, the *Kenya Weekly News* wrote editorially: "Never can so much nonsense have been attributed in so short a time to so few men as to these Members of Parliament."

The *East African Standard* wrote at the end of the visit: "None of the delegation had previous knowledge of Africa. Nor had they taken much personal detailed interest in its problems. They came, we believe, to learn and to try to understand. But we believe with no less conviction that at least some of them, including their leader, found difficulty in leaving their pre-conceptions, their misconceptions, and their political and social prejudices behind."

It was inevitable that representatives of the ranks of the Socialist Party of Britain, whose political earnestness, not infrequently found expression in accepted and well-worn textbook phrases of Socialism, should come into contact with a "backward" community that has still feudal instincts and pronounced conservative views. They have had to fight for their political survival for 40 years, and they are fighting still. They look upon Socialism in some of its aspects—and probably those were the wrong theories and principles in which Mr. Hynd and his friends expressed their strongest faith—as a force in Britain which mastery in the future, as it has in the past, to make a rival, more difficult, and now has the political power to do so.

Nothing to Hide

When the members of the delegation sought, as they sometimes did, to provide evidence by embarrassing demonstration that they agreed with all this colour bar nonsense, they were not really desiring to improve relations.

What struck the most sensible Kenya people of reasonable mind and hospitable and tolerant instincts is that members of the Mother of Parliaments, who were invited to visit the Colony and were the guests of its people, should genuinely believe that they were sometimes treated with discourtesy. That they did not feel they were welcome is a matter for great and lasting regret, for it is not the Kenya way so to treat visitors, whatever their politics.

East Africa has nothing to hide, and not all regarded Mr. Hynd and his party as "snobs" who had hoped they came to learn. Perhaps they honestly made the mistake sometimes of thinking they had come to teach. On occasion they may have made the error of saying what was in their minds when wisdom would have counselled listening.

If visitors want to get in contact with the common man and the ordinary citizen, if they want to see a really balanced picture, they should have given more freedom to do so in their own way, with fewer journeys in expensive cars, fewer lavishly supplied sundowners and dinners, fewer crowded social occasions, less politics (especially in the form of a parade of racial groupings), and more honest-to-goodness natural intimacy with the normal life of normal people.

Background in East Africa

Against this background that East Africans in general and Kenyans in particular will consider the broadcast made by Mr. Hynd on Sunday's "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.B.C.

He said, inter alia: "Another delegation of 12 from England came to Kenya last week. Not that they were a delegation from the British branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association, whose members, when on a visit, already have a special interest in the problems of the British Commonwealth. We came to reinforce our knowledge by direct contact with the people of East Africa, which is assuming so much importance to the Commonwealth of all races in the world. In the second place, we all recognised with due humility the limitations not only of our knowledge and experience of Africa, but of what we could learn and absorb in so short a time."

Therefore he feels all the more indebted to all those government and administrative officers, settlers, traders and representatives of all races who gave us such unstinted hospitality and so much effort in informing, demonstrating and answering the flood of questions we had to ask on a multitude of subjects.

Most vivid, too, was the consciousness of the present world situation, are those vast areas of derelict land that seem only to be

awaiting an answer to the tsetse fly, plus labour and equipment to make their rich fields in the night against overcrowding of population and ever-threatening famine. Secondly, the appalling paucity of hospitals, clinics, schools, and all those things that are not only essential if social progress and security are to be brought to the African people, but which equally offer the only prospect of a healthy and productive community.

Then the growing gulf between the African traditional method of cultivation with its poor crops and soil destruction, and the more prosperous and incomparably more productive methods of the European farmer. The lingering racial discrimination, worse than unhealthy bitterness than can only impede the friendly co-operation which can alone bring effective progress. Or such special problems as that which harasses so many of our own European settlers—how to educate their children at such an expensive distance from the home country.

Reconciling Different Interests

What would I say about all these questions? First, that I and my colleagues were impressed with the spirit of our Colonial administration in its efforts to reconcile the interests of so many different communities while struggling against tremendous odds to overcome all the material and psychological problems of Africa. We were impressed too with the great value of the new Colonial development drive that is now bringing hope of substantial progress.

We have seen, and learned from our talks, too much of the difficulties confronting the development plans, and those who have to carry them through to crush them aside or deny ourselves that the job is an easy one—the difficulties arising from climate; from the still inadequate understanding of the pests and diseases that afflict crops and cattle and men; from the droughts and the rains and the soil erosion; from the lack of materials and equipment on the gigantic scale required to make any serious impression on housing, transport, bush clearance and big-scale cultivation; from the quantity and quality of the labour supply; and the reluctance or inability of the village African to surrender his easy-going but precarious way of life or to understand the economic and social forces that surround him.

We were therefore heartened to find that the Government in hand to shift this mountain of obstacles. The gigantic development plans, including the projected hydro-electric scheme, being power and cheaper fuel and enable the building of many needed secondary industries; the pilot scheme for clearing and resettling derelict areas; the beginning of a series of statistics of population and migration; the beginning of research and experimental work on the tsetse fly, the locust, and the mysterious blight that has afflicted the assembly of Zanzibar; experimental work on the tsetse fly encouraged to find is now being done by the East African Commission.

