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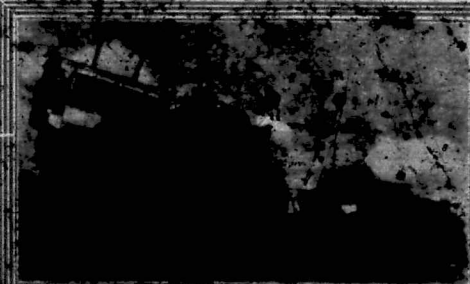
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**MR. G. C. TURNER'S RECENT ADDRESS** on African education, from which we publish further extracts in this issue, is full of sound sense enlivened by humour, and it deserves to be closely studied both in the Colonial Office and by African Governments. An important comment which he makes is the difference in the relative status of teachers and administrators in Great Britain and in Africa—and who is better fitted to make such a comment than a distinguished teacher who gave up the headship of one English public school to become Principal of Makerere College, Uganda, and has now assumed the headship of another great English public school? In Great Britain the teacher is still recognized as the main element in education, and the administrator's duty is to lay the basis for the teacher's work. There have, indeed, been encroachments by bureaucracy on the independence of the teaching profession. Like the early apostles, teachers have found themselves increasingly obliged to "serve tables" and the examination policy of the Ministry of Education has threatened to undermine the standards of the schools. Nevertheless, it is still true that in public esteem the schoolmaster of Great Britain is honoured above the civil servant in the

Ministry, or the local education officer; and, more important still, it is recognized that the civil servant and the local education officer exist to provide the conditions under which the teacher can carry out his work. It is not claimed that the teacher's duty is merely to carry out instructions received from authority. In Africa, as Mr. Turner so well shows, greater esteem attaches to the administrator than to the teacher. The central Government and its representatives have immense prestige and their visits to schools are like those of a *deus ex machina*. The teachers are in danger of falling into the station of ushers, which was their lot in earlier ages in England. It is not possible to remedy such a difference in relative status overnight, but if education is not to suffer it is certainly necessary to raise the esteem in which teachers are held, and Mr. Turner has an excellent suggestion. He welcomes the fact that members of Education Departments sometimes fill posts in African schools; he would like to see this practice extended, and he wants the rules of departmental promotion arranged so that no one suffers in his career from such a practice. Practical acquaintance with teaching can only

general administrators when they return to their offices.

Another point which Mr. Turner raises is even more fundamental. He questions the value of transplanting to Africa an English boarding school education designed for an entirely different set of social conditions. Dr. Arnold's type of "short" school education, he points out, was designed in the context of the middle-class home, and would have been meaningless out of that context. Hence the emphasis in an English public school education on the training of leaders. But the English middle-class home does not exist in Africa, and officials who go through the African secondary schools are exhorted to become leaders; the results may not be satisfactory. Unfortunately, as Mr. Turner recognizes, any attempt to design an African education suitable for Africa's social conditions is likely to meet with suspicion; for Africans tend to regard a European education as being the secret of European success, and they would have to be convinced that an African education can equally be the secret of African success.

MR. MICHAEL DOOL made all ingenious attempt in the recent debate in the House of Commons reported in this issue, to reconcile Imperialism with Socialism by means of bulk purchase. It is easy to point to instances where bulk purchasing is an advantage to Colonial producers and naturally such producers do not want to see the system abandoned. But the question cannot be settled by picking instances favourable or unfavourable; the general effects must be considered. When there is a buyer's market, bulk purchase enables a buyer to strike the hard bargain. When there is a seller's market, bulk selling, which is the inevitable corollary of bulk buying, enables the seller to strike the hard bargain. Great Britain has so far benefited in some cases, and lost in others. As for those which opinion in the Colonies is very sensitive, is whether the world price is being paid for their products or something below the world price. This shows the dangers that may arise when the Government takes to trading. Simple commercial questions then become a cause of friction between nations. Moreover, these bulk arrangements tend to ossify the market, and by killing the spirit of competitive effort, they do infinite harm, which will not be realized until it is too late.

THE NOTE OF CAUTION with regard to the possibility of developing Africa by American capital, which was sounded in these columns last week, has been reiterated by Dr. Paul Einzig in a valuable article in the *Financial Times*, which we reproduce on another page. Dr. Einzig deprecates the catch-phrase of "developing Africa into a second Argentina," and he points out that Africa is not short of cattle but grossly overstocked with them in many areas. The real problem, as he well realizes, is psychological. It is the need to persuade Africans not to regard head of cattle (irrespective of the meat behind the head) as currency or capital. Only when Africans have come to have faith in coins and banknotes will it be possible to develop a real livestock industry in the continent and arrest the soil erosion which accompanies the present outlook. This goes to prove that every economic advance needs to be accompanied by social and educational advances, though it is equally true that there can be no social and educational, or even political, advance without a concurrent increase in the wealth of the African continent.

## U.S. Private Investment in the Colonies

### Views of Marshall Plan Administrators

INCREASED DEVELOPMENT OF COLONIAL TERRITORIES by the European countries receiving Marshall Aid should be vigorously undertaken. This was one of the points stressed by Mr. Paul Hoffman, E.C.A. Administrator, when on Tuesday he addressed a joint session of the Senate and House of Representatives' Foreign Affairs Committee in Washington, and laid down a six-point programme of "major adjustments" for Europe.

At the same session, Mr. Averell Harriman, Marshall Aid Ambassador-at-Large, said that he was increasingly impressed by the importance of developing the dependent overseas territories of countries participating in the European Recovery Plan. New and stable cycles of trade and investment might emerge from the development of raw materials in those territories and the encouragement of private American investment to assist those ends.

A plan of that nature would not only make possible the desired increase in America's stocks of raw materials, but would also have an even wider significance since there was an increasing need to assure future sources of supply for the American industry.

As America's industry continues to increase, the volume of raw materials needed from foreign sources will grow larger, the demand of overseas territories now produce many of these materials, and their potential production is far greater.

A comprehensive and co-ordinated effort along these lines would help carry forward the progressive development of these territories in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter. To realize the economic potential of these areas, it will be necessary to plan and carry out programmes of public health, sanitation, insect and pest control, to make topographic and geological surveys, and to develop systems of transport, communication, and power.

# International Trypanosomiasis Conference Opens

His Crech Jones stresses need for free exchange of views

THE CONFERENCE of the International Scientific Committee for Trypanosomiasis was opened in London on Tuesday by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. A. Creech Jones.

The committee was formed as a result of the international conference of 40 scientists held at Brazzaville, French Equatorial Africa, in February 1949, and comprises scientists from the United Kingdom and Colonies, France, Belgium, Portugal, Southern Rhodesia, South Africa, and the Colonies. The Colonial Office is the committee's permanent nucleus.

World-wide attention has been focused on the conference because of the recent announcement of the discovery in the laboratories of I.C.T. of an effective drug which is claimed to cure and prevent trypanosomiasis, the disease communicated by the tsetse fly. The experiments with this drug are expected to be reported to the committee by its members of the I.C.T. team will attend to answer questions. Reports are also to be given of two new drugs, as yet in an experimental stage, for combating sleeping sickness in Indians.

Secretary of State's address

The delegates represent the veterinary, medical, and entomological branches of tsetse research, and among them are Mr. J. K. Chowdhry, Sr. G. P. Ross and Mr. P. S. Lawrence (Southern Rhodesia), Mr. J. T. R. Evans (Sudan), and Professor E. A. Buxton, Professor W. H. Peitz and Dr. J. Carmichael (United Kingdom), Mr. R. McChesney (Southern Rhodesia) is acting as the conference secretary.

In his opening address, Mr. Creech Jones said:

"A year ago to-day, most of you were assembled at Brazzaville to discuss the menace of the diseases carried by the tsetse fly and the various means of combating it. On that occasion, the somewhat uneven response of the Governments invited to send representatives to the conference was, I feel, a measure of the concern which we all feel about the problem."

"You meet at a time when considerable public interest has been aroused in the problems before your committee. Great hopes have been stimulated, and we all hope these will prove to be well-founded. In the great conclusions of the Brazzaville Conference, you recommended that two organizations should be set up to give continuity to the existing activities which you had found so useful. Both of these recommendations have been accepted by your Governments and are now being put into effect."

Establishment of Congo Bureau

"In the first place, you decided that a small permanent bureau should be set up in the Congo through which information relating to the whole question of tsetse and trypanosomiasis could be regularly exchanged. Responsibility for setting up the bureau was given to the French and the Belgian Governments, and I have no doubt that you shall be hearing from the French and Belgian members of this committee of the progress with its establishment."

"Secondly, you recommended that a small international committee be set up to review and co-ordinate the different lines of research being followed in many parts of Africa and Europe, and to recommend priority for future research. The establishment of this committee was entrusted to me, and I am this day particularly pleased to welcome you here to-day at its first meeting."

"I would like to emphasize two things. This is not intended to be a repetition of the Brazzaville Conference; it is the opening meeting of a standing research committee. Your Government nomination by your Government to serve on this committee

for a period of one year, two years, and I hope that your attendance at this week's session is but a beginning of your labours. Around this table you will have the opportunity of discussing aspects of the various aspects of research which we are most interested in some of your minds at the moment as research develops, you will wish to keep each other informed and to exchange views on the relation of new discoveries to the whole problem of trypanosomiasis in Africa. When and where you will meet again is a matter for you to decide during the course of the week. But I trust that, even when it is not in session, this committee will prove an efficient co-ordinating force, already engaged in research in this field, and in inspiring new research."

"The second point I wish to make is that, in advising your Governments to make possible the establishment of this committee by nominating you to serve on it, it was not our intention to create a Government organization. We in the Colonial Office have long been indebted to the many scientists and other experts who give us voluntarily of their time in serving the various Governments, and we have consequently come to appreciate the need for a committee which latitude as possible for the freedom of discussion on scientific matters with as little official obstruction as possible."

"This freedom is particularly necessary in questioning pure research, such as those which you will be discussing this week, where and the fact that the attendance at meetings of this committee has been strictly voluntary to scientists directly concerned with trypanosomiasis will enable you to conduct your business as scientists and not in any sense as the delegates of various Governments. Whilst it would be interesting to compare and discuss national approaches to the problem of trypanosomiasis, it is not the function of this committee that it will be more advantageous if the problems are considered rather from the different scientific viewpoints."

"Our discussions will cover a wide field. In the first place, you will be asked to define the committee's functions and to lay down the lines on which it should work. Then you will wish to review the present organization of research in the tsetse territories in Africa and in Europe, and to attempt some appreciation of the work already in hand. It is a time that before you leave this town, you will have been able to give some indication of the subjects of which you had that research it most urgently needs."

Possibilities of Anticyd

"On Tuesday, the formulae of the new British drug anticyd will be placed before you, together with detailed results of a field trial in the Sudan and in East Africa. You will have an opportunity of questioning members of the team responsible for discovering and developing the drug. I should like to take the opportunity of paying my personal tribute particularly to Dr. Adams, who has flown over from Kenya to attend Tuesday's session of the committee, and to the late Dr. Chubb, who so tragically lost his life just before the discovery was announced. It is largely to the devotion to research on the part of these two men that we owe the discovery of anticyd, with the promise that it holds for the control of animal trypanosomiasis. I would thank all other scientists who have already contributed to knowledge in this field."

Committee's work on the war on the tsetse fly

"The new drug anticyd is directed against tsetse and also against the tsetse fly itself. It is not yet assured that its curative properties may be far in advance of anything yet discovered. There is, however, some doubt about the duration of its protective effect, and the dosage necessary to be effective. The meeting of the committee in session may provide some further information."

"Hitherto, the cures and preventives devised against tsetse have had the disadvantage among others that when heeds are being inoculated, immunity has worn off in some tsetse before all has been treated. The hope is that anticyd may provide protection for six months, a time which may be possible to eliminate the tsetse progressively from the tsetse areas, another, and also for cattle to be fly-infested areas without picking up the disease."

"However effective anticyd might prove, it will be necessary to do no easy matter to organize immunization in the field. National preventive measures of tsetse control have to be persuaded to co-operate with the veterinary services and travelling teams of trained men will be necessary."

"Elimination of the tsetse fly will be a long and difficult task. It will matter if possible for you to discuss the various aspects of this problem in the course of your work. I am sure that you will be able to do this. What are the opportunities which will be opening up for you call for careful thought and planning."



...to the fact that we intend to develop the territories of the Empire... at the same time we have... which teaches us... to the... of this problem... for the next 10 years... with America... of which I hope we shall hear something in the near future... the whole problem of what the tropics can grow... and what the tropics of Europe and America should be gradually... to order so also... market for the tropics... will, I hope, be dealt with.

MR. BEVERLEY BASKIN (Conservative) said that one of the lovable characteristics of the Labour Party in power was their open-mindedness towards the various phases of history... in 1945... they would... think... that the... of the British Empire... the social... One should... they... of a poet... interest in human... There are times when the sanctimoniousness of Labour... mistakes us on the side of the House... It is... the fabric of their thought and philosophy.

...I would say quite honestly... the Socialist Government... in the Empire... they are going to give it away... with the... I do not pretend for a moment... development... I thought long ago that we had... on a much bigger scale... I believe that while... a greater... of the Empire... a great... we have not had... policy... But we... about the... in making... which are... a splendid idea... been... had... little... and... is... a... but... do something... the... that it would be... This... which we cannot... to... whether they are... or... purchase... but... purchase... more... about... Party... 20 or 40... who... took... and... to... because... made so many... the time... like Sir Henry... the... of the Socialist Party... The SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES (Mr. Cresswell Jones) said: "No."

Socialism, Two-Way Traffic

...I would say quite honestly... the Socialist Government... in the Empire... they are going to give it away... with the... I do not pretend for a moment... development... I thought long ago that we had... on a much bigger scale... I believe that while... a greater... of the Empire... a great... we have not had... policy... But we... about the... in making... which are... a splendid idea... been... had... little... and... is... a... but... do something... the... that it would be... This... which we cannot... to... whether they are... or... purchase... but... purchase... more... about... Party... 20 or 40... who... took... and... to... because... made so many... the time... like Sir Henry... the... of the Socialist Party... The SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES (Mr. Cresswell Jones) said: "No."

Leave History to the Rovers

MR. BASKIN: Mr. Speaker, there were Lord Alton, the Right Hon. gentleman (Mr. Grech Jones) and a few others... in the Socialist Party... expressed... when he... to the... of the... that... responsibility... to... and... of the Socialist Party... The Empire... the Government... opportunity... by the sacrifice of the... of this country... Labour Party... with... I trust that when next the members speak on Empire development... they will be good enough to leave... and... wear... of our... (MR. SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES (MR. CRESSWELL JONES), who said that the debate had served a... purpose, commented upon Mr. Beverley Baskin's suggestion that Colonial development was a somewhat belated discovery by the Labour movement. "I should like to point out... that there is a great and honoured tradition in the Labour movement in

regard to Imperial and Colonial problems. Some of the most stimulating literature on the problems of Colonial administration has been written by people who have been Socialists or who have played an important part in the Labour movement for the last 20 or 30 years. No passage need be more stimulating to a student of administration and policy generally than the Labour Party.

It is largely because of this criticism and the stimulus given to Imperial opinion in this country that many of the reforms have followed in our Colonial territories, and that the work of reconstruction is going on at the present time. It is not that we would wish to assume... because, obviously, in these respects it is desirable that Colonial development should be kept out of party controversy.

Liberals' Contribution to Empire

It is only an... of this part of the... (Mr. Peter Mackenzie-Kennedy)... the old Liberal Party... but... considered... that was... in the... in these modern times... policy is... at the... to... in order to... Modern times demand new policies.

Mr. Mackenzie-Kennedy... Mr. Peter Mackenzie-Kennedy... had made a... of the... which he had made... to... of... could... with... in regard to markets and prices.

New Governor for Mauritius

Sir D. Mackenzie-Kennedy Retires

SIR HILARY HODGKIN, C.M.G., Governor of Barbados since 1947, has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Mauritius in succession to Sir DONALD MACKENZIE-KENNEDY, K.C.M.G., who is retiring from that appointment.

Sir Hilary, who was born at Kilmarnock in 1889 and educated at the Irvine Royal Academy and Glasgow University, served throughout the first World War in the Royal Scots Fusiliers, and entered the Devonport Civil Service in 1920. Ten years later he was appointed Colonial Secretary of Grenada, became Colonial Secretary of Sierra Leone in 1934, and Governor of the Gambia in 1942.

Sir Donald Mackenzie-Kennedy has been Governor of Mauritius since 1942. Born in 1889, he was educated at Marlborough and Clare College, Cambridge, entering the Northern Rhodesian Native Administration in 1917 and being appointed Native Commissioner six years later. In 1927 he was made Chief Secretary to the Northern Rhodesian Government, and became Chief Secretary, Tanganyika Territory, in 1935, in which capacity he served for four years. From 1939 to 1942 he was Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Nyasaland. Between September, 1939, and April, 1940, he also occupied the position of Chief Political Liaison Officer, East Africa.

Nyasaland Drought Broken

THE DROUGHT IN NYASALAND, which so threatened the Protectorate's food situation that the Governor issued a special appeal and asked for emergency powers, was broken off February 2, when general rains fell except in small areas in the extreme north and south. Growing crops have ceased to deteriorate, and the planting of supplementary crops and the replanting of grain is going on satisfactorily.

## Good Will, Tolerance and Unity Needed In E. Africa

Mrs. Elspeth Huxley Discusses Future Prospects in Broadcast

MRS. ELSPETH HUXLEY was the guest speaker in last Monday's B.B.C. programme "What Next in the Colonies," which, in the series "Enterprise and Achievement," has discussed with Mr. Geoffrey Nunn some of the present-day problems of East Africa.

We publish the following abbreviated version of the broadcast.

Mrs. Huxley: My first difficulty is that those two words, East Africa cover an area nearly as large as France, Spain and Italy combined, with every bit of country well capable from the equator to the poles, and with every sort of human being from the English squires to the naked pygmies, or from Nindu doctors to young women fattened on milk to the point where they can only move about on all fours.

In East Africa the great contrasts, but you like a desert hammer—the burning, lava-strewn deserts of the north where no rain falls for years, and the snow-mist-enclosed, half-enclosed, ranges of the mountains of the Moors; the tropical, steamy plains and volcanic lands of Tanganyika and the cold, sandy, volcanic slopes of the Kenya mountains.

### Sharp Contrasts

In Nairobi you can walk to proud, proud Indian merchants with their sleek chauffeurs, cars, and to African politicians or professors with English university degrees, and then you can drive only a few miles and see a group of young boys, some of them leading their stunted cattle in their traditional, short cloths and long spears with their hair done in their own style, or in rags, stiffened with cheap soap and fat, and just as tragically ignorant as their fathers, who of the art of letters or of English or of the outside world.

These sharp contrasts have not only a picturesque value to the tourist, they have a political significance as well. It is that. There is no unity in Eastern Africa. It doesn't stand on a nation, or anything like one. Different languages, customs, religions, and aims face each other at every turn, and the differences they create. The English and the French may clash for instance, the British and the Natives, the white settlers and the African traders, and you could not eliminate the clash and the pressure, and it is, in fact, most of all—a very very, indeed, a fatal triangle—European, Indian and African.

Mrs. Huxley: An eternal thing, the triangle 78

### Can't be Ignored on the Surface

Mrs. Huxley: I'm not going to suggest that East Africa is quarantined at all, on the contrary, it strikes one as being at a feverish, fast-going sort of country with its railways and its roads and its goods going to one New Zealand, these hills and valleys do exist under the surface, but they're not about self-government for the moment, which we all know is the Government's aim, we think I think, always remember that there's a long way to go, yes, a very long way, before we can say how it's to be worked.

Self-government in a country without unity could be a disaster—the class would simply fall apart from internal friction, so that, if it is serious, our self-government policy, here I believe, must be one of our major long-term aims, to create a real feeling of unity within all the African peoples. And don't let a few ourselves that's going to be a real inter-racial cohesion, and unity is one of the best things in the world to achieve.

Nunn: That brings us to what I might call the theme-song of these talks, "What Next? Who's got to achieve only—perhaps you can suggest a word?"

Mrs. Huxley: "This question of time is critical. A famous 17th century poet says, 'Had we but world enough and time.' Marvell was talking about love, but I can well imagine a Colonial Governor addressing his words not to his coy mistress, but to the African colonies. All sorts of things take time, training for democracy, building up a sound economic system, vulgarizing agriculture, educating a whole people who started from a total, totally ignorant of letters or of any of the arts of civilization and so on, but because we have succeeded so much this aim of self-government, and political leaders of the Africans—a tiny minority, of course, but a naturally grown imperient, and started to ask for it, we must do, and things have to be done."

If we do so, the fairly near future, much that we have started may well collapse, and chaos may rule again in Africa as it did, a century or less, 50 years ago, for don't forget that it's only just over 50 years since the British flag was first set in Uganda and it's only 20 years ago this year that Tanganyika came under our rule. Not every long stretch of human history, you'll agree.

