

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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Towards Central African Federation

Discussions will also take place on the proposed federation, and the position of Rhodesia.

Comments upon Britain's attitude to the talks was made by the Southern Rhodesian Minister of Finance, Mr. E. G. Whitehead, who said that the British Government should be urged not to oppose federation. The United Kingdom should be told that if it values the plan for federation it will be holding up the economic development of Africa, he said.

Reports and comments upon the conference have appeared in many newspapers in this country, although the coverage given has not been extensive.

Strong Elements of Opposition

The anonymous correspondent of The Times, after saying that there were strong elements in Southern Rhodesia who opposed the scheme of the grounds that the Chibhvi would have to "surrender" to economically weaker partners, said that "the desire not to crack would be the financial arrangements. He went on:

"Africa that it is proposed to hold a common referendum in all three territories. Just how the natives are to be consulted is not yet clear. The advantages of the scheme will then have to decide in how they will approach the United Kingdom Government to obtain its approval. They hope that it will not set its face resolutely against the plan as it has in the past against amalgamation."

The part which the United Kingdom Government will scrutinize hardest is, of course, that relating to the safeguarding of Native interests. The principle of trusteeship is not the best policy of Southern Rhodesia, as it is of the Colonial Office. Just where would the Federal Government stand? The advocates of the scheme have to show in their favour the practical utility of the African Government, which certainly received strong endorsement from the European element at the summit. The conference has shown a real interest in this direction in passing a resolution which would be giving Native land rights in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Dominion of Capricornia

Native rights were also the subject of comment in the Observer, which said last Sunday:

"Southern Rhodesia has long enjoyed an approximation to Dominion status, but it has never been granted full self-government because of the possible grievances of Natives, which have been given priority. This is the central problem. If a new Dominion of Capricornia is to arise in Central Africa it must avoid the mistakes of its neighbour, the Union of South Africa. The same conditions will prevail—an enormous preponderance of backward Natives and a handful of determined Europeans. But Dr. Malpas' racial policies must not be repeated here."

Cabling to the same newspaper, a Cape Town correspondent said that the "historic developments" of the Victoria Falls talks had so far been received in Southern Africa "with official silence." The likelihood of a great Central African Dominion came to be regarded "by South Africans as a challenge to the Union's leadership in British Africa, both in the economic and cultural fields."

It was pointed out to me to-day that the British opinion inevitably must view with alarm a powerful African federation professing and practicing a native policy strongly different from that of the Union. Thoughts of the Union's 3,000,000 Africans would inevitably be directed wisely and uncharitably and there might be generated among them a dangerous restlessness. A Central African constitution now being worked out is awaited here with great interest, as is the British Government's reaction to it.

Earlier, the Rhodesian correspondent of The Times had written—

To-day the old broad vision, which looks beyond purely domestic interests, has returned. The fear of Native supremacy has subsided, helped by a declaration on the part of Northern Rhodesia that the interests heretofore of the Africans nor of the European are supreme. There is also a freely appreciated view of the immense influence which a Central African Dominion could play in African development.

Economically, industrially and strategically there are common interests and common problems which could be handled by a United Africa looked after by each State presently. The operation of the Central African Council, which shows the

possibilities of such a world, and that it is now becoming apparent that something like this is the only solution for the future of Africa is to keep a check on the times.

Views of Rhodesians

On Tuesday Margaret Lessing cabled to the Daily Herald:

"Mr. A. A. Maseko, Chairman of the Federation African Workers' said: 'The Southern Rhodesian Government has not consulted us before the conference of since the promise of two Africans in the Upper House means nothing to us. We have no hope that the more liberal policy of Northern Rhodesia will spread to us. We feel we have a right to state our views, but we will wait. We will not commit the plan until we know the final draft.'

"But Northern Rhodesia took immediate steps to tell the Africans what the plan meant. Sir Stewart Gore-Brown, who represented African interests as an observer at the conference, is touring the Native areas and holding discussions."

"Mr. Nelson Nalumbande, one of the three two Africans nominated to the Legislative Council, attended the first meeting in Livingstone. Afterwards he said: 'We don't want to federate because we are afraid that the discrimination of Southern Rhodesia may spread to us. But if federation will help Britain we will support it.'

"Malumalo said that though he was a member of the Legislative Council he knew his people were not yet ready to take direct part in government. He added: 'But we are learning and we shall be ready one day.'

"The white and the white representatives are pessimistic about the Africans welcoming a tie-up with Southern Rhodesia, but are confident that they would agree to deal with Northern Rhodesia."

"No African who talked to me questioned the realisation which will be brought among the white population. All said the Africans would not understand a direct vote in the present stage of development."

East and West Friendship Council

Sir George Schuster's Appeal

AN APPEAL FOR funds for the East and West Friendship Council, which hattersaps to offer hospitality to students coming to this country from Africa and the East was made in a recent B.C. Week's Good Cause Programme by the Council's President, Sir George Schuster. He said, inter alia:

"There are 8,000 students over here from Africa and Eastern countries. Thousands coming and going every year—young people likely to become leaders in their own countries. Have never thought of their great influence for good-will in the world if can be. It is they who have with a spirit of friendship and understanding. And then have to go over to find themselves like for themselves they find arrive—finding themselves here more with something a hard them strange and new."

"Let's look at one of them—a young African school teacher living in a hotel in London. Last month he said good-bye to his family and village school and started in his Native suitcase to get to the coast. That 300 miles took him three weeks. And then three yesterday he got into an aeroplane and said the 3,000 miles to get him here in 48 hours. No longer he's feeling a bit strange and homesick. He's going to be happy to go to a provincial town. 'Who will meet him?' Who'll give him a personal welcome, the chance to visit an English home—the feeling that we have a son interested in him and his people."

Need for Personal Help

"What can we do for these people? We can already have friends, some active members of the churches, and will find comradeship through them, and there are a number of societies and clubs which help. But there is still a great need for these personal help. There are still many who need the chance of seeing an English home-life. There are still many who are subject to loneliness who can have a bit of help in the form of a dig's feeling and they are in a great need of their real friends; if they get a chance of friendship here it is appreciated."

"Our aim is to see that every student gets a card of welcome on arrival and gets in touch with people in the place where he is going. We have local committees or contacts in all the big towns and some of the smaller ones. These committees can help from second-hand clothes, from gifts, from help in finding a place to live, and from a letter to a friend in London. We are appealing to you for contributions to the East and West Friendship Council in London."

Fossil remains of ancient apes in East Africa were first reported several years ago. Then in 1947 and 1948 an expedition directed in the field by Dr. Leakey met with unusual success. During those two years almost 200 specimens of fossil apes were discovered. Considering the previous abundance of fragmentary remains of fossil apes found elsewhere, these results were very remarkable indeed.

One of the outstanding features of these Early Miocene apes from East Africa is that they showed such an astonishing variety in such a remote time, for although different kinds of extinct apes are known from other parts of the world, they are almost all of much later date, the latter part of the Miocene or even the succeeding period, the Pliocene.

There is some reason now to suppose that at the beginning of the Miocene period in East Africa, anthropoid apes were evolving very rapidly, so that there was a great profusion of types, large and small. The smallest of these were little gibbon-like creatures, but there were larger apes to which the generic name Proconsul has been given. Of these there were at least three different species.

Most Exciting Find

Most of the fossil remains of these different kinds of Proconsul consist of teeth and jaws. A few limb bones have also been discovered which probably belong to the same creatures. But the most exciting find so far was made on October 2 last year, when a skull of Proconsul was discovered. The discovery was actually made by Mrs. Leakey, who like her husband, is an accomplished archaeologist and who was taking part in the excavations. The skull is fairly complete except for

the back part and the base. The teeth are preserved in situ.

The importance of this specimen is that it is the skull of a Miocene ape that to all intents and purposes is expected to show much more certainly than jaws and teeth alone what these early apes were like. Here too some of the inferences from studying the skull, together with those which can be drawn from the more fragmentary specimens.

In the first place, the skull is very lightly built and does not show the stout muscular ridges and massive construction characteristic of the large modern apes. Great protruding brow ridges overhang the eye sockets of the gorilla and chimpanzee, but these are altogether absent in the Proconsul skull, in which the forehead region has a distinctly more refined appearance.

Again, in modern apes the front part of the jaws expanded into a broad muzzle associated with the much enlarged front teeth and at the same time the bony aperture of the nose is greatly widened in a characteristic fashion. These features, which are distinctive of the large apes of to-day, had not developed in the Proconsul skull, and in this respect the fossil ape is actually more like one of the smaller modern monkeys than the modern apes.

The modern apes and monkeys, though both members of the same zoological order, the primates, form two different groups within this order. The tail-less apes, such as the gorilla and chimpanzee, show more numerous anatomical resemblances to man and are adapted for climbing about the trees with their great arms, while the tailed monkeys are four-footed creatures which in their general build approximate more to lower mammals.

Facing the Menacing Problem of Soil Erosion

Need for Urgent Measures Stressed in House of Commons Debate

SOIL EROSION in Africa was the subject of an important debate in the House of Commons a few days ago.

Mr. S. SPRAGGON (Labour), who raised the subject, said that soil erosion was of an increasing importance to the whole world, and of particular significance to the British Commonwealth.

"Many members have recently seen the remarkable book 'Road to Ruin' by William Vogt, and while he does not mention Africa, it is worth to be associated with all the forecasts of that book, it certainly contains great many facts which could not be ignored. Much of the future happiness and prosperity of the world undoubtedly depended upon how well we are able to protect the Commonwealth," he said.

"The continent of Africa, south of the Sahara, is particularly exposed to the menace of the removal of its soil apart from the northern and southern extremities, where entirely within the tropics, most of its elevation is an average of about 2,000 feet, and so blazing temperatures are experienced over a very large proportion."

Inadequate Rainfall

Rainfall is in many cases hardly adequate for agriculture and in the few places where there is excessive rainfall, if the rain forests are removed the soil is removed as well. In addition, in most of the continent a coast mountain barrier prevents the moderating influence of maritime factors.

"The problem of East Africa was brought home to me very vividly when a few years ago, in the course of a last year, a few of the most fertile tracts became almost wholly unproductive, and some of the most fertile in the continent and Commonwealth were almost completely unproductive, particularly in Kenya, where the soil

that 100 years ago a very considerable proportion was covered by rain forests, and which is now less than 2% is now so clothed with vegetation."

"The Kikuyu tribe is in a large measure responsible for some of this devastation. In 1910, before it could be stopped, they had destroyed very considerable proportions of the forest land, which made soil erosion much more rapid. Mr. Vogt says it is possible that the area land south-east of Lake Rudolf, which is also fertile, is being lost to the desert at the rate of about six miles a year. "It really is a very menacing problem."

African Leader Realizes Danger

"I have seen the land river, particularly at its mouth, where it flows into the Indian Ocean is stained for 30 miles of more with soil that flows down from the Mount Kenya area—an immense fertile area."

"In the inter-war period there was a gross neglect of agriculture development by Europeans, sometimes coffee, cotton and even corn plantations being on the steep elevations as much as seven degrees, which means again that the soil washed off takes place from this very scarce but fertile land."

"I was distressed to see that this fact was realized by a number of the responsible leaders of African opinion. Mr. Jomo Kenyatta, president of the Kenya African Union, has on some people regard as the devil incarnate. I think quite wrongly."

"In talking to a group of Africans at a dinner, said he said to me, 'I have that he was extremely angry with the people of Kenya. He said that they were particularly backward in respect of the cultivation of land. When it had been given them it had been terrible loss with plenty of trees and bushes, but they were making it in its place and the people who cut down the trees should plant another in its place.'"

"I am glad to find that at least a few African opinion is beginning to see its own people about the problem because it is the sort of difficulty that can only be solved by co-operation and measures of a very comprehensive kind."

Mr. Skelton pointed out that the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies had said on a previous occasion that the best way to begin to cultivate a land must be most carefully entered. "I think it is people who do not take the appro-

past measures, whether they were individual African cultivators or others, were bringing the territories to the most dire consequences, particularly where one remembered the increase in population.

The present population of British East Africa, as far as I could estimate, was about 20,000,000, a figure which was likely to double itself in the next 10 years. In most of these areas it was necessary to import food, and if a considerable part of the remaining fertile land was not preserved, the direst consequences would follow.

Regulation, however, is a fully generative approach, continued Mr. Skeffington. "We must do something much more positive. I should like to know whether there is any general scheme for East or West Africa, and whether indeed we have even got the data. I was shocked to find in Kenya that only 1% of the territory had yet been mapped on a one-inch scale. One one has a general over-all picture of the places and this problem is not acute and where it must be tackled immediately, the usual measures will not get us very far. The only scheme that I think could be done for African agriculture is the agricultural advisers, which I was told that it was obvious that there were far too few of them. Many are being killed at Makerere College, and the country's cattle and the tribes are all in a very bad shape, but it is clear that only a small number of people are being affected, and that such a small amount of instruction must be given to many more African cultivators.

"The work will have to be done on a fairly large scale. I should like to hear something of what is being done in the way of cotton, ploughing and strip cropping. I should like to know whether there is a general plan which will give us some idea how far the seriousness of the problem has been realized in Africa and what measures are being taken to meet it.

The Role in Africa

MR. J. H. BALDWIN (Conservative) said that members were obliged to Mr. Skeffington for calling the attention of the House to a tragedy. Anyone who had been in Africa must have realized that something was happening there which must be tackled without delay.

"Books have been written on the subject; many men who have devoted a lot of time to the problem have repeatedly called attention to the trouble, and yet no definite steps have been taken to stop it. We are creating a dead weight in Africa, a dead fast trap. Stronger steps should be taken in the way of compulsory powers to ensure that this is stopped.

A great deal of the trouble is caused in the Native reserves by overstocking and over-cultivating — corn and corn — and also by the fact that insufficient trees are being planted — that is what is happening in the Native reserves, and I think that the same thing will happen in the reserves under the Government when unless they start to plant some shelter belts to go to replace the bush.

"One of the difficulties of getting the Natives to cultivate their land properly. They look upon the cattle as the only wealth upon which they can count, and they will not sufficiently contour plough their land. The way to tackle the problem is to train some of the African people themselves as cultivators. I admit that I have used strong terms about Makerere College before, but I think it should be swung out. African agriculturists are being trained in Kenya and that part of the world is a very good country, and it should maintain itself by agriculture, instead of training lawyers and so on.

"This country ought to be producing trained cultivators who will be able to get a response from the back to their own reserves, and will be able to instruct their own people, on how the job should be done. I think the Natives are much more likely to respond to the efforts of their own community who will be trained, and that they will cultivate their land properly and encourage their people in the right way.

The problem is, of course, that while talking about this, the Government are doing nothing. I hope that the Colonial Office will do something to tell us some how they propose to deal with it without any further delay. In this country we are being led to believe that Africa is the main provider of food for the world, but Africa has to import to have the biggest food in the world to maintain itself.

"I think it is well over 20 years since the British Empire has been able to stopp malaria and prevent the spread of disease, if they do not tackle the cultivation of their land properly, they will be the next of starvation.

LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (Labour) said that the problem was the most important facing the present generation.

"On the one hand, we have a great responsibility for this increasing erosion of the land, and on the other, we have a great responsibility in the fact that we administer a great Empire, that we are the leading nation in the world, and that we have to lead other nations to salvation.

