

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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### Barclays Bank Trade Report

BARCLAYS BANK (D.C. & C.) Ltd., London, 22 days ago the following cable report from East Africa:

With the exception of the Tanganyika Highlands, where the rainfall is reported to be exceptionally heavy, rains have been experienced throughout East Africa during the past 2 months. In the Kenya Highlands and Coast areas the fall has been extremely high, with as much as 27 inches being recorded at the end of three weeks. In Uganda the rainfall average is that of about 10 inches.

The new crop in the Tanganyika Highlands will be of the normal amount, only 300,000 tons were expected. In the lowlands areas of Tanganyika the crops are being planted and the official estimate of the crop has fallen to 2,000,000 tons.

Uganda coffee exports in the first 4 months of the year 1945 were 62,726 from Uganda and 14,000 from Tanganyika. Excellent prospects are forecast this year as the conditions continue favourable.

Food crops in Tanganyika have done well. Maize and beans in the best areas in the Kenya Highlands have been completed. There have been no problems in the planting of wheat and sorghum, and the rains do not cause any trouble next weeks.

### Sisal Production

Kenya and Uganda sisal production for the year ended 31st March 1945 showed a slight downward tendency. The Tanganyika Northern Provinces produced 104,000 tons, the Central Provinces 298,200 tons, the Southern Provinces 674,000 tons, a total of 8,000 tons against 8,521 in the corresponding month last year. For the first quarter of the year for the Tanganyika Northern Provinces was 14,000 tons, against 15,151 tons of the first quarter of 1944.

The previous estimate of 100,000 tons of leaf sheaths to South Southern Tanganyika may now be exceeded. Heavy quantities of papers have continued, prices remain high, but the rising tendency appears to have been checked in the U.S.A.

The slackening of the rains in the Lugard district of Tanganyika will result in a switch-over from sluicing to blowing for gold. The new machinery for alluvial gold mining has arrived from South Africa and been installed. It is thought that production will begin this year, and as the rains are being

...demand for piece-goods for the trade... excess supplies, and the... not likely to be the position to any great extent... Belgium and Holland... East Africa markets.

### Decline of Rhodesian Mining

The decline of the gold mining industry in Southern Rhodesia is becoming increasingly perturbing. According to Mr. F. J. H. Chubb, Government Mining Engineer, the gold output in 1940 was 22,000 ounces, below the figure of the previous year, 1940, he has pointed out that in 1932, when the output of gold seriously affected the finances of the colony. The further decline of 22,000 ounces had been predicted for 1945, increasing difficulties in labour and equipment, and the rise in costs might cause an even greater fall. Small workings were being forced to close their mines for these reasons.

During the past five years the price of gold had dropped from 44s. 2d. per ton in 1939 to 32s. 2d. per ton in 1944. The committee dealing with the settlement of the mining industry considered that there were few remaining forms of gold available to them which warranted the expenditure needed to bring them into production. The only possible solutions in the opinion were (a) a quick and appreciable increase in the price of gold, (b) drastic reduction of working costs, (c) relaxation of mining claims now held by owners who are unable to work them, and (d) the systematic and thorough prospecting of the Colony for high standard base metals.

### Will be the Most Important Industry

MR. G. C. DAVENPORT, Minister of Mines, addressing the Chamber of Mines in Salisbury, said that the mining industry will be the most important in the country during the next 10 years. He estimated that the industry would produce 2,000,000 tons of gold annually, of which 1,000,000 tons would be exported. The industry would not be an easy one owing to shortage of labour, high costs and the inability of the railways to handle bulky quantities of ore and coal for distribution.

Government needed to keep the low-grade gold mines open by subsidies until working costs had gone down or the price of gold had gone up; to assist as much capital as possible for mining development; to expedite the delivery of oil stocks to the mines and to assist as much as possible in the recruitment of labour. The industry itself had a duty to increase the production from the mines which, owing to a favourable ore reserve, was possible, and to improve efficiency through mechanization and to improve conditions in the mines in order to secure the benefits of mechanized labour. W. W. DUBOIS, President of the Chamber, thought that, despite the downward trend, it was possible to take an optimistic view of the future, mentioning development in the Tlokois, Delany and Moapa mines.

### Fuel for Northern Rhodesian Mines

SHORTAGE OF COAL for the Northern Rhodesian copper mines is expected when the commodity is reaching the record price of £11 per ton. This has led to organized wood cutting on a large scale by the Forestry Department, which have now issued tender for the supply of 100,000 tons of fuel from their own extensive properties, with a total target of 200,000 tons. Co-operation by the Forestry Department will cooperate in other areas with a view to reforestation. Some 500 of the 900 natives will be employed in the work, by which it is hoped to release enough coal for the miners and rancheries. The coal shortage is expected to last for about a further year.

### Dividends

CONSOLIDATED AFRICAN SELECTION TRUST, Ltd., have declared an interim dividend of 2s. 6d. compared with 1s. 6d. of the previous year.

The ZAMBESI EXPLORING CO., LTD. have announced a final dividend of 1s. 6d. for the year ending 31st March 1945. Subject to approval, this dividend and bonus will be paid on or about July 10 to stockholders registered on May 30. The directors have also approved the proposed dividend to be recorded as normal as it has been partly from the sale of stocks and shares which had been written down in previous years. The profit for the year is £152,292, against £42,963 for 1944.

### Gold smuggled from East Africa

Gold valued at £12,000 and said to have come from East Africa and other sources has been seized by the customs authorities in India during the past month.

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Company Meeting

The Uganda Company, Limited

Wing-Commander Buxton's Statement

AT THE FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF THE UGANDA COMPANY LIMITED, held at the registered office of the company, 13 Rood Lane, London, E.C.13, WING-COMMANDER D. A. BUXTON, one of the directors, said:

"The Chairman of the company, Sir Theodore Chambers, is now in Uganda and has asked me to take the chair during his absence.

"During the year under review, ending August 31, 1946, I visited the company's properties in Uganda. I reported on my visit to the shareholders at the last annual meeting and do not therefore propose to say any more under this heading.

Year's Expansion and Progress

"It has been a year of expansion and progress. We have been severely handicapped in our progress by lack of essential materials, particularly for our retooling schemes.

"Our motor business has for a number of years suffered from lack of adequate space, and the rebuilding of our Kampala garage is urgent, but until supplies of steel and other building materials are available, we can make no progress with this important undertaking. Road events in this country are likely to postpone our progress further.

"Substantial claims for new investments which are of a remunerative character have been made in this year's accounts. In due course we hope to reap the advantage of this expenditure in the meantime our trading profit has increased from £65,524 in 1945 to £62,774. For 1946, this year we have a heavy excess profit.

"About 60% of the remainder is at 60%. Our tax liability for excess profits tax and income tax is as yet estimated at £1,500 less than last year, and our first profit after providing for all tax is £10,000. This earned to date is increased from £10,244 to £11,324 in December, 1945. The board declare a dividend of 10%.

Operation with Government

"During the progress of 1945, the Government of Uganda we released Mr. Dakin last January on his visit to India in connection with the Director of Agriculture. The visit was in connection with the price to be paid by the Government of India for the larger part of the Uganda cotton crop. Satisfactory arrangements were made on this visit and the balance of the crop was sold to the Ministry of Supply in India on July 1st.

"I should like to say that a considerable amount of the general manager's time is taken up with various Government duties, and he has the Board's full support for this, as they believe that the closer the co-operation between Government and business concerns, in Uganda, the better for all concerned with that territory.

"The cotton crop was 257,780 bales, against 304,216 bales last year, but the reduction was mainly in the Eastern Province, and not so great in the Mengo-Enebebe zone in which we are directly interested. We have a crop of 227,000 bales in comparison with 42,000 in 1945, and the profit has correspondingly increased. There was also a fall in the miscellaneous revenue of our department, with the result that the trading profit is reduced by £1,760.

Tea Estate

"The weather conditions in the tea gardens were very low rainfall in December, January and February. Whereas with increased rainfall of 10 inches in coming

into bearing we would have expected a larger crop, the production was less by 73,431 bales than in the previous year and our profit was reduced. In all these circumstances the quality of our tea estate are satisfactory. The estate has excellent conditions for tea which, if treated maturely should yield an increasing crop.

"The outlook for tea production is obscured by the uncertainties connected with the international tea market, a demand and the failure of bulk buyers, but established cheap producers like ourselves should be able to meet the next few years with reasonable confidence.

Discrimination in East Africa

"Under the Ministry of Food purchasing contracts, East African producers have received a much lower price for their tea than those sold to India and Ceylon for tea of comparable quality. There seems no justification for a continuation of this discrimination, and we hope that in future East African produce will be paid prices which are justified by the quality of the tea produced.

"The Works and Agencies Department has a very good stock and the demand for motor vehicles is still in excess of the supply. We have strengthened our staff of European mechanics to maintain the company's high reputation for reliable repairs and service. The handling of an increasing range of miscellaneous manufactures, although the benefit of opening new markets is not yet apparent in the accounts, prospects are encouraging.

Encouragement of Aviation

"A few years ago the board came to the conclusion that there was considerable scope in East Africa for the development of private flying, because of the long distances and the advances aircraft have over road and rail transport, particularly in remote and undeveloped areas.

"We have decided to encourage private flying by purchasing and selling small aircraft, providing a well-staffed and equipped ground organization for their maintenance, and by flying with them.

"The first step was to purchase the Avian, which has proved a sturdy and reliable small aircraft. The Avian and the unexpected success of its development have been the result. We have imported 14 Avians into the territory, and all these machines have completed a long flight from England without incident. They are admirably suited to conditions in East Africa, as they can land and take off from a small area of reasonably flat ground. We have now in East Africa, Nairobi and Dar es Salaam, a well qualified staff of engineers. Subsequently a keen demand for Avians has been developed, and we have a staff of seven pilots. The service has proved very popular, and it is possible for anyone to cover the territories and visit remote districts within a space of time which has hitherto been impossible.

Arrival Tanganyika Mails

"Visitors and local residents have availed themselves freely of the service for a variety of purposes, and while East African Airways has founded our air mail carried the Tanganyika mails, our expenditure has been considerable, and it may be some time before we get an adequate return from this enterprise.

"Staff.—During the year we were pleased to welcome Mr. Dakin and Mr. Boardman to discuss future plans with them. Our staff has been substantially increased by men released from the forces, and the board place on record its appreciation of the loyalty, enterprise and enthusiasm of all our employees, without which the progress recorded would not have been possible.

### Landoverly Castle Back to Service

The liner LLANDOVERLY, 10,440 tons, left London a few days ago with a complement of 343 first and tourist class passengers, thus reopening the Union-Castle Company's East African passenger service which was suspended in the early days of the war.

In 1940 the LLANDOVERLY was converted into a hospital ship at Southampton, where she sustained her first damage to her hull in an air attack on the port. Leaving Southampton in March, 1941, she was employed on the East Coast of Africa, mostly between Egypt, the Sudan and South Africa, transporting wounded from the Ethiopian and East African theatres of war.

On one occasion while on her way from East Africa to the Red Sea she salvaged a Greek sea-cargo vessel of 2,000 tons, 1,000 miles south of Cape Point, and towed her for four days to Aden. Later she moved to the Mediterranean, where she was damaged in the exchange of 919 Italian prisoners of war for 129 Allied prisoners.

### Service to the Mediterranean

From June 1, 1942 until February 1945, the LLANDOVERLY CASTLE was engaged on the North African coast, taking wounded of the Eighth Army from Tobruk, Tripoli and Benghazi to Alexandria. She was bombed on Tobruk and was the last hospital ship to leave before the port was captured by the Germans. After the victory at El Alamein she was the first hospital ship to return to Tobruk when the assault was made on Sielbi in July 1942. The vessel was attached to the Eastern Task Force, took part in the operations and was the first hospital ship into Syria.

After a long period of duty in the Mediterranean she returned to home waters for use on the Normandy front, making many voyages to Halifax, Nova Scotia, with Canadian wounded.

During the nearly six years of war service the LLANDOVERLY CASTLE steamed over 2,500,000 miles and carried 148,000 passengers.

Although damaged by enemy aircraft on several occasions the ship suffered only minor damage.

The extensive record of work carried out by the Landoverly Ltd. in Liverpool has completely renewed her passenger accommodation. The public rooms in both classes have been attractively furnished and modernized, and the galley, mostly two of three-berth rooms, are comfortable fitted and provided with hot and cold running water, wash-basins and chest of drawers. Accommodation for the crew has been entirely rebuilt and a new system of ventilation and heating installed. The LANDOVERLY CASTLE is equipped to carry refrigerated and general cargo.

### Barclays Bank (D.C. & C.)

THE DIRECTORS of Barclays Bank (D.C. & C.) have declared interim dividends for the year ending 31st December 1946. The dividend is 8% on the stock, and is paid in exchange for 8% cumulative preference stock and on the Bank's ordinary shares at 9s. in the £. The dividends will be paid on 20th July to holders on the register on May 27. The 1946 interim dividends were of 3%. The £2,110,000 of A stock issued in January 1945 does not rank for the interim dividends payable only for subsequent distributions.

### Of Commercial Concern

The Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., is again paying an interim dividend of 8%. The total distribution for 1946 was 24%.

The London & Lancashire Breweries Ltd. have paid 1,992,993 ordinary shares of 1s. each at 3s. per share. The directors are Mr. J. S. Apoek (Chairman), Mr. Brown, Mr. C. A. B. Brown, Mr. W. Hanwell and Mr. Ernest Durham.

The Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., is paying 20% for the year ended March 31, against 17% for 1945-46 and 14% for 1944-45. The directors recommend a final dividend of 4% (3% the same) and a bonus of 4% (3%); the interim distribution was raised from 5% to 7% last January.

Messrs. James Finlay and Co. Ltd., who are largely interested in tea growing in Kenya, report a profit of £662,393, compared with £605,938. The final ordinary dividend is raised from 11% to 21% and there is to be a bonus of 21%, making the total distribution for the year 25% (18%). The carry forward is £409,447 (£362,054).

Kenya Glass Works, Ltd. has been registered by an Indian group in East Africa with a capital of £51,000, and the building of a factory in Mombasa is about to start. Machinery worth £20,000 is to be bought in Scotland. The bottle-making capacity of the factory will be more than double the present requirements of East Africa. Mr. P. J. Seal, the managing director, has stated that the initial staff will consist of 100 Europeans, 100 Indians and some 50 Africans.

### Sir John Hall's Speech

(Continued from page 973)

Africa. Indeed, statements were made about this in an ordinance which in phrasing and content were no less impermanent than some of those made in favour of Colonialism.

"The African Governments decided to withdraw the draft ordinance and to motion a new draft will be published which will be found to meet many of the criticisms levelled against the original draft. In withdrawing in face of Indian criticism and substituting another, have the East African Governments been guilty of weakness?"

"If I am a justified member of this Council, the general wish of the non-African members of this Council that the appointment of Uganda's fourth non-official representative to the Central Assembly should be by the process of nomination rather than by election, shall be prepared to accept the responsibility of the Secretary of State if he approves that and if difficult to believe that different processes would in practice produce different results."

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The directors are Sir Theodoros Chaumali (Chairman), Major...

Uganda Development Plan

(Continued from page 975)

country is to be fully developed for agriculture. Provision is made...

Fisheries.—The Game Department has done much in...

Game.—Wild animals must be ruthlessly controlled in...

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### Return of Germans from Tanganyika

#### Ministers Questioned in the Commons

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS last week Mr. Pridmore was asked by the Secretary of State for the Colonies if it was proposed to allow ex-enemy internees, who recently returned to the Northern Province of Tanganyika, to resume farming and other work which they were engaged upon prior to their internment, and if such consideration had been given to the claims of ex-Service men and women of the Northern Province who are seeking to engage in similar activities.

MR. CREECH-JONES, a party of 55 Germans, including women and children, recently arrived in the Northern Province of Tanganyika from Southern Rhodesia, where they have been interned. All are considered after careful individual examination of their records to be objectionable politically and otherwise. It is these people who were former residents of the Northern Province, the rest returning to other parts of Tanganyika. It has been stated that it is not thought that their return will increase the number of ex-Service men and women in the Northern Province, or indeed, of those who are seeking to engage in similar activities.

#### Temporary Sanctuary

MR. LORENSEN asked the Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs if he would make representations to the Southern Rhodesian Government on behalf of German internees from Tanganyika in order to secure temporary sanctuary pending permanent accommodation or decision regarding their future, and whether

he was aware that most of these internees were Church missionaries and that British religious bodies and organizations desired that they should be repatriated to Germany.

MR. BOTTOMLEY: The Germans were former residents of the East African territories, mainly Tanganyika, who were interned during the war and sent to Southern Rhodesia for security reasons. The records of each individual case have been fully examined, and those who are being repatriated are either former members of the Nazi Party or persons of known Nazi sympathies, or are considered undesirable residents of British territories in Africa for other reasons.


Arrangements were made to defer repatriation in any case in which an application for admission to another country was a genuine prospect of success. The number involved is not small. The remainder are understood to have already sailed. As to the other part of the question, a misunderstanding of the number of missionaries among those being repatriated to Germany is only a small proportion of those being repatriated are, moreover, persons who fall into the categories referred to above.

#### Tea as Hostage in the Seychelles

MR. DODDS asked during what periods in the last 12 months tea could not be purchased in the Seychelles. MR. CREECH-JONES: Tea in the islands ran out between November, 1946, and January, 1947, owing to shortage of shipping space which held up a consignment lying in Mombasa. The position is now normal.

MR. BATHURST asked whether many agricultural tractors had been imported from East Africa in the last 12 months, and what proportion were of British manufacture.

MR. CREECH-JONES: Last year 309 agricultural tractors were imported, of which 107 were of British manufacture. During the present year imports to date amount to 103 tractors, of which 76 are of British manufacture.