Transformation of Waste Land

Again, there are the great potentialities of the groundnut project, which is an experiment not only in the large-scale production of edible fats but in what appears to be most urgently needed in East Africa: large-scale destruction of bush and pest and the rapid transformation of waste land into new areas of fertile inhabited country on which to found a new prosperity for Africa and a system of social services and equality for her people.

If these efforts and experiments succeed, if success is assured, then Africa will indeed play a great role in the new world. For Africa is rapidly becoming, willy-nilly, more closely interdependent than ever before with the outside world, and it's my firm impression that she is on the verge of great developments.

Already much has been done by the individual settler and trader. Already there are signs of a desire for better things and a better life on the part of the Native African—and only from such a desire can spring the incentive to better and more fruitful labour. But these alone will not suffice for the rapid progress that Africa needs and of which she is capable; they must be supplemented by the greater resources that only Governments can dispense.

Despite our own post-war difficulties, the British Government and people have shown their readiness to contribute and the work has begun. If not all the things you need are quickly forthcoming, it is not because we fail to appreciate the urgency of the task, but because resources of basic materials are still seriously limited throughout the entire world. If our brief but crowded visit to your country enables us to assist in overcoming some of the difficulties, we shall feel that our time, and the time so readily given to our demonstration and instruction by so many of you, will not have been wasted.

of much of its soul, the vagaries of much of its rainfall, of the scarcity and inefficiency of its labour.

I deprecate equally the anticipation that Africa can in any serious sense supply the general deficiencies of Europe in the matter of foodstuffs. Africa can do much in the supply of vegetable oils—and let me add that the groundnut scheme in Tanganyika had a special justification of its own. Admitting that there were some serious regulations, it was a case in which hazards had to be faced, because it was literally a race against time, and like some of our war operations it was not possible to stand still for financial considerations.

Most of all I deprecate the impression given to Africa that all these operations are primarily intended as some form of assistance to the British public. It will take long to eradicate the impression which has been caused by what has been incautiously said on the subject. The operation of our system of bulk purchase and export controls, valuable as it may be in securing stability of prices, has already come under suspicion in this respect, and to be frank there are some cases in which it is difficult to argue that we here are not getting more advantage than we should have in a free market. If we are to remove these impressions, we must be able to convince people in Africa that they are receiving, either by direct return to the producer or by setting aside part of the purchase price for an indirect benefit, the full value of his product in the world market.

Europeans Stimulate Africa

In regard to development, one is bound to be struck by the far-reaching means of activity in those African Colonies which have a considerable European settlement. There are people in England who have perhaps been inclined to concentrate overmuch on the disadvantages which European settlement may have involved in the life of African society. I have been increasingly impressed with other aspects of the effect which association with European activity has had in stimulating the enterprise and initiative of Africans. It is true that this in turn leads to demands for greater political powers, but it can yield also solid economic benefits.

During the war we were obliged to advance the political side of Colonial development without corresponding social and economic advance. In nearly every Colony the absence of advance in political institutions has been obvious in some cases. Admission of non-officials to the Executive Council, in others, the admission of non-official majorities in the Legislature, in yet others the increase of the elected element in any of those where I met in Africa asked how soon we can expect that the social advance achieved by the African peoples will justify the grant of self-government. Here to us self-government can mean only a constitution in which Africans can take the part determined by their numbers and the extent of their interests.

The question put in this form suggests that the social factors in our own judgment whether the social and other progress achieved will justify self-government. But what we have lately seen of events in other parts of the world shows that the question is not one of political ethics but of dynamics. That is to say the decision will depend not so much on our own judgment of merits as on the strength of the forces operating—the internal forces striving for self-government in the Colonies, the external forces arising partly in our own domestic politics, and partly from the pressure of international opinion. The growth of the internal forces must be in itself sufficient incentives. All one can say is that it will be greatly accelerated by that break-up of static conditions which has been caused by the war and its economic consequences.

Preparing Africans for Responsibility

Because of the uncertainty of the period in which these forces will come to the head, it is important to consider how far our system of Native administration does actually prepare the African for the responsibilities of political self-government. What other source is there to which we can look as likely to give us a practical experience of this kind? Whatever we can achieve by other means, a broadly conceived system of local administration can at least provide, if properly managed, the management of local affairs and a public that has taken a personal interest in the process.

Native administration takes very varied forms, but in the majority of African Colonies we have set our feet on the use of the traditional Native authorities as agencies of local rule, and I shall confine myself to some observations on the system. We are often charged with having adopted the particular type of indirect rule as a means of deferring the aspirations of those elements who want not only access to political power by the immediate acquisition of a system of parliamentary government based on a broad electoral franchise. We need not delay to deal with deliberate misrepresentations of this kind. But it has now become important to ask not merely how far this system is efficient in itself,

but how far it constitutes an effective preparation for self-government.

