

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE of the founding of Southern Rhodesia, celebrated last Tuesday in England and Africa, was likewise an occasion for thanksgiving by Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland for their Diamond Jubilee. They would have fallen under German administration, not British, but for the foresight and determination of Rhodes and those who shared his convictions; and had there been no pioneer white settlement in Rhodesia there would almost certainly have been none in Kenya. The occasion therefore concerned all the British Central and East African territories, which look to Southern Rhodesia as their model in many ways, while Rhodesia in its turn emulates what it has found best in Colonial administration elsewhere. The African peoples have even more cause for satisfaction with the establishment of British rule than anyone else, for that alone released them from their own tyrants, whether chiefs or witch-doctors, and the inter-tribal wars and raids which from time immemorial had been a constant threat to every man, woman, and child. Let that be remembered in these days of apology for an Imperial record which ought to be the nation's greatest source of pride.

This generation of Rhodesians is deeply indebted to Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of the Colony since 1933, a wise, tolerant, patient, and far-seeing architect of that Greater Rhodesia which must Liberalizing Rhodesia come, and with which the East African Union of the future must one day be closely associated. History will rate highly the work of Sir Godfrey Huggins, whose liberalizing influence, especially in race relations, has been far greater than would have seemed possible fifteen years ago. Words of Mr. Amery which are reported on another page may be applied to him: he has believed in justice, fair play, and mutual good-will, and has approached the difficult problem of the place of the African in public affairs in the right spirit, "a spirit as removed from the narrow racialism of Afrikaner apartheid as it is from the unpractical, theoretical outlook so often expressed in the House of Commons." In his address on the Diamond Jubilee Mr. Amery declared his belief that

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Another port is at present under construction at Mtwara in Southern Tanganyika for the groundnut scheme, in connexion with which many miles of new roads are being built.

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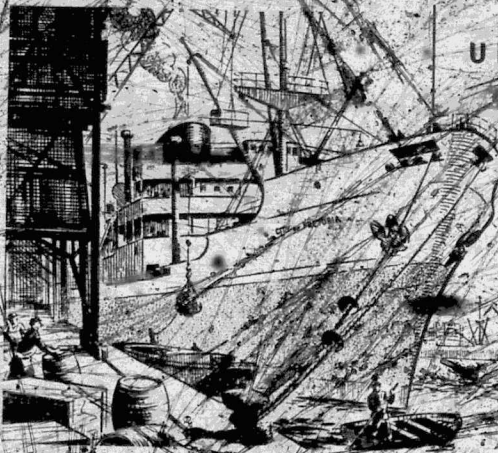
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Vessel	Tonnage	Sailing
Pretoria Castle	28,785	Sept. 14
Arundel Castle	19,118	Sept. 21
Athlone Castle	29,547	Sept. 28
Carnarvon Castle	20,141	Oct. 5

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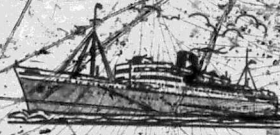
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Vessel	Tonnage	Sailing
Bloemfontein Castle	18,400	Sept. 18
Lionelophan Castle	17,346	Sept. 25
Warrick Castle	17,385	Oct. 2

Notes: For E.E. Africa must be rechartered with the tonnage.

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Rhodesians could claim on the whole to have lived up to Christian standards in their daily life, and he addressed to an obvious quiver the warning that any administration in Africa which closes every door of hope to economic and political advancement to its weaker neighbours will sooner or later be overthrown. The reflections of this sturdy and statesmanlike Imperialist might indeed be a paraphrase of that petition in the English Prayer Book which asks that the fellowship within the Commonwealth may be established "between the men of divers faces, languages, and customs who dwell therein; that, bearing one another's burdens, and working together in brotherly concord, they may fulfil the purpose of Thy Providence."

Southern Rhodesia need not fear the reminder, given at the commemorative service in the Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, the very heart of London, that the spirit of unselfish service can alone make a country great.

The Spirit of Unselfish Service.

No part of the Empire has a finer record of unselfish service to the Imperial cause in the three wars of the past half century, the South African War and the two calamitously caused by German envy and ambition. From that unselfish service the Colony drew greatness (which, like freedom, has to be vigilantly safeguarded). Her achievements within six decades are amazing, especially considering that about two-thirds of the period were marked by wars, their direct and harsh consequences, and general and dire distress resulting from pestilence and the world famine. The story has not been one of easy exploitation, but of valiant high-hearted endeavour in the face of risks, uncertainties and dangers of all kinds.

In the Rhodesias and Nyasaland men and women of British race (aided by others from many countries who shared their attachment to the free way of life) have performed their chosen tasks in a manner which bears comparison with any other episode in the development of the Overseas Empire.

Guarantee for Future Greatness.

The great sense of service which supplanted barbarism by civilization has grown until it is already a firm tradition. Few Britons, having won wealth in Rhodesia, have departed from the land which brought them prosperity. The vast majority have reinvested their gains in the development of the country, and many,

being not their all in pioneer ventures, have preferred to live out their life in the country than seek fortune elsewhere. That spirit of attachment and service, immensely valuable from every standpoint, moral and material, is we believe as strong to-day as ever. It affords the best guarantee for Rhodesia's future greatness.

GENERAL SMUTS, who died in South Africa on Monday at the age of eighty, was the greatest public figure on the African continent, but he was more than that. As a thinker and man of action he was General among the outstanding men of his time, having achieved eminence as a soldier, statesman, philosopher and prophet. Though he fought from start to finish against British forces in the South African War, he never learnt to hate his then enemies, and he was to become one of the chief champions of British political conceptions and the indispensability of the Commonwealth to world peace. He commanded the British forces during part of the campaign in German East Africa in the first world war, he was the real originator of the League of Nations and the Mandate system, and by his stand against Herzog's proposal that South Africa should remain neutral in the last war, he made possible the defence of the Suez Canal and the subsequent victories in North Africa, Sicily, and Italy. Meantime he had sent South African troops and airmen to Kenya for the attack on the Italians in Somalia and Ethiopia, and those swift and staggering victories achieved, he moved them north to Egypt. His initiative and vigour were a vital factor in the defeat of Nazism and Fascism. Our next issue will make further reference to the career of this great servant of Africa.

THE FIRST ISSUE of the twenty-seventh

annual volume of **EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA** should have appeared last week, but because of journals printed in London then suffered our mis-

Explanation and Apology fortune of non-appearance. In consequence of a trade dispute in London printing houses, work having been resumed only yesterday, our printers cannot, of course, produce an issue of the normal size to-day; nor could they set in type all the late news which we should have wished to publish.

We therefore crave the indulgence of our readers for the unavoidable deficiencies of this issue. Next week we hope to be able to publish a considerably enlarged number.

dashed out with a knoberry at the king's feet. The Mashona had long ceased to hide on their rocky fastnesses from the tracking and slaying irihs of their black overlords.

General advance in Natives well-being in the 25 years of my visits was most marked. It has been even more marked since. The rights of the Natives to their lands has been made secure. Much is being done to teach them better methods of cultivation and house building, as well as to make a beginning with general education. Under an equal but happily not universal, limited but gradually increasing number are admitted to the general control of the country's affairs. The most serious barrier to their economic progress and it can only be temporary—is imposed, not by Government, but by the natural, if in the long run mistaken, exclusiveness of the white workman.

I believe that, on the whole, Rhodesia is approaching a difficult problem in the right spirit, a spirit as removed from the narrow racialism of Afrikaner *apartheid* as it is from the unpractical, theoretical outlook so often expressed in the House of Commons. Its people have a great responsibility for the future, not only of Rhodesia, but of all Africa. I believe they will justify it.

Rhodes and the Pioneers

I have seen nothing so far of the man whose name Rhodesia bears, a man whose bold vision and all-embracing purpose created her, and whose unflinching courage sustained her through the early difficulties and his own political setbacks. Nor would it be fair to forget those who, with a mixture of English blood and patriotic idealism and hope of a better future, led the pioneer generation saw the Rhodesia through its early troubles.