Africans Must Participate

This is an urgent problem. We must get the Africans into it, and we must husband all the resources we can in this country to get from Africa every possible blade of grass that can grow there with all the research, experience and the great knowledge that we have in this country of agriculture, apart from industry itself.

"I was discussing this matter with my married wife a few days ago, and I said that all the territories we are discussing in the two continents, that the man in this country could dig down in two feet of soil, but in Africa the soil is only a matter of inches deep, and the grass will grow with enormous speed. Up to now the Natives have been largely ignorant of the use of a plough, and now they are afraid, because they are being by us to plant cotton in Uganda, which has ultimately ended in eroding the soil more than it had been led to.

MR. J. R. SEAN (Labour) supported previous speakers, but said that there was one aspect which had not been emphasized. That was the fact that when we entered the continent of Africa we entered places where there was already a balanced population. It may have been primitive, but it was nevertheless balanced, the population did not exceed the carrying capacity of the land.

One result of the advent of the white races in Africa had been the upsetting of the balance at both ends — at the population end and at the agricultural end. A solution must be found by approaching the problem not merely from the point of agricultural regeneration, but also from the point of view of population.

Five Lines of Action

THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES (MR. D. REES-WILLIAMS) agreed that no more important subject faced the Colonial Empire and, indeed, the world. It was the constant preoccupation of the Secretary of State to see that the best possible measures of soil utilization, stocking policy and the rest were adopted.

There were five ways in which the problem was being tackled. The first was by the extension of custom-free zones, the second by the construction of raised and proper irrigation. A third had been received from Professor DeBham on that subject, and he was exceedingly optimistic about water supplies in Africa so long as they were properly conserved.

The third way, continued Mr. Rees-Williams, "is by the control of stock generally, and cattle and goats in particular. The hon. member for Leominster (Mr. Baldwin) talked about this question of animals, and of how they are used as a post-office savings bank, or a bride's price. He is perfectly correct, but I feel that to some extent the blame is not all on the African. I am informed on very good authority that up to now there has been very little incentive for the African to sell his cattle at an economic price. I am glad to say that the Government of Kenya, under the inspiration of the Governor, Sir Philip Mitchell, is remedying that state of affairs. They are erecting an abattoir and a factory —

MR. BALDWIN: A Crimean.
MR. REES-WILLIAMS: Liggins did not do it. I cannot go into the pros and cons of it, but the Governor is hoping that his factory and abattoir will manage to do what a lot of things could not do, that is to say, use the whole of the animal and not just the prime joint, as it were.

"Fourthly, we see the conservation of forests and the control of the burning of forests for agriculture. I have seen this done in Africa, and the result in certain places, especially in Malawi, where it is still a very early stage for their to get back on the plains. I have seen it on the frontier of Rhodesia, for example, where white regions are burnt out with disastrous consequences. Therefore, we have a very strong policy for the conservation of timber forests.

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Problems of East African Sisal Industry

Dr. Paul L. Wilson Discusses Improved Methods

SUCKER-REGENERATION technique is to be deprecated, and advantage should be taken of the findings of Mr. Lock at the Mwingi experimental station as to the excellent methods available for rotational planting of sisal from large bulbils. The double-row system, with main inter-rows for crop appears the ideal method of planting sisal. Cultivation should be mechanized as far as possible.

Some types of specialized factory technique, such as the one devised by the estate, could be advantageously planned with a permanent main railway down their centre, thus minimizing the necessity for temporary track-laying. A long thin estate could have advantages over a circular estate with the factory at the centre; the latter layout had advantages in respect of leaf weeding pushed to the factory by hand, but this advantage disappears now that circular mechanical traction is available.

How Cutters' Time is Wasted

Cutting *T. nilotica* now that labour is short, the finding of an adequate cutting force is becoming increasingly difficult, since attention has been directed to the possibility of mechanizing the operations performed by the cutter. Much time and trouble have been wasted in trying to devise a cutting machine, but actual severance of the leaf is the simplest act which the cutter has to perform, and its mechanization is not only technically difficult but, not nearly necessary or desirable.

Half to two-thirds of the cutter's time and labour are expended in carrying out the leaf he has cut, and it would appear that some form of inter-row transport is required, possibly a light tractor-carrier could be evolved. A good cutter will traverse perhaps 10 miles of very rough terrain carrying a load of some 500 lb. in the performance of his daily task, and this effort could be substituted by far the less arduous task of his labour.

Advantages Lost from Rotting

Cutting *T. nilotica* and *T. sisalana*. There seems to be a good case for either incidence of cutting the sisal generally practised at present, since such process tends to give increased fibre yield owing to avoidance of loss of leaf by rotting at the base of the bole and increase in the total number of leaves produced. In addition, cutting the sisal results in subsequently produced fibre coarser and the plant leaves less fleshy, so that high fibre percentages are obtained; and less leaf must be transported to obtain a given yield of fibre.

As far as possible cutting frequency should be regulated by the speed at which the plant grows, i.e. plants should be cut when they are ready to be cut, rather than on the basis of a fixed time cycle. Rate of growth varies considerably, being particularly related to rainfall and water supply.

Factory Technique. The guiding principle of factory technique should be the overriding necessity of continuous production flow, and the necessary elimination of handling and intermittent batch processes. The cross-feed decorticator provides the only element in present sisal production methods which perfectly fulfils these requirements, and an attempt should be made to bring all other processes into line.

Dr. Paul L. Wilson was invited to give a series of lectures by the Sisal Growers' Association of East Africa, and is currently research work in East Africa and East Department of the Kenya Industries Ltd. University. He hopes that a series of articles dealing with sisal published in due course, but in the meantime he has been asked enough to make the above notes, given at the East African Sisal Growers' Conference, East Africa, No. Rhodesia, 24th February 1948.

The present methods of bundling, carrying, and dry-internal fibre, subsequent to decortication require not only a large labour force, but in many ways tend to destroy the good alignment of the fibre as isolated from the leaf. Insufficient emphasis has hitherto been laid on the importance of good alignment of fibre in the formation of even silver by the spinner.

Decortication. The cross-feed decorticator is the machine which has enabled the sisal industry to develop into a vast mass production system, and in general the improvements to be introduced to its principle are quite self-evident.

Instead of abandoning this principle in favour of spinning or crushing devices, there is ample evidence that the industry would best be served by improving on the existing machine without modification of essential design. In addition, all subsequent processing of fibre should be made as efficient and reliable as that given by the machine.

Efforts should be made for the development of a single drum decorticator dealing with the full blade of the leaf, only leaving the butt-end to be gripped and subsequently cut off and discarded. Fibre losses on such a machine need not exceed those obtainable on the present machines, and its mechanical construction would be much simpler since the necessity for change of grip would be avoided. Finally, the fibre lost from the butt-end of the current machine is less desirable from the spinner's point of view.

Decortication Methods

Cleaning of Fibre. Decortication may be carried out satisfactorily without the aid of water, but the residue from the left bathes the soft solution of sugary sap substance, and some loss of fibre occurs. The present standard in the cross-feed decorticator to remove these substances at the same time as decortication is being carried out is very wholly satisfactory.

It might be desirable to decorticate dry sisal in a subsequent washing process using a device similar to a brushing machine for wash water. This would ensure perfect washing and scrapping after the start of the soft tissue had been removed. In addition, the water requirement would be greatly reduced, since the major function of water in the present decorticator is to dilute the vast quantity of sap present and provide simple carriage of waste away from the machine. If washing of pre-decorticated fibre were adopted, it is likely that only 2,000 gallons per hour would suffice to clean 5 cwt. of fibre per hour.

The system of automatic cleaning of this nature could be adopted with advantage only if applied to a single drum decorticator, if it could be applied to the present machine, it is there worth the title 'virtue' in it.

Removal of Waste Water. Although hydro-extraction of the waste fibre is a method of removing waste water from bulk sisal, this process is necessarily uneconomical, since there is a good case for admitting the waste water to the effluent, but continuous process of washing.

Spinning practice at present is based on massive bundles of fibre passed between rollers under great pressure. A far better technique would be to pass a thin layer of fibre, as it emerges from the decorticator, between two rollers under low pressure.

Spinning of Fibre. Since spinning the fibre should be collected into the smallest possible bundle, and spun in a spindle in which the subsequent twisting of the fibre is a continuous process, the spinning procedure and the spinning

(to be continued)

Ladder to Self-Government

Mr. Kenneth Bradley, a Boarder

MR. KENNETH BRADLEY, editor of the *Journal of the Colonial Service*, and spent 22 years in the Administrations of Central and West Africa, and is a boarder in the House of Lords on Norfolk, Essex, etc.

The speaker talks in this speech emphatically and courageously the dangers of giving Colonial peoples too much political responsibility before they are ready for it. But economic development was stressed so much. The development of education, health and other social services is even more important. Those Colonial development plans which already have been approved, are estimated to cost nearly £200,000,000. Others are still in the form and the total sum to be invested in Colonial development may well reach the neighbourhood of £500,000,000—of which each quarter will come from the pockets of the taxpayer in this country.

But of those £500 million, only 43% will be spent on economic development, including communications, health, education, and other social services. The democratic way of life does not demand any freedom from want. Politics must be the end, and it is to think. Balanced development is what we are after.

Case for Federation

There is no conflict of opinion on the principle of Federation of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The oil industries in the African north of the Zambezi will have to be developed. They were originally planned to be developed in conjunction with Southern Rhodesia, but it is no longer possible to resist Federation. Federation would give the common government, without producing any ill-effects on the natives. It is only, carefully and honestly explained, the peoples in the north will understand and accept it and no longer be afraid. The danger is that the Europeans in Northern Rhodesia may try to push their funds and to bring the change about before they can carry the Africans with them. If I plead for federation it is not because I am a bureaucrat but from experience.

THE LADDER

I start with the Empire, both about the necessity for unity in East Africa and about the terrible question of pressure of population on the land. I feel that the most vital and the most important problem in almost every colony today is the problem of the land. The land is fast being degraded into chaos, and if we neglect to do our duty by concentrating too much on political and administrative matters we shall merely be building while Rome burns.

Dangers of the Ladder

With the Colonies, however advanced or backward they may be, have this in common: they are all climbing the ladder of self-government. Some are near the top, others are still near the bottom, but they are all climbing. You see up a ladder too fast, or if it is not firmly planted on solid ground, you will fall down and you may never recover from your injuries. We are trying to consolidate the ground under the ladder by improving standards of living, health and education.

We have the most genuine sympathy with those patriots who are trying to climb the ladder as fast as they possibly can, but will they please give us time to try to prevent the ladder crashing to the ground and bringing them and everyone else down with it? We are proud of the Colonial Empire. We are proud of our achievements and we believe whole-heartedly in the great enterprise that is the Empire-building of today.

The Colonial peoples are proud of the Empire too, and they are our loyal friends. What comes next in the Colonies will depend on the self-restraint of some of them and on the enterprise and energy of all of them. We will give all the help we can, but the future depends on them and not on us.

New Air Service

A NEW B.O.A.C. flying-boat service from the United Kingdom to Tanganyika was initiated yesterday. The service, operated once weekly by Short Solent between Southampton and Dar es Salaam, will take three days, with intermediate stops at Augusta (Sicily), Luxor and Port Bell. The Solents are equipped to seat 34 passengers, and this introduction marks the withdrawal of the present B.O.A.C. twice-weekly landplane to Dar es Salaam flown with 18-seater York aircraft. Fares for the 5,200-mile journey are £146 single and £252 for return.

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German and Tanganyika

Letter in African Press

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR: A journal which shall be nameless, but which in the years between the wars ignored the restoration of Tanganyika Territory to Germany—a course which EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA was almost alone in resisting for many years after 1918—has allowed a German the use of its columns in order to state that his countrymen who once lived in Tanganyika should now be restored in that Territory at the expense of the British taxpayer, of course. The reason argument is that this would be a compensation for the achievement of unity in Western Europe.

The letter does not mention the fact of compensation for German needs in Europe and Africa. On the contrary, it is the cool assertion that all British and German people who took part in the East African campaigns of 1914-18 will agree that the fighting was fair and honest, having served in that campaign. I categorically repudiate such a claim. Troops of all faiths are available in the State papers from which EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA often quoted in its long campaign in defence of Tanganyika.

The next piece of evidence is the statement that the voluntary return of Germans to Tanganyika between the wars demonstrated that they felt the necessary confidence in the British Mandate Government. Memories are surely not so short that East Africans will swallow that whopper. The main trade is that most of the Germans who settled in Tanganyika between the wars did so because they were directly or indirectly subsidized by the Nazi Government. Once in the Territory they were strictly disciplined by an organized network of Nazi agents who far from enabling German confidence in the British administration, set themselves to undermine it.

There are other misstatements of fact, followed by the characteristically German opinion that the British authorities would have to reimburse our financial predicament by granting us an advance or loan to pay our passage money on a minimum of tropical equipment. Perhaps the Germans, remembering the policy of the "elemosinary payments" made to them from British public funds after their first attack on the world, think that the sentimental "Beets" are now in the mood to do just that too.

And it is an African paper which allows itself to be used for the propagation of such feeble and senseless without a word of editorial comment is a footnote to the news.

Yours faithfully,

London, W.C.

REORDER

Dangers of Far Much Optimism

Limits of Scientific Aid

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
SIR—I am glad that you have taken a cautious view of the new drug against trypanosomiasis, a disease which gives us more power almost daily, but I cannot whatever of the use we make of it. It is a sobering thought that each new discovery carries the seeds of disaster as well as those of progress.

Anybody may well perceive an important step in the establishment of a large herd industry in parts of Eastern Africa, now almost unutilized. That is a vision which we should study and labor to realize. But let us not forget that we have in existence vast areas of land which have been ruined by overstocking with cattle of negligible economic value. We cannot exclude the possibility that unwise use and distribution of antyicide, together with inadequate control of the new stock now available, might increase the number of worthless cattle, destroy further herds of good stock and, besides, the African's reluctance to sell the beasts, whose heifers he breeds, to the Government. Legislative Council of the price system by Mr. Maher, the former African member, and his colleagues, lived little encouragement to the hope that Natives will readily accept sound principles of stock management.

I greatly doubt if a successful beef industry can be established on the basis of small herds tended by individual families. If the animals belong to the African, he will accept no interference with them by anyone; if the cattle are not his, he will give the herds over to them only under close supervision and before he has been in the place for a few months will clamour to have his own beasts as well. The real problem will be almost insoluble, and it must be remembered that a calf may be ruined as a beef animal in the first few months of its life by over-milking its mother.

Apart from the production of a few high-priced commodities like cotton and coffee, I am sure that Mr. Colin Maher is right in stating that the life-savings for the African are peasantry or prosperity.

Scientists cannot give us prosperity. They can but provide the means by which we may achieve it. Whether the tools which they have given us in this case are useful for constructive or destructive purposes depends upon the Governments and the peoples of the Territories.

The ridiculous optimism which has followed the announcement of this new drug can do great harm. The discovery of antyicide without of itself solve many problems connected with our own stock, rather will it bring into prominence the real problems, which have always existed but have been kept in the background. The drug offers help in their solution but only on definite conditions.

Yours faithfully,

London, W.2.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Helicopters for post control cost £1,000 each. Four cases of infantile paralysis in Mtwara, Tanganyika, have been reported.