### Communist Influence

Now are we going to reconcile the time needed, or think we need, anyway, to see through some of our subsidiary, fundamental reforms and revolutions, and the time that a small but growing number of politically conscious Africans feel we ought to have? That's at the bottom of our political problem, I think, and there's every sign that it's going to be immediately complicated, in Africa by the new Communist drive towards Asia and Africa. "Political discontent," Communist what horse-dog is to me, me, me, and they can't do over disgruntled Africans an alternative, a rival and a new camp. That may force us on, any if we go too far, a general split, ahead of education, ahead of capacity, ahead of all ahead of economic strength, well, well, it may be, I'd like to see a fall."

Nunn: I would go further and say, "If we go too fast, we shall expect a fall." Yes, the difficulty is to go slow enough for safety, but at the same time fast enough to get an opinion. But I'm afraid we must leave the general side at that. What about the economic outlook?"

Mrs. Huxley: That looks busier than it has ever looked before. East Africa is very much in the news now, in the world of development. There's not only the famous annual scheme, which in the moment has turned into a sunflower scheme, but a lot of other big things are being done. There's some 25 millions being poured in from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, to begin with, to be spent by the young from a business enterprise at Makerere, to the training of African technicians near Nairobi, from improving the north-south trunk road linking the Rhodesias with the Nile, to the building of new hospitals.

In addition a great deal of private money is going in, for instance, to develop mines in Tanganyika and farming in the so-called White Highlands of Kenya, where the British settlers are, less than 3,000 of them, but they produce nearly all Kenya's exports. And all three countries have development plans of their own, which involve spending large sums, within the next few years, or even borrowing from abroad, for industries, roads, for power supplies, research, to the reconditioning of land.

(Continued on page 718.)



to construction. They are imported from overseas and acclimated. For Africans are almost morbidly susceptible to the fear that we are withholding from them what we ourselves most value. They do not know how critical we are of our own established systems, and they suspect that any proposal we make of something especially suitable to African conditions is really an attempt to foist upon them something secondary which we should reject for our own the.

Consider the school cap. This study and miscellaneous object, introduced by English missionaries some years ago, is now the mark of a school of good standing in Uganda. Yet if Africans need to protect their heads against their equatorial sun, which, in spite of their many protestations, I think they do, no less suitable headgear could be found for the purpose than a close-fitting cloth cap. Not only practical use, but an "I should disapprove" was to disguise the "sun-burn" of the "white" school "student" is a more dignified term prescribed and to receive the collector of taxes. But in a highly prized, and to be made of which it would produce strong opposition.

The first personal situation in which I was asked to interfere at Makerere concerned a young man from Kenya who was a student at the college. He had visited a fellow tribesman who had accused him of thieving property of making improper advances to his wife and coming down the road waving a big knife. It did not seem to me, however, that the young man was so much concerned about his physical safety or even the aspersion on his personal honour, as about the fact that he had left his cap, a heavy cap with a red tassel. In the angry husband's scow and could not get it back.

I was, of course, unique in my experience, and it puzzled me for some time. I have since wondered whether there may have been some magic mixed up with it, so that the cap was thought of as a dangerous hostage to give. Anyway, it was much prized.

I later persuaded some of my young friends that caps were perhaps more suitable for the climate than some of the students' and they were "in" of fashion when I left.

(To be concluded)

## Attitude of the African Towards Cattle Must Be Changed

Dr. Paul Linde Discusses Problem of Live Stock Currency

WORKING OPINION has been made, through the African consciousness by President Truman's recent statement foreshadowing American assistance for the development of "backward areas," wrote Dr. Paul Linde in his article in the *Financial Times* last Friday, which we are invited to quote textually.

Although the dark continent was not specifically mentioned, it must be readily left to be foremost in President Truman's mind. "backward" area implies immense possibilities. In his former statements, attention was paid to the country in the form of gifts of African labour, and the encouragement of investment in a broad program of development. It is essential, however, to realize that the resources of the United States vast as they are, have their limits. That is why the United States should be enabled to provide the assistance should be employed for projects that promise a return in the production of raw materials to which there are improved techniques.

### Use of American Lending Stock

There are many ways in which the dollar terms of dollar-saving exports of the African Colonies could be increased. The most important is the instance of the acquisition of American lending stock and other railways which would result in an immediate increase of the value of African copper and uranium groundnuts. The known resources and other natural resources of the continent could be made accessible by the provision of adequate equipment and transport facilities with the aid of capital goods imported from the United States. Many such practical plans could be produced and they are likely to appeal to the businesslike American mind.

In the interest of the success of Colonial development it is essential, however, not to come forward with grandiose schemes of improved agriculture. They are bound to inspire distrust in the United States. For instance, it would be a grave mistake to try to enlist American assistance in an attempt to translate into a non-ferrous pattern of developing in Africa a second Argentine. The only way to proceed recently Col. Ross Williams, parliamentary secretary to the Colonial Office, has means that the Government envisage the expansion of production in Africa such a scheme as to enable British to secure a large proportion of the meat imports from the new created supplies of her Colonies. Instead of having to depend on the good will—if the term can be used at all in this connection—of the Argentine.

After this country's experience with the Argentine in recent years, the proposal for lending alternative

resources is bound to be quite costly to the British public. But to anyone acquainted with conditions in East Africa the difficulties, advantages and even dangers of such a scheme must be obvious. It is elementary knowledge that many East African and South African areas are grossly overstocked with cattle and that this has resulted in a fall resulting in soil erosion at an alarming rate. Owing to the inadequacy of grazing land for cattle, goats and sheep, the grass is eaten up completely, the soils run into dust and is blown away, leaving behind bare rocks or exposed banks of silt.

The Government's aim is to provide additional grazing land in areas which are at present unsuitable. A considerable expense it might be possible to eliminate the issue from these areas. But this would not necessarily mean that more cattle would be slaughtered for export. In existing circumstances all it would mean is that vast areas which are at present protected by the waste by their soil, and so would share the fate of areas which are exposed to the consequences of overstocking.

The root of the trouble is that in large parts of Africa cattle (and to a less extent other live stock) are still regarded as a kind of limited currency. This means that the native tribes are reluctant to part with their animals.

### Prestige Expressed in Cattle

These are essential to certain commercial transactions, such as the payment of the price fines and shop money which requirements alone insure an almost unlimited demand. Live stock is also used for large purchases of implements, or for the purchase of a man's share in the animals. Above all, the tribes are contracted in terms of wealth among many of the constituents of the prestige of a chief and the position of a man's family on the size of the herd he owns. As a result they are inclined to hold live stock well in excess of economic requirements.

The animals are killed for food, but the meat is sold to some extent. There they are kept till they die a natural death. The kind is to possess the largest possible number which is regarded as a quality of the tribesman's life. The difference between a well-bred young cow and a less well-bred cow is not so much in the quality of the meat and a wrinkled old age. It is not matter of the animals are under-used or even diseased. The inadequacy of grazing land and of water supplies are the only limiting factor to the expansion of the cattle currency.

So long as this attitude remains, the increase of grazing facilities would mean only that the natives would herd even larger numbers of animals. The quantity of cattle surrendered for slaughter would not increase appreciably, and the quality would remain unsatisfactory. The net result of the increasing of the eliminating of the cattle currency would be that the areas would be overstocked with live stock, and that the natives would be losing their ground eyes (as)



...investing our limited resources and those of the United States, into a campaign for the extermination of fleas. It is essential to bring about a change in the attitude of Africans towards cattle. The problem has for decades preoccupied the minds of Colonial administrators. They have been trying hard to convince the Natives of the futility of their system of live-stock currency. They have also applied various taxation and other legislative devices.

Some small progress has in fact been achieved, but not nearly enough. Various practical proposals have been made by experts, but little has been done to put them into operation. For instance in his report to the Kenya Agricultural Commission in 1929, Sir Daniel Cooper suggested the issue of coins bearing the image of cows or to provide special tokens shared like live-stock and convertible into modern money. To bring the government back towards the use of animal and mineral tokens or vouchers, it has also been suggested by Mr. A. E. G. Robinson in Lord Bailey's African Survey, that the Colonial Government should impose a progressive tax on trading with the natives, in order to discourage the practice of keeping them until they die of old age.

### Encouraging Spirit of Competition

Another device which might serve a useful purpose would be the encouragement of the banking habit in the form of the depositing of receipts in the form of badges, the size, design or colour of which indicates the amount of the deposit. Africans and other primitive people are fond of exhibiting their wealth, and one of the reasons why they prefer to keep their savings in the form of live-stock rather than bank deposits is that the latter are invisible. If the banks operating in the Colonies took advantage of the vanity of their primitive clients, they might be able to introduce a spirit of competition among Africans who might like to be able to wear bigger and better deposit badges in order to surpass their prestige and social standing.

Above all, the supply of fundamental goods should be increased, with a careful scrutiny of actual and potential requirements. The younger generation of Africans would be less susceptible to party with their cattle if they had any inducement for them to make a bet on or to forsake the conservative village patterns. It is for the Colonial authorities and business men in the Colonies to secure the necessary goods that would enable the natives to spend their money on other things than the mere means of hoarding it. The scarcity of manufactured goods to be used in the production of live-stock is to be deplored. The range of goods between which a native's choice is much too limited. It is a pity that this should be so; for many tribes, through closer contact with Europeans are gradually acquiring a taste for European goods, and are in a position to do so. It would be decisive in importance in the fight against the monetary use of live-stock, for in the past there was evidence of a certain weakening of the cattle complex. Thurnwald in his Black and White in East Africa quotes a Native boy representing the changing outlook as having said: "What is the use of being rich in cows' skins and bones if the man goes in cow skins?"

### Scarcity of Consumer Goods

Unless the new spirit is encouraged by additional supplies of the right types of consumer goods, both necessities and luxuries, this gratifying trend is likely to become checked and then reversed. An African assistance should not consist exclusively of animal goods. A selection of the necessities of modern life would be a most valuable stimulus towards the purpose of increasing production and export.

There are many other possible devices that would also should be tried. To raise the standard of living does not necessarily take time, but it would require a well worth while, to make a supreme effort. If a solution could be found, it would be possible to increase considerably the quantity of cattle slaughtered for export and to have its quality without having to secure additional grazing land with the aid of a special campaign against the tsetse fly. If on the other hand the Africans continued to regard their animals as sacred, then the increase in the size of their herds might be the result of additional grazing land which would serve an important purpose.

There is a tendency to consider only what is known as the common standard, that is the one common man who would be the condition that enable the best to earn a living, and survive, and he must not be destroyed. In the vast part of Africa, with our racial differences, we can have only pseudo-democracy for a very long time to come, and meanwhile we shall require an aristocracy, in the best sense of the word, to see that justice and advancement be done for the rest of the people. Sir Godfrey Huggins, Premier of the Cape Province, Rhodesia.

### Letters to the Editor

#### Ethiopian literature and theology

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR—From the better I gather that Mr. Merlen has become an expert on Ethiopian literature and theology without having studied the work of Sir Walls Budge, the great British authority on those subjects, who has translated many of the voluminous theological works which have appeared in the *Labor of Ethiopia*, Greece, which is still to a large extent used by the Church, in Latin is used by the Roman Catholic Church.

Professor Rabin, who has recently given a most informative lecture in Oxford on Ethiopian literature and history, would profoundly disagree with the remarks of your correspondent, whose statement that there have been no Ethiopian theologians I must deny. I remark that Amharic does not possess a vocabulary which would enable metaphysical problems to be discussed in that language, is beside the work as Ethiopian theologians in general have written in Guzeze, and they have been reproached by some critics not for failure to discuss metaphysical problems but for having devoted too much energy to such discussions. Amharic is a richer language than Guzeze.

Your correspondent suggests that Ethiopia is a fruitful field for Communism. In fact, there is no Communist movement in Ethiopia, where the opinion is widespread and enthusiasm for national development. A large number of schools of all types have been opened since the liberation, and compulsory education has been enacted. The Government are striving hard to produce sufficient teachers to ensure that no child shall go short of education.

Woods of Green  
Essex.

Yours faithfully,  
E. SYLVIA BARKHURST

#### Africans and the Victoria Cross

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR—Mr. Meyer in a recent issue of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA Mr. J. S. Davis of Dar es Salaam, director his criticism to the manner in which honours have been allocated in Tanganyika, with the official element heavily predominating. I should like to reinforce his views, but from a different angle.

I cannot recollect ever having seen, heard, or read of the Victoria Cross being awarded to any African askari or N.C.O. in East African fighting units, although Heaven knows their bravery, loyalty and brilliance in battle have been proved time and time again.

Woods of Green  
Essex.

Yours faithfully,  
GEOFFREY L. WATSON

[It is noted that no award of the Victoria Cross has ever been made to an African from any East or Central African Dependencies.—Ed.]

#### Better Late Than Never

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

In connection with Mr. R. S. Williams' statement reported in your last issue, I have now decided to link up the Tanganyika Railway with the Kenya line, and to have a survey made from Broken Hill to the Tanganyika line, it is perhaps not altogether irrelevant to recall that as far back as 1917—nearly 20 years ago—the Economic Commission of what was then the East Africa Protectorate urged the linking of Broken Hill to the Egyptian Railway via Tabera and Rangoon, and the immediate undertaking of the survey necessary for that purpose. The author of the proposal was Mr. Grogan.

Woods of Green  
Essex.

Yours faithfully,  
J. A. WATSON

# BACKGROUND

## Communist Among Teachers

I have before me a document issued by the North-West London, West London and East London "Fractures of the Young Communist Action Group". Its first paragraph has the sweeping comprehensiveness which we associate with the Communists: "Oust the War-Fromers, Evacuate Berlin, Smash Marshall Aid, End European Recovery, Kill the Wage-Freeze Equal Pay at once, Party Now a Party, Rave Bonus, Immediately increased Pensions for all, Repeal the Criminal Law Amendment Act's etc. Down bourgeois pseudo-science, Support anti-Imperialist fighters everywhere, Reduce the Armed Forces, Unconditional Defence of the Workers' State in Russia, A United Left-front in the London Teachers' Association Election." This programme of slogans, provides a first class example of how the Communist mingles Russian propaganda with appeals to the sectional self-interest of the group of people addressed. The war-fromers are the "extreme pro-British Labour element which has surrendered to the Soviet, Palestine, Burma and Ceylon." "Evacuate Berlin" for the Russians are doubted by the success of the air-lift, which has cut across all their plans for driving the Russian Powers out of that city. "End European Recovery" — for if Europe recovers the boundaries of Communism, which thrives on misery, will steadily and powerfully be pushed back eastwards. Support anti-Imperialist fighters everywhere means backing the murderers of Malaya and elsewhere. The document proceeds: "If only a few more of our nominees win their contests we shall be in a position to control the membership of all the committees, chairmanships, and nominees to outside bodies, and give all the appointments of an assistant secretary and the control of the London Teacher." In this paragraph so frank and revealing, the aim and end of the Communist penetrations is plainly disclosed.

**Time and Tide** —

**Insurance** — Mr. Morrison is under pressure from the left-wing intellectuals and the most aggressive piece of Socialism they have in mind is the nationalisation of insurance companies. Why do they want this industry nationalized? It is because it would mean the virtual end of private enterprise in Britain. The insurance companies, by virtue of their vast and scattered investments, have a financial interest in almost every industry in the country, and under nationalization these interests would come automatically under the control of Whitehall. — See

**Economic Recovery** — We are operating in a severely stretched economy, in which it is extremely difficult to finance the competing demands for an increased flow of consumer goods to restore the standard of living for a still larger volume of workers to pay for our severely depleted exports, and for the improvement of our capital equipment and amenities of stocks after years of inadequate replacement. It is in the context of these demands, following the disruption of war, that we find the true causes of inflationary pressure rather than in any plan that has been done or anything omitted, in the conduct of our monetary affairs, although it has to be observed that some of the measures adopted after the war to lower the yield on Government securities provoked manifestations of an inflationary condition which might well have been avoided. It follows that while financial conditions, including the conduct of the public finances, should be attended as far as possible to the general purpose of economic policy, the real and most readily available remedy is to be found in a progressive enlargement of the total output from British industry. Effort must now be concentrated on using the available resources in the most productive way, removing obstructions to efficient production and vigorously seeking and applying technical improvements. On a broader view, one cannot regard it as satisfactory that the number of civilians in the service of the central Government remains as big as at the end of the war, or that the increase in the number of people employed in distributive trades is almost as large as in manufacturing industry, or that the planned addition to the total manpower in coal-mining and steel has not been achieved. Moreover, economic controls, necessary though many of them may be, contribute to the enhancement of the proportion of administrative to directly productive staffs in industrial undertakings. Failure to solve the man-power problem must be reflected ultimately in a lower standard of living. The position in industry, and indeed throughout the economic system, is such as to call for the highest standards of skill, judgment, and resourcefulness in management. — **Time News** —

with the running-down of the momentum of reconversion the rise in the curve of industrial production taken as a whole, seems to have slinked in recent months. — Lord Linlithgow, Chairman of the Midland Bank, London.

**Commercial Invention** — The Lynskey report will have considerable effect in determining the pace of Ministers, public men, and the civil service. All save a small minority have come through with their imaginations unimpaired. One community, however, the commercial and industrial, is pinned to the floor through the imputations made in some very undesirable practices were undisturbed by certain people because it was believed that that was how British business men behaved twenty years in business of a war thirty years ago. It is true that the general standard is very high; we know it so more honest conduct and industrial community anywhere than in this country, and I have traced in most parts of the world. Unfortunately, present restrictions, licensing and control provide unusual temptations which some cannot resist, but the main body of industrialists and traders remains inherently honest and straight-forward. Before the war small and large transactions took place privately and on the exchanges of London, Manchester, Liverpool, and elsewhere by ordinary means within a month. The represented many thousands of millions of man-hours of employment for our factories. We beside these of with prevarication, venality, and desired to restore unimpaired practices. A useful motto for British business men to follow is: "If you cannot have pleasant and honest relations in your affairs, have none at all." By way of this, British business stands up to the world. — **Sir John S. Doid**

**Television** — Ignoring the war period, England will have grown two television stations in seven years against the United States yet in two years. Even more startling is a forecast recently made by the chairman of the U.S. Communications Commission that there will be 100 stations operating in the U.S. by 1950, and that within seven or eight years there will be 1,000. After six years' operation in England, 10,000 sets have been manufactured and installed here. Compared with this, the same American authority has indicated that by the end of 1948 more than 1,000,000 homes in the United States would have sets. In spite of the great strides made in America, however, the B.B.C. television service is still the best in the world. — **Sir James Fisk**, managing director of Electrical Musical Industries.

# TO THE NEWS

E. A. Tamm's marked resignation in every field. — Mr. Winston Churchill.

The only thing that can keep public life clean is the opposition. — Mr. Rhyne, Delaware.

The auto-makers' air industry may prove to have been unwittingly the best. — Mr. W. C. Clegg, the national bar.

To force independence on inferior imitations means that chaos and then a new order is in the world. — Mr. W. C. Clegg, the national bar.

We love Georgia because we love her to say she is, and I thank you in this hour for General Grady. — Mr. G. B. Gordon, Massachusetts.

Our changes in the Republic's political democracy in Germany are not only a change in the government, but a change in the people. — Mr. W. C. Clegg, the national bar.

The Board of Trade should come out from the lobby back of the door and work for the industry, and practical means of protection, if not the raising of a tariff in Europe. — Mr. W. C. Clegg, the national bar.

British exports to the United States in 1937 were valued at \$1,200,000,000 compared with \$275,000,000 in 1936. — Mr. W. C. Clegg, the national bar.

The House of Representatives and the Supreme Court which during 1938 decided less restricting demands on non-coloured people to be illegal. — Mr. W. C. Clegg, the national bar.

The consumption of tea in 1937 averaged 2.5 lb. per week per person over the whole population. — Mr. W. C. Clegg, the national bar.

The Board of Trade should come out from the lobby back of the door and work for the industry, and practical means of protection, if not the raising of a tariff in Europe. — Mr. W. C. Clegg, the national bar.

Out of the film studios, large and small, is the idle. Unemployment among film workers is acute. 1,000 people have been dismissed from the industry in the past year, and a further 500 reductions are being contemplated. — Evening Standard.

The income in directors' fees from this and seven or eight other companies, including Lloyds Bank, amounts to £100,000. The Government have finished the year with a magnificent sum of £100,000,000 a week. — Mr. Harold Bowden, Chairman, Raleigh Industries, Ltd.

Capitalism works so well that the lowest paid workers in the North American democracies are better fed, better clothed, better housed and better supplied with the comforts of life than are the best of the aristocrats in the most advanced countries. — Royal Bank of Canada.