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# British Aims in the Colonies The Road to Self-Government

SIR REGINALD COUPLAND said in the course of a broadcast talk in the Home Service on Sunday evening:

"For a long time we have talked about British rule in the Colonies as a kind of trust and it is an implicit trust that it should cease when the time comes of age. A second reason why this question of emancipation has arisen is because our ideas, traditions and institutions are the same as a time when we should introduce some form of self-government in the Colonies, even the most backward. So we want to us somewhat in that we should govern ourselves completely at home while those coloured fellow-subjects of ours should do no say in their government. And once they had a self-government, they were bound in course of time to ask for more and to be fitted to exercise it.

"Of course, it must be a gradual process, and in the final stage reached and the Colonies has complete self-government, the ultimate control must still be vested in our Parliament operating through the Secretary of State. Some of the powers he exercises now can be entrusted as time goes on by law or convention to Colonial Governments. But there are certain major responsibilities—the control of foreign affairs and defence, for example—in which the Secretary of State and Parliament will be unable to surrender to the Colonies until the time comes for the final transfer of power—if then.

### Security and Defence

"The final transfer of power will raise, and it will shortly raise in India, the problem of security, very so in the case of India, with its growing industrial development, will not be able to defend itself unaided for some time to come. It will leave the Colonies when their day comes. They do not possess the natural resources for large-scale industrialization. Their economic development must be mainly agricultural. They will not be able to equip themselves for defence unaided, they will have to rely on an incorporation in a collective system. We all hope that the United Nations will soon set up a world-wide system of security under which the weakest State will be safe. It remains to be seen wise and it is in complete accord with the Charter of the United Nations that the fullest possible use will be made of existing systems of international co-operation. One of them is the British Commonwealth of Nations, and it is natural for us to hope that after the Colonies have freed themselves, they will wish to remain in the Commonwealth of Britain and the Dominions.

"The question of territorial adjustment and combination will be needed in order to carry the idea of free nations into effect. The West Indian islands, for instance, must be grouped in one or more federations. In other similar groupings will be needed, which raises a difficult question.

"Most of the African frontiers are quite artificial; they do not mark natural divisions between different geographical areas or different peoples, but only divisions between territories occupied by rival European Powers. Some adjustment of frontiers will clearly be desirable before the Colonies become fully self-governing States.

### Ultimate Aim of Emancipation

"One objective is to bring about a situation: The transition to it will not be easy, and we must do all we can to make it smooth and friendly. Above all, we wish to prevent the growth of bitterness and hostility among the peoples of the world which has so sadly impaired our relations with Indian nationalists in the last 20 years. There is bound to be some disturbance in the time going on. Self-contented colonial peoples are sure to demand full self-government—some of them are demanding it now—where we think it possible in the interests of the Colonial peoples themselves, to be made it.

"But the last phase of British rule in the Colonies may be the most important has been in India on one condition—that the public at home, our officials in the Colonies, all those who are in contact with Colonial peoples as business men, missionaries, technicians and so forth, must whole-heartedly accept and support our deepened policy of emancipation. It must be made impossible for the Colonial peoples to doubt the sincerity of our intentions.

"If that is assured, if our intentions are not clouded by distrust, it ought to be possible for us to work together as partners and antagonists to bring about a smooth transition to full freedom.

"In carrying through the process of emancipation we shall be deepening the bond we have long held in the field of international relations. We shall be going a long way to bring about the equality of nations which in the long run is the only tolerable relationship between the various peoples of the world, as it is between different persons in one society.

# Mr. Grazebrook's Coloured Films Shown to East Africans in London

EAST AFRICAN ORDER FILMS taken by Mr. Grazebrook were shown in London last Thursday afternoon by the City of London Education Committee, Mr. Robert Gordon, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mrs. Norton, Secretary of State for the Colonies, attended.

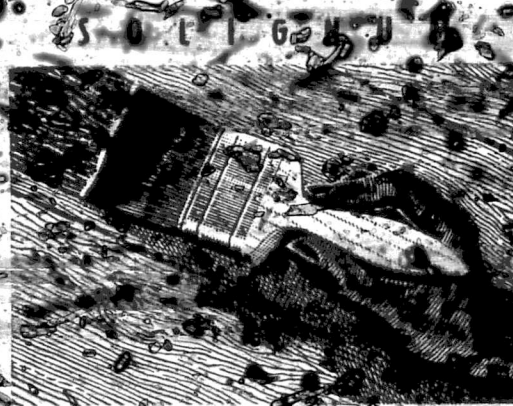
One film was devoted to pictures of a lion, a second to a lion, a third to an elephant and a fourth to many other animals and birds. All the films of exceptional quality, notably for their artistry and the care taken not to disturb the game.

More patient and successful colour films of the game have scarcely been taken in the territories; certainly none better known to the writer of these lines, who has seen practically every East African picture of the last 10 years, good, bad, or indifferent.

Mr. Grazebrook, who gave a characteristic amusing talk by way of introduction, was accompanied by most of his film-making staff by Sir Charles Lockhart, who was also present.

### Il. A. P.

LORD FRANCIS SCOTT and MR. W. EVANS represent Kenya and MR. J. R. HEDDER and MR. G. WARD the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia at the first annual general meeting held in Holland of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers. Thirty-three nations were represented by delegates and observers who numbered 200. A sub-committee reported that co-operation stabilized prices at levels fair to producer and consumer, increased the independence of farmers, and provided them with more merchandizing methods. I. A. P. was recommended to stimulate development of agricultural co-operation generally.



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Empire Day Message to Colonies

Mr. Creech Jones on the Outlook

MR. A. CREECH JONES, Secretary of State for the Colonies, sent the following Empire Day message to the Colonial Empire on Saturday.

It is very fitting and proper that there should be a special day each year on which all of us in the British Commonwealth and Empire can celebrate our membership of the world's greatest family of peoples. The demonstration of the fact that it is possible for so many people to live together in harmony and to mutual benefit is of the utmost significance to the world at large and is something in which we are justified in taking pride.

To our British family as to every other family, there are times when we feel impatient with one another, when the older members feel that the younger ones are too precocious, when the younger ones complain that they are unduly restricted and hindered in their aspirations. That kind of impatience is natural and healthy, and out of it comes wise counsel and wise progress.

To-day we are seeing many advances in the colonies, in the march towards self-government and economic and social development. We have clear aims and a determination to achieve them in the shortest possible time, but it is no pretending to ourselves that the way is going to be easy or that we shall reach our objective without a great deal of hard work. If we are willing to share that hard work in a truly family spirit, I think we have good reason, despite the difficulties of our times, for looking with optimism to the future.

Status of the Sudan

SIR ROBERT HOOD, the new Governor-General of the Sudan, said last Saturday last week when he opened the seventh session of the Northern Sudan Advisory Council. The Sudan Government is an instrument created by Great Britain and Egypt to administer the Sudan, and the Governor-General is appointed by these two Powers to carry on the administration of the country. Whatever differences there may be in the views of the two Powers as to the ultimate status of the Sudan, there can be no dispute as to what should constitute the two principal objectives of the Administration. One is the Sudan's well-being and the other is the Sudan's self-governing institutions throughout the country. The overriding principle is the interests of the Sudanese people, and this principle is incorporated in the Charter of the United Nations, to which its members have pledged themselves.

Rubbish Resignation

Applauding for his discharge, an Asian employee of B.O.A. in Kisumu wrote: "Please note that owing to certain unavoidable domestic circumstances I had to part away with the Corporation as early as possible. I shall deem it a great favour if the discharge would take effect at least on 1/11. It should have been waived."

since with its base at Coldharbour near Dorking, and seminaries at Philadelphia and Thaxton in Scotland and Yorkshire respectively, as well as a central propaganda centre at Birmingham. There are 100,000 fathers and brothers belonging to the English, three, including their nunner, Bishop Hughes, the Anglican Delegate in Cairo and Arabia and Bishop Thomas Siedler, Apostolic of Karema, formed from part of the vicariate once governed by Bishop Huron.

DR. C. T. MADIGAN, a doctor of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, survives 20-21, has died in Adelaide at the age of 60.

MRS. M. BECKLAND, wife of Mr. Sydney Walter Beckland, of Mutabeggi, Northern Rhodesia, has died in Port Elizabeth, South Africa.

The ashes of CAPTAIN "TOM" SPENCER, who crashed when taking off from Troydon airport at the end of January, have been buried in the cemetery at Victoria Falls.

MR. DAVID BRUCE, since 1917 a farmer and trader at Macheke, has died in Umtali. He served in the South African War and in the first world war in which was then German East Africa.

SIR GEORGE BUXLEY DUNZEL, fifth baronet, who died last week in Pretoria at the age of 73, was the father of the new baronet, Sir George Edwin Douglas Dunzel, who since 1946 has been in the Colonial Service in Uganda.

MRS. MORGAN GEORGE CROFTON, who has died in India as the result of an accident, was the eldest son of the late Sir Morgan Crofton, Bt, who was Post and Telegraphic Marshal at S. R. in the Sudan, during part of the 1914-18 war, and Margaret Courtenay of Kilmobey.

MISS EVELYN MARIE GRIPMAN, whose death is reported, had been on the staff of Lurnam Girls' School, Kenya, for 17 years. She was much loved by pupils and colleagues alike for her kindness, humour, wit and understanding. Miss Gripman, known as "Nappie", her former pupils, was one of the best music teachers in Eastern Africa.

East African Office

RECENT CALLERS at the East African Office in London have included: Shokh, Mahmood, Ahmad, Mr. C. Bernard, Mrs. B. Charters, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Dickson, Mrs. M. Finnegan, Mr. E. C. Hill, Miss H. Johnson, Mr. S. Gordon Stephens, Mrs. Hope Jefferys, Mr. and Mrs. J. Devill, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Reid, Mr. Robertson, Mr. E. D. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fielding, and Mrs. N. R. Solly. Misses E. White.

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### East African Service Appointments

**FOLLOWING PROMOTIONS** and transfers in the Colonial Service are announced: **ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE.** MR. H. F. BIGHAM, Assistant Secretary, to be resident of co-operative societies, Nyaland; MR. R. TATTON-BROWN, administrator, Kenya; to be assistant secretary, Aden; MR. R. D. HILL, deputy provincial commissioner, to be provincial commissioner, Tanganyika; MR. F. R. LINDSEY, Secretary for African Affairs, to be senior provincial commissioner, Uganda; MR. A. A. OLDAKER, deputy provincial commissioner, to be provincial commissioner, Tanganyika; MR. D. W. SHERIFF, provincial commissioner, to be secretary for African Affairs, Uganda.

**AUDIT SERVICE.** MR. K. W. JOHNSON, assistant auditor, to be senior assistant auditor, Kenya; MR. R. ROY, senior assistant auditor, to be deputy auditor, Kenya. **FORESTS SERVICE.** MR. E. W. GIBBS, senior assistant conservator of forests, to be conservator of forests, Northern Rhodesia; MR. R. G. MURPHY, assistant conservator, to be senior assistant conservator, Northern Rhodesia. **LEGAL SERVICE.** MR. H. V. ANDERSON, assistant provincial general, Kenya, to be Administrator General, Zanzibar; MR. H. H. KINGSLEY, crown counsel, Tanganyika, to be High Judge, Sierra Leone.

**MISCELLANEOUS.** MR. B. A. L. HAMM, senior veterinary officer, to be Deputy Director of Veterinary Services, Tanganyika; DEAN VYON, assistant engineer, P. W. D., to be deputy engineer, P. W. D., Nyaland; MR. J. M. LUK, surveyor, to be senior surveyor, Uganda; MR. J. C. FLARKE, plant breeder, to be senior plant breeder, Kenya; MR. J. B. WILKINSON, executive engineer, grade 2, P. W. D., to be executive engineer, grade 1, P. W. D., Nyaland.

#### First Appointments

First appointments include: **ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE.** British Somaliland: MR. A. L. LEWIS, MISS E. D. TERRY (Veteran Services), MR. G. O. WILSON (Kenya), MR. H. BIRKENHEAD (Kenya), J. P. DE GENTRE (Kenya), CHIEF CLERK: D. DORRITY, LIEUT. COLONEL T. N. N. and LIEUT. COLONEL F. R. WILSON, Northern Rhodesia; FLIGHT LIEUT. E. W. DUNLOP, Nyaland; LIEUT. P. D. BARRAS, Uganda; MR. H. P. BENNETT, MAJOR B. L. JACOBS, and CAPTAIN G. P. MOLE.

**MEDICAL SERVICES.** British Somaliland: MAJOR W. L. GIBBS, Tanganyika; MAJOR R. A. DALY, Nyaland; MAJOR W. G. MURPHY, pathologist, and MISS J. E. MCNAMARA, Medical Officer, Northern Rhodesia; LIEUT. COLONEL J. H. EVANS, E. J. GARRY, T. C. GIBBS, J. B. MARSHALL, and M. E. HERBERT, F. MURPHY, and M. G. WILSON, and MR. W. B. SHAM, Nyaland; MR. S. SULLIVAN, Nyaland.

**EDUCATION SERVICES.** Northern Rhodesia: MAJOR C. H. GREEN, MAJOR F. D. MILNE, and CAPTAIN J. SUCKLING. **ENGINEERING SERVICE.** Northern Rhodesia: CAPTAIN P. D. ELTON. **LEGAL SERVICES.** Kenya: MR. R. A. CAMPBELL, Northern Rhodesia; MAJOR M. W. DENNIS, Tanganyika; MR. A. E. LESTO, assistant territorial general, Land and Mines Department.

**MISCELLANEOUS.** Mrs. C. H. BLYTHE, chief instructor, Maitani Training Centre, Tanganyika; Mrs. W. M. COMRIE, labour officer, Northern Rhodesia; MR. C. CUNNINGHAM, senior assistant and assistant Indian education officer, Mrs. M. M. DUDLEY, housekeeper, Tanganyika; MAJOR R. H. KESTER, bicycle officer, College of Agriculture, LIEUT. COLONEL T. R. MITCHELL, police officer, Tanganyika; MR. G. O'BRIEN, assistant engineer, Kenya; MR. D. O'MALLEY, mining works inspector, fisheries survey, MISS D. M. PAON, health officer, Kenya; MISS R. M. RICHARDS, assistant land planning officer, Kenya; MAJOR D. J. P. SCOTT, veterinary officer, Tanganyika.

### Lieut. Colonel C. H. Villiers

#### Pioneer of East Africa and Rhodesia

LIEUT. COLONEL CHARLES HENRY VILLIERS, who died in London a week ago at the age of 84, was one of the pioneers of East Africa and one of the few survivors of the Jameson Raid. The son of a clergyman, he was educated at Marlborough and Cambridge and was commissioned in the Royal Horse Guards in 1887. He served in the East to Somaliland with a survey expedition, and in 1893 he served as a D.C. to Sir Gerald Portal on his mission to Uganda, where he saw active service during the rebellion of that year and in the Ugovoro campaign of 1895, for which he raised the Uganda Rifles. In 1895 he was in Matabeleland. He took part in the Jameson Raid in the following year afterwards raised the Rhodesian Home Guard, and during the South African War raised the South Africa Light Horse, and in the early part of the 1914-18 war he commanded the 1st City of London Imperial Yeomanry in the Mediterranean theatre.

#### Land and Mining Interests

After retiring from the active list of the Army he had been closely associated with Sir Edmund Davis in the formation and direction of many mining and land companies operating in the Rhodesia, East and West Africa, and he remained a director of the Northern Rhodesia Land and the Rhodesia Copper and Gold Fields Consolidated Co., Ltd. and the East African Lands and Development Co., Ltd. (which was in a way his last but not his only director), Colonel Villiers and Sir Humphrey Bogott.

Colonel Villiers, who was a member of the Corps of Lieutenants in the Army from 1907 to 1939, was made C.V.O. in 1941. He married in 1901 Lady Victoria Alexandrina James, daughter of the seventh Duke of Roxburghe. She, two sons and four daughters, survived him.

### Bishop Joseph Birraux

WE REGRET to announce the death of the Mother House of the White Fathers, Maison Carree, vicars of BISHOP JOSEPH BIRRAUX, Superior General of the White Fathers Society since 1936.

Born in 1883, he was appointed Vicar Apostolic of Tanganyika Vicariate in 1920. Regarding that immense territory, which has since been divided into three vicariates, Bishop Birraux showed great administrative qualities, and he was no less successful a pioneer in opening up the northern and eastern provinces of the Catholic missions. These were the qualities which led the General Chapter of the White Fathers to elect him Superior General in 1936, at a time of expansion. The foundations of this work, hardly been laid when war came to test them. That the White Fathers have emerged with all their missionary work intact and with full seminaries in Europe and North America is, in the opinion of a close associate of the late Bishop, due in great part to his foresight and guidance.

After the invasion of North Africa, great numbers of British and American visitors found their way to Maison Carree. All Bishop Birraux extended to them welcome, and with many he enjoyed a chat in English, which he spoke fluently. He worked with encouraging affection the growth of the British province of the White Fathers for his long residence in East Africa had given him a deep understanding of the English character and an appreciation of the urgent need for greater numbers of British missionaries.

At the outbreak of war the White Fathers in England had only three seminaries and a house of studies for young priests. Now they have fully constituted pro-

*Periodical Publishers have been informed by the Board of Trade to reduce paper consumption by one-eighth until further notice. E. A. & R. is therefore reluctantly compelled to reduce the average size of the weekly issue by four pages. We shall publish larger issues as soon as they become possible.*



# TO THE NEW

**R.A.R.-marked.** — "Quality still counts. Hold to your faith" — Mr. Anthony Eden, M.P.

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"It is not a matter of British land and labour to the detriment of tobacco here." — The Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"Casualties in India by disturbances since 1945 have numbered 4,074 persons killed and 3,616 injured." — The Secretary of State for India.

"The only way to accomplish our aims is to make the Americans wonder what we are up to and what wars we hold in our sleeves." — Viscount Bruce.

"The Transport Bill is the biggest measure of socialization ever attempted outside Russia." — Herbert Morrison, M.P.

"Our oil purchases of fuel have gone up from £10,000,000 in 1913 to £100,000,000 in 1946, and our oil purchases of fuel have gone down from £53,000,000 to £40,000,000 in the same period." — The Rt. Hon. A. V. Alexander, M.P.