I have known a few of them in my life, and Rhodes was one of them. In him far-seeing imagination, practical method, and execution, purpose were combined in a creative power that gladdened me. He has often been described as an Elizabethan, the suggestion being that with his vision and his patriotism

there was also something of the love of gain and lack of scruple of the men of that great age. But most of those men were also scholars, passionately excited by the new learning of the classical renaissance, men of intense religious feeling, as well as of great adventures.

So, too, with Rhodes. The background of his mind was his love of Oxford and the classical humanities. The creator of Rhodesia was also the man whose guiding star was Aristotle's definition of happiness as activity in excellence. A great country and an inspired educational endowment are his fitting memorials.

Equality for All Civilized Men

Rhodes was an Imperialist in his ardent faith in the mission of the British people in the world. But his was that Imperialism of free partnership whose purpose is to-day embodied in the term Commonwealth, a partnership based not on race but on community of ideas. If he thought of the Natives as a whole as children, he also believed in the ultimate equality of every civilized man south of the Zambezi.

It was not only his high courage but understanding and sympathy that, in their own mountain fastness, won the desperate Matabele rebels to peace. He was only fitting that a Matabele impi should accompany him to his grave in the Matapos and salute him with the *hwaru* due to their own chief. There he lies, with a small Stonehenge of mighty boulders, looking across a sea of unbled grass and green-valleys to the fertile plains beyond, in the heart of the country of his dreams.

*There, till the vision he foresaw
Splendid and whole arise,
And unimagined Empires draw
To council 'neath his skies,
The immense and brooding spirit still
Shall awaken and control,
LIVING HE WAS THE LAND, AND DEAD,
HIS SOUL SHALL BE HER SOUL!*

Mr. John Dugdale's East African Tour

Criticising the Minister of State for Colonial Affairs

MR. JOHN DUGDALE, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, arrived back in England on Tuesday from his visit to East Africa.

He has been asked to meet representatives of the Press in London, who are anxious to hear his impressions of the territories and his account of incidents to which wide publicity has been given. Newspapers throughout the country have carried brief reports about a cocktail party in Arusha and statements attributed to the Minister.

What is now called "the Arusha incident" touched an amission from Captain H. F. Radon, a well-known settler in Tanganyika, and Mr. Dugdale to attend a cocktail party and dinner at a new hotel in Arusha named Safari House. The reply was an acceptance on condition that the hotel had no colour-bar. A short notice of the party was held in a private house, not the hotel.

Having returned on day from the road-trip, the Minister's party did not start until 7 p.m. The reception to the cocktail party gave its duration as from 7.30 to 8.45 p.m. (There was no follow-up by a dinner attended by a restricted number of guests). Not until 8.40 did the Minister appear, having received a message to report the party. In the absence of any explanation, and thinking that the guest would not be many, had left by about 8.30.

Statements Issued in Arusha

Soon after his arrival Mr. Dugdale said. The explanation given in many newspapers is that one settler said to him: "You want to sit down to a meal with Africans. I would rather sit down with you."

On the following day the Minister made the following statement:

"The settlers of Kenya have views diametrically opposed to those of the Government, and they have always been so. It was not until I got to Arusha that I met

type of settler one really knew. I was told, after my visit to Kenya, it was regarded as a triumph that the man who believes that God made Africa for the white man and the African to serve him had got within the gates."

"My wife and I were invited to a cocktail party in Safari House, Arusha, and we said we would have pleasure in accepting provided the hotel had no colour-bar. On arrival in Arusha we were told the party had been transferred to a private house, but it was not evident. On arrival our host stated to us that he had invited several people who refused to be introduced at the party. He said that out of their very lips he deliberated on the matter."

"Later in Dar es Salaam the Minister said that the sentiments expressed in Arusha were in striking contrast with the fact that a fellow guest of his at Government House was an African, Chief Kidaha, and that his visit to other parts of Tanganyika had convinced him that the general population of the Territories are exceedingly broad-minded on racial matters."

The Minister had said in his Arusha statement: "I had intended to meet the executive committee of the Tanganyika European Council. I was informed, however, that most of them had left because of their arrival at the Safari last night, and I considered that there would be no point in my meeting them."

Tanganyika European Council's Reply

The Tanganyika European Council issued the following reply:

"The reception in honor of the Minister had been arranged by Captain and Mrs. Ryland at Safari House. This invitation was accepted by the Minister on certain conditions. The venue of the party was changed to Government Lodge at very short notice, to the Minister's request."

"The reception was held from 7.30 to 8.45 p.m. The Minister actually arrived in Arusha about 8 a.m. He had not appeared at the reception until 8.40, by which time most of the guests were leaving. They were representative of all European communities, and some had travelled over 100 miles to attend the reception. After talking to a few of the guests from 8.15 to 20 minutes, the Minister left this private function, informing those present that he would not keep his appointment to meet the Tanganyika European Council next morning, no reason being given. At the time of writing this

statement Mr. Dugdale has given no explanation of the reason for cancelling the arrangements for meeting the council.

Captain Rydon said that he had been quite willing to invite Africans to the party of the Minister but was, but that after receipt of Mr. Dugdale's message there was no time for such arrangements to be made.

Mr. T. W. Tyrell, acting president of the Tanganyika European Council, said in Dar es Salaam that Mr. Dugdale's action had put back race relationships in the Northern Province of Tanganyika by at least six years. Europeans intended to live and bring up their children in East Africa and develop the country for all its people, of whom Europeans were a part.

The Indian Association of Tanganyika thanked Mr. Dugdale for his "efforts for the removal of the colour bar and racial prejudices."

In Zanzibar the Minister told editors of the vernacular newspapers that he had been impressed by the way in which the different races got on together, in contrast to the state of affairs in some other places.

Local Press Comments

The *East African Standard*, of Nairobi, suggested that ill manners at a private party could not excuse Mr. Dugdale's failure to keep his appointment with the Tanganyika European Council.

"More mature judgment of men and events would have kept his official programme scrupulously separate in his mind from social contempments, for such appointments, the real reason why he came to East Africa, are of greater consequence to the quality of the recommendations than any number of social occasions. Much would have been gained in terms of good relations if the Minister had caused a message of apology for delay to be sent to his hosts in Arusha telling them that he would be with them as soon as possible."

"Mr. Dugdale is not the first official visitor to think that he can come to East Africa and solve existing social problems of race relations by breaking into existing and long-standing practices with his own solutions. Many people are honestly trying to solve these problems, and their efforts are endangered by the east-feeling which has become the fashion among some people from Britain who bring to their official missions not the open and inquiring mind that prejudices and preconceptions which are no doubt well-intentioned but are most embarrassing for all who have to cope with them."

The European non-official members of the legislative Council of Kenya have asked Mr. Dugdale for an explanation of his statement that Kenya settlers have views diametrically opposed to those of F.M. Government.

A telegram to the *Daily East* reported that Mr. Dugdale and Mr. Francis Brockway, M.P., had taken an African into a Nairobi restaurant and ordered a pint of beer for him. That Mr. Dugdale denied, saying that he had bought drink for no African, but had taken tea with Native chiefs.

The Nairobi correspondent of *The Times* said in summarizing the Minister's tour: "His undisguised opposition to any form of race discrimination is thought to have tended to lead him into exaggerations of the real situation. It was his misfortune, and perhaps partly his fault, that the European community received his impression that he looked at all questions from a pre-Native point of view and was opposed to white settlement."

The European leaders in Kenya emphasized their view that European responsibility for policy must continue for a long time, but made it equally clear that, if F.M. Government could not agree to entrust a greater share of it to them, they believe the political control by the British Government must continue, because a too rapid transfer to immature Africans would be disastrous for all, the Africans included.

"There is a disposition to believe that a well-balanced, impartial commission to examine future policies for East Africa, both territorially and at the centre, will be the outcome. Mr. Dugdale's mission has caused considerable uneasiness and some resentment among the British communities and high expectations among Africans."

Bible Society Work in Africa

THE REV. F. J. BEDFORD, East African secretary of the Kenya Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, told the annual meeting of plans to build a complete chain of units across Africa. Ten thousand copies of the new standard Swahili Bible had, he said, arrived in the past two months, together with editions in Kamba, Luo, and Kikuyu. The meeting was attended by the Rev. A. J. Hopkins, who was responsible for the New Testament in Meru, Mr. Earl Anderson, the translator into Kipsigis, and Canon Butcher, co-translator of the Swahili edition. Sir Godfrey Rhodes presided.

