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Monday, February 8, 1951

Sold weekly: 30s; yearly: 30s

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper



ESTABLISHED 1877

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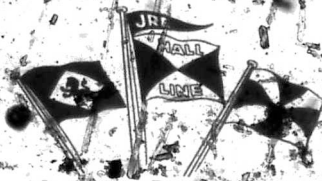
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Thursday February 8, 1951

6d. weekly; 30s. yearly post free.

(New Series) No. 1374

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

Founder and Editor:

F. S. Joelson

REGISTERED OFFICES

66 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

Telephone — Holborn 2724-51

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

A MAJOR SUCCESS has been won by an African trade union in a dispute with employers controlling tens of millions of pounds of capital, and it would be most unwise to play down this event (as the British Press has done) or to under-

rate the influence which this victory is bound to have both upon the more ardent and ambitious members of the union and upon the organizers of Africans elsewhere. The reiteration of the settlement last week of the dispute on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia at a cost to the producing companies of nearly four hundred thousand pounds a year at the present price of copper, the cost of production of which will rise in consequence by nearly two pounds a ton, but a substantial profit margin will still be retained by the operating companies, every ton of whose output is important to the United Kingdom for rearmament and other purposes. Production has unfortunately been curtailed by ten per cent of capacity for the last four months as a result of fuel shortage, which should soon disappear, and the withdrawal of African labour at a time when the copper requirements of this country cannot be

fully met would have had serious industrial, military, financial, and diplomatic results. As it is, fabricators of copper in Great Britain are rationed to about three-quarters of the quantity of the metal which they could use. Avoidance of the threatened strike is for these reasons to be welcomed from every point of view, especially if the new terms now ensure tranquility among the labour force.

There can be no doubt that the example set by European trade unionists on the Copperbelt in recent years is primarily responsible for what has happened. Africans, having watched European bean employees on the Copperbelt turned to account in a mine strike or threaten to strike on a number of occasions, took the European mine workers' union as their model in the formation and consolidation of their own union, and now, by the firmness of their determination to circumstances which were favourable from their standpoint, they have won a resounding victory in their first important industrial engagement. This occurrence will not be lost upon the Africans who are zealously fostering the trade union movement elsewhere in Central and East Africa. It may

also please those doctrinaire socialists in this country who prescribe for Africans as large a dose of trade unionism as rapidly as possible, despite the fact that there are few areas and few industries in the continent which are yet ripe for such measures. The Copperbelt is, it is true, an exception, and it is only once the African Mine Workers' Union there has been prescribed in these columns as the best organization of the kind in the territories with which this newspaper is concerned. There is, however, much corroborative testimony from official sources of the danger of the premature imposition of trade unionism, and such warnings ought not to be disregarded merely because African copper miners have demonstrated the efficacy of their solidarity.

**IF THE AGITATORS** in Kenya who a year ago organized a campaign against universal finger-printing as a means of registration resume their activities, as some of them apparently intend, they may be able to repeat their Kenya Government's earlier successes for it is due far less to the validity of their arguments than to an unexpected timidity, and unfortunate *volte face* by the Government. The whole issue has in fact been very badly handled, not least by the Administration which has protracted and facilitated between the appeasement of two diametrically opposed opinions. When the principle of universal registration by means of finger-printing came before the Legislative Council in 1947, not one of the non-official members, European, African, Arab, or Asian, voted against it, but when the time for discussion of the legislation approached, a year later, a small group in Nairobi whipped up a vociferous resistance.

**Vacillation** was the result. Major Keyser, leader of the non-official European members in the Legislature, improperly and promptly dissociated himself from that movement (which might easily have been termed subversive) and had some other original, but also attempted to quell this agitation called in its stead, largely because statements made in a public meeting by one of his then colleagues, who represented a Waikiki constituency and now holds a portfolio on the Government side in the House, appeared to indicate that the European non-official members might be manoeuvred into action which would conflict with the votes they had previously cast on the issue. At that juncture the other Nairobi member, Mr. Derek Brskina, courageously declared that he would

not submit to clamour and would vote from principle rather than be a party to what would be held to be a breach of faith.

The Government, lacking courage to stand firm, even though it would have had behind it nearly all the elected European members of Council, and all the African, Arab, and Asian members, took the consequence of a week's course of referring the matter to a commission. The Commissioner, Sir Bertram Glancy, who in a report published a year ago recommended that, in place of universal finger-printing, educated persons of all communities should have the option of being identified by photographs, signatures, and sensors. When adoption of the Glancy report was moved in the Legislature, the Acting Chief Secretary, he argued that the Government, having submitted the case for arbitration, could not reasonably reject the advice received, though it must not be considered as committed to any particular parts of the recommendations. The official members (except Mr. Charles Mummer, who abstained) voted in favour of the motion which had the support of all the European elected members. The African, Arab, and Asian members, everyone in and out of the Legislature, assumed that the voting of the official members was to be taken at its face value, and that the principle of exceptions to general finger-printing had prevailed. Now the Government announces that it will not implement the main Glancy recommendation, the reason being that it has expressed: "Since the non-official section of the Legislative Council was equally divided on the subject, the Government has decided not to depart from the original policy when the bill was introduced."

That appears to us a weak and very ill-considered explanation. At the time of the debate everyone in Kenya could have foretold how the non-official members of all races would vote, and if the argument which we have just produced were weighed with the Government's attitude, it should have been clearly expressed for the guidance of the House and the Territory. Failure to express it inevitably misled the public. But we suggest that this argument did not influence the Government, which it had probably not even occurred to it had, would the Member for Agriculture have asserted that failure to press the issue to a division in which he knew that the Government members would share a lull, and all the elected

**Controversy over Finger-Printing** has had some other origin, but also attempted to quell this agitation called in its stead, largely because statements made in a public meeting by one of his then colleagues, who represented a Waikiki constituency and now holds a portfolio on the Government side in the House, appeared to indicate that the European non-official members might be manoeuvred into action which would conflict with the votes they had previously cast on the issue. At that juncture the other Nairobi member, Mr. Derek Brskina, courageously declared that he would

European members except one) would expose the Government to the charge of "shilly-shally waffle, and fright?" The voting in favour of the Glancy report was twenty-five to ten. Did ever one of the twenty-five intend in action to be interpreted as support for the minor recommendations and opposition to the main and most controversial proposal? We shall not believe that until one of them has publicly affirmed that that was indeed what he meant.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA did not support the agitation against universal finger-printing in which it saw no particular indignity. No person can, for example, obtain a visa to enter the United Kingdom without giving the consular authorities prints of both hands. Whether all persons in Kenya are registered by means of finger-prints, or whether some should be

eligible for registration by other means, is surely of relative little importance; and if the idea of exemptions is backed by all the leaders of all the non-European communities (who would themselves qualify for exemption), the course of political wisdom for the Europeans is to accept finger-printing. But there is now a much more important issue at stake—that the Government should govern not shilly-shally (to use the best of one of its own senior Members), and should not give, or permit to be given, under which it disregards a few months later. What is the real cause of this surprising climax to an unedifying controversy? Can it be that the deliberations of the Legislative Council have counted for less than the insistence of a Minister in Whitehall? If that impression is unjustified, it could be removed by the Secretary of State himself. Perhaps some member of Parliament will put now a question which will give Mr. Griffiths the opportunity.

## Notes By The Way

### Uganda Hotel Deal

INADVERTENTLY I did an injustice to the Government of Uganda by suggesting in a Note some weeks ago that before it agreed to sell to the Colonial Development Corporation a continuing interest in the Lake Victoria Hotel, Entebbe, it might have come to a satisfactory arrangement with one of the commercial groups which in the past couple of years have investigated the possibility of extending their hotel interests to East Africa. Now I am officially informed that senior officers of the Uganda Government made "exhaustive and repeated searches both in London and East Africa to find some person or group to operate the hotel, with no results whatever." I have also reasons to believe that the non-official members of the Legislative Council were fully consulted throughout all the stages of the negotiations with the Colonial Development Corporation. In justice, therefore, I must retract the erroneous impression to which I regret having given expression.

### Why Not Advertise?

I CANNOT REFRAIN from adding, however, that it seems to me extravagant to describe the endeavours of the officials concerned as "exhaustive" when the very obvious course of advertising in the press was not taken, as I am aware. If the Protectorate Government had advertised in the right quarters its desire to reduce its commitments in respect of the hotel which it had built, interest might well have been aroused in circles with which the official negotiators were not in touch because they could not know that potential interest existed. I have known many cases in the past of Governments approaching a few persons with whom they were in frequent contact and assuming that their unwillingness to invest in a particular project at particular dates implied that reasons else would think and act differently. That is seldomly if ever, a safe deduction, and the possibilities are not always properly tested. At this moment the Government of Tanganyika is anxious to receive applications for the cutting of wild silk in certain areas, but it has not taken the obvious

course of advertising that fact in this country, whence the expenditure of a few light publications might have prompted some more approaches of value.

### Bishop Stanway

THE REVEREND ALFRED STANWAY, who was consecrated Bishop of Central Tanganyika in Westminster Abbey last week by Dr. Fisher, Archbishop of Canterbury, is an Australian now aged 43, who was on the business staff of a trade journal in the Commonwealth and decided to enter holy orders. Ordained a deacon in 1922, and given his first curacy in the following year in the Diocese of Melbourne, he resigned in order to join the Church Missionary Society staff in Kenya in 1926. He was principal of Kaloleni School from 1938 to 1941, and then took charge of the Mascho district, becoming successively rural dean of Nyanza, secretary to the African Education Board, and general secretary of the African Council of the Mombasa Diocese. In 1949, he was made an archdeacon and canon. He has a keen business mind, which quickly grasps the fundamentals of any problem, is an unusual good organizer, and with Mrs. Stanway (a fellow Australian) will be much missed in Kenya, which in the past couple of years has seen three of its C.M.S. padres made bishops.

### Oakes Trust

THE OAKES TRUST, which has acquired an interest in the Kisanati lands in Southern Rhodesia, was formed by the late Sir Harry Oakes, a Canadian who became a millionaire through successful gold mining, whose property in the Bahamas seven years ago remains unsolved. He left more than £3,600,000 in trust, with Lady Oakes as sole executrix. She left a third of the estate in trust for the remainder of her life, with the residue of which she gave her son, the late Sir Harry Oakes, 300. The eldest son, now 27, and the youngest, a son, 18,

# How Hollywood Filmed "King Solomon's Mines"

"Task as Complicated as Byrd's Antarctic Expedition"

GOLDWYN MAYER, the Hollywood company which only made in East Africa the film being shown under the title "King Solomon's Mines" has distributed to the Press a well-produced and excellently illustrated 28-page booklet entitled "Facts for Editorial Reference."

There is unfortunately a liberal mixture of the hysterical and unreliable that "facts" would scarcely appear to be the right initial word; and since "reference" suggests authenticity, it would likewise not seem to have been well chosen. In short, there is a great deal in this brochure which must mislead readers who do not know Africa.

The writers naively declare, for instance, that the film which was encountered by the film-making party did no more than, many thousands of travellers one before—was still the defiant and impenetrable Continent of Stanley, Livingstone, and H. M. Stanley.

## "Adventure Beyond Belief"

Every reader of this newspaper knows that statements to be fiction, not fact. There are doubtless defiant characters and unpredictable happenings in Machakos. As we say, as there are in Michigan or Milwaukee, even film protagonists might have been expected to avoid the use of such terms in the sense in which the words apply to the pioneer journeyings of Stanley and Livingstone. And was there need to bracket their names with those of the story-teller, as though he had been an African explorer?

The Hollywood travellers are alleged to have had "adventures beyond belief," but strangely enough, those hair-raising occurrences are not described. What is related of their visit to Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, the Belgian Congo, and Ruanda-Urundi is not particularly adventurous. Anyway, the intrepid venturers had the assurance and insurance of the presence of the largest party of professional white hunters who can ever have been associated with such an enterprise—no fewer than eight of them—"eight of Kenya's best-known white hunters." One thing is certain, that it would be those hunters, not their mach-published employers, who would take in their stride and without ballyhoo whatever abnormal risks might crop up.

What fun it would be to give each of the eight copy of these "Facts for Reference" and make a verbatim record of his candid comments. Even if limited to a few words apiece, they would be likely to include a mass of descriptive phraseology—gems assuredly missing from the M.G.M. library "of 1933" separate pieces of research material on East Africa.

## "Turbo"

What, by the way, is the nature of that piece of research material? Is a paragraph cut from some unreliable magazine column, and thus equal one of Stanley's great volumes? Is a picture-postcard of a Masai warrior equivalent to Lord Hailey's "Survey"? And was a copy of "King Solomon's Mines," as originally written by Rider Haggard, in the library? The film provides no evidence of it.

This fabulous safari saw what few persons have been privileged to witness other than in photographs. It filmed the "terrifying" in its turbulence, and the "adventures" in its excitement. It was not conducted by a team of telephone swaths, but by a group of men and women actually in the country. It should have been the intrepid party of the gang. What was the name of other men and

women have gone shall not defeat a Hollywood expedition. Government has thoughtlessly omitted to provide a machine-gun at a spot considered great from the film-maker's standpoint.

## Handicap of a Research Library

Did you know that the Murchison Falls were one of the most difficult in the world to reach? No? How ignorant you are! You've done it as a week-end jaunt with friends, and enjoyed it the trip immensely. But doubtless you had the disadvantage of 1500 pieces of research material to muddle your intellect. Had you but used your sense of the dramatic, you would have equated the Murchison Falls with Shangri-la as remote and inaccessible, unimagineable. How could you do that when tourists have been visiting the Falls for decades? That question shows that you could never make a living in film-making.

Persons, assert the M.G.M. enthusiasts, have seen the Falls except in photographs. As their 1944th piece of research material, they might note that thousands have done so in case quarters.

The Belgians, the administrator Ruanda-Urundi with such ability, will be surprised to learn of the authority of M.G.M., that the Tusi country is "just as it might have been a century ago." Evidently that library omitted to note that even 40 years ago the German within whose sphere that part of Africa then fell had too healthy a respect for the trouble-making potentialities of the rubber tappers to attempt the introduction of the hut tax which has since been a thorn throughout German East Africa.

## On Top of a Powder Keg

Do our Belgian friends recognize that in so well-administered an area of the Congo as the Stanleyville region they are sitting "on top of a powder keg." But powder kegs must be the commonest form of dynamite in Africa, for, on the high authority of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, whenever large numbers of the more primitive Africans gather closely together, there is always a possibility, because of their excitable natures, of their becoming so emotionally aroused that they soon are transformed into a dangerous, uncontrollable mob. First a few of them will start to chant loudly, then more will pick it up and the chanting turns to yelling and shrieking. After that, anything can happen.

Yes, anything can happen especially fun and games: though that normal result has seemingly not yet been registered in the American archives.

But the chanting of some tribesmen near Stanleyville, plus an advance with "heavy paddles that looked as if they were weapons with the steel points that decorated the ends," persuaded the film party to jump for their launch, "with a few more grey hairs," and at that moment they "wouldn't have given a plugged nickel for the chance of the film ever being completed."

A terrible time was had by all. But the world must not imagine that Hollywood was the victim of hasty improvisation. On the contrary, the head of the production department of the company did a scouting trip of 50,000 miles in Central and East Africa to find potential filming sites, and then the two men who were to direct the picture and the cameraman made a 45,000-mile preview of the safari which was to be undertaken by the persons forming the cast and crew who were to be flown out from Hollywood.