"Grown in Jamaica, five boxes a box for oranges and five for grapefruit which are sold to the public in Great Britain at about 50s. a box." — Mr. L. D. Cunningham.

"The clergy have made a fortune to go off to Almighty God on Sunday mums which they would not dream of offering to pay for an inexpensive provincial cinema." — The Archbishop of York.

"Strikes today are described as a steadily increasing and crying affliction. Year ago that sort of thing might have been described as the platant business of capitalists." — Sir Miles Thomas.

"We should like a quarter hours of work and a quarter hour of the urgent need for production and the danger of inflation neither of which things is now in the national interest." — Sir Stafford Cripps, M.P.

"The number of divorces is a terrible thing, but only women to make it. It was 70 years ago that a man could get a divorce by making his wife pregnant. The most practical remedy is proper preparation for marriage." — The Bishop of St. Albans.

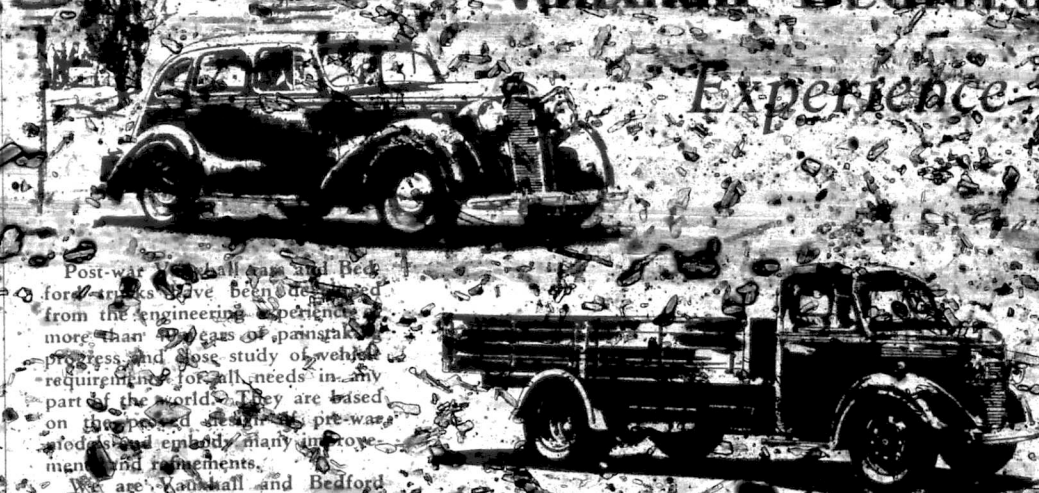
"Isn't capitalism or any other form which is responsible for the fact that it takes twice as long to affix a pound in the rocks as it did more than 20 years ago, the fact that the red brick laying is less than half of what it could be?" — Mr. W. J. B. ...

"Between 1938 and 1946 the total freedom expenditure on tobacco has risen by 248 per cent. Interest on tobacco has risen by 148 per cent. Dividends by 138 per cent. Light and fuel by 100 per cent. Food by 72 per cent. and other goods by 41 per cent. Renting and shading water-harves have risen by only 91 per cent. The expenditure on tobacco has risen to a period before the war, the only increase in the period." — Sir Graham Cunningham.

"The Tories will find hardest to grasp the fact that the Labour Government will have the hardest of the Council for government to make a decision and for their thinking and decisions to be carried out. It will be judged by what they do and Mr. Morrison himself clearly sees many of the crucial tests which he and his colleagues may pass. The outstanding test is the Government's ability to govern." — *The Times*.

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# New Development Plan for Uganda

## Summary of Dr. E. S. Worthington's Proposal

DR. E. S. WORTHINGTON spent the latter part of last year in Uganda in the capacity of development adviser to the Government of the Protectorate. The Governor, SIR JOHN HALL, had not been satisfied with the development plan prepared before his arrival. The new plan was issued in Uganda last week in the form of a 112-page brochure, published at the Government Printer.

Dr. Worthington thus summarizes the document: The development of Uganda has been proceeding for half a century and now the pace can be increased. All parts of the country need to be developed. If the objectives of development are to be worth while, the development plan is not a mere pipe-dream, but much depends on revenue. The revision may be necessary every five years. A development plan should be reviewed every five years in order that it may be kept in touch with the needs of the country. The average standard of living cannot rise and public service cannot expand unless production increases at a rate greater than population. The rate of increase in production in some countries which have passed through the stage of development is now being achieved in Uganda. Based on inadequate statistics, it is believed that the population of Uganda, now about four million, will increase to six million in 30 years and 10 million in a century. The population is likely to use the present resources to capacity, so the factors which tend to the stabilization of population, and which take at least two generations to operate, should be produced soon. The next 10 years should be devoted to a programme of increasing social services at a rate equal to population increase. If success is achieved, the country will be able to support mass education and mass health during the following two centuries.

### Needs of Uganda

In the present, to drive the development of Uganda, the main power is not developed land and water. The main factors limiting development are lack of fundamental information about the country and its people, a system of production incompatible with the full use of natural resources, lack of capital, African free physical work, and power based on the most inefficient of fuels. The plan is to overcome these factors. The main field of development is to give the fundamental problem of balance between population and production by reducing the carrying capacity. It seems unlikely that adequate results will be achieved without some degree of compulsion in the case of the indigenous people, perhaps compulsory labour.

**Finance.** Annual funds available for expenditure during the next 10 years is estimated. The structure of Government expenditure is analysed with reference to the 1946-47 budget, and general allocations for the period are guided by the national expansion of present facilities for development schemes, in which are included all capital and recurrent expenditure. A special provision is made for the expenditure in 1947 of both farming expansion and development. The plan is to continue with the 1946-47 budget for a period to assess the probable effect of the development plan from the separation of a development plan from the Public Finance Commission of Kenya's Development and Reconstruction Authority budget. This seems necessary of desirable.

### Productive Service

**Meteorology.** Uganda's needs in meteorology are greater for purposes of agriculture and water supplies and the likelihood of navigation, but there has been a tendency to concentrate effort on the latter. The basic must be to re-organize the service to meet the needs of the public order particularly in the rainy season. An organization must be established to analyze the increased climatic data and making them available. Financial provision is made for an increased contribution to the East African inter-territorial meteorological service.

**Geology.** In the development of mineral resources might be a large number of strategic positions to be established. Provision is made for the staff to speed up exploration.

**Hydrology.** Water is the most important of Uganda's natural resources. The subsoil and supplies are well known, but the activity of the Geological Survey, but the water resources have been little studied in spite of their great importance for power and irrigation. Accordingly, a hydrological survey is

proposed. The industrial development water pollution should be controlled. The water problems still exist in many parts of Uganda. In spite of the rainfalls and rivers of recent activity in drilling the holes and storages surface run-off. Water supply should be the first of public services in order to bring more land into production, to give labour and to raise standards. Accordingly, an increase in production is possible. The same action has already been approved. **Land and Trees.** Land reclamation is well advanced in Nalotampi, Karamoja. Topography progressed far also and will be greatly improved by a survey for which pilot schemes and part of the Lake Karamoja. Aerial survey remained a problem on account of the large areas of 100,000 which will be devoted to the disproportionate use of land. Whether the increasing fragmentation of *mallo* lands will be in the best ultimate interests of the Baganda. But the country needs more survey in any case, and therefore provision is made for a special target school. A Uganda atlas could be published as an aid to planning and education. The final action also needs some expansion.

### Colonial Biological Survey

**Biological Studies.** A special research in biological studies is proposed. The present is a insufficient provision for the fundamental studies in biological studies. A Colonial Biological Survey has been proposed elsewhere, and a small allocation of funds is made as Uganda's share of the cost.

**Forest Control.** The behaviour of flies and the results of control measures are as yet unproven. The New Guinea Fly, the insect invader of Uganda, is so serious that an organization must exist for the control of the fly in areas acting on the best advice which the scientists can give. There is no provision is made for a new Forest Control Department, including an investigation team. Operations should be founded on an understanding of the reasons for the spread of fly. The suggestions are made on the subject. The plan is strategic and gives more promise than defence.

**Agriculture.** The plan is to improve and develop the national resources, aiming at the most economic use of land and labour. The main factors include lack of knowledge and must be made soon by surveys and more information. It is proposed that an inadequate road network, transport, and a sufficient and plant facilities to control and reserve food and soil fertility and of exports. To attain these objectives, it is proposed that an all-mail program be conducted for the collection and use of all mail programs. The extent of the survey is limited to more supervision and to give the local communities the benefits as a result of the use of local mineral fertilizers and the possibilities of mechanical assistance in a nation.

### Plant and Agriculture at War

Organization demands of intensive market gardening in some cases; marketing and inspection of produce require more attention; and local schemes which are aforesaid for the rolling lake level. This gives opportunity for a number of projects on a considerable scale. It will ease many problems and expansion of the agricultural department, expenditure on research, machinery, implements, etc., and for the plant culture at various levels.

**Animal Industry.** Most diseases are under control, but trypanosomiasis has increased with the spread of tsetse flies. The stock has been drastically reduced in many areas. The effort is to have a veterinary work to assist for the same being so that the development can be developed. The movement of live stock in areas where they are still in the live-stock industry, and the need for a large agriculture, by lack of information about the breeding their feeding requirements, and inseminated subjects. The heavy on the animal industry of agriculture must be made up, and so provision is made for an experimental station, stock farms, and more live stock in different areas. A special fund is also included for operations against trypanosomiasis and for control studies.

### Forestry

The capital of standing timber has been seriously reduced during the war. There is need for an expanding program of reforestation and plantation of young trees, and working plans, and the management of soil, food for pulp and fire wood. The protective forests are required in watersheds because the percentage of land and forest reserves is present 7% of the whole, all be insufficient when the

# Impressions of Southern Rhodesia To-day

By Sir Robert Malcolm, President of the Chartered Company

IMMENSE PROGRESS has occurred in every direction in Southern Rhodesia since my visit in 1939. There is striking evidence of great prosperity and great confidence, and there can be no doubt about the general determination that the potentialities of this fine Colony shall be rapidly developed for the common good; and when Rhodesians talk to-day of the common good they do not think of the African as well as the European.

The Colony made a war contribution as praiseworthy in proportion to her resources as any part of the Empire, and the work brought in the last century of British administration has recently been suffered, but despite these handicaps there is a spirit of unshakable faith, to which is allied willingness to work hard for the realization of that higher standard of living and of services in which all believe.

The visit of the Royal Family was a focus for the confidence and enthusiasm. In every respect it was a triumphant success. Through the loyalty of Rhodesians needed in such a season to defend themselves, the opportunity was seized upon with eagerness of Rhodesians to prove to have the Royal Family among them, and I am sure that the visitors have had away unforgettable memories of a delightful country. The season was abnormally hot, but wherever they went the King, the Queen and the two Princes left the impression of really enjoying themselves. From the Cape to the north, they have left with all communities a memory of a very happy family, deeply interested in the peoples of the Commonweal.

## Excellent Arrangements for Royal Visit

Everything went about a hitch in Rhodesia, where the arrangements reflected great credit on all concerned, especially the Governor and Lady Kennedy, the Prime Minister and his Cabinet, and the many authorities of the central government, the municipalities, and the all ways the same were entrusted various responsibilities.

I may say a word of praise of the British South Africa Police, in which force I have been for so many years, particularly interested; I like to think that that fine corps, with the old badge and the old name of the company under which they were first raised, and of which I have now the honour to be President. Their ceremonial duties were ably discharged.

An important part of my visit was in connection with the purchase by the Southern Rhodesian Government of the shares of the Southern Rhodesia Railway, for which the British South Africa Company held control, through the Rhodesia Railways Trust, of which Rhodesia Railway is a subsidiary. We had a full understanding of the wish of Rhodesians to own their own main transport system, and the negotiations could not have been conducted in more friendly fashion. The result is, I believe, a agreement fair to both parties.

Since the dividend which the system might produce for many years been limited by statute, the problem, once the principle had been accepted, was to calculate the price which ought to be paid for the surrender of that statutory annual dividend. While there was naturally some differences of opinion within certain limits, the conditions which we have reached strikes me, as I say, as fair to the old shareholders and not less fair to the public of Southern Rhodesia, who are now the sole shareholders.

Some people have argued that new lines should have been built by the Rhodesia Railways, and that contention, if the reply would appear to be that it has not yet become economic justification for such a state, and that the statutory dividend should be paid to the shareholders.

In an interview with EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

festly that "to give" to the company to hazard a new capital without the prospect of other recommendations.

The fuel crisis in this country has come at a delayed stage, the supply of cars and trucks which have been on order for a long time, but before the end of this year the position should have improved. There are other adverse factors this year, were the need during the recent drought to move large numbers of cattle long distances to new grazing, and to have from British shipments of large quantities of the Atlantic to reach, which a normal season would have been grown in Rhodesia.

The management has been most successful in arranging an equitable division of assets of the matter, railway services to the South and Northern Rhodesia, and, in conjunction with the Government, giving priority to the services most necessary in the general interest.

## Primary and Secondary Industries

I was in Salisbury when this season's tobacco crop opened, and I saw sales made at prices never before reached for Rhodesian leaf. The growers and their representatives were themselves surprised by the high prices paid in competition against each other, the buyers for the United Kingdom, Australia, and foreign countries. Warnings have been given that these unduly high prices may be attended by some dangers to the industry, and there can be little doubt that almost all planters recognize that. But they would be more than happy if they were not so much delighted with their high good fortune, the more so because only a few weeks earlier drought had threatened not to make their working men. It looks as though this season's crop will sell at a higher figure than that reached last year, which was itself an easy record. Now tobacco outstrips gold for first place in the Colony's exports.

Rising costs of machinery, materials, and labour delivered one blow after another to gold mining, to which the Government recently applied some form of restriction of the royalty. Many small properties and some large ones have almost reached the limit of economic working at present conditions, but, on the other hand, ex-Service men, and, as assisted by the Government, are opening up new or re-opening old workings. The development of base metal deposits is likely.

The development of secondary industries, in the whole been very well planned, and there is no outstanding need for careful selection for the various kind of industrialization, are undertaken under guarantees of assistance of one kind or another from the public. It would merely mean transferring the burden to primary and existing secondary production.

## Progressive Native Policy

The Native Policy of Southern Rhodesia is, of course, humane, liberal and progressive. There is a very noticeable improvement in African standards of life, which was in the country many years ago, and I have no doubt that those standards will continue to rise. The advantage of the country as a whole and of the United Kingdom as a supplier of a wide range of manufactured goods, which in ceasing purchasing power will enable more African Rhodesians to buy.

The domination of the European community to buy British has, I believe, not diminished, and I do not doubt that when British factories can deliver the goods Rhodesian traders will be as ready as ever to buy. Some of the same things have formally been provided, and it is not to be expected that buying will be postponed until Great Britain is again in a position to supply. That shows the practical patriotism of the people in day-to-day life.

# Uganda Legislature Accepts Colonial Paper 210

## Sir John Hall Answers African and Indian Criticisms

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF UGANDA has accepted by a 20-10 vote the proposals for inter-territorial organization in East Africa in Colonial Paper 210. The European, official and non-official members voted in favour of the Government motion, which was opposed by the African and Indian members, from a verbatim report of the debate received from EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA by air mail, and by the following summary.

THE ACTING CHIEF SECRETARY, who introduced the resolution, stated that he personally spoke on behalf of the Government that the question of closer union, as the phrase is understood in East Africa, does not arise either immediately or in the future. This issue is economic, not political, and there is no question of being the thin end of the wedge in so far as politics are concerned.

He explained that the Secretary of State had suggested that the aim should be an Assembly based on territorial rather than communal representation. Uganda would have an opportunity of setting an example of team spirit to the rest of East Africa.

MR. H. K. JAFFAR, the senior Indian member, who said that he opposed the Government for the first time in his 12 years of service on the Council, emphasized that the success of the leadership of East African politicians would be their success or failure in welding the three territories and their communities harmoniously together. It should be the doctrine of education and civilization.

### Power of the Purse

MR. R. G. DANKER, Council member, who had arisen from the opposition to Colonial Paper 191, which had been overturned by a small local minority, stated that he objected to the Central Assembly having to depend on each of the three territorial legislatures for money for the non-self-contained services after the initial four years. The Assembly ought to have the power of the purse for such services. The Assembly should deal with commercial legislation, and fix customs tariffs and income tax rates and allowances.

MR. MAHAR, stressed that the adoption of racial equality mixed communities would enable the present generation to lay up a store of joy and rejoicing which would continue when they with them would be no more.

MR. KAWALYA KAWALYA agreed that there could not be equal representation on a racial basis in the present stage of development in East Africa.

MR. P. K. NYABAYARI did not object to the making of legislation for East Africa as a whole on the High Commission, providing it was not a step towards close political union or a melting pot of different customs and governments.

MR. J. H. HALL expressed the views of the Native Authorities of the Eastern Province. He said that he did not mind in a maiden speech that he should be engaged in so harmonious a debate on so controversial a subject.

MR. H. R. FRASER disagreed with the composition of the African and Indian members but welcomed it because it was evidence of faith and pride in the ability of these communities. He at any rate regarded Paper 210 as the beginning of a federation of the three East African Federations did not necessarily imply political union, but upon it depended East Africa's future.

Sir John Hall, the Governor, said *inter alia*, before putting the motion to the vote:—

This debate has shown that the need for some such inter-territorial organization as that contemplated

Colonial 210 is recognized by all, and criticism has in the main been directed to points of detail. Some of these are obviously regarded as being points of principle, and I do not think that they would have been so regarded in Uganda had they been the sound and fair object of political controversy in that territory. The misgivings expressed in today's debate are foreign imports, not home produce.

Will the composition of the Central Assembly provide a well-balanced team to represent Uganda in the Assembly? I consider that it will and it should not, though so I should have opposed it. If our Government, as I feel sure that it will do, as a team, comes together as a team negotiates as a team, votes as a team, the influence of Uganda in inter-territorial matters will have been very greatly enhanced to the benefit of this country and certainly not to the detriment of East Africa as a whole.