There has never, I think, been any doubt that the use made of indigenous Native authorities has provided an agency of great value in satisfying some of the more elementary requirements of local rule, such as the maintenance of law and order, the administration of justice, the collection of tax. But to-day it must be judged by the extent to which it is a suitable agency for some of those social services which have become the major concern of modern governments, and to what degree to which it can attract the interest and support of the more progressive elements which must have a growing influence in the African societies of the future.

In this sense the use made of traditional authorities is a trial. In some territories an effort has been made in late years to extend the scope of the functions committed to the Native authorities and to broaden their organization by including in it men of education and intelligence for whom the traditional institutions otherwise provide no place. That is a very useful beginning, and everything is to be gained by pushing the process further.

Radical Modifications Required

But there is a second class which, though effective enough for certain of the rudimentary purposes I have mentioned, has unfortunately stopped at that stage, and there is a third class to which the use of the traditional Native authorities has frankly proved infructuous. In some instances they possess no single innate authority that they do not have an institution of any real value for local rule. There are other cases in which the Native society has never recognized a unit larger than the family, and here there is in consequence nothing on which we can build local government institutions with wider powers. There are again other cases in which traditional authority has encountered conditions such as the influx of numerous strangers or the formation of a large urban community—a situation with which it is as a rule not fitted to deal.

The picture is therefore a mixed one. We can welcome the fact that there are some organizations of Native administration which show great promise. But there are a number which must be radically modified if they are to meet our present needs. It is always uncomfortable to have to revamp our ideas of institutions which have become a deep-seated habit of administrative practice. But, when we see the growing school among our officers who see the need for change in our present systems, it is a matter to which we should now give serious thought for it is one of the most urgent of the articles in our charter of development.

**General Election in Kenya
Seven European M.L.Cs. Unopposed**

NOMINATIONS for the general election for the Legislative Council in Kenya, show that seven European members, three Indians, and one Arab, will be returned unopposed.

The Europeans are MR. S. V. COOKE (Coast); MR. G. MALI (Nyanza); MR. W. B. HOSLOCK (Kilimamburi); MR. A. G. KEYSER (Trans Nzoia); MR. W. D. NEEL (Mombasa); LADY SHAW (Ukamba); and MR. R. M. WOOD (Urban areas). Of these Lady Shaw is the only new name to the Council, of whom the other six have sat as elected or substitute members.

Three Candidates for Rift Valley

MR. E. A. CASEY and MR. S. G. GIBBS will contest Nairobi North, MESSRS. C. O. ENKINERN, F. HARRIS and G. A. HOPKINS are candidates for Nairobi South, HOPKINS, G. SALTER, and A. W. SUTCLIFFE are standing for the Aberdeens, and LADY SIMONS FARRER, MR. BLUNDILL, and MR. FRANCES SCOTT have received nomination for the Rift Valley.

Of the Asian candidates MR. IBRAHIM NATHOO (Central area, Muslim), MR. A. B. PATEL (Eastern area, non-Muslim), and DR. MOA RANA (Eastern area, Muslim) are unopposed, while contests will take place between MR. B. RAMANATHAN BIAZET and MR. C. B. MADAN (Central area, non-Muslim), and between MR. D. B. D. KORA and MR. A. BRITAM (Western area).

MR. MUHAMMAD ABUL KASHAFTY, Arab member, is unopposed.

Lord Hailey's Impressions of African Colonies

As Stated in an Address to the Royal African Society

THE CHANGES which have taken place in the 40 African Colonies I have recently visited since I was there eight years earlier do not seem at first sight to be very dramatic. There have been war years, and aerodromes, roads built or improved for military purposes, numbers of military buildings now taken over for civil purposes, signs of increased activity in copper and iron mining, expansion of cultivation of crops needed for export purposes, or of food crops needed to make the African population self-sufficient—these are some of the most visible remnants of the war period.

There is, of course, another side to the picture. The urge for increased crop production during the war led in some areas to much wastage of land. But, even more important, the extent of the direct expenditure for military purposes in some areas and the greatly increased prices paid for export production in many others have brought an almost revolutionary change in the economy of some sections of the African peoples.

It is difficult to estimate exactly the extent of the increased cash resources now in the hands of Africans. But the currency in circulation in the West African Colonies in 1947 was about £47 millions, against £16 millions in 1938, and the East African Colonies had £24 millions, against only £64 millions. It is not possible to say how much of this is held by commercial houses or banks, but a large part must be in the hands of the African public. Or take the evidence of prices paid for some of the export commodities: Sisal, £8 10s. a ton, against £17 10s. in 1938; coffee, £3 a cwt., against £2 10s.; maize, increased by 30%; cocoa, £2 a ton, against £20 10s.; palm kernels, £21, against £6 10s.; groundnuts, £16, against £8 10s.