Everybody knows that the film was made very expensively, but few of our readers probably thought that 32 months of painstakingly thorough preparations

on two continents" would have preceded the dispatch of an expedition "the outfitting of which proved as big and complicated a task as that which prefaced Admiral Byrd's expedition into the Antarctic."  
 Byrd must have traveled light, for a later reference in the booklet gives the meticulous figure of 60,365 lb. as the weight of the equipment shipped from America to

East Africa. It included a snow plough (which came in handy during a blizzard on Mount Kenya).  
 By the time the picture was completed the 24 Hollywood participants had travelled a total of 1,545,000 miles between the two on the track of Rider Haggard; but, as the film makes evident, they had not drawn near to him at the end of it all.

# Uganda's Resources Now Exceed £31,000,000

## Plans of the Protectorate Debated by Legislature

**IN THE DEBATE** in the Legislative Council of Uganda on the estimates of revenue and expenditure for 1951, details of which were published in our issue of January 25, the Financial Secretary, Mr. C. S. FENNER, declared that the Protectorate was in a very sound financial position and could face the future with confidence.

MR. H. R. FRASER pointed out that it was Uganda's largest budget revenue amounting to £124m, though it might well prove to be £140m at the end of the year. The Financial Secretary had shown that total resources at the end of 1950 would be about £31m, including the two-price assistance funds.

On the revenue side, export duties constituted 60% of revenue, a dangerous position. Produce prices were unlikely to fall for some years, but when that time did come the expenditure would have increased. Export taxes might be considered a form of income tax on the African peasant; the African miner, transporter, trader and processor paid no form of income tax, and did business and companies with capital exclusively subscribed by Africans. One African miner had earned £8,000 from a year's work.

### Mr. Fraser's Criticisms

Mr. Fraser urged a fiscal survey, stressed the importance of increasing the vote for the Agricultural Department, and deplored the shortage of clerical work which provincial agricultural officers had to do. In 1912, when he arrived in the territory, there were four agricultural officers, four plantation assistants, and an office superintendent; to-day the department had 60 qualified persons, but still only one office superintendent.

Too little notice was being given to coffee, which contributed about a quarter of the export taxes. More attention should be paid to the elimination of *lumungu*, which had destroyed acres of robust coffee. Planters should be encouraged to acreages which they could handle properly, without resort to too much imported labour.

A first-class traffic man should be engaged, if possible from London, to be full-time chairman and executive officer of the Traffic Control Board; that work should not be the responsibility of the Director of Public Works.

MR. KAWALYA KAGWA considered that African education required rationalization, in order to ensure that children got practical instruction which would fit them to become useful members of their community. The present education was quite separate from the actual life of the villagers, and primary education seemed merely to create a desire for imported goods and an eagerness to obtain them without hard work.

MR. C. L. HOLCOM criticized the shortage of facilities for European education in spite of the imposition of an education tax, which some parents regarded as a breach of faith. He urged more bursaries for post-secondary education and suggested that African education should be made a High Commission service.

Turning to African education, he said he had been surprised to learn that the existing and surveyed schools outside Kampala had encountered difficulties

in enrolling students because the head masters of some secondary schools had stated bluntly that they had no intention of advising their scholars to go to those establishments because, unlike Makerere, neither could confer a degree.

### Spread of False Rumours

As to the spreading of false rumours by evil disposed persons, it was incredible what the peasant would believe. Official bulletins were by no means successful in counteracting such rumours; being often regarded by Africans as "just another Government lie".

He asked to what extent Mr. Fenner Brockway, M.P., had conferred with responsible Government officers before issuing to the press his report on his visit.

MR. FENNER did not object that Government took full advantage of the best of the local press and suggested that periodical progress reports should be issued on the main projects in the country, in order to scotch rumours and false statements. The key to the problem lay, however, in broadcasting, in which he applauded Northern Rhodesia's experiments with cheap wireless sets.

MR. C. P. PALMER pointed out that the trade balance would lead to inflation, owing to the difficulty in obtaining sufficient consumer goods; that East African territories were bound to get reduced quotas from India, the United Kingdom and Japan.

Uganda's cotton acreage should be raised to 2,000,000 a year, bonuses should be offered for expanded plantings, and the qualities of cotton should be standardized for the benefit of buyers.

MR. J. INYON spoke of the need for mass literacy.

MR. B. MUKASA revealed that while agricultural production in Buganda averaged out at 50s. per head of the population, it was only 20s. in the Eastern Provinces, 6s. in the Northern Province, and 3s. in the Western Province. He therefore urged that both food and economic crops in the Northern Province be encouraged, in other than money and a mild form of compulsion.

As a member of the managing board of the Credit and Savings Bank, he criticized that of one non-Muganda had drawn money from the bank.

The value of rations eaten by civil prisoners amounted to one-third of what they earned, they should, he thought, work harder so that they consumed only one-tenth.

### Agriculture in Business

MR. C. HANDLEY BIRD said too much emphasis had been placed upon material development by the State and too little on individual achievements. Encouraging development to be the creation of wealth, he doubted if conscientious advances should come under that head, since the uneducated peasant could not benefit from it.

There had been an enormous expansion of trading, garage work, and contracting among Africans. He expected that there would be an increase in co-operative ownership of cotton binneries, and he had no quarrel with that or with the industry being nationalized. There was a large measure of agreement among non-officials about the need to open up enterprises in the new industry.

He criticized the appointment of an agricultural officer as head of the Co-operative Department, because a knowledge of the difficulties of commerce was needed.

The Ngora ginners, managed by the Uganda Growers' Co-operative Society, had declared a profit of £6,700, but there had been a substantial loss of £2,100 and £1,900, which had been a surprise, which had been recently described as "missing windows" and stealing. In other words, some 50,000 lb. of cotton received by the ginners had not been paid for.

MR. A. T. SIMPSON complained of maladministration of the

fair prices" campaign. He gave samples of articles of which the landed costs were considerably higher than the so-called fair prices, and urged a full investigation.

Mr. P. C. OYUNGO pleaded for provision for more African education at all levels.

**Africans Can Do Everything**

Mr. P. ORECH wanted the number of non-official African members to equal that of the European members of the Council in a few years, and did not see anything which the African members could not do. He asked that arrangements should be made for some non-official members who had not been to England before, especially African members, to visit the United Kingdom to see the Festival of Britain.

Mr. E. C. COOK raised the work of the Native Control Department, and suggested that Natives should be brought from Rwanda-Urundi to some land which had been cleared.

Mr. HEN STAFFER mentioned that the population of Jinja had increased three or fourfold in the last three or four years, and stressed the urgency of a group hospital in the town. The cotton industry was, he said, not opposed to Africans participating in ginners, but he could not see what benefits nationalization would bring.

Mr. F. J. LATTIN, Development Commissioner, admitted that the increasing costs of the recurrent services of the revised development plan were causing concern.

Mr. C. M. A. GAYER, Director of Public Relations and Social Welfare, declared that some of the rumours which were spread about the country were so fantastic that no normal man could imagine what the new line would be. Unfortunately, good solid progress reports were not good readable matter.

**Criticisms of Local Press**

He had tried to improve the local Press, but admitted to a great measure of failure. "Where," he asked, "were the editors of the local newspapers yesterday and today? Not one had been within this council room and yet all received copies of the agenda. Not one had taken the trouble to come inside these doors."

More support from local governments was needed for mass literacy campaigns, which in some cases had been almost neglected owing to the complete indifference of certain persons from whom full support might have been expected. There was no reason why the illiterate should not become literate in a few years, given the support of the people and their leaders.

Mr. B. SULLEN, Director of Education, found himself in "personal" "official" agreement that non-African education should be in the High Commission service, for matters connected with the minority populations took a disproportionate amount of time.

The number of European children from Uganda now attending Kenya schools was already higher than the average estimated number of children for the remaining period of the development plan. In the middle of last year there were 90 children in the European primary school in Kampala; though there was no reason to expect any sudden increase, there were 150 children at the school before the end of the year.

**Importance of Character**

He found it difficult to believe that headmaster of secondary schools had advised pupils not to go in for surveying and engineering, but if it were so he would see that it was stopped. There was, however, considerable prejudice amongst African pupils.

Africans with higher qualifications were eligible for posts as African education officers, but such stipends and qualifications would not automatically lead to advancement. While for officers were exceptionally necessary, and the doors were open for exceptionally distinguished officers, of high calibre, to obtain such positions even without public money having been spent on their education.

Mr. A. B. KILLICK, Director of Agriculture, pointed out that clerical work was not the only thing which interfered with the more important work of agricultural officers; they had to attend a large number of Council and other boards, though some relief might be gained might follow the establishment of a Department of Commerce.

He pointed out that the position of agriculture should be considered in the light of that which seriously retarded the food crops.

Regarding the appointment of an agricultural officer as general manager of co-operative societies, he explained that the greater part of the movement was concerned with primary producers, and that the officer in question had special knowledge of the primary marketing of agricultural produce.

There was no financial difficulty in appointing men who

agricultural officers, but unfortunately the number of agricultural students entering Makerere was far short of the number required by the department.

**Causes of Malnutrition**

Dr. R. S. F. HENNESSY, Director of Veterinary, informed the Council that failure to transfer young children from a diet of human milk to one of animal milk, even in stockbreeding districts, was the cause of much chronic ill-health. In parts of the country in which there had been a drive for cash crops, malnutrition had often followed.

The Chief Secretary, Mr. H. S. POTTER, revealed that after correspondence with the Secretary of State, there had been general agreement between the East African territories that the regional planning of non-African education under a directorate of the High Commission would be premature, since the Assembly had expressed the strong feeling that for the rest of its experimental life no additions to its liabilities should be assumed.

He agreed with Mr. Mukasa that prisoners should work more and eat less, but it was difficult to devise a form of hard labour for prisoners which was constructive and did not horrify a large number of the public.

He consulted the Financial Secretary on a budget which had raised less criticism than they had known.

Mr. C. W. MCL. HENDERSON, the Financial Secretary, made clear the policy of the Government to provide a greater degree of African participation in the cotton industry, particularly in co-operative ownership or management. Negotiations for the lease of Kawempe ginners had been concluded, but there was no intention of leasing any other ginneries this season.

**Fiscal Survey**

A fiscal survey of the Protectorate had been undertaken by the East African Statistical Department last March, and would be ready in a few months. Application of income tax to indigenous peoples was a very thorny problem; perhaps it could best be applied to local governments. He had the idea of reimposing price control, but if there were evidence of traders exploiting the situation it would become necessary.

Development of the Protectorate was causing him grave concern; the programme for 1951-52 estimates had been made, but it showed a financial requirement many times in excess of last year's allocation.

Progress reports might be desirable, but he doubted if they were read. His own branch worked until 11 p.m. every night, and without further staff they could not churn out more and more reports.

Reports from Northern Rhodesia about the "saucerpan social" wireless set had suggested that it was considerably more efficient than was in fact the case. Enthusiasts naturally tended to extol their own babies, and he trusted that before the set was introduced into Uganda every step would be taken to eradicate existing faults.

Compulsion could not be brought to bear on Natives from Rwanda-Urundi to settle in Ankole, all that could be done was to encourage them.

Government would admit Africans to the processing side of the cotton industry, and plans to that end were in preparation.

**Railway Extension to Mityana**

Railway problems have also been discussed by the Uganda Legislative Council.

Mr. F. J. LATTIN, Development Commissioner, moving a resolution for the extension of the railway from Kampala to Mityana, said that that extension was likely to prove the link of railway developments in Uganda in the immediate future, though the Government had under a five-year agreement further extension of the line to the foothills of the Ruwenzori Mountains, and even to the region adjoining the Congo. The areas which the line would traverse were among the most fertile in the Protectorate, and carried a relatively dense population, and the project had been economically justified for many years.

Government had to guarantee the East African Railways Administration against loss of its venture for a year after which the position would be reviewed. The projected net profits and losses were determined were covered by a generous spirit. A new line was charged with all costs and recouped by including a percentage of supervisory charges, but the credit not only for all traffic on the new line, but the revenue accruing from the traffic from the existing line, and paid to the main line for the use of the line, based on working costs only. In addition, it received some further revenue derived from passenger charges.

It was unlikely that Uganda would have to provide much money under the proposed guarantees, and any such loss should be recouped long before the 10-year period expired. The Government proposed to advance £750,000, the probable cost of the construction of the line, which would be repayable as soon as a loan could be arranged.

**No Justification for Guarantee**

Mr. J. T. Simpson, while supporting the motion, argued that no guarantee would have been requested, since the Port Bell-Mityana section had been sanctioned between 1911 and 1914, and that in any case the Schuster principle applied only to branch lines. Moreover, a vast amount of money was being spent on ports in Tanganyika without any guarantee.

Mr. Handley Bird was anxious to see the Mityana line constructed as a preliminary to an extension further west to round about Katwe, for if the line passed to the north of the Wamala Lake and then went south-west to Katonga, rather more than half way along its course an area would be reached which was rich in its own resources and thickly populated.

The Katonga canal scheme was not dead, and the money spent on the survey of the river was fully justified. The question was put and agreed.

**Colonial Share in Commonwealth Policy**

**Arguments against Centralized Machinery**

THE FIRST COLONIAL DEBATE in the new session of Parliament was opened a few days ago by SQUADRON LEADER E. KINGHORN (Labour), who moved that a permanent body be established of delegates from the Parliaments of the Commonwealth and Colonial Empire, together with a permanent secretariat.

It is now possible for a deliberative assembly of the Commonwealth to be summoned with the same ease and expedition as this central body of ours in Britain," he said. "We ought to discuss our common problems with them, and get to know them. I do not suggest that our servants should run a permanent secretariat, but people who could get together at a moment's notice, like our delegates to the United Nations and Strasbourg." If we find ourselves in still greater difficulties in the next year or so, it might be forced on us to set up such an organization. It would serve us better if we did it now.

MR. DUFFREY COOPER (Labour), seconding the motion, envisaged the proposed assembly as a debating chamber enjoying the same sort of publicity as the Commons and Eords.

He thought that it should usually be in London and consist of 60 to 100 members, some of whom would represent the economic and political interests of the Colonies. Members should for three years should have their election staggered in order to ensure continuity. There should also be members from the House of Commons.

**Closer Contact with Britain**

"Such an assembly," he said, "would give Colonial people a closer contact with Britain. In East Africa and the West Indies recently I found a feeling of remoteness and of resentment that decisions seemed to be imposed over their heads. Some Colonial Governments have not been as successful as they might have been. It would be a good thing if even matters of that sort could be discussed between the representatives of the Colonial people and the British Government.

"In our system of democracy we have a relay-way chain of information—through Government departments and officials, and through elected representatives—in this House. That does not apply in full to the Colonies; there is a gap in the chain. The representative assembly I suggest would bridge that gap, giving the Colonies a far closer feeling of co-operation with us."

MR. L. D. GARDNER (Conservative) supported the underlying principle but was not in favour of the means of assembling members. The Dominion was pretty good on the whole, and while the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association had done a lot of good work, the Colonial Empire had not changed in 100 years that they would not have had representation by the secretary of State who would be like a servant for an African communications, and that they were being discussed in the responsibility of the secretary of State upon the House. "I would not have the Empire together by force, but we can do so by inspiring leadership in the will to do great things. I still with us. The secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. ... and the machinery of central machinery."

the Commonwealth and Colonial Empire has been considered by various Governments over many years, but every proposal had been found impracticable. The first announcement on the subject had come after the Conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers in 1946, and he regarded it as conclusive in its argument. This had stated:

"The existing methods of consultation have proved their worth. They include a continuous exchange of information and comment between the different members of the Commonwealth. They are flexible, and can be used to meet a variety of situations and needs, both those where the responsibility is on one member alone and when the responsibility may have to be shared. They are peculiarly appropriate to the character of the British Commonwealth with its independent members, who have shown by their sacrifices in the common cause their devotion to higher ideals and their community of outlook."