The means of Conservative clerical means a practical policy of preventing the concentration of iron and steel, the concentration of coal and railways, the concentration of road transport, the concentration of power, home production of food, and the movement of the country to the edge of the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. — Mr. W. C. Clegg, the national bar.

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with new special four-speeds, and are now in full scale production. We shall be glad to supply full details of these fine cars.

The Vauxhall 16 is the highest performance car in the world, giving a maximum speed of 92 m.p.h. with 40 m.p.h. at 2000 r.p.m. from less than 50 m.p.h. in 1st gear, and a top speed of 100 m.p.h. in 4th gear. This high performance, combined with low fuel consumption, 22.28 m.p.g. with normal driving, makes the Vauxhall 16 a 350 lb. car.

The Vauxhall 16 is a 4-cylinder, 1600 cc. 4-cylinder model, giving almost fuel saving with efficient performance above average in 2-11 m.p.h. does not do it. A word in notes, Vauxhalls are built in a modern factory, and a pattern of speed is 100 m.p.h. in 4th gear, 22.28 m.p.g.

## Vauxhall

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## General Sir John Assauy Service in the Sudan

GENERAL SIR JOHN ASSAUY, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.O. from 1914, commanded New British troops in the Sudan and was for some years a member of the Sudan Administrative Council, died last Friday, aged 67. Educated at Harrow House, he passed into Sandhurst, and was promoted to the Devonshire Regiment in 1887. After service in India he obtained employment under the Egyptian Government at the beginning of 1897, and shortly afterwards joined Kitchener's army. His ability to organize troops led to a reputation as a disciplinarian, and the following year, when Kitchener was ordered to take the Khalifa overthrown, he served as commander of No. 3 Egyptian Brigade at Khartoum and in the Nile valley.

After serving as Assistant Adjutant-General, Egyptian Army, for three years, after 1900, he was appointed Egyptian Secretary in Cairo, but two years later returned to Khartoum as district commander. In 1907 he was appointed Adjutant-General, Egyptian Army, occupying his post for the next 10 years, during which he served on the Sudan Administrative Council.

Organized in 1908, Bases  
Although detached from the army in 1914, at the outbreak of war, he was immediately recalled upon the outbreak of war. His duties included the organization of bases in the Sudan. He was appointed to the 1st Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, in 1914, and in 1916 he was promoted major-general, and a few months later became a member of the Committee of Communication in France.

In April 1919, he took over command of the British troops in Greece and Flanders, and later Haig. He had been created C.B. in 1915, K.C.V.O. in 1917, and C.M.G. in 1918. In June, 1919, he was promoted lieutenant-general, and three months later he was promoted to major-general and Commander-in-Chief. He was promoted C.B. in 1922, lieutenant-general in 1926, and on his return to England in the following year, was appointed a D.C. General of the King in 1929, retiring from the army the following year.

MR. JOSEPH MORRIS, S.J., pioneer missionary of the Sudan, died recently at the age of 86. He first went to Southern Rhodesia in 1902, and founded Chikuta Mission three years later. He was the first missionary to work among the Tonga tribe, 1907, and for the rest of his life he devoted himself to the welfare, mastering their language and customs, and evangelizing their primitive system. He was the first missionary to be based in Umtata, founded Umtata School in 1907, and also published a book on hygiene for Africans.

Canon Frank Bate, formerly general secretary of the Colonial and Continental Church Society, died last week at his home in London. Educated at Liverpool University, he was ordained in 1897, and eight years later was appointed assistant secretary of the Colonial and Continental Church Society. He dedicated practically the whole of the remainder of his life to this work, becoming general secretary in 1927. He retired in 1947, having been appointed Vicar of St. Paul's, London, in 1939.

MAJOR WILLIAM JOHN GRAY, C.B.E., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of St. Helena from 1941 to 1946, died in Newcastle last Thursday at the age of 62, after an Administration of St. Vincent from 1938 to 1941. He had spent 22 years in the Colonial Service, and at the time of his death was a regional officer for the Western Indian Service in this country.

MR. JAMES THOMSON, who has died last week, was the agent for the oil and gas fields in Southern Rhodesia in 1916, having come from South Africa, where he was a manager of Bechtel in 1910.

## Union-Castle Ship Returns To Service Bannon Sails For Africa

THE UNION CASTLE passed her motor vessel DUNNOTAR CASTLE into port at Swakopmund for East and South Africa ports, via the Mediterranean and the Canal. A special reception was held on board before she sailed to mark the return of the 16,000 tons vessel to her peacetime duties after service as an armed merchant cruiser, and a troop transfer during the war.

The DUNNOTAR CASTLE was built in 1936 at Glasgow by Harland and Wolff Ltd., where she has recently been reconstructed and has accommodation for 2,000 passengers and 200 crew members. Although much smaller than the latest additions to the company's fleet on the South African mail run—her overall length 560 feet compared with the 710 feet of the Harland Castle and the EDINBURGH CASTLE—she will be the largest passenger vessel to be regularly engaged between the United Kingdom and East Africa.

## Attractive Accommodation

Passenger accommodation is attractive and comfortable, including promenade and games decks, and an open-air swimming pool. What the public rooms consist of—dining saloon, lounge, long veranda, and smoking-room in the fore-cabin, and a large lounge and smoking-room in the main cabin.

THE DUNNOTAR CASTLE will be the first of the LIANGBY CASTLE (27,000 tons) to be returning to the intermediate service to East Africa, and will return to this country via South Africa via St. Helena, Ascension and Las Palmas.

## Each One Teach One

A MASS LITERACY CAMPAIGN to teach illiterates to read and write in their own language has been organized in the Sudan by the Publications Bureau of the Education Department, on the "each one teach one" system. The names of the printers show pictures of various objects, which the pupil must identify. They are asked to pronounce the first letter of the word. This letter is printed under the picture, so that the pupils can learn to write it. In this way the whole alphabet is taught, and then the pupils learn to make up words and eventually short sentences. It is estimated that after a month's study of 45 minutes a day a former illiterate can read and write simple Arabic. To be successful, when the experiment was made, there are already 100 volunteer teachers. Similar work is planned in other countries.

## Agribusiness Supervision

IF THE RESERVE are going to be looked after, the time will be needed before it is too late. The Reserve, the cultural Department will need to be looked after by Europeans and 1,800 trained African supervisors. Expressing this opinion recently in Southern Rhodesia, Mr. Alan Marshall, M.P., said that if those figures were achieved, each European would then have 230 acres to supervise, and the fact would be the magnitude of the task facing those who are trying to maintain the peasant farming system in the reserve. There was no doubt that the New Agricultural Council would be an important factor in producing grains, meats and many other products for development if the field could be improved.

## Rhodesia House

RECENT CHANGERS at Rhodesia House in London have included:

- Mr. C. P. Addison, Mr. J. H. Cross, Mrs. J. D. Duffield, Mr. J. W. Gashington, Miss Pauline Lee, Mr. Alan Marshall, Mr. F. Russell, Mrs. E. K. Jones, Mrs. H. G. Jackson, and Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Jones.

tion of the members of the Uganda Legislative Commission in 1944. But the urgent situation in the Congo has been discussed.

Mr. J. H. HENCKS asked what progress the Minister for transfer to the Colonial Administrative Service of suitable persons from the technical and other branches of the Colonial Service since the last such transfer in 1946-47, and in 1948 respectively.

Mr. CREECH JONES: Any member of the Colonial Service may apply for a transfer to the Colonial Administrative Service and his application would be given careful consideration at the first place by the Governor of the territory in which he is serving and secondly by myself. The aim of the Colonial Service is to use the qualifications and experience of civil officers to the best advantage for the public of the territory. A British transfer to the administrative service is a high post of honour and the Government are anxious to see that the best possible use is made of the services of the men who have been so highly trained.

Mr. CREECH JONES: I am glad to know that the Government favour the application of the best possible use of the services of the men who have been so highly trained.

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### European Recruitment

Mr. SHERWOOD asked how many European officers of technical branches of the Colonial Civil Service received their appointments and returned to this country after two, three, four, five and six years' service between January 1, 1945, and December 31, 1948.

Mr. CREECH JONES: I regret that the information is not immediately available. If my hon. friend could specify the technical branches and the Colonies in which he is most interested I would ask Colonial Governments if they could supply the figures without disproportionate labour.

Mr. H. D. HENCKS asked what steps the Secretary of State was taking to bring to the notice of pupils in State-aided secondary schools the opportunities existing for employment in the branches of the Colonial Service.

Mr. CREECH JONES: As the minimum age for sending candidates is 20, the minimum literature of a school should be such as to allow pupils of 14 students above school age to study at least one of the previous replies generally informally, and the committee is circulated to all schools, and this method is being circulated to awaken interest in the Colonial Service and in the career.

Mr. SHERWOOD asked to what extent during the past three years there had been interchange of European personnel between the administrative and technical branches of the Civil Service in the Colonies.

Mr. CREECH JONES: In a few cases of transfer from technical branches to the administrative service have been recorded during the past three years, and an increasing number of administrative staff are transferred to technical branches as a result of their own preference. Their own preference is a good thing, since administrative staff seldom have technical qualifications, and the special qualifications of technical staff are usually best employed in their own branches. They have, of course, opportunities of promotion, and it is an admirable feature of our system that their own preference is taken into account.

Mr. SHERWOOD: Is it not true that the collection of statistics of technical development due to the efforts of administrative officers, and will be create a precedent which might not be approved if they were to be employed in a similar capacity in the specialist work that is developed, thus obtaining the interchange which is desired?

Mr. CREECH JONES: I am glad to hear that the Government are so anxious to see that the best possible use is made of the services of the men who have been so highly trained.

Mr. PLYMOUTH: The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has just been killed and I am sure that the people in the Sudan will be interested to know whether he would make a statement concerning the situation there.

Mr. MAYHEW: The Sudan has been a very important area for the police opened fire in a demonstration against the Government. The investigation into the circumstances of this incident was carried out by a magistrate. These investigations showed that the police acted correctly and with restraint. It is a pity that the Government did not prevent a certain loss of life and property in the first place.

Mr. MAYHEW: One hundred and sixty-eight persons were arrested as a result of the demonstration which occurred during the elections in the Sudan; of these 15 were released without trial. Of the remainder, 62 were charged with affray, 11 with being members of an unlawful assembly, and 47 with rioting.

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### Air Licence Controversy

Mr. N. MAGPHERSON asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he would publish the findings of the East African Air Transport Advisory Board on the complaint made by Claxworthy, Limited, against B.O.A.C. on the ground of under-cutting of fares and inter-territory application of services; the violation of the conditions on which B.O.A.C. was granted a licence to operate on the Nairobi-Aden route; and whether he would also publish the recommendations that the Board made to the Air Authority of the High Commissioner at least in a summarized form.

Mr. CREECH JONES: No, these documents were confidential reports to the East African High Commissioner.

Mr. FIRATH asked how many women were registered as electors for the Sudan elections which took place in November 1948; what was the proportion of this number to the total population male and female combined; and how many of the registered electors, male and female, respectively, actually voted.

Mr. MAYHEW: Three hundred and thirty-four thousand six hundred and ninety-one persons, all of whom were males, were registered as electors in the direct elections and the primary stage of the indirect elections. This total is approximately 8 per cent. of the total available figures for the total of the male and female population over 21 years of age in the Sudan on July 1, 1948. However, the franchise was restricted to males over 21 years of age. I am not able to say how many of the registered electors actually voted, since the primary voting in the elections was by means of a ballot box, with by declaration and no record of the number of votes is therefore available.

### Excellent Sudan Handbook

WITHOUT A SOUND KNOWLEDGE of the general principles of agriculture, anybody, whether townsman or countryman, can not be a complete citizen, writes Major General Sir Hubert Huddleston, former Governor-General of the Sudan, in his preface to the admirable handbook written by 28 authors and edited by Dr. J. B. Rothall under the title "Agriculture in the Sudan".

It is essential in the view of General Huddleston, that every member of Government in such a country as the Sudan should have the best to the lowest should have a sound knowledge of agriculture. If that is true of the most northerly of the Eastern African territories, it is no less true of all the others.

The book of nearly 1,000 pages of text and index has more than 400 illustrations and excellent maps, some in colour. Published by the Oxford University Press at 4s. it is a splendid value.

General Huddleston has written an excellent introduction, and these are chapters on the history of the background, vegetation, climate, geology, soil, soil-fertility, land tenure, land reclamation, nutrition, education, crops, seeds, forestry, research, experimental work, irrigation, fertilizers, animal husbandry, and animal products, a chapter on each of the Sudan provinces, a bibliography, a glossary, and an index.

The work has evidently been a labour of love for its contributors and editors who have placed all concerned for the progress of the Sudan in their debt. The only criticism is that comparable volumes do not exist for the East and Central African Dependency.

## Decade of Progress in Mission Stations

### Archdeacon Capper's Encouraging Account

Encouraging progress in mission stations in East Africa is described in the current issue of *Central Africa*, the monthly journal of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, by Archdeacon Capper, who writes: "Ten years is not a long time in the life of the Church, or even in the life of a 'mission station' as ours. But it is a long time in the life of the people of some mission stations that I had not seen for 10 years, and it is one particular of the progress over this period that has been remarkable.

One of many years the number of African girls was far behind that of the boys. In some years of Christian teaching Muslim influence was so strong in the West that those that very few parents thought there was much profit in sending girls to school. Few new careers of any kind were open to African girls. How often missionaries tried to preach and teach that with an advancing educational system the young men must be able to look for enlightenment and help in the East, they hoped some day to marry. But it was a difficult problem and we had not got very far 10 years ago except for one or two pleasant girls' boarding schools.

The first surprise came when among the candidates who came to Londi Government Hospital for a nursing examination I discovered a girl I remembered as a child at Minda C.S.P. school, in a group of rough, backward little Makas girls, now a smart young nurse in uniform, winning good opinions for the mission from Government examiners.

### Progress of Girl Students

I next had an opportunity to visit Newika. I well remembered its girls' school when I lived there 10 years ago. In those days the boys had quite good schools, but a small hut of split bamboo near the convent was considered good enough for the few Makoma girls allowed to read by their parents. This time Sister showed me a block of buildings used not only for the girls to provide for increasing numbers, some fine brick buildings were now completed. As we went round the school I was delighted to find not only that the girls were quite so far advanced as to be in standard VI, but that standard VI had an African woman teacher. Some of the girls were boarders, and as I looked at their neat book-work and at their handiwork, and thought how much they would learn about home-making, I wondered what an influence they might be in the neighbourhood of Newika.

A few days later I saw St. Mary's School, Newika, for the first time. I expect it has often been described. The circle of houses, each with a family of small girls, doing their own cooking, and in the midst of their studies learning to read better and more hygienic African home. The domestic science garden and potting shed was especially well done, and credit to a school in East Africa. A very beautiful chapel full of brightly-dressed African maidens joining in a song, not just sitting dumb while the men did the singing, but each one with a book open at the right place.

Later, as I went round the school, I found that some of them had very nearly reached the same standard as their brothers in the boys' boarding school. I remember Newika 10 years ago as just a forest through which we went to reach a part of the bush where an initiation rite was held. One can only thank God for what the change means to African life in these parts.

## Rain at Kongwa

MAJOR-GENERAL DESMOND HARRISON, resident member of the Overseas Food Corporation at Kongwa, who is returning to this country on convalescent leave, said before leaving: "Unless the rains go completely sour on us, we should get our 50,000 acres." A promising fall of rain at the end of December had enabled planting, although belated, to begin well. This was followed by a heavy spell which caused some damage to the latest crops, but that rain over the whole of Kongwa has been very heavy.

## More Dangerous than the Male

WIVES OF AFRICAN POLICEMEN who attend jiu-jitsu classes in Kenya are, according to the instructor, adept pupils than their husbands.

## Book Reviews in Brief

*East African Annual, 1948-49*, a 128-page issue, maintains its usual high standard of production. There are articles on trekking to Kenya, the Colony's national parks, hunting and big game, fishing, Gedi, homes and children in Kenya, the Nairobi aquarium, the home experiences of a new settler, the Ogera Falls hydro-electric scheme, the Elgeyo-Lake Baringo, Hannington, and Rudolf the groundnut scheme, potentialities of the Tana, and other topics. Photographic illustrations are many and good.

*African Mineral, 1948*, the first post-war issue of which has appeared at 42s. (Mining and Industrial Publications of Africa, Ltd.) runs to more than 1,000 pages, about 200 of which are devoted to the Rhodesias and East Africa, in addition of course, to the references to companies operating in those territories in the directory section, which is almost wholly of some interest. The volume, which is well printed and stoutly bound, is essentially a work of reference for the mining industry, predominantly that of the Union of South Africa.

*Useful and Ornamental Plants of Zanzibar and Pemba*, by R. O. Williams (Crown Agents for the Colonies, 21s.).—In this 497-page volume the Director of Agriculture in Zanzibar describes some 300 plants. The useful and ornamental plants are separately listed, and then the plants are named (common and botanical names being given) and described. Much of the plant life of the neighbouring mainland territories is similar, and the book has therefore a usefulness beyond Zanzibar and Pemba. Major A. T. Bettlor, who suggested the compilation of the volume, has written a long, interesting and valuable introduction to a work of reference for which there was evident need.

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### Rain and Southern Defence Thwart M.C.C.

#### Rhodesia's Second Match Ends in Draw

ONCE AGAIN rain came to Rhodesia's aid against their M.C.C. opponents, although in the match at Salisbury which ended on Monday it was not only the elements that robbed the tourists of victory but some scintillating batting by the two young Rhodesians Curran, and Pretorius who put on 110 for the third wicket in only 22 minutes.

Pretorius, in particular, showed on one six and four boundaries in his first 20 runs, but the onslaught by the young English attack was finally put down. Concentrations are due to the tourists' departure, and Curran, who carried on well before the rain, was in good form when the rain fell, and the pitch started.

Curran and Pretorius, who were the first match last week, were the tourists' best, strengthened by the inclusion of Hutton, Harris, and Mansell. Curran and Pretorius, who were the tourists' best, were the first match last week, were the tourists' best, strengthened by the inclusion of Hutton, Harris, and Mansell. Curran and Pretorius, who were the tourists' best, were the first match last week, were the tourists' best, strengthened by the inclusion of Hutton, Harris, and Mansell.

Hutton's innings was full of interest, his top score cover drives, and with Denis Compton's position was restored. The partnership added 70 runs before Compton hit Compton caught behind by the wicket. Only a few more overs were bowled and lunch before rain ruled out the possibility of a test play for the day.

#### Martin in Form

On Saturday Martin showed himself to be in his best form, and his enthusiastic crowd saw the seven remaining M.C.C. wickets fall for the addition of only 20 runs. After Watkins had come from a catch behind the wicket, the New South Wales bowler had fluffed out in a similar fashion, the rain and power having made a shrewd 79. Mann took himself on and batted with confidence, but again Harris, the Rhodesian wicket-keeper, came into the picture, stump out his counterpart Evans before he had scored.

Harris and Gladwin offered some ball-end resistance, but both fell victims to Martin's fine attack. The M.C.C. could have been extremely lucky, but the tourists' middle-order bowlers—not notably the best in the world—showed a lack of seamanship, which the tourists had rattled with a useful 22 not out.

Martin led the notable figures of six for 49 and a wicket-keeper Harris claimed a hat-trick in the capture of five wickets. Unusually the Rhodesian batsmen were in the nature of a force, and Martin's captaining was of a high quality. He was in the middle of the attack, and his bowling was of a high quality. He was in the middle of the attack, and his bowling was of a high quality.

Singleton was out before he had scored, and his innings was shattered by the Surrey bowler, and Curran was hit by the tourists, and his innings was shattered by the tourists, and his innings was shattered by the tourists.

Rhodesia's score found themselves in a sorry position of having seven men out for the moment, but it was only the obstinate defence of Harris, who came from complete disaster, that carried his lot for a time.

The home side took over the match, and the tourists' defeat was averted. Harris's performance was at a price, when he was bowled. The tourists' batsmen had been forced by the rain. The tourists' batsmen had been forced by the rain. The tourists' batsmen had been forced by the rain.

After a somewhat long time, the former Worcestershire and Gloucestershire batsman, Evans, who was out for the attack, was out. Evans, who was out for the attack, was out. Evans, who was out for the attack, was out.

Curran and Pretorius then produced a scintillating 110 runs for the third wicket, and this was the tourists' best. Curran and Pretorius then produced a scintillating 110 runs for the third wicket, and this was the tourists' best.

The tourists continued as the assault of attack, and he was given able assistance by Franklin. When at last Pretorius was caught by a batsman of the young team, the tourists were in a very bad way, and the game was obviously dead.

M.C.C.

