

# EAST AFRICA A RHODESIA

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F. S.

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**C**RITICISMS of the great East African groundnut scheme were frankly faced, when he addressed the Royal Society of Arts in London on Tuesday afternoon by Mr. A. J. Wakefield, Director of the Overseas Food Corporation, chairman of the mission of investigation which advised the Imperial Government to proceed with the project, and at one time Director of Agriculture in Tanganyika Territory. He did not claim that there had not been mistakes and disappointments, but he emphasized that there is no rigid adherence to paper plans, which, on the contrary, are constantly revised in the light of experience. Misunderstandings about the groundnut scheme have been numerous in East Africa and in this country, and the frank explanations given by Mr. Wakefield ought consequently to be carefully considered. His conclusion was impressive, for it took the form of the affirmation that nothing that has happened causes him to waver in his belief in the undertaking, in the ultimate success of which he declared "the passionate faith" of his colleagues and himself. Faith can remove mountains, and it is therefore important that those responsible for the direction and management of such

operations should be imbued and upheld by that invaluable, indeed irreplaceable, qualification.

Early next week Mr. Plummer, chairman of the Overseas Food Corporation, and other representatives of that body are due to leave London by air for Namanyika Territory and Northern Rhodesia in connexion with the expansion of the groundnut scheme.

What has been done so far in the Kongwa area near Mweru, slightly north of the main railway from Dar es Salaam, is but an index of what remains to be achieved in other areas. It is easy to talk of clearing and planting three and a quarter million acres, but the magnitude of the venture is better understood when the area is described as almost as large as England's greatest county. To think of Yorkshire hills planted to groundnuts may give many people a new conception of this revolutionary venture in agricultural technique; and those who are horrified at the thought of an expenditure of some twenty-five million pounds (which, it was calculated, would include the cost of a new port, railways, roads and all the other capital works) may be comforted by

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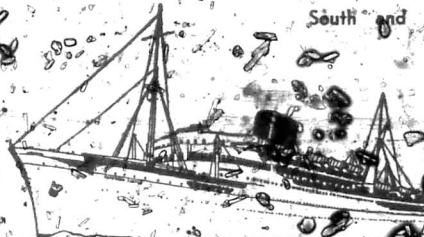
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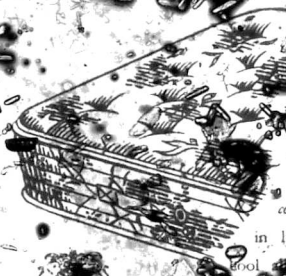
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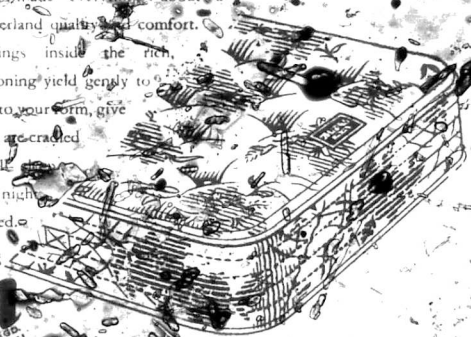
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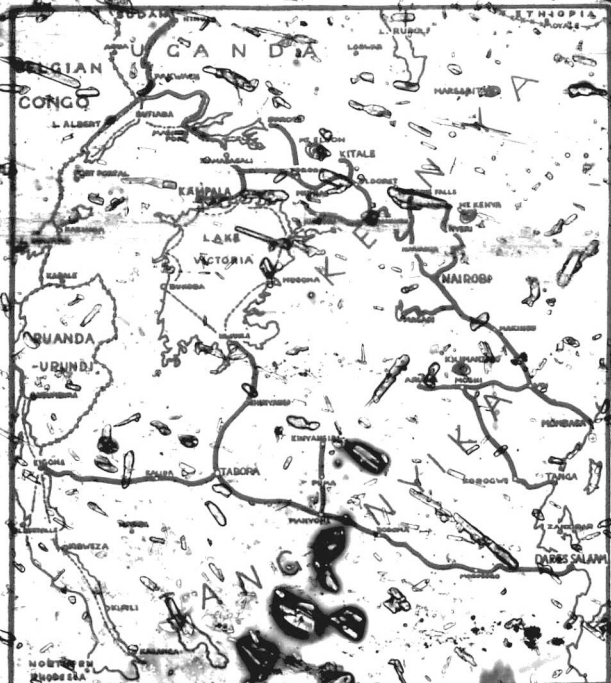
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- Kentana.—At Kentana 1,904 oz. gold were recovered from 13,972 tons of ore milled.
- Thames Pitina.—3,200 tons of ore were treated for 714 oz. gold and working profit of £1580.
- Wankie.—1,882 oz. gold were recovered from the crushing of 22,000 tons of ore for a loss of £279.
- Wanderer.—A working profit of £2,098 was made by treatment of 33,000 tons of ore for 2,780 oz. gold.

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### New Rhodesian Steel Works

THE NEW IRON AND STEEL works seven miles from Que Que was opened last week by Godfrey Huggins, Southern Rhodesian Prime Minister. Limestone and iron are being mined within a mile of the plant. The capacity of the blast furnace is at present 17,500 tons of finished section a year, but plans to quadruple the figure are being considered.

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THE BRITISH INDIA LINE MATIANA sailed from Tilbury for East Africa last Saturday, carrying—

#### For Mombasa

- Mrs. K. M. Allen, Mrs. E. L. Anderson, Miss J. M. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Arathorn, Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Baly, Mr. G. B. Bartley, Mrs. L. E. Bartley, Lieut. Colonel C. P. Bayer, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Brown, Mrs. H. G. Brown, Mrs. K. M. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. W. Brown, Mr. J. S. Cameron, Miss P. J. Cameron, Mr. E. Oerachs, Mr. W. H. Gook, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Crab, Mrs. W. H. Coombes, Mr. J. Duffie, Dr. R. Y. Durnlop, Mrs. W. M. Durie, Mrs. G. M. Esoff-Evans, Miss E. Eaton-Evans, Mrs. M. Eschall, Captain and Mrs. A. J. Faulkner, Miss A. M. Faulkner, Master R. V. Fathiller, Mr. A. E. Fidler, Mrs. M. M. Fisher, Mrs. M. Gill, Miss M. M. Gill, Mrs. M. Gillett, Mrs. E. Grayson, Mr. R. De Harris, Mrs. D. H. Harrison, Miss A. M. Hayes, Dr. J. J. Mrs. G. T. Hayes, Mr. C. A. Hockey, Mrs. Hutson, Mr. A. E. Hutson, Mr. G. P. Hutson, Mr. G. W. Jones, Mrs. M. B. Kelly, Mr. K. O. Kemp, Captain and Mrs. J. C. G. Kirkpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Lindup, Mrs. E. Lipscomb, Mrs. K. M. Llewellyn, Mr. W. Longmore, Miss S. Lyons, Major H. J. A. Millachip, Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Minns, Mrs. E. M. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Moore, Miss D. K. Nielsen, Mr. M. Passels, Mr. and Mrs. V. L. Rennie, Miss V. M. Pugh, Miss R. R. Rampley, Mrs. S. M. R. Reid, Mrs. E. A. S. Mr. G. B. Thompson, Mrs. Thompson, Miss J. Townsend, Lieut. Colonel P. J. Tuohy, Mrs. S. Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Wakeford, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Wenman, Miss D. W. Wenman, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Williams, Mrs. N. C. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wiship.

#### For Dar es Salaam

- Miss B. K. Anstee, Rev. R. T. Cox, Mr. F. J. Dobson, Mr. A. Grindle, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Hamah, Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Hines, Mrs. C. D. Hindey, Miss E. A. Hosford, Mrs. P. M. Hurley, Mr. J. O'Leary, Mr. G. O. Johnston, Mrs. J. Knott, Miss A. H. Morgan, Mr. G. A. Peet, Miss M. E. Roberts, Mrs. W. Rothman, Mrs. J. G. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. S. Waddington, Miss D. P. J. Webb, Mr. K. A. Wright.

#### By Beira

- Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Burrows, Mrs. P. M. Greenfield, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. M. Hill, Miss A. A. Hill, Mrs. H. R. Pile, Squadron-Leader and Mrs. J. de Saignes, Mrs. B. M. Peale.

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

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

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

## Of Commercial Concern Beira Railway Profit

It is being sought in the Lake Albert area by the Geological Department of Uganda.

The Native Tobacco Board in Nyasaland expects to export nearly 10,000 tons of African-grown tobacco this season.

The quota for the import of cotton textiles from India to Kenya and Uganda for the first half of 1948 is 9,132,000 yards.

Contracts have been placed for the supply of 280,000 mangrove poles from Lamu for the military store at Mackinopon Road, Kenya.

The British Cotton Growing Association have announced a dividend of 9% (one share) net profit amounted to £26,527 (£26,821).

Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa Ltd. produced 510 tons of sisal for the first six months making 4,492 tons for the financial year.

Direct importation from overseas of the requirements of the town council has been recommended by the finance committee of Unalali, Southern Rhodesia.

### Power Securities Corporation

Power Securities Corporation, Ltd., a company largely interested in electric power supply enterprises in East Africa, have declared a 6% dividend on the ordinary shares (the same).

Beira Railway Ltd. earned a gross profit for January of £118,310 and for the four months including January of £469,223, compared with £86,519 and £355,672 for the corresponding periods in the previous year.

The Ministry of Food has agreed to pay £39 3s. per ton f.o.b. for coconut oil from Zanzibar until the end of 1950. Hitherto the price has been £50 4s. The price of copra will, however, remain unchanged at £30 10s. per ton for f.m.s.

A small factory in Umfolozi, Southern Rhodesia, started by three men last November is now turning out 4,500 square yards of parquet flooring and 7,000 pick handles a month. Portuguese hardwood is generally used, although experiments are being made with a local wood, *Maunthia*, cut in the Vumbati. New plant is awaited from Britain.

### B.E.P.O.

The Council of the British Empire Producers Organization has re-elected the following officers: Chairman, Mr. A. D. Dodds-Parker, M.P.; Vice-Chairman, Mr. H. R. F. Watson, vice-presidents, the Earl of Glasgow, Viscount Chipping, Viscount Ellbank, Lord Cranworth, and the Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery; members of the council, Lord Cranworth, Sir Alfred Beit, and Messrs. W. F. Clatworthy, G. M. Dykes, E. J. King, H. Alan Walker and A. J. Jonesworth. Mr. J. J. Page and Mr. S. C. Latif were elected to the council. Among the applications for membership which were accepted was that of the Uganda Sugar Factory, Ltd.

### North Charterland

A note in the *Financial Times* says of the North Charterland Exploration Company, which is now registered in Southern Rhodesia:

This attractive little company operates a general store business and owns a number of buildings in the township of Fort Jameson, and has a transport subsidiary. But the most interesting feature to many will be the seven estates it owns all producing tobacco. In 1946 profits equivalent to about 66% on the capital of £41,200 were earned. The dividend on the 1s. shares came to about 12d. net, so the gross yield at the current price of 5s. 9d. is around 20%. The balance sheet is good, with an ample supply of cash. There are many weaker ones, in fact, much nearer to the water. There are worse investments to be had.

## Mining

### To Value Tanganyika Diamonds £35,000 a Year Appointment

MR. ALBERT ERNEST WHITE, who has been for many years diamond valuer to the Crown Agents for the Colonies and was diamond adviser to H.M. Government during the recent war, has been appointed valuer to Williamson Diamonds, Ltd., of Tanganyika.

That company recently entered into an agreement with the Diamond Corporation, Ltd., by which it has assured 10% of the world market for diamonds placed through the corporation. It is estimated that the share of Williamson Diamonds in the current year will be about £3,500,000 and that the company will be able to supply its full quota.

### Government Royalty of 15%

The diamonds are flown from Tanganyika to London as ordinary freight by British Overseas Airways, and are delivered to the Crown Agents for the Colonies who collect a 15% royalty for the Government of Tanganyika before the diamonds are released for sale, largely to the United States of America, diamonds from Tanganyika being thus an important carrier of dollars. In accordance with the scale recognized in the trade, Mr. White will receive a commission of 1% on the value of the diamonds from Tanganyika passing through his hands. If the world should absorb diamonds in the next year to the value of £35,000,000, and if Dr. Williamson's company supplies its quota of one-tenth, Mr. White's commission would amount to £35,000—which would, of course, be subject to the rising high rates of British income tax and sur-tax.

## Mining Personalities

MR. A. S. ROGERS, AINST.M.A., has left Tanganyika for Transvaal.

MR. E. G. LATILLA CAMPBELL has resigned from the board of the Rhodesian Copper Mines, Ltd.

MR. J. A. HILL of Luanshya, Northern Rhodesia, has applied for transfer to associatehip of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.

MR. R. B. GREAVES of Binduro, Southern Rhodesia, has applied for admission to associatehip of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.

MR. N. VANDAU, M.I.M.S., has left the Guinea Fowl Mining Training School at Gweib, Southern Rhodesia, and has gone to Inez Mine, Gatooma.

MR. B. E. FRAYLING, lately Chief Inspector of Mines in Nigeria, and previously for many years in the Mines Department of Tanganyika Territory, is on leave pending retirement from the Colonial Service.

OFFICERS of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy for 1948-49 are: President, Mr. S. E. YAYLOR, hon. treasurer, Mr. ROBERT ANNUM, vice-presidents, Messrs. G. KEITH ALLEN, D. GILL, V. HARROLD, L. C. HILL, SIR ARTHUR SMOUT, and BRIGADIER R. S. STOKES.

MR. S. S. TAYLOR who recently resigned from the managing directorships of Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., and Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., positions which he had occupied since 1931 and 1932 respectively, will continue as deputy chairman of both companies. The new managing director in both cases is Mr. C. F. S. TAYLOR, who was appointed a director of Nchanga Consolidated at the beginning of this year.

### Dividends

SIX MINING AND FINANCE CO. LTD. have declared an interim dividend of 10% (the same).

KAGERA MINES LTD. a company interested in tin and gold mining in Uganda, has paid arrears of dividend on the 6% preference shares for three years to June 30, 1940.

### Gold in the Sudan

MR. T. P. ... mining engineer who has been prospecting for gold about 20 miles to the north of Port Sudan, is reported to have struck claims in which mining is to begin shortly.

# Visit of Omukama of Bunyoro To Study the British Way of Life

TITO GAFABUSA WINYIVU, R.E., Omukama (Ruler) of Bunyoro, a 5,000-square mile district in the Uganda Protectorate, is due to arrive in London on April 20 on a two months' visit. The Omukama will be accompanied by Mr. Balanu Mukasa, the Katikiro (Prime Minister) of Bunyoro.

After a day or so in London, they will visit Cambridge (April 22-28), where they will see the latest agricultural developments, market-gardening, fen reclamation schemes, village schools, and Cambridge University. They will then return to London for a night-sewing tour, and the Omukama will attend the tercentenary celebrations of the Church Missionary Society.

The Omukama and Mr. Mukasa will study local government and farming in Devon from Exeter (May 8-16); from May 17 they will visit Cardiff, from which they will proceed to coal mines and inspect agricultural smallholdings, Welsh farm settlements and visit the Treforest Training Estate and then go on to Manchester and Liverpool to study the cotton industry.

Edinburgh (May 29-June 1) they will study housing and welfare work, and mechanized farming, and in Aberdeen (June 2-6) they will inspect the fishing industry.

Returning to London on June 7, the Omukama and the Katikiro will visit the House of Commons, see the workings of a magistrates' court and an approved school, and visit Fleet Street and the B.C. They will leave for Uganda on June 16. Arrangements for the Omukama's stay in this country are being made by the British Council in collaboration with the Colonial Office.

## Administrative Powers

The Omukama—his African designation is Rukirabasajja Agutamba Mukama—is 58 years old. He succeeded his father in 1934. He has considerable administrative powers over his district by virtue of an agreement signed between himself and the Government of Uganda in 1933. A Protestant, he married in 1928 and has several children.

Bunyoro, the area immediately south of the Somerset Nile and east of Lake Albert, with its headquarters in Hoima, produces tobacco, cotton and high-quality timber.

It is the nucleus of the old kingdom of Kitara, which in the 14th century dominated all the central lakes area.

The Katikiro was born in 1905, served for a time as an official interpreter, visited England in 1929 under the name of the S. C. K. and later went to Morehouse College, Atlanta, U.S.A., where he graduated as a B.A. in June, 1945. He then went to Yale, where he obtained his M.A. degree in June, 1937. In the same year he was accepted as a tutor at Makerere College, Uganda. In June, 1947, he was appointed to his present post.

## Italian Colonial Rule

BIGADIER S. H. LONGRICE, who was Administrator in Eritrea from 1942 to 1944, wrote to the *Daily Telegraph* a few days ago: "Italian Colonial rule was not beneficial to the Native population, not designed for their equal or progressive treatment, and not concerned in any economic, social or administrative interest other than that of the Italians themselves. At least 90% of the population of Eritrea and Somalia view with horror the prospect of return to Italian rule. On other issues they and their well-wishers may differ, but on their attitude to Italian colonization they are united."

## Rice Growing

MR. R. WATSON, formerly Director of Agriculture in Burma, and MR. G. LACEY, lately Chief Irrigation Engineer in the United Provinces of India, are due to arrive in Nairobi to-morrow to begin a five-months' tour of the East and Central African Dependencies to advise the Governments on the production of rice and other crops associated with it.