**Flexibility Preferred**

While all are willing to consider and adopt practical proposals for developing the existing system, it is agreed that the methods now practiced are preferable to any rigid centralized machinery. In their view such centralized machinery would not facilitate and might even hamper the combination of autonomy and unity which is characteristic of the British Commonwealth and is one of their great achievements."

Some representatives of the Commonwealth regarded the proposed machinery as undesirable. Colonial territories were in a transitional stage, and he doubted whether it would be wise at this time to call them together as suggested for a long time the whole tendency had been to decentralize, not centralize.

"Colonial conferences," he called in the twenties and thirties, but recently the trend has been to set up regional organizations and conferences. For instance, there is the regional organization in the Congo. We ought to be careful not to suggest that we seek to centralize or retard the constitutional advance towards self-government."

"There should be the closest contact between members of Legislative Councils and the House of Commons. Last year representatives of one of our Colonial legislatures accepted an invitation to join our delegation to the United Nations. It also took part in the recent work of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference. Last night, for instance, many of us met representatives of Legislative Councils who are in their way to London."

MR. PETER SMITHERS (Conservative) had said that the Secretary of State had gone some way towards opening the door to an increased share for Colonial representatives in the Commonwealth. SQUADRON LEADER KINGHORN withdrew his motion.

**Mr. Gordon-Walker in Bechuanaland**

**Plenges to Bamangwato Tribe**

MR. PETER GORDON-WALKER, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, who has been in the Southern Rhodesia to visit Serowe, Bechuanaland, East Kurus, and addressed some 40,000 Bamangwato tribesmen.

He did not speak at any length on the Seretse Khama dispute, but assured his audience that the British Government wanted to restore a system of administration by the Africans, based for their full co-operation. The whole question of the chiefdoms will be decided at the end of Seretse's five-year term.

A tribal spokesman in Serowe affirmed their total allegiance to the British Crown, and they feared that if the substitute to the Union of South Africa, saying that that possibility was being chilly and biting, and to us, we pray that our Mother will stand fast, voting as the elect about us and our term.

Madman Chaba said that the Bamangwato were happy to be under British rule, and would not leave. He prayed that the British Government might one day open Serowe to them as they are.

The secretary of State assured the tribesmen that he would be glad to see any one who would be made against the wishes of the majority of the Government. He must have a system of direct and indirect councils which would eventually assume the functions of a Native Council. He would not forget the people and traditions of the Bamangwato in Bechuanaland.

MR. GORDON-WALKER (Gordon-Walker's speech)

# BACKGROUND

**Need for Unity.**—"The prospects for coalition continue to recede. The new Government appointments, the rejection of a coalition" by the Prime Minister, and the intransigence of the Government on iron and steel rule it out. The promotion of Mr. Bevan to a position of greater importance in the Cabinet is not a good augury. Nevertheless, the more remote the possibility of a coalition, the more urgent becomes the need for unity. The very fact that it commands only a small Parliamentary majority, throws upon the Government more responsibility, not less. If it is determined to continue in office, it must make its priority the promotion of national unity, and that can be achieved only by national, not partisan, leadership."—*Tide and Tide.*

**Cut in Tinned Foods.**—"For every ton of tinsplate denied to the canners they will be prevented from purchasing about three tons of fruit or vegetables. The tinsplate available to United Kingdom canners this year will be some 12,000 tons less than in 1950 and 26,000 tons less than in 1949, when British fruit and vegetable canners filled the equivalent of nearly 900 million 1 lb cans. In 1950, owing to the shortage of tinsplate, this quantity had to be reduced by nearly 100 million and in 1951 is likely to be reduced by a further 100 million, making a total reduction in two years of well over 20% of the 1949 output. Another 1,500 men in the tinsplate industry could produce an extra 100,000 tons a year, and so solve all our problems."—*Mr. A. C. Cadbury.*

**Radar Bombing.**—"There is now no technical difficulty in constructing a pilotless winged missile which can carry an atom or high-explosive bomb a long distance at a speed so great that it can be overtaken by the fastest jet fighters. In any future major conflict the outcome may largely depend not only on which country has the largest stock of the most powerful atom bombs, but on which has the most reliable means of delivering them on these targets. The most practical defence against long-range bomb-carrying missiles is likely to be ground-to-air missiles which may eventually replace pilot fighters entirely. Obviously, however, there are grave difficulties in perfecting a defence system based on a delicate brain which is an excellent idea, but which involves travelling all day at a speed of 1,000 m.p.h. and being able to hit a target 1,000 m.p.h. and 10,000 ft. away."—*Mr. G. G. G.*

**Muddle.**—"Britain is in a deadly peril. The one way to escape from that peril is to put through the defence scheme at the highest possible speed. As fast as we worked after Dunkirk, or faster. No one in their senses will dispute that fact, but how are we tackling our task? In the Manchester area alone close on 20,000 engineering workers have banned piece-work since mid-December. The reason? Dissatisfaction with the new national wages agreement negotiated by their own trade unions with the employers' federation. Of this number 14,000 are employed at Metropolitan-Vickers, a key firm in defence work. Other firms on vital work are also affected. As long as the ban is operated the output of radar equipment, power-station plant, and other equipment urgently required by the Admiralty and Air Ministry will be seriously reduced—by one-third or more. On January 2, most of Accrington's 8,000 engineering workers stayed at home. They did so on union orders, though about 1,000 defied the ban. The reason for the ban? Because they have not worked on January 2 for 30 years. An old Accrington custom, in fact. The Minister of Fuel and Power has appealed to the miners for 'a few extra shovelfuls' per shift. But what is the truth? There is now sufficient machinery in the pits to justify an average output of four tons per manshift at the coal-face. In 1950 the average was 3.18 tons. It isn't a few extra shovelfuls per shift the nation needs. It is more manshift at the coal-face, nothing less. In various parts of the country, the Ministry of Supply is conducting sales of surplus service equipment. In these sales are included range-finders, serviceable Civil Defence equipment, diesel generators, uniforms in wear condition, and machinery in good order. All over Britain firms are being told to drop ordinary production to make range-finders, Civil Defence equipment, generators, uniforms, and machinery. Large stocks of canned goods are an essential part of our defence equipment. Last year our fruit and vegetable canners suffered a 20% cut in their allocation of tin-plate. In the 17 months ended November 30 last year, just 13,471 tons of tin-plate were allocated. Mr. Robert Whiter, M.P. in the *Daily Mail*.

Great Britain has enough workers on the ground to yield 28,000,000 tons a year for the next two centuries."—*Mr. Robert Whiter, in the News Chronicle.*

**Re Social Order.**—"Purely economic employment inevitably means indifference to goods. Things must be made, not to wear but to wear out. There would otherwise be unemployment. What a state of affairs! *Techno-captivity* to accept. Industry has too many hands, but culture too few. Of the two, the latter is the more important for obvious reasons. Industrial populations are now suffering under unhealthy conditions. They provide breeding-grounds for Communism. Moreover, they would be the most vulnerable targets for guided missiles, including the atomic bomb, in the event of undeclared war. By increasing the quality of goods, their quantity could be proportionately decreased. This would liberate large numbers of workers from the dead-end and more truly productive parts of the land. In a healthy body found under conditions of peace, not fewer than five-tenths of the population should be employed in agriculture. Further, if they were spread over the countryside, they would be given a greater measure of safety. Such a policy would tend to relax centralization of modern society, and thus lead to collectivization. Prices could be reduced, for the amount of really essential commodities would be in greater supply. Political tension would be relieved, because the hot-beds of subversion would be broken up, and the hot-heads of agitation balked. Red-shop stewards would find that soap-boxes become insecure when placed on rows of hot potatoes. Communism and the land do not go together. Contact with God's good earth is a fine antidote to a creed which is essentially Godless, whilst hatred accords ill with the beauty and bounty of Nature. There is less class consciousness in the fields than in the factory. Life in the country replaces dull levelling with diverse party."—*Capt. Clifton Revely, in Thrill.*

**Priorities.**—"Conservatives believe that we must first give adequate help to those whose need is greatest. Socialists would give the same benefits to everyone, whether or not the help is needed, whether or not the country's resources are adequate. Under Socialist administration, the middle-class gets as much from the State as the poorest families in the worst housing-pockets and taxes the poor every penny. The new Communist Party of whom could do some good inside."—*Mr. Robert Carr, M.P.*



# TO THE NEWS

E.A.R. market... newspapers mean pocket-sized brains. — *World Press News*.

"Socialism means bondage for master and consumer alike." — Commander J. Curney Braithwaite, I.P.

Member Hubbard would be a better Minister of Supply than Mr. Strauss. — Mr. Brendan Bracken, M.P.

If America sees you to be at her worst in her China policy, remember that she is at her best in her Taiwan. — Mr. Herbert Agar.

Every effort is being made by a wide section of the Socialist Press to split the west, magnify Allied differences, and impede rearmament. — Mr. Harold Soref.

The egalitarian philosophy of Socialism has been converted by Whitehall into an administrative uniformity, a fussing that have to be experienced to be believed. — *Economist*.

Dr. Malan's 'Asia for Asiatics' slogan has given left-wing parties throughout the world the chance to counter with 'Africa for Africans.' — Mr. Strauss, Leader of the Opposition in South Africa.

We in the United States shirk our responsibilities in the twenties. We cannot shirk them now. — President Truman.

Canada feels that American leaders in the visiting line, and particularly the Canadiana correspondents of the *Atlantic Monthly*.

The index of value of imported raw materials has increased by 5% since September 1949, the date of devaluation, whereas that of exported manufactured goods has risen by only 2% since the same date. — Sir Walter Sinclair.

I wish Mr. Churchill could be persuaded to retire from party politics, accept a dukedom, and then join the Cabinet as Minister of State for Anglo-American Relations, with his headquarters in Washington. — Commander Stephen King-Halls.

Mr. Attlee could not have found a man who by his past words and actions is more unsuited than Mr. Aneurin Bevan to call men to the fighting line for a War Minister at a time of national crisis who has a worse record of administrative incompetence than Mr. Strachey. — Mr. L. D. Gammans, M.P.

Planning is necessary in any business and any nation. The trouble here is that the planning is being done by half-baked gentlemen with no practical experience whatsoever. — Lord Bruce.

The U.K. and Commonwealth are not the defensive strategy require to preserve the security and freedom of our peoples. If the situation deteriorates rapidly, it might do, as a nation and Commonwealth, we are not prepared. — Mr. T. O. M. Sopwith.

After allowing for taxes and price changes, the real income of the average wage earner rose by 22% between 1938 and 1949. On the other hand, the average real income of salary earners, after tax fell by 17%, and that of professional people by 11%. — Mr. John Edwards, M.P., Economic Secretary to the Treasury.

Working class families with an aggregate income of £40 a week live in subsidized houses, enjoy family allowances, free medicine, and all the other benefits of the Welfare State, while men who have served that State as responsible civil servants, for instance, and are now on pension, are ground by rising prices and a crippling taxation perilously close to the poverty line. — *Financial Times*.

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# PERSONALIA

MR. OLIVER WOODS is returning from Africa.

CAPTAIN T. E. POPPER has assumed command of H.M.S. Kenya.

MR. K. A. W. ... the winning of the Valley Golf championship.

SIR DOUGLAS HARRIS has been appointed to the Uganda Electricity Board.

MRS. J. S. DEVIS, of ... is outwards bound in the DUNNOTTAR CASTLE.

MR. A. W. DAVIDSON, of ... is shortly to arrive in this country on long leave.

MR. W. H. GORDON, clerk of the courts at Newmarket, has planned the new Nairobi race course.

MISS SYLVIA HINGLEY has returned from her visit to East and Central Africa on behalf of the B.B.C.

MR. ALBIC CAXON, who is now coaching in Umfalk, Southern Rhodesia, has resigned from the Yorkshire County Cricket Club.

MR. A. E. COWIE has been appointed a member of the Cold Storage Commission of Southern Rhodesia, in place of DR. A. G. BOGSON.

MR. H. C. J. BARKER, Provincial commissioner of the Northern Provinces of Nyasaland, will shortly retire, after more than 30 years' service.

DR. H. H. VON KOENIGSWALD, a palaeontologist of the ... is shortly going to East Africa to inspect the discoveries of Dr. S. B. Leakey.

SIR HENRY WILSON SMITH and MESSRS. ALFRED READ, MR. B. READ, and T. S. OVERTON have been appointed to the board of Messrs. Powell Duffryn, Ltd.

SIR HERBERT MATTHEWS, the noted agriculturist, is staying at Luanshya, Northern Rhodesia, as the guest of MR. and MRS. CHARLES BRAY. He may settle in the territory.

MR. DR. AJABHAI K. S. VERJEE has resigned the managing directorship of the Uganda Transport Co., Ltd., owing to ill-health. His successor is MR. J. W. CHRISMAN.

MR. N. H. HERBER has been elected director of Greatman's Stores, Ltd., in place of the late S. HERBER. MR. MORRIS ZINN has also been appointed to the board.

SHEKHAR KHAN, former Regent of the Bangwato tribe of Bechuanaland, will leave for London in about six weeks for discussions at the Commonwealth Relations Office.

MR. R. E. ALGORI, Financial Secretary in Zanzibar, has been appointed Acting Chief Secretary, and MR. JOHN PARNALL, Commissioner of Debts, to be Acting Financial Secretary.

LORD and LADY CLAUD HAMILTON left London at the weekend on their way back to Elmenteta, Kenya. They will break their journey in the South of France for about a fortnight.

THE VEN. P. J. BRAZIER was last week consecrated Assistant Bishop in the Diocese of Uganda. The ceremony was performed in Westminster Abbey by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

THE REV. DR. A. M. CROBWIN, former general secretary of the London Missionary Society, left London yesterday to take up his duties as secretary of the United Bible Society in Geneva.

MR. V. H. GIBBERT and MR. SYDNEY TAYLOR have been appointed members of the Northern Rhodesian Wage Control Board, in place of MR. G. F. M. VAN ELDEN and MR. J. H. TRUSCOTT.

SIR JOHN WASHINGTON, chairman of the Commission sent to British Guiana to make recommendations in regard to the constitution, and his two colleagues, left for Georgetown at the beginning of this week.

MR. A. G. MACPHERSON will fly back to Makerere College, Uganda, later this month after leave in this country, breaking his journey in the Sudan for a week in order to visit Gordon College, Khartoum.

MR. ADRIAN CONAN DOYLE claims to have broken a record by catching a 75 lb. Gerade dolphin near Kilwa, Tanganyika. Confirmation is being sought from the International Game Fish Association in New York.

MR. W. ALLAN, Director of Agriculture in Mauritius, who was for many years in the Colonial Service in Northern Rhodesia, broadcast in Sunday's "Calling East Africa" programme on "The African and His Land."

MR. W. MARSHALL CLARK, secretary-general of the Interim Transport Organization for Central and Southern Africa, has been attending a conference in Lisbon of the Council for Technical Co-ordination in Africa.

SIR GERALD REECE, Governor of the Somaliland Protectorate, opened the Protectorate Advisory Council, which stressed the need for leadership to create a responsible public opinion if there was to be real progress.

MR. J. WADDELL, who represents in London the largest South African and Rhodesian newspaper group, has been elected a member of the executive committee of the Overseas Empire Correspondents' Association in London.

MESSRS. H. K. JAFFER, H. R. FRASER, A. N. MAINI, KAWALYA KAGWA, C. L. HODSON, C. K. PATEL, J. MUKESA, J. T. SIMPSON, P. C. OSWONO, and J. OUCH have been appointed to the Standing Committee on Finance in Uganda.