Heavy rains in Southern Rhodesia recently have done much to relieve the seriousness of the drought.

Five southern Sudanese officials are to undergo a two years' course at the School of Administration in Khartoum.

High prices are paid for old motor tyres by Agania fishermen, who find the rubber regenerated cord invaluable for nets.

The Royal African Society are to hold an informal dinner and discussion at the Criterion Restaurant, Piccadilly, W.1, on Thursday March 27.

Red Cross Scholarship

The British Red Cross is offering a nursing scholarship in London, valued at £350 and renewable for one year, to a selected nurse from Nyasaland who has qualified in her profession and has had three years' practical experience.

The Central Film Library is recording the part of the Belgian Congo Government's mass education organization, contains more than 1,000 films. Last year a total of 1,200,000 Africans attended 1,100 cinema shows, and 20 films were produced locally.

Research from the centres of origin in Africa abroad may now include a lb. of cashew nuts, provided that the parcels contain at least 4 lb. of nutmeat food or sugar. This research might be of 1 lb. gross and 2 lb. of any one commodity still apply.

The Bush Club has been opened in the Mackinnon Road Stores Depot in Kenya by the Mission to Mediterranean Garrisons. In large marquees there are a canten seatng more than 50, a lounge, and a quiet room. A shop has been opened in a nissen hut.

African Elections

One of the first African elections by popular ballot, ever to be held officially in Northern Rhodesia took place recently at Kasomo; when councillors for the Masvingo Native authority were elected by ballot of the whole community. The district commissioner reports that although the poll was not heavy, the successful candidates were all excellent choices.

To-morrow's problems for Europe in Africa, said Count Sforza, the Italian Foreign Minister recently in Paris. Europeans had already lost Asia by their stupidity, let them guard against the same result with Africa. To save itself democratic Europe must develop Africa, the opening up of unexploited territories in that continent was of interest to all Western European countries, and might well be O.E.C.D.'s response to Mr. Truman's fourth point.

Atmosphere of Viable Progress

Rapid Advance in N. Rhodesia

SIR MILES THOMAS, director of the Colonial Development Corporation, and chairman of the Southern Rhodesian Development Co-ordinating Commission, who attended last week's federative talks at the Victoria Falls, recently attended meetings of the Development Authority in Northern Rhodesia.

Agreement was reached regarding the Colonial Development Corporation's participation in financing the Chingwa cement works, and it was decided that the public should be given an opportunity to inspect the project.

Sir Miles said that he considered the rate of economic progress in Northern Rhodesia to be as rapid and healthy as any that he had seen anywhere in his recent extensive travelling from the North West Provinces to Ceylon.

Nowhere, he said, did he have a more such an atmosphere of viable progress as in Northern Rhodesia, and of these areas Northern Rhodesia is in my opinion outstanding.

Livingstone's Airport

There is a shifting of the focus of trade and development northwards across the Zambezi. With the establishment of the Livingstone airport, Northern Rhodesia is plainly destined to be firmly placed in the world's air map. As chairman designate of the British Overseas Airways Corporation, I am greatly interested in the Livingstone hotel project, which can rightly be regarded as an item of colonial development.

I envisage three trunk services of the British air routes down the African continent, a land route service down the central spine of Africa from the United Kingdom to Johannesburg via Egypt, the Sudan, Nairobi and Livingstone, a luxury flying boat service, stopping at centres of tourist attraction, including the Victoria Falls, and finally, as new high speed pressurized aircraft come into service, a fast route from the West Coast to East London and Livingstone to Johannesburg, to link up with transatlantic air traffic.

From this broad plan, it is evident that the future of Livingstone is assured, and that Northern Rhodesia's opportunity as a world point of world communication is considerable.

Sir Miles arrived back in this country by air a few days ago.

Under-Secretary's Visit

MR GODEFREY DE FREITAS, M.P., Under-Secretary of State for Africa, left this country last Friday by air for Southern Rhodesia, where he will inspect R.A.F. units of the Rhodesian Air Training Group. He will return on March 2.

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Company Meetings

Central Line Sisal Estates

Mr. E. W. Bovill's Review

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF CENTRAL LINE SISAL ESTATES, LIMITED, WAS HELD AT LONDON on Tuesday last.

Mr. E. W. Bovill, chairman of the company, had circulated to shareholders with the report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1948, a copy of the following terms:

"The accounts before you show, after charging all London expenses besides depreciation of buildings and machinery, as well as providing for retention charges, but before allowing for taxation, a profit of £2,892. Ordinary tax at 10% will reduce this to £2,602 and we are pleased to recommend a dividend of £2,000 to general reserves. I also recommend the payment of a 10% dividend, less tax, which will amount to £1,723 leaving us a balance of £, 879 to carry forward.

"You will have noted that during the year under review our production of fibre again declined, the output at 3,310 tons being 551 tons below that of the previous year. The shortfall in production was wholly due to circumstances beyond the control of our management. Once again the chief cause was labour shortage, especially shortage of cutters; shortage of water, notably at Pangawe, was a contributory cause. The shortfall is particularly unfortunate for the potential output of the estate was far above what was actually produced.

Labour and Costs

"Our labour difficulties have, of course, as always, affected our costs of production, not only through keeping production down, but by forcing us to employ contractors to do work which we ought to be able to do for ourselves at less cost. Similarly, work of a capital nature has had to be entrusted to contractors, and this has therefore cost us more than we had hoped.

"The mechanization of your estates is being pressed forward, but this work proceeds slowly because of the strain imposed on our staff by the difficult conditions under which they are working. We are exposing ourselves this year to another F.D.18 truck, which will enable us to make up our arrears so as to get up to date with our capital plan programme. In the meantime we have debited £20,000 loss account with the sum of £9,250, which represents the estimated cost of the arrears in this work at June 30, 1948. We have arranged delivery of a new prime mover for the Pangawe factory where our old engine has just ceased to function, and the factory is being entirely rebuilt on the most modern lines.

Improved Welfare Arrangements

"Native welfare continues to engage our close attention. The building of new camps has proceeded more slowly than we expected owing to shortage of building materials, notably cement, but nevertheless, as much as £10,826 was spent on the maintenance and construction of these housing during the year. Of this sum £5,826 has been debited for retention expenses and the balance of £5,000 was, as I have already provided in last year's accounts. We have recently engaged the services of a medical officer to care for our Native labour, and also arranged to have recruited the doctor we employed before the war.

"Turning to the current year, the potential production of fibre is less than 4,000 tons but, with little sign of any radical improvement in the labour position, there is no reason to entertain any hope of achieving so much as a return of 3,000 tons at the end of the year. The average yield of 2,945 tons, equivalent to 1,812 tons of fibre, is a most important achievement, especially in view of the general shortage of water at Pangawe and the fact that the water shortage at Pangawe was particularly acute during the year from that estate.

processes at the Pangawe factory. It is hoped, however, that our water problem at Pangawe will soon be solved. As regards our water supply, we have received an encouraging report on the new storages which we have recently sunk there. We hope the filling of this will shortly be transferred to Kwekwe where the water supply has also caused considerable trouble. The water supply at Pangawe. One difficulty there has been the brightness of the water, making it unattractive to our labour rather than the opposite.

"I would like to say a few words about our new water supply and the progress with which our new general manager, Mr. J. J. Murr, was tackling the many problems with which he was faced. Mr. Murr's appointment to the estates was in 1946. His full report has not yet reached me but I have heard a great deal from an encouraging personal source. The lines that the improvements I noted have been fully maintained and he regards the future with confidence. His letter responds stresses the strength of our staff on the engineering side, on which for some time we have been weak.

Government Control of Sales Limited

"The Government have yielded in the Press to the demand that we should be exempted from the sale of sisal, and I am glad to be able to report that, contrary to our expectations some weeks ago, prices have been maintained and we already have satisfactory sales on our books. It is, however, a relief to be free from our dependence on the Government for the fulfilment of our fibre contracts, the changing complexion there being the ground for serious and likely to make the situation of our fibre in the future one of constant and serious problem.

"The Government's order that we should be exempted from the sale of sisal, and with a reasonable prospect of sisal prices being maintained at a remunerative level for some time, has, however, raised questions regard the immediate future of our company. But the responsibilities of the directors of your company extend beyond the immediate future. The accumulation of the difficulties which we face when prices fall seriously, as surely they one day will and, of the probable persistence of labour difficulties with resulting high costs of production, has led us to a decision of a far-reaching nature.

Local Registration of Subsidiary

"The history of the planting industry, and of the sisal industry in particular, teaches the imperative need to build up reserves against troubled times. By pursuing a reasonable conservative policy, we have strengthened our financial sheet, but we have not yet the reserves we need. With the present rate of taxation in this country, however, we are finding it impossible both to meet the reasonable claims of the shareholders and to provide adequately for the future. We have therefore decided, subject to the approval of the shareholders in general meeting, to sell our estates to an East African registered company, of which this company will hold all the shares. Our locally registered subsidiary will be taxed on its profits at the comparatively low rate current in East Africa and it should thus be in a far better position than a London registered company to build up the reserves which we believe to be essential to our future security. Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd., which will, of course, become a purely holding company, will be subject to United Kingdom taxes only on dividends declared by its subsidiary.

"This decision has been reached with reluctance and only after the most careful consideration of the best professional advice available to us. I mention this matter now because we expect shortly to complete the usual formalities and to surmount a general meeting to consider resolutions which would enable us to carry through a process which we believe to be essential to the advantage of the shareholders.

The report and accounts were adopted.

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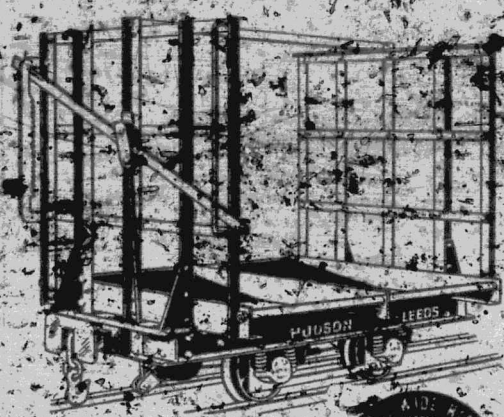
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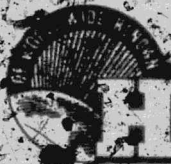
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previous figure, and the absolute total thus revealed is in itself sufficiently disturbing without any consideration of trends.

A similar increase has been recorded in Uganda and is likely in Tanganyika, though the figures for that territory are not yet known. A rate of increase of 2 per cent per annum is assumed, the population of East Africa will equal the present population of the United Kingdom

Decline in Mortality

by the end of the century. The reasons for these increases are not recorded. East Africa is going through exactly the same demographic phase that India has passed through, and for the same reason. The population of India increased by 20,000,000 between 1921 and 1947, and every five million souls have been added to the population of India every year, an annual increase not far short of the whole population of some great European cities. In former days the population was kept down by the normal incidence of disease and the benedical ravages of pestilence and famine. But British rule has brought the sciences of public health and preventive medicine, and millions are now living and begetting who in former times would have met early death. There is no reason to suppose that the birth rate has yet fully altered. It has always been high, and hitherto mortality has been high also. The obvious remedy for the increase of the birth rate will continue to be, and thanks to the new sulfa, penicillin, and tetracycline, the death rate will fall to much lower levels.

East Africans, in fact, seem to follow the law of Malthus, the tendency of population to increase faster than the means of subsistence, in operation on a big scale. Not only

is the population increasing at a rapid rate, but the means of subsistence are threatened by the spread of soil erosion. Caught between these twin phenomena, the wise administrator will be cautious about proposing the enthusiastic plans put forward in so many quarters for great social and educational advances.

Governments will therefore have to look out even to maintain existing conditions in view of the growth of population and the destruction of wealth by erosion. The home territories will make a big contribution to

groundnuts schemes, and the animals will be absorbed locally. Clearly, as their plans of development mature, governments must concentrate on schemes which will increase the wealth of their territories within a relatively short period, and upon schemes which, however desirable in themselves, make a demand upon, instead of a contribution to, local resources.

The demographic problems of East Africa are resolved, will remain the demands for still closer co-operation in East Africa will call for an agricultural policy, and a health-producing policy, generally on a continental scale. Nor can the demographic problem be left untouched. The doubling of the population every generation cannot be

ignored, though it were one of the basic conditions to which all planning must conform. It would be useless to approach the problem as if it would be approached

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Princess's Letter of Thanks

Princess Elizabeth has written to Sir Philip Mitchell, the Governor of Kenya, in the following terms:

Dear Sir Philip,
Now that I have seen the plans of the game watch camp on Mount Ngara which the Government of Kenya have so generously offered me for my wedding present I want to thank all those who have been responsible for this magnificent gift. It is so very pleasant for me to know that you have given me a gift which I may be able to use for my sustenance and to visit Kenya and to make use of our lovely country. It is certainly an excellent present and I am sure that it will be a great help to you and your people.

Combating the Communist Threat in the African Colonies

Need for Effective Action Stressed by Mr. Ivor Thomas, M.P.

THE LAST TIME I GAVE A TALK in this hall I found a useful starting point in some reflections by the young Mr. Churchill on the Cuban insurrection against Spain in 1895.

Today I can think no better starting point than some further reflections of the rather older but still young — the biennially young — Mr. Churchill, who as First Secretary of State for the Colonies, he visited Uganda in 1907 and stood in awe beside the whistling energy of the Owen Falls dam at last to be harnessed to the service of man for a permanent irrigation, in exactly the manner that he had foreseen.

Writing in "My African Journey," Mr. Churchill said: "It would be hard to find a country where the conditions were more favourable than in Uganda for a political experiment in State Socialism."

Those who think they have found in this statement support for Socialism in general — and finding quotations from the early Mr. Churchill to confuse those later, — of course, a favourable passage of politicians — will not like the reason he gives.

"The first, and perhaps the greatest, difficulty which confronts the European Socialist," continued Mr. Churchill, "is here he shares his room with a native chief — the choosing of governors on whom life positively awful powers indispensable to a communist society are to be entrusted."

He thought that the British Administration in Uganda, and so the British in the Baganda, in fitness to do so, might at any rate be worth while to make such an experiment (that is, State Socialism), if only as a practice to those more general applications of the principles of Socialism which are held in some quarters to be wrong.

Africa Suitable for the Communist

The Communists do not agree with all that Mr. Churchill writes, and they would not agree with all the above analysis; but there is agreement on the fact that Africa is a most suitable field for Communist activities. For some years past the Communists have had their eyes fixed on both Asia and Africa as being the most vulnerable places in which to attack the so-called imperialist world.

They have succeeded in getting practical results more in Asia than in Africa — and the Communist sweep across China is one of the momentous facts of history for the simple reason that Russia is part of a contiguous land mass with Asia, but Africa is, just as much, encircled by them and held for action; and constant vigilance is needed to see that the Communist inspired disorders in Java and Malaya, and even the Communist sweep through China are not repeated in the broad expanses of Africa.

It is well to understand that the Communist campaign in the Colonies is undertaken in obedience to the orders of those who ride the waves of being-men of affairs, in whose houses, no later than, more highbrow than those and Bourne is to be found, make a part of the misadventure, taking seriously the books and speeches written by Continental agitators and politicians.