Dowry System Must be Modified

There was a district in India where I used to judge of the level of current resources by inquiring the market price for arranging a private assassination. In the more primitive parts of Africa one of the best tests for assessing the local level of resources is the current cash value of marriage dowries. In many quarters a regular customary marriage is now beyond the reach of any but the most plutocratic of polygamists. The forms used in the recent census in the Union of South Africa had one column for marriage by Christian rites, a second for marriage by Native customs, and a third was headed by the words "simply living together." Either the dowry system must be modified, or the younger generation of Africans will have to be reared in the third column, or in any equivalent which our own more tactful administrations can devise.

But leaving aside the people who live in a subsistence economy, the effect has been strongly felt by urban dwellers, labourers in industrial or farming enterprise, or the large class of Africans directly engaged in the production of commodities for the export market, such as cotton, coffee, groundnuts, cocoa or palm oil. The effect has been aggravated by the scarcity and the greatly enhanced price of import goods, some of which, and most notably textiles, are now essential to this class of African.

Great as has been the increase in price paid for export commodities by our controls, the price of imported goods shows, I believe, a far higher percentage of increase. The African demand is pre-eminently for low-priced goods, and it would be a grave blow to Native Africa if she were to remain entirely dependent, as she is now, on imports from the high price industries of the West of Europe or America.

The war was bound to bring unsettlement to Africa. It was at one time feared that the return of the large number of men in military employ would be a cause

of unrest. But, on the whole, the returned soldiers, and particularly the combatant ranks, have been readily absorbed in the general life of the people. A far more potent cause of disturbance is to be found in this rapid increase in the supply of money and the even more rapid change in its value. There are signs of this almost everywhere.

Everyone here is talking of development in Africa. Now development in this connection may mean the schemes on which Colonial Governments are now entering, partly with the aid of our Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, but it also means the enterprises begun or contemplated by the corporations or other bodies established for the purpose by the Home Government.

Britain's Financial Contribution

The local development schemes were devised mainly to provide the services and works which will assist the material and social progress of the territories. I doubt if there has been such general recognition in African society of the financial contribution which we in England have made for this purpose. Perhaps this is because the schemes as a whole are to be largely financed also from local sources.

I have not the figures for the Gold Coast, but the total estimated expenditure in the other nine Colonies amounts to £135 millions, of which £47 millions has been met from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, and the remainder from local resources, including loans granted by the Colonial Governments.

But I sense also a feeling among many Africans that our contribution is only an inconsiderable return for the debt they consider that we owe them. Part of this feeling is no doubt due to the tendency of many well-meaning people in this country to preface every statement of our present policy by apologies for our share in the past exploitations of Africa. Is it not time that this should cease?

Is there really any reason why we should still adopt towards the Colonies an attitude which suggests the converted sinner, or the repentant burglar? It does no good in Africa, and as regards the outside world it merely strengthens its ingrained belief in the hypocrisy of the British people.

There has been a great lag in the execution of the local development plans, but a visit to Africa enables one to appreciate the extent to which this was inevitable, owing to the lack of staff and materials. At the same time I am not convinced that the composition of some of the Colonial Governments is such as to provide the necessary drive for their execution.

Root Problems of Backwardness

There is a further point. My own common-sense mind suggests that the priority should always be given to improving the material and physical life of the African. It is of little use multiplying institutions for education and social welfare till we have tackled the root problems of general backwardness, namely, poor nutrition with the consequent lack of energy and resistance to disease, deficient water supplies, poor communications, inadequate provision for improving cultivation or conserving the soil. These have often been said to have become axiomatic, but I would wish that some of the local development programmes had concentrated more decisively on these points.

I must make one exception, though it seems inconsistent to do so. The expenditure of the new university colleges in East and West Africa was, I think, essential for this is the only way in which we can provide ourselves with the qualified African staff essential to the expansion of our technical and executive services.

There has always been a supply of private capital for enterprises such as mining or the production of some of the specialized export commodities which seemed likely to yield a fair commercial profit. Even a proper regulation of labour conditions and an insistence that a due share of the taxation on profits should accrue to the Colony, this still seems to me the most beneficial method for development of these resources.

The attraction of the new corporations lies in the possibility that they can find fields where the returns are more speculative or are likely to be too long delayed to satisfy ordinary commercial standards. This will apply in particular to the field in which, as I see it, their services are most obviously required—the expansion of agricultural production. But I deplore the extravagant views expressed in some quarters here regarding the speed with which they are likely to achieve success in this direction. Clearly those who express such views do not know their Africa, the extreme poverty

and non-officials that we are a long way from having reached that stage, and I am sure that that is so.

We shall have to be much firmer in our propaganda and action to make everyone understand that duties to the community cannot be shirked. In Tanganyika we met one chief who had insisted that all his people must cultivate in accordance with the instructions of the agricultural officer. The consequence was that about a thousand of his taxpayers had left the district rather than put themselves to extra trouble. But that is the type of enlightened chief whom we should support in every way.