BRIGADIER F. E. ROSS, C.V.O., C.B.E., former Commissioner of the British South Africa Police, has been appointed Comptroller of the Household to the Governor of Southern Rhodesia in succession to COLONEL F. L. KANE.

MR. W. R. BALCH, a former editor of the Uganda Herald, and now a director of a London advertising agency, is one of the six rapporteurs appointed for the International Advertising Conference which is to be held in London in the summer.

MR. C. E. TILNEY, Secretary for Finance in Tanganyika, has been appointed Acting Financial Secretary and Member for Finance, MR. R. A. LAZARD to be Acting Accountant-General, and MR. G. M. GIBSON to be Acting Member for Lands and Mines.

Nyasaland's delegates to the London conference, on closer union in Central Africa will be MR. C. W. FOOTMAN, Financial Secretary; MR. V. FOX-STRANGEWAYS, Secretary for Native Affairs; MR. W. J. PINCOTT, Assistant Secretary; and MR. J. A. CORRIE, an administrative officer.

The engagement is announced between MR. CHARLES WILLIAM RICHARDS PICKTHORN, elder son of Mr. Kenneth Pickthorn, M.P., and Mrs. Pickthorn, and Miss HELEN ANTONIA MANN, only daughter of Sir James and Lady Mann. Mr. Pickthorn, senior, is a director of East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd.

## ACCOMMODATION NEAR GUILDFORD

Does this interest you? A comfortable home offered to Europeans on leave, in the quiet surroundings near Guildford. From 41 guineas weekly. No extras. Particulars from Box 37, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

## SITUATION WANTED

London Nursery Nurse requires, preferably in East Africa in way in return for the children on Bury. Box No. 375, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

Mr. A. A. HUGGINS, who has been appointed a resident magistrate in Uganda, left Cambridge University in 1942, became a temporary assistant at the Admiralty, was called to the Bar in 1947, and has been in private practice at Ashford, Middlesex, for the past two years.

Mr. H. L. SHERMER, who has been associated with the Babcock and Wilcox organization for more than 30 years, of which 41 have been spent in South Africa, has resigned from the chairmanship but not from the board of Babcock and Wilcox of Africa (Pty.), Ltd., of which Mr. LEIF EGELAND has now been appointed chairman.

Mr. B. F. DEANSHIRE, a mining overseer of the Colonial Development Corporation, was slightly mangled by a lion in the Somera district of Tanganyika when, with others, he was searching for a beast which had been an African and several farm animals. The lion sprang at Mr. Derbyshire, but was shot in the air.

Mr. W. A. CHARFENBERG, chairman of the American Temperance Society, has been visiting Southern Rhodesia where he hopes to found a branch of the Institute of Scientific Studies for the Prevention of Alcoholism. He criticized the "Rhodesian habit of 'sundowners'" saying that communities ought to plan more constructive activities.

MESSRS. JAMES RUSSELL, ELAR A. ROBERTSON, and FREDERICK A. TOMAS, all American millionaires in their sixties, left London by air a few days ago for East Africa to film gold. Mr. Robertson told reporters that one day while the three friends were playing golf they decided that such a trip would be an interesting change from their usual vacation in Florida.

Mr. HUGO BRUNNER of Stuttgart, has won the first prize in the competition for designs for the new Imperial Palace in Addis Ababa, followed by MESSRS. H. M. CHOMELLE of Paris, and HUBERS MATUSCHEK an Austrian. None of the designs is to be executed but features of the prize winners and of 15 competitors who were commended will be incorporated in the final plan.

Mr. W. SEFTON BRANCKER, general manager (commercial) of B.O.A.C., who has been appointed general manager (international affairs), joined Imperial Airways in 1929, was made area manager in Central Africa in 1933, became a director of Wilson Airways Ltd. in the following year, and a director of Rhodesia and Nyasaland Airways in 1935. He became general manager of the eastern division of B.O.A.C. in 1947, after holding several posts in Europe and India.

Mr. A. E. Y. BENSON, Chief Secretary of the Central African Commission since 1949, has been appointed Chief Secretary in Nigeria in succession to Sir HUGH FOOT, who goes to Jamaica as Captain-General and Governor. Mr. Benson, who was educated at Wycliffehampton School and Exeter College, Oxford, entered the Colonial Administrative Service in Northern Rhodesia in 1933, was seconded to the Colonial Office from 1939 to 1944, and for two of those years was assistant to the Prime Minister's personal assistant. He has been administrative Secretary in Uganda in 1946.

### H.M. Trade Commissioner

Mr. G. L. Dow-Smith, H.M. Trade Commissioner in East Africa, who is on his way back to Nairobi by sea after long leave, devoted part of his time in this country to interviews with manufacturers interested in the African markets. During a provincial tour he discussed their problems with 65 businessmen, some of which contemplate the establishment of local societies or branches, while others were concerned about local representation. His visits to the Birmingham, Coventry, Ipswich, Manchester, Middlesbrough, Howick, Edinburgh, and Glasgow areas. Mr. Dow-Smith was impressed by the general eagerness to know about East African trade possibilities.

### Obituary

#### Mr. E. B. Gill

MR. ERNEST BEASLEY GILL, a well-known chartered accountant in Nairobi, has died suddenly at his home in Muthaiga in his 73rd year. The first chartered accountant to practise in the town, Mr. Gill later became a director of Messrs. Gaitley and Roberts Ltd., East African Breweries, Ltd., and of Kenya Advertising Corporation, Ltd., and he was treasurer of the Royal East African Automobile Association for 28 years. Two years ago he founded the East African Association of Accountants, of which he was the first president. Mr. Gill, who was a prominent Freemason, was active in his business almost until the time of his death. He leaves a widow and two sons.

COLONEL JACOB ARTHUR SHAW, D.S.O., who died in Switzerland recently, was adjutant of the Southern Rhodesian Volunteers (Eastern Division) from 1906 to 1912. He settled in France after World War I, and in the recent war was imprisoned by the Germans for nearly four years. After his release the French Government awarded him the Croix de Guerre and made him a member of the Legion of Honour.

Mr. WILLIAM FARQUHARSON SMITH, who has died in Southern Rhodesia, was one of the leading rifle shots in the Colony (which he represented consistently before the war), a former chief of the Federated Gamekeepers Societies of Southern Africa, and so prominent a Freemason that a few days before his death a new lodge was named after him.

MRS. GRACE J. R. INNES, widow of Pastor H. J. Innes, who has died at the age of 78 at the African Inland Mission in Nyanga, near Kismu, Kenya, helped her husband to establish their first mission station in that locality in 1895. They also served in Kericho.

Mr. DAVID HUGHES, who has died in London, at the age of 66, was a partner in the family firm of Hunt Leuchars and Hebburn, and a director of a number of companies, including Messrs. Johnson and Fletcher, Ltd., the well-known Rhodesian commercial concern.

Mr. MELVYN DICK FENN, who has lived in Southern Rhodesia for 50 years without once leaving it, ever on holiday has died in Salisbury at the age of 72. A younger brother of the late Sir Percy Fenn, he became a Native Commissioner in Southern Rhodesia after having served with the Cape Mounted Police.

Mr. STANLEY MORACE FORD, who has died suddenly in Blackheath at the age of 80, was chairman of the Southern Rhodesia Co., Ltd., and a director of Wainwright's Consolidated Co., Ltd. He served on the London committee of Bushstick Mines, Ltd.

Mr. JOHN MARSHALL MURRAY, an accountant of the Standard Bank of South Africa, who has died in Mwananga, Tanganyika, had a fine Army record in the last war during which he was taken prisoner in Italy. Mr. GEORGE CURRIE, who has died in the Masegane district at the age of 82, went to Southern Rhodesia in the early years of the century. He spent many years prospecting and farming.

LIEUT. COLONEL WILLIAM EDWARD HAWKES BARRETT, who died in this country last week, served with the 3rd and 5th Battalions The King's African Rifles.

CAPTAIN ROBERT CRAWFORD CROOKS, C.B.E., R.N., who has died in his 56th year, was made Naval Member of the Red Sea Commission in 1941.

Mrs. A. GRACE MARY FINCHAM, widow of the late Captain G. C. M. Barry, D.S.O., R.N., has died in Mombasa.

Mr. HENRY GIBSON ELEMING, who died on Friday last, was a director of Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Co., Ltd.

## Letters to the Editor

## Pensions of Retired Officials

## Reply from Sir Henry Webb

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Sir, I think "Untouchable" has missed the point of my letter. Of course a pensioner has no right to have his pension increased because the cost of living has risen, and I never suggested that he had. But does not the parable of the labourers in the vineyard show that even the strict discharge of a contractual duty may be inequitable?

Nor do I consider that "retired officials should be a sort of Brahmín class, who must be preserved from all the misfortunes which assail the common herd." On the contrary I say that it is not unreasonable in them to ask to be put in the same position as the common herd, for I assert with some confidence that the majority of the common herd—professional men, manufacturers, traders, farmers, clerical and manual workers, and even civil servants—have been able to secure, or have received, an increase in their emoluments.

That such an increase is both reasonable and desirable in the circumstances has been shown, I think—and at the highest level, as we say—by the promptitude with which Members of Parliament voted for the increase of old age pensioners and their own salaries.

Then, the man who invested his savings can obtain a higher rate of interest now; while as for the man who bought property, its value has doubled and more, as "Untouchable" would know very well if he had tried to buy a house in the last five years. In fact, it is only some pensioners and those others whose incomes are fixed who are the exceptions from the common herd.

What I said is illogical in that, by the law of some Colonies, (let us say an ex-district commissioner) who reached the retiring age in 1935 or earlier receives a pension of, say two-thirds of £1,200, while his colleague B., who reached the retiring age in 1946, receives two-thirds of £1,500 because, as from January 1, 1946, salaries were raised in the interests of recruitment. Of course, this is entirely in accord with A's contract, but I repeat, it is illogical, and most people, I imagine, will not be surprised that A should feel that he has been somewhat ungenerously treated.

Yours faithfully,

HENRY WEBB

Berkhamsted.

## Socialists Obsessions Recalled

## O.F.C. Need London Agency Only

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

Sir—Your leading article on the new White Paper on the Groundnut Scheme deals more faithfully with it than anything else I have read, and Opposition spokesmen ought to bear your points in mind when Parliament debates this document.

You recalled Mr. Strachey's boast that "I shall be more proud of having been responsible for the initiation of this scheme than of anything else in my public life." He also said (in 1947): "I can never help comparing an Overstrating Operation Groundnuts with the other great expedition in Africa, the landing in 1942." And the politician who could talk so extravagantly is now Secretary of State for War.

But he was, of course, by no means alone in his stupidities. For instance, Sir Leslie Plummer, who was to show himself such a misfit as Chairman of the Overseas Food Corporation, asserted that "the future is terrific, and in my mind comparable only with the opening up of the Western States by the United States of America." The West was not pioneered by Strachey and Plummers.

Such were the views of the two Socialist arch-planners, who were presumably regarded by their party as the pair most likely to make a triumphant success of what the official party newspaper, the *Daily Herald*, called "the most comprehensive plan in Britain's history."

Proof of the blindness of the Socialists even at the scheme had been in operation (if that is the word) for several years was provided by their manifesto at the general election less than a year ago, when "Labour Believes in Britain" they claimed that with the groundnut scheme "we are embarked on a new era of pioneering public enterprise." That, I repeat, was the official Socialist attitude less than a year ago, when £20m. and more had been wasted and when all knowledgeable men knew that catastrophe was near.

The Government's intention to maintain the Overseas Food Corporation's extravagant headquarters in London, cutting the numbers only gradually over the next three years, shows that even now, after having to write off more than £30m. of public money, our political masters quite misjudge the needs of the case. Top-heavy administration from London has never been justified and certainly cannot be now, that there is to be a drastically reduced field of operations in Tanganyika.

The right course would be to reduce the London office to agency level, all its East Africa, not in this country, that expert advice and strict control should be exercised.

Yours faithfully,

London, S.W. 1.

B. R. STEWART



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PLAYER'S MAMA CUT MEDIUM CIGARETTES

"If the Approved Schools Bill passes into law, the average African is going to say: 'There are two types of school, one type that is approved and one that is not approved.'—Mr. B. J. Mukasa, M.L.C., Uganda."

## Site of New Colonial Office Government Reconsiders Plans

THE GOVERNMENT has agreed under Parliamentary pressure to reconsider the plans for the new Colonial Office on the site of the old Westminster Hospital facing Westminster Abbey.

This was stated in the House of Lords last week by LORD MORRISON, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Works, before a debate in which strong opposition to present plans was revealed. Lord Morrison did not hold out hope that the project would be abandoned altogether, but said that the height, frontage and accommodation of the new building were being actively reconsidered.

In a maiden speech, LORD MOTTISTONE, a practising architect, suggested that the Government should either put the new Colonial Office on another site or set back the frontage of the building in accordance with the recommendations of the Planning Commission.

### Threat to the Abbey

The entrances to two great buildings, Westminster Abbey and the Central Hall, were threatened in the proposed site — "this blessed spot" — and although Parliament had approved its acquisition for £400,000 in 1947, it was only when the site was cleared for the demolition of the old hospital that the true implications of the plans were realized. All the dignity of the western approach to the Abbey would be lost if the new building were erected on the lines proposed and could still comfortably house the staff of 1,300.

LORD BADELEY, former Clerk of the Parliaments, supported Lord Mottistone's recommendation of curbing the Government's "prolific paternity" for more suitable place for the new Colonial Office would, he thought, be the site of Boulton's works on the south bank of the Thames.

Dr. Charles Archibishop of York, complained of the modern craze of providing vast buildings for all the Ministries and asked if this was the right time to spend large sums on new buildings.

THE EARL OF HALIFAX said the London was the world showman of all capital cities of its things of beauty; it would be short-sighted to proceed with the present plan. LORD SUGG, Minister of Town and Country Planning in the last Parliament, urged the Government to reconsider the matter. It should be possible to erect a building which would meet the objections and yet give the Colonial Office the necessary accommodation.

VISCOUNT SWANSON, a former Colonial Secretary, said that he could have housed the whole staff of the Colonial Office in a building one-third of the size proposed.

VISCOUNT SATHOL also criticized the present plan.

## Sudan Bans Communism

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL of the Sudan, Sir Robert Howe, acting on the advice of the Executive Council, and being of opinion that "Communism or Communist-organised associations in the Sudan are associations which interfere or whose object is to interfere with the administration of the law or with the maintenance of law and order, and which constitute a danger to the public peace," has declared by notice in the *Gazette* that any and every association in the country which advocates, promotes, or practises the theories or principles of international Communism, or of the body known as the Cominform, is an unlawful association within the meaning of the Unlawful Associations Ordinance of 1924.

## Oil Line from Beira

AS A RESULT of the recent visit to Lisbon of Sir Dudley Huggins, the Portuguese Government has agreed to the construction of an oil pipe-line from Beira to the frontier of Southern Rhodesia. A company formed jointly by the oil companies now operating in the Colony is to be granted wayleave on condition that it is registered.

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## Parliament

## Reported African Returns to Uganda

## Question Time in the Commons

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS Mr. S. AWAENI asked why Mr. Musazi, president of the Uganda Farmers' Union, had been arrested and deported from his homeland, and if he was to be brought to trial for any offence.

MR. J. GRIFFITHS, Secretary of State for the Colonies: As I told the House on October 25, Mr. Musazi was informed last year that, because of his connexion with the 1949 riots, the Uganda Government would feel bound to deport him should he return to Uganda in the near future. Mr. Musazi was detained on his arrival last week, but has not so far been deported.