FIRST INNINGS

Hutton, c Harris, b Martin	79
Washbrook, lbw, b Martin	37
Crapp, c Layfield, b Martin	11
D. Compton, c Harris, b Martin	14
A. Watkins, c Harris, b Martin	14
E. Mann, c Harris, b Martin	14
F. Evans, c Harris, b Martin	14
S. Bedser, c Mansell, b Martin	14
Martin, c Mansell, b Martin	14
Curran, not out	22
Pretorius, not out	60
Total	228

RHODESIA

FIRST INNINGS

B. Harris, lbw, b Bedser	22
Harris, b Bedser	3
Curran, c Compton	3
Pretorius, c Bedser	6
Gladwin, c Bedser	6
S. Curran, b Bedser	6
S. Martin, not out	0
E. S. Newson, c Evans	0
Bedser, not out	0
D. Compton, lbw, b Gladwin	0
M. Mansell, lbw, b Gladwin	3
C. McDonald, c Evans	3
Gladwin, not out	6
H. Taylor, c Crapp	6
Extras	6
Total	61

BOWLING—FIRST INNINGS

Martin	13.6	27	4	1
Curran	1.0	0	0	0
Second Innings	1.0	0	0	0
Ward	2.0	1	1	1
Young	1.0	0	0	0
Hutton	1.0	0	0	0

### New M.C.C. Tour for East Africa?

#### Newly Appointed Writer's Hint

A COME THIS NEW OVERSEAS SECTION OF THE M.C.C. may be proposed shortly by cricketing enthusiasts in East Africa, according to a Crawford White, *Newspaper* correspondent with the present side touring Rhodesia and South Africa. On Monday he called upon Salisbury.

The M.C.C. can expect to see a request for the funds to sponsor a tour to Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Kenya, and Nyasaland. Wealthy businessmen here are fully prepared to provide the necessary financial aid, and a hint that they were looking for such a sympathy.

One of the cricketers who had read the hints, asked if it would be possible to send a side to East Africa, and he was told that the M.C.C. would be glad to do so, and that the M.C.C. would be glad to do so, and that the M.C.C. would be glad to do so.

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## Mrs. Elspeth Huxley on Africa

(Continued from page 10)

NUNN: "So East Africa will be a far more prosperous future, but only if we have the needed development of the natural resources and to restrain the natural impulse of the people to migrate and help the people to be able to fall order to take care of their own lands once. Let's go back to the question: what are we doing about it?"

Mrs. Huxley: "After 15 years of an important dispute Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika have had the beginnings of a joint Government which is 10 years old, but so far the new Government has not shown any experimental results. It will improve the relations of the three countries with the countries either do or should be highly important separate arrangements."

Mrs. Huxley: "I am convinced that the cooperation of the three countries is the main thing that can be achieved and that the only way to solve the main problem and to be able to take care of the public interest of the three countries is to bring together the leaders of the three countries together with the best of their minds to solve the problems of East Africa. It is the only way."

NUNN: "That sounds like a plan. How do you see it slightly and how do you see it slightly?"

Mrs. Huxley: "I am convinced that the only way to solve the main problem and to be able to take care of the public interest of the three countries is to bring together the leaders of the three countries together with the best of their minds to solve the problems of East Africa. It is the only way."

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Mrs. Huxley: "I personally think the biggest question East Africa has before it is what is the political question and how to solve it. The saving of the East African soil."

NUNN: "As a matter of fact I have seen it in West Africa and pretty well all over the West Indies. I quite agree it is only dramatic—it's frightening."

Mrs. Huxley: "The fact is that the African people are increasing very rapidly in East Africa perhaps by a quarter of a million a year and their food supplies are not increasing anything like so fast because the fertility of a great deal of the best land is going down instead of up."

In concrete terms, this means that the land is being used in a way that is not sustainable. The soil is being eroded and the fertility is being lost. This is a serious problem for the future of the continent. The only way to solve this problem is to take steps to improve the land and to prevent further erosion. This can be done by planting trees and other vegetation that will help to hold the soil in place. It is essential that we take action now to prevent a disaster that would be irreversible in the long run.

The Government of East Africa has a responsibility to take steps to improve the land and to prevent further erosion. This can be done by planting trees and other vegetation that will help to hold the soil in place. It is essential that we take action now to prevent a disaster that would be irreversible in the long run.

Mrs. Huxley: "I think the main problem is the loss of the soil. The soil is being eroded and the fertility is being lost. This is a serious problem for the future of the continent. The only way to solve this problem is to take steps to improve the land and to prevent further erosion. This can be done by planting trees and other vegetation that will help to hold the soil in place. It is essential that we take action now to prevent a disaster that would be irreversible in the long run."

NUNN: "That really would be revolutionary, would it not to argue that just because of the fact of it I don't think I agree—but if in sum you have some very valuable comments in your favour. But our time is going. I must thank you very much indeed for coming here and giving us so much to think about."

Reports from Southern Rhodesia state that good rains have recently fallen and a 40% European and 50% Native maize crop are anticipated.

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# NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Two sets of the new 50-cent stamps of the Southern Rhodesia Post Office have already been cancelled.

Volunteers to help clear the bush in the 1955-56 season are being recruited by the Rhodesia Nature Council.

New officers for the West Nile Council of Southern Rhodesia were elected at a meeting of the Southern Rhodesia House of Assembly on 26 November. The new officers are: President, Mr. J. H. G. D. van der Merwe; Vice-President, Mr. J. H. G. D. van der Merwe; Secretary, Mr. J. H. G. D. van der Merwe; Treasurer, Mr. J. H. G. D. van der Merwe.

The first of 2,500 copies of the Southern Rhodesian Post Office's new 50-cent stamp is being printed.

An article on the subject of the establishment of a national park in Southern Rhodesia is being prepared by the Rhodesia Nature Council.

A new plan for the construction of a road between Harare and Victoria Falls is being prepared by the Rhodesia Nature Council.

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Africa, which is the first of the series, has already been published in the Rhodesian Press. The first issue of the series, which is the first of the series, has already been published in the Rhodesian Press.

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members of Re-built Tractors to the East African Commission, the Federal Commission, and other important bodies both in Africa and in the Colonies.

## B Barclays Bank Commercial Report

BARCLAYS BANK (D.C. & O.) state in their latest commercial report on economic conditions in East Africa:

**General.**—The Territory has suffered a severe drought since November which has demanded urgent and prompt attention on the part of the Government. Special emergency powers have been promulgated to cover the food situation, and the Government has taken wide powers to avert the starvation that threatens many areas. Officials are spread throughout the Territory as field officers to encourage the African population to work incessantly at growing crops wherever possible. In the Southern Province the position is serious; the Central Province has had fair rains, while conditions are somewhat better in the Northern Provinces. The utmost effort will be required to retrieve losses and to remove the present anxiety when the rains break.

Very little planting of tobacco had been completed by the end of November, although seed distribution had indicated that the number of gardens would be approximately the same as last year. The dry weather has not occurred since is believed seriously to have endangered prospects for the next crop. One's most keen critics in November were higher than usual. Exports during the month amounted to 67,277 lb. Good rains were, however, required to ensure a favourable crop and these have not fallen.

Final purchase figures for the Southern Province cotton crop showed that it reached 102,300 short tons of seed cotton, which is a record.

**General Trade.**—European trade is reported excellent with supplies good. The improvement in tonnage handled from Beira by the Nyasaland Railway has been encouraging. Native trade has been well maintained and stores are reported well stocked. Although milk continues to be in short supply, consequent upon the drought, however, it is evident that the spending power of Africans has shown a marked decline.

## Architects

APART FROM PERSONS already engaged in such practice, in whose favour exemption is to be made, it will soon be illegal for anyone to practise in Northern Rhodesia as an architect or quantity surveyor unless registered under an ordinance now before the Legislature.

## Lord Treigarn's Visit to New York

"Hitting from Board to Board"

COMMENTING ON MONDAY upon the journey by air of Lord Treigarn, chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation, to see Mr. McCloy, president of the World Bank in New York, "Observer" writes in the *Financial Times*:

"Lord Treigarn is a notable pluralist. He has shown a willingness to search for finance from the World Bank. Mr. McCloy, the president, is said to look with favour on Lord Treigarn's schemes. Certainly it is possible that the Americans will be interested in mining propositions in Africa. But it is to be hoped that the plans of the C.D.C. have been worked out with greater care than the original estimates for Mrs. Strachey's grandchild scheme. The precedent of Tanganyika is hardly likely to impress the World Bank.

It might be easier for the Americans to have confidence in Lord Treigarn's prospects if he were to visit this country first to Colonial development. But, accordingly, he is also a director of Tobacco Subsidies Trust, which has been very interested in Africa. Furthermore, Lord Treigarn is chairman of the Government Television Advisory Committee. Since the war this country has built two television stations in comparison with America's thirty. We now possess 10,000 television sets a month in comparison with America's 100,000.

I do not know how much encouragement the British television industry gets from Lord Treigarn, but his record in television will scarcely commend him to the Americans. Clearly the development of the Colonies and of television should not be in the charge of a man who has the track record to that.

## Frozen Incentive

A PLEA FOR THE INCREASED SUPPLY of ice-cream to Africans as an incentive was made in the recent House of Commons debate on American Aid and the European Payments Bill by Colonel D. Dodds-Parker, who said:

"At present, in Southern Tanganyika, where the Government is engaged in large developments, the development of the new harbour is held up because, instead of workers coming from Portuguese East Africa, they are going the other way, because of the shortage of consumer goods. There are more of these goods in Portuguese East Africa to-day than in Southern Rhodesia, and I would urge the Government to provide an incentive by means of increased consumer goods to attract these people. I believe that one of these incentives which might be used with advantage and which might help very considerably is ice-cream, which may be thought to be strange, but it is a very useful food for Africans. There are sugar and fat in it and as a food for the people of the under-developed territories, I think it would provide a further inducement, and add to a very useful addition to their diet."

## Bulawayo's New Bus Service

MUNICIPAL SERVICES in Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia, were recently taken over by the Bulawayo Council's company, Ltd. On the night prior to the new service inauguration, the company's staff worked until 5:30 a.m. repairing indicator-blinds and repairing damaged buses which had broken down. The crews of the new service now have white, green and buff uniforms. Temporary shelters for the public have been erected at the city bus-station; a new garage is being erected; and during the first month of operation over 2,000 African passengers were carried. These new buses have been put into operation, and on the first day's run an African boarded one and travelled up and down the routes.

Bonus payments to native labour, based upon results, are to be introduced experimentally in the engineering and electrical departments of Salisbury City Council. After a recent pilot trial, the city engineers reported that Natives had responded well and seemed to favour the scheme.

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### Oil Commercial Concern

Temporary borrowing by the British Overseas Airways Corporation from Barclays Bank was the subject of an official announcement from the Treasury last week. It stated that on January 15, 1949, the Treasury gave their guarantee in respect of temporary borrowing by the corporation, to an amount not exceeding £5,000,000. Both principal and interest are covered. Issued capital and temporary loans that not taken together exceed £50,000,000 at any one time. The corporation's accounts for the year to March 31, 1948, published last November, do not disclose any temporary loans. Issued capital is £18,612,000.

French Press reports concerning plans for the creation of a Franco-African Development Bank for the development of the French overseas territories have been confirmed by official French quarters. The question is still apparently being studied by a special committee, which may in turn be transformed into a State corporation with the object of financing, co-ordinating and supervising the Colonial development plans. It is expected that important American banks will participate in this scheme, and some French banking institutions have been mentioned as negotiator with the possible establishment of the Corporation.

The Commonwealth Telegraphs Bill, introduced into the House of Commons last week is intended to give effect to certain provisions of an agreement signed in May last, between Commonwealth Governments, including Southern Rhodesia, for coordinating the efficient and development of the external telegraph services of the Commonwealth. A Commonwealth Telecommunications Board, to be established by a Statute Government, is to be established, and the power of the Postmaster General to make such arrangements is extended.

**Shipping in Dar-es-Salaam**  
A satisfactory situation in handling inward and outward cargoes at Dar-es-Salaam is reported, following the arrival of four lighters from British. A revised system of speedy clearance from the sheds was introduced last week together with a system of sailing direct from lighters, which is proving valuable in keeping wharves unobstructed. Further lighters are expected within a week or two, and an additional crane was put into service a few days ago. It is also stated that the recent implementation of a port capitation is already showing good results.

Ships entering Kilindini harbour during 1948 numbered 806, compared with 700 in 1947, with a net tonnage of 2,433,000 (2,100,000). Imports handled totalled 1,472,965 tons (1,074,706 tons in 1947), and exports 852,394 tons (614,715). A steady increase in distribution is reported from the port, and it is expected that 1,200 tons monthly will in future be sent south for the Overseas Food Corporation.

A new organization, established last week, known as the Wool Bureau Ltd., with principal offices in New York, will conduct a long-term programme of technological and market research, education, trade surveys and promotion. The corporation, working on a non-profit basis, is to have a board of directors who will include representatives of British Commonwealth wool-growing interests, who will be selected at an executive meeting of the International Wool Fabricity and Research Fund in London next May.

The current news letter of Messrs. Edm. Schluter and Co. states that British East African colices have reached new high price levels. The temporary decline of Uganda Natives was short-lived and was succeeded by a renewed climb beyond previous levels. Kenyas, too, have continued their advance. However, certain foreign countries, finding it preferable to use limited amounts of foreign exchange to cover their requirements, rather than pay premiums for these East African sterling colices, are turning elsewhere.

### Trade With Japan

A joint delegation is to be sent to Japan by the British and United States Governments to review trade under the present agreement and the programme for trade between countries of the British Commonwealth and Japan. The existing agreement, which was signed in November, 1948, provides for trade exchanges to the value of at least £55,000,000 in the year ending June 30, 1949. Trade was to be conducted on a sterling basis, and was to be approximately equal in each direction.

Full allowance was being made in the Anglo-American tobacco talks for all supplies which Britain could obtain from other sources. Mr. Harold Wilson, President of the Board of Trade, gave this assurance recently, adding that nothing which took place in these talks affected the need for the United Kingdom to obtain non-dollar sources as much tobacco of suitable quality and price as possible.

Mr. S. H. Marshall, M.P., has been appointed chairman of Tintex Dyes, (the products of which are packed and distributed by Marshall's Food Products, Ltd., of which Mr. Marshall is chairman); a company with interests in Kenya. Mr. F. W. Harris, M.P., who is the new managing director of Tintex, is now residing in Kenya. He is also managing director of Marshall's Food Products.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., suite the production of sisal and tow during January was 265 tons, making a total of 1,385 tons for the first seven months of the company's current financial year.

The first three of a fleet of 20 Guy Arab single-decker buses arrived recently in Khartoum, where they will operate a public service for the Sudan Light and Power Co. Ltd.

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE GREAT PROJECT of a dam and hydraulic works at Owen Falls, near Jinja in Uganda, has now been carried step by step by the Egyptian Government's willingness to participate in it. The Egyptian Government is naturally interested as any alteration in the flood waters of the Nile may have immeasurable consequences for the inhabitants of the Nile Valley and the Delta. It has been universally recognised that the countries watered by great international rivers are entitled to share in the right of flow in their headwaters and such matters are usually governed by treaties. Egypt's participation in the water taken from the head waters flows through the Sudan, in the Blue Nile in Ethiopia and in the White Nile in Uganda. Discussion between Egypt and Great Britain with regard to the Owen Falls project had been going on for some years but had become bogged down owing to the generally unsatisfactory nature of Anglo-Egyptian relations. Recent events have brought Great Britain and Egypt more closely together, and it is to be hoped that the agreement for the Owen Falls project is the prelude to similar arrangements.

In default of Egyptian participation, Uganda would have to look for water in a pro-

posed scheme and was last week the Secretary of State for the Colonies announced that the Government are expected to announce that work on the dam in September. The significance of the Egyptian agreement is that it opens the way to much more beneficial schemes such as the young Mr. Churchill dreamed when, as the young Under-Secretary for the Colonies, he contemplated the water power of the Owen Falls in 1907. The fact that such a scheme has been able to come to fruition is due to the agreement to maintain exportations from the present agreement. It is to be anticipated by experts that it will save some five years before all the scheme is completed and carried out and perhaps will be finished another two years for improvements in services. It is a fact that Lake Victoria, the water reservoir containing Lake Tanganyika and Lake Malawi will provide the best reservoir. It will set the benefit of assured supplies of water for irrigation and Uganda will get an electric supply which can be made the basis for varied industrial development. The fact that extravagant estimates of the benefits have been made in some quarters should not obscure the real merits of the project.

**GOVERNMENT SPOKESMEN** have recently dilated on the scourge of disease in the colonies. The tsetse fly has been denounced as "Enemy No. 1," and the ravages of malaria, leprosy, Tropical tuberculosis, dysentery, and other characteristic maladies have been thoroughly recognized. The government's actual proposals for the treatment and study of tropical diseases was therefore to be read with all the keener disappointment. Asked what plans he had for the erection of a tropical diseases hospital in London, in view of the Imperial responsibilities of the United Kingdom, the Minister of Health, Mr. Amurth Dewart, replied that it was proposed to develop a tropical diseases centre as a unit of the University College Hospital group. The word "unit" has an ominously diminutive force, and it must be said at once, and said emphatically, that this sprout of a scheme is not good enough.

Before the war London held a place in the treatment and study of tropical diseases which was not unworthy of the cotinuity of Sir Donald Ross and Sir Patrick Manson. The Tropical Diseases Teaching and Hospital, Endelagh Gardens, was wisely linked with the Seaman's Hospital, and had adequate accommodation and sufficient material and facilities for teaching. But it was bombed, and despite the work of a devoted and competent staff, the forty beds now available in relatively small rooms in Deanington Place, with a laboratory cramped for space, cannot take its place. There were hopes that the United Kingdom would rise to a sense of responsibilities and make plans for a really worthy hospital in the neighbourhood of the School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, where the main teaching could be carried on. The Minister's answer, however, dashes these hopes. In view of the domestic needs of an existing hospital accommodation, it is hardly likely that the study of tropical diseases will be given high priority. Tropical patients have, unfortunately, to wait in the United Kingdom. It is to be pitied that under the National Health Service Act, 1948, the responsibility in this matter has passed from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Minister of Health, for the Colonial Secretary could be expected to take a more serious view of colonial medical needs. Mr. Dewart, who has shown no lack of readiness to spend money on domestic needs, must be made to think

**THE INDIGNATION** which has been aroused among the European community in East Africa by the recommendations of the mission from the Trusteeship Council to Tanganyika is fully justified. It is almost impossible for a member of the general public to get hold of the document and the United Nations Secretariat should overhaul its procedure in this respect—but some of the mission's statements have been made known in East Africa, and a study of the full report confirms the blistering comments that have been evoked. The report betrays a fantastically academic approach to the political development of Tanganyika. The emphasis throughout is on self-government or independence, with little consideration of the long and laborious steps which are necessary before self-government can become a reality. The Secretary for African Affairs was hitherto aside when he warned the mission that discussion of self-government which might tend to deflect African efforts from those channels in which it could gain advance African interests might be undesirable. It is in keeping with the United Nations, but thoroughly impractical and mischievous.

### Count Storza on Eritrea's Future

#### Anglo-Italian Trusteeship Suggested

A plea that Eritrea should be placed under a joint Anglo-Italian trusteeship was made in an interview in Rome recently by Count Storza, the Italian Foreign Minister. Acknowledging that Ethiopia needed to be safeguarded from possible future aggression, and that Britain was naturally interested in the future of a territory which she had administered for eight years, he said that any attempt to enforce partition at the expense of the local populations, would be repugnant to contemporary thought, recalling the "old scramble" for Africa. The four-power investigation commission had, he emphasized, recognized the political and economic unity of Eritrea, which was capable of attaining independence after a preparatory period of trustee administration. Such a task could not be entrusted to countries still wrestling with problems that Eritrea had to a large measure already solved, and for that reason Eritreans did not aspire to an Ethiopian mandate or to annexation of that country. They naturally desired good relations with their neighbour, but the work begun under Italian administration and continued by the British should not be interrupted but accelerated. To help the long-run, said Count Storza, the future of Eritrea depended on the good-will and mutual understanding of Great Britain and Italy, which had contributed most to the country's progress and were, therefore, under the moral obligation not to abandon it before it had achieved independence.

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of opportunities of happy times and of a living full and adventuresome lives.

The Government scheme for mass education will in no small measure depend on the Christian African. Without a spiritual revival, social uplift and a power to raise the whole man. A fact often overlooked is that to teach a people to read is to open their minds to a wealth of new ideas and influences, evil as well as good. It is a great thing to have developed the African's ability to read, and to have stimulated a growing hunger for books and papers. From all parts of Africa come urgent requests for vernacular literature for every type of reader. If the Church fails to meet the African's hunger for books, the demand will be met by other forces and to the detriment of the printed word in forming the minds of men and women and children.