"One of the present handicaps is that there are so few local leaders who really do lead. A mixture of firmness and incentives will, I feel confident, produce good results in time; and among the incentives I would not rank money as the most important. There must in fairness be reasonable prices for the products of the land and labour, but education, good housing, more consumer goods, and many other things are among the stimulants to harder and better work, which must be provided. The best incentive, in other words is a constant raising of the standard of living of the African.

Race Relations Excellent

Relations between the races are excellent. Almost all European settlers have an obvious affection for the African, and there can be no doubt that their presence has been a powerful stimulant to African progress, and in many areas to African enterprise.

"We saw impressive standards of agriculture and animal husbandry on many European farms, but especially in the Kenya Highlands, there are still far too many unduly large and undeveloped estates which ought to be split up into many smaller holdings. That process, which has begun, certainly requires acceleration. This view is shared by almost all European settlers, who recognize that great tracts of land ought not to be left in the possession of people who, for one reason or another, cannot put it to productive use at a time when the world is crying out for foodstuffs and raw materials.

"But I do not want to risk giving the impression that I think the European farmers of Kenya are failing in their task. As in every community, there are indifferent and apathetic folk among them, but they are a small minority. We were tremendously impressed on the whole, and some of the new settlers, established since the end of the war under the scheme introduced by the Government of Kenya, have made a very good start. Practically nowhere in the white farming areas is serious erosion to be seen, but in many Native districts it was simply horrified at the extent of the damage and the evidence of bad methods of agriculture.

High Tribute to Europeans

"It is a high tribute to the Europeans in East Africa that everywhere I was asked by Africans for two things: for more education, and for more Europeans from the United Kingdom to instruct them. We must persuade many more artisans to go out from this country, primarily to train African craftsmen. Everyone agrees that they can and must be trained.

"Another urgent need is reinforcement of the police, and better pay and conditions of service in order to attract the right type of man. Now, when hundreds of first-class men who have been serving in the Palestine Police are available, the opportunity must not be lost. Large numbers have already been absorbed by other Colonies and by the police forces in the United Kingdom, but East Africa can still recruit excellent material to strengthen its own inadequate organization for the maintenance of law and order.

In Nairobi and its immediate neighbourhood, and in other large towns also, there is a real crime wave,

and it must be stopped. In Tanganyika, chiefly because there are not enough police to handle a very difficult situation, diamonds worth many hundreds of thousands of pounds a year are being stolen from the mines under the direction of a very highly organized gang of thoroughly unscrupulous criminals. There can be no doubt that Africans, Asians and Europeans are all concerned in this racket, which has a serious effect, among other things, on revenue. It must be smashed.

"As a result of the great hydro-electric installation to be built at Jinja, Uganda will become the industrial hub of East Africa. Electric power will be available in four or five years at a cost of one-tenth of a penny per unit. When I was first given that figure I was surprised at it, and had it checked, and I am informed officially that that is the latest estimate—that when the hydro-electric scheme is fully developed, say five years hence, the cost to industry will be about one-tenth of a penny per unit of power consumed.

Tremendously Impressed

"It already appears almost certain that the Katonga River will be canalized to within measurable distance of that part of the Ruwenzori Range at which great quantities of copper are known to exist. If that were done the copper would be smelted near Jinja, to which copper from southern Kavirondo, in Kenya, would probably also be brought for treatment; and, in addition, there might be steelworks near Jinja treating high-grade iron ore from the Mount Elgon area. A textile factory will also be operating in the vicinity of the hydro-electric scheme within a few years, and it would be strange if these developments did not produce other ancillary industries.

"In short, I have returned tremendously impressed with the possibilities of East Africa, given long-range planning, determination, pertinacity and continuity in the execution of the projects on which we embark.

"I cannot miss the opportunity of saying how grateful my colleagues and I were to everyone, official and non-official, European, Asian and African, for the uniform hospitality, helpfulness and kindness with which we were met everywhere. Even those who were most critical in some matters were most courteous, did all they could to assist us to form an independent judgment, and left upon us the impression that they wanted to do their best for the good of East Africa.

European and African Co-Operation

"Nothing was more striking in this connexion than the fact that some of the African intelligentsia, who were outspokenly critical of aspects of European administration and settlement, went out of their way to stress that they recognized the importance of European help, that they simply could not hope to carry on without it, and that they were not in any way influenced by personal antipathy to Europeans.

"But 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. In all we do in Africa we must take the African with us as our willing and enthusiastic partner. Then only can the rich harvest to be gathered by hard work from these great territories be available for the people of East Africa, the Commonwealths and the world."

Mr. Rees-Williams was accompanied during his tour of East Africa by Mr. W. T. Doctor, M.P., his Parliamentary private secretary, Mr. J. H. Wallace, head of the East and Central African Department of the Colonial Office, and Mr. D. M. Smith, private secretary to the Under-Secretary of State.

[Editorial comments on this interview, the first given by Mr. Rees-Williams after his arrival in London, appear under Matters of Moment.]