S. Rhodesia's Diamond Jubilee

MR. T. W. WUDLAND, one of the few survivors of the 1890 Pioneer Corps which occupied Mashonaland, hoisted the flag in Salisbury on Tuesday on the day on which it was first raised 60 years previously when the column outspanned for the last time.

The Governor read a message from The King paying tribute to the pioneers and the country which reared them, to whom Rhodesia had, he said, abundantly repaid the debt in peace and war by her loyalty and generous co-operation.

The Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations telegraphed to Sir Godfrey Higgins, the warmest congratulations of H.M. Government and all the people of these islands, who regard with pride and affection their kinsmen in your country.

In London a service of thanksgiving was held at St. Martin-in-the-Fields. The Rev. L. M. Charles Lawrence officiated, and the Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery gave the address. Lord Glarendon represented the King and Lord Ogmore the Government.

In the afternoon the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia held a reception which was attended by many well-known Rhodesians, including a number whose active connexions with the Colony cover 50 years or more.

Evening Paper for Bulawayo

NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE PRESS, LTD., registered in Southern Rhodesia, with a nominal capital of £100,000 in £1 shares, has been formed to take over the *East Victoria News* and *Shangani News*, both weeklies, and to establish in Bulawayo an evening newspaper to be called the *Standard*.

Although there is no precedent in Southern Africa of a town of the size of Bulawayo having an evening paper, the promoters state that advertising contracts already in hand indicate that profits should "come" at the end of the first trading period. On the basis of an initial capital of £10,000 in the early stages, the expected conversion into a return of 25% after payment of income tax, should be attained, while, if more optimistic estimates are realized, the return on the capital would be about 17%.

The directors are Sir J. Dawson, of Bulawayo; Mr. T. W. Wudland, former a farmer of Shangani; Mr. J. Mackesy-Norris, of Bulawayo, an editor and advertising manager; Mr. E. A. Edwards, a director of companies, also of Bulawayo; and Mr. W. J. Mercers of that town, a company manager.

The vendors of the two weekly papers above mentioned receive £2,500 in ordinary shares, and 36,288 shares have been offered for public subscription.

African Apprentices

CRITICISM of the method of selection by the Uganda Electricity Board of 12 African apprentices in power station technique were voiced at a recent education conference in Kampala. It was said that the candidates had been chosen without reference to any school authority, and after an official of the board had told headmasters that there were no vacancies, and speakers suggested that the scheme should not have been started without consultation with the Education Department. It was implied that Mr. C. F. Westlake, chairman of the board, was aware of the matter, but differences of opinion between him and his subordinates as regards the selection were alleged.

"Nairobi's group hospital is one of the finest institutions I have seen in Africa."—Dr. E. B. Washburn, leader of the South African mission which is studying the health and welfare of Africans in other territories.

PERSONALIA

MR. A. HOPE JONES has arrived from Nairobi by air. Sir WALTER HARRAGIN is on his way back to South Africa.

Mrs. P. W. CARPENTER is acting Labour Commissioner in Kenya.

MR. CHARLES PHILLIPS, M.L.C., has arrived from Dar es Salaam.

Mr. and Mrs. G. G. S. J. HADLOW have left London for Nyasaland.

Sir ERNEST and Lady ORDENHOVER are due in England by air from Johannesburg this week.

Sir JOHN HALL, Governor of Uganda, flew back to Enebba a few days ago after leave in this country.

MR. E. J. G. HESWORTH has been appointed chairman of the Electricity Control Board in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. J. A. CRONPUT, branch manager in Manchester of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Ltd., has been appointed to the board.

MR. B. W. LEE has been appointed to the new post of Assistant Director (Administration) in the Sudan Ministry of Education.

MR. H. G. STEWART, senior veterinary officer in Uganda, has been appointed Acting Deputy Director of Veterinary Services.

MR. LUCAS JOHN RALLI, youngest son of Sir Straff and Lady Ralli, and Miss KATER DROULIA were married in London last week.

MR. VICTOR A. C. ROSS, managing director of Nyali Estates, Ltd., is on his way back to Mombasa by sea after three months' leave in Europe.

MR. W. H. BASTON, the well-known Arusha settler, has returned to Tanganyika by air after spending a four-months' holiday in this country.

Sir PHILIP MASON BARR has stated that he cannot accept an uncle's bequest of an estate valued at £2,000 because the cost of upkeep would be too great.

MR. W. K. HOSSE, Speaker of the Kenya Legislative Council, has arrived in London. He will attend the opening of the new House of Commons on October 26.

Translation of the Bible into Shona has been completed by the Rev. A. A. BOWEN and his son, Dr. A. A. LOUWER, both of Morgenster Mission, Southern Rhodesia.

MR. and Mrs. W. ADDISON, MR. and Mrs. W. CHAMBER, COLONEL and Mrs. J. H. HOYBROOK, and MR. and Mrs. F. C. OXFORD are upward bound in the LANGRIBBY CASTLE.

MR. G. P. MEHTA has been elected president of the Indian Merchants' Chamber of Uganda, with MR. G. M. KASSAM as vice-president, and MR. SAFFERAN LALJI MANGALI as honorary secretary.

MR. E. W. SERGEANT, M.L.C., has been appointed a member of the Central Native Advisory Board of Northern Rhodesia, in place of MR. G. F. M. VAN EEDEN, M.L.C., who has resigned.

MR. AUDLEY MCNISACK, Attorney General in Zambia, and Mrs. MCNISACK, six passengers in the LANGRIBBY CASTLE, in which MAJOR and Mrs. G. C. METCALFE are travelling to Beira.

The Hon. HUMPHREY CURDS, M.P., has been elected chairman of the United Party in Southern Rhodesia, succeeding MR. J. M. GREENFIELD, M.P. MR. C. D. DAVENIS is again vice-chairman.

MR. DEREK FICKER, elected member of the Northern Legislative Council for Nairobi South, has resigned in protest against the adoption by the Government of the recommendations of the Glancy Report.

EARL WINTERTON, M.P. for Horsham for 46 years, who has been keenly interested in Rhodesian affairs for the whole of that period, has announced his intention not to stand as a candidate in the next election.

MR. D. N. STAFFORD, who has been very active in the public, agricultural, and commercial life of Uganda since his first visit to that Protectorate in 1912, and Mrs. STAFFORD are returning to East Africa via the Cape.

MR. A. N. LAW, who has been appointed Deputy Director of Education in Uganda for three years, entered the Colonial Service in 1920. He was employed in Palestine until 1946, and was Chief Secretary in Somalia, from which post he recently retired.

MR. CHESTER BEATY, who resigned 14 directorships, including those of Rhodesian mining and finance companies, before he recently went to live in Dublin, has presented a collection of 80 oil paintings, mostly French, to the people of Beira. The gift is believed to be worth about £1,000,000.

MR. A. G. DALGLISH, of Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, who served with the R.A.F. in the war, has accepted an appointment as a surveyor in the Lands and Mines Department of Kenya. Born in Rawcliffe, he was educated at King James's Grammar School, Harrogate, and Trinity College, Cambridge.

VISCOUNT ELFRANK has retired from the chairmanships of African Investment Trust, Ltd., and London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co., Ltd., and from the board of many other enterprises. His place in the companies mentioned will be taken by Sir JOSEPH BALL. LORD DE LA WARR has been appointed director of both companies.

Sir JOHN RUSSELL, until lately president of the International Society of Soil Science, and director of the experimental station at Rothamsted from 1932 until his retirement in 1943, has left London by sea with Lady RUSSELL for a two-months' tour of Kenya, where he will feature under the auspices of the British Council and visit the main production areas.

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African Wins George Medal Brave Act by Lance-Corporal

Obituary

Mr. F. W. T. Posselt

THE CITATION in connexion with the award of the George Medal to Lance-Corporal Ogego, son of Chama, the 6th (Gaskara) (Kas) Battalion, The King's African Rifles, reads as follows:—

On July 4, 1949, Pte. Boniface, 5th K.A.R., when given an order by his corporal refused to comply with the order, and seizing a panga, he attacked and wounded the corporal.