We should have been warned by our unfortunate experiences with the late Adolf Hitler, for all his plans were made in precise detail in a book, but few Englishmen could be so taken in, or so deceived, as when he

on the Colonies are set out with some precision in a pamphlet, "Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism," written at Zurich in 1916 by V. I. Lenin. It has since become a book in the Bible of Communism, which consists of an Old Testament mainly written by Marx and Engels, and a New Testament mainly written by Lenin and Stalin.

"Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism," must be treated as inspired and authoritative literature in the Communist Church. "O, that mine adversary had written a book," wishes Job. "Our adversary has done so; and we should take notice of it."

Lenin Anticipated by Hobson

Yet the main sentiments in the book were anticipated, as we might expect, by an Englishman. "Which God reveals Himself," said Milton. "He does so, as this manner is, first to His Englishmen," and whether the source of Lenin's inspiration, is to be regarded as divine or diabolical, the chief element in Lenin's formula of "Imperialism: A Study," written by J. A. Hobson and published in London in 1902.

Both Hobson and Lenin believe that the main reason for overseas expansion are economic and financial. Hobson believes that imperialism is a burden to the metropolitan country as a whole, but is an advantage to sectional interests. Owing to the excessive amount of the national income drawn off in rent, profits and dividends, Hobson argues, there is an accumulation of capital in the hands of certain classes. There are limits to what they can spend on consumption, and the savings taken over.

These classes are led to seek foreign territories in which to invest their surplus capital at rates higher than they can earn at home. By this means in the right quarters they succeed in getting the State to back them in their efforts, even though the process is disadvantageous to the country as a whole. "Trade follows the flag" is a self-made and although their imperial ventures are justified by sentiment and religion, the real motive is the profitable employment of their surplus capital.

Theory of Imperialism

Hobson himself, writing in 1938 summed up his argument of 1902 in these words:

"That assumption was to the effect that, whereas real and powerful motives of pride, prestige and pushiness, together with the naive altruistic professions of a civilizing mission, figured as causes of imperial expansion, the dominant directive motive was the demand for markets and/or profitable investment by the exporting and financial classes within each imperial régime. The urgency of the economic demand was attributed to the growing tendency of industrial production under the new capitalist technique of machinery and power, to exceed the effective demand of the national market, the rate of production to outrun the rate of home consumption."

That was not, of course, the whole story. The rising productivity of industry required larger imports of some forms of raw materials, were imported foods for larger urban populations, and a great variety of imported consumption goods for a rising standard of living. These imports could only be purchased by a corresponding expansion of exports, or else by the income derived from foreign investments, which implied either a sale of real estate.

Lenny agrees wholeheartedly with Hobson's analysis, but has some observations of his own to make which are, as might be expected, of a moral and doctrinaire character. For his imperialism is not financial, and indeed the final stage of capitalism, when capitalism has passed out of the era of com-

where the international trust has begun in which the division of all territories of the globe among the great capitalist powers has been completed.

It will be seen at once what immense material and propaganda is in the primitive conditions of the African territories. The truth is, as always, that a Communist party in the United Nations, that a territory is not backward because they are Colonies, but a Colony because they are backward. But primitive population, scratching a living with an inferior efficient that a hoe from sen-baked and stony soil, and increasing at a rate which baffles any forecast in the course of subsistence cannot always appreciate the point.

When an apparently educated European sits among them and subtly suggests that they are not backward, they are exploited by white men who exact a tribute from them for the benefit of a white class in distant lands, they do not, and credulously. When he tells them that they are the victims of the exactions of capitalist monopolies, and that international cartels and they translate this into that of the European business men they see around them, they are not so glib.

Heavy Effect of Propaganda

Instead of accepting their lot as their fathers, and the thousands of years with a happy-go-lucky, fatalistic attitude, they see themselves as the victims of a foreigner, who exacts tribute in order that their distant masters may live in luxury and idleness, and that they may be afflicted and toils, in which the white man will plunder them to their utter impoverishment, and that they will be in which the Colonies who will plunge into destitution and chaos.

There are two ways of propagating propaganda, to be considered. The Communists must seize the opportunity of pointing out their own propaganda among the African masses, and the true facts about Colonial economics and conditions be brought home positively to the African peoples through effective means that are used of propaganda.

It is well to itself the negative task of a Communist propaganda of spreading their influence. Propaganda has been possible, especially in the past, and this could not be maintained for a matter of months, not just the Communist Party, but deliberately during a period of this over-riding of existing institutions, and the objectives cannot be achieved in any other way, and it cannot be treated as we should treat a democratic party with different opinions and attitudes.

The truth is, that one must not be allowed to be assassinated, as Burke said, and see no reason why a British Government should be allowed to do so. The Communist Party should not be formally prohibited, but should not be allowed to mixtures in the United Kingdom, and one population is a vulnerable nature, possibly not so, but primitive and they can be used for this kind of propaganda without danger. The only reason to be considered is whether or not, by having the Communist Party under Government, might not be ineffective and make even further the market. This has often been settled only by local Governments.

Vigilant Government

Even in present conditions, however, thanks to the vigilance of Governments in Africa, the Communists have not been able to get much of a foothold in the continent. Socialism is a by-product of industrialization, and it is a fact that Communist thought is more active in those areas in territories where industrialization has proceeded farthest. There is probably more Communist activity in the Union of South Africa than in all the rest of Africa.

Industrialization has of course, gone much farther there than elsewhere, and in the Native Bantu of the Union Government the Communists have had the most excellent reason for Johannesburg, where public meetings are from time to time addressed by Communist, and where the propaganda are indulged in in Natal. The Communist member was elected to the Parliament of the Union, as one of the European representatives of Native interests; and in Natal, the history that both the Communists and their agents.

There is an incipient degree of Communism in Southern Rhodesia, where the degree of industrialization is second only to that of the Union. In East Africa there is some evidence that Communist activities were present in the strike at Mombasa. It will be remembered that when the African

In an interview with East Africa and Rhodesia before leaving England he referred to them in greater detail, and asked for the fact that the European and Central African territories to enable all these territories to present a common front, especially against the propaganda of Russian Communism.

"What all these territories remain united," he continued, "and while no common vision is placed upon, they will secure a more fertile ground for the British Government, and British Empire, bring under their feet for Africans themselves, Russian Communism is the greatest enemy of the British Empire today, and it is absurd for us to hesitate to take all steps possible to face the onslaught of propaganda, which is so common."

Africa Must Present United Front

Mr. Africa stated that the European nations were setting together to present a united front so Communism had the need in Africa was just as urgent.

The Governor of Uganda, Sir John Hall, declared in November that Communism had started a campaign to penetrate and enslave Uganda. "No matter the amount has been studied the message in Mr. Churchill's book to which I referred at the outset."

As for the British territories on the West Coast there is a danger of home Communist activity in Africa. Some play was made in the past by the Communists has founded the local Communist Party in August 1948, but the matter was being investigated by Mr. Kwame Nkrumah, who returned to the Gold Coast in December 1946, became secretary of the United Gold Coast Convention and sought to convert it from a body working for the self-government of the Gold Coast to the earliest possible opportunity into a body which would be a Union of West African Socialist Republics. The paper was found a Communist supporting the Communist Party of Africa, which is called "The Circle," in which it is stated, "At this time it may be deemed advisable 'The Circle' will come out openly as a political party embracing the whole of West Africa, and whose policy then, shall be to maintain the Union of African Socialist Republics."

The riots in the Gold Coast, as explained by an unusual combination of several factors, in which Communism was perhaps the least important, but Mr. Nkrumah had his "Circle" show what Communist activity would be to give the opportunity.

I have a certain information about the extent of Communist influence in the French and Belgian territories in Africa, but I am quite certain that none would be tolerated in Portuguese Africa.

Soviet Mission in Ethiopia

It might be considered that so far the Governments of the British territories in Africa, and to the best of my knowledge the Governments of the other Colonial territories as well, have diligently carried out their duty as trustees for the local peoples of protecting them against the virus of Communism. It is not, however, sufficient that their protection against the virus fly. But there are two matters in which the local Governments are helpless.

The first is the existence of a Soviet Union, which together with Russian hospitals and a permanent "Soviet Exhibition" in the independent State of Ethiopia. There are a conspicuous Russian interests to protect in Ethiopia, and there has been made that the Soviet Union Mission in Addis Ababa is grossly overstated in relation to its legitimate duties. The suspicion is that the Soviet Mission in Addis Ababa is a cover for Communist activity throughout the neighboring countries, but the number of persons at present employed by the Soviet Union Legation and the subsidizing enterprise is not such as to arouse apprehensions.

The other factor beyond the control of Governments in Africa is the presence of large numbers of African students in Europe and North America, who may return to their homes indoctrinated with Communist ideas in some cases made bitter by the fact that they do not in fact, and of their birth receive the same contradictions from their parents as in their universities or colleges.

There is a serious "brain drain" which the Governments have not been able to do anything. It is far simpler for the Communists to work in the minds of students in the West, and to Communist activity in Africa will then have the advantage that genuine intellectual movement will then have the appearance of a

majority of the students were returning to their own people and taking responsibility for their own future as citizens of their own country. The British way of life was not as attractive as they had previously imagined it to be.

"The blame," he said, "could not be pinned on the education of Africans themselves, who were not responsible for those who set out to inculcate a false ideal of life in the hands of those in their own country who insisted on bringing over far more Africans than could be properly educated at the most profitable period of their lives."

Another speaker went on to explain the difficulties involved in choosing a path when capable young fellows could scarcely make two ends meet if they were meant to succeed help from overseas friends, who, they discovered too late, had had very definite ulterior motives.

"I have learnt much from our experience in East Africa," he said, "and I think that it is also accepted that the right policy is that Africa should be developed as a self-sufficiently educated continent, though some of us go to Europe and America for post-graduate work. The end universities are being set up both in East and in West Africa, but it will be some time before they will meet for the needs of the continent."

In the meantime there are nearly 2,500 African students in Great Britain, and from nearly half have been brought over since the end of the British war.

(To be continued)

Naval Defence in the British Colonial Territories

New Bill Given Second Reading in House of Commons

THE COLONIAL NAVAL DEFENCE BILL was given a second reading in the House of Commons last week. Its purpose is to improve naval defence arrangements in the British Colonial Territories, and to modernize the Colonial Naval Defence Act of 1931.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. A. C. JOHNS, explained that the Bill dealt with whether regular or part-time forces should be raised in the Colonies themselves, or on their own authority by means of their own ordinances.

The 1931 Act authorized Colonies, with the approval of His Majesty in Council, to provide for the maintenance and use of vessels of war for the application of United Kingdom Ordinances, regarding the discipline of the liability of members of any forces in service and training in any territory in which the forces were raised, and for the forces to become part of the Royal Naval Reserve or the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

That Act, however, applied only to the Colonies, and not to Protectorates or Protected States or Trust Territories, nor did it enable Colonies to act together in raising naval forces in each other's dominions.

Publics Raised by Modern Methods

"There were obvious difficulties in modern times," Mr. JOHNS said, "when Colonies decided whether to had trust territories or Protectorates alone. The answer for instance, was a Protectorate, a trust territory, or a Trust Territory, and various systems as an essential part of defence were thus hampered."

Since 1931 groupings in territories had given place in the Empire, to facilitate better government and common services. The East African Central Assembly, and some responsibility of the High Commissioner, such as charged with East African defence arrangements, was a example of an organization which was hampered in that it did not possess suitable powers, so far as the Navy was concerned, to undertake its responsibilities in that particular regard. It was therefore important that Parliament should confer the requisite powers in order that the Protectorates, Territories, and Trust Territories should be able to undertake appropriate defence measures.

"The Bill," he continued, "we propose that a suitable Colonies may raise a naval force, and that the power of raising a force should not be limited to a single Colony. It is also obvious that where territories do not have their own resources limited, something like a Headquarters can be better organized by the joint effort of a number of Colonies together."

The Act will therefore apply to any territory not forming part of His Majesty's Dominions, but which was a territory in which His Majesty had jurisdiction.

Moreover, where such provision for defence was made, the Act should include any infant waters as well as territorial waters. It should be possible, for instance, for efficient naval forces to operate on Lake Victoria and on the Nile.

Any such Colonial force should be able to form part of the composition of the Royal Fleet Reserve or the Royal Naval Reserve. Under the 1931 Act, the relevant Colonial Government had first to provide for raising the force, and only after approval had been given by Order in Council could it receive any further training for making the members of the force subject to Royal Navy discipline regulations, for which there would be for service and training outside the limits of the Colony, and for providing that they should form part of the Royal Naval Reserve and the R.N.V.R.

"We wish to avoid the duplication of equipment," went on the Secretary of State, "and to prevent undue delay in the execution of their powers. It is stressed that by giving the powers of section 2(a) of the Act of 1931 in advance, the subject of the proposal of an Order in Council be appropriate. It is proposed to be enacted in the Colony in our own name. The procedure in the Colony can be shortened and simplified."

"We are anxious to improve our naval arrangements in the various Colonial regions of the world, particularly in East Africa, in Malayan waters and in various places, the people are eager for new opportunities for securing efficient and effective defence services. During the war some of the Colonial naval forces played a very important part and were given assistance to the Royal Navy. We are not suggesting that the present responsibilities and powers of the Royal Navy should be lessened in any way. Rather, we want to create effective supplementary forces and to give the Colonies power to see that their services are used as efficiently as possible."

Bill Welcomed by Opposition

MR. A. J. HENNINGTON, Conservative, said that the Opposition welcomed the Bill and were glad that the Government had introduced it. Those who had served in the Navy during the war alongside men from the Colonies were pleased that the Bill gave increased opportunities of Imperial service to many of their fellow citizens in the Empire.

"It is a logical step," he said, "to the old Colonial Defence Act of 1935," he went on. "As the Secretary of State said, in part it means and implies the 1931 Act, and it allows for new and changed institutions in the Empire which did not exist in 1931. Above all, it recognizes the development of Imperial grouping, it recognizes the existence of joint legislatures which now by the Act, instead of by the old difficult system of parallel legislation, can create joint naval forces."

Similarly it enables a Colony to appear and have jurisdiction over Colonial forces in the territorial waters of another Colony. It also now applies for the first

Problem of Racial Relationships in Kenya

Essential to Progress

THE PROBLEM OF THE RACIAL GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS of the East African continent, as it is presented by Joseph Thompson, to explore a direct route from the port of Mombasa on the East Coast of Africa to Lake Victoria in the interior, has been the first public report of the resources of the Highlands, and the first thoughts of a railway line to connect Mombasa to Victoria-Nyanza.

It is also to trace the story of the colonial scramble for East and Central Africa as the nineteenth century grew old, nor the brief administrative rule of the Imperial British East Africa Company, and the "anthropological" determination of the "four" to the "citizens of Glasgow" in 1891, as is also mentioned with honour in an audience, especially the Scottish audience, nor the great argument, in which the future Lord Lugard's name was so prominent, over the retention of Uganda.

In 1894 Great Britain declared a protectorate over Uganda and, in the following year, over East Africa, also in 1895 Lord Salisbury's Government decided that a railway be built from the Indian Ocean to Victoria Nyanza, partly as essential to an efficient protectorate over Uganda, partly as an aid to the suppression of the slave trade, and partly to secure a source of the Nile, and, finally, as Britain's practical contribution to the aim of the anti-slavery clause of the Act of Brussels of 1890. The railway was built without thought of the Highlands of Kenya, but its building was the start of all history in Kenya, and ensured that Kenya could never again be the same as it was before the first engine puffled its way from Mombasa to Kisumu.