Mr. Rees-Williams On His East African Tour

Important Exclusive Interview with "East Africa and Rhodesia"

MR. D. R. REES-WILLIAMS, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, who arrived back in London by air at the beginning of this week on a visit to East Africa, lasting about a month, and undertaken at this time in order that he might attend the inaugural session of the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly, told the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA on Monday that he had returned with a definite plan for intensified development of the East African Dependencies, which required to be treated as one natural economic unit.

"Chief of all the needs is a spirit of great enterprise and increased energy in action in all directions," said Mr. Rees-Williams. "We, in the Colonial Office, the local Governments, and all engaged in production in East Africa must set ourselves hard tasks. Decisions must be taken quickly and followed up thoroughly. One thing that struck me repeatedly was that plans, quite evidently necessary to the advancement of a district had either not been laid down years ago or had not been systematically implemented. We must have this kind of forward thinking and regular application.

Tribute to Dr. J. T. Williamson

"Entrepreneurs, with the real pioneer spirit have great opportunities, for many new industries could be established without waiting for modern machinery, which can in any event seldom be obtained without a delay of many months, and in some cases, of years. In this age man is far too prone to wait for the machine and assume that he cannot get ahead if his ideal tool for the job is not procurable. In earlier days men made a start with what they could contrive to assemble on the spot, not infrequently beginning with adaptations or inventions of their own which admittedly left a good deal to be desired, but did suffice for the first stage. Let us have much more improvisation at this difficult period of transition from war to peace.

"It is astonishing to think that Williamson Diamonds, Ltd., reached a production of a million pounds' worth of diamonds a year from their mine at Mwadui, near Shinyanga, Tanganyika Territory, without any modern machinery; indeed, even at that stage the mine was still relying almost entirely on what Dr. Williamson had made with his own hands.

Praiseworthy Pertinacity

"His is an outstanding case, not only of praiseworthy pertinacity in prospecting until he had discovered the diamond pipe, which his geological training, experience and deductions convinced him as existing in that area, but of refusal to be beaten by the impossibility of obtaining urgently needed equipment. I hope that up-to-date plant will soon be reaching the mine, and that production will quickly be raised to a rate of about three million pounds' worth of diamonds annually. That will make Tanganyika a still more important earner of dollars.

"As there was the determination to improvise on this great diamond mine—which seems likely to become the most important producer of diamonds within the Empire—so many other industries, large and small, could expand their output if they showed enough ingenuity; and they could make valuable contributions to local requirements. In some places there was evidence of this quality of self-reliance, but in others it seemed to be lacking.

"We must, of course, do everything we possibly can to send more machinery and other equipment and more consumer goods from this country, and we are hoping for an increase in the allocation of steel for the Colonial Empire in order that production, especially of food-

stuffs and other raw materials, including minerals, may be raised as rapidly as possible; but I do want the Colonies to help themselves to the limit.

"It is, I am sure, a good thing to have specific objectives, and I am suggesting general production targets to the different Governments and industries. My hope is that I may be able to go back to East Africa this time next year to see for myself on the ground what changes have been achieved in the lastening 12 months.

"One thing we shall have to attempt on a great scale will be the establishment of State farms on land which now produces nothing. Put a map showing the heavy rainfall areas of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory, alongside a map of the distribution of the tsetse fly in East Africa, and you are immediately struck by the fact that they are largely identical. In other words, the tsetse fly, which dominates more than three-quarters of Tanganyika, nearly three-quarters of Uganda, and an unknown but increasing area of Kenya, rules where the rainfall is best. Broadly speaking, that means that it is the best lands which this fly is denying to mankind.

"We must wrest back millions of acres from the tsetse and bring them under beneficial occupation by man and his stock, and the only method which holds out good hopes of swift and substantial success is that of mechanized bush clearance, planting and harvesting. There is to be urgent action of that kind in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, and I am sure that this plan is one of high promise.

Tsetse Must Be Defeated

"It will free great areas from an insect which ought no longer to be permitted to maintain, and even extend, its sway. The blunt truth is that it is not man, white or black, but the tsetse which controls most of East Africa, and, as I have said, the domination of this insect is not over mainly useless terrain, but over much of the best land in the country, because it is far better supplied with rain than most of the areas now under cultivation.

"It is fantastic that, even, to-day the tsetse should dominate the immediate environs even of East Africa's main ports—Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, and Tanga. We simply must eradicate the menace in the neighbourhood of great settlements, and make a beginning elsewhere.

"On the groundnut areas in the Kongwa district of Tanganyika we saw what is being done by mechanized operations. The organization is, I believe, full of promise, and the groundnut crop looked magnificent. That scheme will succeed in spite of all the criticisms.

"In this whole matter of development and welfare, I agree with you that there ought to be better publicity, so that everybody may be regularly informed of what is being done. If we who are responsible do not give hard news of progress and advancement, there will inevitably be rumours—and it is common experience that rumours are nearly always adverse. We must expand our Public Relations Departments in East Africa. In particular, Africans as a whole are still a long way from understanding all that they need to know of what we are trying to do for them, and what they must do for themselves.