From Britain comes his warning and suggestion. To build our future to provide literature has a future to readers and to expanding fields of man's spirit. Language is the tool of thought. It is suggested that there should be provided a permanent School of Literary Arts for the teaching of languages; (b) the planning of libraries; (c) the production of manuscripts. Here Africa's literary life would be trained by a qualified staff on one or more of these branches—selection, translation, and other.

In British African Colonies, only a very small percentage of the people are literate, though some of that small percentage have reached a very high standard of education. The discrepancy between the educated minority and the illiterate masses has one of the greatest social causes of trouble. The illiterate are a drag on the progress of the land.

The influence of Christian ideas. The impact of forces in Africa today, and to exert a tremendous influence through the promotion of literacy, not only to prepare a way for the Gospel among those not yet evangelized, but also to affect the whole character of the new literature which will be the result of the influences in the shaping of the new Africa. Among the recruits needed for this work are those with editorial and journalistic gifts, authors, translators, and others who could develop, edit, and print work above all, men and women who can call out and foster in the people themselves the ability to write and thus to create an indigenous literature.

The missionary has much to do with this work, which is rapidly becoming a universal concern. The missionary who is thinking increasingly on these lines as the more advanced areas of the world, and he must be prepared to relate Christian and world problems in his presentation of Christianity.

What is the kind of question that the students are asking the missionary to-day? "Don't you think Communism is more suited to us than democracy? After all, Communism are always telling us how backward we are. Russia was just as backward. We look what she has done for herself."

Do you really believe that Communism is meant for us? Don't you think that all Communism is more suited to us than democracy? After all, Communism has never had no suggestion of color prejudice. Christians say they believe in the brotherhood of man, but they don't practice it."

The young Africans who come to this country to study, many of them educated in mission schools, will in many cases be the future leaders in Church and State. With their experience of life and contacts here in England, increase their understanding and respect for our so-called Christian countries. Or, will they go back

\* These passages are taken from the annual report of the Church Missionary Society.

eminent and disillusioned alienated from the Church and Government and resentful of any close association with the British?  
No longer can we think of Africa as a backward race, but rather as a nation in the making, with all the tensions, perplexities, and critical impatience of adolescence. A youth politically undeveloped, Africa to-day has become politically conscious and vocal.

The question of nation-making drives us back over and over again to the all-important question of training Christian African teachers. This in turn hinges on the urgent need for educational reform. Because of the continued dearth of men and women for key posts, the Church in East Africa is losing its great opportunities, to the disappointment of the African and the Government.

## Contemporary East and Central African Painting

### Mr. Maurice Collis Reviews Two London Exhibitions

IT IS A COMMONPLACE to say that the great influence exerted by certain masters of African art on the course of European painting and sculpture in the first decade of this century points away from antiquarianism and the older direct representation towards a new kind of abstraction which came to be called cubism. In fact, of course, it has a wide meaning. Picasso and the artists and writers who surrounded him began about 1907 to study intensely the West African carvings which had come to Europe. The ethnological cases of the museums were full of them, and private persons had examples in their possession.

The dealers, finding the demand rising for such objects, bought many more from agents, and soon Negro sculpture in general was sold in the fashionable art shops in Paris. The time, however, was called a craze, but it did come to stay, and it is not too much to declare that the great modernizing Negro masters who produced the powerful masks and other objects that enthralled their remnants of civilized spectators of superstitious beings have had as great an influence on the progress of European art as had the Italian masters of previous centuries.

It is interesting to reflect that the museums have never taken from their collections that last century's art, which is of ethnological interest, and to this day the British Museum has not rearranged the show cases in which they are all jumbled together like carious. Contemporary art has continued to develop, but with reference to the academics.

In addition to this aspect of old African art, the discovery was subsequently made of cave paintings of different sorts in various parts of the continent. These were seen to be related to certain other modern movements. Their relationship to the European cave paintings in Spain was also realized, and recently a number of books have been published which explore the subject and raise a number of questions which British in London have been found in suppressing interest.

#### Reflection of Old Ideas

A body called the Institute of Contemporary Art, which was founded last year by a number of leading critics and connoisseurs, held during December and January a large exhibition of African sculpture and a number of cave paintings, which were placed beside certain modern paintings and sculpture, with the object of showing the close connexion which existed between them. This exhibition, which was well attended, was considered to be one of the artistic events of the year.

Mr. Maurice Collis, a leading art critic, has been commissioned by EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA to review the recent exhibitions of art by pupils of the Cyrene mission in Southern Rhodesia and students of Makerere College in Uganda, in order that the territories and institutions might have the benefit of the views of an independent expert. Mr. Collis is a contributor to "The East and The West," "The World of Art," "Observer," "The

It was realized that these West African carvings and cave paintings were the reflection of ideas and circumstances which had largely passed away. It was not, indeed, believed possible that contemporary African art had anything to do with the cave paintings, were of great antiquity, and had no relationship at all to existing races. The carvings, though much less antique, were not continuing to be made with the same intensity of feeling, because of the change of situation which intercourse with Europe had brought about.

It had happened in India and other places where the heirs of an old civilization were shut by 1907, at things from a Western point of view, the foundations of African art were undermined and a serious possibility seemed likely to arise, all was brought, the more in fact unlikely that any contemporary African could produce works of art.

This view was, however, scarcely possible, was proved in January by the exhibition of paintings and carvings by the mission of the Cyrene mission in Southern Rhodesia. It happened when the exhibition was announced, it was thought that some of the best European type were all that was likely to be seen, and that the standard in general would be possibly be low. When we entered the exhibition we were aware that some of the other Eastern Tribes, the head of the school had arranged and its teacher, with his hands native sensibilities, but had so put them at their feet that they were able to express themselves with an unselfish simplicity.

#### Phenomenon of Cyrene

But his own account for the high quality of their work. The design and colour was professional to a remarkable degree and when combined with the fresh approach and unimpaired appreciation shown by these young men resulted in the production of genuine works of art, not painful or learning like the great carvings of the West Coast, but pleasant imaginings which had the sort of them to be found in Russian drawings and designs.

It is impossible for us at present to explain entirely this phenomenon of Cyrene. It may be that Gordon Paterson's material was particularly good; that the Makabele and others (though he is apparently no artistic past) possess a temperament which when it was given the opportunity blossomed into a natural flower. It may be that he was particularly favoured by coming across a number of superior talents. Perhaps it was a moment of transition and his studies had not yet reached the period of semi-Africanization which had begun to afflict the native inhabitants of other parts. The fact remains that Cyrene was indeed the existence of African contemporary art, and that the which has so far and which possibly will be the future, by those who are not qualified to judge of the phenomena.

Soon after its close, this exhibition, which owed its existence to funds provided by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, it was announced that the Government of Rhodesia was prepared to offer





# Relations between School and Home in Africa

## Hope Lies in Increase of Managable Homes

THE 'CRUX' of my third topic, the relation between school and home in Africa, may perhaps be seen in another reminiscence.

It was once driving out of Kampala at about 3 p.m. when children are going home from school. About two miles out I overtook two little boys and gave them a lift. I asked one of them how far he had to walk home from school. He told me 10 miles. (This, if true, was an exceptionally long way, but walks to school of five or six miles are not uncommon.)

To get at school by 9 a.m. he must get up before daybreak and start without any breakfast. Morning school was from 9 to 12.30. During the week till 2 o'clock he had no lunch, since food was not provided at school and his mother couldn't give him any food with him. (The local staple food, banana, spoils so it is not easily portable.) He worked again from 2 to 4 and then started to walk home, which he reached very sunset.

When he got home his mother would give him a little to eat, but his real meal was the big family supper considerably later. After that he would, I hope, be suitably drowsy on his bulky carbohydrate diet, and I supposed that he could sleep it off and get a fairly good night's rest, but no, he told me he must go to some place where he went to bed. How he could work in a dark hut, probably lit by one kerosene lamp, I don't know. I am sure that the effort to do so was improbable.

Anyway, this little boy of 11, who looked undersized and in need of good food and much sleep, on each of five days of the week had 20 miles' walk, about six hours' sleep, and one good meal. The effect which he received was not a good one, but he had no doubt that it was the only thing to go to school. This was an exceptional instance, but I think that not an exaggerated idea of the hardship which such a schedule imposed on the very strongly.

### Unfamiliar Routes

The fact is that the routine of a child's life in a village does not fit the normal routine of an African country, home, especially in regions where the people are scattered over the countryside and not in villages. The traditional peasant's life, though it may have its times of stress, is on the whole a leisurely life, which makes a low demand on vitality and nervous energy, nor does it produce much of these.

On children bred in this environment school life must first impose a very deliberate strain, and many of them miss the more than they gain in the attempt to cope with it. Parents and other relatives make great efforts to ensure schooling for their young, the one effort that is so often and so tragically lacking is so to modify the arrangements in the home as to give the children the strength and support which they need if they are to take real advantage of the opportunity of education at school.

The biological value of education must be found in its effect upon the parents of the next generation. This is where the special importance of girls' education lies. The domestic custom is particularly hard to change, and the young wife is expected to the full force of the conservatism of older women who resist newangled ideas.

The chief hope lies in the gradual, the unanimous change in Africa, which economic change is encouraging in many of its Christian teachers for their view, not of

joint responsibility between mother and father for the children, must be expected to develop. Until the fundamental human relationship is firmly established, the predicament of thousands of these children of two worlds must remain perilous.

This predicament was first brought home by one of my rare parental interviews at Makerere. I had asked an old chief, the father of one of my pupils, to come and see me, so that we might talk over a rather difficult decision that must be made about his sons' future.

This old man, the head of a composite establishment and father of many children, duly called upon me. We first talked of interesting old days in Uganda, and then we came to the point at issue, I stated the case as clearly as I could, and waited for the chief's comment. He looked at me and said: "You are his father, and his mother has not had this decision decided for all his life, responsibility is mine, he very courteously took his leave." I soon found, to my embarrassment, that I was forcing into the espousal of a career, which the chief and several dozen eggs.

### Co-operation between Parents and Teachers

I do not offer this as an instance of successful co-operation between parent and teacher, but I am quite sure that more of that co-operation is very badly needed, especially for the sake of children who attend day-schools, that is, those vast majority of those who go to school.

It may look bad at all times. The schoolmaster has his own special life after, and most of his pupils are going away on. Many parents may not welcome him as a caller. But more of his time and energy must be spent in acquainting himself with the conditions in which his pupils live, and in seeking the co-operation of the parents to make their children fit to take the strain of school life as a result.

My emphasis has been throughout on personal contacts, both in the general points of problems, however, and in the sometimes trivial incidents by which I have sought to illustrate them. I have not touched at all upon any of those most technical educational problems with which the Educational Adviser's department at the Colonial Office and all its committees, as well as the departments of Education in our African Dependencies, are constantly and most industriously engaged—the problems of the finance, the staffing, and the structure of our Colonial educational systems, of the content of education, the design of curricula, the methods of selection for entry to the schools and colleges. I have not even essayed to define the ends of education.

### Importance of Personal Relations

These omissions are intentional, partly because in one short lecture it would be rash to tackle these difficult and complex matters, partly because so many of my audience could deal with them much more ably and authoritatively than I, but mainly because, by few means in East Africa with all their limitations, enlargement of experience, have impressed more strongly upon me the primary importance of the personal relations which, in some of our work we fail to establish. That impression, I believe, is stable, and I hope that the many friendships which are a part of it will help me to keep it vivid in my memory as long as I live.

*I believe that the multiplication and widening of good human contacts is the necessary condition for the success of each one of the bold plans which are to-day being made for the economic and political development of Africa.*

African society is traditionally made up of a number of groups of people of varying size, each strongly cohesive by ties of kinship, and inculcating into its members a firm sense of duty which begins and ends at home. Into this Native population, strong though it is comparatively and in minority of enterprising immigrants have been injected. These alien contacts have brought with them new divisive factors, or rival economic interests, of various kinds, and I am bound to admit of a somewhat rigid hierarchical official structure.

The result is naturally of considerable instability. I can prefer some struggle in human affairs, and look upon conspicuous injustice in them as a social suspicion. But it must be a hopeful and not a pessimistic middle; that is to say, some general pattern must be discernible through the apparently confused maze.

I do not believe that planning alone, however masterly, can achieve this. There must also be a keen effort in the

(Continued on Page 7)

*Being the concluding instalment of a series of Mr. G. G. Turner's addresses in London for a series of meetings of the Royal African and South Empire Societies.*

## Control and Improvement of Nile Waters

### Egyptian Cabinet Approves Scheme

A MAGNIFICENT AND FRUITFUL ENTERPRISE in international co-operation and a contribution not based on strategic considerations nor conceived primarily for commercial profit. Thus Mr. Hector McNeill, Minister of State, in a speech to the Anglo-Egyptian Society in London on Friday, described the decision of the Egyptian Cabinet to co-operate in a comprehensive scheme for control and improvement of the Nile waters.

The first step's participation with the Government of Uganda in the construction of a dam at Owen Falls by which the waters of Lake Victoria will be raised to 1.3 metres above the maximum flood level. The Egyptian Government will contribute £24,000,000 and the Uganda Government £8,000,000 to this work.

Had this agreement not been reached Uganda would have adopted a modified scheme which would have provided the power required without affecting the Nile water agreement of 1929, by which Egypt's consent is necessary for any irrigation or power works, which would entail any prejudice to the interests of Egypt.

The present plan provides for the construction of a dam at Owen Falls with six turbines each producing 15,600 kW, but the foundations and housing will permit the addition of two more similar turbines. It is estimated that 420,000 kW is the maximum power which can be provided without wastage of water.

The full scheme for the control and improvement of the Nile waters, by which maximum benefits would be obtained, would take 25 years to complete. Additional works would include a dam at Mutf in Belgian territory by which Lake Albert would become a balancing reservoir; regulation of the waters of Lake Kyoga in Uganda; a diversionary canal of some 350 kilometres from Jonglei in the Sudd region of the Southern Sudan, where nearly half the water is estimated to be lost by evaporation and plant transpiration; a storage reservoir between Abbara and Wadi Halfa; and a dam at the outlet of Lake Tana in Ethiopia to form a reservoir for the Blue Nile.

### Power for Uganda

All the territories concerned would gain substantial benefits. Uganda will be provided with power for her industries and those of adjacent territories. The Sudan, whose water supply is still limited by the 1929 agreement, would be in a position to expand the Gezira cotton-growing scheme, the most successful peasant co-operative venture in Africa. At present the average under-cult in Gezira is about 1,000,000 acres, but it is estimated that a further 1,500,000 acres of land in the Sudan could be irrigated for cotton production if the water were available. The Sudan is greatly concerned with the control of the Blue Nile, the waters of which at present are so heavily laden with silt in times of flood that control works are difficult. The dam at Lake Tana would obviate this, and would provide Ethiopia with a source of electric power.

Egypt would be the greatest beneficiary and would secure stabilization and increase in water available for irrigation. This is essential to provide for the rapidly increasing population.

Concluding his speech, Mr. McNeill said: "The next stage is the provision of capital. Even here I do not believe there will be much difficulty. The funds are accessible. The scheme will mean real wealth—power, minerals and services like transport—for millions of people."

Great Britain values Egypt's friendship, and offers her friendship in the strains and stresses that lie ahead for both of us.

Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.

## Crop Problems in S. Africa

### Results of Severe Drought

LATEST REPORTS on the crop situation throughout southern Africa suggest that although the advent of the rains has averted an extremely grave situation, yields will inevitably be much lighter than was anticipated last year.

In Nyasaland, where the drought conditions were described as the worst since 1922, emergency measures were taken, as already reported, and the recent rains have not been heavy. The situation is worst in the south, although even in the northern and central areas the crops are expected to be well below average.

In Southern Rhodesia both maize and tobacco are expected to be light crops; the latter's yield will probably average 430 lb. to the acre, against a total crop of 87,000,000 lb. compared with last year's figure of 130,000,000 lb. This situation may therefore be expected to have some repercussions upon the amount available to British manufacturers, who last year signed an agreement to buy over a period of five years, two-thirds of the Southern Rhodesian fire-cured crop up to a 70,000,000 lb. crop, with a minimum purchase of 40,000,000 lb.

The Nyasaland correspondent of the *Sunday Express* reported this week that the rain, which was too late and came too late, "has been followed by a failure of the root and maize crops. In some districts the Natives have been making a meal of grass seed and the bulbs of water-lilies. It was announced to-day that maize meal and grain is to be rationed to 1 lb. a day for each person."

### Removing Unnecessary Population

"Employers in Blantyre and Simba have been asked to cut their African staffs to the minimum necessary for essential services, and to remove all unnecessary population from the area. The Government has ordered all areas to be planted with quick-growing mandarin root and sweet potatoes."

Nevertheless, the Nyasaland Office in London pointed out a few days ago that many of the emergency powers taken by the Government in the Protectorate were of a precautionary nature, and might tend to exaggerate the overall picture. Since the crops would not be harvested for a few months there would in any case be a certain shortage of food at this time.

Earlier reports from Southern Rhodesia had stated that before the rains fell the situation in that Colony varied greatly. In the Mazoe Valley maize was seriously affected, whilst in the Midlands the Fort Victoria area was badly hit. Many of the farmers were more fortunate, but the drought negated the more early planting in the Norton-Hatch district. Many farms in the north-eastern districts of Capricorn had no rain for nearly three months, and were unable to plant anything.

Reports from Northern Rhodesia have been relatively encouraging compared with other misgivings. Special measures have, however, been taken by the Government, including the rationing and price control of the basic ration, as well as the rationing of maize and maize meal, apples, and the prohibition, in the Central Province, of the sale of any Native foodstuff by Africans to non-Africans.

An African policeman in Bulawayo recently won a competition in Mapolisa on the subject "How I would overcome the skidman menace." His suggestions included: establishment of additional beer halls near the towns, a change in the hours of drinking, to enable unemployed Africans, and not the hotel, to take advantage of their propaganda show. Africans, he stated, are a poison and a danger to the sale of yeast, by supplying it only on a permit, and on official permit.

### D.N.O. Mission's Report on Tanganyika

Unrealistic Proposals Widely Criticized THAT EUROPEAN COLONIZATION IN TANZANIA should be curtailed is one of the recommendations made by the recent United Nations Trusteeship Council mission to that territory which has aroused widespread and thoughtful criticism in East Africa.

The mission recommended that strict control should be exercised to keep European colonization "at the barest minimum consistent with the development of the territory and the present and long-range needs and interests of the African inhabitants."

The plan to form a customs union between Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda, which has already been criticized in the Trusteeship Council, is, however, regarded by the travelling mission as "not prejudicial to the interests of the three territories from the point of view of administration."

The members of the mission, who carried out a six-week study of the Territory's problems, were the Henri Laurentie (France), Mr. E. W. P. Chinnery (Australia), Sr. Li Mousheng (China), and Mr. R. E. Woodbridge (Costa Rica). Among their findings are the following:

#### Mission's Findings

**Agriculture:** Erosion, deforestation and the general impoverishment of the soil constitute a grave threat to the life of the people. The administering authority (Britain) should provide more technicians and facilities.

**Mines:** It is extremely important to determine whether the territory and its inhabitants are receiving fair returns from the exploitation and impoverishment of the Tanganyika subsoil. The authority should give the Trusteeship Council exact details and statistics of its revenue from all mining operations.

**Land:** All the mission land not now required for churches, hospitals, schools or other social or religious services should be returned to the Africans. Further European settlement in Tanganyika should be limited and all former German estates should be given back to the African on a co-operative basis.

**Labour:** More schools, hospitals and public health facilities are needed to raise the efficiency of the African workers.

The mission urges the abolition of penal sanctions on workers who use "abusive or insulting language calculated to provoke a breach of the peace" and who "unlawfully leave" their employers. African workers are regarded by the mission as being underpaid, and concern is expressed about the "proposed Labour Utilization and Supply Bill" which appears to threaten the rights of labour.

#### Press Reaction

Dealing with prisons, the abolition of corporal punishment is recommended, together with the reduction of the solitary confinement period.

The European Press in East Africa has commented at length upon the mission's proposals, characterizing them as unrealistic. Without the stimulus and ability of good quality white settlement and the encouragement of white enterprise and investment for development, it is pointed out, Tanganyika would stagnate and be unable to provide from its own resources the social services regarded by the mission as inadequate to-day.

The East African Standard writes:

When, from the beginning to the very end, the decision of the present British Government to give Tanganyika as U.N.O. is an international act is taken. The implications of the report made by this mission reinforce that object. The decision to place Tanganyika outside the British Commonwealth and Empire, despite the fact that in two world wars white and African troops, side by side, had fought and died for the Territory, was taken without consultation with the people or with the Governments and peoples of adjoining British Commonwealth countries, both north and south, whose interests were affected and might be prejudiced by that decision.

In this report, catalogue of criticisms there is much that white people who have lived in East Africa for far longer than six weeks will agree. Some have been trying for a lifetime to find the answers. They did not need to be told the soil erosion, deforestation and general impoverishment of the soil is a grave threat to the life of the people. They do not need to be told that more technicians and facilities are needed, nor that more schools, hospitals and public health facilities are required.