# Effects of the Groundnut Scheme Dangers of Exaggerated Assumptions

F. V. HITCHCOCK writes from Tanga to *The Times*:

The groundnut scheme will operate mainly in the coastal areas of Tanganyika, which are largely and increasingly Islamic, with all which the implications for the future of African race relations. Unless in the next few years East African society, including a large admixture of Indians and Arabs, can become an integrated whole, British rule will have failed. And it does not follow in the least that their scale of values and philosophy of life coincide with our own.

But let us at least view the present impact in some perspective. The full programme of the groundnut scheme over the next five years calls for the employment of 24,000 Africans. The total population of Tanganyika is between five and six million, of whom over 1,500,000 are uneducated male adults. There are not more than 325,000 workers capable to work for employers of any kind. The largest industry is sisal, which employs 105,000, while the Government employs 40,000. This latter may be slightly increased temporarily by a 'Jail road' and public constructions necessitated not only by groundnut development, but by the general needs of the country.

## Prosperous Native Coffee Growers

Over 300,000 Africans who have their own coffee and cotton farms, as well as a large number of women, are relatively well off in that they are a money economy well in excess of their needs, while their food, in calories, is about 50% in excess of what most people in Great Britain have to-day. The remainder live, even in African standards, on a low basis of subsistence, but in a harmoniously balanced traditional social system, and I venture to say that they are among the happiest people in the world.

Employment in the groundnut scheme must still be largely based on tribal society with a constant flow between the two. When the scheme reaches its maximum programme, the extent to which it can transform African society upside down is extremely limited, and we shall only add further to the many difficulties of the venture if we exaggerate.

I may add that I employ up to 10,000 African Indian members of other races residing in Africa, and am aware of the grave responsibilities and the problems before us. But let us understand their scale, purge ourselves of selfish thinking, and let us neither repeat the blunders of the past nor attempt to force a pace which the African, the Indian, and the Arab will refuse to accept, and from which future conflict and antagonisms may only too easily result.

## Colonial Students Visit Wales

THIRTY OVERSEAS STUDENTS, nearly all from the Colonial Empire, have been spending 10 days this month billeted on farmers, and other residents of Llandilo, Carmarthenshire. All the students are teachers or social workers attending courses at British universities, and whilst in Wales they visited schools, farms and markets, group discussions and meetings of Young Farmers' Clubs. The party included the following:—Mr. A. Ameer (Zanzibar), Mr. J. E. P. Mwaikambo (Tanganyika), Mr. J. N. Othieno (Kenya), Mr. J. A. Virenda (Northern Rhodesia) and Mr. A. E. N. Lule (Uganda).

## New Air Freighter Service

A LANCASTRIAN AIRCRAFT, leaving London last Sunday, initiated a new B.O.A.C. "Springbok" air freighter service, arriving in Johannesburg on Wednesday. Stops on the 6,850-mile route were made at Tripoli, Cairo, Khartoum and Nairobi; Salisbury will be included when the airport is open. The service will at first be a weekly one. Carrying mail and freight up to a capacity of four tons, the rate is 16s. 8d. per kilogram (2.2 lb). The Lancastrian leaves Johannesburg on the return flight to-morrow and is due in London on Monday.

The Sudan Government has just sold 200,000 bales of cotton to the British Raw Cotton Commission for £10,600,000.

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## National Movements in Africa

(Continued from page 877)

shall maintain all who are poorer than he. This admirable family solidarity was sometimes taught the young clerk, teacher, dispenser of the other salary earners to be burdened with the duty of supporting a large number of relatives; and this is a duty which cannot be easily mitigated.

Many African Africans refusing promotion to positions with more responsibility and increased salary because the increase of salary would be of no benefit whatever to themselves, but would only increase the standard of living of the subsidists they were compelled to pay for their relatives. An African in salaried employment is often compelled to concentrate more of his attention than he would wish on increasing his earnings in order to comply with the insatiable demands of his family. His family may have subscribed to pay for his education, regarding it as an investment of capital to produce dividends over a number of years, if not throughout his working life.

The burden on storekeepers and others who are in charge of property which is not their own is greater than a European can comprehend; the insistent family pressure on them to supply credit or ready cash makes it extremely difficult for them to maintain the standards of honesty which their employers require and they themselves wish to maintain. Another instance of the same fundamental incompatibility between the extended family system and the new Western money society is the normal expense of weddings and litigation; customary fees and presents have been inflated to exorbitant figures by cupidity and the desire for Western consumer goods.

### Embarrassment of Colonial Leaders

All this leads the educated African, knowing that he must do as much as he can to satisfy his family demands before he can think of the community as a whole, to act often in such ways as to be accused by Europeans of being selfish and money-grabbing in money matters and unreliable in positions of trust. These accusations, whatever their literal justifications they may have, are unjust in spirit; but they add to the embarrassment of the Colonial leader who is trying to guide his people in the bewildering new world.

In view of these difficulties, it is not to be wondered at if the policy put forward by Colonial Leaders is occasionally somewhat inadequate. More a matter of denunciation of evils than of constructive and detailed proposals for remedying them. Commonly expressed grievances are that Colonial peoples are given inadequate opportunities of sharing in the administration of their own country and that the Colonies are exploited by European business firms; this exploitation takes two main forms, the concentration of import as well as export trade in the same hands, and the "taking of money out of the country" by mining and produce companies.

It is not for us here to discuss how far these complaints are justified, or how far the remedies (such as nationalization of Colonial mineral and other resources) which are sometimes proposed would prove effective. That such complaints are made and such remedies proposed is a fact which the educationist must bear in mind.

It is indeed possible that these grievances are of importance rather as symptoms of a deep underlying sense of frustration at the whole complicated social and economic situation of the Colonies to-day than as an accurate diagnosis of the evils afflicting the body politic.

The true and effective working of democracy requires that the citizens who control the machinery should possess a certain habit of mind. We should call that a democratic people whose

temperament is such that it wishes no man to have less than he needs and wishes every man to make the biggest contribution he can to the common welfare; which is itself readily disposed to banish fear, want, and ignorance, which respects the views of the individual and of every section of the people and allows them free expression, but is watchful to see that no section (whether majority or minority) abuses freedom and thrusts itself into a position of domination; and which devises economic machinery to ensure to every citizen the full development and the complete exercise of his capacities, and political machinery to bring both local and central government policy as close as possible under the control of the people themselves.

### True Democratic Temper

Political machinery or economic devices will not ensure true democracy. Democracy requires a temper of the general mind which will spring only from a temper of mind found in the individual citizen. Unless the true democratic temper is present, the most beautifully devised political or economic machinery will result in nothing but slavery. If this temper is present, details of machinery matter little. True democracy as in ancient Athens, the village council system which exists to-day in some parts of Africa, the British representative system, the Swiss or Australian referendum may all enable the general will to be expressed, though such machinery can do nothing to ensure civil or social equality.

Democracy is not an exclusively European invention. In parts of Africa, for example, the chief, of whatever rank, is strictly bound by tradition to do nothing save in consultation with his councillors, and no councillor can give his counsel save after consulting those below him. Thus the machinery for ensuring that the government acts in conformity with the general will is extremely effective. It often is the case that any citizen can enter the chief's house and consult him; so much so that many Africans find it hard to understand how it is possible for a Londoner to live for years without seeing, much less speaking to, the King.

Again, the tradition in some parts of Africa by which a minority is not overcome in noisy protest but is bound to give willing concurrence and active co-operation in carrying out the majority view might be regarded as more truly democratic than the clumsy European method of counting votes.

Where democratic traditions exist it would be pedantic and unwise to attempt to discard them and substitute European or American political machinery.

## East African Tea

THE GOVERNMENT OF UGANDA received 21 applications last year from persons anxious to plant 6,800 acres of tea, which would bring the area under the crop in the Protectorate to about 13,000 acres. When giving this information to the Legislative Council the Director of Agriculture stated that East Africa now produces about 9,000,000 lb. of tea annually above internal requirements. Mr. H. R. Fraser complained that the tea supplied in East Africa was "of the most inferior type"; the Director of Agriculture agreed, and the Governor suggested that measures might be taken to retain some good quality tea in Uganda.

As a result of four months' work by men of the 34 Army Engineer Regiment in Kenya, a water supply amounting to 600,000 gallons per day has been provided for the military stores camp at Mackinnon Road.

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## Parliament

## African Miss. in N. Rhodesia To Be Appointed This Summer

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS a few days ago MR. FRASER asked whether the new African representatives on the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia would be appointed in time for them to attend the African conference to be held in London next September.

MR. CREECH JONES: The new African representatives on the Legislative Council will be appointed shortly before the date of the conference in London. The membership of the delegation which is then to represent Northern Rhodesia is a matter for settlement in consultation between the Governor and members of the Legislative Council, and so far as I know has not yet been decided.

MR. WILKES asked whether any changes in the constitution of Northern Rhodesia were contemplated, and whether any proposals were being examined to abolish communal electorates, since this system in its application in Southern Rhodesia tended to perpetuate colour and racial discrimination.

MR. CREECH JONES: The Northern Rhodesia (Legislative Council) (Amendment) Order in Council, 1948, provides for certain constitutional changes which will come into force in the near future. These are the introduction of a speaker as president of the Council in place of the Governor, the substitution of two European elected members for the two nominated non-official members at present representing interests other than African interests, and an increase from three to four in the members representing African interests, of whom two will be Africans selected by the African Representative Council. There will thus be African members on the Legislative Council for the first time.

The only proposals for further constitutional reform which have been made are those of the non-official members of the Legislative Council. These proposals are at present being examined by the Governor. They do not provide for any alteration in the electoral arrangements.

### War Damage in Somaliland

MR. HUGH FRASER asked whether the Minister was aware that, in spite of assurances given in April, 1942, no compensation had yet been paid to officials of the Colonial Service who suffered war damage in British Somaliland in 1940; that replacement costs had risen and were rising; and what action he proposed to take and when.

MR. CREECH JONES: The question of war damage compensation in British Somaliland is being considered with claims from all Colonial territories where war damage occurred. It is under inter-departmental examination. I am not yet able to say when a statement can be made.

MR. FRASER: "As two and a half years have elapsed since the end of the war, surely inter-departmental consideration should have reached some climax by now?"

MR. CREECH JONES: I am very anxious about this matter, and will do all in my power to speed up a decision.

MR. PLATTS-MILLS asked whether the Minister had considered the report of the departmental joint committee on blindness in British Africa.

MR. CREECH JONES: I am considering the recommendations contained in the report of the committee on blindness in British Africa, and I am warmly commending it. I should like to take the opportunity of expressing my personal appreciation of the assistance afforded to H.M. Government by the authors of this valuable report and to the National Institute for the Blind in its preparation.

MR. PLATTS-MILLS: While the statement the Minister has made will, no doubt, be greeted with satisfaction on all sides of the House, does he appreciate that on this side there is grave concern that such a appalling situation should have been allowed to develop in any country controlled by us?

MR. CREECH JONES: For a very long time I have been anxious about the problem of blindness in the Colonies, and doing what we can to improve our medical services, and we give particular attention to the very trouble.

### Crop Destruction by Game

MR. RANKIN asked whether the East African Government had yet reported the results of their inquiries into the position of game, and what steps were being taken in East Africa to prevent destruction of Native crops and the spreading of diseases by game, and to make available to Africans additional meat supplies by allowing them to kill game.

MR. CREECH JONES: Yes, sir. I have received the report of the proceedings of the Conference on Wild Life held in Nairobi last year, and the views of the East and Central African Governments upon them. I am considering the points raised by my hon. friend in conjunction with these views.

MR. BALDWIN: "Is not the Minister aware that there is plenty of meat available to the Africans? He can be persuaded to kill some of the surplus goats and cattle which are clogging the land? One of the difficulties is to get the African to kill off the surplus."

## Need to Encourage Enterprise

### Mr. Fred Harris's Maiden Speech

IN HIS MAIDEN SPEECH made in the Budget debate in the House of Commons last week, Mr. Fred Harris, the recently elected Conservative M.P. for North Gwynedd, who owns land and has business interests in Kenya, emphasized that private enterprise should be encouraged by the Government as the country's problems were to be overcome.

"The idea of Government schemes in our Colonial development are in themselves very good and very sound," he continued, "but to my mind they can never replace the efforts and achievements of the individual who, should he wish to share in the development of our great Empire and Commonwealth, should be given in all ways by the Government both the opportunity and the necessary assistance. Unless we preserve and encourage a spirit of pioneering enterprise, by the individual both here and abroad, I fear the outlook for our Commonwealth is very black indeed. If, however, we enable any who can to recover a spirit of adventure and enterprise which made this great country great, we can rapidly resume the rightful place in the commerce and counsels of the world."

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## N. Rhodesian Legislature

(Continued from page 872)

They would even try to forget Downing Street. They might put aside their dissensions and try to find good in each other's views. Working along those lines, they could conceive a design worthy of the House and produce something for the good of the country and worthy of their faith in Northern Rhodesia.

SIR STEWART GORA-BROWNE said that non-officials accepted the idea of trying to deal with local matters in as friendly a spirit as possible. He had rejected the idea of his meeting with Africans in Livingstone, and did not think that he had declared that the non-officials' proposals would prevent amalgamation; he had told Africans all over the country that the proposals would give them the protection they needed against what they considered to be the evils of amalgamation. But he repeated that nothing could affect the issue once the Imperial Government decided that amalgamation was in the interests of the Empire. In some form or other, amalgamation was probably inevitable. He would resign his post gladly if he had helped to provide safeguards which he thought necessary for Africa.

When he was Secretary of State, Mr. Oliver Stanley had said that the dominant idea was the choice between Western standards of life and Western standards of work and skill, or tropical standards of leisure with tropical standards of skill and labour. Now Mr. Stanley had intimated that the Colonies hardly had a choice, but must adopt Western standards of work and skill in order to exist; they were caught up in the industrial machine and could not have the old stagnation. That was something which the African population must be taught to understand.

### Government by Bureaucracy

It was not suggested that the constitutional proposals must be accepted willy-nilly. They were capable of modification, but some substitute for government by bureaucracy must be created before long if the territory's future was to be assured.

He believed that Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia should amalgamate without delay under a constitution such as non-officials had proposed. The advantages would be enormous. They could throw their net wider in their search for individuals, both European and African, to share in government, and the two countries united they could have a balanced economy, with the industrial side in Northern Rhodesia and the agricultural side in Nyasaland.

If such a union took place it would immediately be possible to federate with Southern Rhodesia, creating the Central African State so essential for their welfare, perhaps even for their existence. That federation would be a totally different thing from amalgamation. It would give all the advantages of amalgamation without any of the disadvantages. The rights of the Africans would be safeguarded for ever under such a federation. He asked that a dispatch on those lines should be sent to the Colonial Office.

The question of time was vital. No one knew what might happen in the next few years, or what disaster problems might arise. At the present point of view federation would be of immense importance to the territory.

### Importance of Agricultural Production

Mr. RAWFORD, Economic Secretary, said that the three matters of greatest importance to Northern Rhodesia were agriculture, production, housing, and communications.

European maize acreage had increased by 12,000 acres over the last year to the record level of 65,000 acres, which should yield about 400,000 bags. A good African crop would produce 100,000 to 150,000 bags, and total production would amount to something over 500,000 bags, against a current consumption of roughly 700,000 bags.

The first objective was to close that gap. Large-scale mechanical production of maize was being considered, but the bottlenecks were shortages of labour and machinery. It might be possible to obtain from Southern Rhodesia a heavy equipment unit for land clearing, but if that were not possible he would propose setting up a Government bush-clearing unit when tractors could be obtained.

An agricultural machinery centre, as suggested by Mr. Welensky, would not be very satisfactory, as Mr. Beckett had agreed in discussions, owing to difficulties of transport between farms and the fact that the machinery was required by many farmers at the same time. Government had been trying to obtain mechanical maize pickers but they could not be supplied from the U.S.A. in time for this year's harvest.

Agricultural machinery would be in short supply for at least two years. It had been made clear to Mr. Margand that the territory must have more machinery and that it would be better for Britain to send some machinery to British territories to produce food instead of exporting it to America to get dollars. As regards housing, they must do more to exploit

supplies of local materials. This year it would be possible to erect about 500 houses, compared with 250 in 1947.

The main road was to be tar-macked this year and the Raft Bridge was to be officially opened in March next. They should welcome to improve and tar-mack the Great North Road, starting with the section between Lusaka and Broken Hill.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY, ending up the debate, said that he had discussed the vexed question of bonuses for drilling foremen with certain non-official members during previous days. He had laid on the table a carefully prepared statement of a record of an informal meeting on that subject. He was not present at the meeting and the statement contained the facts known to him.

His understanding had arisen and it had been said that Government were guilty of a deliberate untruth. He must refute this as strongly as possible. However, Government accepted a general view that a definite decision was taken, in the circumstances, the best thing for Government to do was to withdraw the statement and go into the matter again with the non-official members.

## Italian Colonies

COUNT SPORZA, the Italian Foreign Minister, reported to have said in Rome a few days ago that the British Foreign Secretary had recognized in his talks with him the European collaboration for the development of parts of Africa, hitherto closed to Italian influence, that Italy must be placed on a footing of equality in the task. Since the Four-Power Commission was in the final stages of the Colonial question, from the special standpoint of Italy, he would say only that British intentions were shown to be increasingly in line with the cherished friendship between the two countries.

## Not Worth Reporting

ALTHOUGH DAMAGE of between £10,000 and £15,000 was done when a store containing many tentage was destroyed by a flash fire in Kenya, the War Office, when asked by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA for further details, stated that no report of the occurrence had been received in London.