No. DT/1274 L/Cpl. Ogego happened at that moment to be passing. On seeing the corporal struck to the ground, L/Cpl. Ogego, without a moment's hesitation, and with complete disregard for his own safety, ran to the assistance of the corporal. He was completely unarmed, yet he at once closed with Pte. Boniface. He was repeatedly slashed about the arms and legs, but he continued to grapple with Pte. Boniface until he received a blow from the panga which cut open his head, when he fell to the ground unconscious.

Pte. Boniface proceeded to run away, but by this time the regimental police had arrived, and he was seized and placed in the guard room.

By his prompt and valiant action L/Cpl. Ogego undoubtedly saved the life of the corporal. L/Cpl. Ogego spent several months in hospital recovering from his wounds.

On December 5, 1949, Pte. Boniface was convicted of attempted murder and causing grievous bodily harm in the civil court in Dar es Salaam, and was sentenced to five years' hard labour on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently.

MR. F. W. T. POSSELT, who died in Durban recently after a long illness, was for a long period one of the best-known officials of the Southern Rhodesian Native Department. An authority on natural history, his books, "Fact and Fiction" and "Fables of the Veld," achieved wide popularity, and he was a regular contributor to scientific journals. He joined the staff of the Chief Native Commissioner in Salisbury in 1908, and subsequently served in many areas of the Colony. He held firm views on the need for education other than academic for Africans, and among the legislation which owed much to his influence were the Native Marriage Ordinance, the Kafir Beer Act, and the Native Law and Courts Act. To numerous Africans he was known as "Mafobla" (the man who breaks through all barriers). After leaving Southern Rhodesia he served for a time in the Colonial Administration in Swaziland, until indifferent health compelled his retirement.

MR. HENRY FREDERICK PHSTER, vice-president of Messrs. Rail Brothers, Ltd., has died in London.

DR. JOHN FRANCIS KIRWIN, M.B., B.Ch., senior ship's surgeon of the Union-Castle Line, has died in a nursing home in London at the age of 49. He joined the Line in 1932, after a period in the Royal Navy.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM FREDERICK FAULDS, V.C., M.C., who has died in Salisbury at the age of 55, went to Southern Rhodesia after the 1914-18 war, and was a member of the Colony's contingent at the Coronation of King George VI. He had been Government industrial inspector since 1945. Captain Faulds served in both wars, and won his V.C. at Delville Wood.

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VAUXHALL

Kenya Looks to Rhodesia General Fowkes's Address

SOUTHERN RHODESIA HAS GONE FURTHER than any of her neighbours in the north, and so we look upon this Colony as our elder brother. We realize that we must escape the channels of Downing Street.

This comment was made by Major-General C. C. Fowkes, president of the Kenya Electors' Union, when he addressed Salisbury Rotary Club during a visit to Southern Rhodesia.

He had been asked by the settlers of Kenya, he said, to seek the support and advice of Southern Rhodesia, not only in the political but in the economic sphere. Given that assistance, Kenya's settlers were confident that they would one day be worthy members of an East and Central African unit.

General Fowkes said that the population of Kenya consisted roughly of 35,000 Europeans, 109,000 Asians, and 5,000,000 Africans, some 1,500,000 Africans were men of adult age of whom 1,000,000 were an illiterate, static mass.

According to a report issued by the Information Department, General Fowkes continued:

The vast of those adult men, say 600,000, include not only the educated type, but also the driver, the tractor-driver, the herdsman and the mechanic. These men are the main political force in Kenya, and they are gullible and easily led. They had been led by statements and articles from home to believe that they are capable of running their own country. About 1% to 2% of the Africans are the lawless ones—the crook politicians, the crook business men, the thug and the burglar.

The Asian community, numbering some 400,000, can, if left alone, become very useful and competent members of our society. But there is no doubt that they are under outside influence. They are being urged to create a coloured front of Africans and Asians against the Europeans. We have recently had outbreaks of spite against the Europeans. The influence comes from an organization calling itself the Kenya Indian National Congress.

The European population, of which some two-thirds are determined to remain in Kenya is not going to give in. We must make sure that Kenya remains a white part of the Commonwealth. Our future must rest in close collaboration, and perhaps later in complete unity, with Northern and Southern Rhodesia. There is a possibility that Kenya will have black or coloured States all around it. Our future would then be in complete jeopardy.

K.E.A. Progress

REORGANISATION of the Kenya Farmers' Association (Co-operative) Ltd., and, in particular, abandonment of the experiment in general trading, have quickly transformed the financial position of the enterprise, and the directors, who last year had to waive payment of the dividend on the preference shares, have just announced that payment will now be made both for 1949 and the financial year ended July 31, 1950. The issued share capital is £529,059 in ordinary and £341,922 in 5% cumulative, redeemable preference shares. The 1948 loss exceeded £65,000, and in 1949 there was a debit balance of nearly £23,000 after taking credit for income tax provisions of £11,000 no longer required.

E.A. Indian National Congress Boycott of South Africa Urged

Mr. J. M. NAZARETH, in his presidential address to the East-African Indian National Congress, meeting in Eldoret, attacked racial discrimination in Kenya (for which he blamed the European community); strongly objected to guidance being sought by local Europeans from South Africa; claimed that the policy of Indians in East Africa was a reflection of the policy of the Government of India; and said that the spread of cults in Africa which were mainly directed against Europeans had shown the growing race hatred.

As instances of existing racial discrimination, he cited the Civil Service, the reservation of the white Highlands for European farming, judicial appointments and military training in Kenya—the European community of which had failed to raise the 500 recruits necessary to complete the Kenya Regiment, though there were some 4,000 able-bodied men in the Colony.

The policy of dividing the people into racial compartments with unequal rights would have to be abandoned for a strong and united community to be established. He urged the adoption of a common electoral roll, condemned separate electorates, and accused the Government of favouritism in its immigration policy and of neglect of Indian education.

Memorandum to Minister of State

Among the resolutions passed was one in favour of sending a memorandum, after consultation with the Kenya African Union, to the Minister of State for the Colonies on the subject of representation in the East African legislatures, declaring that no constitutional reforms in the Kenya Legislative Council or the East Africa Central Assembly would be acceptable to the Congress if they did not give adequate representation to the African and Indian communities in relation to their numbers.

Calling for a boycott of all goods from the Union of South Africa, the congress expressed its solidarity in the non-European struggle against the fascist policies of the Malan Government.

Other resolutions deplored the increasing tendency to transfer political power from civil servants to non-official Europeans in heads of groups or departments; condemned the policy of Europeans in Kenya and Tanganyika towards the very moderate constitutional proposals by the Tanganyika Government; and expressed disappointment at the inadequate votes for Indian education.

"The funds that we raise for the Red Cross in Uganda are increasingly devoted to the service of Africans. Out of an African population of five million in Uganda there are not five African subscribing members of the society."—Sir John Hall, Governor of Uganda.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

African students of Makerere College in Uganda have produced Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream."

The Kenya Kenyanis cricket team won six matches in their English tour. Five games were lost and two drawn.

A British soldier, Sidney Hawcutt, of Newby, Yorkshire, has been fatally stabbed in Mombasa by an African.

Nearly £10,000 were spent by Kikuyu tribesmen last year in the settlement of disputes in the Kiambu district of Kenya.

Ten British soldiers in East Africa Command have volunteered for Korea. No appeal for volunteers had been made.

The headquarters of the African Education Department of Northern Rhodesia has been transferred from Mazabuka to Lusaka.

A deputation has been sent by the Kenya European Civil Servants' Association to the Financial Secretary to request the reintroduction of cost-of-living allowances.

Improved Road Services Planned

The East African Railways and Harbours Administration plan to spend £440,000 on road services in Tanganyika, including the provision of luxury passenger vehicles.

The United Party in Southern Rhodesia has expanded from its official programme the provision that no more Africans be placed upon the voters' roll. The relevant passage had referred to temporary provision "for the appointment to the Legislative Assembly of special European representatives of Native interests on a basis to be agreed, if possible, with other parties."