"No charge can be preferred against him in the courts in connexion with the 1949 disturbances because such a charge would be time-barred under the legislation in force at the time; Mr. Musazi was absent from Uganda during the whole of the 12-month period when a charge could have been preferred."

## Technical Training Report

MR. A. DODDS-PARKER asked what action had been taken to implement the Weston-Ellis report on technical training in East Africa.

MR. GRIFFITHS: "This report in general prepared the way for the East African Governments to draw up their individual plans for technical education and vocational training. My Adviser on Technical Education has just returned from a tour during which he advised the East African Governments on these plans. I fully realize the great importance of technical and vocational education in East Africa, and shall hope to issue a statement later."



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U.K. Correspondents: REYNOLDS and GIBSON  
24 Exchange Street, Liverpool

MR. DODDS-PARKER asked the Colonial Secretary how far he was considered by the publication by the Central Office of Information of "The British Colonial Territories in 1950."

MR. GRIFFITHS: "Drafts of this document were submitted to my department and approved before publication."

MR. R. SORENSEN asked if the Colonial Secretary had received reports of action taken in respect of his communications of November last to Colonial Governors urging the abolition of corporal punishment for convicted persons.

MR. GRIFFITHS: "I have received replies from 10 Governments. There is a general acceptance of the view that the complete abolition of corporal punishment as a sanction of the courts should be required. In two Territories steps are being taken to limit further the powers of courts in respect of its imposition, and in others there are prospects of similar progress in the not too distant future."

## Japanese Competition

SIR H. WILLIAMS asked the President of the Board of Trade whether his attention had been drawn to the competition that Japanese textiles were suffering in Tanganyika territory from the imports of Japanese textiles, and whether he would therefore take steps to seek a modification of the Congo Basin Treaties.

MR. A. G. BOTTOMLEY: "I am aware that there has been a marked increase in the imports of Japanese commodities into Tanganyika since the war. In reply to the second part of the question, I would refer to the answer given by the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on May 18, 1950."

MR. DODDS-PARKER asked the Colonial Secretary whether in view of the recognized importance of air-craft companies, especially in the underdeveloped parts of Africa, equal advantages of tax-free petrol and lubricants could be given to them as to Government-subsidized air lines.

MR. GRIFFITHS: "This is a matter for the decision of the Colonial Governments concerned, and I am not prepared to comment."

MR. DODDS-PARKER: "In view of the discriminatory action taken against these companies, whose justness is now generally recognized, could not the Colonial Secretary at least point out privately the present practice, which has led to the elimination of a lot of them?"

MR. GRIFFITHS: "No, Sir. I have considered the matter carefully, and I am not prepared to interfere. If this advantage were given, they would develop the most profitable routes, and I am convinced that there has been too much of that already."

SIR RALPH BURNETT asked what records there were of the King's African Rifles.

MR. GRIFFITHS: "Various East African units were formed under local legislation from about 1890 onwards and were subsequently merged into the King's African Rifles. The first recorded battle honours are in 1904. There are records of the force in the War Office the Colonial Office, and in various East African archives, but it would not be possible without considerable research to say just what records exist."

## Employment for Coloured People

MR. R. RUSSELL asked the Minister of Labour if he was satisfied that the normal arrangements for enabling men to obtain employment were adequate in the case of coloured people from the Colonial Empire.

MR. A. BEVAN: "At the end of July there were only 1,100 coloured Colonials registered as unemployed, chiefly in Liverpool and London. The local offices have been successful in placing a number of them in employment, even in Merseyside, where there is considerable general unemployment."

MR. RUSSELL: "Is the Minister quite satisfied that no further guidance and advice is given, because these people clearly need more than white people?"

MR. BEVAN: "There are, of course, certain difficulties, and I am making investigations to see whether they can be given additional advice."

SIR HERBERT WILLIAMS asked the Foreign Secretary the reason for the delay in publishing the results on the Administration of the Sudan for the years 1949 and 1950.

MR. ERNEST DAVIES: "Production of these reports was suspended for security reasons. Since then the Sudan Government has been largely occupied with the urgent work of retrospective compilation of these reports, and it has been a laborious process, but the Government generally consider that it should be given a few priority."

SIR H. WILLIAMS: "Can the Minister tell us when the next report will come out if the current one is six years late already?"

MR. DAVIES: "The next one will not be six years late."

SIR H. WILLIAMS: "Well, how many years?"



**COFFEE**

*"For what is coffee but a noxious berry  
 born to keep us up Londoners awake,"* wrote C.S. Calverley  
 in his panegyric on beer, and the tonic effect of coffee on the  
 system has been known from very early times. Indeed there  
 is an old story which tells how an Arabian goatherd named  
 Kaldi once noticed that whenever his flocks fed on a certain  
 plant the effect on their behaviour was immediate and  
 remarkable. In a pioneering spirit he ate a handful of the  
 berries himself and found they produced a wonderful feeling  
 of exhilaration and well-being — so much so that he ran non-stop to the nearest  
 village to give the news of his discovery of coffee to the world.  
 From Arabia the cultivation of coffee spread to the West Indies, Java and Brazil  
 and at the beginning of the twentieth century British East Africa began to grow it  
 on a large scale. Kenya, in particular has specialised in the arabica variety  
 — the finest quality grown — of which it is the largest producer in the Empire.  
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## East African Railway Policy Higher Posts for Suitable Africans

THE GROWING SCHEME and the Overseas Food Corporation have done one thing which might have been delayed for many years; they have given impetus to the rightful development of a main port of Tanganyika, Dar-es-Salaam," said Sir Alfred Mombasa when transport questions were debated in the East Africa Central Assembly.

He expressed pleasure there was to be no attempt to curtail the very necessary expansion and extensions of the railway in southern Tanganyika which would eventually link Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia with the new port at Mityara.

Sir Alfred drew attention to the enormous delays which had occurred at Mombasa, and instanced a chartered steamer which had waited a month in the port.

Asking for information about oil storage, he pointed out that since the last war oil had replaced coal in many cases.

### Three Phases of Progress

Mr. C. Phillips, after declaring that railway economy in East Africa had always been among the most efficient in the world, said that the railway was progressing in three phases. The first was amalgamation, which even those who were most antagonistic at first would not now discard; secondly, there was internal expansion, such as the new line to Uganda to Mityara; thirdly, connexion with the southern parts of Africa.

Mr. Kawalya Kagwa urged the appointment of Africans to more responsible positions.

Sir Reginald Robins, the Commissioner, said in his reply that with limited capital and engineering staff the port of Mombasa could not deal at once with all ships during peak periods; that would require 17 berths, some of which would perhaps be used for only one week in the year.

About £150,000 was being devoted to increasing the storage of oil. Although several locomotives had been converted for oil fuel, it would be possible to reequip them for wood burning, though the more large engines there were, the less chance would there be of an efficient service with wood-fuel.

He was in favour of the establishment of an Air Transport Advisory Council, but there were legal difficulties in the way.

Railway policy was fully in line with Mr. Kawalya Kagwa's views; an African fit to hold a position of responsibility was given that position.

The Legislative Council of Kenya will reassemble next Tuesday. One of the Bills for consideration is that rendering every British subject and British protected person liable for national service, women between the ages of 18 and 55, and men up to 65.

## African Suspicion Of Federation Round-Table Discussion Proposed

THE AFRICAN REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL of Northern Rhodesia, meeting in Lusaka, voted unanimously for the following motion: "In view of the projected discussions in London on the question of closer association of Central African territories, this council wishes to place on record the fact that no scheme of federation or amalgamation yet produced has provided grounds for satisfying the legitimate aspirations of the African people."

Several speakers stated that the African community viewed the forthcoming talks in London with suspicion. Mr. N. Nalumango (Livingstone) and Mr. M. Kakumbi (Serenje), although opposed to federation, were in favour of awaiting the outcome of the London conference.

Mr. Stewart Gore-Brown, senior representative of African interests in the Legislative Council, defined amalgamation, federation, and closer association, and advised African leaders to hold a round-table discussion of possible safeguards before consenting to any form of closer union.

## Parental Responsibility

UNTIL THE MAJORITY of parents in Southern Rhodesia realize that it is their responsibility and duty to ensure that their children receive proper preparation for life, we shall continue to hear criticism of Rhodesian youth." This comment has been made by Colonel D. C. Ferrar, headmaster of Gutheba Fowl School, near Gwelo. "A number of parents withdraw their children before they complete the minimum four-year secondary course," he added. "Some lead poverty; others assert that by the time boys or girls reach the age of 15 they should be capable of supporting themselves. Some parents to-day are not prepared to make the financial sacrifices for their children's education that their forebears gladly made. Potentially the Rhodesian youth is second to none, but only too often that potential is not exploited to full advantage."

## Nyasaland's Finances

NYASALAND'S CASH RESOURCES are totally inadequate, the Financial Secretary recently told the Legislature. The budget has increased within the past 10 years from less than £1m. to almost £4m., but the estimated surplus this year will be only £35,357. Part of the annual recurrent expenditure of the agricultural, educational, forestry, geological, medical, and veterinary departments would henceforth be met from grants under the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, these contributions representing roughly 17% of the recurrent expenditure of the departments.

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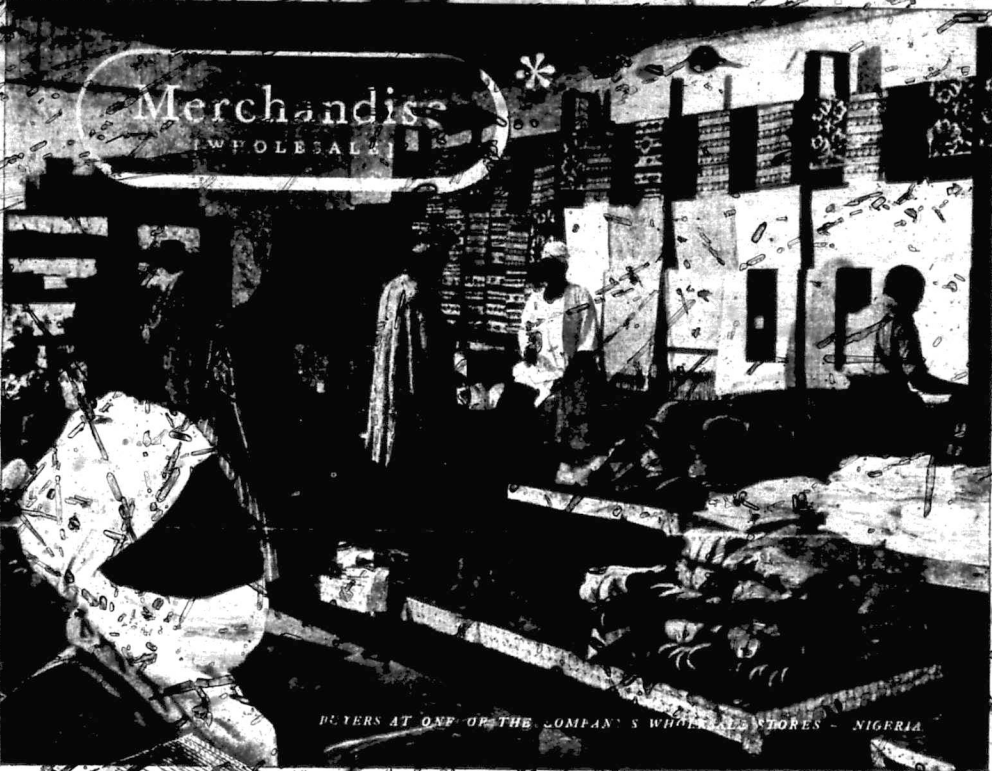
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# FACTS OF ENTERPRISE

Number Eight



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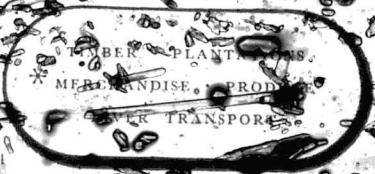


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# NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

A motor-cycle delivery service for telegrams has been introduced in Kampala.

For the first time Arab members of the East African Municipal Board are being elected.

There were 208 livestock among Europeans in Southern Rhodesia last year, compared with 214 in 1949.

A chief in the Mbulu district of Uganda has been found guilty of the ritual murder of a young schoolboy.

Belgian warplanes have travelled by motor-cycle from Baringo to the air station at Kamina, in the Southern Congo.

Hospital fees have been raised in Northern Rhodesia. Europeans in a public ward will be charged 2s. 6d. a day, 3s. 6d. in a private ward.

The forecast of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA that an English Consular Agent would be appointed to Dar-es-Salaam is now officially confirmed. He will work under the British Consul-General in Nairobi.

Cost-of-living allowances on old age pensions in Southern Rhodesia have been increased, from £1. 10s. 6d. a month for Europeans and from 13s. 4d. to £1. 13s. 4d. a month for Coloured pensioners.

The first turbo-jet air-liner in the world, the De Havilland Comet, is expected to be put into service by B.O.A.C. before the end of this year. It will be used first on the London-Cairo route, and then for express service to South Africa.

## Sudan Development Council

A Development Council consisting of the Financial Secretary (chairman), the Civil Secretary, the Minister of Agriculture, the Under-Secretary for Economics and Trade, and the Councillor without Portfolio has been appointed in the Sudan.

Southern Rhodesia, said the Prime Minister, Sir Godfrey Huggins, in a speech of welcome to Mr. Gordon-Walker, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, was simultaneously trying to preserve the high standards of European civilization and elevate primitive African people to prepare them to take a real part in the development of Africa.

Nyasaland's new lake steamer, the £120,000 M. E. A. II, was launched last week at Victoria by the Lady Colby, wife of the Governor. The vessel is 172 ft. long, has a beam of 30 ft., displaces 620 tons, and has a speed of 12 knots when fully loaded; she has a clay cabin for 12 passengers, second-class accommodation for six, a third-class saloon for 16 men and 12 women, and third-class deck space for short journeys of 350. Four 24-ft. aluminium motor launches are wanted. The crew numbers 38.

The Southern Rhodesian Parliament reassembled last week. Mr. Denny Young has tabled a motion calling upon the Government to "take the lead in dealing jointly with territories to the north, a formal declaration of the permanency of white settlement in these parts of Africa."

Three swarms of locusts, two of them immense, have been reported in the Northern Frontier Province of Kenya. One swarm seen south of Moyale was estimated to be 20 miles long, 2 to 15 miles wide, and extending up to 800 feet. All the swarms were heading east.

## Festival of Britain

Colonial displays at the Festival of Britain at the Imperial Institute will include a new exhibit featuring East Africa as a whole and exhibits of the territories of Rhodesia. A touring Colonial Exhibition, called "Focus on Colonial Progress," will be opened at the Imperial Institute on May 3, and at the end of the year will tour the provinces.

The limits below which temporary increases in Uganda Government pensions have been raised, and from £30 to £645 for pensioned officers married with one or more dependants, from £350 to £645 for other European officers, from £247 to £387 for Asian officers married, and for one other class of dependants, and from £192 to £387 for other Asian officers.

Mr. Gordon-Walker, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, said while in Southern Rhodesia that the question of a corridor through Bechuanaland to a west coast port to serve Rhodesia was largely one for the Colonial Office. The Union to settle, though the British Government might come in because financial and strategic considerations would be involved.

Miss Ina Everidge will give a pianoforte recital at the Wigmore Hall, London, W.1, on February 22 in aid of the Princess Isabel Memorial Hospital, Addis Ababa, the medical staff of which recently reached Ethiopia. Tickets for the concert may be obtained from the hall or from Miss Pankhurst, 3 Charteris Road, Woodfield Green, Essex.