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**NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF**

Excellent rains are reported from Southern Rhodesia. All races in Uganda are now permitted to buy beer and wine.

A magazine for Africans is to be published by the East African Literature Bureau.

Funds are being raised locally for the erection of a new church in Kiambu, Kenya.

A Rotary conference is to be held at the Victoria Falls during the last week of this month.

The Plover Club Golf Club, Southern Rhodesia, plans to build a new club-house costing £25,000.

Freedom from mosquito-breeding has been achieved in a team near Nairobi by means of sacks filled with piled sawdust.

Fines amounting to £795 have been imposed on a Mombasa Indian charged with attempting to export ivory and rhino horns without a permit.

Advice to Parents on Infectious Diseases is the title of a pamphlet by Dr. A. T. C. Thomas, M.O.H., Nairobi, which has recently been published in Kenya.

The Prince Edward dam near Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, is to be raised at a cost of £50,000 to increase the capacity from 450,000,000 to 660,000,000 gallons.

The European population of Southern Rhodesia in 1952 will be over 200,000, according to an estimate made at the annual congress of the Immigration and Development Association.

Increase in the water supply of Uganda via a gravity scheme from the Ozani River has been recommended by the Town Council's engineers. The plan, based upon a peak supply of 2,500,000 gallons daily, would cost £100,000.

A radio-telegraph service between London and Nairobi has been opened by Cable and Wireless, Ltd. The charge in either direction is £5 for a message measuring up to 24 square inches, with proportionate charges for pictures up to 90 square inches.

**African Health Demonstrators**

Ten students have entered upon a course for African health demonstrators at Domboshawa Government School, Southern Rhodesia. The syllabus comprises anatomy, physiology and hygiene. The salary scale for demonstrators ranges from £52 to £105 per annum.

On charges of rioting and participating in unlawful assemblies in the Malakisi and Korilli districts of Kenya, 57 Africans have been sentenced to imprisonment for terms varying from six to 18 months. Forty more natives, including six still in hospital, await trial.

Plots for hotels in Nairobi, Mombasa and Kiambu are included in the lay-out plan for Government land in Kenya. In Nairobi there are 107 plots of 0.48, 0.95, 2.86 and 1.53 acres respectively, in Mombasa three plots of 3.2, 3.26 and 2.27 acres, and in Kisumu one plot of ten acres.

The CLANS MONI, which was requisitioned in 1940 and converted into a troopship in 1943, has been released, and, after reconversion to a cargo liner, will shortly sail from this country. Her war service took her to most parts of the world, but she sustained no serious damage from enemy action.

The route of the motor-race planned as part of the Rhodesian Diamond Jubilee celebrations of 1950 is likely to be Salisbury-Gwelo-Umnyama-Fort Victoria-Birchenough Bridge-Umtali-Salisbury-Chirundu (Otto Beit Bridge) - Lusaka - Livingstone - Victoria Falls - Bulawayo-Gwelo-Que Que-Gatooma-Salisbury.

Though winning all its 28 matches in East Africa, the All-India hockey team was so impressed during its tour with the local standard of play that the captain suggested that an East African team should enter for the tournament in the Olympic Games in 1952. Profits from the tour are to be applied to this end and used for that purpose.

Donations made by the East African Army Benevolent Fund in 1947 included £2,000 for the War Memorial Fund of Kenya for the provision of bursaries, £2,000 to the African section of the Kenya Club, £2,000 to the Tanganyika branch of the British Legion and £1,000 to the K.A.R. Memorial Home in Zomba. Income for the year amounted to £14,521.

Expenditure from reserve funds in Northern Rhodesia appropriations for this year include: mental hospital, Lusaka, £20,000; African secondary schools and staff housing, £10,000 each; telephone and telegraph equipment, £33,000; Livingstone airport, £290,000; African education, £120,000; Indian schools, £5,000; African housing, £158,500; road-making and repairs, £102,000; aerial surveys, £6,500.

**Control of Tobacco**

Proposals made by the Rhodesia Tobacco Association for stricter control of the issue of tobacco growers' licences are being submitted to the 14 tobacco growing districts of the Colony. It is recommended that 80 acres shall be the limit which any individual grower may supervise himself, and that a suitable European assistant must be employed for every additional 80 acres. It is suggested that this limit may later be reduced to 60 acres.

The East African Indian National Congress has rejected two alternative suggestions for Indian representation in the new Legislative Council in Kenya made by the Governor, Sir Philip Mitchell. By the first the impending general election would be postponed, so far as Indian members were concerned, for 18 months, and the vacant seats filled by the Governor's nominees, two out of five of whom could be Muslims. By the other, the seats would be reserved for Muslims in the next general election.

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# Kenya Legislative Council

## Kenya Overcrowding in Nairobi

AT THE FINAL MEETING of the Kenya Legislative Council before the general election, MAJOR F. W. CAVDENISH-BENTRICK, the Acting President, said that the dissolving Council had been a milestone both in development of the country and in constitutional progress.

Previously the Trade Unions and Disputes Amendment Bill had received a second reading. MR. E. I. HIVE-CARKE paid tribute to the work of MR. PATRICK, the trade union expert, and his arrival in the Colony, and said that in the interests of the workers "everything possible must be done to encourage healthy trade unionism developed on lines suitable to the circumstances of the Colony."

MR. E. MATHU, an African member, hoped that the guidance and supervision which would be provided would not stifle the movement. There was a suspicion that there was something behind the Government's mind in this regard.

### Right Use of Trade Unions

SIR ALFRED NEENE applied to the African people and fought for two things during the last days of the right of free assembly and fair representation of labour in the councils of the world—and were not going to these things prostituted. "If African leaders," he said, "I would realize that the value of a trade union lies in its highest—I believe a lot of warranted suspicion would soon be dissipated."

Proposing a motion for the appointment of an advisory committee on all matters affecting law and order, Sir Alfred said that a great deal of work could be done in the matter before the meeting of the next Council. He would have liked to add the words "and the administration of justice," because he thought that the extraordinary leniency of delay in some

magistrates' courts created difficulties for the Member for Law and Order and the police.

MR. MATHU supported the motion but said that lenient and rapid sentences were not the cause of the trouble, nor would long sentences prove the answer. The underlying cause was social and economic.

MR. E. VASEY criticized the conditions of service of the African police and paid tribute to the loyalty they had displayed under provocation.

MR. FOSTER SUTTON, Member for Law and Order, agreed with Mr. Mathu that the causes of crime were social and economic, and said that in Nairobi there was accommodation for 33,000 Africans while this year there was had revealed a population of 82,000. The locations held 20,000 more than they could reasonably accommodate. Game workers with jobs were sleeping in the backs of trucks. There were only 30 African constables and one P.O. to look after 55,000 persons.

### Crime in Kenya and U.K.

Yet despite these difficulties the figures for robberies in Kenya had increased by only 183% whereas in Great Britain they had risen by 375% and there one policeman was employed for every 100 of the population. In Kenya the C.I.D. practically did not exist as there was no housing for them. He accepted the motion.

MR. W. G. D. H. NICOL strongly criticized an amendment to the Coffee (Marketing) Ordinance of 1946, whereby the Coffee Board was enabled to employ a sole agent to auction coffee in Nairobi without obtaining the prior consent of the Council. He accused the Government of "now opening and said that the Council had been disgracefully misled by Government."

These attacks were vigorously replied by the Attorney General and the Director of Agriculture, and the Bill passed with only two dissentients.

The Bill introduced to strengthen control over sales was introduced by MR. E. H. WRIGHT as a "safety" Bill designed to mess about with vendors in the Colony. He emphasized that the original ordinance had been a temporary measure, which had fulfilled its purpose and should be repealed. The rest of the Council voted in favour of the Bill.

When the Bill to reserve seats for the Central and Eastern Provinces for Muslim members was discussed, only one Indian member, MR. RANA, was present, the other two, Messrs. COCKER, A. H. JAMES, PRITAM and THACKER, having resigned owing to the introduction of the measure.

The Attorney General complained of lying and starting the part of certain sections of the Indian Press, who he said "are the impertinence—I use the word advisedly—and that we are deliberately trying to divide the community." The Bill was passed.

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# Native Lands in S. Rhodesia

## How African Interests Are Protected

COMPLAINTS BY AFRICANS that European farms were encroaching on the Native reserves in Southern Rhodesia were answered recently by MR. HUDSON BECK, Secretary for Native Affairs, who declared that since the original survey was made by the Chartered Company in 1915, and the allocations then made incorporated in the 1923 constitution, not a yard of land had been taken away.

In 1941 the Government bought about 8,000,000 acres to add to the reserves. That land would have been sold to Africans who could use it well. Moreover, some seven years ago the Government purchased more land to give reserves a river front, but this had not been declared part of the reserves because the necessary two-thirds majority in Parliament had not been obtained. There were now 21,000,000 acres of Native reserves and an additional 8,000,000 acres of Native purchase areas. Last year a further £100,000 had been allocated for the purchase of more land.

In their treatment of land Africans rarely thought of their children. The Native population was increasing by 100,000 a year, and at a rate of 100 acres per family the additional people would require something like 2,000,000 acres. The solution lay not in more land, but in farming the existing land properly. Government would therefore institute a system by which occupation permits in the reserves would be granted only to those Africans who employed improved methods of farming.

Letters to the Editor

### Fabian Misrepresentations

#### Mr. Welensky's Reply to Dr. Hinden

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA  
 I should be grateful if you will grant me space in your paper for a most amazing letter, which recently appeared in *The Times* under the signature of Dr. Rita Hinden, secretary of the Fabian Colonial Bureau. That statement, which is a constitutional proposal put forward by the non-official members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislature.

The point with which I want to quarrel leads as follows: "The whites form only about 10% of the population, but such is their attitude to the African 99% that their constitutional proposals do not suggest a single African seat in the Legislature, let alone the Executive. African interests will be represented by Europeans. The Colonial Office's constitutional reforms already promised for this year will allow two Africans to take their seats on the Legislative Council for the next five years."

There is not a scrap of truth in this statement about our proposals, and before Dr. Hinden's letter was published in *The Times* the matter had been conveyed to her by my colleague, Sir Stewart Gore-Brown, in a private letter, and they were the subject of a leading article in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA of March 4.

The actual proposals put on by the non-official members would in fact increase African representation in the Legislature from four to six, three of whom would be Africans and three Europeans nominated by the Governor. One of the nominated European representatives would have a seat on the present Executive Council, and he would be chosen by the African representatives.

If I may take the liberty of summing up the constitutional proposals put up by the non-official members, it would be to say that their proposals offer for the first time in the history of this part of the British Empire an actual suggestion in which the Africans would participate in the Executive part of the Government, that is a very different proposal from the Colonial Office's constitutional amendment to be introduced after the forthcoming general election in September, namely, that two Africans should take their place on the Council. Any person who examines the two proposals passionately will appreciate the difference.

The Colonial Office proposal is that after the general election next September African representation should consist of two European nominated members chosen by the Governor and two African representatives elected by the African Representative Council—a total of four. The non-official members' proposals are for the nominated European representatives chosen by the Governor and three elected Africans selected by the African Representative Council with the important proviso that the African representatives, black and white, should reduce one of their number and at this stage it must be a European for reasons (as is obvious) as their representative on the Executive Council.

I have been a member of the Fabian Society since my visit to the United Kingdom in 1946, and whilst I have not agreed with their views on a number of subjects, I have admired their integrity and honesty of purpose, but I must say that this latest action of the Bureau has shaken my faith.

Yours faithfully,  
 ROY WELENSKY,  
 Leader of the non-official members of  
 Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council  
 Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

### Blessings of Civilization

#### Reflections of an Old-Timer

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

I have just received letters from *The Times*. Dr. Rita Hinden, secretary of the Colonial Fabian Bureau, comments on the satisfaction of this country's policy of nation building for African territories on a basis of democracy, on the fact that Africans are already sitting on legislative councils, that trade unions and co-operatives are taking root, and that a complex system of local government is being shaped. The C.F.B. must continue its efforts to bestow the blessings of a Western way of life on our less fortunate

in the general advance the economic education of the African population may perhaps give more rapid results than our efforts in the field of political democracy. In this direction the transfer to primitive Africa of our most valuable, well-tried institutions would be of value. The introduction, that is to say, of football pools to the African proletariat would probably kill four birds with one stone.

(1) Workers enjoying high wages (than formerly) as in the groundnut areas) but unable to spend them owing to shortage of goods will find an agreeable outlet for their spare cash. (2) Africans instinct for gambling is notorious. After a few prizes have been won no advertisement of the product will be needed.

(2) A large number of men are required to conduct the pools. This will give the unemployed the opportunity of finding black-coated jobs, which at present no openings exist.

(3) Village post offices, for which there is a constant demand, will spring up all over the country, more than comfortably paid for by the poundage on postal orders and the sale of stamps.

(4) Proficiency in form-filling, the hallmark of a civilized community, will quickly become the aim of every parent, to the detriment of his child.

In the prevailing shortage of paper, tram-cars for burning and universities for the production of plan-shouting students, the successful establishment as being concerns of such novelties as the ballot box, the closed shop, and party hatred may take some years. But a start might be made with payment of members, female suffrage, inter-union strikes (in the absence of a vulnerable employer), and, perhaps, under the tuition of a specially trained instructor, the creation of a Négriniform.

Yours faithfully,  
 W. H. NIGHTON, Radnorshire. BUSHMAN

### African Servant's Long Service

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

May I call your attention to a long and faithful service? Daniel Sadi, of Masinda, was employed by late Guy Eden from 1927 to 1928, and when Mr. Eden retired from Uganda Danigri came to me. He was with my wife and myself in Uganda until 1937, and on my transfer to Swaziland in that year he followed us there at his own request. He remained with us in Swaziland until 1942, and then continued his service in Masinda from 1942 to 1947.

Yours faithfully,  
 C. L. BRUTON

Glasgow, E.S.

### Livestock in Nyasaland

A LIVESTOCK CENSUS is being attempted in Nyasaland, but the work is hampered by lack of staff. Present indications are that cattle, goats and pigs are increasing in numbers, but that sheep are on the decline. To improve the poultry industry 3,980 day-old chicks and pedigree cockerels were imported from Southern Rhodesia.

## Mr. Kinghorn on African Progress

### Planning on an Empire Basis

MR. ERNEST KINGHORN, M.P., spoke in the "Calling Southern Rhodesia" programme of the B.C. last Friday.

He said (partly):

"Successful economic planning can be done only if the economies of the Commonwealth are taken into account. For instance, there is the allocation of the maintenance and repairs of the railways in the continent. Before final decisions are made, serious consideration should be given to the railway needs of other parts of the Commonwealth. Could we go on travelling under austere conditions for longer a time if the rail track between Beira and Salisbury could be improved so that greater quantities of chrome ore and Northern Rhodesian copper could be exported for dollars?

"We aim to have every family decently housed. This causes a tremendous strain on our internal economy, but in my view, the time has already come when we should consider seriously if it is not better to erect more houses in Southern Rhodesia or some other parts of our territory crying out for development, instead of building on with our housing schemes in the old depressed areas of the Mother Country.

### Young and Old Together

As to emigration, after two exhausting world wars the United Kingdom cannot be expected to see the pick of its vigorous young men leaving these shores to increase the prosperity of newer lands, whilst a bigger proportion of old-age pensioners have to be maintained here by a decreasing number of the working population. With common social services, the young and the old could set off together to build up balanced communities straight away.

"Let us by all means encourage young ex-Service men and women to take their craftsmanship and talents to the new industries, especially in East and Central Africa. But let them take their children and parents with them. Let their health insurance, family allowances, unemployment and old-age pension documents be made as valid in Wankie as they are in Wigan. The difficulties could be tackled as ruthlessly as measures taken during the war.

"The other day I came across blue-prints of a house officially passed for erection in Africa. Compared with our houses, there was a colossal waste of so much wood in the design, and it has all to be imported from hard-currency areas. How much better if we planned these things together and worked out common standards of construction and design by pooling our knowledge as well as our materials in the sterling area."

## Central Assembly Rises

### Friendly Relations Established

THE SPEAKER of the East African Central Legislative Assembly telegraphed last week to His Majesty the King:

"The members of the East African Central Legislative Assembly at its inaugural meeting present their humble duty and loyalty to His Majesty the King. We are deeply conscious of the important part we are called upon to play in matters affecting the well-being of all sections of the population in the East African territories. We trust that our labours may assist and promote the good government of this part of His Majesty's dominions in the East. We pray that His Majesty the King and His Majesty the Queen may long be spared to receive the devotion and loyalty of their subjects in East Africa."

The Secretary of State for the Colonies replied that His Majesty desired him to convey to the Speaker and members of the Assembly his grateful thanks for their message, his warm appreciation of their expressions of devotion and loyalty, and his best wishes for the future success of their deliberations.

The first session of the Assembly ended. The next meeting is to be held in Nairobi on August 1, immediately before the departure of the Assembly's delegation to the African Colonial Conference to be held in London late in September.

### Encouraging Atmosphere

Telegraphing at the beginning of the week, the Nairobi correspondent on *The Times* reported:

"Experience of the initial session, particularly of personal contacts between non-official members of all races of each territory, has strengthened the early encouraging impressions that this experiment has been worked much more smoothly than even the most optimistic advocates of co-operation expected. It is true that there has been nothing controversial, and it is too much to hope that there never will be any clash of communal interests, but the atmosphere of the first session has been one of friendly personal relations.