A Bill has been published in Kenya to empower the Commissioner of Police and provincial commissioners to impose a curfew if it appears that the peace is threatened.

The index prices of consumer prices for foodstuffs has topped the 200 mark (1939=100) for the first time in Southern Rhodesia. The overall cost-of-living index has reached 160.

The Beecher Report on African Education was passed by the Kenya Legislative Council by 24 votes to seven. Mr. A. Priddy, an Indian member, and two Arab members abstained from voting.

A bid for competition among seven-a-side Rugby teams in Southern Rhodesia is to be presented to the Rhodesia Rugby Football Union by Sir Wavell Wakefield, M.P., president of the Rugby Union.

Africans Oppose Registration

Opposition to the registration of all communities in Tanganyika as proposed by the East African Chamber of Commerce has been expressed by the Chagga Cultural Association on the grounds that "it would be highly detrimental to inter-racial harmony."

Immigrants into Southern Rhodesia in the first five months of this year numbered 6,795, of whom only 665 had a declared capital of more than £100, their declarations totalling £1,403,475. In the corresponding period in 1948, 6,908 persons admitted 1,345 had a declared capital of £2,348,040.

"Our death duty laws are antiquated. I am having a thorough investigation made," said Mr. E. C. F. Whitehead, Southern Rhodesia's Minister of Finance, recently. He felt that there should be high exemption limits for widows and children, but that money should be shown in levying duty in the cases of distant relatives of wealthy people succeeding to fortunes.

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British Overseas Airways Corp. North Charterland Exploration

THE ANNUAL REPORT of British Overseas Airways Corporation for the year ended March 31, 1950, shows a gross deficiency of £2,791,887, a reduction on the previous year's loss of £1,214,088. The operating costs were, however, reduced from £90,414,080 to £89,530,584; the revenue load went up from £5,210,083 to 10,322,920 miles, and the passenger miles rose from 410,224,128 to 426,218,805. The mail fell from 1,066 to 1,134 tons and the capacity ton miles per employee improved from 5,882 to 7,026. More than 49 million passenger miles were flown without fatality between July, 1948, and June, 1950.

The capital employed in the corporation's fleet rose by rather more than £10,000,000 to £23,331,691 at the end of the year; the revenue-earning fleet numbered 69 aircraft. All outstanding orders are for British planes, and enough Comets are expected to be delivered next year to permit the introduction of services with the first civil four jet airliner on the Empire routes during 1952. The Comet will be in far in advance of any aircraft operated by competitors.

The corporation obtained the contract for the carriage of Overseas Food Corporation personnel on its scheduled services. This contract had the effect of substantially increasing the passenger load factor on the East African services. Somewhat similar arrangements were made with the Owen Falls Construction Company.

Fares Raised Owing to Devaluation

East African Airways Corporation continued to make satisfactory progress. It operates the services between Nairobi and Durban via Portuguese East Africa which had been previously sub-leased. Revaluation of sterling made it necessary for the corporation to raise its fares on routes within Africa in order to meet the increased cost of fuel.

Each Airways operate a network of services in the territories bordering on the Red Sea, as well as feeder services which connect with the corporation's trunk routes in Nairobi and Chartoum. A small profit was earned during the first six months' operation.

Negotiations are being opened with the Ministry of Civil Aviation and the General Post Office for a revision of mail rates; adjustments are essential following the revaluation of sterling. The corporation does not seek to receive any form of subsidy through air mail rates, but wishes that the Government for air mail at a rate than the recognized international rate in order to meet the needs of the mail user at the expense of the airline operator.

The total number of passengers carried on scheduled services rose from 1,424,047 for both corporations B.O.A.C. and British South American Airways in 1948-49 to 1,553,357 in 1949-50. Passenger revenue increased to £49,958 and represents 60.2% of total revenue earned, as compared with 52.7% for both corporations in the previous year. On average, the level of fares was little changed but per passenger mile compared with 5.61 in the previous year.

There was an increase of 32.1% in the volume of freight carried, a total of 17,477,933 lb of goods, and 274,404,000 tons of cargo last year rising to 22,913,450 lb and 327,404,000 tons respectively.

The total revenue of £73,146, which reflects 28.6% of the corporation's total revenue.

The statistical tables in the report do not give particulars of individual services. It is, therefore, not possible to analyse the costs, receipts, and extent of the African services.

British Overseas Stores

British Overseas Stores, Ltd., a company which holds 79,989 of the £100,000 issued shares of Messrs. Wack and Shepherd, the group's holding since under review acquired the entire issued share capital of Messrs. Wack and Shepherd (Rhodesia), Ltd., earned with its subsidiary companies for the year ended on that date, a profit of £41,028 in the nine months ended March 31 last, after providing £47,064 for taxation, compared with a profit of £29,912 in the previous year. A dividend of 10% on the ordinary shares requires £28,014, and £17,089 are carried forward against £45,700 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £200,000 in 5% cumulative preference stock in units of £1 each and £280,250 in ordinary stock in 3s. units. General reserve stands at £231,506, revenue reserve £161,689, current liabilities £251,215, fixed assets £482,484, amounts owing by subsidiary at £108,048, and current assets at £84,276.

The directors are Messrs. E. J. Blackadder (chairman), A. Colegate, V. C. Poushby, A. P. Nulton, W. H. Rams Botham, and F. C. E. B. Sorrie (general managing director). The secretary is Mr. A. K. Martin.

The 29th annual general meeting will be held in London on September 28.

THE NORTH CHARTERLAND EXPLORATION CO. (1949) LTD. after providing £9,919 for taxation, earned a profit of £5,961 in the calendar year 1949, compared with £2,791 in the previous year. Dividends totalling 25% require £2,700 and the balance forward is £2,880, against £15,334 brought in.

The issued capital is £51,130 in shares of 1s. each. Share premium account stands at £20,600, reserves at £78,880 and current liabilities at £31,502. Land holdings are valued at £30,000, buildings at £4,550, water supply and fencing at £14,453, plant, furniture and vehicles at £4,406, live stock at £2,500, expenditure on crops at £11,994, and current assets at £232,504, including Government and municipal stocks of £29,850, short-term deposits at £15,200, and cash at £39,833.

North Charterland Transport Co. (Nyasaland), Ltd., a subsidiary, made a profit of £7,501 (£6,159); the company's estates produced 206,392 lb of tobacco during the year, and the profit from farming operations in North Rhodesia was £17,127 (£6,647). At auction at the company's warehouse 4,255,067 lb of tobacco were sold.

The directors are Sir Digby Burdell (chairman, alternate), Mr. E. K. Jockison, Mr. J. G. Paim, Mr. J. H. Mitchell (alternate), Mr. B. I. Beach, Mr. H. Trevis (alternate), Mr. J. M. Milne, and Mr. Barry Southwell (alternates), Mr. A. V. Orr. The London committee consists of Messrs. H. Browne and Mr. R. I. C. Neve, and the secretaries are the London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co. Ltd.

The 13th annual general meeting will be held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on October 18.

Trade Unionism

MR. J. B. MOLOWA, Labour Commissioner in Tanganyika, speaking on the new Employment Ordinance, said that as trade unionism would surely come to the Territory, it must be founded on a proper basis, and machinery for regulating wages must be provided. There had been 59 strikes and stoppages last year, mostly of minor character, the loss of man-days totalling about 30,000. The vast majority of African workers were as yet completely incapable of comprehending the principles of trade unionism and they could not therefore discuss problems found in table with their employers.

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Of Commercial Concern

City Brewery, Ltd., has been incorporated in Kenya with an authorized capital of £300,000 in shares of 10s. each, of which £20,000 are offered to the public at par. The directors are Messrs. G. F. T. Effert, J. P. Hoarie, Meghji Karman Makde, Eigil Pedersen, Sadarzal Ganpat Rai, and Devshi Mopa Shah. The company has been formed to erect and equip a brewery in or near Nairobi, and to brew beer, particularly of the Scandinavian type. An initial output of 3m. bottles per year, and an ultimate production of 6m. bottles, are planned.