### No Step to Political Union

I do not think it likely that the instrument which the Council is being asked to support is insufficient, but being its imperiousness is certainly not that attributed to it by the African non-official members—that it is designed to lead to political union in East Africa.

By an Aflight of imagination you can read into either Colonial 210 or Colonial 191. If I had thought that Colonial 210 involved political union or political federation in East Africa, someone other than I should have had to be found to recommend its acceptance to the Council. I could not have done so myself.

What then is the basis for African opposition to Colonial 210? In what are you, whom are they suspicious? If they have confidence in the British Government, they have the guarantee in 89 of Colonial 191 that the final responsibility to Parliament for the administration of the three territories must continue to rest in future, as it does at the present time, with His Majesty's Government as trustees for the welfare of their inhabitants.

### Confidence in British Officials

If Africans have confidence in British officials, who by and large have served the Africans of Uganda pretty well during the last half century, why the composition of the Central Assembly proposed in Colonial 210 should be more, not less acceptable to them than that proposed by Colonial 191, for the proportion of officials to non-officials is very much greater—10 to 1 against 42 to 24.

The East African Governments have been rebuked for weakness in abandoning certain principles in Colonial 191 in the face of political clamour in Kenya. I do not admit that any principle has been abandoned, but I admit that in response to opposition and criticism in Kenya and Tanganyika certain of the provisions in Colonial 191 have been modified in Colonial 210.

And why not? Colonial 191 was published as a basis for discussion and criticism, with the object of evolving an organization designed to enjoy the greatest possible measure of popular support. If His Majesty's Government had not been prepared to consider modifying it there would have been no purpose in publishing it in advance and inviting discussion and criticism.

Perhaps I may be a parallel instance. Some time ago the East African Governments published a draft Immigration Ordinance, the provisions of which were severely criticized by the Indian community of East

Continued on page 98

Colony. Colonial administrators had received no training, or if the local Civil Servants were inexperienced and engaged mainly in day-to-day problems of law and order, or even if the Colonial administrations were mainly or even wholly dependent on London for their services and supplies. But this has not been the case for the Colonies.

The system can continue any longer is happily out of the question as non-official majorities obtain control of the local legislative councils even of those Colonies which have not achieved the autonomy of Southern Rhodesia and Ceylon. Neither will nor should local populations tolerate what is already an anachronism that a small, rather poorly equipped department in London should even attempt to control the day-to-day expenditure and policies of the tens of millions of inhabitants of our 30,000 Colonies.

Bad as this is, within the last few years the system has succeeded in creating several positive troubles of major importance. I need not quote one; over the year ago a plan was devised for a greater measure of administrative centralization in East Africa and the plan was published in what is now the famous or infamous non-Parliamentary Paper 1917. I don't want to go into the merits or otherwise of the plan, which is now appearing in a modified form, been accepted by the legislatures of the territories concerned after a good deal of outcry.

Local Discussion Not Allowed

One of the main reasons why Paper 1917 was so unpopular locally in Kenya was because it was not and tried plan was presented without local discussion or even consulting the non-official members of the legislative councils of the three territories concerned. And the reason why it was not discussed and local opinion was not consulted was, I believe, because the Colonial Office, against local advice, decided not to allow any local discussion prior to the publication of Paper 1917 as what looked like a wet-and-dried scheme.

In contrast this with the way in which a new constitution for Ceylon was worked out and washed out locally by an commission sent from this country for the purpose under the able and tactful chairmanship of Sir S. S. S. for the outstanding success of which the Governor and prominent Ceylonese personages all contributed abundantly. Instances of similar disasters arising from centralization in the hands of a few well-meaning but distant civil servants in London can be found in the miserable hash made of the first attempt to give a new administrative set-up in Malaya.

If the non-official members of Colonial legislative councils are so incompetent that they cannot be trusted to discuss and advise the Government of the governments of the territories which they are in part to spend their decisions £10,000 or £500,000 of the money raised by taxation in their own territories, they should be sacked and another lot hired to take their place.

It is ludicrous to subordinate them and their Governors to the views expressed in the Councils of, say, half-a-dozen officials in the Colonial Office, who, from their experience cannot be considered their equals. For however much the Secretary of State may be responsible to Parliament for what his staff in the Colonial Office say or do, in practice the Governors of even our largest African colonies also have their views discussed and vetted by the head of the African Department who is in the London end and bureaucratic in charge of some dozen African Governments.

After some years of thinking about and seeing the African scene, I have come to the regretful conclusion that the progress in Southern Rhodesia and the lack

of progress in Northern Rhodesia, Kenya and Nigeria, especially during the last few years, is primarily due to the centralization of the first and the subordination of the others with their far greater resources and possibilities to the remote control of the African Department of the Colonial Office.

Colonial Office an Advocate

The cure is already overdue. A drastic purge of the present administrative machine in the Colonial Office is required and probably also the creation of a Colonial Council to advise a Secretary of State dealing mainly and chiefly with matters of high policy. In such a council appropriate technical advisory branches to provide information and the highest possible grade of help in the social and natural sciences for Governments should be endowed with the power of local government which they to-day only faintly possess, not even to minor officials. This would be no way down on the status of the Secretary of State before Parliament, but it would enable him to say honestly that he believed in local government and did not propose to govern from Whitehall.

This does not necessarily involve devolution to locally elected Governments any more rapidly than at present, but I am convinced that it would mean that local development would follow more rapidly than it has done, and that local initiative of the civil servant and non-official inhabitant in the Colonies would not as it now is be completely stifled.

Finally, I am convinced that if this has not pushed voluntarily, and some of the Colonial Office officials will none the less display their initiative but any central tendencies, and we shall have only ourselves, or perhaps the attitude of mind of the Colonial Office, to blame.

Colonial Talks in Paris

Representatives of the Colonial Office of Great Britain, France and Belgium held discussions in Paris between May 20 and 23 with a view to arriving at technical co-operation in their African territories with regard to problems connected with the prevention of malaria, the promotion of African agriculture, veterinary medicine, the standardization of practice in plant protection, common study of soil conservation problems and certain labour questions. A series of conferences will be held in Africa in the next three years in pursuit of practical co-operation on these matters.

Labour and the Colonies

THE LABOUR PARTY CONFERENCE resolved in Margate on Monday that officials appointed as Governors in the Colonies should be civil administrators rather than higher administrators, and technical posts should in practice be open to natives, that the coloured races in Crown Colonies should be accorded equal status and opportunity with the white races, and that industrial and agricultural development should be given priority in order to ensure full employment and better standards of living for coloured peoples.

Invitation to Hampton Court Palace

THE INVITATION of Lady Baden-Powell and Lady Pears, a meeting of the Ensland Branch of the East Africa Women's League to be held at Hampton Court Palace at 3 p.m. on Friday, July 18, when His Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, Patroness of the Branch, hopes to be present. After the transaction of business in the Oak Room there will be visits to parts of the Palace and the gardens, followed by tea. Any East Africans who wish to attend are asked to communicate with Mrs. Sim, Highfield House, Wandhurst, Sussex.

re-orientation of the Colonial Office is not be a mere question of information to the Colonies. For both the reasons—the method at what happens or does not happen, in any case—is no concern of the head. The information department in Downing Street must be abandoned. Would the Secretary of State's advisers in medicine, agriculture, education or any other subject be satisfied with a state of affairs? Of course they concern themselves with the appointment of directors, maintain the closest touch with them, feed them with information and

suggestions, but expect to be fed themselves in return. There will be no fundamental improvement until it is generally recognized that the kind of information services has a needless responsible, exacting, creative and valuable task to perform. He should be able to require the full co-operation of departments of the Colonial Office and of information offices in the Colonies—who ought to be men of such character, competence and judgment that they are brought into the highest counsels of Government as a matter of course.

## Lord Renner's Criticism of the Colonial Office

### Present System is "Logical Nonsense"

THE COLONIES had been progressing steadily towards self-government before the recent war. Since 1945 the pace has grown quicker, but the development has rather strangely regressed. Eastern Africa, with its local resources and thought and an economic growth during the last 20 years might have led one to expect that the lead would have been taken.

If I speak now of the South Colonies, it is because the broad-gauge is on the African service and because I am writing from Africa. But what I say is generally true of all the Colonies, especially in regard to the work of the Colonial Office.

Take the case of Southern Rhodesia and the Sudan (though the Sudan is not technically a Colony). Southern Rhodesia is a self-governing Dominion in practice, virtually indistinguishable from a self-governing Dominion. Since the grant of self-government Southern Rhodesia has progressed economically, administratively and socially very much more rapidly and securely than many of the richly endowed Colonies like Jamaica or Nigeria. Ceylon is another territory which in all that name is a self-governing Dominion and has for long had control of its own internal affairs. Ceylon has also developed enormously, but is a much better favoured territory than most.

#### Importance of Administrative Autonomy

The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan on the other hand, is not at all richly endowed with natural resources. Though not a Colony technically, it has been administered very much on its own as a Colonial territory. Economic progress in the last 50 years from a backward, underdeveloped territory in Africa—a prosperous, go-ahead country, has been quite phenomenal.

Now Southern Rhodesia, Ceylon and the Sudan have one thing in common. It is not natural resources, it is the effective divorce of administrative control from the Colonial Office, or, indeed, from any other Ministry in London. What does it mean that there are richer Colonies than Southern Rhodesia and the Sudan, with bigger budgets, more inhabitants and better communications with the outside world? Southern Rhodesia has not even a coast line, and the advent of air travel depended upon luxurious railway communications, though the Union of Portuguese Colonies for its contact with the outside world.

I believe the answer is clear. The Colonial territories which have progressed most are those which have financial and administrative autonomy. Conversely, I believe that if they had not had this autonomy they would not have progressed. Southern Rhodesia has not really progressed in spite of its immense wealth in copper.

The real basic trouble lies in the existence of the Colonial Office in its present form, and with the mentality which it necessarily possesses of being either a post office to other ministries or superior to the Colonial Governments. But whichever way this contact between the Colonies and London has worked, it has meant that development was subject to London control.

#### Governors and Colonial Office Control

What to do is a very different question. It must be done with great care very skilful, experienced and responsible officials, such as Governors, put them on the whole as a rule, surround them with the dignity and circumstances of a position, and their position as representatives of the Crown provide for the guidance and help highly paid officers of the legal, administrative and technical departments, ensure that they have support and contacts through the staff members of their legislative councils—staffs and officers subordinate them in every detail to the Colonial Office, and their leading proposals and policies are subject of constant official communication through junior officials of the Colonial Office Service to some other Ministry.

Not only, for instance, is every Colonial Government's budget, even where financial autonomy has been granted as in Southern Rhodesia and Ceylon, subject to the scrutiny and approval in detail of the Colonial Office in London, but the Governor's own financial discretion is limited to a few thousand pounds, many times smaller than the discretion exercised by the branch executives of the big businesses in this country. Yet the revenues other than the grants, and from the Government in this country are raised locally by these very Colonial Governments whose budgets have to be raised in London.

The Colonial Office seems to me to be guilty of the fundamental error of keeping a number of large, well-trained dogs, and doing the barking itself through the mouths of a few harassed, underpaid and sometimes superior civil servants in London who are not even normally drawn from the Colonial Civil Service. The position of the Colonial Office might have been

A slightly abbreviated version of a talk in the *Culture East Africa* programme of the R.B.

in the which Mr. Malcolm MacDonald created the public relations section have been disappointed. The Minister was so enthusiastic that he said ironically to the effect of these comments that he was almost inclined to resign the post of Secretary of State in order to offer himself as a candidate for the new post. Not only ironically (as would be expected) that it would be a miracle if the members of the Colonial Office were much disturbed, and that nothing short of wholesale disturbance could produce the necessary results. That fear has proved well founded. Tea parties and handouts have been made the substitutes for something fundamental and substantial.

The need is twofold: (a) to inform the public of the aims, achievements and difficulties of Colonial policy, and (b) to inform the Colonial Office of the probable attitude of the public in controversial

**Inadequate Information.**

matters and to keep it promptly and fully informed when disagreements have occurred. That the public is not adequately informed about Colonial policy is proved daily by the misconceptions and misstatements of Parliamentarians (including Ministers of the Crown), by equally frequent errors in the Press, by the blunders of broadcasters, the ignorance of educationists, and by the complaints of such outstanding authorities as Lord Hailey that our Colonial aims are still indefinite. The striking contrast between the delivery of Belgian Congo policy and the indecision in so many matters in British Eastern Africa was emphasized in our last issue by Sir Theodore Chambers, and in this issue Lord Rennell declares that the interchange of information and exchange of opinion are unsatisfactory. The most serious omission of 1946 Colonial legislation was the failure that British leaders in the Dependencies are wise to be silent in regard to policy. Thus the Colonial Office has also not been properly advised of the probable attitude of the public in controversial matters, has been frequently demonstrated during the last year or two, to cite merely two outstanding cases in East Africa we mention Colonial Paper 191 and the indignation now being voiced in Tanganyika over the Government's decisions about the return of former German residents. In both cases the public relations side of the issue went completely by default, in both wise handling could and should have averted most of the trouble.

A completely new approach is needed at the centre in London and at the periphery

throughout the Colonial Empire. The pretence has been maintained that it is of little or no concern to the Colonial Office that most Colonial Governments are unsatisfactory in information services. We say again that there is only one such department in the Western and Central American Dependencies, and that other control which even approaches a reasonable standard of efficiency and thoroughness in Northern Rhodesia. The three bodies of the post in that country, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Baston, and now Mr. Franklin have all shown themselves to have a far better understanding of the nature of public relations than any official appointed during the last seven years in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Nyasaland, Burundi. Colonial Office has not insisted on the removal of incompetents pitched forked into appointments for which they had no qualifications.

(Southern Rhodesia has much improved her services, a recent meeting and staff of the Sudan surpasses that of Kenya. We do not say so subject to attack from those who think a Kenya could be content with a staff of twenty or so, and a pound a week for a poor information department of our competitors. The excuse has been that most of the money, time and talent have been devoted to the development and improvement of public relations with the Native population and that the side of the work has been excellent. How can that claim be upheld if the reports from many parts of Kenya on the relations between Government and the African are worse than they have been in living memory when strikes occur without warning in widely separated areas, and when the demonstrations and obstructionism are common. It is hard with exceptional knowledge of Kenya, who has for many years a serious administration since the African Union that the whole development of the will be jeopardized if the public relations are promptly put on a entirely new basis. And what is true of Kenya applies in differing degree in every other part of the Colonial Empire.

In the testing time ahead British Colonial policy and practice will be subject throughout the world to closer scrutiny, growing jealousy, and increasing criticism. It is then, plain prudence to set the information services to work on the right lines under the right men. Until that is done, each Dependency will run unnecessary risks of being misunderstood internally and externally, and until this

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**T**HE PUBLIC RELATIONS SERVICES of the Colonial Office have never been satisfactory and we therefore welcome the appointment of a new head of the department. Mr. K. S. Blackburne, who succeeds Mr. Noel Sabine, is given the new title of Director of Information Services in order to direct those services with a little more efficiency he must begin by being very direct with obstructionists in the Colonial Office itself and in the Press. It was seven years since the first of what were called and although there have been repeated protests, not least by FAS, against the RHODESIA, at the poor standards which have been tolerated. Mr. Blackburne enters upon his office with a confidence that he might be excused for wishing that he had the task of creation, rather than that of re-creation. The British Press has learnt by bitter experience that it is a matter of great importance whether information is or is not made available by the Colonial Office on matters of high public importance. There has been a free flow of trivialities (often quite interesting), a lesser flow of other information, and frequently a damaging lack of contact in regard to precisely those topics which were most likely to cause public misunderstanding or protest, and on which

it was especially necessary to explain the real facts to the Press as the channel of communication with the public. Whatever the cause, the mere public relations officer at the Colonial Office has not succeeded in breaking down the bad old habit of secrecy, and the equally dangerous appearance of secrecy in those non-essential tasks.

The first responsibility of the head of the information services is to overcome the habitual reluctance of the Civil Service. No one is to be reluctant to undertake that duty which is to accept the appointment and unless Mr. Blackburne is prepared to make himself temporarily the most unpopular man in the Colonial Office, he too will fail. We trust that he will prove a real success, for it is past high time for Colonial information to be satisfactorily organized. No business house of importance would have stood for seven weeks the hit-or-miss manner which has continued in the Colonial Empire for seven years. Any commercial concern would have demanded a proper policy and its effective implementation. There still is no proper public relations policy. Every London journalist with real knowledge of Colonial affairs can testify from his own experience that the high hopes

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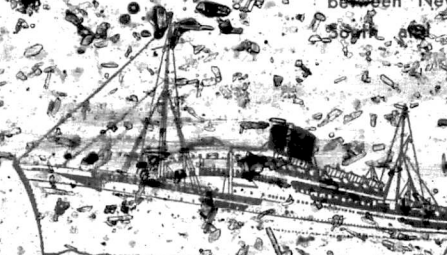
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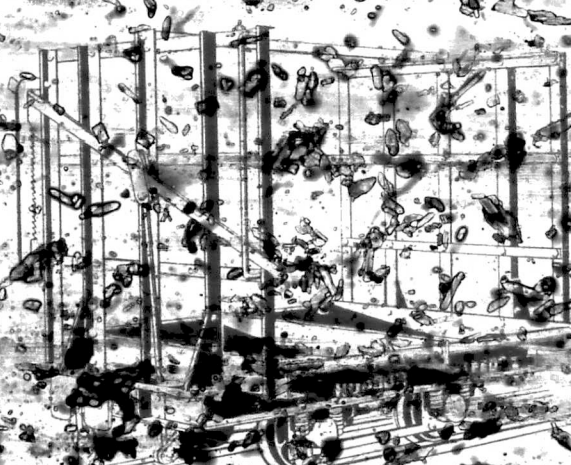
Recent trade figures for Southern Rhodesia show a decline in the volume of exports of copper, of tobacco, of minerals and maize. These losses have been caused by the demands of the war years, which have also seen a fall in the export of gold.