"To enable members freely to exchange views and to facilitate the dissemination of information from a central headquarters, a body known as the East African Central Assembly Members' Organization has been formed by all non-official members and the financial secretaries of each territory, who are nominated to the assembly as territorial members by their respective Governments.

"Thus three territorial teams have come together in a single organization, without distinction of race, to discuss freely and privately outside the legislative chamber, not only the Assembly's work, but their own difficulties, territorial or racial. The Assembly has thereby avoided at the outset the alternative course of three separate organizations for non-official members of the territories, and has laid a solid foundation for continued co-operation and an understanding of views which would have foundered in disarray.

Mr. Alfred Vincent (Kenya) has been elected chairman and Mr. E. C. Phillips (Tanganyika) deputy.

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The engagement is announced between **Mr. Frank Bramblecombe**, son of Mr. and Mrs. Bramblecombe of Frankfort, Stoke Newington, London, and **Miss Esther Mary Stone**, younger daughter of the late A. V. Stone of Ngaland and of Mrs. Stone of Tudor Court, London.

**Mr. H. Franklin**, information and public relations officer in Northern Rhodesia, will shortly arrive in this country on leave. **Mr. GEORGE BISHOP**, who was information officer for some time before returning to district administration duties, is to take over of the department during Mr. Franklin's absence.

**MAJOR-GENERAL THE EARL OF ATHLOVE** will preside at a luncheon at the Cafe Royal, London, on May 19 to commemorate the 48th anniversary of the relief of Mafeking. Applications for tickets (Officers 12s. and other ranks 6s.) should be made to Major J. T. May, Rhodesia House, 429 Strand, London, W.C.2.

**LIEUT.-COMMANDER GORDON CROWLEY, D.S.C. R.N.**, and **Miss UNA/MARGARET JELF**, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Jelf, founder of Northern Rhodesia, have announced their engagement. Miss Jelf was born in Kasama. The wedding will take place on June 5 at Jarfield, Sussex, where Mr. and Mrs. Jelf now reside.

**Dr. WILFRED FROST**, an authority on fresh water fish, who is on the staff of the British Fresh Water Biological Station, Lake Windermere, is on a six-month tour to East Africa under a special grant from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. Most of his time will be spent at the research centre on the Sabaki River in Kenya and at the biological station on Lake Victoria. Her chief studies will be in connexion with trout and eels.

**PROFESSOR FRANK DEBENHAM**, Professor of Geography in the University of Cambridge, who spent several months in Northern Rhodesia and has been awarded the Victoria Medal by the Royal Geographical Society for his work in geographical education and in particular for his contributions to polar geography and exploration in the Antarctic, and as first director of the Scott Polar Research Institute at Cambridge.

At a recent investiture in Government House, Bulawayo, the following nine Rhodesians received from the Governor the decorations they won during the recent war: **WING-COMMANDER H. H. C. HOLDENESS, D.S.O.**, **QUADRON LIEUT. H. WRIGHT, D.V.O.**, **LIEUTENANT COLONEL R. GIBSON, M.B.E.**, **MAJOR A. DUTTON, M.B.E.**, **FLYING OFFICER I. A. HOWELL, D.F.C.** and **FLIGHT-LIEUTENANT H. G. J. DUNN, D.F.C.**, **FLIGHT-SERGEANT A. L. C. BOND, A.F.C.**, **GUNNER R. M. YOUNG, M.B.E.** and **PLANT OFFICER G. E. PETERS, D.F.M.**

**Mrs. A. O. COSGROVE** was recently appointed chief engineer of the Uganda Electricity Board. She was educated in South Africa and took his degree in electrical engineering at Cape Town University. She went to Kenya in 1926 as Government electrical engineer and left last October to become Uganda representative of Messrs. Kennedy and Donkin, in which post she is followed by **Mr. H. B. STANSFIELD**. Mrs. Cosgrove was president of the South African Society of East Africa from 1943 to 1947 and was a member of numerous public bodies in Kenya.

**Uganda Meeting in London**

ALL INTERESTED IN UGANDA, in general or in the Diocese of the Upper Nile in particular, are invited to a meeting to be held in the Tudor Room of the Caxton Hall, Westminster, London, SW.1, at 6 p.m. on Thursday next, April 22, when the Rt. Rev. Bishop L. C. Usher-Wilson will speak and two films of mission work in Uganda will be shown. Tea will be served from 5 p.m., and in order that catering arrangements may be made, those who will be present for tea are asked to send prior notification to Mr. W. C. Bond, 6 St. George's Mansions, Vauxhall Bridge, London, S.W.1.

**Obituary**  
**Mr. H. H. Beamish**

**MR. HENRY HAMILTON BEAMISH**, third son of the late Rear Admiral H. H. Beamish, and a brother of Rear Admiral Gordon Beamish, who has died in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 74, was a unusual versatile man, even in the versatile countries of East and Central Africa.

He was in Alaska at 16 years of age and later grew to maturity in Canada, traded fur on the coast, served in the Canadian Militia, sailed the foot schooner across the Indian Ocean, founded the first unofficial morning journal in South Africa, planted tea in Ceylon, presided in many parts of Africa, pioneered various industries, and was a storm petrel in public affairs.

He reached Africa during the South African War as an officer of the Ceylon Buffers Regiment, after having as he settled in the Orange River Colony he was one of the first sent to England in 1917 to attend the amende honorable settlement. During the war he served in the 1st Battalion with the Natal Regiment of South African Infantry, and after demobilization started mining in Southern Rhodesia.

Under the Government of the day, in 1927 he went to Tanganyika to inspect malaria in the districts near Morogoro, took a keen interest in the rubber and other interests in Tanganyika, where he was an unflinching critic of Government.

For some years his sense of humour, his love of political joking, and his habit of saying exactly what he thought enlightened the politics of Tanganyika, the late Mr. G. M. M. and the late Jerry de la Motte (whose death he chronicled only a fortnight ago) being his boon companions in repeated assaults on the mighty.

Once, for instance, after months of campaigning against Government inefficiency, he publicly challenged the then Governor to answer about a dozen questions, and when all his efforts to be heard the hand of the Administration proved unavailing, he produced a four-page pamphlet bearing on the cover some such title as "His Excellency's Answers to my Criticisms." Pages 2, 3 and 4 were blank! The first copy of this piece of propaganda was delivered by special messenger to Government House, and many hundreds were posted to planters, farmers, merchants and others in the Territory. The Governor was not amused.

A resourceful critic, Beamish used similar tactics more than once in Tanganyika and in the Seychelles, in which he had interests for many years, and there he was elected a member of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament. An unhappy phase of his career followed for he had flirted with Fascism and was interned for a time during the recent war.

All who knew him will prefer to think of his gay attitude to life, his loyalty to those whom he called friends, his unrelenting opposition to injustice, indolence and inefficiency, his wit in private conversation or on a public platform, and his great faith in the future of East and Central Africa.

**MR. J. S. CONEY**, who went to East Africa with the late Sir Christian Felling to assist in the reorganization of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, and later, after retirement, served with the East African Refugee Administration, has died in Kampala.

**LIEUT. COMMANDER WAROLD ERNEST PERRIN, C.B.E.**, one of the founders of the Royal Aero Club, and its secretary from 1903 to 1945, died suddenly in London on Friday in his 70th year. He was well-known to many of the pioneers of civil aviation in East and Central Africa, and had encouraged many of the flights which made history.

# PERSONALIA

H. B. H. THE EARL OF ATHLONE was 74 years of age. Mr. ALISTAIR GIBB has returned from his tour of East Africa and Rhodesia.

Mr. J. M. DE COMBARMOND has been appointed Attorney-General in Uganda.

Mr. and Mrs. STANLEY PASKMORE have returned to London from their visit to East Africa.

Mr. C. D. SHARP, actuary of the Gresham Life Assurance Society, recently visited the Sudan.

Mr. HAROLD WILLIAMS, an elected member of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, has arrived in this country.

Mr. C. W. LOMAS, chairman of the Tobacco Company of Rhodesia and South Africa, Ltd., has returned from Rhodesia.

Mr. GEORGE SOPER CANSDALE has left the Colonial Forestry Service to become an Assistant Superintendent at the London Zoo.

LIEUT. COLONEL A. M. BELL, Commissioner of Police in Zanzibar, and Mrs. A. M. YATES were married recently in the Protectorate.

Mr. RALPH FREEMAN, Jnr., has returned from his visit to Northern Rhodesia in connexion with the erection of the new bridge across the Kafue.

Mr. T. L. HATELY, of the Land and Agricultural Bank of Kenya, and joint author of "Angling in East Africa," is on his way to England on leave.

Mr. A. I. MACPHERSON, export manager (chemicals) of Messrs. Newton, Chambers and Co., Ltd., of Sheffield, has recently toured East and Central Africa.

MAJOR F. M. BENNETT, who with his wife married last year from Johannesburg to Cairo, begins the story of the journey in the current issue of the *Fort Times*.

Mr. G. C. DAWSON, Cumbry has been elected chairman of the South branch of the Kenya Stockowners' Association. Mrs. HECTOR BASTARD is the honorary secretary.

Mr. DAVID WAKUHIU, son of a Kenya chief, has arrived in this country to study agricultural administration under the British Council's short-term bursary scheme.

MAJOR and Mrs. E. O. OSBORNE and CAPTAIN (MISS) NOBLE comprise the European staff of the Salvation Army home and training school for blind Africans in Thika, Kenya.

Mr. J. H. GERRIN, lately manager of the Tanganyika branch of Messrs. Bovill Matheson & Co., Ltd., has been appointed general manager of the company with headquarters in Nairobi.

Dr. GEORGE F. DUNDERDALE, of Nairobi, has been acquitted in the Supreme Court of Kenya on three charges of sedition alleged in respect of a letter addressed for publication to a local newspaper.

Mr. S. S. MURRAY, Nyasaland Government representative in London, who has visited Uganda to investigate the possible expansion of tobacco growing in the Protectorate, is on his way back to London.

Mr. D. OSWELL has resigned the office of secretary of the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya, but has agreed to act as treasurer. The new secretary is LIEUT. COLONEL H. E. ELLIS.

Mr. A. CREECH JONES, Secretary of State for the Colonies, is leading the United Kingdom delegation to the Special Assembly of the United Nations due to meet to-morrow to consider the Palestine problem.

Mr. C. HANDLEY BIRD has been appointed a non-official member of Legislative Council of Uganda as exclusively forecast in East Africa and Rhodesia two months ago, and Mr. H. JAFFER has been re-appointed for a further year. Mr. Mrs. and Miss Bird have arrived in London.

Mr. CLARE, Deputy Governor of the East African Province in the Sudan, has become Assistant Secretary for Local Government. The former post will be taken by Mr. A. G. CURRIE.

Mr. G. BERTFORD STODOL, Acting Governor of Nigeria who served for many years in Northern Rhodesia, Zanzibar and Kenya, has arrived in England from Lagos. He will take up his new duties as Governor of Sierra Leone in August.

Mr. COMPTON MACKENZIE, the well-known writer, is spending about three months in the bush. His way back to this country from India is through most of his time to the history of the activities of the Indian Army during the last war which he is writing.

Mr. KANJIVARANJI, one of the best-known Indian business men in Kenya, and his sons have succeeded in their appeal against fines of £100 each imposed upon them by the resident magistrate in Nairobi in proceedings under the Rent Restriction Ordinance.

Mr. WILFRED THESIGER, who some years ago was widely in Ethiopia, has been awarded the Founder's Medal of the Royal Geographical Society for his contributions to the geography of southern Arabia and his recent crossings of the southern Arabian desert.

Mr. KENNETH ROBB NOAD, at one time a journalist in London, and brother of Commander J. E. M. Noad, who was given command of the Kenya Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve in formation, left the whole of his estate of some £7,000 to the Oxford Group.

Miss LINA R. KAMUNGO, of Nairobi, Kenya, has arrived in this country for post-graduate medical study. Daughter of the late Ernest Rutherford, a pioneer of the Kenya sisal industry, whom she married, she was the youngest girl of the Colony to become a doctor.

Mr. H. M. McDOWELL, of the Administrative Service in Northern Rhodesia, where he has been clerk to both the Executive and Legislative Councils, is taking a year at the Imperial Defence College, and served with the Northern Rhodesia Regiment during the war.

Mr. L. R. MURPHY GOOD, acting member of the Legislative Council of Kenya for the Uasin Gishu, went to the Colony some 18 years ago as a pupil on the Roman army of Major A. F. Dudgeon. Later he went to Kalamega on a mining enterprise, but before the war settled on the Plateau.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. KERR, now assistant to the Member for Agriculture, was Brigadier, General Staff, to East Africa Command from 1940 to 1942. Later he commanded divisions in Northern Ireland and England, and served on the staff of Supreme Headquarters in France.

Mr. A. J. WAKEFIELD, a member of the Board of Overseas Food Corporation, is to address the Dominions and Colonies Section of the Royal Society of Arts, in London, on Tuesday next at 2.30 p.m., on the East African groundnut scheme. Sir Peter Macdonald, M.P., will preside.

Mr. V. A. HOBBS, a student engineer from the Salisbury Post Office and Mr. W. L. VEALE, architect, are the first two Rhodesians to visit this country under the Colony's Princess Elizabeth Birthday Fund. They were entertained at a party in Rhodesia House last Tuesday.

The engagement is announced between Mr. RUDOLF BUXTON, younger son of Major G. E. V. Buxton of Limuru, Kenya, and Mrs. Buxton, of Vicars Hall Lodge, Lyngington, Hampshire, and Miss FRANCES ANN DEBENHAM, youngest daughter of Professor and Mrs. Frank Debenham, of Cambridge.

New appointments as civil commissioners in Southern Rhodesia include the following: Mr. F. F. ROBERT SALISBURY; Mr. J. B. ROSS, Umali; Mr. F. H. YATES, Gwelo; Mr. C. W. STUMBLE, Victoria; Mr. A. M. MARSON, Gatooma; Mr. M. B. P. VAN REENAN, Harare; and Mr. A. M. BRUCE-BRAND, Gwelo.



# TO THE NEWS

**E.A.R.-marked.** — "Rates and taxes now take over 40% of the national income." — Captain H. Crookbank, M.P.

"I advocate a capital levy on a substantial scale." — Mr. Hugh Dalton, M.P.

"Man is the least docile of the domestic animals, except perhaps the cat." — Mr. Robert Lynd

"Socialism and inflation are inseparable partners." — Lt. Col. Commander Braithwaite, M.P.

"How many of our economic planners have ever been engaged in industry?" — Mrs. Ellis Smith Debour, M.P.

"At times the visitor feels more of a foreigner in the United States than he would in France or Italy." — Mr. Alan Moorehead.

"We have no intention of devaluing the pound sterling." — Mr. Douglas Gay, M.P., Economic Secretary to the Treasury.

Many Americans who regard the continuance of the Marshall policies as more important than anything else hope that the President may retire in favour of his Secretary of State. — *News Chronicle.*

The United Nations Organization is rigid, hidebound, and inhibited by a set of regulations and rules that will never induce peace." — Mr. Shawcross, Secretary of State for War.

"Since the capital levy imposed by the Budget is not significantly anti-inflationary, it is difficult to see for what purpose it was designed, save for that of political appeasement." — Professor B. F. Hawrod.

Textiles, more than any other industry, could make an important contribution towards closing the dollar gap with Canada. The wool industry is being asked to export to Canada 75% more this year than last and to the United States five times as much." — Mr. Harold Wilson, M.P.

"People who drink and smoke, quite apart from the taxation they share with other citizens, are contributing over £1,000,000,000 to the revenue, which is nearly a third of the total. The sum is greater than that of the total revenue of the State 10 years ago—a sum so great that if they suddenly ceased to drink and smoke, all other taxation would have to be increased by nearly 50%." — Sir A. Salter, M.P.

"We will work for peace as we worked for victory, but we are not going to have our freedom of expression, freedom of expansion, freedom of progress or freedom of human rights sacrificed in any way." — Mr. A. V. Alexander, Minister of Defence.

The Soviet Government maintains in this country a large number of heavy state establishments. For instance, there are 20 members of a trade union accompanied by their 100 wives and 50 children. These Russian children have a school of their own in Hatfield, lest any of them should crunch one bit of the fruit of the tree of Western Knowledge." — Lord Vansittart.

"For British Overseas Airways Corporation the number of personnel is 140 per aircraft, for British European Airways 37 and for British South American Airways 49. Taking another comparison as between B.E.A. and B.S.A.A., the number of four-miles down was approximately the same and the total revenue not very different, but the total expenditure of B.E.A. was £3,300,000 and that of B.S.A.A. only £909,000. Can it be that B.S.A.A. has maintained the business standards of its unsubsidized predecessor?" — Lord Swinton.

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# BACKGROUND

**Spirit of the Budget.**—"We are slowly and painfully building strong and stable foundations for our reconstruction, by the ordered use of our resources, by guarding the value of our currency, and by tracking our job in the way of free men working together in a free democracy for the good of our nation and all the free peoples of the world. The political, economic, and spiritual freedom of our people is of a value beyond all price. We shall preserve that freedom only so long as we are prepared, in critical times like the present, to subordinate our personal interests to the greater good of our country as a whole. It is in that spirit that I hope that these Budget proposals will be considered." — Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

**Radical, Not Socialist.**—"The Budget is radical rather than Socialist, but strikes a fair balance between the wholesale discouragement of light-hearted spending and the selective encouragement of individual effort. Sir Stafford Cripps can fairly claim that he has done his best to achieve not merely the necessary checks to inflation but the provision of added incentives for greater personal exertion. But it is the Chancellor rather than the family man who benefits from the income tax concessions. On an income of £400 a year the bachelor gains nearly £20 in income relief; the corresponding benefit to a married man with two children is only £2. In the £1,500 a year category, the remission (about £40 a year) is identical in the case of the bachelor and the two children family." — *New Statesman and Nation*.