The Fig Industry Board of Southern Rhodesia reports that the decline in the industry which started in 1945 has now been halted. The latest statistics show 771 registered producers, against 751 a year earlier, and a rising population. In order to encourage the importation of good breeding stock, the board makes a grant of one-third of the landed cost up to a maximum of £200 to any breeder qualifying under the scheme.

A radio-telephone service between Mombasa and suitably equipped vessels within about 400 miles of the port is now operating daily except Sundays and public holidays. The charges are 1s. 6d. for three minutes and 3s. 6d. for each additional minute in the case of ships lying off Mombasa and 2s. for three minutes and 7s. for each additional minute for ships in other waters.

Company Registrations

New companies registered in the first quarter of the year in Kenya numbered 54, with total nominal capital of £2,003,000; in Tanganyika 24, with £49,000; and in Uganda 19, with £147,000. In Kenya 508 new business names were registered in 1949 and 37 names removed from the register, leaving a total of 8,158.

Motor cars imported into Northern Rhodesia in May numbered 107, of which 72 were British and 35 American or Canadian. Of the 19 commercial vehicles imported in the same period, 15 were British and 64 American or Canadian. British manufacturers supplied 75 of the 28 motor cycles imported.

Mr. Donald Parker, chairman of the Tanganyika Ginneries Association (Coastal Branch), told the annual general meeting in Dar es Salaam that, owing to climatic conditions, cotton production in the Eastern Province of the Territory might this season be only 40% of last year's output.

Extensions costing £383,000 to the power station in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, have been approved by the Civil Council. Mr. J. A. E. Mitchell, the city electrical engineer, said that demand had exceeded all estimates and might be doubled in the next four years.

New Import Licence Schedules

New schedules for import licences for Kenya and Uganda have been issued by the Imports Controller. Particulars of the suspended, programmed, and other lists may be obtained from the East African Office in London.

An experiment in the complete mechanization of maize production and harvesting has been carried out on the Southern Rhodesian Government's experimental farm at Gwebi.

A cess will be payable by sisal growers in Tanganyika on both acreage and production if an amendment, which has just been published, is approved by the Legislative Council.

A tender of £676,822 has been accepted by Nairobi City Council for the erection of the Sasumua dam for Nairobi's water supply. The capacity will be 2,000 gallons.

Air parcel post services have been extended to the Somaliland Protectorate.

Dividends

White Medani Light and Power Co., Ltd.—Final preference dividend 10% (making 10%); deferred dividend 10%. Net revenue for 1949, £16,413 (£11,418); taxation, £3,600; net balance, £8,475 (£3,851).

Alex. Lawrie and Co., Ltd.—Final, 20% (making 32%) (the same) for year ended June 30. Profit, after providing £10,000 for taxation, was £47,521 (£58,324).

East African Lands and Development Co., Ltd.—3d. per share (the same). Profit for 1949, £3,204 (£6,732); taxation, £1,450.

Sudan Light and Power Co., Ltd.—7½% (the same). Profit for 1949 after deducting taxation, £29,745 (£23,465).

Mubery Davis and Co., Ltd.—Interim, 7½% (nil).

Sisal Outputs for August

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd.—160 tons of fibre, making 310 for two months.

Dava Plantations, Ltd.—109 tons of fibre, making 841 tons for eight months.

Japanese Competition

THE BOARD OF TRADE is to be asked to issue a White Paper dealing with trade agreements with Japan, similar to that issued last year in respect of the Argentine. This was agreed at last week's meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, at which concern was again expressed at the threat arising from undercutting by foreign manufacturers seeking trade in East Africa. Prior notice, it was felt, should be given of any intention to increase imports from Japan or any other foreign source. Mr. F. W. Boyill, the chairman, said that it was impossible for traders to plan ahead when they did not know when supplies of cheap goods might suddenly pour into East Africa.

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Mining

N. Rhodesian Miners' Dispute

TWO BRITISH EXPERTS in industrial arbitration have flown to Northern Rhodesia to join the board of inquiry set up to investigate the 40-hour week dispute between the copper mining companies and the Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers' Union.

They are Professor D. T. Jaek (chairman of the board), a professor of economics at King's College, Newcastle-on-Tyne, who has been industrial commissioner to the Ministry of Labour and labour adviser to the Government of India, and Mr. T. Moore, treasurer of the British Miners' Association, who has been nominated by the P.O.C. to represent the workers' interests on the board. The British Employers' Confederation have selected Mr. W. Gemmill, general manager of the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association to represent the employers.

The mining companies claim that the present 48-hour week is satisfactory, and the board will consider the possible effects of a 40-hour week upon the economy of the territory as a whole, together with the desirability of introducing compulsory arbitration where conciliation has failed in mining disputes.

Kavirondo Gold Mines

KAVIRONDO GOLD MINES, LTD., incurred a loss in 1949 of £4,621, compared with £2,024 in 1948. The sum of £179,548 has been written off mining claims, exclusive prospecting licences, and timber licence, and a further £91,273 off tangible assets, leaving a debit balance of £254,948 to be transferred to the balance sheet.

The issued capital is £375,000 in shares of 10s. each, and current liabilities stand at £26,991. Fixed assets are valued at £20,000 and current assets at £46,584, including £27,919 in cash. The total debit balance is £310,506.

No mining work was done during the year, and the annual general meeting in London on September 29, will be followed by an extra-ordinary general meeting at which a resolution will be proposed for the voluntary winding up of the company.

The directors are Mr. S. E. Taylor (chairman), alternate, Mr. A. H. E. Taylor, Mr. F. de Ganahl (alternate), Mr. W. J. Hughes, and Mr. T. Pryor (alternate), Mr. B. G. Riches, who is also secretary.

Company Progress Reports

Kantun.—2,312 oz. gold were recovered at the Geita mine in August from 14,093 tons of ore milled.

Rhodesia Broken Hill.—1,925 long tons of zinc and 1,150 long tons of lead were produced in August.

Thistle-Etna.—5,000 tons of ore were treated in August for 513 oz. gold and a working profit of £600.

Motapa.—2,387 oz. gold were recovered from the milling of 22,800 tons of ore in August for a working profit of £6,555.

Bushick.—1,337 oz. gold were recovered in August from the milling of 12,000 tons of ore, for an estimated working profit of £699.

Wanderer.—A working profit of £368 was earned in August by the recovery of 2,016 oz. gold from the crushing of 30,000 tons of ore.

New Saza.—16,991 tons of ore were treated in the second quarter. Bullion shipments amounted to 3,216 oz. gold and 3,538 oz. silver.

Rhodesia Corporation.—August output at the Fred mine was 778 oz. gold from 3,500 tons of ore crushed. Working profit was £1,885.

Rosterman.—1,048 oz. gold were recovered in August from 4,044 tons of ore and 831 tons of waste treated. The estimated working surplus was £3,039.

Coronation.—In August at the Tolskwe mine 8,600 tons of ore were milled for a working profit of £5,830; at Muril mine, 1,040 tons for £3,027; at Arturus mine, 2,700 for £1,997.

Tanganyika Diamond.—In the June quarter, 3,696 carats were recovered at Almasi, Ltd., from 35,791 loads of diamondiferous ground, including nine specked stones with caratages of between 51.3 and 10.8 each. Estimated revenue, less lease royalties, etc., was £28,900.

Metal Prices

THE LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS for base metals are: electrolytic copper, £202 per ton; lead, £128 per ton; tin, £97; 77.5 per cent. wolfram, 215-225s. per unit; and zinc, 50 1/2 lb. £147 10s. per ton.

Mpanda Lead

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Tanganyika Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Tanga, P.O. Box 48, Tel. 355; Telegrams: "Tangesco". Hydro-electric station at Pangani Falls, System 1, A.C. 400/230 volts 3 ph.

Dares Salaam and District Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Dar es Salaam, P.O. Box 236, Tel. 561; Telegrams: "Daresco". Branches: Arusha, Moshi, Mwanza, Tabora, Dodoma, Kilimanjaro, System 1, A.C. 400/230 volts 3 ph.

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According to figures published by the East African Statistical Department, between August, 1939, and August, 1948, the Nairobi COST-OF-LIVING index rose by 80%.