These are the very problems with which the British Government and the British settlers (and more so the intelligent Africans, too) have together been struggling for years to solve from the limited financial resources provided by their unaided efforts to develop these vast backward areas and improve the condition of millions of people whose generation removed from slavery.

#### More Not Less European Colonization

When the mission urges that further European settlement in Tanganyika should be limited, that and already advanced including areas already developed by the pre-war German settlement should be given back to Africans, it is urged to remove from Tanganyika the most important stimulus to the progressive development of the land and its native people and the achievement of those very social services the inadequacy of which is criticized. The whole wealth of Tanganyika has been that British settlement is not sufficiently encouraged, and that there is no proper official plan for its expansion.

The needs of Africa and the Native peoples require, nevertheless, European settlement of the right kind to create and preserve for Africa the way of life which Western civilization has formed for the civilized and free people of Europe. Africa needs, too, the rapid development of its industry, modern life, social services and African unity and advancement are to be made possible, if the grave problems of land distribution and population pressure are to be solved, and if the world is ready to benefit from nature's resources in the backward part of Africa.

The criticism has also been made by Europeans in East Africa that the mission made no reference to the economic or political results of growing Asian settlement, though at the present stage of the African's progress the Asian artisan, clerk and the small shopkeeper are the principal competitive obstacles to his advancement.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

### Law Not Justice

IN HER LATEST BOOK, *The Sorcerer's Apprentice's Territory*, a district commissioner who heard rumours of the murder of a woman by a sub-chief, who admitted the charge, explaining that he had killed her because she was a dangerous witch and a menace to the community. He led the D.C. to the spot where her bones were buried, and witnesses testified that the sub-chief had publicly announced his intention of killing the witch and that they had heard him say he had done so. The culprit, properly punished, made a full confession. When the case was heard by the High Court the man was acquitted on the grounds that there was no medical proof that the woman's bones were human, that the evidence was circumstantial, and that confession to a magistrate was not fatal.

### Where There's a Will

A Nyasaland correspondent wrote recently in the *Rhodesia Herald*: "Some African peasants have become so used to making wills in Nyasaland have become very African standards, wealthy men. One of them, Mr. Lilanga, recently wrote to a solicitor in Blantyre to say that, as he was now a rich man, he wished to make a will - how was he to set about it? A standard will form was posted to him; with full instructions. In due course the will was returned by the solicitor with the covering note: 'You told me I must get two people to witness my signature. As you can see, I got six witnesses. But as none of them can write, I have signed their names for them.'"

# Talks on Central African Federation

## Sir C. Huggins Meets Mr. Welensky

CENTRAL AFRICAN FEDERATION is being discussed this week at the Victoria Falls by Sir GODFREY HUGGINS, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. R. WELENSKY, leader of the non-official members of the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council, and representatives of Nyasaland, together with other delegates from the territories.

The first meeting took place yesterday, and it is understood that Sir MILES DUNN, Chairman of the Southern Rhodesian Development Co-ordinating Commission, is presiding. Northern Rhodesia's delegates include Mr. G. B. SECKETT, M.C., Mr. J. F. MORRIS, M.C., and Mr. A. A. DAVES, M.L.C. Sir Godfrey is also sending special observers, among them Sir STUART GOMB-BROWNE, Mr. G. PALLETTIER and Mr. W. N. WATSON, Nyasaland has three representatives attending.

### Further Conference Possible

Sir Godfrey Huggins said recently that if the discussions were successful, a further conference would be held later. Provided that general agreement was reached, the representatives at the Victoria Falls would have to determine the functions of the federal government. Any subsequent discussions, details would have to be worked out before an approach could be made to the British Government.

Considerable interest has been aroused in South Africa by the conference, and proposals are being made to a proposed federation known as "Common Africa", a Dominion with a Native population of 5,000,000, and a steadily increasing white population. The Dominion would, in addition, link with Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

Interest has also been stimulated in the United States, and the head of the *New York Times* office in South Africa has flown to the Victoria Falls to report on the conference.

At the news of economic press, it is now known whether Mr. R. W. Greener, the leader of the Liberal Opposition in Northern Rhodesia, is attending.

The *Daily Telegraph* in an editorial, written yesterday, said:

For over 20 years there has been a movement to join together these territories, with or without Nyasaland, to do the possibilities of forming a new Dominion, which has been called Capricornia. It seems the more attractive because of an effort to develop the continent as a new larcel for the world. It appears to be well to do this. It is a matter of course, in the United Kingdom, that many in 1933, the desire to be strengthening bonds in almost all instances more certain to adhere to the Commonwealth.

### White Territories

The Northern and Southern Rhodesia—the one Crown Colony, the other self-governing—differ widely from one another and still more definitely from the Protectorate of Nyasaland. Southern Rhodesia is the most advanced land at the time of the 1940 census, with 822,000 white inhabitants. Northern Rhodesia under 32,000. Nyasaland fewer than 200,000, as against about 440,000 Native population in each territory. There is no doubt as to the position of the territories. There are white craftsmen and miners, but black subsistence farmers. There is no one would suggest that the Native population of Southern Rhodesia is ripe for the vote or for social equality with the white man.

A federal Dominion in which differences in the policies prevail in the three States is a theoretical possibility, but agreement that centres at the Victoria Falls conference will certainly require further study.

The Rhodesian correspondents of *The Times* commented:

The chief stumbling block to closer union has been the attitude of the British Government in its capacity of sponsor of African interests. In Northern Rhodesia there has been general dislike among Africans for assimilation with Southern Rhodesia (based on the fear that it would lead to the imposition of the latter's white policy).

It is largely an "unofficial" policy in Southern Rhodesia, has no chance to be established there, and the flesh-and-blood of which is the "bill of rights" by which minimum wages and

welfare conditions are laid down for Native labour in commerce and secondary industries. In Northern Rhodesia Native labour is also largely engaged by the conservation of the African, with a reluctance to see any change in the form of government to which he has become accustomed. Whatever the reasons the fact exists, and the British Government has had to take note of it.

Hence the wish from the idea of assimilation in a federation, for federation would give each territory control over its own domestic affairs and yet enable it to play its part in the application of policy affecting all territories alike. Both Sir Godfrey Huggins and Mr. Roy Welensky would prefer assimilation as the simplest method of achieving closer union. They realize that federation is the solution.

Commenting recently upon the proposed discussions, Mr. Welensky said that the purpose was to explore the problems facing a federation, and to agree what common policies would come under the federal government.

As regards the type of federal government, which will have to be considered, he added: "I can give as a comparison the American form and the Australian. I would not emphasize that federation gives each a number, but a greater chance of retaining its individuality than any other form of closer political union."

The only policies to be placed under the control of the federal government, Mr. Welensky pointed out, would be those agreed by the respective Legislatures. In his opinion, it was essential that the federal government should have sufficient power to tax for the services for which it is responsible. If the federal government was, for example, responsible for defence, and main roads throughout the three territories, it would be necessary for limited powers to be afforded to provide these facilities.

### African Affairs Would Be Safeguarded

Reference to the plebiscite promised by Sir Godfrey Huggins to the people of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. Welensky said that Northern Rhodesians would themselves have to decide whether they had a right to a plebiscite. One part of the link-up would however entail a plebiscite for Africans and Africans. Since 90% of the Natives were illiterate, this would be a fantastic and impracticable one did not know what the African attitude towards federation would be. African rights could be safeguarded under a federal government, but it would be hard to realize that they were working in a changing and a industrial age when people either flee with the machine or disappear. Africans should consider very carefully the choice that is being offered if they made up their minds to oppose federation.

The *Daily Telegraph* says, said Mr. Welensky, made it impossible to create a political union with South Central Africa, but was recognized by everybody from Field Marshal Montgomery to Gower, that it was inevitable, and that it had been suggested by some who sought to find conditions for federation because of Northern Rhodesian opposition. It is a matter of fact, however, that the fact-based upon the high price of copper. That appears to have an definite future for at least a few years, but no one would see beyond that. In any case, except for the limited powers of taxation, noted in the federal government by the respective Legislatures, Northern Rhodesia would spend its own wealth on its development as it saw fit.

In the British Dominion is to play its part in the development of Africa, concluded Mr. Welensky, the time for piecemeal change has passed. It is clear that the South States will be 25 years to fully challenge South Africa's claim of leadership of the continent of the southern portion of the African continent.

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# BACKGROUND

**Imperial Preference.** There is no doubt that foreign trade as such. When we trade with a foreign power each acquisition is balanced by a corresponding loss. This is not the case when we trade with a partner in the Commonwealth. The same exchange takes place, but the commodities exchanged remain at the disposal of the Commonwealth as a whole. If we sell a locomotive to Mexico, we may obtain a certain return, but the locomotive is no longer of use to us. If we sell a locomotive to New Zealand, we not only obtain part of the return, but the locomotive is still in the Commonwealth for use in peace or in war, for mutual health, and in war to serve the common cause. The dollar shortage will compel the direction of an increasing part of our trade and investment into Commonwealth channels. No doubt, the capital placed in the Argentine and China gave a better return to its investors than it would have done if placed in the Commonwealth. The millions of Anglo-Saxon emigrants to the United States may have done better for themselves there than they would have done had they gone to the Dominions. Yet the Commonwealth as a whole has suffered sorely by the diversion and loss of these forces. They might have been used to develop its wealth and power; instead they have raised up competitors against it. Our aim should be to harness the economic energies of the Commonwealth nations to the task of their mutual development. This aim can be fulfilled only by the broadest possible application of the principle of Imperial Preference. If a strong Commonwealth is a primary interest of the United States, we ought to accept the principle of Imperial Preference will have to be accepted. There is no other road to economic recovery for the Commonwealth and even if Preference were to impose some sacrifice upon the United States, it would certainly cost them less than the continued loans and aids with which they would otherwise have to provide us. This point is further emphasized by the conception of the Marshall Plan, under which the aid to Europe are deliberately designed to discriminate against exports from the United States. The principle of Preference in this newly gaining acceptance in Washington as a condition of European economic recovery, and which is admitted by Europe, cannot easily be denied to the British Commonwealth. There is no need for the Conservative Party to be alarmed at the effect of this budget.

**Britain's Recovery.** Britain is making a great and admirable effort of self-discipline and sacrifice to win the peace-time battle of the dollar gap. There is no justification for any feeling that Britain is not willing to do her full part in the economic cooperation in Europe; nor is there any justification for any feeling that the organization for European recovery should have moved more rapidly than it has in this first year. In a short period of time considerable progress has been made. To be sure, considerably more remains to be done, but I believe that the British will do their full part in seeing that it is done. Britain has a real chance of getting herself in an approximate balance on dollar account by 1952-3, provided that world political and economic conditions show some reasonable improvement for the next three years. The big question mark is whether she can increase her exports to the western hemisphere for 1952-3 to the pre-war level. The difficulties in the path towards this export target are enormous. All the countries which are short on dollars will be bidding at the dollar market, and so of course, will that first formidable competitor of all, our own country. No one can say whether Britain can surmount these difficulties, all that can be said is that the British are determined to try it. So far, they have shown that they mean business. Mr. Thomas K. Finletter, head of the Marshall Plan mission to London.

**The Film Industry.** At present British films contribute £12,000,000 in taxation to the Exchequer. If, as is suggested, the Exchequer would hand back £4,000,000, then the film industry would be able to make good the difference. It is to be noted that the taxpayer is required to do this. He is entitled to a refund, which means no way of making film production a profitable concern. He is entitled to point to the fact that a film producer can show a loss even though his film grosses nearly £1,200,000 at the box office. He is entitled to ask whether, even with the present entertainment tax, those gross proceeds will not be divided between artists, exhibitors, distributors and producer, so that all three might prosper. In other words if the industry organizes itself so as deliberately to starve its own creative section, should the taxpayer come to the rescue until a more equitable reorganization within the industry has been attempted.

**Miscalculations.** Mr. Churchill has voiced the alarm not only with indignation, with which taxpayers must view the supplementary estimates just presented. The real surplus for which Sir Stafford Cripps budgeted was £370 millions. The supplementary estimates total £221 millions. Is this not a very important change? In the old days it was a source of proper pride that our Budget estimates were astonishingly accurate. Any Chancellor who would be so very wide of the mark was not considered up to the job, but what can be said to-day of estimates which are £38 million (10%) out in the case of the Ministry of Health, and £50 millions (16%) out in the case of the Ministry of Food? No doubt Mr. Bevan will say that the cost of a new service was bound to be guesswork, and Mr. Strachey will repeat his usual crack about the terms of trade being against us. Nevertheless these possibilities ought to have been at least in part foreseen, and such estimating is discreditable to the Ministers concerned and may prove disastrous to national policy. The second charge is that the estimates show culpable differences to the national resources. The first shows the "drying-up" need for production through the reduction and reform of taxation. Every authority agrees that reduction of taxation can best be secured by Government economy. But these supplementary estimates, added to the new expenditure already provided for, might exceed the total economies foreseen by Sir Stafford Cripps during the current year. How ever the surplus such as it remains, will have been scoured by an insatiable capital levy which the Chancellor is not at all likely to refuse. There is no criticism in principle of most of the purposes for which the money is spent. It is healthiest to see the work of the parties. The people must have food, to live and raw materials to work. Such figures, however, not only cause us to have suspicion of some mismanagement, they must also create a broad and most unfortunate impression, particularly amongst those who are giving us dollars that our Government agrees with Mr. Greenwood's description of "panda-shifting" and "panda" as meaningless symbols. The only consolation in the present figures is that they may at last reveal to the people that they must themselves pay for what the Government professes to "give" them, and that if they have to pay too much more than they are entitled to, will be a less unpleasant surprise.

# TO THE NEWS

**E.A.R. marked.**—The modern world is truth versus propaganda.—Monsignor Ronald A. Knip.

**Modern woman** spends some 3 per cent. of her waking hours at the hairdresser's.—Mr. Osbert Peake, M.P.

**There is a creeping paralysis of humane decision** lying across our foreign and Colonial field.—Lord Millican.

**Advertising is its broadest sense** the essential feature of individualism.—Mr. Harold Macmillan, M.P.

**If there is to be any development of overseas territories** it must be on the basis of a partnership between the State and private enterprise.—Mr. W. Fletcher, M.P.

**Scotland has lost its greater spirit of adventure and hopefulness** that at any time in the last 100 years.—Mr. Tom Johnston, chairman of the Scottish Tourist Board.

**Much of the taxation policy of the Labour Party** seems to be based on a net of the Socialism of love, not the Socialism of envy, malice, and all uncharitableness.—Mr. Clement Davies, M.P.

**Mr. Bevin is conducting a thankless rearguard action** in defence of British interests in the Middle East which include a residual mission of sympathy to the Palestine Arabs.—Sir Ronald Sirois.

**For the last three years I have been trying to find out what are the policy, principles and programme of the Conservative Party.** Never in the recorded history of man has there been so great a unanimity in your, if so great a vacuum.—Major D. Bruce, M.P.

**Farmers are selling potatoes to Government at 20 a ton and buying them back again at 20 a ton** and the small farmer has had to buy at 19 and sell at 18 on the spot.—Commander Stephen King-Hall.


**Surely it is time that we made an end** against the assumption that never parents are thought to need relief from the upbringing of their children the teaching profession shall be called in as substitute parents.—Miss Winifred Cleary, president of the London Teachers' Association.

**Why is it that a nation practically never sees an ox-tail?**—It is perhaps that Mr. Stachey, tired of being fooled by Senator Peroff, is now buying his oxen from the Isle of Man?—Sir Evelyn Pearson.

**Co-operation is free manhood in free community** postulated a very high standard of personal conduct. In practice, however, Socialism tends in the opposite direction. It cannot but encourage the baser instincts of human nature. It cannot be any ahead of the natural evolution of public morality.—Sir John Anderson, M.P.

**There is criticism abroad of Germany for four reasons:** the failure of farmers to deliver their quotas of wheat grains, the misuse of petrol and electricity, the diversion of materials from house building to luxury building, and hasty criticism of the Ruhr statute.—Major General W. H. A. Bishop, Regional Commissioner for North Rhine-Westphalia.


**The figure that Government expenditure is too high is based not so much on the fact that it is amount for the Government to spend more than 30 per cent. of the national income as on the conviction that the extraction of so much money from the income producers is killing production.**—Association of British Chambers of Commerce.



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## PERSONALIA

MR. R. W. FOOT has been appointed a director of Barclays Bank (D.C.) Ltd.

A son was born in Nakuru, Kenya, recently to Mr. and Mrs. TERRY COWDREY.

MR. BERT H. DE B. STEPHENS was married recently in Kenya, to Miss DIANA MARY HUTTON RIDGELL.

THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER has been appointed Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

MR. J. G. DANK, of Mitchell, Cotts and Co., Ltd., has been elected chairman of the London Hamp Shipowners' Association.

BRIAN R. T. CARLETON HARRISON, managing director of Collyer Industries, left for South Africa in the Edinburgh Castle last week.

MR. F. J. BLAKE is the first president, and MR. J. LARSEN, vice-president, of the newly formed Northern Province Chamber of Commerce of Tanganyika.

MR. H. P. STUBBS, the B.B.C.'s correspondent in India and Pakistan, is transferring to Johannesburg next month, where he will cover the Union and Rhodesia.

The marriage took place in Southern Rhodesia, recently of MR. BRYSON WILLOUGHBY and Miss MONA HODSON, daughter of Mr. L. M. N. Hodson, M.P., and Mrs. Hodson, of Salisbury.

A children's book, "Pendellions," recently published in London, is the eighth work of MERRA CHARLTON, who in private life is the wife of MR. K. M. MACLEOD, a dockyard manager at Port Sudan.

Mrs. ARTHUR FAWCETT, chairman of the East Africa Women's League, recently underwent a bone-grafting operation in London. She is making good progress and the surgeon is very hopeful of success.

VICE-ADMIRAL M. M. DENNY, who was Captain commanding the cruiser H.M.S. KENYA, which led "the perfect raid" on Vaagso in the Norwegian campaign of 1942, has been appointed Third Sea Lord.

MR. K. M. GOODENOW, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, and Mrs. GOODENOW, left Southampton to-day in the Strathairn Castle for Rhodesia, where they will spend three months' holiday.

The marriage recently took place in Nairobi of MR. RICHARD LEGAT, of Farnham, Surrey, and Miss KATHERINE RHODES, only daughter of Brigadier-General Sir Godfrey and Lady Rhodes, of Nairobi.

A new novel by MR. NIGEL FARSON, who recently revisited East Africa, was published on Monday. It is entitled "Sons of Noah," and describes American life in the twenties, mainly in a small fishing village in New Jersey.

LIEUT. COLONEL E. M. WILSON, who was last year elected unopposed for Ndolo as a member of the Legislative Council for Northern Rhodesia, has resigned from the Ndolo municipal council owing to pressure of business.

MR. A. K. HERM, British Minister to Hungary, who has been appointed as the British representative to the Government of Israel, was educated at King's College, Cambridge, and has served in the Diplomatic Service of His Majesty's Government in Addis Ababa.

MR. F. S. JOELSON has been ordered complete rest for some months, and will be grateful if the readers of this journal will direct all correspondence, letters, or editorial notices, and receive prompt attention if addressed to the editor, other than usual correspondence by name. These on business matters should be addressed to the manager, THE AFRICA AND EAST AFRICA, 66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

MR. DUREK J. MARIS, a Nairobi journalist coming to this country for leave, was one of the passengers on the Skyways which crashed recently near Tripoli, causing the death of the pilot and injuring some passengers.

LORD HACKING, chairman of the British Airline Association and of the Tourist Division of the Tourist and Holiday Board for Great Britain, is visiting Rhodesia, recently having an address in Salisbury on the tourist trade.

The engagements have been announced between MR. GRAHAM NIGEL ROSE, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Rose, of Leicester, and Miss JEAN HELEN LOVE, daughter of Commander and Mrs. H. V. Love, of Korogwe, Tanganyika Territory.

MR. VICTOR ANDRE CORSAIRE ROSS, son of the late Mr. Cecil Charles Ross, was recently married in Kenya to Mrs. MARGARET MARY DE G. THURMO, widow of the late Mr. Julius B. G. Delmege and the daughter of the late Mr. S. G. Shillup, of Chalfont, Oxfordshire.

MR. W. A. B. HAMILTON, at present an Under-Secretary and Director of Establishments and Organization at the Ministry of Education, will become an Assistant Under-Secretary of State and Director of Establishments and Organization at the Commonwealth Relations Office on March 11.

DR. EDWIN MILLER, the owner and editor of the Left-wing daily newspaper "L'Observateur," was found guilty last week in the courts of Mauritius, of a charge of sedition brought against him by the Government. A fine of Rs.100 and bonds was imposed, and the newspaper suspended for one month.