"I seized every occasion to tell Africans that it is their responsibility to work much harder in order to justify the expanding social services which we are anxious to provide; and it is the job of the Information Departments to keep on ramming home this truth until it is generally accepted. It was often told by officials

proposes to revisit East Africa a year hence in order to see what has been done in the meantime. That is a businesslike approach which is to be cordially welcomed. The Under-Secretary of State has, in effect, done what the chairman or managing director of a great commercial enterprise might have done: he has agreed with his local representatives on the general plan of action, promised the maximum contribution in men, machinery, and materials from home, urged concentration on major matters, and announced his intention of returning twelve months later to compare achievements with the programme.

Provided that programme takes into account Africa's refusal to be unduly crushed, there is everything to be said for this attitude of mind, which involves the Colonial Office equally, with the local

Value of Regular Progress Reports

Governments and the populations for which they are responsible. Dictation from London would be properly resented; drive from London, with the recognition by Whitehall that it is responsible for the provision of certain essentials to success, ought to be welcomed. Four months hence, when leading non-officials from all the Colonial territories in Africa assemble in London to confer under the chairmanship of the Secretary of State, Mr. Rees-Williams will have opportunities of discovering in private conversation what some of those non-officials think of the progress made since his departure from East Africa. Meantime, we hope that he will call for regular progress reports on the schemes to which overriding attention is to be given, for only by that means can there be assurance that they will be kept under constant review in the highest quarters and that difficulties will be faced as they arise.

Every large-scale business keeps "work in progress" under daily review by responsible officials; one of the weaknesses of the Colonial system is that it is not similarly organized. If it were,

Challenge to the Colonial Service

departmental heads and their seniors would find it much less easy to lose sight of important matters until they suddenly become the object of fierce criticism. If in the senior posts there was more businesslike organization and less routine, more time for thought and management and less devotion to precedents, more real responsibility and less reference to higher quarters, that quickened pace of progress which all agree to be necessary would be much more likely to

reveal itself. If this argument be valid, as we believe, the programme suggested by the Under-Secretary of State therefore involves a challenge to reform within the Colonial Service, which must learn to put first things first and keep them first, to promote men according to their ability and not merely seniority, and, not least, to relieve of responsibility those men who do not show themselves capable of exercising it when attained.

NO MORE THAN FOUR of the eleven European constituencies in Kenya are to have contests in the general election. That is a serious reproach to the European community, which ought not to have lost the opportunity of putting the best men in the field and

testing them before election by the normal democratic method. That seven of those nominated should enter the Legislature without encountering any opposition is proof that the public life of Kenya is in a much less healthy condition than that of Southern and Northern Rhodesia, which regularly call upon their candidates to face the hazards and inconveniences normal in British political affairs. Of the seven members returned unopposed, three only, Mr. S. V. Cooke, Mr. A. G. Keyser, and Mr. W. D. Nicol, have any long experience of the Legislative Council. Two others, Mr. Maifland Eaye and Mr. W. B. Havelock, were successful at recent by-elections. Mr. E. R. M. Welwood has sat for a short time as a substitute member, and Lady Shaw is a newcomer. Even if these seven members represented solid experience of which the country stood in evident need, they ought still to have been called upon to justify themselves before the electorate. Presumably no one in Kenya will suggest that all of them could have defeated all challengers. We, at any rate, are not prepared to accept that as axiomatic. It would be interesting, even intriguing, to know the real opinion of the founders of the Electors' Union, which was created to encourage greater interest in public affairs in every constituency, with the result that in two successive general elections there have been contests in four only of the eleven constituencies! If that is the consequence of interest, better far the previous apathy. For the four contested seats there are eleven candidates, two in Nairobi North, and three each in Nairobi South, the Rift Valley, and the Aberdares. Whatever the results—and there are some good candidates—Kenya will not have in the Legislature anything like as strong an eleven as she deserves and ought to have found.

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

MR. ROSS WILLIAMS, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, whose impressions of East Africa are given in an exclusive interview in this issue, has returned with an appreciation (in both senses of the word) of what has been done in the territories in the face of manifold difficulties, with the firm conviction that the pace of progress must be accelerated, and that the Colonial Governments have their part to play in that matter. East Africans are themselves often impatient with the delays which frustrate their hopes, and with the procrastination which has so often seemed to be a substitute for policy in official circles. But refusal to deal with important issues, and even with relatively minor matters, has not been a monopoly of Colonial Governments. Consider such a fundamental problem as that step towards federation or union in East Africa which was announced last January with the creation of a High Commission and a Central Legislative Assembly for the services common to Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory. For twenty years and more that step—or, better still, a bolder one in the same direction—had been urged by East Africa's leaders, including

some outstanding Governors, but the Colonial Office could not find the courage to act. Fearing difficulties and opposition, it would not brace itself to do what it knew to be desirable. Now it has been that the difficulties were, in fact, inconceivable, that the opposition was no more than a storm in a teacup, and that those who "categorically rejected" everything are already strong supporters of the Asson.