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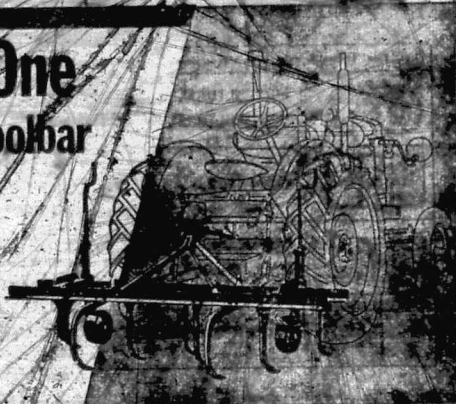
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Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2
Telephone: Whitehall 5781/2/3
Telegrams: Bamatters, Rand, London; Cables: Bamatters, London.



Total 1948 U.K. exports to the territories were £31,358,000. These included:	
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	CEMENT £434,000
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	PAPER & CARDBOARD £750,000

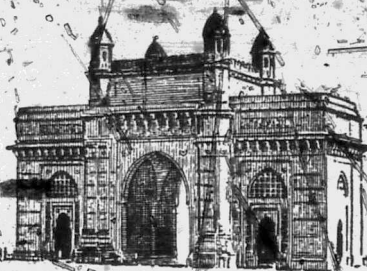
The table shows some of the goods that British East Africa bought from Britain in 1948. There is a market, too, for many other British products.

Write for our new booklet 'Overseas Markets'. It contains detailed trade tables for British East Africa and other territories where the Bank has branches.

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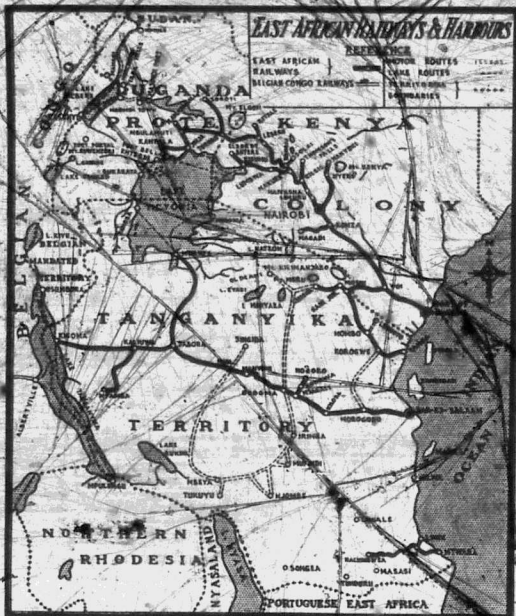


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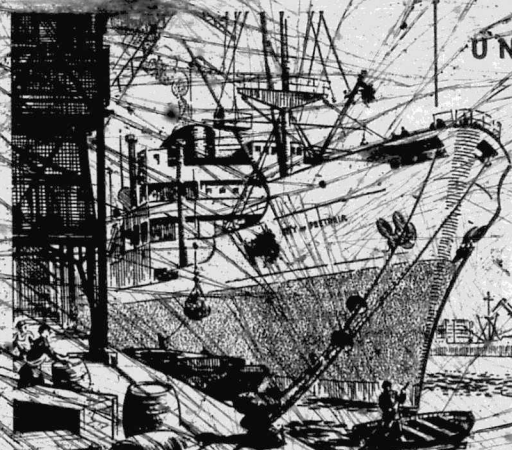
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"Edinburgh Castle"	28,705	Oct. 12
"Winchester Castle"	20,001	Oct. 19

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

IN AN INTERVIEW in this issue the Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, Mr. John Dugdale, gives through EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA his own account of those aspects of his visit to East Africa which have been so much publicised, not only locally and in his country, but in Rhodesia, South Africa, and elsewhere. Millions of readers of brief newspapers reports must have derived the impression that the Minister found race relations so unsatisfactory that when asked by one especially unfortunate incident in Arusha, he could no longer keep silent. He now states categorically that "relations generally between Europeans and Africans are good" but that considered and welcome judgment will not reach one per cent. of those who were led by earlier reports to a contrary opinion.

Mr. Dugdale adds that he found race relations much better than he had been led to expect—which must mean that those to whom he turned for guidance before leaving London were either ill-informed or unable to assess the facts satisfactorily.

whom he now knows to have been unsatisfactory. He is neither the first Socialist politician to be misled by propagandists on his own side, nor the first to admit publicly that his preconceptions were erroneous. This admission must count to his credit. It is lamentable that he should have started on his tour without the advantage of a balanced appreciation of the facts on some vital aspects of affairs, particularly as there are in London many officials and non-officials with long and wide experience of East Africa who could have given the Secretary of State's representative the impartial briefing which might have helped to promote much more hopeful results from the tour. Indeed, one of the strongest impressions left by the Minister's statement is that he lacked knowledge which ought to have been supplied to him in advance, and that he therefore drew some wrong deductions.

As a sequence to most regrettable ill-feeling generated at a private party in Arusha, he cancelled an appointment with the executive committee of the Tanganyika European Council for the following morning. The points arise as to whether a prom-

Was the Minister Adequately Briefed?

Misinformation about Arusha Meeting

character, at a private party, and (2) how the Minister received such wholly unreliable information about the arrangements for the meeting. On the first count, while East Africans will deeply regret that anyone should feel cause to complain of discourtesy in territories which pride themselves on their hospitality, we believe that they will hold, as we do, that the private chagrin (or even convenience) of an official visitor does not justify departure from a programme which concerns many other people. On the second count, it is astonishing that the Minister should have been informed that the people with whom he was to discuss problems next morning were those whose company he found so uncongenial at the private party. The truth is that it had been arranged that he should hear the views, not of the Arusha settlers, but of the executive committee of the Tanganyika European Council, which had selected three spokesmen—Mr. T. W. Tyrrell, of Dar es Salaam, its acting president; Colonel C. J. Towne, vice-president, who had motored some five hundred miles from Iringa for the purpose; and Captain Rydon, the only one of the three representing the Northern Province. (And the Minister's references on another page suggest that he felt no sense of personal shortcoming on Captain Rydon's part.)

There is unfortunate disagreement also about the very belated appearance of his party at the reception arranged for him by Captain and Mrs. Rydon's. Whereas Mr. Dugdale declares that an

Conflicting Testimonies

explanatory message was sent to his hosts immediately he arrived in Arusha, the Tanganyika European Council, in a statement which reached us just in time for publication in this issue, denies the receipt of any such communication (the non-delivery of which might explain, though not excuse, what followed). This statement must have been approved by the Council, the chairman of whose executive committee is Captain Rydon. Clearly, such a discrepancy should be cleared up. Was the message sent by telephone or by hand? If a local official was asked to transmit it for the Minister, was that in fact done? If so, was it done by telephone or by runner? If the former, with whom did the official speak? If the latter, to whom was the note given? If through some oversight the message was not sent, why was Mr. Dugdale not told? These points should not be left in doubt, for it is most unsatisfactory to have the two parties making diametrically

A tour which East Africans welcomed because they hoped that it would promote concord has resulted in such discord that the Minister of State may henceforth find it almost impossible to deal with some problems with the impartiality which his office calls for.

Independent Inquiry Urged

There is consequently a general desire for an absolutely independent inquiry into the main factors on which future policy in the territories should be based, and it is significant that Sir Cosmo Parkinson, a former Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, should publicly propose the appointment for that purpose of a Joint Select Committee of Parliament. So far-minded and experienced an official, who has extensive first-hand knowledge of East Africa, can have made this suggestion only because he fears the aftermath of the Dugdale visit. That is perhaps more important than the actual proposal, for the Secretary of State announced some time ago that he intended to inquire closely into East African problems, and might invite the territories to send official and non-official representatives to a conference in London. Would East Africa fare better by the submission of its views (which are by no means unanimous) to a departmental conference guided by the Colonial Office or to a committee representing all the political parties? That problem we shall hope to examine on another occasion.