Supporting of Indian Labourers

By the standards of the building of the railway was a great undertaking, which cost the British taxpayer over £5,000,000. Backward natives, who knew the use of no implement other than a wooden digging-stick, were of no use for such a task in such a country. 2,375 labourers were imported from India, and the completion of their indentures, 6,724 Indians decided to remain in Kenya. Some of them turned to work as artisans, carpenters, and masons, and some, as marksmen, hunters, and trackers, became very valuable content of the low standard of living. They blazed a trail of trade where the prospect of profit was poor and operations difficult. The way of life and the outlook of the Indians, and the backwardness of the Africans, soon convinced Sir Charles Elliot, the first Commissioner of the East Africa Protectorate, that the only way of developing the country, and providing something for the railway to carry, of building a civilized State in a large slice of Africa, was to encourage European settlement in the Highlands beside the railway.

The settlement was an economic necessity, and was the African Protectorate, and so Kenya became an economic necessity to Kenya Colony. And so Kenya became an economic necessity of the social, economic and political nature, which arises from the contact between a civilized race and a primitive race who had lived for centuries remote from the main line of mankind. The presence of the rapidly increasing Indian community, and the not inconsiderable number of the African community, made the solution of these problems the easier to solve.

At once Kenya has suffered injury from the injury, from the distortion of fact, and false conclusion, and from the criticism of those who start any discussion of Colonial policy from the premise that a Colonial Government and British settlement were wrong. The fact is, that the British settlement was the only way of solving the problem of the African Protectorate, and the African Protectorate was the only way of solving the problem of the African Protectorate.

The presence of the rapidly increasing Indian community, and the not inconsiderable number of the African community, made the solution of these problems the easier to solve. As time goes on, the consequences will be a deep and unresolving problem, social, economic, and political, and the "vention of the steam engine for that matter," means that the things that will not go into reverse, however, the things

Consider now, some of the facts of this business in hand. The total surface of Kenya is 218,730 square miles, of which over 50% is represented by the semi-arid expanse of the Northern Frontier and Turkana districts, uninhabited, save by nomads, their flocks, and herds, and by wild game. The extent of the Native areas, reserved for the African people, is 52,000 square miles. The extent of the Highlands area, reserved by administrative practice for European settlement, is 12,750 square miles. In this area only Europeans can own or lease rural land, but people of any race can live and work in the towns and the townships, and scores of thousands of Africans live and work on the settlers' farms, some as resident labourers with the right to cultivate small holdings, and some as more casual labourers.

Kenya's Population

The population of Kenya consists of some 24,000 Arabs, about 30,000 Europeans, 100,000 Indians, and over 4,000,000 Africans.

[This article was written before the result of the Native census taken in 1904 was known. The actual figures proved to be over 5,000,000.—Ed.]

The Arabs of the coast have declined from their former glory, and they are a diminishing factor in the social and economic life of Kenya. The small European community is the backbone of the Colony's economy and makes by far the largest contribution to the revenue. The Indian community has a large stake in commerce, particularly in retail trade, and owns a large share of real estate in the towns. Many of these Indians were born, and have lived all their lives in Kenya, and particularly since the partition of India, they have come, more and more, to regard Kenya as their home. There are more Hindus than Muslims, and there have recently been proposals for the separate political representation by the device of a communal roll, of the two communities. The African people, the Muslims have stressed, in Legislative Council deliberations, the intention of their community to associate themselves with "the British way of life."

The 4,000,000 Africans are divided into several tribes, and there is still a general determination by each tribe to prevent the settlement in their midst of members of any other tribe. There is, also, a marked division of opinion as to progress and development. For instance, between the Kikuyu and the tribes around the Lake and the pine-land, and the Pokomo and the tribes on the other, there is a gulf which will take many years to bridge.

Moonlight on Racial Relations

The great error of building a White State in Africa is very young, and it has been hindered by two wars and by economic depression. It has, lately, reached the end of the beginning, and in respect of the complex arrangement of the Native areas there is still nearly all to be achieved. A great deal of what has been said and written in England about racial relations in Kenya is moonshine, arising from the rash assumption that the social ideas, and the political forces which are the most powerful mature people in the world can, and should, be applied to the heterogeneous people of Africa, and the critics always place too great an emphasis on politics.

The great Lord Shaftesbury says: "The world when ill at ease always seeks politics; she seeks the statistics of the chimney, corners where all a man's comfort or discomfort lies." In Kenya the major task of our enterprise must be to create a comfortable, comfortable cover for 4,000,000 Africans, who now scowl about in dirt and squalor round an open fire in mud and wattle, and who, as it is an economic, not a political, problem, from the Nile to the Cape, men multiply and land declines, and unless an immense amount of work is done to economic development, all this great area will be faced, within a generation, with an awful, problem of African unemployment.

Admittedly, there is no hope of solving our economic problem unless we can evoke the co-operation of the white man, the man of the race of Africa. Unless we can evoke this co-operation, we have an inheritance which will increase the debtors' list, and out of the African, we shall continue to plough the sands here. Clearly, there is a problem of racial relations to be solved. Here, also, there is a risk of false emphasis.

In England there is a tendency to assume that the various

Central African Federation Proposals Further Comment on Recent Talks

THE NAME "CENTRAL AFRICA" is probably the most popular title for the proposed federation of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

This forecast was made last week by Sir Miles Thomas, who acted as chairman of the recent conference at Victoria Falls between representatives of the three territories, and who returned to Southern Rhodesia by air last Sunday.

Several names had been proposed for the new Federation, said Sir Miles, including "Rhodesia and Nyasaland" and "British Central Africa." Rhodesians were naturally anxious to perpetuate the name of Rhodesia.

The British Government's attitude to the proposed federation would not be known until the proposals had been submitted, he added. The constitution would be modified on that of Australia, but some time must elapse before it was ready for approval. Sir Miles said that personally he favoured federation because he believed in the creation of large economic units.

It is now understood that the exact text of the resolution which was carried unanimously at the Victoria Falls was as follows:—

Text of Resolution

That this conference advocates the federation of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland under a constitution which will create a federated Parliament with such powers as are surrendered to it and which will not affect the other powers of government of member States.

Sir Godfrey Higgins has made the comment: "We have covered a great deal of ground. I never thought that we could get anywhere near as far as we have. It was a surprise to me, and I am very glad."

In a recent editorial comment the *Manchester Guardian* wrote:

"The plan for a Federal Parliament exercising such powers as the constituent countries confer on it without soiling their individual status, does not at first seem to go far beyond the limited cooperation already in effect between the three East African territories. But it has in it the seeds of growth along the lines of the American Constitution, and that has proved a strong enough case for a great nation."

There is a long way still to go. One cannot be the federal Government setting law without a common and acceptable policy towards racial relations, and especially the position of Africans under the Constitution. On this Sir Godfrey Higgins declared: "We are all agreed that local self-government by African Nations must be encouraged, for their ability in that direction will grow or improve their ability to take part in the lower House of a central Government."

Africans in Central Councils

As Africans are already members of the lower House (that is, the Legislative Council) in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, this statement seems to indicate that Southern Rhodesia is not ready yet to go beyond her present policy of local Native Councils, of which there are now about 50. That disparity may slow the progress of federation but the road is not barred so long as Southern Rhodesia keeps an open mind and is ready for experiments.

In a letter published a few days later, in the same newspaper, Sir John Boyd Orr, president of the World Government for World Federal Government, and Conica M. Wingate, chairman of the National Council Federal Union, wrote:

"We shall be allowed to welcome the proposed Central African Federation... The organization of Southern and Northern Rhodesia with Nyasaland as nucleus for a larger union, has long been advocated, and opposition to it has been inspired especially in the African by the fear that it

where there will be a referendum, but also with the support of this country, for it is the British Government which controls the Colonial Office which controls the other two countries, which can give the necessary permission."

Federalists in Southern Rhodesia have stressed that they secured its acceptance there, for the United Party, which returned with a large majority recently, supported a view co-ordinate with all our neighbours, with the ultimate aim of a federation of states within the British Commonwealth.

We therefore hope that the Government will not merely permit but encourage this federation, so that it may develop with the European federation which may presently be taking form part of the foundation on which to use Mr. Creech Jones' words, we must build and build and build until we have achieved the great ideal of World Government.

In the House of Commons a few days ago the Secretary of State for the Colonies was asked by Sir F. W. Skinnard whether any African representatives were present at the Victoria Falls talks, how the chairman was chosen, and whether the Secretary of State would give an assurance that local African opinion would be as adequately consulted as the European on the proposals of the conference.

African Opinion Will Be Considered

Mr. Creech Jones replied that so far as he was aware, no Africans had been present at the conference. It was unofficial and he did not know how the chairman had been chosen.

"His Majesty's Government have a special responsibility to the African communities," added Mr. Creech Jones, "and full account would have to be taken of African opinion before any constitutional change affecting African interests could be considered."

Mr. Skinnard also pointed out that Sir Godfrey Higgins, the Southern Rhodesian Prime Minister, had stated that the Central African Council was an inadequate instrument for promoting development, and asked for the Colonial Secretary's views on that subject.

Mr. Creech Jones said that he had not yet received a full report of the proceedings at the conference. His view was that the Central African Council should continue its work so long as all three Governments concerned were prepared to participate in it.

Support for Rhodesian University

THE SOUTHERN RHODESIAN GOVERNMENT favours the establishment of a University, and is prepared to support the project in every reasonable way. This promise was contained in a letter by the Secretary for Internal Affairs, Mr. A. G. Cowing, which was recently read at a meeting of the Rhodesia University Association, headed by L. M. N. Hodson, M.P. The Government added that it was not prepared to make a grant towards capital expenditure until £100,000 had been obtained from other sources, but thereafter, if financial circumstances permitted, they would contribute 10s. for each £1 in excess of the first £100,000 raised elsewhere, with a limit of £400,000. In effect, therefore, the Government would be contributing £160,000 out of the first £400,000 obtained. It was made clear that there was no likelihood of a building permit being granted in the near future, and that any Government grant would be conditional on such a permit. The Government also undertook to make a substantial contribution towards recurrent running expenditure, but, while awaiting that a private Bill should be introduced in Parliament, registered that the pressure of urgent legislation would not allow submission of such a Bill this year. Mr. Hodson announced that the total of outright gifts and offers

American Aid in Geological Surveys

E.A. Approved Colonial Project

THE ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION ADMINISTRATION has formally approved a project for American assistance in geological and topographic surveys of British Colonial territories.

This was announced last week to the House of Commons by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who made the following statement:

The project consists of the temporary employment of about 250 men and 25 to 30 geodesic engineers to assist in the Royal Geological Survey and the Director of Colonial Surveys for two to three years. These appointments are designed to fill positions left by the outbreak of training during the war, which cannot be filled in the United Kingdom for the present.

Thereby they would be engaged chiefly in basic reconnaissance surveys in Colonial areas where their services are most needed. Their work will form a part of the effort to make a basic geological map of the overseas territories of the United Kingdom by 1955. The geodesic engineers will be concentrated in East and Central Africa, a good many in areas where mining development may take place in the future, and where accurate topographic knowledge is therefore essential.

Salaries From R.P. Funds

The salaries of these men will be taken from E.P.F. funds and as such not to exceed £1,500,000, has been allocated to meet estimated dollar expenditure on the project. The United States authorities have also stated that it would be necessary in this case for His Majesty's Government to deposit a certain counterpart sterling for this purpose.

The terms of the project, which is a continuation of the plan approved in 1947 and other proposals, will be fixed from time to time. The project will be carried out in an equitable and balanced manner. The total number of men to be employed in the project is 250. The expenditure of £420,000 will be required for three years.

The United States authorities have agreed that the project shall consist of the selection and recruitment of the geodesic and technical advisers will shortly visit the United States for consultations with the staff of the United States Geological Survey on the respective methods to be employed. Arrangements for the recruitment of geodesic engineers are not so far advanced and it is expected that difficulties will be encountered in recruiting suitable men in the United States.

The United States authorities have agreed that Canadian men will be employed under this project and that their salaries will be paid from E.P. funds.

It should like to take this opportunity of saying that His Majesty's Government have found that their requests for financial assistance have been met with the greatest sympathy by the United States authorities who have gone to a great deal of trouble to make arrangements which harmonize with one another in the field of surveys and that we are most grateful for this offer of assistance.

Colonial Surveys

Mr. Henry Stewart, Acting Chief of the E.A. Mission to the United Kingdom, said in London last week that the "expanding of surveys was basic to the expanded development of new sources of wealth, especially of raw materials which were in short supply throughout the world and which would make valuable contributions not only to British but also to European production at the same time. Increased availability of these materials would aid the economic development of the United States.

By the geological survey to be carried out the British Government has requested the temporary employment

of 250 men in total, an American geodesic British Colonial Survey including Liberia, Sierra Leone, Tanganyika, Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Guinea and British Guiana.

America produced 50,000 tons of zinc in large areas which include gold, iron, tin, molybdenum, graphite, diamonds, magnesium, chromium, platinum, selenium, copper, oil, soda, uranic, manganese, lead, kaolin, and asbestos.

In the topographical part, added Mr. Stewart, the project from Britain was for 25 to 30 trained geodesic engineers capable of undertaking basic control surveys and of producing air maps. The task would be linked to the Directorate of Colonial Surveys, now created in photographs and mapping large parts of Uganda, Kenya, Northern Rhodesia, and Malawi and Tanganyika.

Britain's Role in Overseas Development

Support for President's Study Panel

SUPPORT FOR PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S study on overseas development was under development of the world was expressed on Monday at Lake Success by the British Ambassador, Sir Christopher Mayhew, in a letter Secretary of State Dean Acheson.

Addressing the United Nations Economic and Social Council, he supported the American proposal that a working paper should be prepared for the Council's session in July. The task, said Mr. Mayhew, was one which would occupy decades rather than years.

He pointed to Britain's extensive commitments to the economic development of other countries, especially Colonial territories, where foreign development plans devised by the Colonial Secretary are advanced expenditure of some £250 million in 1949, £63,000,000 would be paid by the United Kingdom. All funds are administered by the Overseas Development and Welfare Act.

Private Enterprise Undertakings

Britain's role had been to supply goods, finance, and skill. While the territories themselves provided most of the labor. In addition to such official schemes, private enterprise had begun several profitable undertakings which were being actively encouraged.

Considerable progress had been made since the war, said Mr. Mayhew, and discussions with the Colonial Powers were being maintained. The main problem of Britain's balance of payments was not insurmountable now that her contribution to the economic development of overseas areas must be largely in the form of export of capital, goods and technical assistance rather than of finance.

It was from the Council suggest that special attention should be given to the fact that intensive Colonial development undertaken by Britain since the war.

Political Associations

Political services of all races in Kenya have been prohibited by Government from being members of political associations. It is thought that such a restriction is necessarily improper or unjustified. It is considered to be inconsistent with the duties and obligations of a public servant, who is required to carry out the Government's policies.