The gradual change-over to a peacetime economy with its varied requirements will bring about further changes in the commercial activities of Southern Rhodesia. Modern commercial development calls for careful and continuous study of local market conditions. Full and up-to-date information, backed by an intimate knowledge of the Colony, is available to merchants and manufacturers interested in trade with Southern Rhodesia.



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## Southern Rhodesian Census Natives Employment

INTERESTING FIGURES are disclosed in the preliminary report of the census of the population of Southern Rhodesia for the year last year. As compared with the previous census in 1941 the number of Natives in employment has risen from 290,000 to 363,344. The distribution (with the 1941 figures in brackets) was as follows: domestic service 147,705 (140,000); agriculture 155,700 (122,000); mining and quarrying 10,003 (6,000); manufacture and building 41,967 (26,000); transport 10,000 (7,000); railway 10,000 (7,000); shops, offices and houses 16,941 (12,000); other and unclassified 10,000 (14,000).

The vast majority of agricultural employees is of this industry now employs more than twice as many Africans as any other group. Domestic service is still the largest employment for Natives, and represents one-third for every two Europeans in the Colony. Figures for the building and manufacturing industries have risen 70%. Unemployed workers, who consist mainly of office, defence, Government and municipal employees and professional persons (medical, teaching and religious services) have also shown sharp increases.

Employment of female Africans shows an even more marked advance. The total in the 1946 census is 116,527, against 77,669 in 1941. Domestic service accounted for 65,818 (1,807); agriculture, 8,267 (1,289); mining, 23 (6); manufacture, 180 (34); shops and offices, 159 (30); professional occupations, 53 (398); and other and unclassified 3,816. The increasing demand for female agricultural labour is a striking feature, and comes chiefly from tobacco planters. Domestic service has fallen to second place, although the numbers have almost doubled.

## Mining

### Mining Developments in S. Rhodesia

#### Phosphate Reports Encouraging

MR. MACGRIGOR, Southern Rhodesian Director of Geological Survey, in his report for 1946 states that the phosphate deposits of the Colony with the exception of those in the north-east, have yielded better prices since the end of hostilities than was at one time expected, and in fact are being displayed in amounts of application and which were previously regarded as too small to justify development.

Favourable reports are received of development of the phosphate deposits at Dorewa. The S.B.I. Valley is regarded as being a valuable tonnage and the treatment of the ore is hoped that this promises a new mineral industry which will be of benefit to the whole community of the Colony.

The rapid decline of the gold mining industry, which must be a serious reprobation on the economy of the Colony unless it is replaced by other mineral industries, are established, gives rise to continued anxiety. Some prospecting can be gained by the magnetic development on the B. & S. and Fosterer Mines, which may be brought into production before long.

### Company Progress Reports

**Globe and Phoenix**—6,100 tons of ore were treated in April for 3,075 oz. gold and a working profit of £13,305.

**London and Rhodesian**—At Vumbaikwe a working profit of £75 was earned last month from the crushing of 2,900 tons of ore.

**Phoenix Mines**—During the quarter of the end of March 1947, 2,000 tons of gold were recovered from 2,360 tons of ore, with a working profit of £10,000. At Water supply, 1,000 tons of ore were treated during the January to March quarter for 300 oz. of gold. There was a working profit of £1,000. Water supply, 1,000 tons of ore were treated during the January to March quarter for 300 oz. of gold. There was a working profit of £1,000.

**Motati**—Development to a depth of 2,271 ft. was effected during the quarter of March 31. Of this production strike of ore bodies in the lower section is about 600 ft. was payable, averaging 2.3 oz. per ton, 34.2 ft. In the higher and western section samplings have been encouraging. On the New intermediate drive, 150 ft. samples gave a total of 10 tons of 5.7 ft.

### Turk Mine

A NEW 2,000 ft. shaft is to be sunk at the Turk Mine near Bulawayo, a property belonging to the Thomas McKie Trust and Investment Co., Ltd.

### Oil Prospecting in the Sudan

INFORMATION on oil prospecting done in the Sudan in the past is in the possession of the Government geologist and is at the disposal of any person or company contemplating such prospecting.

### Rhodesian and General Asbestos

THE RHODESIAN AND GENERAL ASBESTOS CORPORATION, Ltd. of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia has applied for a permit to build a new plant at Bulawayo, 32,000,000 gallons.

### Turnover

THE EAST AFRICAN AND RHODESIA, Ltd. has reported a turnover in the Rhodesias and East Africa, in 1946, of £1,000,000, a 10% increase on the 1945 figure of £900,000.

### Mining Personalities

MR. CLIFFORD REYNOLDS, of Mbarara, Uganda, has applied for transfer to the associateship of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.

CAROLIN A. H. MOREING, a director of Rosterman Gold Mines, Ltd., Tamara Gold Mining Syndicate, Ltd., and Bewick, Morling & Co., Ltd., has returned to this country after a visit to Australia.

### News of Our Advertisers

Messrs. ROBEY & CO., LTD., have announced a dividend of 10% (the same).

Periodical publishers have been instructed by the board of Trade to reduce paper consumption by one-eighth and further notice. Publishers are therefore reluctantly compelled to reduce the average size of the weekly issues to 16 pages. We shall publish later issues as soon as it becomes possible.



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# NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The case of more than a hundred pyrethrum growers in Ruanda-Uundi.

A *Gambolola* class in Uganda has been sentenced to three years imprisonment for forgery.

Bira beat Nyasaland by 10 goals to nil in the Association football match for the Oury Cup.

For the relief of flooded areas in Great Britain £28 has been collected in Lilongwe, Nyasaland.

An agricultural co-operative society has just been formed by farmers and planters in Ruanda-Uundi.

Two hippopotamuses were recently seen by a motorist on the Victoria Falls Bridge in Southern Rhodesia.

The Labour camp which has accommodated some 3,000 Bihans evacuated from Ethiopia and Somalia is being dismantled.

Interest in bee-planting by Africans is being encouraged according to the Office of Charge of the Consulate in Kenya, who reports that during the last 12 months of last year 82,104 trees were planted in the Embu district alone.

Nyasaland Immigration returns for January show a total of 413 immigrants, of whom 137 were European and 71 Asiatic and other Whites, 100 Europeans and 10 Asiatic and other new arrivals, and 74 Europeans and 31 Asiatics and others in transit.

The annual general meeting of the Royal African Society will be held on March 30, at the Royal Empire Society, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C., when the Mayor General, the Earl of Athlone, the President, will preside. The annual report shows a membership of 362 resident members, 519 overseas members and 120 other members.

The house of Mr. and Mrs. I. M. McBean, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, was burned down while they were attending the reception given at Government House during the Royal visit. The Kang was a member of his staff to express sympathy and his private secretary telegraphed an expression of Their Majesties' distress at the occurrence.

To obtain the factual information required for the report on the recommendations of the Nyasaland Land Commission, a committee has been appointed consisting of the Secretary as Chairman, the Financial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Director of Agriculture, the Lands Officer, Mr. V. MacFarlane, the Development Secretary, and Mr. P. Barnard, M.L.C.

The committee's results will be to register the war service claims made to ex-service men and women by the Government of Northern Rhodesia consists of the Financial Secretary, the Chairman, Dr. J. H. C. Haslam, Mr. J. S. Pace, M.L.C., and Mr. H. W. Priest, and a large number of the applications received have contained inadequate evidence of service in Northern Rhodesia before enlistment.

A little over a year there were 220,000 African maize farmers, but the European tobacco planters in Northern Rhodesia, who supply the crop, still are the more numerous.

Two central school houses, each built at a cost of Southern Rhodesia, will be one of the Department of Air, with a minimum of 100,000 mated, and can be used for about 1,400 pupils at a cost of £100,000. Each will contain two bedrooms, one living room, a kitchen, and a bathroom, and ironing facilities. The roofs of these and the houses expected to last 20 years.

The number of Native workers has been increased by the Government in the East African Province of the Belgian Congo. Legislation passed in the Congo some months ago provided for the creation of such bodies consisting of from five to 12 Native workers selected by the local district commissioner after consultation with Native authorities and other leaders. The president of each such committee must be an administrative officer.

In order to control exploitation of Native artisans in Southern Rhodesia, labour boards are to be established, which, while protecting the European artisans against the infiltration of Native skilled artisans into municipal areas, will not close avenues of employment to Native artisans from whom there is a great deal of other work to be done. The industrial council of the building industry is to be empowered to employ Native artisans on a part-time basis.

The Colonial Office sent an African Commission to the Colonies in 1946 to investigate the possibilities of a large scale land reclamation project in the Gambia, 20,000 acres and to be situated in the Gambia, where the water conditions are suitable for one or two schemes to the value being started in East Africa. The members of the mission were Dr. B. A. Kee, Mr. G. E. Rook, and Mr. J. McEadyen. The report has just been published as Cmd. 211 (1s. 3d.).

The East African groundnut scheme has now been formed, arranged for most of the requirements to be selected for the current year to be obtained from the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia. A small quantity of experimental crops in the United States of America has been arranged that in 1947, up to 1,000 tons may be taken from Uganda, from which it was recently reported that about 5,000 tons would require to be drawn. Negotiations with the Northern Rhodesian administration have been undertaken by the Northern Rhodesian Native Labour Supply Commission, which is now arranging facilities for recruit Native labourers that they may be employed in Rhodesia. Mr. A. J. Hart, the Chairman, was accompanied by the Northern Rhodesian representative of the Rhodesian National Union, and Lieut. Colonel A. Stephenson, the recently appointed general manager to the commission.

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## New Immigration Regulation

### Key Features of Revised Bill

THE REVISED IMMIGRATION ORDINANCES which are to be introduced in the Legislative Councils of East Africa vary considerably from the Bill published over a year ago. The measure has been considerably criticized, particularly by Indian interests.

Under the new Bill less reliance is placed on the possession of capital as a means of regulating immigration, the guiding principle being that the interests of the inhabitants generally of the territory must be served by the admission of the applicant.

A person intending to engage in commerce, farming, mining or prospecting must fulfil certain stipulations, missing in his own right and at his full and free disposal a capital sum of £800 (or such lesser amount as the prescribed authority may determine) and must satisfy the authorities that his activities will not be to the prejudice of the inhabitants generally.

### Conditions and Qualifications

An applicant intending to engage in agriculture must have acquired or received permission to acquire an interest in land of an area commensurate with and suitable for the type of business he proposes to undertake, a person intending to engage in prospecting or mining must first possess a certificate issued by the appropriate department that he is qualified to do so, and an intending trader must have a certificate that he has or will be able to obtain a licence if the trade in which he wishes to engage is one already conducted under licence.

An intending married couple must have £2,500 at his full and free disposition (or such lesser sum as may be prescribed) and a member of a profession must possess a certificate of a qualified professional body that he is entitled to practice his profession.

One who has been offered and accepted employment must first obtain temporary employment which requires certification that such employment will not be prejudicial to the interests of the inhabitants generally.

## Cheque for £3,155,458

THE LARGEST CHEQUE ever drawn on behalf of the Colony of Southern Rhodesia was signed on Friday last by Mr. K. M. Goodenough, High Commissioner in London and Mr. T. G. Gusho, the official secretary, in favour of the Rhodesia Railways Trust, Ltd., and handed to Sir Douglas Malcolm & Co. The cheque, for £3,155,458 13s. 3d., represented the cost of the acquisition by the Government of Southern Rhodesia of the whole of the share capital of the Trust plus interest accrued on the purchase price.

## Development of Port of Beira

THE COMMISSION to make recommendations for the development of the port of Beira, which was announced in these columns recently, consists of Mr. D. E. MORLEY, a partner in the firm of Sir William Halliday & Partners, consulting engineers to Beira Works Ltd., Mr. M. G. J. McHaffie, chief engineer to the railway and harbours, Mr. C. P. PERRILLI, senior inspector of the Department of Public Works and a professor of engineering of Lisbon University, and Mr. F. A. DE MELLO, of the Air Ministry in Lisbon.

## Expansion of Tea Planting

THE EAST AFRICAN GOVERNMENTS have decided to withdraw from the International Tea Agreement, as it is exclusively for east and east Africa and Rhodesia. Since 1930 the planting of tea in the East African territories has been strictly controlled because of the shortage of tea acreages available to the extent determined by the Governments of the territories themselves. In order to safeguard supplies for local consumption, restrictions on the export of tea have also been abolished.

## Aliens in Southern Rhodesia

BY AN AGREEMENT to the Southern Rhodesian Alien Immigrants Regulations the Government for each nationality permitted to enter the Colony, permits the maximum number of permanent residence permits granted in 1947 to aliens of a particular nationality shall not exceed 10% of the total permits granted in the year. Aliens who have not acquired domicile in the Colony may not change their occupation or marital status on their application forms without permission.

## Remarkable Boycott

THE BOYCOTT of trading stores by Natives in Luanshya, Northern Rhodesia, has entered on its fourth month, broken only by a short period when one store offered articles for sale below cost prices. The boycott does not extend to food, and is chiefly concerned with clothing. The average cost of piece goods is now 300%, and is expected to rise to 500% above 1939 levels; shirts which sold pre-war at 5s. are now quoted at 17s. 6d. and 8s. blankets have soared to 65s. The concerted action of some 20,000 Natives over a period of three months is remarkable and unprecedented in this territory.

## No Appeasement of Egypt

MR. BEVIN, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said in the House of Commons on Friday:

"I would like to say with emphasis that in all the negotiations with Egypt there has been and will be no attempt to appease the Egyptian Government, at the expense of the Sudanese people. I offered a just settlement but I never attempted to buy it. It has been my endeavour to put the relationship between Egypt and Great Britain on a firmer and more modern level, on the basis of an alliance on an equal footing rather than that of occupation. His Majesty's Government went as far as they could to try to meet both the Egyptian and Sudanese positions. They can go no farther unless even if they take it to the Security Council, go any further than the offer which I have made."

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Continued

MR. GRANVILLE refers to the Minister's awareness that the different colonial officials had rejected offers made by his Government and had accepted similar posts in the Rhodesia Government. He asks the Government whether they will make a similar offer to the Government of Southern Rhodesia in the event of the terms of appointment for the Colonial Service.

MR. BEECH JONES asks if he does not know the bases to which the hon. Member refers of whom the officers in question refused appointments in the Colonial Service. He asks for adequacy underposts and conditions of the salaries and other conditions of service offered by the Government of Southern Rhodesia to the present holders of similar posts. He asks the Government whether the Hon. Member is prepared to improve the conditions of service in West Africa if it has not been accepted by other commissions. He asks if the hon. Member is inquiring into the matter in East and Central Africa as well.

MR. BEECH JONES asks what steps had been taken to relieve the shortage of jute by setting up a jute mill in Uganda.

MR. BEECH JONES asks if the Government are introducing jute in Uganda. He asks if it is continuing to receive the attention of the Government. He asks if the Government are introducing *Hibiscus cannabinus* in Uganda as a source of fibre. He asks if the Government are introducing alternative fibres to jute in the Colonies. He asks if the Government are examining the results of the production of *Hibiscus cannabinus* in other Colonies. He asks if the Government are considering whether the production of *Hibiscus cannabinus* in other Colonies should be encouraged to meet the requirements of the Government.

Marketing of Groundnuts

MR. BEECH JONES asks if the Government are considering the marketing of groundnuts in the Colonies. He asks if the Government are considering the marketing of groundnuts in the Colonies. He asks if the Government are considering the marketing of groundnuts in the Colonies.

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The Corporation will recruit its own staff. We would not like to bind its hands. It is a matter of internal management. The recruiting agents who are doing the work on behalf of the Corporation are recruited on a local basis. The Corporation, which I am referring to, has been very well done. The Corporation has been taken over by the Corporation. The Corporation has experience in tropical areas and has an advantage over others and will naturally be sought for recruitment.

MR. BEECH JONES asks whether it had been decided where the headquarters of the Corporation would be located. MR. STEWART: "No, sir, not in Africa. The actual headquarters will be in this country because these activities are not necessarily confined to the present estates or the present territories. I do not think any headquarters are being set up in Africa."

MR. BEECH JONES asks if sufficient Native labour would be available. MR. STEWART: "That has naturally been one of the greater concerns in the whole launching of the scheme. That is why the scheme is based on a high degree of mechanization because it realizes that only by a very economical use of labour will this be sufficient. If that is done, and it will be done, we are sure that the labour will be forthcoming."

Periodicals Publications

MR. BEECH JONES asks if the Minister's attention had been drawn to the publication of additional articles in local vernacular newspapers in Uganda and what legal action he proposes to take to punish the offenders.

MR. CRITCH JONES asks if the Minister is aware of the fact that in this case the principal owner of a newspaper had put together with the editor and the writer the editor had been convicted under the Criminal Code.

MR. BEECH JONES asks whether the Minister had made a survey of the timber resources in the Colonies with a view to establishing the proper supply position in the United Kingdom.

MR. BEECH JONES asks for a review of the present timber resources of the Colonial Empire. He asks if the review is complete and if he is sending his hon. friend a copy of it. He asks if the review is complete and if he is sending his hon. friend a copy of it. He asks if the review is complete and if he is sending his hon. friend a copy of it.

MR. T. BURN asks what Colonies maintained local defence forces.

MR. BEECH JONES: "Full-time local defence forces are maintained in East and West Africa, Aden, Ceylon, the Malayan Union, Gibraltar, Malta, Palestine, Jamaica, Trinidad, Bahamas and the Leeward Islands. In addition certain pioneer transport companies raised in Cyprus, Mauritius and the Seychelles are serving in the Middle East."

COMMANDER DOBBS: "Will the importance of these forces be continually kept in mind?"

MR. CRITCH JONES asks if the Minister is aware of the fact that the progress of the Colonies in his discussions with the Admiralty and the Colonial Office with regard to the abolition of the colour bar against applicants for regular engagement in the Forces.

MR. J. FREEMAN: "My right hon. friend regrets that he is not yet in a position to make a statement about this matter."

Disarmament Discussions

MR. BEECH JONES asks if the Government are taking any steps to ensure that the Colonial Office has a representative for the defence matters of the Colonies.