## Africans Want More M.L.C.s

THE AFRICAN REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL of Northern Rhodesia agreed unanimously to ask that the number of African representatives in the Legislative Council should be raised from two to eight, in addition to the two European members representing Native interests. It was claimed that an African should represent each of the six provinces and that the two others should represent large urban areas like Copperbelt and Livingstone-Broken Hills. Stronger representation of the provincial councils in the Representative Council has also urged.

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### Oil Commercial Concern

The Tobacco Marketing Amendment Bill, gazetted in Southern Rhodesia, seeks power to control the type of tobacco grown, but several amendments which were originally proposed by the council of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association have been dropped. They would have given authority to control the amount of production, to penalize growers with indifference records, to restrict the registration of new growers, and to issue sales quotas and acreage permits. The 2,500 growers in the Colony are expected this year to produce about 120,000,000 lb. of leaf, of which British manufacturers will take about two-thirds.

Plum and wheat are being encouraged by the Southern Rhodesian Government but Mr. G. B. Bockett, Member for Agriculture, said recently that the task of teaching Africans to grow wheat must be undertaken very slowly and that a start would be made with a small acreage possibly in the Northern Province. A training course in sugar production had been submitted to the Colonial Office adviser who had inspected soils in the Zambezi valley where experiments would be made. While other experts surveyed the low reaches of the Lunsefwa Valley.

### Japanese Ship at Durban

The OZUZU MARU, the first Japanese ship to enter Durban since the war, last week discharged 6,000 tons of cement for the Southern Rhodesian National Housing Board and 1,000 tons for the Rhodesian General Reberbs Corporation, Ltd. New under charter for a single voyage, the vessel belongs to the Osaka Shosen Kaisha line, which before the war ran a regular service from the East Indies, East and South

Wharves before the war. Pre-war British exports to the Belgian Congo were worth about £400,000 a year, their value in 1950 was £5,700,000. The largest increases occurring in cotton piece-goods and vehicles. Before the war British imports from the Congo were negligible, about £140,000, last year they rose to £8m., the commodities chiefly concerned being cotton, coffee, and copper.

### Increase in Shipping Freight

An increase of about 5% in the outward and inward rates of freight between the United Kingdom and ports in Eastern Africa will be imposed by the East African Conference Lines from March 1. Increases will simultaneously affect cargo rates from Port Sudan, Lobito and Mauritius.

Tenders are to be sought for the building of the first three stores of the Mater Dei Hospital, Bulawayo, which the Franciscan missionaries of the Divine Motherhood are to open. The hospital will eventually have eight stories and 200 beds.

Final figures for the north-western Rhodesian fire-cured tobacco crop on wet leaf basis are 22,926 bales sold weighing 2,956,545 lb. and valued at £483,497. The average price was 39.28d. per lb.

Applications in Kenya for the reconversion of the Colony's 74% inscribed stock, 1973-78, which was over-subscribed, consisted of £931,400 in cash and £1,262,400 for conversion.

A scientific team headed by Dr. S. H. Skellern, former chairman of the United Fisheries Development Corporation, is to investigate the existing potentialities of Northern Rhodesia.

Transfer of control of Sisal Estates, Ltd., from London to Tanganyika was approved at an extraordinary general meeting held in London last week.

Clove supplies from Zanzibar last week amounted to 1,109,863 lb. and exports to £4,000 lb. Prices were slightly lower at 245s. per 100 lb.

Among inquiries for air transport are applications for 20 passages from Johannesburg to Addis Ababa at the end of this month.

Prices of sisal in Kenya have risen in seasons by 10% compared with a shilling per lb. Kenya prices are unchanged.

### Dividends

Messrs. Robert Dimes and Co., Ltd., engineers and contractors with large Rhodesian interests, have reported their dividend of 41% for the year ended October 31 last. Profit for the year rose from £235,000 to £370,000.

Charter Trust and Agency, Ltd., 10% on ordinary stock compared with 2 1/2% in the previous year. Reven balance on November 30 last was £266,818 (£47,400). Arrangements have been announced to issue 2,000,000 2 1/2% preference stock, 1955-70 at 97 1/2%.

Banque de la République, 15% for year to September 30 last, compared with 10% in the previous year. Net profit £14,741 (£5,107). Taxation £300 (£2,625). The company has the usual long list of directors.

Planners, Ltd. have not recommended a dividend on their ordinary shares. Profit for 1950 was £62,439 (£26,000).

Liverpool Extracted Meat Co., Ltd.—Final dividend per £5 unit of stock tax free, making 9% for the year ended August 31.

W. J. Bushnell Co., Ltd.—Final dividend 5%.

### Sisal Output in January

Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd.—200 tons, making 4,680 tons for 10 months.  
East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd.—215 tons of fibre, making 1,320 tons for seven months.

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Company Meeting

# Kenya Consolidated Goldfields, Limited

(Incorporated in Kenya Colony)

## Lieut. Colonel A. C. Hoey's Statement

### Energetic Development Programme Now in Hand

THE SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF KENYA CONSOLIDATED GOLDFIELDS, LIMITED, was held in Eldoret, Kenya Colony, on Friday, December 22, 1950.

LIEUT.-COLONEL A. C. HOEY, O.B.E., chairman of the company, presided. He said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen—Generally speaking, the past year has been spent in making the most of the increased revenue derived from the higher sterling price for gold, which obtained in the last eight months of the financial year.

#### Mechanical Failure Averted

In addition to the installation of a long overdue extra prime mover, and the reorganization of the plant to alternating current from partially direct current, a systematic overhaul and reconditioning of all the old machinery was embarked on.

Two years ago I commented on the parlous state of some of our larger mechanical units and the fear that a major failure would lead to a cessation of revenue earning and of operations generally. I am glad to say that as a result of work done during the past year and work still in progress, such a contingency is now remote and becoming more so.

The flooding of Lloyd Section pending the completion of the new power unit was necessary to ease the burden on the existing power plant. This, of course, imposed a strain on the working sections at Curwen and Sakwa, whose stoppage was very hard on the heels of development.

#### Ore Reserves Substantially Increased

I still have pleasure in saying that this difficult phase is over and that Lloyd Section has again been pumped dry and work has been in progress at the bottom of that mine since September. In the circumstances it is gratifying that the ore reserves have been substantially increased during the year, and with the reopening of Lloyd the ore supply position should further improve in the near future.

Your board has ever in mind the need of an

energetic development programme, and this is now in hand to the limit of our means.

Very recently a diamond drill has begun operations underground, and the results of this work will be awaited with interest.

#### Development To Be Financed from Earnings

It appears that the greatest possible duty is being obtained from our milling and cyanide plant, but continual efforts are being made to increase its capacity and efficiency.

It will be appreciated that any profits so far made, along with any accruing in the immediate future, will be used to discharge the company's liabilities and on the reconditioning of plant and machinery.

The proposed development programme will likewise have to be financed from earnings.

Representations have been made to the Kenya Government by the East African Chamber of Mines urging that gold mining should receive a subsidy towards the cost of approved exploration and development.

#### Possibility of Subsidy

The advantage of a well-established gold mining industry must be obvious to everyone ever now, whereas during the slump years the new-born industry certainly tilted the scales favourably for many a commercial firm, if not for the State itself. Should the subsidy materialize on favourable terms, immediate consideration will be given to reworking our Lolgorien and Nyarumbo properties.

My speech at the annual general meeting usually gives a résumé of the work accomplished in the half-year since the end of the financial year. This year I content that a précis of production figures for the period up to the end of the financial year will give the information shareholders desire.

As it is believed that the mine will soon be settling to a fairly steady rate of production, it is proposed to issue quarterly progress reports beginning on February 1.

I wish to place on record my appreciation of the excellent work carried out by the staff during the year."

### PROGRESS REPORT

for the months June 1, 1950, to November 30, 1950

Development Funds	Tonnes Milled	Ore Cyanided Tons	Value of Gold Recovered	Value of Silver Recovered	Snapstone £	Gross Receipts
June	1,650	1,210	3,304		145	3,459
July	1,338	1,338	4,175	10	169	4,354
August	1,396	1,396	5,629	22	146	5,797
September	1,200	1,200	5,674	22	119	5,775
October	1,200	1,200	3,327		117	3,695
November	1,300	1,300	4,368	14	117	4,566
Total	7,662	8,127	26,107	89	950	

Re-equipping Lloyd Section

Operating Costs

20,831

Net operating profit

1,293

Capital and Development Expenditure

11,448

Mining

Company Progress Reports

January

Wankie.—173,750 tons of coal and 8,911 tons of zinc were sold.
Harwood Starr.—1,120 tons of ore crushed for a working profit of £24,451.

Rhodesia Broken Hill.—Output was 1,150,000 lbs. of lead and 1,920 tons of zinc.

Cam and Motor.—20,000 tons of ore were treated for a working profit of £24,966.

Rezende.—A working profit of £1,007 was earned from the milling of 6,500 tons of ore.

Genoa.—2,923 oz. gold were produced at the Genoa mine and 16,185 tons of coal milled.

Globe and Phoenix.—Ore reserves on December 31 last were 160,000 tons containing 471,100 oz. gold at an average value of 10s. 6d. per ounce.

Etana.—487 oz. were recovered from 4,900 tons of ore treated. Operating profit approx. £190, before development expenditure, depreciation, and London charges (December, £735).

December quarter

Rezende.—3,151 oz. were produced from 22,200 tons milled for a profit of £57 (Sept. quarter, £663).

Harwood Starr.—496 oz. were recovered from 4,000 tons of ore. Working profit, £4,498 (Sept. quarter, £3,019). Capital expenditure, £431.

Cam and Motor.—13,760 oz. gold were produced from 63,000 tons milled. Total working profit, £75,890 (Sept. quarter, £77,821). Capital expenditure, £8,240.

Motapa.—6934 oz. gold were recovered from the milling of 63,500 tons of ore. The working profit was £16,892. Debevoise cut during the month totalled 4,460 ft. of ore when 1057 ft. were on the strike at ore-bodies 43 ft. proved payable at an average value of 2.9 dwt. over 10s. 6d.

Metallura.—2,518 long tons of blister copper were produced in the second half of the year. Sales amounted to 2,118 tons, realising £6,735,000, with an operating surplus of £4,100,000 and an estimated profit of £3,796,000 before taxation.

Roman Antelope.—Estimated operating surplus for the six months ended December 31 last was £3,200,000 from the sale of 35,648 long tons of blister copper. Total production during the period was 36,348 tons and the estimated profit before taxation £2,695,000.

Zambesia Exploring Co., Ltd.

THE ZAMBESIA EXPLORING CO., LTD., after providing £3,500 for taxation, earned a profit of £78,343 in the financial year 1950, compared with £5,269 in the previous year. Dividends totalling 8% and a bonus of 5% require £61,871, leaving a balance of £81,431 to be carried forward, against £65,629 brought in.

The paid up capital is £865,333, revenue reserves stand at £406,000, and current liabilities at £200,123. Fixed assets are valued at £800,170 and current assets at £714,266, including quoted securities at £456,710 (market value, £656,348), unquoted stocks at £9,455, and £216,765 in cash.

A wholly owned subsidiary was formed in December to buy from the company and hold as a fixed investment certain securities in Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd. The company also sold some of its investments to Tanganyika Holdings, Ltd., in which it holds 50% of the share capital, and for which it has provided 50% of the loan capital to finance that company's operations.

The reduction in liability for United Kingdom income tax on current profits as compared with the previous year is mainly due to the sale of investments to Tanganyika Holdings, Ltd., which resulted in a book loss of £86,321 and a loss for taxation purposes of £179,787.

The directors are Sir I. H. Anderson (chairman), Mr. N. C. Gray, Mr. G. C. Hutchinson (managing director), and Mr. R. C. Hutchinson (assistant managing director).

The annual general meeting will be held in London on February 28.



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Stirling Castle	25,557	Feb. 22
Victoria Castle	28,705	Mar. 1
Wendell Castle	19,216	Mar. 8
Athlon Castle	25,567	Mar. 15

### INTERMEDIATE SERVICE

from LONDON

taking Passengers and Cargo  
to CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON  
DURBAN, PORTICO, MAROUES

Vessel	Tonnage	Sailing
Handover Castle	10,639	Feb. 15
Bloomfontein Castle	18,400	Feb. 22
via Accra and St. Helena		
to PORT SAID, SUEZ, PORT SUDAN and ADEN		
"King James"	20,067	Feb. 29
"Dorset Castle"	17,368	Mar. 7

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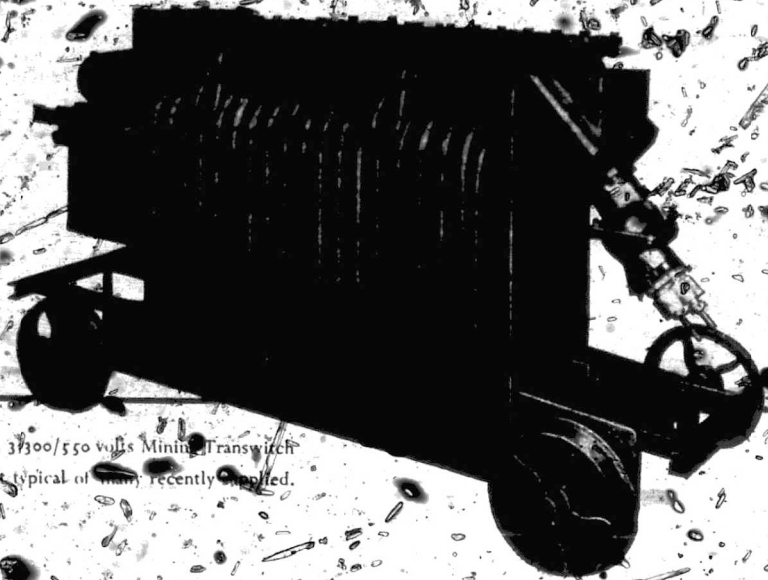
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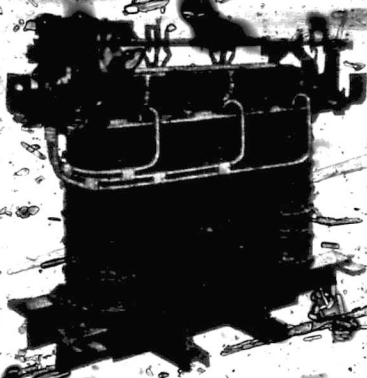
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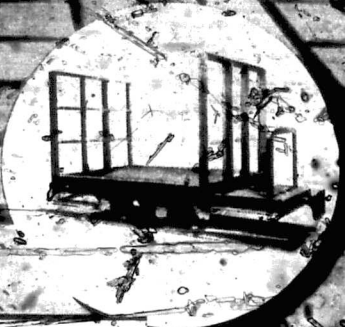
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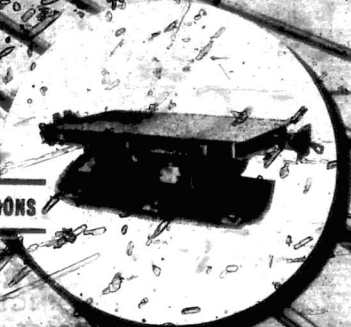
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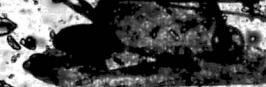
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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA



Thursday, February 1955

No. 27

Price: 3.00

Published by the

Editorial and Editor:  
E. S. Robinson

Business Offices:

66 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1  
Telephone: 2401

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA** will inevitably be affected by the first "democratic" general election to be held in the Gold Coast, for what has happened there during the past week must exercise great influence upon the vocal leaders of emergent Africans elsewhere in the continent. It is therefore important that British Africa in general should understand how the position in the Gold Coast has changed. The Colonial Office plan was to grant self-government by stages. The ultra-nationalist "People's Party" led by Kwame Nkrumah, who has been serving a term of imprisonment for sedition and incitement, and whom the Governor released on Monday afternoon, had been elected a member of the Legislative Council with a demand for immediate self-government, made the C.P.P. its battle-cry, and won a victory over the plan that it claims the support of at least 40 of the 44 members of the Assembly. The party received 38,800 votes in the 1954 elections, against 5,550 cast for 614 candidates, and in the rural electoral colleges it obtained 1,940 votes against 745 cast for all other nominees.