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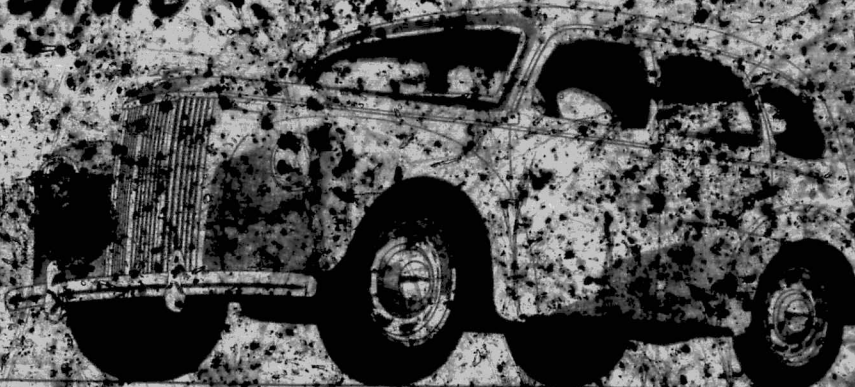
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BACKGROUND

Conservative Hardships. —

Hammer-smith should suggest to the Conservatives that they are fighting by elections under certain persistent handicaps. The first is that for many people Conservatives continue to symbolize the past, and especially the dimmer years, rather than the depression years. There is some ground for this. Conservatives have not yet succeeded in dispelling the assumption that they represent the interests of wealth and privilege. How can these obsolete handicaps be overcome? Certainly not by exaggerated claims on Socialism — which, by contending that Socialism is an alien, godless growth, first cousin to Communism, or by pretending that if Conservatives had been in office they would have done far better for the country, and given everybody money to eat and wear. No one believes these assertions; they only tend to reinforce the impression that the Conservatives are reactionary creatures who dream in our home politics of a rift — not between wealth and some totally different form of life, or vice versa. The real issue is concerned partly with the economic policy of the Tory, and the political aim with which the ultimate purpose they all intended to pursue. The long-range tendency of Toryism is to make the citizen a member of the State. He need not scarcely be a citizen. He need not even have his future; the State will care for him from cradle to grave. The danger of this doctrine is that it cripples the virtues of self-reliance and initiative, it tempts the citizen to expect more and more from the State, and he ignores the hard fact that in the long run he can have no more benefits than are produced by his own labours. It is these implications — not the other things which Conservatives would like to say — that we must show how they can be overcome, and how they can be regulated in new ways, so that it is no longer associated with class privilege and cannot be used as a means of exploitation. If it were accepted and reiterated and driven home this challenge might succeed in ending the Conservative Party with a new and hopeful symbolic significance in the mind of the electorate. At present the Tory Party makes with an uncertain hope its members confused by discordant ideas from the past. One result which certainly made itself felt at Hammer-smith is that a progressive Tory candidate can not show convincingly that his ideas

price of gold. There is only one solution to the problem of gold, and that is to bring its price to a proper relationship with the price of every other commodity. The International Monetary Fund was intended to serve as a thermostat regulating exchange rates at a normal range. It has achieved nothing because its major plan can remedy basic economic imbalances. To suppose that it can ever deal with the violent fluctuations now going on all over the world on the basis of the 1939 price for gold, and of exchange rates fixed without the necessary knowledge of the various factors of demand creating a thermostat at a fixed point in the hope of changing the temperature. By raising the price of gold the International Monetary Fund could, however, take a big step in the right direction, it would bring immediate and much needed relief to the gold-producing countries. It would reduce the real burden of war debts in the only equitable manner — a general currency devaluation. It would bring the currencies of Europe into some sort of contact with reality. It would smash the innumerable and expanding black markets in gold, which are such a menace to the world's law, but not least, by expanding the credit base in the United States by increasing the purchasing power of countries within the sterling area, and by inducing private hoarders to part with their gold, it would contribute substantially towards the solution of the fundamental world economic problem, which is the disequilibrium caused by the dollar shortage. — Mr. Robert Boothby, M.P.

Motor Exports. — In 1948 motor cars earned £26,000,000, making Britain the world's largest exporter of cars. The industry as a whole, including trucks, buses and farm tractors, is now the country's biggest exporter. Last year 335,000 cars and 177,000 commercial vehicles were produced, representing an increase of 10 per cent on the 1947 total. The manufacturing production index for the year ending 1948 was almost double that of 1947. Production costs will now become a crucial factor, and can be lowered only by increasing output. Manufacturers are now working at full

Dividend Limitation. — The F.B.I. on 17th of the month has given an assurance of industry co-operation for one more year in avoiding any general increase in the level of dividends. In return Sir Stafford Cripps said that while he will watch closely the results of this assurance, it is his belief that the necessity of presenting any legislation to Parliament on this subject matter at any time during the present year is not a foregone conclusion. It is clear that half its members only subscribe to the undertaking to restrict the policy of restriction and restraint. Another year's undertaking, therefore, seems to keep in spirit of dissipation rather than in explicit promise that no dividend will be raised above the level of 1947. In fact, dividend limitation or no dividend limitation, it is extremely unlikely that the general economic situation will allow a substantial increase in the total amount distributed. In the national interest industry in general is prepared to preserve the status quo for one year more. But the F.B.I. in passing on the undertakings of its members, has felt it necessary to pass on also their dissent. The increase in Government expenditure, the increase in wages that has taken place, the high level of company taxation, the compensation paid to nationalized companies on the basis of Stock Exchange prices, the small proportion of the national income represented by dividends, and the ultimate incentive to enterprise of a continuation of a limitation — all these are brought to the Chancellor's attention. They emphasize that the undertaking is not given only as an emergency measure. The Chancellor can be left in no doubt that the F.B.I. is uneasy at the failure of all these the policy to become permanent. It fears, as the chairman of Tube Investments put it in his reply to the House, that the establishment of a precedent from which it may be very difficult to break in the future without undue and perhaps sinister significance. Industry is unhappy with dividend limitations both because it is a slur on its sense of responsibility and because it is felt to be unnecessary. With the present level of

TO THE NEWS

E.A.B. member. The Marxist man is to Communism in the same way as the more orthodox the 1000 Soviets unless he joins the party. The Rev. Robert Williams, Church M.A.

"The rough justice of food consumption has undoubtedly been a triumph of British democracy." *The Times*

Holland's death-rate last year at a post-war level was the lowest in the world, according to Central Bureau of Statistics.

The time has not yet come, to relax any of our main disinflationary measures. — Mr. Douglas Jay, M.P., Economic Secretary to the Treasury.

In 1948 the quantity of luncheon tickets consumed was 1973 million gallons compared with 215 million gallons in 1938. — Ministry of Food.

Discipline is not something a good job brings if a man; it is something a good man brings to a job. Discipline in work springs from discipline in self. — Dr. R. F. V. Scott.

"88 lbs." is a realistic wage remuneration for an area gas manager who commanded the title of England. How long will you have the ability in defining mine at least to be a mine. — Daily Mirror

Any man who is short of economic intelligence and political astuteness is bedeviling himself with a hope of recovery. — *Whitaker's Digest*

I wonder whether I might suggest to our members that they should ask themselves "Is my supplementary question really necessary?" The speaker at the House of Commons.

Oxford has intuitively nurtured too many young men equipped beyond their intelligence, and incapable of justifying the position of society which their habits have led them to expect. — Professor C. S. Lewis.

We have more than 1000 squadrons of leaders in the extraordinary sense that the chairman of public corporations and ex-trade union leaders are used twice as much as the Cardinal. — *Sunday Express*

We lose 200,000 tons of food a year from destruction by rats and mice. A single rat eats 30 lbs. a year, and a pig eating and spilling the food amounts to 13 rats. — Mr. Brown, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture.

Britain's progress towards recovery has been dramatic. Production is now substantially above pre-war, having reached last November a level about 30% above 1938. — Mr. Paul Hoffman, Marshall A.M. Administrator.

All the world forces against Christianity would rejoice and exult if the word went round that the Church of England had been disestablished. It would be interpreted as a national repudiation of the religion of God. — Lord Selborne.

The higher I rose in the military and administrative hierarchy, the more I realized how often important decisions were taken by men inadequately informed of realities, imperfectly or improperly advised, with insufficient time at their disposal, and possibly in indifferent health and nervous temper. — Lord Weyland.

Communist officials have ordered institutions to accept teaching posts in middle schools, or have had many schools are under pressure to give teachers in Communist. The missing officer was noted as saying: "By these orders, infiltration schools have been placed in the position of being prohibited from teaching Christianity but forced to teach it themselves." — *Daily Telegraph*



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PERSONALIA

MR. A. J. GIBSON has been elected president of the Kenya Sports Cricket Club.

MR. J. J. STON, vice-president of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Ltd., of London, was recently visited in East Africa.

Mrs. W. B. BERRY, wife of the Chief Native Commissioner in Kenya, has been re-elected president of the League of Women.

MR. G. DENHOLM has been appointed naval architect to the P. & O. Line in the place of Mr. R. W. RUGO who has retired after holding the post since 1927.

SIR RONALD STOKES, at one time Governor of Northern Rhodesia, is on a short leave from Finland for the British Council. He is accompanied by Lady STOKES.

LIEUT. COLONEL C. G. BELL, C.B., C.M.G., national chairman of the British Empire Service League, is paying a visit to the Union following his tour of Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika.

MAJOR G. J. BAKER, Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia in London, has recently undergone an operation on his eyes. The results are yet to be judged, but the condition is stated to be satisfactory.

MR. H. J. SUTHERBY, headmaster of the Bulawayo Technical School, who, with Mrs. SUTHERBY, is on leave in the country, has been attending a course on education for industry at Ashridge College, Berkhamstead.

DR. DON WARD, who played a prominent part in the formation of the African section of the School of Oriental and African Studies, is now Professor Emeritus of African languages at London University.

MR. J. A. ALEXANDER COULSON, son of the late Commander and Mrs. J. L. Couldrey, and Miss ELIZABETH GREEN, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. A. C. Green, of South Essex, have announced their engagement.

MAJOR BEN LIGHTNER, for many years director of the Southern Rhodesia Geological Survey, who now is in retirement in the industry, grows his own tobacco in Rhodesia and feeds it with rum and honey.

MR. MORT FOLLETT, who introduced the relevant members' Bill recently in the House of Commons for the reform of spelling, visited the Sudan, Ethiopia, the East and Central African territories, the Belgian Congo and Zambezia last autumn.

LORD HACKES, chairman of the British Travel Association, who recently returned from a tour of the Rhodesias and the Union, said in London last week that he expects 25,000 tourists from these countries to visit Britain this year, compared with 12,000 in 1947.

Mrs. M. J. JENKINS, M.P. for the Central Southwark, who recently published a biography of Mr. Atlee, has been appointed by Mr. Philip Noel Baker, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, to be her Parliamentary private secretary.

Mrs. ROBERT KENNEDY, who was the first Rhodesian to become an English crickety international when he played against Ireland recently, was a member of the English fifteen last Saturday, when they defeated France by eight points to three.

LORD DOUGLAS OF KENNEDY, former member of the R. C. F. Sir Sholto Douglas, who has been elected to the board of British Overseas Airways Corporation, since last October, is to be its chairman of British European Airways Corporation, of which he is General Manager.

SIR G. WINTERTON, M.P., and COUNTESS WINTERTON.

The marriage took place in Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, recently of Mr. NORMAN SENCER, only son of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Knight of Bromley, Kent, and Mrs. MARGARET KATHLEEN BRIDGEMAN, widow of the late Mr. Alvan Bridgeman and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Sears, of Hartismith, South Africa.

It was announced last week that the health of MAJOR GENERAL DESMOND HARRISON, resident member in East Africa of the Overseas Food Corporation, who has been in charge of the Tanganyika groundnut scheme, necessitates extended sick leave in this country, and will prevent his return to Tanganyika.

DR. A. J. MORGAN, since 1945 Director of the British Council, is making a survey of the part which the Council is playing in adult education in Africa. He arrived in Nairobi from Northern Rhodesia recently and after an extensive tour in East Africa he will leave for Ethiopia on March 11.

THE REV. FRANK WELLS, who last year was chairman of the Salisbury branch of the Southern Rhodesia National Youth Council, is spending a long leave in this country after 10 years absence. He attended the recent International Youth Assembly where a charter was drawn up for a proposed World Assembly of Youth, and he will spend much of this time in lecturing up and down the country for the Methodist Missionary Society.

MR. DAVID BIRCH, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, returned to the country from his tour recently after his cattle business in the districts of the Porth Aburdeep, Angus and Shropshire, and is finding the markets are four yearling bulls. The first Stone of Erection, sired by Sir William Forbes, was priced at 750 guineas, the warrah bull Johnny (breeder, Earl of Rosebery) at 550 guineas; Precision of Gault, by Libanus, and Base of Kham, breeder, Sir Alfred Guinness, 495 guineas.

MR. A. B. CRAIG retired on Monday last at the age of 40 years, having served with the Mafike organization in Southern Rhodesia. He joined the firm in August, 1909, and the total of £100,000, and was made a director in 1927. Five years later he became joint managing director, and was appointed sole managing director in 1942. Mr. CRAIG is now to become chairman of the company, his former position being taken by MAJOR W. W. PRINCE, who joined the firm in 1911 and was managing subsidiary managing director of Mafike from 1925 until 1938, when he returned to the Owelo branch as managing director.

A memorial to ADMIRAL SIR ARTHUR TAIT, former Governor and Companion in the Order of Southern Rhodesia, was dedicated last month in the new cemetery over his grave. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Southern Rhodesia, the Rt. Rev. E. E. HART, in the presence of MAJOR GENERAL SIR JOHN KENNEDY, Governor of the colony, members of the Admiralty-Tait Ship Company, the Central African Naval Association, the Navy League, sea cadets, and other bodies. The Prime Minister, Mr. Geoffrey Hughes, said that Admiral Tait would always be remembered not only as one of our distinguished but as a man of unimpaired qualities.

MR. COMMISSIONER N. J. ALLINGHAM, who has been appointed Air Officer Commanding R.A.F. Training Group, Southern Rhodesia, in succession to MAJOR MOULDER, C.O. of the group, recently arrived in the country. Before his arrival he was in charge of the Royal Air Force training establishment here. He is expected to be in the country in the near future. He is expected to be in the country in the near future. He is expected to be in the country in the near future.

Colonial Office Refutes U.N. Report Inaccuracies and Misunderstandings

THE COLONIAL OFFICE has accused the United Nations Trusteeship Council of "misrepresenting a number of inaccuracies and misunderstandings."

The report in question, which is dated November 8, 1948, concerns an alleged conversation between members of the Trusteeship Council mission, which recently visited Tanganyika, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. A. Creech Jones.

According to the account, Mr. Creech Jones, at the mission hear, "great moral pressure" had to be exercised not long ago on the people of Tanganyika to prevent them from joining the British Commonwealth as a fully-fledged Colony.

The official Colonial Office statement, after asserting that the report contains several inaccuracies continues:

"For the thing; the mission affirms that the Under-Secretary of State was present at this conversation. In fact, the meeting with the Secretary of State took place at three o'clock, and Mr. Rees-Williams did not arrive in London on his return from Africa until 4.30 on that afternoon, and he was not present."

Africans' Attitude To Trusteeship

"Equally incorrect is the attribution to Mr. Creech Jones of the phrase, 'The African inhabitants of Tanganyika had expressed strong opposition to the placing of the Territory under trusteeship and wished Tanganyika to become a Crown Colony'."