**Swollen Expenditure.**—"The Chancellor should now have a simple margin to arrest inflation, but he has achieved it only by inflicting a crushing burden of taxation. Three years after the end of the war he proposes to raise £3,512 millions in taxes. This is £477 million more than the wartime peak reached in 1944-45. The first indictment against the Budget lies in the swollen figures of Government expenditure. It is no longer possible to say that the mischief was done earlier in the year. Then was the time for a strong Chancellor to say that the first needs of the country were an alleviation of taxation and the achievement of a surplus and that in order to achieve those ends ordinary expenditure must be limited to £2,500 millions instead of the Budget figure of £7,000 millions." — Mr. Norman, Auditor of the *Sunday*.

**An Attack on Enterprise.**—"The levy on investment income is the most outright attack on free enterprise yet launched by the Socialist Government. The prospect of future riches once served as a spur to hard work, bold initiative and courageous speculation. Money left in the hands of adventurous pioneers led to the extension of trade and the development of markets overseas. Seized by the Treasury, the monies lies sterile." — *Evening Standard*.

**Ignoring Risk-Takers.**—"For the first time since the Socialist Government came into power they are making a real attack on inflation. That represents a complete reversal of policy from the carefree optimism of their halcyon days. The chief surprise in the Budget is the capital levy, which is class legislation of the worst type. Capital accumulation is no crime except in the eyes of the Socialist doctrinaires. On the contrary, it is an invaluable stimulus to effort and one of the essential ingredients in risk-taking. Risk-taking except on the part of the taxpayer is to have to bear the losses nationalized industries, does not enter into a Socialist philosophy, but it is an indispensable element in a healthy and progressive economy. A Budget professing to be designed to stimulate investment, audaciously ignores the risk-taker." — *Daily Telegraph*.

**Fantastic Finance.**—"Sir Stafford Cripps has made a bold attempt to combine a deflationary with an incentive Budget, but he will probably fail in both aims. The composition of the national finances has become fantastic. The Government boasts of its lavish social services and enlightened policy of subsidies. But what sort of society does it create in order to finance its Socialist experiments? It persuades millions of people that they cannot afford to pay the full cost of their food, housing and other necessities, and it has to encourage the same people to spend lavishly on drink, tobacco and gambling. In this financial year, the spiritual inheritors of the Puritan, Methodist and Nonconformist traditions, the descendants of the Levellers, the apostles of the Common Man and the heralds of the New Age, hope to raise over £1,000 millions out of booze, baccy and betting to buttress the pillars of the New Jerusalem. It is a curious civilization that links up a milk for school children with double gin tossed down at 4s. 6d. a go." — *Time and Tide*.

**Path of Inflation.**—"This modern State obsessed with its own huge and ever-increasing demands upon the economy, risks the easy path out—the path of inflation. In face of a renewed inflation in America our policy should be to hold the pound firm. If we could do this an eventual devaluation of the pound could be avoided. Can we hold this fast? In last week's Budget Sir Stafford Cripps attempted to combine a deflationary with an incentive policy. The probability is that he will succeed with neither." — Mr. G. L. Schwartz.

**Functions of the State.**—"If we are to progress, there must be a minimum of interference by the State in the affairs of the community. State activity and additional controls are not the cure for the high cost of living. The most significant contribution the Government can make to reduce the cost of living is to cut taxation. No amount of specious argument and no empty platitudes can hide the obvious truth that members of the community can themselves spend their money to greater advantage than the Government can spend it for them." — Mr. D. Morrison, Minister of Industry and Commerce in *Hire*.

**Capital Levy.**—"The capital levy is the worst feature of the Budget; it inverts the parable of the talents. In that parable the test of a man's virtue was the amount by which he increased the number of talents allowed to him by the master. An extremely dim view was taken of the man who did nothing with his talent but bury it. But our Chancellor in this levy rewards the man who buried his money in the bank on current account or who spent it on riotous living. Conversely, he punishes the man who put his money to productive national use by investing it in industry. The first principle of taxation is that it should apply equally to all men whose situation is similar. This levy offends that law. Of two men with the same capital, or for that matter the same income, one will come under the levy and the other will not. However much the Chancellor protests that this levy is never to be created, so one will believe him, the levy will constitute a strong incentive, not to save, but to spend." — Mr. W. J. Brown.

# National Movements among Africans

## Importance of Western Political Experience

AS THE OLD WORLD CRUMBLES, a new world must be created. What are the foundations on which it can be built?

We see encouraging signs everywhere in the multiplication of primary and secondary schools and training centres for teachers, in the plans for higher and technical education, and in the great increase in the number of Africans being brought to Britain for further study. But there is a very great deal yet to be done. Primary schools are deficient both in quantity and quality; too few children have any opportunity of attending school, and one of the most urgent needs is to train an increased number of primary school teachers. The various interesting experiments in mass education, encouraging as many of them are, have hardly yet begun to make serious inroads into the great mass of adult illiterates.

### Government Activity in Public Relations

The majority of the rural population live their lives beyond all effective contact with the Government, and when schools exist the schooling received by the child does little to help his illiterate father to come into closer contact. This state of things is being slowly remedied by the development of Government activity in public relations: by mobile cinema vans, adult literacy classes, literature bureaux, periodicals, reading rooms, village wireless receivers. But much remains to be done. Here we can only emphasize the obvious fact that the selective practice of citizenship requires not merely special education for citizenship, but also good education of a general kind.

Education, however, in its first stages may be an stumbling to social harmony. Schooling, far from using the school child to draw his father closer into contact with the Government and with other agencies of progress, often has the opposite effect of separating the school child from his father.

The drift from the land into the towns, which occurs in Europe as well as in the tropics, is very marked among those who have been to school. It is a serious oversimplification to say that the education given in the schools is mainly responsible for this. There are many other factors to be taken into consideration, such as the better openings for ambition available in the towns, the natural desire for better amenities, and the prestige given to a black-coated employment by European example.

But it cannot be denied that school education stimulates a desire to escape from the monotony of rural life. The young educated or semi-educated townsmen has different interests from his father in the village, and the family ties with the village are likely to become weaker as the generations succeed one another.

### Tribal Organizations and the Educated

This change is especially unfortunate when it involves the separation of the young educated man from the tribal organization. If in this generation the tribal organization loses the support of all the young educated men and becomes widely regarded as a picturesque but useless survival, it will be impossible to resuscitate it as an effective political agency. Whether it can become such a thing must be answered by the Colonial peoples themselves, by the educated and by the representatives of the old order in collaboration. On the whole there is a widespread tendency at present for the tribal organization to lose the support of the young educated men, and for new organizations on the Western model—town councils and education committees, for example—to be set up to deal with modern problems.

Education does not diminish the Colonial peoples' natural interest in politics. Political discussion is carried on in all kinds of clubs, and, above all, in the Press. It is not surprising that

Being extracts from Colonial Paper entitled Education for Citizenship in Africa. H.M. Stationery Office. 9d.

A good deal of this discussion tends to result in criticism of the Government; and in every country politicians and journalists find it easier to blame the Government of the day for its sins of omission and commission than to praise it for its modest virtues.

When the Government is in alien hands, when the politician or journalist has little hope of ever attaining political power, and when the general level of education is low, it is only to be expected that much of the criticism made against the Government should be uninformed, much of it bitter, and much expressed in intemperate language. We do not therefore regard the bitter criticism which fills the columns of many Colonial newspapers as in itself anything more than the expression of views which are usually expressed more decorously in the British Press.

### Magical Power of Printed Word

It is most important to decide how much weight of public opinion is behind Press attacks. This question is always a difficult one to answer, when, as in most Colonies, the great majority of the people is inarticulate, and the politicians and journalists are admitted to be a numerically insignificant minority. It would be wrong to conclude that the views expressed by a tiny handful are valueless as an indication of what the mass is thinking.

The educated man—lawyer, journalist, doctor—is revered for his learning by his uneducated countrymen; and in Africa especially, where oratory is common and the printed word has for many folk an almost magical power, the words of a popular leader may sway a whole people. Such a leader, if he has at his disposal the columns of a locally owned newspaper, may have one of the most powerful unchallenged instruments of propaganda unchallenged by the public relations or information departments of the Government. It is rarely able to answer an opponent on his own ground, and his statements, if made, are never overtaken by the refutation.

In these circumstances there has grown up in many Colonies a movement which can fairly be described as the beginnings of a constructive national movement, of a new nationhood. We think this development, both inevitable and greatly to be desired. It is a common experience in history that mere good government will not ultimately satisfy any people; good government is bound to lead to a demand for self-government. It has been observed that revolutions—let us not be afraid of the word—are not commonly made by the desperate and all but hopeless poor but much more by a class which has attained some measure of economic, if not political, power and is ambitious for more.

Whatever may be said in the Colonies, we should not regard the beginnings of a demand for self-government as evidence that the British administrations concerned have reached a definite stage in the fulfilment of their task. For this reason we welcome these national movements. Part of our problem is to find ways of using their abundant energy in constructive work for the common benefit.

### Difficulties of Colonial Leaders

The aim is to place the political experience of the West at the disposal of the Colonial peoples, and enable them to help themselves in the management of their own affairs by modern methods. We can give no effective assistance unless we first try to appreciate the difficulty of their position.

A Colonial leader usually has no direct political power, and therefore little chance of moving his efficiency as administrator. He has to retain the support of a great mass of people, predominantly uneducated, and the only results he has to feed them with are concessions which he obtains by badgering the Government. He has to win over his constituents to support his policy on questions which are often quite beyond their comprehension. And in some Colonies he has the added difficulty of carrying his people over from one world of social and political ideas to another: for example, from a society based on a system of fees and prerequisites to a society which is based largely on salaries, and which, for reasons largely instinctive and quite incomprehensible to an outsider, regards fees and prerequisites in some ways, but not in all, as bribery and corruption.

Another difficulty which the Colonial leader has to overcome in the process of carrying his people from one set of ideas to another is the incompatibility with Western money relationships of the extended family system which exists in so many Colonies. The idea of individual property within the family is still strange in many places, and social tradition insists that, just as the poor member of the family is maintained by the rich, so the rich and everyone earning respects is regarded as rich.

(Continued on page 384.)

personal grievance on the constitutional question. The non-official members had misrepresented him. At the end of the last Council meeting Sir Stewart Gore-Browne had come armed with sealed orders to be opened by the Secretary of State which amounted to a method of government devised by non-officials—a method which was to remain secret, and from which there was to be no escape.

The officers had been given no opportunity of reading the proposals or of expressing opinions on the proposals of government they were to get. Two non-official members had since made it clear that they did not want the country to be confronted with a *fait accompli*. They suspected that they realized that they had gone too far. That was the explanation of the change from their enthusiasm to childish-petulance.

**Official Reply to Accusations**

THE SECRETARY FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS referred to Sir Beckett's allegation that Africans had been led to believe that the constitutional proposals were reached by some non-officials as a prelude to amalgamation. Personally, he had felt that that was what non-officials intended, and he was not surprised that Africans believed the same thing.

What did Sir Stewart Gore-Browne expect Government to do when the Kitwe African Society asked that their resolutions should be sent to the Secretary of State? There had been talk of agitators misleading the Africans, but he did not know to whom they referred. Any correspondence or meetings which ensued arose from questions in the Council; if there was any agitation it was in the Council.

WELENSKY interrupted to ask if that was an accusation and he was withdrawn.

THE SECRETARY FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS said that he was defending the Government as best he could against the accusation of being agitators. As to Mr. Welensky's remarks about a letter in *Mutema* and his claim that the newspaper was being used as a propaganda machine, the Government's attitude to Press correspondence was one of detachment. In a previous issue a letter from Sir Stewart Gore-Browne had given his views and advice to Africans, and another issue had contained a letter by the same Mr. Mutema in very enthusiastic terms of the work which some non-officials had done.

Government's policy was to let the public judge for themselves. If glaring mis-statements of fact were made, a note should be inserted about it; but the question of the African and Trust was and always reserves went beyond a little footnote. It was of great importance to reassure Africans on the land question, and an article had been planned in February to make this subject clear.

**Africans and Trade Unions**

There was nothing antagonistic in the statement outlining Government's policy to African trade unions. According to reports from Africans, Mr. Goodwin had declared that mine and Government officials were working against the Africans. Government felt bound to correct that.

The trade union labour officer had had long experience as a member of the executive council of the Greenock branch of the Transport and General Workers' Union; from 1942 to 1943 he had been chairman of the shop stewards' committee of the Royal Naval torpedo factory at Greenock, and had also served with the Control Commission in Germany, in charge of industrial relations in the Westphalia area.

Mr. Goodwin had suggested that it was this officer's duty to advise Africans to join the Mineworkers' Union. His duty before giving such advice, was in fact to find out exactly what the Mineworkers' Union was offering Africans. He would desire to know whether Africans themselves would be in control of branches, who would be the officers of the branches, how they would be elected, and whether the branches would be adequately represented by Africans on the Mineworkers' Union executive council. In other words, he would want to know whether the African was to be given membership of the union on a basis of complete equality.

So far as paramountcy was concerned, Africans desired nothing but complete co-operation with Europeans. The African realized the immense amount of good that the European had done and saw that he owed his social and economic advancement to the European.

Because of the food situation Native authorities had been told to enforce rigorously orders requiring increased production. Crop prospects were good, except on the Barotse plain, where floods, and early rains had destroyed maize crops.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY dealt with the question of paramountcy, repeating that it meant no more than that the interests of the overwhelming majority of the indigenous population should not be subordinated to those of a minority of one race

however important in themselves. It did not mean that, because one interest was not to be subordinated, it should dominate. The question arose concerning the interests of Europeans or Africans which appeared likely to prejudice the interests of either, some way must be found of averting the claim.

A motion introduced in the House in 1942 had said: "That the Council recognizes that the interests of Africans and Europeans are interlocked, and considers that a policy of subordinating the interests of either to those of the other would be fatal to Northern Rhodesia's development." The then Chief Secretary had welcomed the motion, which had been carried unanimously, and the Secretary of State had subsequently expressed agreement with that policy.

**European Enterprise of Incalculable Value**

It was Government's duty to promote the prosperity of both races; the enterprise of Europeans had been of incalculable value to the Africans, and would continue to be so. It followed that the European who wanted to make a future in Northern Rhodesia and work for the development of the country would be welcomed by all sections of the community. Problems of European immigration were not political, but economic. Land was not unlimited, and there were the problems of agricultural machinery and labour. Government welcomed European immigration, but it must be related to the economic background.

On the constitutional issue Government had no desire to introduce any note of controversy or provocation. If wise decisions were to be taken, the non-officials' proposals should be discussed calmly and dispassionately. Officials were accustomed to enduring the slings and arrows of outrageous criticism, and to look for the soft answer; but they were not prepared to accept accusations against the honesty, good faith and integrity of officials, whether collectively or individually. Government was accused of sins of omission and commission.

It was said that the words "prelude to amalgamation" had been used deliberately to confuse Africans as to the intentions of non-officials, and also to discredit Sir Stewart Gore-Browne. Government had no desire to disguise any of its proposals for responsible government, and he must refute the suggestion that anything said by Government could bear a dishonest interpretation. The words "prelude to amalgamation" were used because it was Government's understanding that certain non-officials had by no means abandoned their desire for amalgamation. Nothing that had been said since suggested that this desire no longer existed, although non-officials had now explained that it was to be regarded as a separate issue.

**Threefold Nature of Non-Official**

Whilst Government was anxious to understand the aims and policy of non-officials, they were justified in thinking that responsible government was presumably the aim of the non-officials. The fact was that the non-official members were like old Gaul, divided into three parts. There were those who believed in responsible government, an amalgamation, and in paralysis if necessary; those who believed in responsible government but not in amalgamation or paralysis; and those who believed in responsible government and paralysis but not amalgamation.

Even then there was no consistency. Sir Stewart Gore-Browne had informed Africans in Livingstone that responsible Government would probably prevent amalgamation, but had subsequently expressed in the Council that nothing anybody could do would avert amalgamation. If there was confusion it was not caused by Government, but by the divergent opinions of those who sought to eliminate confusion, not to create it.

There had been allegations of dishonesty in that Government had not informed the Secretary of State, when circulating the Kitwe African Society's resolutions, that the latter were unaware of the specific constitutional proposals, and that Government would not have forwarded these resolutions so promptly had they condemned Government. He assured members that the resolutions could have been forwarded to London promptly in any case.

It was important that the Secretary of State should not have to rely upon newspaper reports for information. Newspapers regarded abuse and criticism of Government as news, which travelled faster than official information. The Secretary of State was well aware that Government itself had not received the non-officials' proposals, and therefore presumably the Kitwe African Society had not received them. However, it had been made clear to the Secretary of State that the resolutions of the society related to the statements which had been made in Council.

Officials were ready to co-operate with the other side of the House, not on a basis of master and servant, but on the basis of friendship. Non-officials should forget polemics and argument, whilst officials must forget bureaucracy and officialdom.

(Continued on page 883)

blind adults were accommodated. The only establishment of its kind in Tanganyika, it is under the direction of the Salvation Army.