MR. MAURICE COLEMAN, art critic of "Time and Tide" and other journals, broadcast in last Friday's Calling Southern Rhodesia programme of the B.B.C. His subject was the Cyrenaic art exhibition. A special review of this and the East African art exhibition by Mr. Collier appears on page 73.

The marriage will take place in Nairobi on March 19 of MR. THOMAS MILLS, only son of Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Mills, of Cokham Dean, Berkshire, and Miss ELEANOR MABEL HARRISON, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Haines Gow, of Harwood, Kentonshire, at present residing at Naivasha, Kenya.

The award of the 1950 Pioneer Association's "golden axe" has been awarded to Mrs. JEANNIE M. BOGGIE, of Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia, in recognition of her work in writing the history and experiences of women pioneers and other narratives in Rhodesia. Her late husband, Mrs. Boggie's latest book is called "Old Nonesuch Rhythms in New Dresses."

MR. BASH THOMAS PARSONS, who has been appointed to the Colonial Service as a field zoologist in the Toxic Fly Survey and Control Section of the Veterinary Department of Kenya, was educated at Lansing College and Magdalen College, Oxford, and was afterwards an assistant demonstrating zoologist at Reading University, and served during the recent war in the R.A.M.C.

The engagement has been announced between MR. ROBERT YOUNG ARMSTRONG, elder son of the late Mr. T. M. E. Armstrong, and Mrs. A. Armstrong, of a farm field, Surray, and Mrs. LUCY MARGARET WARD, of Umfali, Southern Rhodesia, daughter of the late Mr. H. P. G. Haynes, of Caddell, Turkey, and widow of the late Mr. Arthur Ward, of Southern Rhodesia.

MR. GORDON COOPER has founded and for the first time edited a Rhodesian magazine which is now being published. He was interviewed in his Saturday "Town Talk" programme of the B.B.C. in his capacity as president of the Globe Drovers' Club. He mentioned that he had visited every county in Europe, except Finland and Orissa, and that he had written 24 books.

## Famous Fighter Squadron Reformed Rhodesians In Tangere

A CEREMONY TOOK PLACE LAST FRIDAY AT R.F.A.F. Station, Tangere, in the re-formation of one of Britain's most famous fighter squadrons. The latter becomes temporarily inactive, and is reformed as No. 245 (Northern Rhodesia) Squadron.

Many former officers of No. 43 Squadron, including the Marshal of the R.A.F. Lord Douglas of Kintyre, who (as Major W. S. Douglas) was the squadron's first commanding officer from April 1916 to May 1917; Air Marshal Sir Alan Lee, now Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Reserve Command, Air Marshal, Lt Leonard Blaker, former Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Coastal Command, Sir John Waddington, who was Commandant of Northern Rhodesia from 1941 to 1947; Lt Col. Malcolm G. Mansel, former Under-Secretary of State for Air; Mr. E. M. Goodenough, High Commissioner of Southern Rhodesia; and Sir John Chancellor, a former Governor of Southern Rhodesia, were also present.

### Presentation of Badges

Air Marshal Douglas had inspected a guard of honour. Air Marshal Sir William Baker, Commander-in-Chief, Eastern Districts, presented the badges of No. 43 and No. 266 Squadrons to Squadron Leader J. W. Mansel, commanding officer of No. 43 Squadron, and Sir John Waddington presented a challenge shield to Squadron Leader J. W. Mansel, commanding officer of No. 245 Squadron. Pilots of No. 43 Squadron gave a display of high-speed flying in their Meteor fighters. Show aircraft were given by Lord Douglas, Mr. K. M. Goodenough and Sir William Baker.

No. 43 Squadron served over the east coast of England and in Scotland during the opening phases of the recent war, meeting the enemy during the first air raids on Scapa Flow in May 1940 and helped to thwart the retreat from Dunkirk during which it was heavily engaged and took a major part in the Battle of Britain.

The squadron was then posted to the Mediterranean front where it did excellent work during the North African campaign, the invasion of Sicily, the Salerno landings, and the Italian campaign. After subsequent operations in Southern France, the disbanded unit took part at Treviso, Northern Italy, in May 1947.

### Fought In Battle of Britain

No. 266 (Rhodesia) Squadron, formed at Sutton Bridge in September 1939, took part in the Dunkirk evacuation and the Battle of Britain, and was later employed on anti-air operations. On August 1, 1941, it was reformed as Rhodesia Squadron and equipped with Hurricanes in 1942. Two years later a move was made to Tangere, where the squadron became part of the 2nd Tactical Air Force. On May 18, 1944, the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Sir Godfrey Huggins, presented it with an honour and gift of the Medal of Merit.

One of the squadron's most notable exploits was its attack on the 5th German Army Headquarters at Dierke in October, 1944, when the casualties inflicted on the two generals, 74 senior officers, 30 officers, and 200 other ranks. The squadron was disbanded in 1947, re-formed in 1948 from No. 239 Squadron, returned to Tangere in April 1947, and was re-equipped with Meteor IVs.

No. 245 Squadron, which was disbanded in May 1919, first existing as only nine machines was reformed at Leconfield in October 1939, and equipped with Blenheims. Re-equipped with Hurricane fighters followed in March 1943, and the squadron took part in the Dierke raid in 1944, and, after being re-equipped

with Spitfires, operated under the 2nd Tactical Air Force when it was employed in attacking V-1 flying bombs.

The squadron had been renamed Northern Rhodesia in September 1941. On 'D' Day in 1944, 15 pilots took part in attacks against German gun positions on the French coast. Service in France, Belgium, Holland and Germany followed, and the squadron returned to England in June 1945, being disbanded two months later.

In the same month, No. 504 Squadron was renumbered No. 245, it was re-equipped with Meteor IVs in August 1946 at Horsham St. Faith, Norfolk, and with Meteor V fighters seven months later.

## National Party in S. Rhodesia

DISAPPROVED of the decision of the Southern Rhodesian Government to set up a departmental committee to consider the question of national partying, expressed recently by Mr. A. C. Smit, of Umfolozi, who has for many years championed this cause in the Colony. It was thought that frequent promises had been made in the past to establish a national party commission. Mr. Smit affirmed that the Government's decision since this would involve more expense than a committee was true, since the commissioners would receive no remuneration for their services. In the past, departmental control had been exercised, and the general record of parks departments had been disappointing. Substantial work done should be given to an independent body of the continuity of plans and policy.

## Rhodesia House

RECENT CALLERS in Rhodesia House in London have included:

- Mrs. M. E. E. Carter, Mr. E. R. Cooke, Mr. J. B. Dorrington, Mrs. E. H. Faith, Miss H. M. LeB. Moss, A. Naimore, Mr. D. S. Mansfield, Mrs. L. S. Rawstone, Mr. J. G. Rawstone, Mr. R. C. B. Riley, and Miss E. Tinsley.

## Obituary

THE REV. WILLIAM PARSONS has died in Kampala at the age of 74.

MR. LOREL FAIR BRIDSON has died suddenly in Lilongwe at the age of 25.

DR. UKUSA JERAM, wife of Mr. J. C. Jeram, has died in Southern Rhodesia.

MR. ROBERT MOUNTFORD, formerly of Kenya, has died in this country at the age of 73. His wife, Mrs. Mary Preston, widow of a Justice of the Peace, was President of the local district of the Ladies' Association. MR. ARTHUR SIR JOHN ANSTICKER, K.C., died in London at the age of 82. He was a former Secretary of the League of Nations from 1920 to 1930.

ALBERT JOHN ROBERT J. M. MANN, M.S.O., who died at Falmouth, Devonshire, last Friday at the age of 61, was from 1943 to 1945 a navigator of various ships, including the *Leopoldville*, a ship of Rear Admiral Drummond, in the East Indies.

MR. ARTHUR HENDEL NERSON, Chairman and Joint Managing Director of the Anglo-Irish Investment Companies, Investment Co. Ltd., and a director of many other companies, who had been one of the 55 awarded with the Motor Cyclists Corps in East Africa during the 1914-18 war.

MRS. ELLY RUSSELL, who died recently in Barbados, was the widow of Sir Alton Russell, Chief Justice in Tanganyika from 1924 to 1930. Sir Alton started his career in the Colonial Legal Service as Attorney-General in Uganda in 1906, and after his retirement was chairman of the Committee of Inquiry into the disturbances in the Government of Southern Rhodesia in 1948.



## Groundnut Scheme's Staff Problems

### Former Recruiting Officer's Comments

COMMENTS UPON A RECENT ARTICLE in *The Times* reproduced in our issue of February 3 dealing with the need for a thorough overhaul of Overseas Food Corporation staff in the East African groundnut scheme were made last week in a letter to that paper by Mrs. E. M. Millingen, who stated that she had been intimately concerned with recruitment of staff for the scheme between March, 1947, until the end of 1948.

"One would have liked to see the cudgels taken up in defence of the Overseas Food Corporation's employment by the corporation itself," he wrote, "for the suggestion that the staff is in any way to blame for the scheme's disappointing progress is unjustified."

The article stated that 200 of the plantations' staff are too many. Europeans who lack experience in handling Native labour, of the 430 men engaged up to the end of 1948 for work in East Africa, 55 were selected to fill posts on the plantations (100 were, as they are described in the White Paper). Only a few of these 55 men had admittedly had previous experience of work with African labour, but the majority have since had at least one or two years' valuable experience from employment seconded to the scheme by the United Africa Company.

Considering the small number employed and the limited experience available, the criticism appears out of proportion. Given a chance to show their capabilities, these picked men could use the corporation's labour department, and its fund of experience of East African and other Native races, can handle the labour as efficiently as anyone else.

The scheme is brilliant in its conception, but is allowed to fall through weakness at its very levels. Your article concludes by stating that the heavy tasks set for this venture are the pure ones. A new and realistic plan is therefore necessary that is, in fact, long overdue.

The staff might make two groups: to-day's "indefinite" but should be made up of smooth men, in the long factors are overworked, and then from South and West Africa the corporation will be able to attract and retain the best staff to all and the same man who mentioned that he thought employment within the groundnut scheme was the most public shared when it initially read of the scheme.

### People's Committee

A few days later the same newspaper carried the following comments in its section from Mrs. M. H. Humphreys of West Malling, who stated that she had been employed in the groundnut scheme.

"It would certainly be unfair to blame the staff for the comparative failure of the scheme up to date," she wrote.

"At the same time, there are a number of people who are employed in East Africa, found themselves in jobs for which they are not particularly fitted and in which they could take little interest. In many cases this was owing to the inevitable friction between East Africa's demand for raw staff and the staff's views on the spot. Although this misfitting staff and a large proportion of the staff number were taken on some weeks ago, the scheme is having to contend with so many difficulties. A proper reorganisation of staff requires constant vigilance on the part of local personnel officers."

"Concerning the staff's ability, or lack of it, to deal with African labour I would like to suggest that this is not so much a problem for the recruiting office in London as for the administrators in East Africa. The Europeans at work on the plantations are only a fraction of those who have to manage Native labour. In this latter respect, because of the stress and the hospital, and on the better side, because of the few examples, men are faced with a great deal of extra work to do, and to work contentedly, in addition to their own European duties into close contact with Africans, and it is very difficult to do this."

"I believe that anybody can manage African labour satisfactorily provided that he is given a good lead and sound guidance. That the Overseas Food Corporation were not alive to their responsibilities in this matter is shown by the fact that Swahili classes were not available in October, 1948. There are a few members of the scheme who have considerable experience of the African. For better or for ill, some of the experiments if classes on labour management are arranged, and if Europeans were supervised and guided in their dealings with Africans during their first few months on the scheme. At present there is no adequate channel through which the knowledge of those who have long dealt with Africans can reach the people to whom it would be of the greatest value."

## Need for Scientific Research in Rhodesia

### plea for Freedom from Official Control

A STRONG PLEA for the expansion of scientific research work in Southern Rhodesia, divorced from direct Government control, was made recently by Mr. L. F. W. Evans, a former Director of Veterinary Research in the colony and chief research worker.

"It is a lamentable fact," he held, "that in matters of research Southern Rhodesia is very backward. Before embarking upon any great enterprise, it should be subjected to the most careful scientific study and analysis." Defining his objections to having research work entirely in the hands of officials, Mr. Evans said: "Government control of research is always unsatisfactory. It is apt to be desultory, without continuity of policy, without co-ordination, and based upon political expediency."

"I speak from some experience. For 30 years I was an official research worker. I had the doubtful honour of serving under some half-dozen Ministers of Agriculture—successful politicians, it is true, but men possessing very little scientific knowledge. Each on taking office had his own preconceived ideas as to how scientific problems should be dealt with. Each one was different from those of his predecessor, and each one called upon his scientific officers to bring his new ideas into effect."

### Scientific Workers Disheartened

"No wonder, then, that his scientific workers became contented, disheartened and disgruntled. Little wonder that they lost heart and interest in their work and finally, to avoid trouble, merely carried out their orders and prayed for the day of retirement and, perchance, a pension."

"Individualists and others who would benefit directly from more research should be prepared to do it, as said Mrs. Evans, and only when they had decided upon their willingness to shoulder the burden could they be handed in calling upon the Government to assist in the public purse."

He urged the revival of the old Southern Rhodesian Scientific and Industrial Research Board to deal with the matter of official control, but to assist the Government in matters of political importance. A similar board in the United States is almost entirely supported by contributions from private industry. In 1945 alone it received nearly £200,000. The Chairman of the Board would be a man of exceptional ability, integrity and forcefulness, assisted by an executive committee of five or more representatives of the major sciences and industries. There should be an organising secretary, with a permanent staff to deal with finance, with personnel, publications, etc. Sub-committees should be formed on individual subjects, presided over by experts giving their services in an honorary capacity. Where money suggested Mr. Evans should be spent on bricks and mortar.

## Native Labour Costs Rise

THE NEW PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS relating to improved wages and conditions for Native employees in Southern Rhodesia will cost the ratepayers of Salisbury an additional £7,300, a rise of 14%. This figure was quoted at a recent meeting of the city council, when it was observed that many of the new regulations were already being fulfilled by good employers in the city. Councillor C. Hill objected to one clause of the regulations, which requires every municipal council to appoint a standing committee of three Europeans in its permanent employment to consider all cases of proposed summary dismissal of Native workers, and provides that no employee shall be dismissed unless the committee's recommendation is pointed out that the Municipal Act already gave the council the right of summarily dismissing any employee, and the new regulation was therefore unnecessary in so far as the Act. The council would draw attention to this clause. Subsequently, the council by Councillor C. Olley that Natives participating in social welfare undertakings should make a personal contribution of not less than sixpence a month.



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# Groundnut Scheme Report Still Wanted By Strachey Again (Continued)

THE EAST AFRICAN GROUNDNUT scheme has again been the subject of numerous questions in the House of Commons during the past week.

On Monday, MR. A. HURD asked the Minister of Food whether he was satisfied that the 1949 cropping programme for the scheme would conserve the fertility of the soil and prevent soil erosion after the bush had been cleared.

MR. J. STRACHEY: Yes. As the hon. member knows, comprehensive measures are being taken to prevent soil erosion and maintain fertility.

MR. HURD: Will the Minister show the House to-day one of his secrets about the groundnut scheme and that is, what crops are actually being grown in order to attain this purpose?

MR. STRACHEY: This year groundnuts and Sunflowers have been planted, but of course the preservation of soil fertility and anti-erosion measures depend upon the crop rotation over a number of years.

MR. HURD: Can the Minister tell us whether any lessons can be drawn from the very small area of ground where groundnuts have been grown for two years?

MR. STRACHEY: I think that the scientific advisers of the Corporation would say that it was shown that it is safe to grow groundnuts for at least two years in succession, but they would not go further than that.

MR. HURD asked if the Minister would expedite the publication of the first annual report of the Overseas Food Corporation, and how soon after March, if the House could expect to see the accounts of the groundnut scheme.

### Review of Overseas Food Corporation

MR. STRACHEY: I am sure the Corporation will submit the report and accounts as soon as they reasonably can, having regard to the normal practice of large undertakings in this respect, and I do not commit me to a particular date.

MR. HURD: Does that mean that the House may not see the report and accounts until possibly October or November, or even later, the General Election?

MR. STRACHEY: Oh, no, long before the election, but I cannot really add my answer at this stage.

MR. J. H. HARRIS: Surely the Minister will have a definite time table printed in his matter to be in the responsible for State to keep it published?

MR. STRACHEY: I have already stated in the House that would prolong the debate which I understood was going to be arranged through hon. and hon. gentlemen opposite to his matter at an early date as they like.

MR. A. LINDSAY-BOWE: If the Minister is to supply information to the House during a debate, will he not make that information available in advance so as to give us all the opportunity of reading the position?

MR. STRACHEY: I can only repeat what I said on another occasion. I am not willing to ask the Corporation to supply an additional report in the middle of the first year of their operations, as well as their first annual report. Apart from that, I am asked to publish my speech in writing in an address, which is done in novel cases for the House to-day.

MR. HURD asked if schools were now being provided for the children of workers on the groundnut scheme as part of the welfare activities of the Overseas Food Corporation; what proportion of the children were attending; if there were facilities for adult education, and what was the estimated cost.

MR. STRACHEY asked (1) what medical facilities were provided for the Africans employed at Kombea; what provision had received medical attention during the last six months; and what were the cost of medical services; (2) what measures had now been taken at Kombea to improve the educational facilities of the Africans employed on the groundnut scheme.

MR. STRACHEY: I have requested the Overseas Food Corporation, who are responsible for these matters, to report to the hon. member on this direct.

MR. HURD: If it not the responsibility of this House and of the Minister to take particular care of the welfare of the Africans employed on this scheme?

MR. STRACHEY: Yes, sir, it is part of the responsibilities of all of us to do that, but it has been clearly laid down that these questions, which go into very considerable detail, should be

answered direct from the Corporation, and that the matter can be arranged in one of the subsequent days of the debate.

MR. GUYSON-BLOK: Is the Minister suggesting that the Overseas Food Corporation is the only authority to consult for that area?

MR. STRACHEY: No, sir, that shows that in these questions, some of which are those of the responsibility of the Tanganyika Government, which should be worked out through the Colonial Secretary.

SIR W. SMITHMAN: Is the Minister aware that this morning they had a most interesting letter from the Overseas Food Corporation, and that the point really is that this letter will not appear in Hansard, and that I am afraid of a person who Minister that information?

MR. H. J. HICKMAN: As the Minister says that this is a satisfactory situation, because many hon. members of the House would be interested in this, if the information, which is not practicable for us to write to the Corporation? If it can be arranged for the hon. member for Newbury (Mr. HURD) to have this information, cannot it be made available to us?

### Responsibility for Answering Questions

MR. STRACHEY: If the question is one, which ought to be asked to the Minister, with respect to, say, the future in regard to the plan, which has been laid down, as I have said, the Government put down by the hon. member just now, as to the kind of question relating to matters of detail which the public corporation should discuss, the other procedure is taken, but this House can have that information in its forthcoming debate.

MR. R. BUTLER: Does the right hon. gentleman realize that he has said that he is ready to answer questions in debate and have been attacked in Hansard, but that he is not prepared to answer questions now? How does the difference between the two?

MR. STRACHEY: I would follow the hon. member's lead, but I have his speech in regard to the public corporation, and I am sure that the hon. member will be able to answer that.

MR. H. J. HICKMAN: Does the right hon. gentleman realize that the particular matter raised by the hon. member is a matter of change, which is problematic very definitely, that these schools should be extended as the work of the corporation proceeds, and that children would not have to go to other schools? Can he tell us whether that policy has been carried out?

MR. STRACHEY: I am happy to say that the educational facilities, provided both by the Government and the Tanganyika Government and the Corporation, are extensive and are being developed.

SIR LEAHY GYLFE: Does not the Minister think that the Colonial Office has some responsibility in the matter, because it is necessary that there should be two authorities responsible for education in the Colonies?

MR. STRACHEY: That is a question in which the Colonial Office is interested, and wishes these responsibilities to be shared as much as practicable by the Tanganyika Government.

### Corporation's Powers Should be Circumscribed

MR. DRINGHAM: Would the Minister bear in mind that, when we sit down in the winding-up speech at the end of a debate to points raised in it, they are often of a general and perfunctory kind, and necessarily so, whereas the particular replies asked for in these questions would be far more precise? Would he consider making inquiries from the Corporation as to whether and otherwise, but in the which he has to make a comparison in his mind?

MR. HURD: On points of order, I am afraid that the hon. member should have the matter made clear to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. I think it would be most helpful if he could lay some clear calling.

MR. DRINGHAM: I refer to that point of order, I am still awaiting your final ruling, Sir. I prefer, and I shall debate on this number of questions regarding the Overseas Food Corporation.