The Secretary of State has always been aware that the more politically minded among the African inhabitants of Tanganyika had expressed opposition to any suggestion that Tanganyika, which was previously mandated territory, should become a Colony. It is clear that the mission must have misheard or misunderstood the comments of the Secretary of State, which were to the effect that European opinion in the Colony was against trusteeship.

"Long before the time to which the Secretary of State's remarks related, the Foreign Secretary had publicly placed the British Government to the trusteeship system and to the policy of placing under trusteeship the territories formerly administered by the United Kingdom under mandate. Nor was there any political opposition in this country to this policy, which had been accepted by all parties."

Six Miles Thomas

SIR MILES THOMAS, chairman-designate of the British Overseas Airways Corporation, and chairman of the Southern Rhodesia Development Co-ordinating Commission, who took the chair at the recent Victoria Park discussions on Central African Migration, flew back to Southern Rhodesia on Sunday. He commented: "I shall have one of the most important projects to develop in Africa, including consolidation of what is meant to be a 'Bambatha' report on industrial development for the Southern Rhodesian Government." The report would, he said, be realistic and hard-headed. "It would stress the need for strict discipline despite the opinion of 'optimistic' financiers. Who thought that all that was necessary to get a return of £10 million from Central Africa was to invest £10 million; there was only one means by which the £10 million could be obtained, Sir Miles expects it to be to this country is about a fortnight's time."

Southern Rhodesia's Dollar Earnings Allocation for Next Year Agreed

THE SOUTHERN RHODESIA GOVERNMENT estimates that between April of this year and March 31, 1947, the Colony's dollar earnings will amount to £23,500,000, to which approximately one fifth will be held in reserve against emergencies.

Where it is found impossible to obtain food supplies, such as maize, from sterling countries, purchases will have to be made in dollar countries. It was learned authoritatively recently that a portion of the reserve held against emergencies will be used for this purpose.

The Federated Chambers of Commerce of Southern Rhodesia have agreed to a total allocation of \$2,000,000 to the merchant groups, and with the exception of one item, have approved a lengthy list of industrial allocations proposed by the Ministry of Trade and Industrial Development, Mr. R. F. Haines. It is proposed to expend the earnings of \$2,500,000 as follows:

Allowance for imports, imports, £1,000,000; reserve held against emergencies, £5,512,350; Government departments, £2,964,640. This amount available for merchant groups is £10,192,000, including shares exports to Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland of £490,000. The Government's policy is to promote local industries, and the proposed allocation shows that practically all the funds available for local industry. The main consumer goods in Class I, providing £128,000 for domestic use, and machinery tools.

The largest allocation is \$1,329,000 for agricultural machinery, and the next is of \$900,000 for electrical, metal and industrial machinery. In Class II, timber and board, accounts for \$1,000,000 and staves and spars for \$1,000,000.

The proposed allocation of \$2,000,000 in Class 3 for machinery and tools, which it is felt should be increased.

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Farm Management Surveys in S. Rhodesia

Development Commission's Second Report

AN IMMEDIATE START with farm management surveys in Southern Rhodesia in its second report, full details of which are expected to become available shortly.

Under the chairmanship of Sir G. H. Thomas, the Commission has been conducting the country's five-year farm management programme. Forecasting that conditions for soil and labour, already, were not so favourable as to support a proposal of the Five-Year Plan Commission for a general extension to the use of labour, with an immediate farm survey in agriculture.

"It seems clear to us," says the report, "that no comprehensive planned treatment of the labour problem will be possible until more primary data is available."

With the efficiency of labour employed on farms the Commission lists a number of abuses believed to be prevalent. These include: inordinate inducements, including gifts and special concessions, to enter employment; misuse of the probation period, thereby causing ample labour in the busy seasons, but with the prospect that many workers will be dismissed "under duress" when a considerable part of the year and small advances to workers which put them irrevocably in debt to employers.

Farm Information Indispensable

Noting that a labour shortage often tempts the farmer to overspend on fertilizers and machinery, the report points out that high sowing and cultivation and, in some circumstances, ploughing, can be done so cheaply and more cheaply by diligent farmers.

"Accurate information is indispensable," the report continues, "and we feel it could be an early concern of the proposed economic surveys to measure the man-hour and monetary costs of the chief farming operations in which the amount of man-labour is as variable as possible. We believe that the present farm labour is inefficiently used because workers are not well supervised, and because supervision is not as thorough as it should be. In a country where farm management surveys are regularly maintained, an efficient measure (in terms of output) of the efficiency of labour by comparison with the average of a group of similarly circumstanced farms of the same class of farmers, it is maintained, should be required to depend more on self-help than on direct and indirect inducement and direct and indirect help (for example, the building of new roads) is preferable to direct subsidies to occupancy of land, for progress and the character of output character depend on self-help.

Short Term Production

"Immediate agricultural improvement, as elsewhere, will depend upon bringing all farm-holdings, large or small, up to the level of the best. There must, therefore, be a short-term production plan as well as a long-term plan. The Commission, the one leading smoothly to the other. It is considered that the five-year plan provides the best basis for short-term production.

"To ensure economic stability in a country's agriculture, the short-term plan, the things are required:

(a) Farming systems effectively adapted to the natural circumstances, particularly of climate and soil, so that output may be maintained against weather fluctuations from year to year, and costs of production may be kept low.

(d) Price-market guarantees for periods of not less than four years (that is, agreed price and a guaranteed market for agreed quantities) of the main commodities, with suitable provision for annual review as a protection against violent short-term prices;

(e) Proper relations between the prices guaranteed of the different agricultural commodities.

"The question of soil conservation gives rise to several warnings by the Commission, which asserts that Southern Rhodesia's progress will be seriously jeopardized unless complete success in soil and water conservation is achieved within the next two decades.

Conservation Vitally Important

"The trouble we have in mind is well known: to security of food supply, which is a foundation of development; and to availability of water for domestic and industrial purposes, as well as for hydro-electric use. Though we rate the proposals of the five-year plan for agriculture as a heavy task, requiring priority in supplies and facilities, we feel that the country must recognize soil conservation as a sound undertaking of the highest order, standing at once great resources.

"Complaining that, despite official warnings, the public attitude to conservation remains unsatisfactory, the report continues:

"Not all European farmers accept conservation of their own properties as a duty, in the mind of the general European public, irredundant mingles with indifference. The African, in the reserves is, perhaps, least moved of all, and his success will depend largely on the part he plays. Public incredulity as to the dangers of erosion in Southern Rhodesia might be less if it were evident that soil erosion and the ensuing dissipation of water are not only a danger to the country, or even to the African farmer, but almost universal. Some authoritative opinions strike soil erosion as potentially a serious physical danger to mankind.

"Farming must recognize the bitter truth that in their long history the great stores of natural resources which all young countries rely on for quick development, has been, progressively, squandered and that there is no escape from a rapid loss of the large areas of native and high bush, the top soil has become very infertile or even washed away, misuse for grazing has in places caused erosion, and elsewhere death of a natural heritage by one of many inferior value for live stock, and a product of the natural stock of trees has been destroyed.

Study of American Experience Advised

"A study of the American experience in order to estimate capital and recurrent costs of this restoration, the report says on:

"Sacrifice of natural resources has made production costs spuriously low for crops, including tobacco, and live stock commodities. Industry and mining have benefited from the sacrifice—directly through fuel and power indirectly through the cost of food for staff and labour.

"The Commission acknowledges the power of the large farmers' own organizations and of bodies representing industry and commerce in opposing official action on conservation. The true results of measures which any government introduces, it points out, can seldom become apparent in its lifetime; but where soil erosion and dissipation of water resources are serious, history will judge successive governments by what they do or fail to do for conservation.

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Parliament

Pharaonic Circumcision in the Sudan
A War That Practice Is Spreading

PHARAONIC CIRCUMCISION of females in the Sudan is the subject raised on an amendment presented in the House of Commons by Sir Basil Spence.

Members had been informed he said, it covers practically 100% of the women in the Northern and Central Sudan were subjected to this form of mutilation in its various forms between the ages of four and ten.

In many cases the operation was performed with a primitive instrument without any antisepsis, precautions and without an anaesthetic. In the presence of a crowd of women who cheered the child's shrieks through their babbling and shouting against a background of noisy drum-tam-tams and empty baroque tin.

Remains of mutilated women merely handicapped as wives and mothers, the vast number of girls and women of child-bearing age which lasted for the rest of their days.

If the mutilation had taken the form of cutting an ear or a hand, or gouging out an eye of an African woman in the Northern Sudan, public opinion would not have tolerated its continuance for many years past century. The truth of the matter was that this ugly skeleton had been in existence all these years in the cupboard of the Sudan and had been masked by a sort of conspiracy of silence backed up by masterly inactivity at the highest level.

The Minister of State (Mr. Hector McNeill) had suggested that the legislation passed in 1946 and the propagandist wives had followed it had mitigated what he quite rightly described as a revolting and repulsive practice.

Danger of Widespread Thinking

I know he is very sympathetic over this question, but what he says will not get anybody's attention. I am sure that these facts finally hit the mind of the Government—Khartoum, Khartoum, Khartoum, Khartoum, El Ghazal and Port Sudan, which have a combined population of over 300,000—this mutilation is a widespread practice, 100% of the female children.

Moreover, by this means, in comparatively recent years and it is known to be spreading in the West, where in every case it is severe mutilation, is causing the less severe form. It has appeared in the Tuba Mountains, where it is quite recently it was entirely unknown. It is practised, in its more severe form only, amongst the Beja-speaking tribes. There is a considerable amount of evidence that it is spreading amongst the tribes of the South, such as the Dinka and the Nuer.

No one would be foolish enough to suggest that this mutilation could be ended overnight; it would be a long and difficult job, and the great trouble was the attitude of the women who were inclined to shelter behind the skirts of the women and to put the blame on them, saying that the women were resistant to any form of change. What really prevented progress or reform was the attitude of the men themselves, who would not accept any form of change unless there has been subjected to the gross form of mutilation.

The Administration would have to take far stronger action than anything it had yet done to prevent the practice of spreading. If it was allowed to take firm hold in the Nuer tribes it would spread to the Dinka and other tribes, and the danger is that it would flow into Uganda, where similar operations are being done in the people of the Dinka and other tribes. It is general to the people of the Sudan and other parts of the Sudan.

I would be glad to see the Government take any action which would be a step towards the abolition of this practice. I am sure that the Government will take any action which would be a step towards the abolition of this practice. I am sure that the Government will take any action which would be a step towards the abolition of this practice.

It is a terrible psychological effect, which this mutilation brought upon very young girls throughout the Sudan.

Every man who wants to help the Sudanese people to understand exactly what has happened British public opinion is that a people so intelligent and so adaptable as the Sudanese can stay carry out a similar practice as its origin is so dark, at least a relief of their minds.

The Government should be thought in the Sudan who do not look at this mutilation in the case of their own daughters. They have required a very great deal of courage to do this, but it has taken place.

Outstanding Work of the Misses Woolf

Referring to the Misses Woolf, who had done work of such outstanding merit in the Sudan, Mrs. Manning said that the Misses Woolf, who was mother of the first maternity home at Omdurman had encouraged that the women of the Sudan to become heroines in their own homes. They had fought against the prejudice of old women, who were the heaviest of all to break down. They had been able to secure relief for their own young daughters.

The Minister of State to be able to consult with the people of the Sudan and to give them the right to discuss this with the Government, and to give them the right to discuss this with the Government, and to give them the right to discuss this with the Government.

The Minister of State (Mr. Hector McNeill) said that the Government were not prepared to give the Misses Woolf for once more publicizing the practice. It was unfair to say that there was any conspiracy. They were dealing with something which was not instinctive but traditional, superstitious, religious, and certainly associated with sexual ignorance.

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Women Doctors Appointed

I am glad to be able to say that at least one woman has been appointed by the Sudan Government, and that others are being appointed. There again, however, it would be a very long time before they are able to do anything to counter this kind of mutilation. It may be some time before the first of general progress.

I am disturbed by the evidence offered by the Government that the practice is not confined by those who are not responsible, but I know that the Government are not to be taken too seriously. It is a very serious matter, and the Government are not to be taken too seriously. It is a very serious matter, and the Government are not to be taken too seriously.

I do not pretend for second, that I am not a typical figure. The Khartoum, etc., is the

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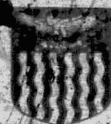
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Combating Nyasaland Food Shortage Government Takes Stringent Measures

STRINGENT MEASURES were taken by the Nyasaland Government recently to combat the food shortage.

In Blantyre and Limbe townships rations are being issued through employees only to Africans who are regarded as essential employment. Meats, meat-bones and the ribs of one pound per African per day, and tinned beef, are being issued.

The Government retail food stores in Blantyre has been closed and there will be no further sales to individuals. All employers in Blantyre and Limbe have been asked to register their employees, and rations are being issued in bulk.

Maize from S. Rhodesia

In order to permit the maintenance of rationing on even this reduced scale, Nyasaland is receiving 1,000 tons of maize from Southern Rhodesia, and will be able to call upon further grain supplies to a maximum of 4,000 tons over the next three months. These commitments are covered by a guarantee on the part of Southern Rhodesia; if they make too great a demand upon Southern Rhodesia's stocks, that Colony will be able to borrow from Northern Rhodesia. These arrangements were made at a special meeting between representatives of the three territories.

It is believed that orders which must inevitably be placed for grain overseas will interfere to a certain extent with the importation of general merchandise through the port of Beira. The position is to be reviewed by the three Governments at the end of this month.

Hybrid Maize Developments

WITHIN THE NEXT TWO OR THREE YEARS it is expected that the Southern Rhodesian Department of Agriculture will be able to supply all farmers in the Colony with hybrid maize, as a result of 17 years' intensive investigation. Farmers are already able to obtain seed through the Seed Maize Association, but the Department cannot at present meet the steadily increasing demand. Once a farmer has seen for himself the results of planting hybrid maize, he rarely returns to the old, open-pollinated varieties," commented Mr. A. Rattray, who is in charge of work at the Agricultural Experiment Station. The strain which he regards as the best now available has had 12 years of inbreeding. When a pure strain has been established it is planted on a large scale at Gwelo Farm or Henderson Research Station, where it can be isolated in order to keep fertilization under control. Until recently it has not been possible to plant on a scale sufficiently large to enable seeds to be sold commercially, but planting is now being extended.

East African Art Exhibition Comment on The Times

A review of the East African Art Exhibition, held at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, which closed on Monday, appeared recently in *The Times*.

In the Victoria College School of Art, where the critic, the editor and principles used by Maximalist fashion designers, that the work of European artists was so fine as possible kept from the Native student. The work is that nearly all the paintings are at least as expressive of the range of children's work and here and there one comes upon work which shows the technical competence of an adult painter without any loss of the child's power of invention.

An instance of this is the painting of Mr. Nitro, an African student on the staff of this art school, and particularly "The Forest," where the forms derive from concepts rather than vision, and children's work, but the effect of a child's eye showing through dark trees. Nearly the work is a finished artist.

A number of paintings with liberal subjects are remarkably original as illustrations, and a curious series of abstract pictures should also be noted. Some of the printed textiles use traditional patterns although much of the quality of an authentic Native art.