Northern Rhodesia has two schools. At Magwero, under the auspices of the Dutch Reformed Church Mission, 40 students were being taught Chinyanga Braille, with English Braille in the upper standards. The Christian Missions in Many Lands has a school at Lwinda with 26 pupils, apart from the usual primary school curriculum, the children were taught to make mats, baskets, fishing-nets and string, indigenous materials being used where possible.

#### Summary of Recommendations

- The following recommendations are made:—
- (1) Creation of a representative local organization in each Colony to frame and operate a local scheme for blind welfare and co-ordinate the activities of all interested bodies. Specialists should be engaged on an inter-territorial basis, each territory being entitled to a proportion of the time of this expert staff.
  - (2) Establishment of an inter-territorial organization for East and Central Africa (covering Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland). Uganda is regarded as the obvious centre for this body, with Kampala as the actual base.
  - (3) The inter-territorial organization should be an independent corporation, sponsored by the Colonial Office and the Government concerned, and consisting of representatives of the local organizations, with co-opted members. Salaries of European staff would include a director, deputy director, and education and employment officers, appointed at the outset for five years.
  - (4) Every encouragement should be given to voluntary bodies.
  - (5) The main capital cost of inter-territorial schemes should be met by grants under the Colonial Development and Welfare

Act. Local schemes should normally be financed through the Government departments responsible for their initiation. In addition, voluntary funds should be raised if possible.

- (6) Registers of the blind should be compiled.
- (7) African medical officers in training at Makerere College, Uganda, should be encouraged to specialize in the treatment of eye diseases.
- (8) Regular medical inspection of the eyes of school children should be made.
- (9) Every normal medium of propaganda should be used in the fight against disease. Travelling eye dispensaries should be equipped with cinema projectors.
- (10) A demonstration school and vocational training centre for the blind should be established in Kampala.
- (11) The period of education of blind children should be not less than six years, followed by two years' vocational training.
- (12) The inter-territorial officer should be responsible for carrying out surveys of industries suitable for the blind, and every effort should be made to ensure the employment of the blind in such industries.
- (13) The quantity and variety of school texts in English Braille and the African vernaculars should be increased, and Braille printing units set up.
- (14) Among the Native crafts considered suitable in the vocational training of the blind are baskets, mat-making, leather-work, shoe-making, spinning, making of soft furnishings, straw hat making, stringing and netting, pottery, carpentry and brick and tile making.
- (15) The Committee hopes, writes Sir Bernard Reilly, chairman of the Empire Sub-Committee, of the Institute, in a foreword, "these recommendations" will give a new and valuable impetus to the humanitarian work of alleviating the all-too-widespread suffering which blindness entails."

## Government and Non-Officials in N. Rhodesia

### "Slings and Arrows of Outrageous Criticism"

OUT-AND-OUT OPPOSITION to the Government was threatened by the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council recently by Mr. Roy Wainwright, leader of the non-official members.

Only a few days earlier, he said he had assured the new Governor of his desire to collaborate with Government. Since then, however, the actions of leading officials had made him feel that the proper line for him to take was to withhold co-operation.

The blame for this must rest with the Government, which had been deliberately dishonest in not conveying to the Secretary of State the fact that Africans did not know the contents of the constitutional proposals made by the non-official members. Moreover, the Financial Secretary had given a deliberate hint to the statement regarding amalgamation. If Government spokesmen continued to act in that way he would have no truck with them.

#### Government Newspaper Charged with Propaganda

The Government's Native newspaper *Mulende* had become an instrument of propaganda. It had recently published a letter written by a member of the African Representative Council, Nelson Nalungango, who was entitled to his views, but his statements were incorrect and Government had done nothing to correct them. The letter alleged that Europeans favoured amalgamation because they wanted to take the land away from the Chiefs, and that it would be easy for the proposed responsible Government to violate the Native Trust land boundaries. Any decent newspaper would have refuted those mis-statements.

MR. T. S. PAGE, referring to the letter in *Mulende*, said that Native Trust lands were vested in the Secretary of State, and that it would therefore not be possible for the most rabidly anti-African Government in that Protectorate to do away with them.

A letter in another newspaper had asserted that the rights of the Barotsé would not be safeguarded under

responsible Government, and that some of those rights had already been taken away. The truth was that Government had not permitted withdrawal of any Barotsé privileges except by agreement with the Barotsé Government. There had been three different administrations in that territory, and the rights of the people had been respected by them all. That must apply equally in the future.

MR. B. GODWIN referred to a Government telegram stating that the co-operative societies in Mufulira and Chingola could not receive any financial help from the mining companies. He had understood that the companies could finance co-operative societies by loan. Did Government wish to obstruct the societies?

Men who had remained on essential service on the Central Front during the war had been given an undertaking that they would be as well off at the end of the war than ex-Servicemen. Now there was differential treatment with regard to taking up land. Ex-Servicemen needed a capital of only £500, whereas others had to have £1,500.

#### Policy of Trade Unions

As president of the Mineworkers' Union, he warned Government of the foolishness of attempting to do anything about the Dalglish Report without the co-operation of the trade unions, who would not co-operate except on the principle of equal pay for equal work. Distorted articles which had appeared in the Press were not being corrected by those in a position to advise Africans. If that were not done the leaders on either side would become antipathetic to the other race, and that would be a tragedy.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY replied that the financing by the mines of co-operative societies in Mufulira and Chingola was prohibited under existing laws which could be altered only after recommendations by the Closed Townships Commission now sitting.

Speaking as a taxpayer and voter, he wanted to air a

# Blindness in British African Territories

## Five-Year Plan Recommended to the Governments

A FIVE-YEAR PLAN for the treatment and prevention of blindness in British African Territories is among the far-reaching recommendations made by a joint committee appointed by the Colonial Office and the National Institute for the Blind.

Their report, not published, is the result of an extensive survey made by Miss Mary Thomas (formerly information officer to the institute), Mr. J. F. Wilson (an assistant secretary of the institute, and himself blind), and Captain D. F. Heath (a former administrative officer in Nigeria). They travelled some 30,000 miles through British Africa and Middle East territories between August and March last year.

The first major phase of statistics of blindness in the territories covered are not always reliable, and may well be under-estimates. Among the facts contributing to this uncertainty are: (a) the "disgrace" attached to a blind child in certain areas; (b) the widespread reluctance among primitive peoples to make known the existence of blind children; and (c) the concealment of blindness where a bride-price is involved.

Intensive medical surveys have revealed the incidence of blindness in certain areas on a "per 100,000 of the population" basis. In comparison with an incidence of 179 per 100,000 in England and 319 in South Africa, figures for the areas investigated in British Colonies were: Kenya, 159; Tanganyika, 219; Nyasaland, 225. In Uganda definite figures were almost impossible to obtain: whilst incidence in the Buganda Kingdom was in the region of 250 per 100,000, it rose sharply to 1,061 in a small part of the Mengo district. No statistics existed in Zanzibar or Northern Rhodesia. Alarmingly high proportions were reached in two rural areas in the Mwanza district of Tanganyika.

### Handicaps of Primitive Surroundings

In the primitive conditions of a Native village, says the report, a blind individual is at a grave disadvantage as compared with his European counterpart.

Hazards against which sight alone is a defence restrict his freedom of movement and even his chance of survival. He has none of the aids for the blind of modern countries, and his rural economy provides fewer opportunities for substituting a sedentary for an active livelihood. But perhaps his greatest handicap is his own and neighbours' attitude towards his disability. At all stages of life blindness means total incapacity: the child is pampered and useless, the man a dependent relative, the woman unmarried.

The underlying cause of blindness is felt to be the cause of a man's misfortune of spirit, some offence committed in a previous existence. Because it is useless to struggle against the supernatural, the attitude is one of fatalistic resignation. The wonder is, not that most blind Africans are helpless and inert, but that a few, despite every discouragement, live actively.

In most parts of Africa the blind were assured of food, shelter and clothing from relatives. Deliberate infanticide or neglect were rare, among the Baganda, it was believed that if blind people died through neglect the responsible relative would himself be blinded. But in a changing world the blind person may nowadays often find himself amongst strangers who may consider him fair game for exploitation.

Amongst the troops in the East Africa Command eight Africans were blinded in both eyes through war service. They receive pensions assessed at from 70% to 100% of total disability, ranging from 2s. to 60s. per month. In 1941 the Kenya Government, anticipating such casualties, financed the establishment of the Salvation Army School for the Blind at Thika near Nairobi, but, despite every encouragement, only three of the eight blinded ex-servicemen attended the rehabilitation course.

From the African point of view the blinded ex-serviceman has had sufficient time since demobilization to settle down in retirement in his own village. His gratuity has enabled him to buy a wife, who provides the family subsistence by cultivation, and his pension gives him a larger cash income than others in the village. Regarded as a widely travelled hero and highly respected, he has no desire to learn Braille or to be in-

to work. The idea that he should leave his home, hundreds of miles to live amongst foreigners, learn to read by some curious method, and equip himself to earn an income which he does not require seems to him preposterous. The answer, say the inquirers, is that rehabilitation must be brought to the African people.

### Preventable

It is frequently asserted that 70% to 80% of blindness in the Colonies is preventable, and ample proof of this fact, declares the report, was forthcoming. Lack of funds has limited the medical services: in Tanganyika, for instance, there are fewer than three doctors to every 100,000 persons, compared with 50 in England. Moreover, African ignorance and superstition militate against the full utilization of medical knowledge. Far from Western ideas of sanitation and medicine being accepted by the African as a wonderful gift from the white gods, he often resisted them stubbornly.

One community which had to fetch its water from a guinea-worm infested swamp miles from the village refused every offer of the Government to build wells, for in that area, where there are abundant tortoises (regarded as sacred reptiles), the people were afraid that if wells were dug the tortoises might fall into them.

Unaware of the need for early or prolonged treatment in eye diseases, the African expects quick results. Since perhaps nine out of 10 cases of sore eyes recover with the aid of Native medicine, he rarely has the patience or confidence to continue with the treatment, for instance, of trachoma, which may be long and uncomfortable. But where eye clinics have been opened confidence has been slowly won. In Natal a new patient attending the clinic decreased from 2,291 in 1938 to 1,738 in 1945, and it became impossible for one ophthalmologist to deal adequately with the work.

Practically all the specialists in Africa complained that pressure of work prevented them from keeping proper classified records and notes. Statistics of the causes and types of eye disease were therefore crude and sometimes inaccurate. A patient admitted to hospital for some complaint unconnected with the eyes was often found on examination to be suffering from trachoma or other disease; during a census taken in Kusaka and Livingstone about 8% of the Native patients were found to be trachomatous.

The main causes of blindness are various forms of conjunctivitis, especially if superimposed upon trachoma, caused primarily by flies. Avid for moisture, they cluster around the eyes, carrying infection from person to person with great rapidity. They are at their worst among nomadic cattle people, such as the Masai, who do not keep the chickens that among settled peoples kill off many of the fly larvae. Some tribes even believe that flies settling upon babies' eyes bring wisdom and knowledge.

Conjunctivitis is worst in hot and arid areas, where dust and glare inflame the eyes. Women in particular are subject to irritation set up by smoke from cooking fires, and in threshing and winnowing corn sharp particles of husk cause much traumatic conjunctivitis.

### More Blindness in Left Eye

In Africa, as in Asia, the right hand is the clean and the left the unclean. It is considered an insult to offer food with the left hand. Since it is natural to rub the left eye with the left (unclean) hand, it follows that the left eye may be particularly subject to blindness. (This was borne out by the higher incidence of unilateral blindness in the left eye—a finding which might be a valuable subject for propaganda.)

Oncoceraria, caused by the simuliid fly (or "buff" or "gnat"), is incurable. Its worst ravages were found in areas of the Nile tributaries near Jinja in Uganda and also in Kenya. In the former zone the incidence of blindness was 4,187 per 100,000.

Other forms of blindness are caused through venereal disease, nutritional deficiency, leprosy, and smallpox.

In the schools for the blind which they visited, the surveyors were much impressed by the devotion of the teachers, European and African, but equipment was inadequate and knowledge of the latest developments was limited. No school knew how similar problems were being met in other areas, and there was a marked absence of after-care.

The Thika school had 68 pupils in residence, half being between 20 and 30 years of age, and over 60% Kikuyu. Swahili is the medium of instruction, but English Braille is taught from the beginning.

In the Blind School for the Deaf at Tabora, Tanganyika, 20

# Kenya Is a Colony of Good Intent

"No Large Co-ordinating Plan," says Mr. Negley Farson

Exclusive to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

**M**R AND MRS. NEGLEY FARSON have returned by air from the visit which they paid to Kenya at the invitation of Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of the Colony.

Mr. Farson told EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA that, leaving London for his home in North Devon, he began work on the book which he has promised to write on Kenya; that he had travelled all over the country, not only in the areas settled by Europeans, but in the Native areas, the game reserves, the coastal districts and the Northern Frontier Province. He had therefore had opportunities of studying the most varied conditions and European, Indian and African life from their different angles.

He focused the problems and conditions of Kenya with large numbers of people, including officials of all ranks at headquarters and in the field, European and African farmers, Indian merchants and petty shopkeepers, African chiefs, headmen, peasants, teachers, artisans, seafarers, journalists and other gentiles, including those who are regarded as agitators against British administration.

**Co-Operation by Africans**

Asked if he would care to summarize his impressions, Mr. Farson said:

"I would describe Kenya as a Colony of good intent, in which the most frustrating influence is the general lack of active co-operation on the part of the Africans. I say with complete conviction that the people in command in Kenya to-day are working whole-heartedly to give the Native a better life; yet it is quite clear that there is this failure of Africans to respond. Nobody seems to know the reason; it may be the memory of old wrongs or imagined grievances to-day.

"It is only fair to the African to state that owing to the pressure of man on the land—his dangerously increasing birth-rate—he does have some real miseries to face in his daily life in some of the congested districts which are enough to make him think that it is not the will of God, but the white man who is responsible for his woes—and this despite the daily presence of officials who are working with all they have to better his condition.

**High Quality of Officials**

"I was tremendously impressed with the quality of the officials. I saw at close quarters the work of men engaged in all aspects of the administration, and I find it difficult adequately to express my admiration for them. I do not hesitate to say that they are first-class men mentally and morally—and the moral attitude is certainly the more important.

"The teamwork between the members of the Colonial Service and those engaged in the work of providing control in the Agricultural and Natural Resources Department, headed by Major Cavendish-Bentinck, impressed me, especially. In the Nyeria Province the lowlying areas close to Lake Victoria were flooded by the rains in April, May and June of last year, with the result that the people got no crop and lost themselves reduced to the point of starvation. Nature, in her cruel way, would have readjusted the balance of the death of some 80,000 people, but the Administration brought in food—the white man bringing benefit to the black man.

"The problem of Kenya, in my opinion, is not really what of the erosion or exhaustion of the soil, but psychological: it is to make the African believe, not so much in the capabilities of the European, as in his good intentions. Until he is convinced of the rightness of these intentions he will never completely co-operate and in

the absence of that co-operation the white man must be always on the defensive.

"We have, I think, rebased the African. We have taken him away from his old beliefs and tried to impose upon him beliefs in which we ourselves no longer believe. The consequence is that the quality of our administration and colonization lacks something vital.

"Kenya is, in my opinion, at the crossroads. Many thoughtful men in the country and there are some thoughtful ones, but not enough recognize and are working of this fundamental problem. Settlers, no less than missionaries and officials, realize the danger, and it is quite evident that there is a general determination to work for the betterment of the Africans' life.

"Yet how often did I meet emergent Africans who gave me the impression in our talks of being able or willing to recognize, adequately what was being done for their people. Moreover, I do not think it an exaggeration to say that those African agitators who are determined to make the maximum amount of trouble for a Government are themselves quite unable to understand the problems about which they talk so unrealistically.

"There is a great deal of talk about plans of all kinds, but I am left with the feeling that Kenya lacks that one great central plan demanded by the circumstances.

"Kenya makes an enormous appeal to me. It is a wonderful country in many ways, which has been the subject of much misrepresentation and little real understanding. Many of the old settlers and their wives are the real salt of the earth with their daughters not infrequently being the best farmers in the family.

**Good Intentions Not a Policy**

"But good intentions are not the equivalent of a policy; and I am sure that there is a desperate need for a large, over-all, co-ordinating policy which, aside from linking up the present efforts, will very likely impose some concessions on the part of Europeans as well as some form of almost forced co-operative settlement on large numbers of Africans. I think the day is coming when some such major plan must be effected."

## Big Rise in Chartered Profits

THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA ("CHARTERED") COMPANY report a net profit for the year ended September 30, 1951 of £951,564, an increase of £498,400 on the profit for the previous 12 months.

Much of this increase will probably be found in due course to have been produced by the royalties on Northern Rhodesian copper production, for payments to the company rise sharply according to the price of the metal, which made substantial advances during the period in question. The company must also have received largely increased dividends from its holdings in Rhodesian mining enterprises.

The directors will recommend a dividend of 16½% less tax, compared with 11% in the previous year. They point out that this dividend, which would require £602,285, represents a distribution of less than two-thirds of the year's profits, whereas in the previous year virtually the whole of the profit was distributed to the shareholders. This is the highest payment made for many years.

On the announcement the 15s. stock units rose by 4s. 7d. to 55s. 7½d. now showing a yield of about 4½%. The dividend is payable on May 21 to members registered on April 16, and the annual general meeting is to be held in London on May 6.

Sir Douglas O. Malcolm is president of the company, which has an issued capital of £6,570,376.