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Parliament

**Kenya Densitration Factory  
Mombasa Tribunal Award**

**REASONS FOR THE REMOVAL** of the densitration factory erected during the war at Kikuyu on the Kikuyu Reserve of Kenya were sought in the House of Commons last week. Mr. DONALD PARKER asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies why the Government of the Colony had taken this decision.

MR. CREECH JONES: The factory, the capital cost of which was £121,000, was built on a large land to meet war needs, and the Africans concerned were promised that at the end of the war it would not be carried on without their consent. This undertaking was considered necessary at the time as otherwise they would have consented to the use of the land. Last year they asked that the factory should be handed over to them on payment, but in view of the very doubtful future prospects of marketing dried vegetables and the almost certain loss of their own capital involved, the Governor did not feel able to agree to this request.

Proposals for the sale of the factory, either to outside interests or to a group consisting of a combination of European and African interests and the Kenya Government, were categorically rejected by the Africans. After every effort had been made by the Chief Native Commissioner to persuade them to agree. These negotiations made it quite clear that the only acceptable course would be the complete dismantlement of the factory, and a review of the undertaking given the Governor saw no alternative to proceeding accordingly. The Kenya Government did everything possible to keep the factory going.

**Colonial Food Subsidies**

MR. HANCOCK asked which Colonial Governments were still providing food subsidies and what sums were set aside for this purpose.

The answer included the following estimated expenditures for the financial year 1947 or 1947-48: Kenya, £1,000,000; Tanganyika, £20,000; Zanzibar, £10,000; Northern Rhodesia, £9,000; Malawi, £300,000.

MR. PARKER: Can the Minister say what the future prospects of the Department regarding the subsidies in the Colonies are going to be?

MR. CREECH JONES: That is under consideration now. Colonel POSENER asked what tonnage of foodstuffs had been imported into Kenya and Tanganyika respectively in the last three years, when no foodstuffs had been obtained; the post to each territory in each of the three years; and if the East African Governments had examined the question and cost of modern methods of storage for locally produced foodstuffs.

MR. CREECH JONES: I have asked the Governments in Kenya and Tanganyika for supplementary information on the matters raised in the question and will communicate it to the Member as early as possible.

MR. WARDEN: Is the right hon. gentleman aware that in Rhodesia, East Africa and Nigeria this question of conservation

and preservation of food by methods of drying is vitally inadequate, due to private enterprise and to the whole issue, and further, that this is a very serious matter, and will he look into the whole range of the questions on this issue?

MR. CREECH JONES: The question of food is receiving the attention of the local Government.

MR. WARDEN: Is the right hon. gentleman aware that the case is now being handled in that way?

MR. CREECH JONES: The right hon. gentleman aware that the fruits and oranges are being exported from this country to Kenya and are being sent back in food parcels to the country and will he look into the matter?

MR. BIRNBOIM asked if the Minister was aware that biscuits, confectionery, jam, marmalade, chocolate, confectionery, poultry food, boots and shoes, and other clothing, all of which were a short supply in the United Kingdom, were being exported to East Africa in substantial quantities where, in many cases, alternatives could be produced locally; and if he would take steps to exclude such goods which were more urgently needed in this country.

MR. CREECH JONES: Imports of the goods mentioned are permitted by Colonial Governments as part of the general policy of promoting exports from the United Kingdom, and it is not the departments responsible for them in this country to determine what proportion of our supplies can be exported.

**Administration of British Somaliland**

MR. CREECH JONES: When the Minister proposed to assume responsibility for the administration of British Somaliland.

MR. CREECH JONES: The Secretary of State for War, and I recently agreed that the time had come for the Colonial Office to resume responsibility for British Somaliland. The matters are however, being kept under constant review by the two departments.

MR. HANCOCK: Can the Minister say what the Government are doing for the future of this very difficult country?

MR. CREECH JONES: There has been a considerable amount of thought given to the future development and governmental planning of Somaliland.

MR. STENSON asked what minimum wage had been recommended by the tribunal appointed after the Mombasa strike, how it compared with existing wages and with the minimum wage recommended by the Phillips Report, and what action was being taken.

MR. CREECH JONES: A Tribunal made an interim award on March 20 to employers on Mombasa for a period of a wage, including extra allowances, in respect of a month of an additional allowance in respect of the difference between the wage and the minimum wage. The maximum allowance of 60 per cent. The tribunal also awarded an employee in receipt of an interim allowance at least 10 hours an additional allowance to cover the difference between the minimum allowance and the maximum wage. A maximum allowance of 31 per cent. These rates represent the existing rates in the port area, but the tribunal has recently had a further meeting in order to make a final award.

MR. BIRNBOIM asked whether it was proposed to approve the recommendation of the Land Commission Report on Nyasaland that the systematic reduction of cattle on over-grazed areas should be secured, if necessary by compulsion.

MR. CREECH JONES: The Land Commission Report is under consideration and the Nyasaland Government will have no doubt that the recommendation mentioned will be carefully considered by that Government. The final award in connexion with their post-war plan for the introduction of a comprehensive policy of land usage, of the possibility of limiting numbers and controlling the management of cattle.

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# Preference Must Be Preserved "The Life-Line of Our Colonies"

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE AND COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT receive the emphasis in the statement of industrial policy issued last week by the Conservative Party under the title "The Industrial Charter."

The passages in that document which refer to direct trade to the East and Central African territories are particularly important.

They attach first importance to opening up new sources of raw materials within the sterling area and especially in the Colonial Empire, with the recognition of which our whole prosperity is linked. In this field British industry has unique opportunities to assist in raising the economic standards of the Colonies by the provision of equipment and aid in organization.

## Colonies Development Fund

The present Colonial Development Fund, not as much as the Colonies need for their ordinary economic and social development as much as this country can under present circumstances afford. It is, however, quite inadequate for extraordinary schemes for large scale production of particular raw materials and factory stuffs in the interests both of the welfare of the consumer in this country, and we must be prepared to finance such schemes by *ad hoc* grants. An urgent preliminary is the completion of a geological survey of the Colonies, initiated under the Coalition Government but now languishing under their successors.

The 46 million tons of goods who live on it, our own and crowded to and to quite incapable of maintaining their standard of living in any of our other's washes. Either we must export our goods abroad or our men and women must be quite able to pay the postage bill for imports and then the service of our war debt, which is now twice the volume than it was in 1938; and present prices this means a loss of £100 million a year or perhaps as much as £100 million before the war. Even if the best of the world's improvements by the war could absorb this increased volume of home goods, our standards of life at home would fall considerably unless we make up for the extra exports by increasing production for the home market.

This situation has been concealed from the people here by Lord Leese and now by the American and Canadian officials. When it is no longer possible to import vast quantities of food and raw materials without paying for them, we must find new and much

more attractive for our own goods or we shall suffer. As costs fall to the standard of home goods, we should undoubtedly find that a crisis will develop later than the middle of 1948. Therefore commercial and tariff policy, which are the Government's instruments for guiding and fostering the welfare of the highest importance.

## Commonwealth Interests

Continued trade preferences and tariffs have proved a strong defence of our own interests since they have enabled us to persuade Governments, which in no position to dismantle these defences without adequate promises of reduction in trade barriers by other nations, to concessions hedged around with escape clauses and concessions, which still leaves the foreign tariff too high to be surmounted and of no use to us. The principle of granting preferences, which has been the life-line of the Commonwealth and in particular of the Colonies, must be preserved.

The volume of world trade in the next few years depends upon the help which the United States is ready to give to stricken countries which will not be able to pay for the considerable imports out of their current resources. The United States is willing to play the part of a creditor nation by lending abroad and accepting funds from abroad in payment of interest, as this country did before the war. It is probable that the total of world trade will be so expanded from its present volume that Britain can secure a share large enough to pay for her vital imports. If the United States is not willing to follow this policy, we shall have to make the best of the avenues of trade at our disposal.

## Springboks Known in Rhodesia

### South African Cricketers in Britain

ONE OF THE 12 MEMBERS of the South African Cricket Team now engaged in an English tour have played cricket in Rhodesia, namely Mr. Alan Melville, the captain, Mr. A. D. Nourse, the vice-captain, and Messrs Bruce Mitchell, P. V. Dyer, L. W. B. Dyer and Vol. Smith. Alan Melville was captain of Oxford University in 1931 and 1932 and of Essex in 1934 and 1935. He skippered South Africa against Hammond's side in 1938-39 and in a Test in England made 78 and 103 runs. Dudley Nourse is, like his captain, a free hitting batsman. The son of the great Dave Nourse, South Africa's Test cricketer of a generation ago, he has himself played in 11 Test matches, with a batting average in them of more than 49 runs. He holds the Test record for South Africa—731 runs against Australia. He served in the Middle East during the war.

Bruce Mitchell, opening batsman, all-rounder and left break bowler, is regarded as the greatest all-rounder in the Union, for whom he played in England with the 1929 and 1935 teams. He has represented South Africa 32 times, and has a batting average of 50. During the war he was wounded in the Middle East.

Denis Dyer is an opening batsman who can either force the pace or play a defensive attack, according to circumstances. Some 1000 runs—as one of the best hopes of South Africa's cricketers.

Leslie Davy is a left-arm bowler with a fine reputation. While at Michaelhouse School he took more than 100 wickets in one season.

Alan Smith, the youngest member of the side, also took nine wickets for Natal in one of his last seasons for 88 runs, including the hat-trick. He varies pace and spin according to ground conditions.

The Southern Rhodesia State Lottery has introduced a study grant scheme by which bursaries from £600 to £1200 per annum will be awarded to successful holders to enable them to continue their studies in Africa or overseas.



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January

### Major Sir Humphrey Leggett

#### Devoted Service to East African Affairs

WE DEEPLY REGRET to report the death in London on Saturday last of MAJOR SIR EDWARD HUMPHREY MASTERY LEGGETT, D.S.O., who had been confined in bed for some weeks.

Until he resigned the office in January of last year Sir Humphrey Leggett had been for 27 consecutive years chairman of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce. This unparalleled record in East African affairs proved that London traders with East Africa recognised the value of his leadership, which he brought to the advantage of an analytical and exceptionally retentive memory and a genuine industry manifold sources of information and a wide acquaintance with the continent.

Under his chairmanship the Section grew steadily in numbers and influence, not least because he encouraged plain speaking and freedom of practice that virtue at need. He handled difficult problems with confidence and skill, sometimes dissuading opponents before they realized that the issue had been lifted, and sometimes sitting silent while arguments cancelled each other out. Nothing was too much for him to insure adequate membership of facts, and he steadfastly opposed those who from time to time sought to prevent publication of reports of the meetings over which he presided. It was largely due to him that the Section has for more than 25 years invited the Press to its deliberations, while in all other sections of the Chamber conducted their business in private. East African interests were well served by his policy there can be no doubt.

#### Public Work

Sir Humphrey gave outstanding service to many other public bodies. He had been a member of the Executive Council of the East African Council from its inception nearly 25 years ago, and his counsel often proved most valuable, for there was no one in Central or South Africa more deeply informed on which he had not thought deeply. It was often he who first proposed some line of action which later events abundantly justified. He was a member of the Advisory Committee appointed by the Secretary of State to the East African Office in London, until it was dissolved early in the present war, and also of the Government's East African Advisory Council.

For many years he has been a member of the Council of the Royal African Society, the Royal Empire Society and the International African Institute, and he was for a long period Chairman of the Dominions and Colonies Committee of the Society of Arts and Vice-Chairman of the British Empire Builders' Organization. In all those and other offices he took his duties seriously, and to their performance that he has done well and largely with success.

From many points of view he had argued in private and in public that economic questions should be lifted above party politics, and he was one of the first to advocate the creation of a standing joint parliamentary committee of members of both Houses and all political parties. Rejection of the proposal by one Secretary of State after another did not deter him from reiterating it, admitting that there were arguments against the idea, claimed that they were far less important than the establishment of a body which in the estimation of all thoughtful men would be likely to get Colonial matters better understood at Westminster. Judgment in theory and practice, he was as ready to comment as to criticize, and—a rare virtue—to be

criticized. His judgment was generally as good as his knowledge was wide, but it was up to the fact—a fact in the present was revealed, he made prompt acknowledgment. Though he seldom spoke in public, he was a frequent contributor to the publication, he addressed voluntary private and public meetings, and he was always marked by old-world courtesy and great good humor, even when it was sometimes bound to appear in the public domain. He was a public speaker, not only in a meeting under his chairmanship, but could always see the other man's point of view, and was less than anxious to give credit for reasons than his own, when he did not himself hold a strongly held opinion in detail, he was accustomed to give points of principle rather than facts. He was one of the very few men prominent in the City who had also encouraged us to see the campaign against German Colonies and East Africa, and he was always one of the strongest advocates of union in East Africa.

#### Career

Born in December 1871, the son of the late Major G. E. Leggett, The 7th Regiment, he was educated at Clifton College and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, where he gained the Palladium medal in 1890. After being commissioned in the Royal Engineers, he served on the staff of the London and North Western Railway, was British delegate to the International Railway Congress of 1896, and was on the headquarters staff throughout the course of the South African War, being mentioned in despatches, awarded the D.S.O., and made a brevet major. From 1902 to 1907 he was Director of Recruiting and Settlement in the Transvaal, and was sent to the Colonial Office for special duty in East Africa for three years from 1907. During that period he was a nominal, if not official, member of the Legislative Council.

On returning from the Army he was managing director and later chairman of the British East Africa Corporation, Limited, was elected to the board of the East African Land Development Corporation, Limited, 1915 and had been managing director since 1918. He was also director of other East and South African enterprises. Throughout the 1914-18 war he was attached to the War Office, and was knighted in 1920 for his services. In ten years he had been such in Scotland, where he continued when well over 70 to fish the lochs and streams of his Perthshire moorland.

Deep sympathy will go out to Lady Leggett, who for 40 years had closely shared his interests.

### East African Office.

REGULAR OFFICERS of the East African Office in London include:

Mrs. M. P. Angus, Mr. J. A. G. F. Blake, Mrs. H. Bower, Major and Mrs. A. K. Brown, Mr. E. A. Busfield, Mr. and Mrs. V. Caldwell, Mr. F. H. Conroy, Mr. H. Carnelly, Mr. J. H. Carr, Mrs. B. Chatter, Mr. W. G. B. Cowling, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Dickinson, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Mr. W. E. Ellis, Mr. J. C. Everard, Mr. J. Forbes.

Mrs. A. P. Gladwell, Captain H. L. Hooper, Mr. D. Hilbourne, Mr. E. R. Hilbourne, Mr. B. C. Hurley, Mr. H. Jamieson, Mrs. J. G. Jeffries, Mr. J. G. Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. J. Campbell, Mr. G. G. Scott, Mrs. M. M. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Leadbitter, Mrs. J. D. Leadbitter, Mr. R. Matheson, Mr. C. S. Mure, Miss J. D. Noon, Mr. S. M. Oates, Miss N. E. Oat, Mr. R. W. J. Pichard, Mr. D. P. J. Radcliffe, Mr. W. W. Eldon, Mr. R. G. Rainald and Lady J. J. Lewis, Mr. W. L. Lestrang, Mr. Sir Joseph Sheridan, Miss E. J. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Smeaton, Mr. H. S. Smeaton, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Smeaton, Mr. S. J. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. J. Vickers-Stuart, Dr. and Mrs. J. S. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wren, Mrs. J. Webber, Wren J. Wharton, Mr. and Mrs. R. Whitehead, and Mr. W. E. Yoxall.

# PERSONALIA

THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER recently left Kenya for the United States.

SIR GODFREY KIMBLE has flown from Kenya to Southern Rhodesia.

MR. and MRS. L. KUMAR, of Nairobi, are now in the United Kingdom.

Lieut. Colonel A. C. MAY is shortly expected to arrive in this country.

MR. W. W. RIBOUT, Town Clerk of Nairobi, has stayed in England on leave.

CAPTAIN M. SORSHE is now general manager of the East African Airways Corporation.

COLONEL P. K. WYLLIE has been appointed secretary to the Jockey Club in Kenya.

MR. E. F. HITCHCOCK, Chairman of the Tanganyika Growers' Association, has arrived in London by air on a brief stay.

THE REV. C. E. BIRKS, formerly a housemaster and chaplain at Michaelhouse, Natal, is now headmaster of Kepion College, Kenya.

MR. P. H. H. BAYEY, Deputy Commissioner of Prisons in Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed Commissioner of Prisons in Nyasaland.

MR. W. SCOTT BARRETT, a director of Liverpool and East Africa Ltd., has left Uganda for Nairobi, where his address is P.O. Box 1283.

MR. RICHARD ROBINS, General manager of the Uganda and Uganda Railways and Harbours, and LADY ROBINS have arrived in London.

MICHAEL HAMILTON, son of Bishop and Mrs. Hamilton, and MISS OLYMPIA POSENBY, daughter of Mr. Charles Posenby, M.P., and the Hon. Mrs. Posenby, were married last April at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge.

MR. JUBIN G. PROSSER, who has recently entered the staff of Barclays Bank (D.C. & Co.), has been appointed director of Barclays Bank in Kenya.

MR. G. G. GON, the former Cambridge University cricketer who is now in the Colonial Service in Kenya, has been born in Eldoret to Mr. and Mrs. G. G. GON.

MRS. S. C. G. FANE, of Kabete, Kenya, is due to arrive in this country shortly. Her address will be c/o Barclays Bank, Ltd., Regent Street, London, S.W.1.

MR. GEORGE FRANCIS JAMES STEPHENS, the son of Major The King's African Rifles, and MISS FRANCES LINDA MALLINGTON TAI M.S., have been married in this country.

The High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia has invited the Press correspondents who accompanied the Royal family in its tour of the Colony to lunch with him in London on June 2.

CAPTAIN FERREIRA MARTINS, Governor of Portuguese East Africa, who was a guest of the Governor of Southern Rhodesia during the Royal visit, subscribed £1,000 to the Princess Elizabeth Bursary Fund.

MR. C. A. GREENFIELD, of the staff of the Treasury in Southern Rhodesia, who came to Europe for the Empire Trade talks in London for the international trade negotiations in Geneva, has left for Salisbury.