MR. SPEAKER: With regard to a further debate, I have no knowledge as to a further ruling. I considered the matter very carefully, and I came to the conclusion that there is nothing further to be done, because there are no conditions that any member had not been allowed to do that, and that it is all I am prepared to do. So far they have all been allowed. How the members answer questions, is not a matter of the concerns me.

The question put down of the hon. member, which he has transferred, was a question transferred by the hon. member to the right department, and it was considered and the hon. member was the Minister of Food, and not the Colonial Office. Such questions are transferred automatically to the right department of the Table, and that has always been the custom.



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### Labour Now the Real Empire Party Benevolent Dictatorship Out of Date

THIS IS NOT THE EMPIRE was the title of the leading article in last week's issue of *Tribune*, the Socialist weekly journal, whose joint editor is Mr. Michael Foot, Labour M.P. for Doncaster. It urged the need for a consistent plan of Commonwealth development, "knocking us out of the line" of an ideal of 1918, "benevolent dictatorship."

Before this was the Labour Party's interest in the Empire had been concentrated on an attack upon the eyesore of Imperial Preference, and a consistent plan of Commonwealth development has been evolved. The second world war has changed the whole picture within the Commonwealth, comprising the Colonial Office to New York, which has seen the demands for freedom and independence.

Moreover, the terms of trade since the war have again Britain. Whereas we were once able to watch with optimism the disastrous slump in the prices of food and raw materials to-day we were witness to the fact that the price of food and raw materials in the Colonies could produce.

The attitude of the political parties in Britain could not remain unchanged by these momentous events. The past three years have seen the beginnings of many significant changes. Surprisingly few, however, have taken notice of it is the Labour Party which is becoming the real Empire Party, while the Tories and Liberals, shackled by the ideas of yesterday. They cannot bring themselves to admit that most important in the Colonies was an indication of what would be the direction of the new Empire. The Labour Party, for example, has written the *Five Year Development Plan* and considered our efforts to give a consistent and unified plan for the party, and in the Crown Colonies we should see them as well as in the Colonies. The attitude of the Tories has been still the same, and the Labour Party's eyes were fixed

on the changes in the Empire and British interests which affected preference. They had to see to it that they were actually harmonious to each other within the Empire. It also shows an extension of Empire trade far exceeding anything previously achieved. In 1947, exports to the Colonies were already 30% above the 1938 volume, and in the first half of last year they were 80% above the pre-war volume. Under the British Four Year Plan they are scheduled to rise to at least 226% of pre-war by 1953. No doubt it is wise to keep preference but within the planned export zone, whose areas have been in the Commonwealth would have turned also.

In a Commonwealth as a whole, 21% of total goods in the first half of 1946 were 24% above the 1938 volume. Total exports of capital goods to the Colonies, on the other hand, the 1946 figure was 247% of the pre-war volume.

Commenting on the extension of trade, purchase long-term contracts, the writer says: "The Commonwealth and Colonial producers are not bogged down by the ideological prejudices that set in such contracts the prospect of raising their production and of securing themselves against the latter world slump and depression which smashed their economic in the thirties. The primary producer is beginning to emerge from his passive attitude as a great Empire could reverse the process and start a steady perils."

### Commonwealth Conference

THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE COMMONWEALTH, held at the Colonial Office, has just published for general information the discussions were devoted almost entirely to purely scientific aspects of the study of the cause of the most urgent problems of health and animal husbandry, including the disease caused by the new virus, including the disease caused by the new virus, including the disease caused by the new virus. It was an attempt to make a preliminary report on the disease in 1950. Whether this will be confined in Britain or in the Belgian Congo has not been decided.

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### Challenge to the Colonial Office

#### Welfare Department Again Criticized

FURTHER CRITICISM of the welfare department of the Colonial Office has been made in a letter sent to the Times by the Rev. A. G. Fraser and other signatories. It reads:

"Young Africans are coming in increasing numbers to the Port of London. Proud of their British citizenship, anxious to see the heart of the Commonwealth for which they have been fighting, ready to help to solve our labour shortage, and desiring to earn by evening classes the education for which they crave. Coming from many parts of Africa these pioneers have ambition, energy and skill.

The East End of London is a challenge to the Colonial Office in its attitude towards these young and enthusiastic people. It is the welfare of our African visitors—both as individuals and also the policy of training African workers in the various trades of the area—who are no longer to be regarded as a problem at its own communities. The Colonial Office, however, and heavy responsibilities will be sufficient to be conservatively collected. The remedy is clear.

#### Training arrangements inadequate

The Colonial Office welfare department concerning which we can neither understand the conditions that these young Africans arriving at the Port of London intend to spend some time here, nor do they help the men as surmount their difficulties. The present hotels, Colonial houses, hostels, with sleeping accommodations for 10 adults and small state-controlled recreation areas could do little to meet the needs of these young men.

A good hostel is needed in East London and it should be run by the youth themselves. An experienced and trained staff with both the capacity and desire to know their strikers within our gates. They should have the assurance that in this busy and puzzling world of London there is at all times a safe refuge to which they can turn to a friend and a host.

The East End of London is bombed and overcrowded. It may be argued that it would be better if they stayed in Africa and did not come to London. But the young men who come to London are not only seeking employment but also a better life. They have seen the industrial and technological workers have seized their opportunity.

To-day the African visitors are met by the most magnificent of a great port; often grudgingly exploited; the bright flame of their hopes turned to dust and ashes. Tomorrow the political propaganda freely poured out on them will be their lot and the men who might have been loyal citizens will be fighting in Africa for the surrendering of all that has bind them to the British Commonwealth. There is still time to save the situation. Will the Colonial Office take action here and now?

#### Contacts With British Home Life

Reference is made in this letter in the same matter for many days in the H. J. Rawlings, of London, who writes:

"Good hosts of extremely important in reception and clearing houses, but I suggest that they should be used only for those purposes. What very many young Africans want above everything else is to be admitted to the family life of the British home for where, in their leisure hours, they can have a truly life of the hosts.

From time to time they come from time to time to see a social contact with the academic or research workers, but in deep frustration do not have been able to make any contacts with British people in their own homes and barracks who we think we are on day-to-day basis, and how we react in any given situation.

It is a mistake to suppose that all Africans merely because they are Africans meet on any other common ground. Many of them are a variety of cultural backgrounds and backgrounds of all different colour. The pressure on the funds of the money to spend the time and common ground of culture and tradition.

Further views on the subject appeared in a letter later in the month by John M. ... of University College

in South West Africa was suggested that "children should be placed in families, the families which one would wish to set open their doors to, and of those who do so readily not all by any means are suitable."

The Colonial Office is aware of the problem. In its hotel in Queen's Gate Gardens, for instance, it holds a trial solution. Its method, the housing of Africans by themselves, is not the best one, the Colonial Office is not at all pleased. The duties of the colleges and universities to which a certain number of their students are permitted to which a certain number of them should be admitted to the future, which is a solid majority of our own students. Under such conditions the guest-host relationship has to be established itself, and usually it does. That is the experience of the colonies.

## NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Sleeping sickness has broken out in the Nyanza Province of Kenya.

A reduction of three cents per gallon in the price of fuel has been made in Uganda.

The Legislative Council of Tanganyika will assemble in Dar-es-Salaam on March 3.

An appeal to air transport funds in South Africa has been launched in South Africa, headed by the Mayor of Bulwer, Mr. H. ...

Miss Lock, Governor, an anti-communist campaign in the British South African Police in the Northern Mombasa District, Kenya, Lindi and Mtwara.

An appeal by the women of the Nyanza district in Kenya has been made for one month's imprisonment for a woman married under the Marriage Ordinance when she was still married according to Native Law.

To encourage an appeal on behalf of the John D. H. ... of Johannesburg, the Northern Rhodesia Government has offered to contribute to the fund for every £1 collected within the territory up to a maximum of £100.

African purchases of European goods in Kenya, indicated by a recent ordinance have not increased consumption to nearly what was expected. The reason suggested is that the average Kenyan was unable to obtain goods which he required of the black markets.

#### Bequests to U.K.S.

Among the bequests of the late Mr. Arthur Edmund Wells, of Bristol, £12,000 each to the Church Missionary Society's general fund and the medical missionary auxiliary, and £300 each to the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge and the Colonial and Continental Church Society.

A small airplane of 10 seats, which is to be used in the territory for the country, is the gift of the Northern Rhodesia Government to the Royal Empire Building, and will be used to replace the flooring in part of the building in Northumberland Avenue. The building is being used for the purpose of the building. During the war the building was seriously damaged in an air raid, and the roof of the gift of the Northern Rhodesia Government was destroyed. The Union-Castle Liners, that the company has announced on a short notice, within the names of the passengers prepared to accept an offer of accommodation in the first and cabin classes, and early sailings on the passenger ships. East and South Africa, on seven days, to 48 hours' notice. Prospective passengers must state the exact date of their departure, and should not hurry for a berth more than two months in advance. There is a limited amount of accommodation available in the first and cabin classes on the passenger ships leaving the country between now and December.



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## Problems of Raising Africans' Output S. Rhodesia Labour Board's Report

THE IMMEDIATE GOAL of the Africans is as large a share as they can get, and the Board has had to listen to some wild and extravagant claims put forward without any relation to the value of the work performed and its economic value." This opinion is expressed in the report recently published in Southern Rhodesia by the National Native Labour Board, which has now completed its extensive investigations into the wages and conditions of African labour, and as already announced, has made recommendations which have been gazetted as provisional regulations by the Government.

"We are convinced," says the report, "that Africans are capable of an improved output if they are allowed to make the effort, but the evidence is that the average worker has hitherto shown little inclination to do so. On the other hand, much labour was being used wastefully, many employers had no regard for their employees' welfare, failed to instruct them adequately, and neglected to give proper supervision."

### Minimum Humanitarian Standard

Commenting on the new wage recommendations, the report continues: "There is a minimum standard in these matters below which, for humanitarian reasons alone, conditions cannot be allowed to deteriorate, and undertakings which cannot maintain this standard must either be subsidized or face the inevitable consequences."

On the question of living costs of Africans, witnesses had claimed that the average present wage would not buy as much as that paid for smaller work in 1929, the submission being made, however, that such loss was common to all wage-earners.

"Whether that be so or not," remarks the report, "Africans living so near the poverty line, as most of them do in urban areas, have necessarily to spend a very high proportion of their cash earnings on necessities, and therefore suffer more than wage earners do in other levels."

## Mr. G. C. Turner's Address

(Continued from page 26)

the least of our bearings, and charity. All of us wish to go to work in Africa, however technical our job, and all of those among whom and for whom we work, must always be remembering a famous answer to the lawyer's question of long ago: "And who is my neighbour?"

In 1941 an officer of the Sudan Medical Service, who was spending his leave in Uganda, told me over a cup of tea, how a recent adventure he had come to. It was in a very old car, which broke down as he drove one day from Kampala to Masaka. He turned it to the side of the road, and as he started working on it he heard someone groan in the very long grass. There he found an elderly African, evidently in the worst need of a doctor's help.

"When one of these mountaineers who were drifting in parties along the roads from Belgian territory hundreds of miles away to earn a little money in Uganda. Taken in, he had fallen out of his party and was left behind, perhaps to die."

Since my friends' car was out of action, he could not take this poor man into the hospital at Masaka. So he went into the road, to stop passing cars and ask a lift for the patient. It was five days later, driven by Indian traders, he stopped near the road and for help, but for various reasons, natural and otherwise, they would not give it. The next car was rather better, and it contained Africans, including the owner, and of some standing. When he heard the situation, he stopped the car, and facing the "stranger" asked: "Do you have any money to prove that you had this claim of mine?" He said he had none.

"Next he made the same offer. The driver said the regulations forbade the conveyance of a person suffering from sickness, whereas my friend, by the assumption of some authority, persuaded him to take the patient into the front seat, reserved for first-class passengers, and paid the fare for his journey to the hospital. I never heard the sequel."

The Board considers that an increase in the African's standard of living should—provided his wages are related to his productive capacity—prove a valuable stimulant to industry and trade. The need for incentive is unmistakable, and wage scales providing incremental pay for efficient work are universally recognized equivalents.

If the Africans do not realize that incentives depend on equivalent work, it is vitally important to hammer that truth home as soon and as effectively as possible.

Rejecting the claim by some African workers for the establishment of independent tribunals to decide whether an employer is justified in withholding increments, the Board holds that such tribunals would be contrary to the interests of the Africans, and would in any case prove unworkable. To avoid claims for increments which they were not prepared to give, employers could merely discharge the worker.

### Married and Unmarried Workers

It would be contrary to the interests of married Natives, the Board finds, to compel employers to pay higher cash wages of total emolument to them than to unmarried Africans, because of the inevitable tendency of employers to prefer the less expensive unmarried worker. For this reason, no distinction has been made between married and unmarried workers. At the same time, some employers regard the work of married Africans whose wives live with them as more stable and satisfactory, and give them additional wages, bonuses and other benefits, and this action is given the Board's warm approval.

On the subject of trade unions, the report observes that some Africans are willing to accept European guidance in this respect, but unwilling to seek the co-operation of some European unions which, they contend, might not wholly support the African's aspirations.

"Africans" have undoubtedly become conscious of some advantages to be gained by collective bargaining, but do not understand the implications and are in a position of some confusion. We are therefore of the opinion that guidance will have to be given. The greatest obstacle to Africans of this persuasion providing the collective leadership within commerce and industry, but the steps that should be taken and the measures adopted require a far more detailed investigation than the Board in the circumstances of this report has been able to give.

The recommendation of therefore made that the organization of Native trade unions and associations be referred to a national committee for a full inquiry and report.

### Africans' Low Average Output

The Board's assertion that the average production per African labour unit is "deplorably low," is based in part upon statistics indicating that in 1945 the gross value of production per employee in Southern Rhodesia was £3.82, which was 62 per cent. of the average for the Union of South Africa (£6.15) and 60 per cent. of the average for Canada and 47.25 and 44.60 for New Zealand.

"Shocking enough," adds the report, "was all this, but the African is still a source of labour which has not been industrially prepared in a manner which might have been economically profitable for the employment of European labour. It was rates required for the minimum standard of living demanded by Europeans in the Colony, and the Southern Rhodesian Native worker, thus, is bound to help his own in a market which demands efficiency and output from his workers. Whilst this plea for the more stringent control and supervision of the African is advanced in the welfare of the individual worker."

Special training courses, selected machinery and special types of work with the competency certificates which would enable to receive the benefits of higher and particular grades of incremental wages in the industries concerned, are mentioned with approval. The Board will note, it is possible, in addition, that the Government is preparing an industrial extension and training report of the Development Co-ordinating Commission. The aim of this report, proper equipment and training of the African labour to a high standard of manipulation, dexterity, and a knowledge of the modern factory.

### Tractor Trials in Groundnut Scheme Impressive Performance by Shericks

THE CURRENT ISSUE of *Vickers Overseas News* contains a short article on the trials of the first British manufactured Sherick tractors in the first African groundnut area. The experiments took place in the Southern Province at Ndogoya Camp about Mambasa, where the ground consists mainly of red soil which during the dry season is extremely hard.

The tests are all of the hard-wood variety, says the magazine, being the hardest also the most difficult to plough. Of this type of tree there are approximately 150 acres, ranging from one to two feet in diameter, the remainder being small trees and bushes. The *groundnuts* possess two sets of lateral roots at depths of approximately 12 inches and 24 inches, and a very deep tap root which extends into the ground vertically. This fact, taken in conjunction with the hard soil, makes it very difficult to dig more or less the effect of being set in concrete.

Everyone concerned with these trials was favourably impressed with the machine's performance and reliability and the satisfactory tree detachments which were carried out under difficult ground conditions. The soil was baked so hard that in some cases the tree would turn over rather than move the 1800.

The case with which the vehicles could be handled was demonstrated by a Sherick tractor which was able to dig in three days what other tractors would take a week to do.

### Chief Koinage

SIR CHIEF K. KOINAGE, in charge of the Kikuyu tribe who has taken a prominent part in the affairs of his people since 1905, has retired. He was awarded the certificate of honour in 1930, the King's Medal for African Chiefs in 1934, the King's Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935, and the Dominion Medal in 1937. Mr. Koinage represents the Africans of Kenya on several occasions and in 1937 gave evidence before the Joint Committee of Parliament on Closer Union.

### Groundnuts and Imperial Preference

FOLLOWING A STATEMENT by Mr. Harold Wilson, President of the Board of Trade, that "it would have been easy to have carried out the great groundnut scheme before the war when there were no shortages of labour and materials," Mr. W. A. Wells of the Empire Industries Association has replied, in a letter to the *Financial Times*. Mr. Wilson parades a characteristic ignorance of Colonial matters. Before the war the problem was not shortage of groundnuts but of markets. It would have been an act of madness to spend millions of dollars in producing more groundnuts when it was difficult to market those that already existed. A very much more practical way of assisting Empire producers was adopted when in 1932 a 10% duty was imposed on imported foreign groundnuts. Imports of Empire groundnuts increased from 1,800 tons in 1932 to 326,000 tons within six years, thus shifting £3,685,000 in 1938 alone into the pockets of Empire producers and the virtual loading of British taxpayer a penny.

### Beta Port Record

BETA PORT established a new record for cargo handling last year, with 1,386,000 tons of direct imports and exports dealt with over the wharves. The proportion of cargo from 1,860,000 tons increased from 51% in 1947 to 54% last year, and although the total of exports has been exceeded before, the import total 726,000 tons the highest ever achieved. At the head of the list of port commodities is bulk oils, 548,500 tons (128,100 in 1947), followed by cement, 252,000 tons (52,200), iron and industrial materials, 84,500 (58,000), railway rolling stock and materials, 61,400 (35,400), timber, 42,000 (43,400), motor-cars, 36,600 (46,100), packed oils, 32,000 (20,500), wheat, 21,900 (26,900), textiles, 21,000 (30,500), and fertilizers, 11,100 (21,600). The greatest drop is recorded in maize imports, which fell from 64,800 tons in 1947 to 10,500 tons last year. In the export list, copper still holds the lead with 202,000 tons in 1947, closely followed by chrome ore, 200,500 (176,000).

### Employed Women and Children

CONDITIONS of employment for women and children in Tanganyika are laid down in an ordinance recently gazetted. The permitted occupations are: brightening monkeys and bushes, planting and harvesting Nanyang beans, herding stock, running messages, spreading dung on outdoor drying lines, sweeping compounds, waste-pest control not involving the use of chemicals, picking coffee, tea and pineapple, light industry work, plucking tea seedlings, suckers and bolting, shading young tree bushes, removing prunings, tapping rubber trees, planting out sugar cane, grading tobacco, tying, hands, shoe uppers, basket making, and any work which cannot be done by children may be done if loads stacked on the work more than one consecutive hour or more than 1 1/2 hours out of the day; they may not be employed between the hours of 5 p.m. and 7 p.m. or during any hours when they should be receiving instruction at school.

### Kenya Farmers' Association

MR. R. CALVERT-LANK, general manager of the Kenya Farmers' Association, has written a letter to members that the only way to secure business preference he was applied at the destructive criticism levelled at the directors after they had admitted their full share of responsibility for the present position. Constructive measures would be taken during the present year, including the appointment of two business men to the board, an attempt to reduce overheads by £100,000, reasonable profit margins on all goods sold, internal reorganization of inefficient departments, and the establishment of the body which must stand for strength—the largest co-operative organization in the Colony.

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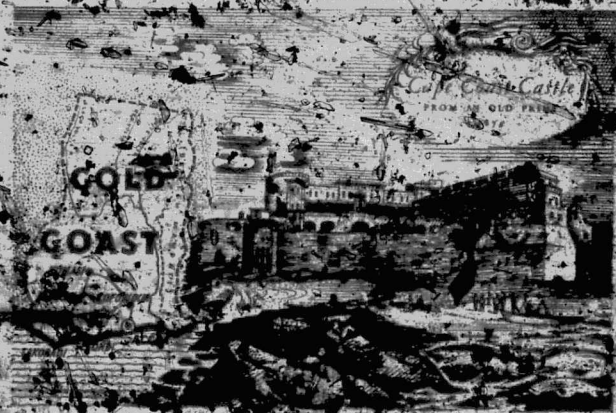
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Main features of the eastern littoral of early trading ventures in West Africa, the empires of the Gold Coast form a notable feature of the coastline of the Colony. Built by Danes, Portuguese, Dutch and English they served both as trading quarters for their respective trading organisations and as strong points against hostile tribes and jealous commercial rivals. Today many of them are in ruins, while those that have been preserved are mainly in use as Government offices, as in the case of Cape Coast Castle, built by the English in 1662, or as rest houses or prisons.

Although gold, which attracted the early European adventurers, is still an important source of wealth to Ghana, its predominance has been strongly challenged by the growth of the cocoa industry which now provides about half the world's total production. Full and up-to-date information about developments in the Gold Coast covering the cocoa industry and other commercial activities of importance is readily obtainable on request.

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