The non-official members have said categorically that they will not be satisfied with stronger representation on the Executive Council and the Standing Finance Committee, which is **Back-Tiding Throughout.** apparently the solution favoured by the Secretary of State and the Governor. Persistence in the endeavour to enforce that accommodation would produce widespread resentment, for as the report in this issue of recent proceedings in the Legislative Council shows, the elected members are smarting under a sense of repeated acts of injustice by senior officials. The Chief Secretary, it is true, has pleaded that by-gones should be by-gones, but he has been so dilatory in urging a new friendliness that his argument is not likely to have made a very strong appeal to his hearers, especially as his speech came at the end of the meeting of the day. Our impression is that, the blame throughout has been singularly bad, and we still believe that the Colonial Office was ill advised not to invite non-official representatives to fly to London for consultations before the departure of Sir Gilbert Rennie to take up his new office as Governor.

£8,000,000 includes all sorts of costs which have, not the slightest relation to the area (admitted to be disappointingly small) which has so far been put under groundnuts, and it is, therefore, quite unfair to relate one to the other.

In the total outlay to date must be included the costs of building a branch railway, roads and camps, the clearing of ground which has not yet been planted, the purchase and transport of a vast array of equipment and stores of all kinds, preliminary work on a new deep-water harbour hundreds of miles away from the Kongwa area, improvements at the port of Lindi, surveys and other work on other groundnut areas in Tanganyika and Northern Rhodesia, and a hundred and one other items which cannot fairly be said to have the remotest relation to the business of planting the few thousand acres on which groundnuts are now growing. By all means let there be necessary criticism of the plan and its progress or lack of progress, but let the criticism be fair and constructive. In our view, some members of Parliament have been conspicuously unfair in their comments. Indeed the unwisdom of the Minister of Food over many months of last year, when he should have been much more candid with the country, looks like being paralleled by unwise speeches from the Conservative benches. The need, surely, is for Socialists and Conservatives to refrain from regarding this great venture as in any sense a matter of party politics. It is a significant departure in Colonial agricultural policy and practice and it ought to be treated as such, not as a plaything of politicians.

**TANGANYIKAN CRITIC** of the East African groundnut scheme is Mr. Oliver Stanley, former Secretary of State for the Colonies, who in the course of a broadcast talk on the Budget said that the Government had estimated that they would plant 150,000 acres under groundnuts this season at a cost of about £2,500,000, whereas they had in fact planted no more than 8,000 acres at a cost of nearly £8,000,000. "Was there no waste which could have been avoided, no extravagance which could have been pruned?" asked Mr. Stanley. It is, of course, highly probable in an operation of this magnitude that there has been a good deal of avoidable waste, as there has certainly been much unnecessary secrecy. But nothing is to be gained by exaggerated, and even unfair, charges, especially when they are made by an Opposition speaker of Mr. Stanley's seniority. He ought to know that it is a grave misuse of language to suggest that the cost of planting 8,000 acres was nearly £8,000,000. Most of those who heard his assertion would have taken it at face value, if they had a second thought at all, and therefore told themselves that the cost of the planting averaged the fantastic figure of £1,000 per acre. The truth, of course, is that the expenditure was of approximately

**East Africa Rhodesia Rail Link All-British Route and Port**

THAT A RAILWAY LINK between East Africa and the Rhodesias was under consideration was announced by Mr. C. H. Thornley, Deputy Chief Secretary of Kenya, in the Legislative Council when Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1948 was discussed and approved. He said:

In the comparatively near future arrangements may be made with the Governments of the two Rhodesias for a physical link between the Rhodesia Railways and the Nyarua line in Tanganyika. At present the Rhodesias are dependent for sea outlet on Beira, by no means a completely satisfactory arrangement, and Sir Reginald Robins is now in consultation with the authorities in the United Kingdom and the Governments of the two Rhodesias concerning such a plan.

If it comes to fruition, Rhodesia Railways would be able to traverse an all-British route to an all-British port through a country believed to be capable of extensive development. The only alternative would be the construction of a new line to the West Coast at Walvis Bay, and it would traverse an interesting and unattractive country and would be very much longer than the construction necessary to link up with the new Nyarua line in Southern Tanganyika.



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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**A** MALGAMATION of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and their federation of the united territory with Southern Rhodesia, has been proposed by Sir Stewart Gore-Brown, as the best means of creating that great British Central African State which is inevitable sooner or later. In a letter on another page, Mr. Welensky, leader of the non-official members of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia epitomizes the constitutional plan evolved by those members, and expresses quite understandable resentment at the misconstruction put on their proposals by the Babian Colonial Bureau, and which publicized by *The Times*. Similar misrepresentations have done much harm in Northern Rhodesia itself, where Africans—who would have benefited greatly under the proposals—were stampeded by the Government's statement that the scheme was a prelude to a demand for amalgamation of the Rhodesias, and further frightened by the sedulously circulated and wholly false rumour that Native lands would be seized.

At that time the proposals were a strictly guarded secret, and by the time the details were published and explained at a series of

meetings to Africans, it became clear that feelings were too inflamed for reason to be given its chance.

That result is most unfortunate, not only because it has caused Africans to suspect the good intentions of the Europeans, but also because it cannot be safely assumed that so liberal an attitude to the political aspirations of Africans will be maintained indefinitely by the European electorate and its representatives. It is of course, to be hoped that the present generous outlook will persist, but there is the evident risk that, in the general election five months hence, some constituencies, angered by the rejection of the offer of fair partnership, may instruct candidates to withhold their support from a scheme which was statesmanlike and certainly deserving of fair consideration. There is now every indication that the proposals will be abortive, for they have been spurned by the Government and by Africans, who had been influenced to take that stand before they knew what they were rejecting; and there is nothing to suggest that either the Government or any of the African leaders have anything equally good to offer.

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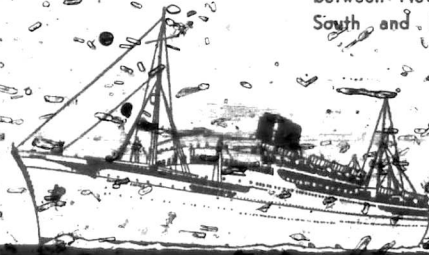
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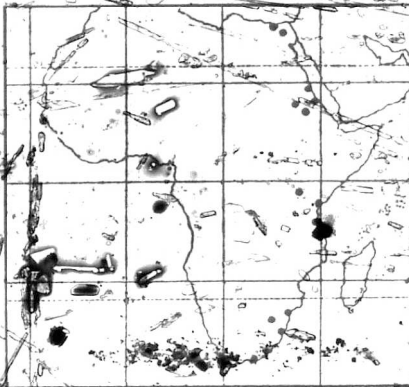
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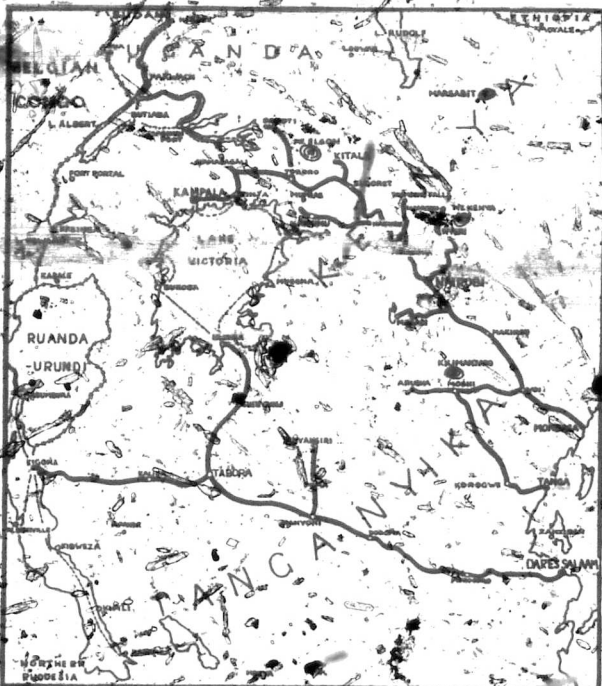
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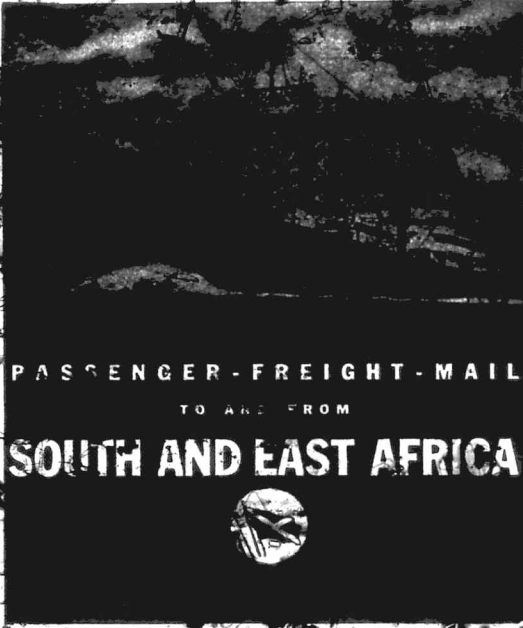
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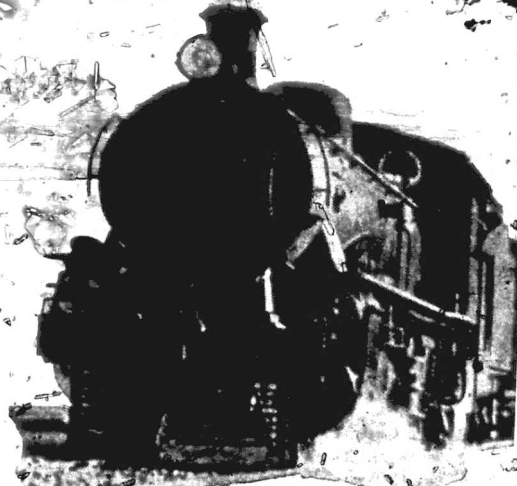
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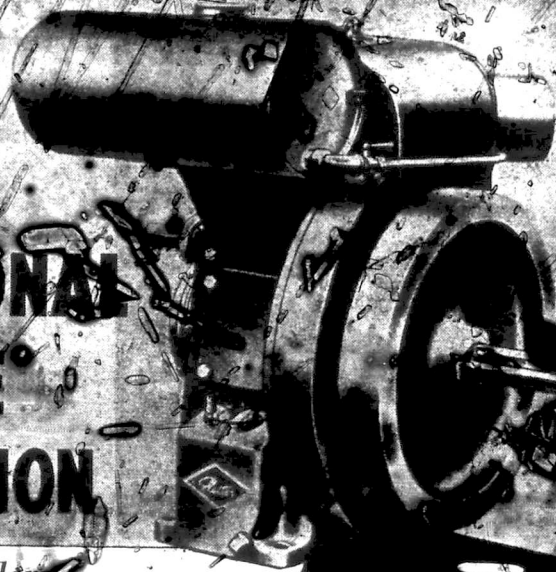
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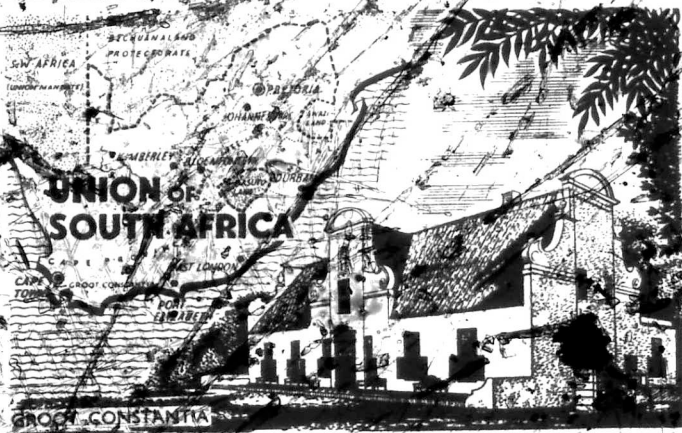


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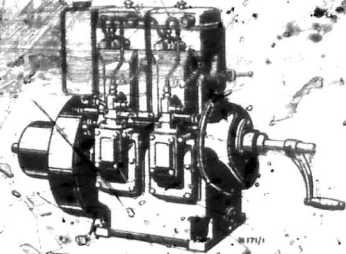
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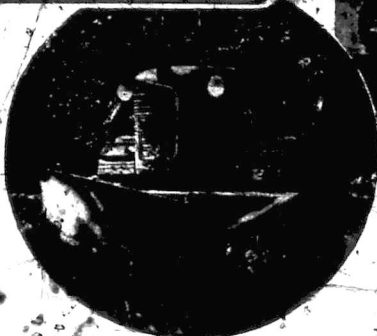
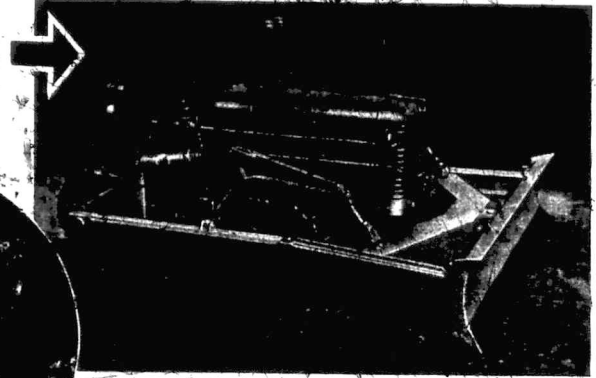
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### Progress Report for March

Sherwood Springs and F. & S. 2,400 tons of copper were treated for a working profit of £23,037. Rezende, working profit of £1,004 was earned from the crushing of 2,000 tons of ore. Rhodesia Broken Hill—Output was 110 tons of zinc, 155 tons of lead and 30 tons of fused anhydrous.

### Roan Antelope

UNDERGROUND WORKERS were withdrawn last Wednesday from Roan Antelope Copper Mines in Northern Rhodesia as a precautionary measure owing to exceptional rainfall, a continuance of which might have endangered the mine. Later reports say that the floods are subsiding and work was resumed on Friday evening.

### New York Copper Prices

AFTER FALLING TO 21.50-21.75 dollars during the week, the price of electrolytic copper in New York recovered to 21.50-22.00 dollars, at which level it had been maintained since March 4.

### Union for African Mineworkers

PROPOSALS FOR ORGANIZING African mineworkers on the Copperbelt have been outlined by Mr. B. Goodwin, president of the Northern Rhodesian Mineworkers' Union. He envisaged parallel unions, with the president of the African union sitting on the European executive and an African executive of seven members sitting on the European general council of 21. Ultimately representation would be equal, but in the meantime the African union would conduct its own negotiations with the aid of European advisers, and an African representative would be present at all negotiations by the European union. The membership fee would be 3d. a month. There are indications that many Africans areaverse to such close contacts with the European union.

### Kenya Consolidated

LEIF COLVILLE, J. H. DEY, chairman of Kenya Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., asked the shareholders at the 14th annual general meeting that unless there was definite improvement in revenue, the question of suspension of the company's activities would have to be considered. Costs had risen 20% in the last two years and the margin between production cost and revenue was widespread in the company's detriment. Royalties had been refunded for the year 1946, and a further refund would be due for the year 1947. A considerable amount of revenue was locked up in concentrates, which, if not to be freed, would make the company unable to present to meet its monthly expenditure. The directors intended to concentrate on Kiseri, and to begin further active development at Kolgoirem.

### Mining Personalia

SIR HAROLD P. MITCHELL, B.T., has resigned from the board of Phoenix Prince Gold Mining Co., Ltd. MR. M. WATSON SMITH, ASSOCIATE M., is now at the staff of Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd. in Northern Rhodesia. MR. J. N. BUCHANAN and MR. J. H. DEY, resign from the board of the Rio Tinto Consolidated Mines, Ltd. in Northern Rhodesian copper. MR. D. KERR-CROSS, M.C.S.A., former superintendent of Rosterman Gold Mines, Ltd., has been appointed mining engineer to the Government of India. DR. FRANK DIXON will open his 19th annual meeting of the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy at Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W., with an address on his work as Director of Colonial Surveys.

### Magnetite Development

SIX BLOCKS OF MAGNETITE CLAIMS in Northern Rhodesia are to be acquired by the Vereringing and Springs Company from the Anglo American Corporation, Ltd., of Canada, who will utilize the resultant £75,000 in subscribing for 50,000 of the company's ordinary shares at 15s. each. The directors of the Vereringing and Springs Company state that development of the magnetite deposit and expansion of existing works at Vereringing and Springs require considerable expenditure, and the necessary money will be raised by the issue of ordinary shares from time to time.

### Minerals in Mozambique

MINERAL DEPOSITS discovered in Mozambique include 11 of gold, 26 of tantalum, and many of asbestos, silver and uranium. Six uranium and three asbestos deposits were found in the Tete district.

### Surprise Mining and Finance Co., Ltd.

SURPRISE MINING AND FINANCE CO., LTD., with interests in Rhodesia, announces a dividend of 12% (the same). Profit for 1947 was £6,814 (£6,644).

### News of Our Advertisers

THE BRUSH ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., LTD., have received an order valued at over £100,000 from the Northern Rhodesian Government for turbo-alternator machinery for the new cement factory at Chilanga.

LIEBIG EXTRACT & MEAT CO., LTD., announce a final dividend for the year ended August 31 last, of 7s. making 9s. per £5 unit, tax free. Profit for the year was £387,527 (£198,844). The annual meeting will be held on March 18.