Rhodesia-Livingstone Institute's Plans

THE RHODES-LIVINGSTONE INSTITUTE in Northern Rhodesia is negotiating with the Colonial Office for an allocation of funds from the Central Research Allocation of the Colonial Development Vote, to allow present studies to continue and to cover the expense of appointing eight new European research officers and a team of 12 African assistants. The European officers would comprise two urban sociologists to study urban conditions and the town Africa (their appointment would, it is claimed, greatly assist plans for welfare development on the Copperbelt), one historian, who would compile a history of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland from about 1890; one lawyer, to study the development of Native authority, administrations and courts, and their interlocking with district and provincial administrations; three anthropologists to develop and extend studies in various parts of Northern Rhodesia; and one demographer to carry out sample censuses in both rural and urban areas. The African assistants would gather information for the specialists in various fields and would be trained to collect census material, budgets, and to complete other types of questionnaire, thereby releasing skilled specialists for more advanced work.

The recent Cyrene art exhibition in London was seen by 2,684 people, this was stated recently by the Rev. Gerald Stratford, who was chairman of the committee which organized the exhibition. More than 22 newspapers and six journals sent critics, and nearly £500 was obtained from the sale of pictures, carvings and bowls, while £70 was placed in the gift box.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The April session of the East African Central Assembly will be held in Kampala.

Work for completion of clearing the site for a new hospital at Brokers Hill, Northern Rhodesia.

An African, who confessed to participation in the garage thefts has been sentenced to four years imprisonment in Kampala.

A £10,000 Government loan has been made to a living stone town council for building circular houses for tenants to Kurluvans.

At the request of the chief and elders, Akaikama and Malakisi tribes are to build their own welfare centres in the North Nyanza district of Kenya.

Chiefs of the Kapsooi district of Kenya have introduced strict measures for management of without any contact from the Africans.

New Journal

The first issue of *New Journal*, a monthly journal incorporating the former *Labour Review*, has been published in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

The Alliance International de Tourisme has accepted the invitation of the Kenya Government to hold its annual congress of African tourism in Nairobi.

A dam with a capacity of 8,000,000 gallons of water has been made with voluntary labour by Africans of the Anshu tribe of Tanganyika. The work required 45,000 man-days.

Health, agriculture, education and social work are featured in regular daily programmes for Africans now broadcast in French and a native language by Radio Congo Belge, Leopoldville.

The used car market in Southern Rhodesia is showing a downward trend, estimates of falls in prices ranging from 25% to 30%. There is still, however, a fairly steady sale for American models as much as 18 years old.

Strong opposition has been voiced by the East African Indian National Congress to the recommendation of the Glancy report on education in Kenya that South community should pay for additional educational facilities for its children.

Estimates of the East Africa High Commission for 1949 provide for expenditure of £301,680, compared with £214,643 in the previous year. In this sum Kenya will contribute £12,760, Tanganyika £122,130, and Uganda £58,790.

The Eastern District of the Equatorial Province of the Congo has been visited by a veterinary officer from the Congo. H. Luxmore made a tour of the Dikanga, Kava and Maseru Tribes. He has been successful in his mission.

Zanzibar, Show, Magalain

Show employers in Zanzibar are to pay 100 shillings per year, exclusive of the 100 shillings already paid by the Government. The Government has also allowed on the 11th and 12th of the month. The Government has also allowed on the 11th and 12th of the month. The Government has also allowed on the 11th and 12th of the month.

Magalain, a village in the Southern Province of the Congo, has been visited by a veterinary officer from the Congo. H. Luxmore made a tour of the Dikanga, Kava and Maseru Tribes. He has been successful in his mission.

The Government has also allowed on the 11th and 12th of the month. The Government has also allowed on the 11th and 12th of the month. The Government has also allowed on the 11th and 12th of the month.

Some five town municipalities in Southern Rhodesia have drawn up a four-year plan involving the following expenditures: sewerage scheme, £33,000; town hall and offices, £15,000; electricity, including street lighting, £11,000; water, £20,000; roads and pavements, £14,000; loans for houses and electrical equipment, £35,000; for clothing, housing and sanitation, £17,000.

Last year established a new record for Southern Rhodesia's tourist industry, with 44,542 visitors during the 12 months compared with 38,694 in 1947 and 24,121 in 1946. The value of each visitor to the Colony is estimated at £35. An analysis shows that the majority of tourists (19,293) entered by road through Beit Bridge, while 12,133 arrived at Bulawayo by train. Arrivals by air totalled 7,650.

Well and Truly Antipathetic

A cricket bat antipathetic by the Australians who toured this country last year, the South Africans who took part in the first and second test matches in present form, and touring the Union and Rhodesia, and by the Rhodesian players, has been handed to the Rhodesian players at Bulawayo. He has asked the Rhodesian team to add their signatures, and to decide how best to dispose of it.

The Duke of York's School, which is occupying the greater part of Government House in Masowe, has started with 70 European boys all but 10 of whom are boarders. The number is expected to increase to 100 in the next few years. Plans for the new school buildings on a 100-acre site, about eight miles from Masowe, have been approved in Salisbury and the first building for 100 boys will be completed in May.

Food prices in Southern Rhodesia have risen more in the three years since the war than they did in the six war years. The cost index number for retail prices of foodstuffs, which is based on 100 for August 1939, rose to 131 in December, 1945, rose to 136 at the end of 1946, 159 in 1947, and reached 167 in December 1948.

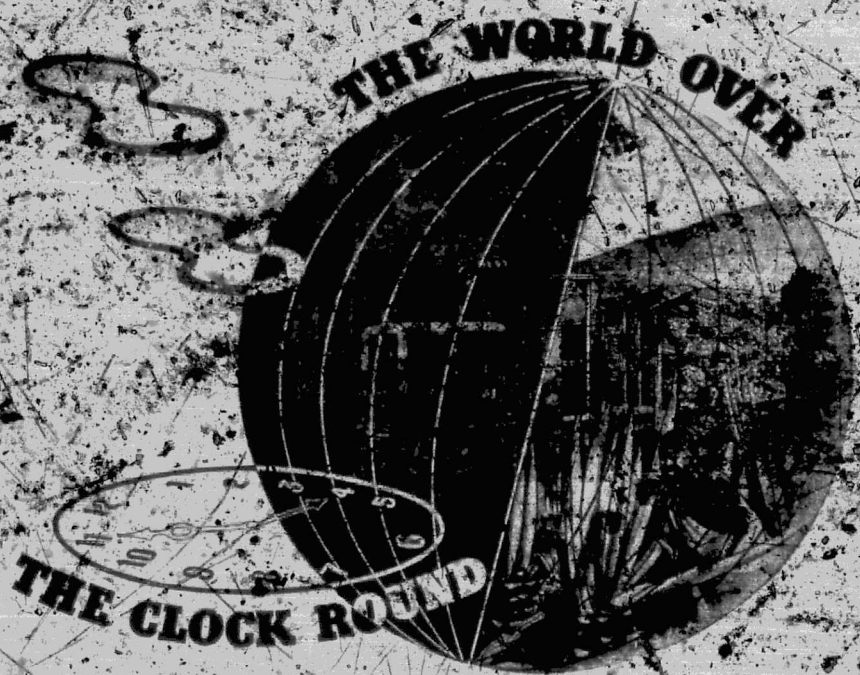
The cost of living index figure stands at 147, having increased by 30 points of the six war years, four in 1946, six in 1947, and seven points last year.

Good rains have fallen recently over most areas of the Southern province of Nyasaland, and have enabled satisfactory progress to be made in replanting. Many Europeans have responded to the appeal for volunteers to supervise and control this replanting, and officers of the Government have also taken part. In spite of the improvement in the situation, however, a great deal of the area planted in December plantings have been lost, and in some areas cannot be expected to give any yield.

Botanical and Zoological Service

The Botanical and Zoological Service for the Southern Rhodesia for 1945 a year has been approved in principle by the Central African Council. The Government of Southern Rhodesia will supply all the material for the Botanical and Zoological Service, and the Government of Northern Rhodesia will supply the material for the Botanical and Zoological Service. The Government of Northern Rhodesia will supply the material for the Botanical and Zoological Service.

An intensive knowledge of the indigenous plants of the country has been gained by the Botanical and Zoological Service. The Botanical and Zoological Service has been established in Salisbury, and the Botanical and Zoological Service has been established in Salisbury. The Botanical and Zoological Service has been established in Salisbury.



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Regulating Central African Imports

THE FIRST MEETING of the new high-level Railway and Transport Committee was held in Salisbury in the week the committee was formed as the result of a decision taken by the Central African Council to re-organise the Central African Council to be the main body for the framing of the railway and transport policy for the Territory. Mr. R. W. Jones, leader of the non-official members of the Council, and the Executive Secretary, Mr. Cassiano, delegate to the Committee of Central Suppliers. Among the proposed terms of reference for the committee are: discussion on, and the making of recommendations to the Governments on such matters as may be jointly referred to it by the Joint Railway Advisory Committee and the Joint Railway Priorities Advisory Committee.

Overseas Bursaries

APPLICATIONS for the Kenya Government Overseas Bursaries for European, Dominion and Chinese for 1949-50 should reach the Director of Education, P.O. Box 340, Nairobi, not later than March 31 in the case of students in the Colony, and March 15 for non-resident candidates. Application forms and particulars may be obtained from the Education Department in Kenya. Assistance is given to children of African parents who have resided in the Colony for a minimum period of 10 years. All candidates must have completed five years' continuous attendance at a Kenya school. A matriculation certificate or Certificate school certificate or equivalent are minimum qualifications. Parents of present bursars will receive notifications of renewals for their children's applications by March 31, enclosing financial statements.

Of Commercial Concern

A new machine-tool industry has been started in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, by Messrs. Day and Sons Ltd., who design and make special machines required by other manufacturers in the Colony. Typical of the book-binding devices being made is a machine which cuts and shapes 2400 wire links and which will replace eight unskilled Africans in the job by a highly-skilled worker. Other machines are for plastic moulds, packaging, and steel wire manufacture.

A £4000 bursary has been granted by the Cold Storage Commission of Southern Rhodesia to Kelvin Smith, aged 14, who began his education at a preparatory school in Bulawayo, Northern Rhodesia, and transferred later to Milton School, Bulawayo. The purpose of the bursary is to enable Rhodesian students to specialise in a university course of animal husbandry, following which employment will be guaranteed for four years by the Cold Storage Commission.

A forecast of severe competition between American and European firms for markets in the under-developed parts of Africa and other parts of the world, was made in Washington recently by Mr. Willard L. Thorp, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs. Markets available in these areas would, he added, be large for machinery, supplies and equipment.

Persons intending to open a butchery business in Southern Rhodesia have been warned to approach the Cattle Sales Panel Committee of the Cold Storage Commission to ascertain whether meat supplies will be available. The panel's notice points out that there is an increasing shortage of meat and slaughter stock in the Colony.

Procodile Trapping

Traps have largely been abandoned in the terocodile industry of Harare in Kenya. A more effective method of control is to go out at night, blind the terocodile with the light of a powerful torch, and hit them on the head with an iron bar.

Uganda exports for the season 1947-48 were valued at £5,534,800, including cereals and pulses at £3,708,900 and tobacco at £1,742,300. Imports for the same period appear at £10,495,600, of which cotton goods accounts for £5,677,300.

A delegation sent last year to the United States at a cost of £23,000 by the pyrethrum growers of Kenya is stated to have benefited the industry by about 100%.

Funders in terms of stand premiums are invited by the Government of Kenya for a 5-acre plot in the Mui River townships for the building of an hotel.

It has been generally stated that it is the aim of the Uganda Government to raise production from 20,000 bales.

United Tobacco Co. (South) Ltd. has announced an interim dividend of 6d. per share for 1948.

Railway Developments

THE INCREASE in railway personnel which will be required with the additional locomotives and rolling stock now on the way to Rhodesia and on order is discussed in the current issues of the *Railways Bulletin*. Personnel will not only be required to man locomotives and passenger vans, but new engines and the extension of train-working facilities will require extra clerks and foremen. In fact, says the *Bulletin*, the impact of our additional commitment will be felt throughout every part. By the end of 1949, say train mileage may be 40% above the '66 level'. The 20 units of 15th Class 4-axle locomotives which are expected to be in service this year will provide power for an extra 2000 train miles per month from Wankie northwards and 45,000 train miles southwards.

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Mineral Rights in Northern Rhodesia

Statement by Sir Douglas Hailey

THE DECLARATION IN THE NORTHERN RHODESIA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL TO TAKE A MOTION ASKING FOR PERMISSION TO INTRODUCE A MINERS' REGALTY TAX...

...I first saw Northern Rhodesia in the year 1902. I was not at that time directly connected with the British South Africa Company...

...If there had ever been an absence of my forgetting that 40-year-old incident it would have been impressed upon my memory...

...The Germans certainly would have been very, very schoolboy knows, or should know, that the origin of Rhodesia lies in the race between the British and German Powers...

...The stakes in that race were, as Rhodes' vision foresaw, nothing less than the ultimate domination of the sub-continent...

...Rhodes' must find his own road for his race, his own instrument for his struggle...

of high endeavour while their commercial instincts could be enticed on the same side by the promise of ultimate gain...

Rhodes' method for the effective occupation of what he called "his north" was to obtain for his company concessions from the savage chiefs in the promised land...

With the late arrival of the pioneer at Fort Salisbury in 1890 Rhodes' race with the Germans was won...

Shareholders Lashed Rewards

But for long years after 1890 the reward of Rhodes' backers was still to seek, and for very many of them the Chartered shareholders continued to pour out their anger...

During the past 25 years they have received regular dividends, modest in amount, but constant...

It is true that the former needs to pay with an investment worth some more in the market than does the latter...

Important Dispatch of 1938

It is significant that it was only when this late harvest began to show signs of withering that the "ecological phenomena"...

It was in 1938 that the copper mines having decided to be of importance to the then Governor of Northern Rhodesia...

It is no matter how thought to speak of the "Bantu" as a subject who should not read that dispatch and add it to his mental...

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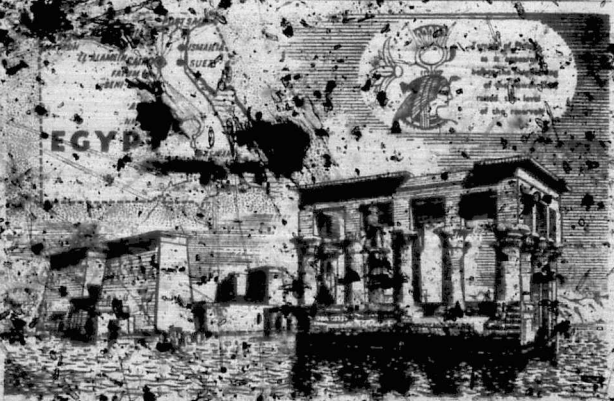
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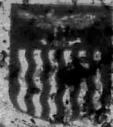
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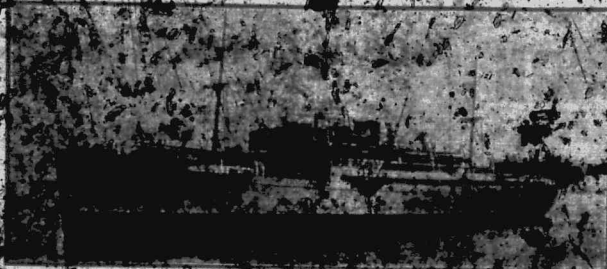
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