Official quarters had previously assumed that the new constitution contained safeguards against any one party attaining a position of dominance, and that moderate influence would thus be brought to bear while experience of the art of government was being acquired (by Africans). Up to the very eve of the poll the Administration expected all the parties to co-operate in a "national" Government, since the constitution was held to make it impossible for any party to gain a majority. This theory has collapsed at the first result of very few men (who had some of their party-proclaimed "revivalist" hymn tunes). Flashed with success, Nkrumah and his colleagues will be determined to dominate the Executive Council, consisting of three European Ministers, eight African Ministers (each of whom will get £2,500 a year) to get their own way, the C.P.P. thus acquiring six portfolios.

If the Government refuse this demand, the party may boycott the Assembly—an act which would almost certainly lead to a re-

awed campaign of violence. If the Govern-  
 ment grant the C.P.E. a majority  
**New Foundations** shown to be unsafe. The party represent-  
 atives will set  
 themselves to whittle away the constitutional  
 checks and balances. The constitution, be it  
 emphasized, is not a Colonial Office produc-  
 tion imposed upon the Colony; it was drafted  
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 now appears to be faced either with self-  
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 tion thus seems to have misfired.

Does the Secretary of State for the Colonies  
 already feel that the pace has been unduly  
 forced? Perhaps so, for he has lost no time  
 in asserting publicly that "it lies with the  
 Africans to prove their capacity  
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**The Pace.** it is by their performance above  
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 likely to influence ardent nationalists in the  
 hour of electoral victory. Probably it would  
 influence them but slightly, if at all, at any  
 other time, for extremists can flourish only  
 on more extremism, not on caution and  
 consolidation.

What if the great majority of Gold Coast  
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 in the democratic sense.

For good or ill, and all must hope that  
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**East Africa Will** mically, has been allowed  
**Be Affected.** "encouraged" may not  
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 few years. Nigeria will presumably be the  
 first territory to be powerfully affected by  
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 there will also be repercussions in East and  
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**PUBLIC CONFIDENCE** in the judgment  
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Nor can we regard as practical the sugges-  
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Does the Secretary of State for the Colonies already feel that the pace has been unduly forced? Perhaps so, for he has lost no time in asserting publicly that "it lies with the

**Forcing  
The Pace.**

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What if the great majority of Gold Coast Africans in public life should show inadequate capacity for self-government but a firm determination not to admit that fact? The Secretary of State must certainly realize that self-government, or the firm promise of it, cannot be undone in the case

**Point of  
No Return.**

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principles have been established in Southern Rhodesia, for example, but it would be ingenuous to assume that the example of restraint and good judgment provided by that Colony will necessarily be followed in territories which are driven forward politically by men lacking the experience, traditions, and sense of give-and-take which are required for the successful exercise of power in the democratic sense.

**For good or ill and all must hope that events will in the long run justify the faith of the British authorities—a West African territory which is highly important politically, strategically, and economically. East Africa Will mically, has been allowed Be Affected.**

— "encouraged" may not be too strong a word to advance at breakneck speed along the road to self-government. This journal does not profess the capacity to judge of the wisdom or unwisdom of the pace in circumstances which differ entirely from those of Eastern Africa; it must, however, record that some Britons, official and non-official, of long experience in West Africa and of proven devotion to African interests, are profoundly disturbed by the developments of the last few years. Nigeria will presumably be the first territory to be powerfully affected by this victory for extremism, but, we repeat, there will also be repercussions in East and Central Africa.

**PUBLIC CONFIDENCE** in the judgment of the delegates whom the Northern Rhodesian African Congress chose to put its views before the Government will not be enhanced by the official statement which we publish to-day. The discussion began with misunderstanding of Southern Rhodesia's policy in Native Affairs and ended with the proposal, wholly unjust at present, that one of more Africans in Northern Rhodesia should hold a portfolio in the Government. Sandwiched between these departures from reality was the discreditable assertion that the African Congress has no faith in the impartiality of the British officials of the Government. Delegates who speak so rashly cannot expect to be taken very seriously, and their recklessness will not persuade impartial observers that Africans of this stamp deserve a greater measure of influence in Government counsels.

**Reckless  
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Nor can we regard as practical the suggestions made by Sir Stewart Syme Browne, who

would create two predominantly African areas, one to the east and the other to the west of the railway belt, and a third area, predominantly European, which would embody Southern Rhodesia and the European settled areas of Northern Rhodesia. This proposal postulates the very reverse of the policy of the British Government, the Southern Rhodesian Government, and the Governments in British East and Central Africa under Colonial Office control and European non-racial union as expressed

by responsible public bodies everywhere. For they are all agreed that the objective must be, not new measures of separation, but maximum co-operation between the races for the eventual achievement of a common civilization. Only last month the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia spoke on this theme to the Oxford Union, incidentally mentioning that Africans would in due course qualify themselves to take charge of Government departments in his Colony (which expression of hope exposes the unreliability of the picture of Southern Rhodesia drawn by the Northern Rhodesian African critics).

## Notes By The Way

### Mr. Jack Hobbs

I CAN SAY, on the authority of Mr. Jack Hobbs, the great England cricketer, that there is no foundation for the story which has appeared in some newspapers that he intends to settle in Southern Rhodesia. He has had such glowing reports on the possibilities in Ivory Coast, who is now in Salisbury, that the thought of migration has arisen, but it is, he tells me, not likely to develop into action, for since his retirement from cricket he has been actively engaged in the London sports equipment business bearing his name. Rhodesians would have given so good a sportsman a warm welcome.

### Portrait

NOT OFTEN can a farm manager have been elected to the senior office of a chamber of commerce. That has, however, just happened in Nakuru, the chief town in the White Highlands of Kenya, where Mr. Howard Bealwood is this year's president. There can evidently be little trace in that district nowadays of the antipathy between town and country which has occurred in so many parts of the world at one time or another. It would be interesting to hear of another case.

### Fiction and Fact

A LONDON NEWSPAPER recently gave considerable prominence to the statement that Prince Henry Kimera, a brother of the Kabaka of Buganda, was to come to England to enlist as a private in an infantry regiment in the hope of obtaining a commission in the Rifle Brigade. The fact is that he has been trying to get into a cramming establishment in England preparatory to entering a university, and that he would hope eventually to be commissioned after serving in the university O.P.C. So far it has not even been arranged for him to enter a university in this country.

### Mr. Andy Pike

THE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS in Tanganyika have a wide measure of confidence in a few years than Mr. Andy Pike, provincial commissioner in the Southern Province, where he did everything in his power to establish the right kind of relations between the Administration and the Overseas Food Corporation. One thing was not always so smoothly done as it should be, and that was not the fault of Mr. Pike, but of those whose knowledge of the very Corporation was not what they had heard. The provincial commissioner men who had little good say of the Corporation and anything whatever in favour of the Corporation. Now Mr. Pike's engagement is announced to Mrs. Catherine Cathcart, youngest daughter of Professor and Mrs. E. P. Cathcart, of Glasgow.

### Discussion Circle

MR. L. B. GREAVES, who spoke for the Royal African Society's Discussion Circle at Hans Crescent House, Knightsbridge, the other evening, is Africa secretary to the Conference of British Missionary Societies, and from 1937 to 1947 was educational adviser to the non-Roman missions in East Africa. He served in France and Salonika in the 1914-18 war with the Royal Fusiliers and the South Wales Borderers, being awarded the Military Cross and the Serbian Order of the White Eagle, and then went to Trinity College, Cambridge. After graduating, he became vice-principal of Wesley College, Kumasi, and supervisor of Methodist schools in the Gold Coast, where he spent 15 years, and to which he returned for three years after leaving East Africa. He has been a member of the advisory committee for education in the Gold Coast, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and at the Colonial Office. A frank, fluent speaker, he dealt with admirable objectivity with the question of race relations, the presence of whom at least three-quarters were Africans, but not omit to pay very warm tribute to the character and achievements of British settlers in East and Central Africa.

### Mr. J. R. Farquharson

MR. J. R. FARQUHARSON, chief engineer and deputy general manager of the East African Railways and Harbours Administration and Mrs. Farquharson are passengers for Mombasa in the DUNNORTH CASTLE after a long stay in the country. It was in 1935 that Mr. Farquharson first joined the Kenya and Uganda Railways, and so soon that he transferred to Tanganyika as assistant to the general manager, himself becoming general manager of that Territory later, and deputy general manager of the amalgamated railways when they were brought within the High Commission of Tanganyika at the beginning of 1948. It fell to him to deal with the transport side of the poundage fiddle, one of the many phases of which was the failure of the Overseas Food Corporation to synchronize its buying and shipping operations with the readiness of the men in the field. The inevitable consequence of this necessary breakdown was the vaunted "planning" of the Government was that the heavy pressure which would many events have fallen upon the port and railways at Mombasa. Salafan was not a success and was abandoned, and those very circumstances which the general manager and his staff had been so sure that they could do with the inadequate equipment at their disposal, and long before the collapse of the grandiose plans for Kongwa they had overcome the port congestion.

# Recent and Future Progress of Tanganyika

## Millions of Pounds for Development and Welfare

THE ORIGINAL 10-year development and welfare plan for Tanganyika was drawn up by the Development Commission in 1946 for all aspects of development for the period 1947-56. Although less than half the period has elapsed, a number of factors have necessitated a complete revision.

The original plan contained provision for the expenditure of over £2m. on the improvement of railway and sea services to be financed from loans. This item no longer constitutes a territorial obligation, consequent on the amalgamation of the Tanganyika Railways and Ports Services with the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.

Secondly, experience has proved that priorities have had to be altered in order to conform with the general trend of economic and social development in the Territory. Moreover, during the rapid economic progress of the past three years a number of new needs have arisen, which could not have been foreseen in 1947 but now have to be incorporated.

Finally, the original estimates of costs bear in many instances little relation to current costs. An outstanding example can be given in the case of roads. In 1946 it was estimated that a bituminized road could be constructed for £2,500 per mile. These now cost approximately £10,000 a mile.

Remarkably rapid general development has taken place in the Territory since 1946, largely due to the improved terms of trade and considerable investments from overseas resulting from the increased confidence in the growing potential of Tanganyika.

### Effect of Groundnut Scheme

As regards the development of the natural resources of the country, there have been many important advances. Whatever may be the final outcome of the groundnut scheme, the scale of the project and its large capital outlay have provided great impetus to the general progress of the Territory. With the progressive rise in price the sisal industry has expanded and consolidated its position as the premier industry responsible for 55% of the 1949 exports (£1,111,000 out of £2,015,000).

Other agricultural products such as cotton (£2,060,000), coffee (£1,461,000), tea, tobacco, and bananas, have brought increased prosperity to all communities. The coffee industry has been in a position to increase its facilities for the preparation of the crop and has so extended the curing works at Moshi that this now constitutes a most modern and efficient unit.

The tea industry too has expanded considerably. A new and up-to-date factory was recently opened in the highlands of the Tanga Province.

The export of hides and skins has risen, and with the improvement in quality to which increased attention is given, the trade is becoming a more important factor in the economy of the Territory.

In the Njombe district a wattle growing scheme has been started by the Colonial Development Corporation; capital of £650,000 has been approved for the establishment of 35,000 acres of wattle, and at the appropriate time a factory for the extraction of the bark will be erected.

In the Southern Province improved communications have given Government, in conjunction with a number of years of world-wide experience and reputation, the opportunity to utilize the timber resources of that area. Considerable progress has already been made and timber is being exported on an increasing scale. Mining activities, which accounted for £24m. in the

\*Being extracts from a report published by the Government Printer, Dar es Salaam.

1949 exports also included the further development of the diamonds, lead industries and further investigation of coal, iron, and mica deposits. Gold mining has shown increased output.

The East African Railways and Harbours, in addition to increasing their carrying capacity, have provided new sections from the Central Line to the Mpanda mineral area, and to Kongwa.

Moreover, a new line, part of which is now operated, is still under construction in the Southern Province. In Dar es Salaam the project for the construction of three deep-water berths at a cost of some £14m. has been finally approved and work will start shortly. Surveys for a possible rail link with Northern Rhodesia are being undertaken.

### Growth of Dar es Salaam

The marked increase of commercial and industrial activities in the Territory is reflected in the growth and development of Dar es Salaam in particular, which only a few years ago was a quiet and unobtrusive town. Already a new industrial area is taking shape, which includes a large factory for the manufacture of metal boxes and tins, another for pharmaceutical products, many furniture and cabinet-making establishments, tile-making and building organizations, engineering works and garages, and an oxygen and acetylene plant. The large and modern meat-packing factory established near the town will soon be capable of handling 100,000 head of cattle per annum. In Dar es Salaam, too, bulk oil installations have recently been installed.

One aspect of the expanding activities has been the large building programme, both office and residential. Several blocks of multi-storied buildings have been finished since the war and others are now being built.

In many other townships similar development on a lesser scale has taken place, and building activity has been very marked in all parts of the Territory. In Moshi, for instance, the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union has plans for a building costing some £100,000 to provide offices, shops, a restaurant, and hostel.

The extent of capital investment in the Territory in recent years is, thus, impressive. It is reasonable to suppose that this investment and expansion will continue. For example, investigations now taking place may result in the setting up of a cement factory, which would supply the needs of the whole Territory. Several other large industrial projects are also under immediate consideration.

When the development of the Territory therefore is considered as a whole and in its widest sense, it is all the more incumbent on Government to keep its policy in harmony with the general trend of progress. This revised plan is an attempt to follow this aim, in which emphasis is on the economic rather than the non-economic sphere of development.

### Period of Preparation

So far as specific development financed under the plan is concerned, 1947 was largely a year of preparation, and the more detailed planning required before a number of the schemes could be launched and expenditure was only £587,000. In 1948 expenditure rose to £854,000, but owing to shortages of technical staff and equipment, progress on a number of capital projects was limited. It was not until 1949 that the tempo of development really quickened, and in that year expenditure of some £1,687,000 occurred, a figure which will be greatly exceeded in 1950 and subsequent years. Expenditure in 1951 is estimated at some £3m.

The proportionate distribution under the main heads of development in the period 1947-49 is: conservation and development of natural resources, £1,197,000, or 40%; communications, £612,000, or 20%; social services, £473,000, or 16%; public buildings and works and township development, £260,000, or 15%; and miscellaneous, £184,000, or 6%—total of £3,022,000.

These figures indicate a significant measure of emphasis has been laid on the economic sphere rather than on projects which do not immediately show a productive return.

The revised plan now put forward is for the period 1950-56.

...all the known needs of the Territory. Before 1946 few requirements were well defined, which necessitates further definition. Only such projects can be regarded as flexible, but it cannot be said that any such projects as can at present be thought likely of accomplishment. It may be possible, however, with improved conditions, to extend the scope of the plan towards the end of the period.