AMONG the British Thomson-Houston exhibits at the British Industries Fair will be plant for the generation of electrical power for use in mines and other industries. Equipment incorporating recent developments in electronics will be a feature, and spot and seam resistance welding control, H.F. heating and new 16 mm. and 35 mm. cinema projectors will also be seen. Mazda-lux fluorescent street lighting equipment, of which some has been exported to Kenya, will be represented.

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Kenya: Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret.

**The Tanganyika Electric Supply Co. Ltd.**  
Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar.

**The Dar-es-Salaam & District Electric Supply Co. Ltd.**  
Dar-es-Salaam, Dodoma, Tabora, Kigoma, Moshi, Moynai.

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

derived a very favourable impression of the company's activities and efficiency, and of the staff of the various departments. He was confident of the ability to make the most of the opportunities open to the company in East Africa.

The report and accounts were adopted, the final dividend was approved. Major-General J. Buckley was re-elected and Mr. S. J. Hoffman Martin elected, a director, and the auditors were reappointed.

## Standard Bank Commercial Report

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD., state in a commercial report issued recently:—

**Kenya Colony.**—Compared with the position during the last few years, goods are in plentiful supply and some instances of heavy overstocking are reported. The Uganda cotton season did not relieve wholesalers to the extent that was expected. Traders are also beginning to realize that the upward swing of inflation must be halted somewhere. It is expected that the congestion of stocks will ease during the next three months. Credit trading is again the rule. Money is very scarce.

Residential building, with a sprinkling of new offices, goes ahead fast in and around Nairobi and in other parts of Kenya. Here again the price level is often three times the pre-war figure.

In Nairobi work has begun on a new block of flats for the municipality. Around Nairobi also the new alignment for the railway is taking shape. Tenders will shortly be called for the Nairobi water supply dam above Ruiru.

The Development and Reconstruction Authority have complained that their schedule had been seriously delayed by lack of technical staff, shortage of artisan labour and rising costs of materials.

At five coffee auctions held in Mombasa during February 2,000 tons of Uganda *Robusta* f.a.q. were sold at between £80 and £91 per ton. Parcels of Bukoba plantation coffee sold at £150 per ton. The demand from Singapore, Colombo and Arabian ports for coffee remains strong, and large shipments have been made to Singapore. In Nairobi prices of free Kenya ranged from £160 to £170 per ton.

**Uganda.**—Business was very active during the month following the disposal by peasant growers of their cotton crop, which must fall short of expectations and is unofficially estimated at from 150,000 to 160,000 bales of lint. The Government of India has secured 65,000 bales, whilst 50,000 bales have been allocated to the British Ministry of Supply. Of the balance of the crop some 23,000 bales have been sold at public auction with a further 20,000 to follow. Prices at auction have reached the very high figure of 2s. 6d cents per lb. of lint.

**Tanganyika.**—The main import centres report that stocks of cotton piece-goods, etc., are very heavy, and that control restrictions on distribution are slow in operation. The result is overstocking and tightness of money, but it is expected that the situation will right itself during the next few months.

In Dar es Salaam, where accommodation becomes more and more difficult, the Government is granting plots outside the town by ballot. Building is active but on a limited scale, and on an "all-high" price level.

It is reported from the southern groundnut area (inland from Lindi) that drilling and pipe-laying organizations have arrived. This planting area has been taken over by John Mowden & Sons Ltd. From the Tabora-Umbo groundnut area also some reports of progress and development.

**Zanzibar.**—Dhows continue to arrive from Arabia and India to await the change of the monsoon. This somewhat attenuated revival of the island's ancient entrepot trade has been welcome. As of the mainland, stocks are heavy, with cash tending to scarcity.

## Ethiopian Trade

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE into Ethiopia last year were valued at 68,996,840 Ethiopian dollars (value 2s.) compared with \$53,660,697 in 1946, and domestic exports reached a total of \$69,957,122 (\$49,698,490). The chief imports were: raw and manufactured cotton, \$27,909,408; salt, \$4,891,708; petroleum products, \$4,035,427; motors and parts, \$3,232,275; metals, and metal manufactures, \$2,791,229; woollen goods, \$2,612,767; rubber products, \$2,228,880; and sugar, \$2,147,792. Of the export total coffee accounted for \$16,384,379; cereals and pulses for \$17,194,513; skins for \$10,243,929; hides for \$8,431,201; flour for \$4,773,343; and oil seeds for \$4,479,147. Imports from the United States were valued at \$6,470,552 and exports to the United States at \$4,351,234.

## Mining

### N. Rhodesian Iron Ore Deposits

#### New Discoveries of High-Grade Haematite

SIR DENNIS BURNEY and the RHODESIAN CORPORATION, LTD., maintain undiminished their confidence in the project for the production of pig-iron and ferro-chrome from great ore deposits in the Lusaka area of Northern Rhodesia.

That was made clear to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA by Sir Dennis and a senior official of the corporation following publication by the *Financial Times* of a message from their correspondent in Rhodesia, who had telegraphed:—

Thomas Firth and John Brown and Co., the British steel firm, has withdrawn its support for the scheme to produce pig-iron in Northern Rhodesia, which envisaged an annual production of 500,000 tons. Their associates, the Rhodesian Corporation and Sir Dennis Burney, are, it is understood, now seeking an alternative partnership for the continuation of the development of the haematite deposits in the vast prospecting concession covering an area five times the size of Wales, which Sir Dennis secured last year from the British South Africa Company.

Confirming this to-day, Mr. G. A. Davenport, Southern Rhodesia's Minister of Mines and Public Works, told me in an interview. Presumably John Brown and Co. were dissatisfied with the quantity or quality of ore that has been opened up. It is understood that the Rhodesian Corporation and Sir Dennis Burney are now endeavouring to secure the interest of other manufacturers. The Minister added, however, that the John Brown group was still actively engaged in investigating the possibility of producing ferro-chrome in Southern Rhodesia.

The likelihood of the manufacture of ferro-chrome in Rhodesia is entirely dependent on the availability of cheap electric power, a condition which has hitherto confined production to this ally to America and Scandinavia. The gigantic hydro-electric scheme which Northern and Southern Rhodesia Governments are now planning jointly is unlikely to come into operation before 1957 at the earliest.

The Rhodesian Corporation and Sir Dennis Burney has issued the following joint statement:—

"In view of the statement which appeared in the *Financial Times* on April 1 regarding the withdrawal of John Brown & Co., Ltd., from the Rhodesian pig-iron and ferro-chrome development scheme, the British South African Company has authorized the Rhodesian Corporation, Ltd., and Sir Dennis Burney to state that the grant of the minerals concession will remain in their favour.

"Sir Dennis Burney is flying to Northern and Southern Rhodesia on Thursday next to confer with the Government.

"At the time of John Brown & Co.'s withdrawal the estimated tonnages as a result of the prospecting work which had been done in Northern Rhodesia were 800,000,000 tons of high-grade iron ore, but containing too high a silica content for satisfactory reduction, and 40,000,000 tons of high-grade haematite. Since that date further work has been done on the deposits and reports have now been received that, contrary to initial reports, a large proportion of the 800,000,000 tons deposit is low in silica, ranging from only 2% to a maximum of under 7%, and that this deposit is considerably greater in extent than appeared when the estimates were made two months ago. In addition, further deposits of high-grade haematite have been discovered in this two months' period.

"An intensive drilling programme to prove the deposits at depth has now been inaugurated by the Rhodesian Corporation following the satisfactory geological and geophysical examinations.

Messrs. John Brown & Co. said that their withdrawal had been made in October, and that the company was still very interested in Southern Rhodesia, where a substantial interest in the business of Messrs. F. Issets & Co., of Bulawayo, had been acquired.

### Diamond Output in Tanganyika

FLOODS in Tanganyika during February reduced the output of diamonds. The Williamson mine, which accounts for at least 90% of the production, was largely flooded out for the second year running. It is hoped that Tanganyika will fulfil the 10% quota agreed with the Diamond Corporation, which would mean an output valued at £2,500,000.

## Company Meeting

### The Uganda Company, Limited Final Trading Profit Increased

THE FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE UGANDA COMPANY, LIMITED, was recently held in London.

SIR THEODORE CHAMBERS, K.B.E., chairman of the company, presided.

The report of the directors for the year ended August 31, 1947, stated, *inter alia*:—

"The trading profit for the year was £94,094. Our estimated liability for E.P.T., profits tax and income tax is £42,500, and our final profit for the year is £31,327, against £15,742 in 1946. In the past liberal provision was made for taxation and we are now advised that £20,000 reserved for this purpose is no longer necessary. Including this sum the carry-forward is increased from £25,062 to £57,055.

#### Cotton and Tea Interests

"The Protectorate cotton crop was 255,211 bales against 252,980 bales last year. We ginned 10,100 bales against 11,087 last year. Profits from this department, including a growing revenue from the shipment of rubber, papain and other produce, were £5,433 less than last year.

"Weather was favourable for tea and a record crop of 924,640 lb. was harvested. The yield was 1,251 lb. per acre from 739 acres in production. In the absence of London auctions tea marketing is presenting new problems, but a technique is being evolved to ensure the smooth and orderly movement of tea from our estates to consuming countries. Further tea lands in the Toro district have been acquired. Arrangements are being made for their development and in due course they should prove an important addition to our tea interests.

#### Trading Departments

"The motors and agencies department recorded a substantially increased turnover and higher profits. Our motor department is now developing an agricultural implements section so that we may contribute to the mechanization of agricultural operations in East Africa. It is becoming increasingly apparent that only by making the fullest possible use of modern equipment can an adequate return be expected from the soils of East Africa. We are also expanding our interests in marine craft, in which Uganda with its large water area offers encouraging prospects.

"In our general trading department we have handled an expanding range of manufactured goods, and despite import restrictions and the difficulties of obtaining supplies in this country the department is making steady progress. After considerable difficulty in getting suitable accommodation in Nairobi we have now opened an office which will give us a valuable foothold in Kenya. The staff of this department has been strengthened to meet further expansion.

#### New Air Company

"The aircraft department has continued to expand, and there is evidence that the board's view that civil flying had a substantial future in East Africa has been fully justified. This view has been supported by the interest which powerful operators in the U.K. have taken in East Africa and in our own activities in particular. As a result we have entered into an agreement with Airwork, Ltd., who have a record of successful operations extending over many years in various parts of the world, whereby we have arranged to sell our aircraft business to a new company. The new company will have the benefit of Airwork's technical experience, and we shall be financially interested with them, thereby continuing to identify ourselves with the progress of

civil aviation in East Africa. The arrangement should give advantages for us as the operation of aircraft is a highly specialized business and there are indications that competition is becoming more acute.

#### Transport Companies

"The Uganda Rubber and Coffee Estates, Ltd., were acquired last year. In practice, owing to the intricacies of taxation, we did not acquire the shares as originally intended, but we did acquire the estates and have registered a new company known as Uganda Estates, Ltd. Mr. Cannon, who has managed these estates for many years, has been appointed managing director of Uganda Estates, Ltd. The company is operating at a profit but none of its earnings has been brought into our accounts.

"During the year we acquired a half-share in the Toro Tea Company, Ltd., which owns tea estates in Toro and operates a tea factory for other planters on a co-operative basis. The company's operations have been successful but no credit is taken in our accounts for any share of its earnings.

"We regret to report the death in April, 1947, of Mr. A. J. M. Cameron, who after being associated with the company over a period of 29 years, retired from the board in 1946.

"The board have appointed as a director Mr. Christopher J. Holland Martin, whose banking experience and local knowledge of East Africa will be of particular value to the company. You are asked to confirm his appointment.

"Mr. W. W. Huggin was in East Africa during December, 1947, and January and February, 1948, and has made an extensive tour of the company's properties and interests.

#### General Management

"Early in 1947 Mr. Dakin, our general manager, expressed his intention of settling in Southern Rhodesia and he proceeded there at the end of the year. During the last 14 years he has rendered outstanding service to the company and the Protectorate and our good wishes accompany him in his new career. He is not, however, completely severing his connexion with the company and we shall continue to have the benefits of his experience and counsel in his capacity as a director of our subsidiary companies.

"Mr. J. T. Simpson, a member of our Kampala staff who has had many years experience in East Africa, has been appointed general manager in succession to Mr. Dakin.

"During the year a number of our senior staff were in this country and the board had valuable conversations with them. The excellent results recorded are evidence of the efficiency, enterprise and enthusiasm of our staff, whose willing co-operation the board gladly acknowledges.

"The directors recommend a final dividend of 12½% less tax at 9s. in the £, which, with the interim dividend 12½% paid on October 2, 1947, makes a total of 25% for the year."

#### Chairman's Remarks

At the meeting Sir Theodore Chambers said that the directors greatly regretted losing the services as general manager of Mr. Dakin, who had done so much to bring the company to its present satisfactory position. He had never spared himself and had shown himself an administrator with a good head for finance.

Mr. J. T. Simpson, the new general manager, was well known in East Africa, and since taking charge at the beginning of the year had shown the qualities which the company needed.

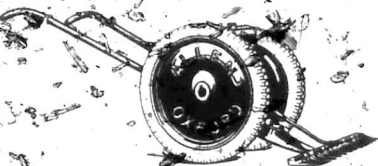
The latest recruit to the directorate, Mr. C. J. Holland Martin, was an extremely valuable adherent.

Mr. W. W. Huggin, another director, who recently spent some months in East Africa, said that he had

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### Pressing Financial Problems Rhodesia's Crisis Policy

A DIFFICULT year with continual threats of increased production costs, faces Southern Rhodesia, particularly in view of opposition by Britain and America to a higher gold price. That statement was made recently in the Colony's Parliament by the Minister of Finance, Mr. E. C. F. WHITEHEAD.

Inflationary tendencies had increased throughout the world, particularly in America, he said, and it was unlikely that Southern Rhodesia would for a long time be self-supporting in either wheat or sugar, the prices of which had risen astronomically last year. In the face of dollar restrictions and stringent exchange control, the Colony must frame an economic policy of its own, and would not follow the British Labour Government's measures of combating the crisis nor South Africa's method of freely permitting imports from dollar areas provided they had the money to pay for them.

#### Central Bank Needed

Another method was to restrict credit, but Southern Rhodesia was without a central bank, which, being essential to Dominion status, ought to be established within two or three years.

Restriction of dollar imports would help to overcome the Colony's adverse balance of payments, and rail transport would be speeded up in order to increase copper and chrome exports. There would also be a big export market for Southern Rhodesian coal, but it depended upon transport.

Controls were becoming increasingly difficult to administer and some people favoured their complete abolition. But that would ruin the gold industry and cause wide-spread dislocation in the Colony's interest-free gold mining should be given more relief.

The Colony was now under an obligation to sell its entire gold production to the Bank of England at a fixed price, and he was confident that any Government would renew that contract. Rhodesia's currency was firmly linked with Britain's, and devaluation in the Colony would automatically follow such action by Britain.

### Mail Services to East Africa Second-Class Air Mail

MAIL FACILITIES TO EAST AFRICA were discussed again last week by the East African section of the London Chamber of Commerce, who were informed that representations had been made to the postal authorities to better ocean mail services.

The question of air mail facilities for second-class mail had also been raised, and the attention of the G.P.O. drawn to the inauguration of such a service to South America. The official reply was that such a service would be inaugurated as soon as suitable aircraft became available on the East African route.

Priority in shipments to East Africa were now the concern of a working committee formed by the Ministry of Transport, on which East African interests were represented by Mr. Roger Norton.

Mr. Betsworth again advocated alternative registration for cargo from the Midlands, and after debate the chairman, Mr. L. A. Dent, asked members to submit specific complaints in writing.

The establishment of a joint consultative committee to consider export and import licensing was further considered after the chairman had reported that the East African Shippers' Association had declined to participate. Messrs. Dent, Haynes, Hobbs, Petitpierre, Sortwell and Dale were appointed to form such a committee.

### Of Commercial Concern

The latest retail prices for consumer goods in Nairobi show an increase over pre-war values of 28 1/2%, a rise of 3% in the last three months.

The issue to shareholders of Messrs. W. J. Bush and Co., Ltd. of 250,000 5% cumulative preference shares of £1 each at 23s. 6d. was oversubscribed.

The port of Dar es Salaam handled 143,800 tons of exports and 233,800 tons of imports last year, compared with 97,000 and 85,800 tons respectively in the last pre-war year.

An increase of 3s. 4d. per lb. in the import duty on tobacco imposed in Tuesday's Budget raises the full rate on unmanufactured leaf to 50s. 2d. and leaves Empire producers with a preference of no more than 1s. 6d. per lb.

Farrell Lines, Inc. is the new name of the former American South Africa Line of ships plying between United States Atlantic ports and South and East Africa. The change perpetuates the name of the founder, the late James A. Farrell.

Messrs. Hubert Davies & Co., Ltd. a leading engineering company in the Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia, are to issue 100,000 5% preference shares of £1 at par, shareholders on the register on April 24 being offered the right to subscribe for two shares for every share then held.

The Uganda Company Ltd. have acquired a substantial interest in the business of Messrs. George A. Tyson, 25d., the well-known Nairobi house of food and estate and managing agents, coffee and general produce dealers and stock and share brokers. Mr. Tyson will continue meantime as chairman of the company bearing his name.

Auction sales of Virginia type tobacco started in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on Tuesday last. This season's crop is officially estimated at 71,000,000 lb. from 114,500 acres planted, compared with 57,182,000 lb. from 90,375 acres last season. The first day's sales totalled 350,499 lb. for 20,112s. at an average of 57s. 6d. per lb., almost 20% higher than last season's average. Some bales realized 750s. per lb. and many more than 400.

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