MR. F. C. BUSBY, of Cape Town, a member of the 1893 Victoria column, returned to Southern Rhodesia in an absence of several months to take part in the tour in past during the Royal visit. He received the freedom of Bulawayo.

CAPTAIN F. T. SUTHERLAND has been appointed administrative officer to Uganda, as cadet at St. Peter's School, York, and Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and was commissioned in the Army in 1943. He served in Burma.

MR. I. GUNDEL, who now resides at Ellersdale Road, Hampstead, London, N.W.3 (Tel. Hampstead 7511), in the business of buying for overseas clients, many of whom are in East and Central Africa, celebrates his golden jubilee this year.

SIR JOSEPH SHERIDAN, Chief Justice of Kenya and President of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, who is on leave pending retirement, is a recent arrival in London. Sir Joseph and Lady Sheridan intend to return to Kenya to settle.

MR. K. W. GODEFROUCH, Southern Rhodesia's High Commissioner in London, and MR. HERBERT COLLIS, High Commissioner of the Union of South Africa, will be the guests of honour at a luncheon arranged by the S.A. Africa Club at the Savoy Hotel, London, on June 10.

MR. A. NIELSON-McDONALD, son of Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald, of Dar es Salaam, has been awarded the Mrs. Leslie scholarship and will study at Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen. These scholarships open to the sons of British non-official residents in Tanganyika, are of £100 a year for four years.

DR. R. A. DALY has been appointed to the Colonial Medical Service as a pathologist in Tanganyika. He is educated in Counties Kilgarr and the Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin, and served from 1938 to 1946 in the Royal Army Medical Corps, latterly as a major. He has had hospital appointments in Dublin and in the Department of Pathology of Trinity College, Dublin.

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### DEATH

ON (MAY 11) DEPARTED THIS MAJOR SIR HUMPHREY MANISTY LEGGETT, F.R.S., of 10, Devonshire Place, London, S.W.1, dearly beloved and most loving husband of my wife, Margaret, of Ashstead, Fairfax Church, Essex, Thursday, May 22, at 2.30 p.m. Flowers to 41, Elvaston Place, S.W.7, by 11 a.m. The 1.17 train from Waterloo will be met at Ashstead.

### APPOINTMENT WANTED

As desired, English speaking, efficient, Nairobi, Kenya, as a governess for 2 boys, 10 and 12 years of age. Also, as a governess for 1 girl, 10 years of age. Address: 11, Mount Avenue, Stanmore, 21.

# TO THE NEWS

A. A. - marked... Ministers... on the table to be discussed by journalists. The Prime Minister.

The Minister tells us in elegant language that what he was saying on March 20 was all puff and pop.

"Austerity is a... Let it be the... of a lean athletic... reforging..."

Industrial indiscipline is the Government's greatest enemy... will sound the Government's death knell unless it takes decisive steps to impose its will on the working rank and file."

The Soviet Government has reverted to ideas of foreign policy which are Tsarist in conception and ultra-Tsarist in efficiency. Agreement is impossible till Russia abandons them."

There has been a dreadful deflection of labor from textiles and the menacing addition of more than half a million to public services... which mostly means investing and checking unnecessary and unintelligible forms and subterfuge and similar public nuisances.

Is there a real reason for the... spent on... and... should be left to be determined by the consumer... dollars... more essential purposes... Government... override.

...ing up one of the... of an... of Japanese... the... to give me the... of winning a prize in a pool... ball matches. The... against getting an incorrect return were staggering... 3,468,784,491 to one against."

"One of the great advantages of... is that it permits the... to go ahead without first persuading the majority... right. Capital may not be easy to get but this is a small hurdle compared with the stubborn scepticism of an official conference."

"The trend towards State trading is not inconsistent with the ideals of the International Trade Organization so long as it is used for economic rather than political purposes. But the United States does not like State trading and wish to get trade back into private hands."

Day has passed unheralded and unsummed. Not a flag was flown, not a salvo was fired, no band played in honour of the day. Are our memories sharper than those of the Russians and the Yugoslavs? Are we less than the French or Belgians? ... we hope that... Day... of the... of the... will not be allowed to pass unremembered.

... is as... the... is out of... has been taken by class hatred, now far more popular than brotherly love. With regard to equality, these days when everyone is not only just as good as the other, but a great deal better, and when we pay lip service to equality... this. Never in the history of this country was there such gross inequality over the distribution of food as to-day.

"This Cabinet of no leadership and little talents with even less talent in reserve, is daily rotting away before our eyes. The right Socialist policy has brought the country to the verge of disaster. Between now and October all the energies of the Government and the Civil Service ought to be concentrated on putting the country into the best possible shape for next winter, and industry ought to be permitted to give that task its undivided attention."

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The 12 h.p. 4 cylinder in the same body as the 10 is very nearly as economical in running costs. It does 36 miles at 30 m.p.h.

The Vauxhall 14 h.p. is the car for the motorist who wants real luxury motor car. The lowest possible running costs. It does 33 miles to the gallon at 30 m.p.h.

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# BACKGROUND

Russia. These seven week sessions in Moscow of the Council of Foreign Ministers showed the U.S.A. determined to withstand further Russian encroachments and demands in Europe. It showed Britain as far with America as a Socialist Foreign Minister able to bear but adamant that further burden be put on the British taxpayer. It showed France gently sliding away from Russia and on several occasions forming one line with taking her word for the forces of Western freedom. It showed Russia subordinating her desperate economic needs to the propagation of political dogma. The proceedings cannot be understood unless one basic point is grasped—that in all the Ministers' discussions about Germany and Austria their aims were not the same. Non-communist Russia is determined to extend her control in Eastern Europe and to establish political domination of Germany and Austria. M. Vyshinsky started late at the station to say goodbye to Mr. Bevin, because he had first begun to see off the Communist Bogoslov, Vice-Premier. Where your treasure is, there will your heart be set. Mr. Bevin said that when he saw British correspondents at the end of the Moscow Conference, he was depressed. I was at the conference; if we were depressed it is because we were misled by Mr. Bevin's optimism. The discussion on all fundamental issues after the bluntest exchange between Mr. Bevin and M. Bogoslov after Mr. Bevin had himself several times said they had accomplished nothing we were distressed to hear the Foreign Secretary say that he left Moscow feeling that France would only be stronger than ever.

Some of Mr. Bevin's qualities, but I find it hard to understand this judgment." Mr. Herbert Ashley, *Daily Telegraph* diplomatic correspondent.

**Binding Force of Society.** We stand at the near the end of the prolonged attempt to dispense with the Christian religion, to remove as a thing of no account the binding stuff of human society. Men have known how to destroy but not how to build. Mere secular attempts to provide some new binding stuff, like the League of Nations, have failed. Nor is there any widespread confidence that the new temple of peace, with its wrangling architects and builders, its ugly backbone of the same old tortuous diplomatic ascending and bargaining, is likely for any length of time to provide the peace of the earth with security. Unless it comes to a mighty change of heart in the nations and their rulers. The Rev. James Rae, Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of England.

**Wages and Leadership.** In June, 1939, the whole of the National Civil Service consisted of 539,000 men and women. By September, 1946, the number had nearly doubled to stood at 1,007,000. In a year, there are now also more than 1,019,000 local government servants. It is time they were stepped out of the bureaucratic octopus's tentacles. Instead of planning to give priority to the nation's basic needs—to supply fuel, food, homes and transport, and to provide the most important industries with an ample raw materials, up-to-date machinery and enthusiastic labour force—we have been trying to cover up the cracks in the war-scarred fabric of industry with political whitewash. There has been propaganda for many years now in British industry, the theory that a man who works too hard is doing anti-social and anti-national politics. The false theory has been expounded that all-out effort only makes profit for the bosses. Many such clichés are deeply imbedded through the constant reiteration, and they have now become sanctified because their propagandists sit in high places. They plot against us more actively to cause a general under-production than over-production. What he has yet to appreciate is that the import of foreign labour in menial work gives our own British worker greater freedom to take on more skilled and rewarding jobs which are to him available in a matter of care and preparation. This is where we need a true leadership. We need a true doctrine to dominate beliefs and urgent, impassionate attention to fundamentals. This country should be declared in a state of economic siege. The yardstick by which every negotiation on wages, prices, and working arrangements must be judged. Does it increase productivity without raising the unit price? Our need is for leadership to set new standards of faith through industry and build up a new atmosphere of sincerity and good will. If it can be done, our Ministers are sincere in their objectives, they are great patriots. The mealy-mouthed expediencies they are now having thrust on us are a disgusting previous lack of firsthand knowledge of commercial matters. Once a man really understands that politics can indeed make uneasy bed-fellows, he must not let us think of the new generation, rather than the old, as a political revolution. Sir, Miles Thomas.

**National Day of Prayer.** The King has summoned the nation to observe Sunday, July 6, as a day of national prayer. Every citizen should prepare himself for that day by serious thought. This national day is a great and solemn demonstration towards "the winning of the peace, the sacrifice which has been made for victory, the sorrow which has befallen us. We have time now to plan for just and peaceful peace in the world and for social prosperity at home; we find that only by long and severe exertions can we secure the necessities of our national life. The severity of the demands that are made on our personal advantage and sectional interests should be subordinated to the common good, that in terms of distrust and dishonest dealing be laid aside. All should freely give the best that is in them, that we should be united by a common code of honour, ideals, and fellowship. These things cannot be unless we all return to God and find our duty and strength in obedience to Him. Accordingly we call on our fellow citizens in the coming weeks to examine their national life and their personal lives by the standards of the Ten Commandments of Christ, to see if there is anything in our religion which disturbs our personal lives and our common life, to turn to God in prayer that He may teach us our duties to Him, to our neighbours and to the community, to the daily life of God in our lives, that in common obedience to Him we may meet with day's demands. If thus the nation comes to a new face all the aspects of its life—faith, economics and hope. The Archbishop of Canterbury and York.

**Selfishness Does Not Pay.** Individual, class, or social selfishness does not pay. We shall either be saved together or perish together. Even discipline and authority are necessary, though they are not valuable an increase. Indeed, they are worth more than the service of a master or an employer. Discipline, discipline, and authority is being blind to the sense of a nation's President of the French Republic.

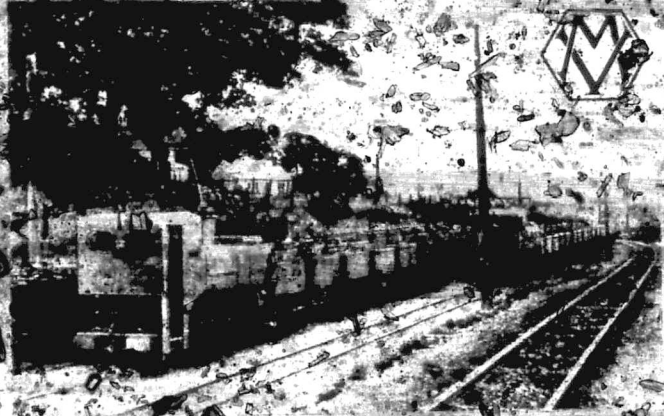
Coal output per man shift in Britain (1934-40) was 193 tons, in 1945 only 140. The corresponding figures were 450 in Czechoslovakia, 450 in the U.S.S.R., 720 in Poland, 600 in the U.S.A., 310 in Holland, 170 in France. J. Brown, M.P.

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### African Groundnuts Corporation

#### Executive and Financial Factors

THE MINISTER FOR TRADE AND THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON Friday... The House will wish to be informed of the steps which are being taken to ensure continuity of the project for the large-scale commercial production of groundnuts and other agricultural produce in Africa. Clearing of the bush and other work on the project has already begun.

As originally arranged, the managing agents were at present in charge with to terminate their agency not later than August, 1948. Legislation necessary to set up public corporation, which will then take over, will already announced, be introduced in due course. It has been desirable to proceed with the selection of the members of this corporation, so that it will be in a position to assume its legal responsibilities at the time.

#### List of Appointments

The following gentlemen have now agreed to act as members of the Corporation when the necessary Parliamentary authority has been obtained.

**CHAIRMAN.**—Mr. Plumtree, Assistant General Manager of the board of directors of Eastern News, part of the former business manager of the *Times* and the *Socialist Review*, and also the manager of the *Daily Herald*.  
**MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.**—Mr. Jam. McEachy, Director of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., and a member of the Colonial Economic and Development Council.  
**GENERAL MANAGER IN CHARGE.**—Major-General Diamond Harrison, a member of the Inspector-General of the War Office, and former Director of South-East Asia Command.

**MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.**—Sir Charles Lockhart, Economic Chairman of the East African Governors' Conference, formerly Chairman of the East African Governors' Supply Council, and a member of the East African Governors' Council.  
 Mr. J. K. ... a member of the Finance Committee of the East African Governors' Conference, and during the war Treasurer of the British Empire and the Lebanon, later a member of the Economic Division of the Colonial Office, and one of the signatories of the 1945 Declaration of Intent regarding groundnuts.  
 Mr. A. ... Director of Agriculture in Tanganyika Territory and Inspector-General of Agriculture in the West Indies, and one of the signatories of the original Declaration regarding the project.

The above-named full-time members and executives, in addition to the following part-time men have accepted positions to serve as non-executive members.

Mr. ... formerly Managing Director of the United Africa Co., Ltd.  
 Mr. ... formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

### Germans in Tanganyika

#### Exclusion of Known Nazis

IN A LEADING ARTICLE last week we stated that Tanganyika Territory was to have three times as many German residents as the British Parliament and people had been led to understand by a statement made in the House of Lords by Viscount Hall.  
 Further information now available shows that we overstated the case. We should have written "twice as many," not "three times as many," the error being due to an ambiguous telegram to us from Dar-es-Salaam.

The real facts are, we believe, that 406 German Roman Catholic missionaries who remained in the Territory throughout the war are to be permitted to return, and other Germans who were not removed on the grounds that they had given permission to remain in the country, and that 27 who were interned in Rhodesia have been or will be readmitted. That makes a total of 754, or rather more than the 350 mentioned in the House of Lords. The Government

has evidently ruled the 406 Roman Catholic missionaries, though no indication has been given to the House of Commons. It is intended to readmit 226 of them. German residents in Tanganyika have been for a long time repatriated. Many East Africans have been particularly anxious, and the test has been that of the interest of the people of the Territory and the population of the African population. All Germans who identified themselves with Nazi Germany have, as officials, already been excluded from Tanganyika.  
 Legislation against the return of Germans to Tanganyika was passed in principle by this week at a meeting attended by British, French and other Europeans. Africans and Asians are expected to have also been made in the Northern Province.

### Mr. E. W. Sergeant, M.L.C.

MR. E. W. SERGEANT has been elected a member of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia in place of the late Mr. ...

The new member, who was educated at King's College School, joined the Royal Flying Corps in January, 1918, and served in Egypt, Palestine and Iraq. He was Champion runner of Palestine over 100 and 200 yards from 1920 to 1924, and ran for the R.F.C. in all inter-services sports of 1925. In that year and in 1926 he did social work in the slums of East End, London. In order to save life from the other side of the point of view, as he put it.

From 1927 to 1930 Mr. Sergeant served in Southern Rhodesia, where he went against him. After two years on the staff of the Rhodesia Railways, he did contract work and recruiting in Northern Rhodesia, and then in 1934 rejoined the Railways, with which he still serves. One of his main interests is the education of young boys and girls and general work for the welfare of the young. He has urged that youth clubs and work should be established in the main towns in Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. Sergeant is married and has one son. The unsuccessful candidate was Mr. ...

### Mark Young

MR. MARK YOUNG, former Governor of Tanganyika Territory and Governor of Hongkong when that Colony fell to the Japanese, is described in a diary discovered at Japanese headquarters as "an official in the colonies and settlements since his early days, and therefore liable to be very crafty and shrewd, and for the most part showing a very deep knowledge of the Japanese. It should be stated that he dealt with the Japanese. At a war crime trial now proceeding in Hongkong Sir Mark was stated to have been placed in solitary confinement for refusing to sign an undertaking not to escape, and to affidavits. An Air Vice-Marshal, Malby, declared that minor Allied officers and Colonial Governors were deliberately subjected to degradation and brutality by the Japanese."

### Jubaland

TOMSON'S FALLS District Association has called for the return of the Jubaland, which was transferred to Italy after the 1944-45 war. Major-General C. C. Forster, the Chairman, opposed the motion on the ground that Jubaland should form part of the Greater Somalia, which it was British policy to form, and because it was strategically undesirable to have as part of Kenya an area separated by a great tract of desert. Major-General G. S. Wood also criticized the motion which was carried.

# Our Supremely Difficult Task in Africa

## Problems of the Educated Native Minorities

MISS MARGERY PERHAM stated her views on self-government in the African Colonies in a talk on Sunday in the Home Service of the B.B.C. MAJOR LEWIS HASTINGS acted as interlocutor.

MISS PERHAM said:

When we started designing Governments for Africa we set up legislative councils that were rather like little Parliaments, with the Governor playing the part of the King, but it was the part of James For Queen Elizabeth, not of George VI. Incidentally, he was also the part of a modern Prime Minister, making policy, head of the Civil Service, which carried it out, and, just to show his versatility, Speaker presiding over the council.

The best possible reason for this rather autocratic set-up was that at first it seemed the only thing we could do. In large-scale government we were filling a vacuum, or holding together a mosaic of little primitive tribes or quarter-civilized States, all heretofore and quite incapable of uniting themselves or civilizing themselves. Unity, leadership and protection had to be imposed from outside.

### Dilemma of Autocracy

But the British could not take over the whole work of government. We really had no finding of self-government in the position of autocrats. So we started choosing representatives of the non-official population—white, brown, black, or all three—to sit on the Governor's council. Beside his officials to help him with their advice and criticism—a lot of strain in their speeches.

It has worked—surprisingly well, on the whole, partly because of the good will of the governors who made it work, and partly because it was so flexible. There were so many ways of changing it almost year by year as political conditions changed.