It is not therefore relevant that a recent appreciation of actual needs, to bring up to a reasonable level the natural resources, communications, water supplies, social services, housing, and office accommodation of the Territory revealed

that an expenditure of some £36m. was involved. It should be emphasized that this figure, related to actual schemes or known necessities. The total was made up as follows: communications, £13,785,000; water supplies, roads, £1,174,000; agricultural production and the development of natural resources, £5,120,000; township water, roads and sewerage, £901,000; public buildings and housing, £4,180,000; African urban housing, £1,500,000; social services, £4,685,000; and miscellaneous, £437,000; a total of £36,411,000.

(To be continued)

## Incentive Schemes Seldom Successful in Uganda

### Little Interest in Appointment of Trade Union Adviser

THE OWEN FALLS HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME in Uganda is the most important current event from the point of view of the country's Labour Department, says the recently published annual report for 1949. The significance lies especially in the industrial expansion which it will render possible and the improvement in general living standards, even to the unskilled African worker, which may ultimately be expected from cheap electric power.

For many months, states the report, "Jinja has been humming with activities of contractors on preliminary building work. The arrival of new firms without previous knowledge of local employment laws or practice, and ignorance of any African language, at first created a number of difficulties. Increased local experience is proving the solvent for these inevitable growing pains."

The vast majority of employers in Uganda co-operated willingly with the labour inspection staff, and in Mengo complaints against European and Indian employers declined. The contrary was the case with African employers, not owing to a rise in malpractices, but because Africans in rural areas are now taking advantage of the department's help in recovering unpaid wages.

### African Labour Problems

A voluntary and consequently incomplete census taken in March, 1949, revealed that the total of unskilled labourers had increased by 14% compared with June, 1948, from 139,377 to 158,631. The labour shortage had risen by about 5,600. Wages for unskilled and semi-skilled African labourers increased by 25% and 2% respectively, and for artisans by 29%.

Labour shortage was most acute in the mining industry of Kigezi, the district where wages were lowest, and from which there was a monthly exodus of about 9,000 adult males in search of work elsewhere. Kampala and Jinja continued to act as magnets for labour, although the cost of living surveys showed the difficulty experienced by immigrant labour in making a living.

The labour force in Jinja, now more than 8,000, has doubled in three years largely at the expense of the larger agricultural concerns in Buganda and Busoga. Many of the men did not return to their homes, "which must be disappointments for employers who have steadily improved conditions."

For many years most employers have been able to rely on a flow of immigrant labourers, who were concerned only to obtain a predetermined sum of money for their return home. With cotton and coffee at the present high prices, the African farmer gets so little in return for a fairly good wage that he can and frequently does, work for two or three employers at the same time.

The output of labourers, skilled and unskilled, is low,

and "few would deny that our present labour force would be adequate if output could be improved. The general over-all absentee rate, excluding the sick, is 2% and employers are beginning to pay attention to this and to bonus and incentive schemes. Most of these have met with little success, but a few have gone hand in hand with greater attention to man-management and the general care of labour."

Increasing use is being made of the transit camps between the territory and Ruanda-Urundi, the totals of users being 60,648 in 1948 and 124,335 last year.

Practically no interest has been shown by employers in developing apprenticeship schemes, perhaps because the excess of demand over the supply of trained artisans would result in a tendency for apprentices to break their articles after a certain amount of training, since they could find work at rates much higher than their skill would normally justify. In Jinja daily rates for African and Asian workmen reached as much as 7s. and 20s. respectively.

A cost-of-living survey covering Kampala and Jinja estimated that food required 17% of a month of an African's earnings, and that the diet could then not be regarded as adequate.

### Extreme Waste of Man-Power

There was no change in the statutory hours of work, which are 48 a week. Most employment is on task, which in non-Native employment means about five hours fairly hard work, though a diligent African may work three or four hours. African employers, though paying a slightly lower wage, are content with a three-hour task.

For most of the country's employment to be based on such short working hours is recognized to be an extreme waste of man-power, but employers complain that offers of greater wages for larger tasks meet with no response. On the other hand, "the output of workers employed on a task basis, eight hours a day is no greater, and possibly less than with task work. A very few employers who have spent time, trouble, and considerable thought on the care and management of their labour are succeeding in increasing output, and they provide a bright spot in an otherwise dark picture."

"A few employers are now using a worked meal during working hours, but the African worker is perhaps at his most conservative and suspicious where his food is concerned, and there are as yet few signs that these meals are appreciated."

It is difficult if employers, particularly in rural districts, realize the necessity of finding interests and occupations for their employees after the work is over. It is not only the appeal of ready cash which draws men to the towns; boredom plays its part. This is also the case with the numbers who wander off to the cities after work in search of beer and other distractions, with consequent absenteeism and ill-health following in their wake.

Early in the year a labour officer, previously a trade union official in the United Kingdom, was appointed, but although some publicity was given to the fact that his advice was available, little interest has been shown in the appointment. The officer has been employed on headquarters and field work and is gaining experience which will be invaluable when some form of negotiating machinery is established, as is inevitable.

During the year our only two African trade unions were re-constituted. The Uganda Agricultural Cultivators' Association had not seen the light since the 1946 strike, when its secretary was reported for his political activities (he is now serving an 18 months sentence of imprisonment), and it had quite obviously



ceased to function. The Uganda Transport and General Workers' Trade Union, was formed in March 1949, and collapsed almost immediately, as almost all its officials were connected in varying degrees with the April disturbances in Buganda.

"While there was no major stoppage of work during the year, the rash of strikes (more than 30 in 12 days) which erupted around Kampala early in January and spread through Bugoga as far east as Mbale might have

developed into something of the nature of a general strike. The majority of the workers had little idea of why they had stopped work except in some cases for wild demands for wage increases and there is little doubt that most of the trouble was caused by political agitation."

The number of registered factories rose during the year from 603 to 678.

## Shortcomings of African Local Government

### Candid Comments of Provincial Commissioners

CANDID ASSESSMENTS of the abilities of Africans in local government are contained in the latest annual reports of the provincial commissioners in Tanganyika, whose reviews for 1949 had just been published by the Government Printer in Dar es Salaam, at 6s.

The Acting Commissioner for the Central Province, Mr. T. O. ZIEGLER, wrote:

"The Native authorities of this Province are as a whole disappointing. It seems to be the more important in their own personal welfare than in their people. However, there are certain notable exceptions to the general run."

The general opinion is that the standard of efficiency of the Native authorities is far below that of similar authorities in the other provinces. Normally apathetic and rather inept, it is only by the constant regular supervision of administrative officers that they achieve anything. One can only conclude that with such a low standard of ability of the local tribespeople to look after their own interests shows that there is good stuff in only it could be brought to light. But their rulers are normally so suspicious of change and progress that they discourage initiative."

Mr. Pike concludes his report by saying that during a year of drought and famine the natural tendency of the population was to be lethargic and despondent, so that it frequently happens that a year in which the harvests are bad for climatic reasons, is followed by a harvest which is equally bad through lack of human endeavour.

#### Undue Reliance on District Commissioner

MR. S. A. WALLEN, Acting Provincial Commissioner of the East in Province, recorded:

"In the Bisarawe district the new constitution for the Zaramo people has had its anticipated teething troubles. Early through human frailty and partly through the newness of the change. Generally speaking, the councils established tend to rely far too much on the administrative officers."

A popular storm arose in the Vukindo and Mkamba areas by the appointment of certain members of *wakili* who were unpopular and were not desired by the people. The experience gained has shown that the council was not in sufficient contact with the people in the individual areas.

In the municipalities of Dar es Salaam the ward councils have not regularized. Whether by accident or design their secretaries are in every case a municipal councillor. This is not entirely satisfactory, as it can mean that instead of the ward council being the voice of the people, they become the platform of a councillor.

In the Bagamoyo district the local area councils have functioned fairly successfully. The degree of success to a large extent depends on the ability of the head of the administration; there, an energetic man can achieve a far, a colourless individual, very little.

"They have still a long way to go before it can be said with any truth that they are capable of managing their own affairs, as they tend to lean far too much on the district commissioner, especially when unpopular decisions have to be taken."

In finance it has been observed that, although they are willing to approve the expenditure of sums of money in their area, generally they regard this as the end of their work and look to the administrative officer to do the actual work for them.

#### Avoiding Responsibility

The lack of initiative evident in Bagamoyo has been noticed in the Rufiji district, and there a general apathy and desire to avoid responsibility, which only patience will remove. Too often these councils tend to present lists of petitions to Government instead of finding out ways and means of doing the things themselves.

An unpleasant case of *maladministration* by the deputy *mwanyamaji* of Utete resulted in imprisonment and removal from office.

From the Lake Province Mr. E. C. ROWE gave the following:

"Politically important administrative decisions from the top and bottom administrative levels are the province. The inception of the provincial council at present non-statutory gave opportunity for the co-ordination of views and a comprehensive study of provincial problems on a basis of co-operation hardly possible under the previous system. Most gratifying contributions of time, effort, and thought were made by the non-official members. An effort for the future will depend on the reality and degree of decentralization found possible in administrative and financial control."

A most notable achievement was accomplished in north Mara, where a complete re-organization of the district and corrupt Native administration resulted in a pyramid of councils resting on a healthily broad popular representative basis, an improved administration and judiciary were the immediate results.

#### Cultural Federation

In Southernland steady progress was made in the sphere of experience in practical administration by the federal council and its advisory council. The latter still tends to evade the more difficult problems and leave them to the full federal council, often featuring ideas from the unspoken understanding, correct and fundamental in spirit, custom, that decision can rest only with the full council. The advisory council is still uneven in its grasp of its duties as a supporter and preparer of the grounds for the authoritative body.

The political void and incompleteness which are apparent between the council and the levels of the lower local councils, all too often due to the inactivity of the less able officials, as well as to the widespread political apathy of the population, is a cause for concern.

There are some disappointing records among the personnel of Native authorities. The minor chief of Dufur seems unwilling to invest his full efforts to give him an

education fitting him for his chief's duties, and it is becoming doubtful whether he is in any way suitable.

Chief Kijaka of Uruha has enhanced his unsatisfactory reputation, and there seems little hope of progress for his chieftom under his administration.

In Kwana two sub-chiefs were dismissed, one on conviction for perjury and the other for incompetence and laziness. In Maswa the regent of Badi resigned, but his successor has no great improvement.

Chief Nidaha of Usisi left in September for a year's study at Oxford University, the administration of his chieftom being placed in the hands of a regency council of three.

Chief Masali showed very commendable activity in agricultural matters. *Per contra*, the young chief Ngonzwe of Usani had to be suspended from duty in March for malpractice regarding communal food storage.

**Weak and Venal Chiefs**

In Musoma only the chiefs of Ikizu, Majita, and Butika can be said to be efficient administrators, although the chief of Mgoruni made great efforts to improve the administration of his very difficult area. The others are too weak or venal to have much influence for good over their intransigent subjects.

North Mara was the scene of the most outstanding advance in Native administration during the year, where as a result of close study and co-operation by the district commissioner and the Government anthropologist the structure of administration was completely recast and a system of newly selected councils accepted by the people.

The human material of the Biharamulo Native authorities is a low order, and they accomplished little unless

galvanized into action by the direction of the district commissioner. The young chief Lugina of Busabiro is, however, beginning to show some promise, and sub-chief Belwa of Rumbi has done good work. Sub-chief Gervase of Nyirra had to leave his post on continued bad administration.

**Criticisms of the Chagga**

MR. H. HYND reported from the Northern Province:

Such alienations of land as that of the comparatively small area required by meat packers near Arusha caused heartburnings on a question of principle, not of all proportion to the future importance of the undertaking to black and white alike: somehow the African must be brought to understand the value to him as well as to other races of the development of the country. Meaningful development will not take place without tears.

Referring to the Chagga, a district commissioner says: "In general the results of the elections serve to indicate that the Chagga, in spite of their reputation as an advanced tribe, have not yet come to go before they can be said to understand and appreciate democratic methods and popular representation; this is a statement of facts."

"The Chagga Native treasury remains in a perilous state. There are indications that the more serious-minded citizens realize that an increase in local rates is essential."

**Questions and Answers in Parliament**

**House of Commons Asks about Many Matters**

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS last week the Colonial Secretary was asked by MR. J. HYND whether he would make a statement concerning the resignation of Sir Stewart Gore-Browne from the Northern Rhodesian Legislative and Executive Councils, and whether he proposed to consult the African Congress before filling the vacancy.

MR. J. GRIFFITHS, Secretary of State for the Colonies: "I understand that Sir Stewart Gore-Browne has notified the Governor that he does not wish to be considered for re-nomination to the Legislative Council when his present term of office expires this month."

"It is not proposed to consult the African Congress concerning the appointment of his successor. That body is entirely unofficial. When it is desired to seek African opinion on any matter, this would normally be done through the African Representative Council."

MR. HYND: "In view of the fact that this representative body of Africans recently passed votes of no confidence in the remaining European member, as well as the two Africans present, will the Colonial Secretary consult with these bodies before filling the vacancy created on this committee?"

MR. GRIFFITHS: "I think it is the Governor's duty to consult the official body if he thinks it desirable and essential to consult African opinion."

**Copperbelt Wages**

MR. HYND asked the Colonial Secretary whether he saw that wages of Europeans on the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt had risen in five years from £3 10s to £3 per month for underground workers, whilst the cash wages for Africans had risen from 7s. to 75s. and what action was being taken by the Northern Rhodesian Government to support the demand of the African Mine Workers' Union for wage increases proportionate to the profit-sharing bonus paid to Europeans.

MR. GRIFFITHS: "The increases mentioned occurred between 1945 and September, 1950, but the figures quoted for Europeans and Africans do not apply to similar positions. I am glad to be able to inform the House that, as a result of the normal process of collective bargaining, the African Mine Workers' Union have reached agreement with the copper companies on their recent demands. The Northern

Rhodesian Commissioner of Labour acted as conciliator during the course of the discussions."

MR. KEELING: "Should not the Secretary of State have drawn the attention of Mr. Hynd to the fact that his arithmetic is all wrong, inasmuch as the increase in African wages, as stated in this question, is 73%, while the increase in European wages is only 20%?"

MR. J. HYND: "Is the Colonial Secretary also aware of the fact that one of these companies recently declared a dividend of 120%? (Hon. members: "Strongly Disagree") Does that justify an increase in the African wages?"

BRIGADIER G. L. PRIOR-PALMER: "Is the Minister aware that the 120% referred to is on the original capital, and bears no relation whatever to the dividends paid?"

**Officials as Settlers**

SIR RICHARD ACLAND asked how many officers in the Colonial Service in Kenya, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, and Northern Rhodesia had acquired land, either in their own name or in the name of close relatives, in the territories in which they served; and whether the Governments of those territories would now introduce regulations to prevent the acquisition of land by officials and by members of their families.

MR. J. GRIFFITHS: "I am unable to state the number of officers concerned, as such cases are not normally reported to the Colonial Office. Under Colonial Regulations an officer may be given permission to acquire land only if it is clear that his private affairs would not by reason of such acquisition be brought into conflict with his public duties, and in view of that safeguard I do not think it necessary to invite the Government concerned to consider the suggestion in the first part of the question."

MR. H. HYND asked the Colonial Secretary what was the recurrent expenditure by the Kenya Government on European and Asian education in 1949 and 1950.

MR. GRIFFITHS: "To the nearest thousand pounds, the expenditure on European and Asian education respectively was £189,000 and £38,000 in 1949, and £186,000 and £180,000 in 1950."

MR. J. JOHNSON asked what reply had been given by the Government of Tanganyika to the proposals of the Chagga Citizens' Union that the Chagga people should be united under one paramount chief, that African members of the Citizens' Council should be elected to the paramountcy, and that magistrates who were not natives should be made over to Native courts.

MR. GRIFFITHS: "I am inquiring of the Governor, and will write to the hon. member as soon as I receive a reply."