The Under-Secretary of State declares quite bluntly that more firmness is required, that there must be a bolder approach to such problems as those of tsetse fly and soil erosion, and that breaches of law and order can no longer be tolerated, and he indicates quite clearly that

Technique of Big Business. the work of the Information Department leaves room for much improvement. All these things have been said again and again in the Press and on public platforms. It is, of course, important that these policies should now be endorsed by Mr. Ross Williams, for he is, in a position to maintain pressure in the right quarters until appropriate action is taken, and it is to be assumed that he will apply such pressure, for he

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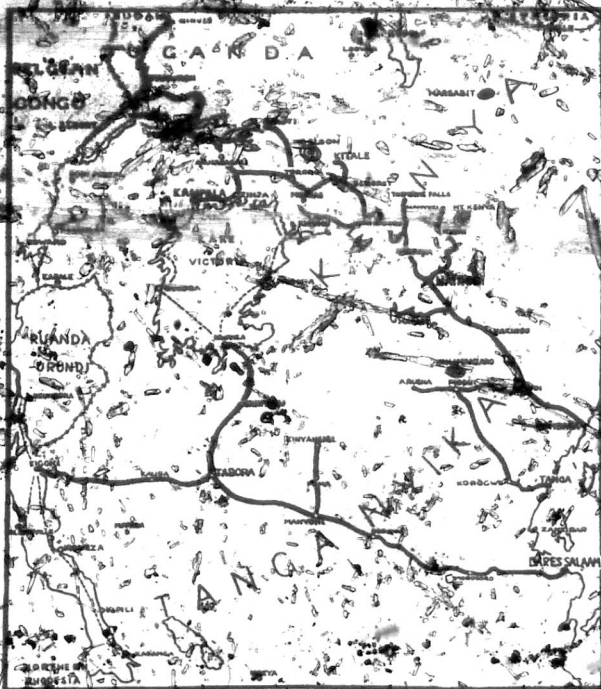
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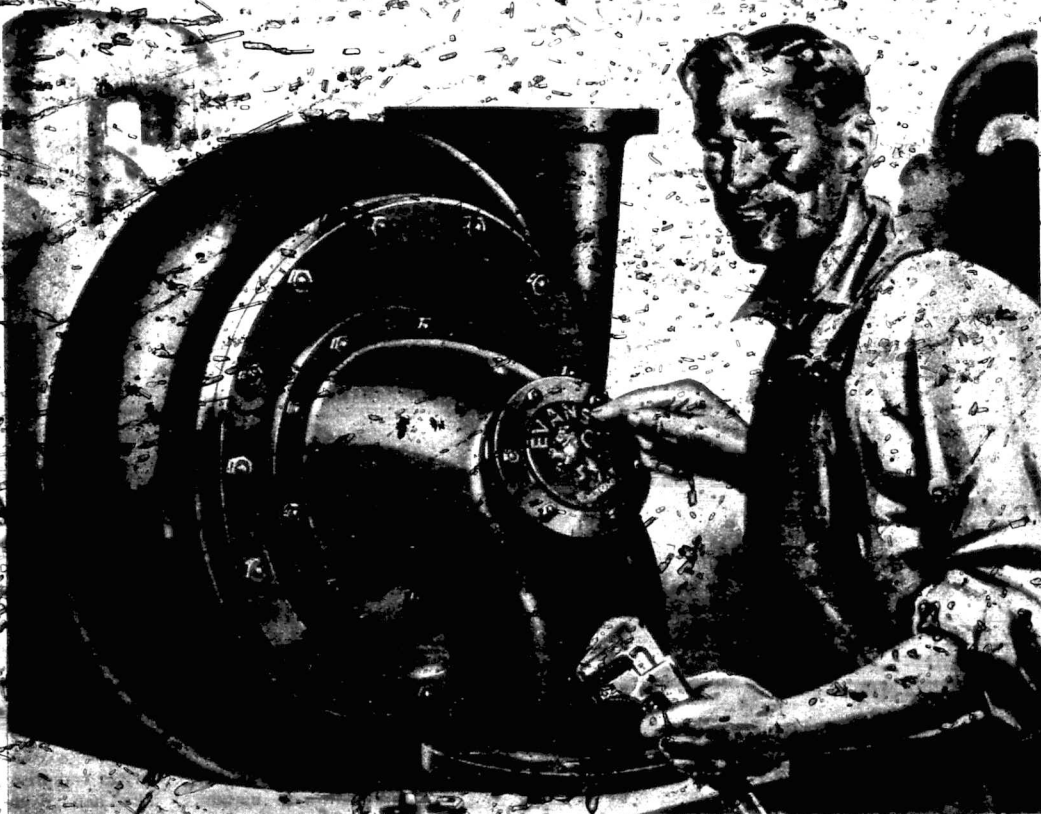
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