Thus in Kenya, where the Africans were very backward and you had British settlers, they had to be satisfied with the officials, then Indians and Arabs. Now, when the first Africans are sufficiently educated to discuss central problems in English, two of them have come in to the council. You get another means of adjustment by changing over from nomination of these non-officials by the governor to election by their own people. In East Africa we can now see the first African electorates in their main cities.

### Non-Official Majority

When the author advances you can see that in October 1954, as a result of a general election, the African majority in the East and Nigeria, not white elected majority, for that is the last step towards full responsible government. They have got that in Central Africa, but tropical Africa has not quite reached that stage. But the governor, even when he has powers that give him a council, is only ultimately held in reserve under the direction of the Colonial Secretary. When the governor's office is transferred to the Colony will cease to be a Colony.

When we began the business of colonial government, we had never experienced, especially with tribal people, and we generally began with rather small areas, where our little quasi-Parliaments with the British law we introduced seemed quite suitable, but when suddenly we took over immense regions of primitive tropical Africa around 1900 these institutions were simply irrelevant. That was where Lord Lugard and his staff, in many cases, may be worked out in principle and practice how to manage a kind of local government for the tribes, covering a vast area of Africa, with scattered little tribes and big chiefdoms not only for organizing their own local affairs but also to improve and modernize them.

All these Native administrative institutions, as they are called, seemed to be going on very successfully, gradually slowly in their own way. Meanwhile the few educated and civilized Africans were bargaining with the tribal governments. They were trying to rise above the tribalism, to show what Africans could do given the opportunity. They were talking the language of the institutions of Western democracy, demanding that the legislative council should become a real Parliament. They criticized the indirect rule policy, and seemed to bar a quick move to self-government. Also there seemed to place for

them, facing the old tribal leaders and dignitaries of Africa, to set up new institutions—local and African, and to bring them into a better working order, or at least to meet—even if they had not been going at quite different paces.

We can see in the new situation, with most interesting attempts to bring these regional tribal local governments into harmony with the central Parliamentary democracy, that in the Gold Coast and Nigeria the new and old native African legislative councils will draw part of their members out from the regional bodies which in turn depend on the native administration. So there is still a serious link.

### Leadership and Co-operation

We have taken on a terrific enterprise in the Colonies. Think what is needed in Africa alone—the provision of capital, leadership, expert guidance, scientific planning, deep social reforms. All these demand strong, centralized government, but also the utmost co-operation from a united and informed body of citizens. How are we to get this above all in Africa, with a mass of its peoples still divided into innumerable groups talking different languages, a mere fraction of them literate, a large proportion ignorant and conservative and suspicious of the government? We must keep sufficient authority and leadership in our hands, and set at the same time with the partnership of the educated minorities who are demanding self-government to-morrow—minorities which can now hear their demands echoing in U.S.A. and around the world. It's going to take some doing.

MAJOR HASTINGS interjects: You have stated what I believe is the essential paradox of authority, to be vested more and more in the hands of the inexperienced Africans, how can there possibly be the rapid progress that is necessary? I believe that we have to accelerate the pace of economic progress in Africa. Challenges from outside forces that necessarily upon us. Don't you think they possibly we are pushing the business of self-government ahead too fast and neglecting the fundamental needs? Should not improvement of the African standard of living take first priority, even if it means even a temporary departure from democratic principles?

MISS PERHAM: But how do you make a temporary departure? At least, how do the British make it? Granted that we are transferring our power to the Africans, of liberal democracy to situations they have never dreamed of, still I don't see how the training of our leaders in these principles, after showing them the examples of the Dominions, India and Burma, you can suddenly call a halt.

### Taking Africans into Partnership

If not we are thrown back on making the best of our supremely difficult alternative—bringing these people along with self-government, taking them into partnership in the enormous complicated economic tasks of any modern state, how can we do it?

If we are to put it on, we shall have to put everything we got into the pot, and all our scientific, technical, intelligence, and administrative talents, for it will not be a simple process of transferring out of inferiority and education into a partnership relationship. It is a matter of others will have to do these peoples as fellow citizens, not only put in the colonies and here in Parliament, but in our universities, in our streets, in our highways, in our restaurants and lodging-houses. We must get to know them and make them feel they belong to our society. They as they to search full self-government they want to remain close friends and associates, sharing our political ideals, and perhaps of their own free will, to obtain members of our Commonwealth.

MAJOR HASTINGS: I should only ever mean to suggest that we should call it as you put it. The only question is that of priorities, the principles that aim you have stated seem to me quite admirable. I would make one more qualification. Overseas in England we must not let the educated and civilized Africans of the small minorities, but in most of our Colonies the great mass of Africans are still more or less primitive, and it is simply not possible to assume that there is social equality. I have always thought that Cecil Rhodes had been the sound doctrine in this matter when he said "equal rights for civilized men." But that does not in the least affect the principle that we are to be in deadly earnest and determined, as you say, to have to be intellectually and morally above them and determined to act up to them, even if it may be.

It is a very striking fact that where we have been extremely easily, which is so in the other parts of the world, where civilization has progressed, the H.C. In Well, in an address to the Uganda Society.

# A Business Man's View of Southern Rhodesia

## Mr. Charles Villiers' Impressions of his Tour

ANDINAVIA, Czechoslovakia, and other countries, which are munching last year's surplus. Rhodesia's prospects are good. In France, Belgium, Germany, Austria and Italy you hear the same thing. Here Rhodesia and South Africa are eagerly discussed, the advantages of a dispersed industry, by businessmen, who believe in the strongest Commonwealth. Economists who believe the Old Country may be exhausted by the war. Business men looking for new opportunities to get on in the world, and farmers who prefer to all talk about Southern Rhodesia.

### Wishes and Hopes

I am a congenital wishful thinker, and a month ago I thought that in Africa could be built up an industrial society which in say 25 years could be compared to the British Isles. Then I had the chance of checking this on the ground. My wife and I travelled by car through all the territories of East Central Africa, the Union and the Belgian Congo. We met in all these territories the leaders in political administration, business and farming and they spared no pains to correct our ideas and indicated the direction which development in Africa must follow to be successful.

In Rhodesia we spent a most delightful and exciting month and we are tremendously appreciative of the kindness and hospitality shown to us there. Rhodesians are grand people and we live in a fine country. We hope to see them in a few years. Since we got back I have been asked many questions, particularly about Southern Rhodesia. I might interest you by setting the views of an English business man, when he discusses the prospects of Rhodesia.

### Markets for Rhodesian Manufactures

Even in the whole of the world the market for the products of Southern Rhodesia is not very large. Gold, tobacco, beef, chrome, asbestos and other raw materials find a ready market outside Rhodesia. But if you could get cheaply to the sea, by the same does it get to Rhodesian manufactures. If they are to be sold in the home market, or to the most important neighbours, the Union, by the biggest markets, they have to undergo the measures of the customs and excise duties. Such as textiles, are readily sold in South Africa, but it would not be a good business industry to bring in Rhodesia to rely on finding its best market south of the Limpopo. Nor the market for Southern Rhodesian manufactures lies in Rhodesia itself and to the north. Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, the Belgian Congo and, perhaps even East Africa, when communications have improved offer a large and growing market. The great bulk of the population to be served is Native. In all Central, Belgian and East Africa the European population is only some 20% or less than that of Oxfordshire, but the native population of these territories is about 30 million.

Now the modern unit of production is up-to-date plant, produces an enormous quantity of goods and it is very expensive. Unless it is kept in almost continuous operation its cost has to be spread over a smaller number of goods and this makes the goods more expensive. The more expensive the goods, the less the chance of competing with goods produced in Europe. It is no good installing expensive modern plant if it is not going to be fully utilized.

That means that Rhodesian industry at this stage must produce mainly articles for Native consumption, and by producing great numbers of such articles, reduce the selling price. But some of the goods made in Europe, which would be sold in the home market and buildings can be spread over a long time. Once that has been done it is almost possible to make within the same factory a small number of the things required for

Being an abbreviated report of his broadcast on the 'Evening Southern Rhodesia' programme of the R.B.C.

the European trade. It is hard to find the position in very different terms, and we can all think of many exceptions. It is not true in general that the plant required can produce more than the demand which can absorb.

But a Rhodesian industry, to compete with Europe, must be made of Native labour. From what we have seen in Rhodesia many business men do that, are making the most money, pay the highest wages, and will be able to go on going so when the market has vanished.

Native labour is one of Rhodesia's greatest natural resources and assets. We know well enough the limitations as well as its advantages. We see the possibilities which present themselves in being the Industrial Revolution of Africa. It is a long term significance. But we hope that its application will not be too rigid.

### Africans in Industry

The prospects of Rhodesian industry would be undoubted if there were more avenues of the sort of which the Native could see himself as an artisan. If the skill of the Natives were given the development of his character there would be a fine industry, but there will be just as much to be done if the Native can develop his skill at the same pace as his character. A certain flexibility in the labour bar, as recommended in the Maricopolis Report, could be of great general advantage.

Meanwhile the application of Native labour to the processes of mass production must be right. The simple repetitive tasks of feeding machines have become tedious to highly civilized Europeans. Natives take them easily and happily. When a number of such tasks are well within the compass of Native skill, the employment of Natives in mass production being the best way to use the best asset of Native labour.

Use it in the same way as machinery. It is not nowhere as mechanization is the very everywhere in Africa. At the beginning of her industrial history Rhodesia had the opportunity to catch on all the sorry mistakes made during the development of industry in other countries. Re-mechanization in the old countries is a difficult business, but to install the latest machinery in the new countries is to reap the benefits of past experience without having to pay the price. Remember how the Kaiser's Germany caught up with England's long naval history when we introduced the Dreadnought. Well, just the same catching up is possible in many things to-day, due to the invention of new machinery. Mass production requires a lot of capital in the old countries that is expensive and an advantage only that the younger countries have. In another advantage and many of the new factories are being set up in the country of equilibrium and old without factories where they are abundant, and also, of course, where a man's reward for enterprise and industry and can keep a fair share of his earnings.

### Cost of Production

Many people ask me whether it is cheaper to produce manufactured goods in Africa than in England. Each case must be decided on its own merits. First to be thought of is the market; then the type and amount of labour; and the degree of mechanization that is possible; and lastly, the supply of raw materials and the cost and efficiency of communications. We feel that we are mightily blessed with raw materials, but we do not feel too happy about our railway services in the short term.

These factors have to be weighed by any manufacturer planning to set up shop in Rhodesia. They will not all come out straight away. But the degree of industrial development in Rhodesia has started to roll and it will continue. It will certainly have serious effects, and they will be the ingredients for successful industrial development in present Rhodesia, and that is more important than all the obvious difficulties. As this problem is gradually solved a most important service will be performed. It is a service which a business man, who I know that further industrialization in Rhodesia, and of course in other parts of Africa, needs as a matter of fact. It is a service which is certainly practicable and its political consequences must be the Commonwealth. Too much should not be expected of it, but it will be a most important step in the advantages which it would confer on the young nations of wealth and strength of the British Empire.



perhaps 100 to 200 families, who were given even incentives to raise themselves.

The primary contract was one of frustration so often evident among both officials and non-officials in British East Africa, where, of course, problems and conditions varied a great deal. Those territories had not the wealth of the Congo and had not been able to get them from the United States, an immense source of abundant supplies of raw materials and goods of all kinds, which America is so intent to the Congo in new and ancient primary products essential for war purposes. Our problem appeared to be one of exercising stimulus policies without losing drive; it would be unwise to expect any material amelioration of the position in the early future, and it would certainly not come until we had more definite objectives and made them generally known.

**Need for Clear Policy**

The first necessary was Sir Theodore's view, to frame a policy which would clearly show the base to be played by private enterprise. What community was there to be in an economy of British capital? There were many cases of the same kind which might be cited, but two were pointed to: the uncertainty which prevailed in Tanganyika the great groundnut scheme, launched with the co-operation of the United Africa Company, was to be managed by a company for a short time only, until their role was to be taken over by a public corporation; and in the same territory the tea estates of the Mufindi area which Germans had been working until the outbreak of war were not available for purchase by any group in the Empire, a company with plantation and Kenya acted merely as making an attempt the acquisition appeared to be to encourage the natives to grow tea and send their leaf to a central factory to be made into tea.

The Governor of the Kenya had told Sir Theodore Chambers of the anxiety of the authorities throughout the Belgian Congo that white people from British East and Central Africa and interested in those territories should see for themselves what had been achieved and what was being attempted in the Congo, not merely because they felt that Belgium had caused for pride in her Colonial work but because the Congo would itself derive a benefit from the opportunity of discussing common problems and objectives with leading British authorities. Sir Theodore hoped that this invitation would not be allowed to pass unheeded. In Johannesburg would certainly be the best place for an Africa, East Africa, conference of that kind.

SIR ANDERSON MONTAGUE BARLOW said that it was years since he was in the Belgian Congo, but even then there was a distinctly higher standard of technical education of the African than anywhere in British East, Central or South Africa. The Congo had two advantages denied to the neighbouring territory of Northern Rhodesia—no Indian problem and no European trade unions to insist that certain work should be done only by white men.

**Government and Industry Co-Operate**

MR. F. S. JOELSON suggested that the immense progress made in the Belgian Congo was not entirely due to the exceptional financial resources of the chief enterprises. Indeed, having decided the long-range policy many years ago, they continued to pursue it even during the world slump, when copper, their main product, was scarcely saleable in the world market. It was not the essential part, but the Government and the leaders of industry had a shared objective. Large-scale industry, recognizing that it could operate efficiently only with a stabilized labour force, decided to depend on the old reliance upon the recruitment of temporary labour and to set to work to build up a permanent staff by inducing Africans to live with their wives and families in modern houses, with services of all kinds. That, of course, meant centralization. Realizing the logic of the situation, the Belgian authorities accepted that consequence of progress in time when the

leaving British territories close to the Congo. For instance, long after the coffee industry in the Congo had settled on which to work, those responsible for it in Kenya were not far away in Northern Rhodesia—minerals, something like £30,000,000 had been invested—still did not know whether the Government of that country could suffer a similar policy. To be very frank, indeed, even within the few months there had been a protest in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia that the policy in this matter seemed to change each time it was seen. Secretary for Native Affairs. While the account given by Sir Theodore Chambers was intensely interesting and thought-provoking, the facts had been known for at least a decade and a half and had, repeatedly brought to the attention of the Colonial Office and the East African Government, which had, with no serious notice, been in discussion of sending a departmental officer to make a more or less general survey or inviting a Congo representative to visit Nairobi for a few days for some regional conference.

Even those who had come back from the Belgian Congo in the last 10 years or so and asked to him of his impressions had insisted that there was a great deal to be learnt from pioneer work done in the Kenya Province in particular, and he held that a really influential conference of the lines proposed to Sir Theodore Chambers by the Governor of Kenya would be held.

**Prosperity in Kenya**

MR. ROBERT HUTTON, East African Commissioner in London, spoke of his recent visit to Kenya, Tanganyika and Zanzibar, impressions of which were given in an interview in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, (see page 10).

In reply to a question about the Lupat, (industrial in Tanganyika) he said that producers were complaining about the rising basis of production and, in particular, of the newly imposed export tax on gold. The shortage of labour was a major problem.

Kenya was extremely prosperous and settlement was going well. Of the 500,000 farms which were to be established under the settlement scheme, more than 200,000 had been started, about 140,000 men, nearly all of the best, had come from this country. The work of selection of new settlers went on throughout this year.

Because of labour difficulties and shortages, especially in tea, coffee, sugar and pyrethrum growth, mechanization was developing as rapidly as the implements became available. It might, however, be that the labour position would improve with more consumer goods appearing in the shops, which seemed to be short of many necessities needed by the Native, except cheap paraffin, cosmetics, matches and a few other lines.

DR. SIMON DE HITCHEN commented that Kenya's present difficulty in getting surveyors to demarcate new farms and to put their work in large part an inheritance from the obtain which in the past was placed in the power of independent surveyors wishing to settle in the Colony. The circumstances to securing a franchise, he said, had that private surveyors preferred to go elsewhere. "Of one thing there was no doubt, that there were for a couple of years in the survey department, and they had to operate on their own.

**Colonial Information Services**

**Mr. A. W. Blackburne Appointed Director**

MR. K. W. BLACKBURNE, C.A.G., O.B.E., has been appointed Director of Information Services at the Colonial Office. This is a new post, which takes the place of the appointment of public relations officer, held for the past seven years by Mr. J. B. Salmon.

MR. BLACKBURNE, who was born in December, 1907, is the elder son of the Dean of Bristol. Educated at Marlborough and Clare College, Cambridge, he joined the Colonial Administration Service in Nigeria in 1930, was transferred to Palestine in 1932, and three years later in 1938 on secondment to the Colonial Office, became Colonial Secretary in the Gambia in 1941, and since 1943, has been a public relations secretary to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies.

**Jan Smuts's Sanctuary**

SIR GUY WILKINSON, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, said recently that he hoped the Colony would acquire a 10-mile strip of land north of the Limpopo River to add to the Jan Smuts's Wild Life Sanctuary, which has been reserved in the north-west Transvaal. Rhodesia would thus share in this memorial to a great African statesman and leader of a future.

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 services and so on, and there was machinery for constant...

# Why Not Learn from Initiative of Belgian Congo?

## Striking Contracts with Indemnity Aims in British East Africa

SIR THEODORE CHAMBERS, who has spent the...  
 SIR THEODORE CHAMBERS, who has spent the...  
 SIR THEODORE CHAMBERS, who has spent the...

If there was a... in British East Africa...  
 If there was a... in British East Africa...  
 If there was a... in British East Africa...

The Belgian Congo, on the other hand, encouraged...  
 The Belgian Congo, on the other hand, encouraged...  
 The Belgian Congo, on the other hand, encouraged...

Amazing Standards of Native Housing...  
 Amazing Standards of Native Housing...  
 Amazing Standards of Native Housing...

...in regard to wages and working conditions...  
 ...in regard to wages and working conditions...  
 ...in regard to wages and working conditions...

### High Wages for African Technicians

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 Africans had already proved themselves able to dis...  
 Africans had already proved themselves able to dis...

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