** ** **

NEVER were the British East and Central Africa faced with better prospects or more difficult problems. Many more people should be encouraged to help

How You Can Help

in their solution; but they can acquit themselves creditably in such work only if they have prompt, regular and authoritative information of the changing political, economic, and social background in the whole group of States of which their own territory forms part, for developments in the Sudan or Southern Rhodesia may determine decisions in Uganda or Kenya. One publication only—EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA—provides this coverage week by week, each issue containing a great deal of essential information which can be found nowhere else. That fact and the critical, constructive character of the paper make it indispensable to all who want a proper assessment of the political, social, and economic background and potentialities. That, at least, is the opinion of almost all of the most prominent official and non-official leaders of the terri-

to make these services available to a much wider public, and we therefore invite every subscriber who thinks well of the paper to make a point of recommending it to those of his acquaintances who ought in his opinion to receive it regularly. If every subscriber would persuade at least one other person to

subscribe now, he would do something tangible to promote that better inter-territorial and inter-racial understanding which is so manifestly necessary. Readers in Africa should, of course, have the Air Edition, which would bring them the latest news and comment while they are of maximum value.

Notes By The Way

Son and Heir

HEARTIEST CONGRATULATIONS to Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Cohen on the birth of a son. If the theory of inherited capacity and proclivities should hold in this instance, as I hope may be the case in exceptional degree, the young arrival should in due course rejoice his parents' hearts by becoming an outstanding figure in African affairs. So may it be!

Bado Kidogo

FURTHER EVIDENCE of the unsatisfactory character of the surface mails from the United Kingdom to East Africa has just reached me from Zanzibar, residents in which delightful island, accustomed though they are to an unhurried existence, very reasonably complain that it ought not to take an average of six weeks for letters and newspapers to reach them from London. A London newspaper dated March 31 arrived in Zanzibar on May 16; one posted in England on April 14 was delivered on May 31; the issue of April 28 arrived on June 19; and that of May 19 on July 3.

The Welensky Agreement

WHAT DESERVES to be known as the Welensky agreement, that in regard to mineral rights in Northern Rhodesia which was reached some months ago between the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Government of the territory, and the South Africa Company, was signed last Thursday in the Legislative Council of the Protectorate by the Acting Governor, Mr. R. C. S. Stanley, and two of the elected members, Mr. Roy Welensky and Mr. G. B. Beckett. The agreement, accepted on all sides as a reasonable settlement of a difficult problem which had caused continuing controversy, was due in large measure to the initiative and pertinacity of Mr. Welensky.

Large Windfall

SEIZING THE RIGHT MOMENT to bring matters to a head, he nevertheless showed enough of the spirit of fair compromise during the final negotiations in London for the directors of the Chartered Company to be able to recommend to the shareholders a basis of settlement which owed much to the tactful chairmanship at a series of delicate meetings of Mr. Creech Jones, then the Secretary of State. By the contract the mineral rights held by the company are to pass without compensation to the Government of Northern Rhodesia in 1986, and during the intervening period one-fifth of the annual net revenues from the rights will accrue to that Government, which, at the present record price of copper, can expect an annual windfall of half a million pounds or more, or probably double as much as was

Right Kind of Visit

NOT OFTEN does a senior official from the Colonial Office allow himself sufficient time on a Colonial tour to satisfy the territories which he visits that he can acquaint himself adequately with their problems. Mr. E. J. Surridge, adviser on co-operation to the Secretary of State, who arrived in Tanganyika by air a few days ago, is, however, determined to give himself the opportunity of assessing matters thoroughly from the particular standpoint of his department. He has arranged to spend about five weeks in Tanganyika, four in Uganda, three in Nyasaland, four in Northern Rhodesia, and a full month in Kenya, which he will leave in mid-February.

Two-Way Traffic

MUCH GOOD MAY RESULT from tours of this kind if they are not too hurried, but the man who drops in for a few days only is likely to be regarded as a visitation rather than welcomed as a visitor with whom mutual problems may be helpfully discussed. More visits by departmental heads at the Colonial Office are likely. It is to be hoped that they will not be too hurried and that those who make them will not remain too long in the entourage of Governors or even too much in the company of provincial commissioners. If they were guests of settlement business men from time to time; both parties would benefit for the two-way traffic of private conversation would help to elucidate many a problem.

Golden Wedding

MR. and MRS. W. C. HUNTER (a sister of Colonel Ewart Grogan) will have received many congratulations on their golden wedding, for few of the old-timers in Nairobi are more widely known or so universally respected as they. Forty-four years have passed since Mr. Wilfred Clare Hunter went to Kenya after leaving Cambridge, and throughout the intervening years he has been prominent in the public life of the Colony. He was at one time a nominated non-official member of the Legislative Council, and among the many offices he has held have been the chairmanship of the Kenya Sisal Association and the presidency of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce and the Muthaiga Club. He is also a director of many local companies. Soon after his arrival in Kenya, finding that the pioneer settlers rarely bothered to keep books of account, he decided to offer them secretarial, accountancy, and similar services, which were later expanded to handle the produce of his clients. In that way was W. C. Hunter & Company begun and developed until it attracted the attention of the City merchant house of Dalgety & Co., Ltd., which later acquired the concern. To-day, the general manager in London of that great business, which has immense interests in Australia, New Zealand, and Africa, is Mr.

Interview with the Minister of State

Mr. John Dugdale, M.P., on his East African Tour

MR. JOHN DUGDALE, M.P., Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, who arrived in London last week by air from a visit of five weeks to Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, and Zanzibar, has not returned with the impression that race relations in East Africa are bad, as has been suggested by brief reports in many newspapers.

He told the editor of *EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA* in the course of a long interview of his conviction that relations generally between Europeans and Africans are good, much better indeed than he had been led to expect, but he added emphatically: "There is one irritant in particular which ought to be removed, namely, discrimination in hotels on grounds of colour."

Colour Discrimination in Hotels

Asked to elaborate his views, Mr. Dugdale said:

"On numerous occasions in all the territories I attended gatherings at which Europeans, Africans, and Indians (and Arabs on the coast and in Zanzibar) were present, and I know that such inter-racial contacts are frequent. I am concerned rather about private meetings between two or more men of different races.

"Africans are now among the members of all the Legislative Councils and of many other public bodies. The number of educated Africans is growing rapidly, and more and more of them must inevitably take an active part in public affairs. I have no doubt that a large number of Europeans in East Africa want to find common ground with Africans and Indians and treat them on their merits and with proper consideration. As that process develops we must expect misunderstandings as a result of clumsiness, nervousness, or some other natural reason, and some Africans can be and will be an unreasonable, irritating, touchy, and antagonistic as some Europeans. But allowing for all this, we must press on with inter-racial contacts.

"Very few of us seem to want to enter a European or Indian-owned hotel to-day, but the fact that they may not do so ought not to be tolerated no longer. There is no legal bar against it, and of course, it is a question of the customs of the country. I believe that many Europeans would gladly see an end put to this discriminatory practice, so that, for instance, European, Indian, and African members of some official or other body could if they wished have tea together.

"At present a visitor from this or any other country cannot invite an African to his hotel in Nairobi for a talk or a meal. That must create a bad impression on the visitor, and no African can be expected not to feel and resent the slight. At present the number affected is small, but they are the most influential of Africans.

The Arusha Incident

"These thoughts were very much in my mind when I received an invitation, about which there has been widespread publicity in the Press, to a cocktail party in a hotel in Arusha. I said I would accept with pleasure if the hotel had no colour bar. I should have understood perfectly if the reply had been that the party would not be held because I had suggested conditions, but Captain and Mrs. Rydon did not take that view. On the contrary, they arranged to hold the party in their own home instead.

"There has been so much misunderstanding about this matter that I welcome the opportunity of recapitulating the facts.

"Owing to breakdowns of the motor transport which

Arusha until 7 p.m., half an hour before the party was due to begin. My wife had been somewhat shaken by the journey and needed some rest, and we had to bath and change at the house of the provincial commissioner, with whom we were staying. We did not therefore get to the Rydons' house until 8.40, five minutes before the party was due to end.

Press Reports Denied

"It is not true to say, as newspapers in East Africa have reported, that no message explaining our delayed appearance was sent. A message saying that we should be delayed and why was sent to our hosts as soon as we reached Arusha, and I have no reason to assume that it did not reach them shortly after 7 o'clock.

"When my wife and I arrived many of the guests had already left. As we were so late, I did not regard that as at all discourteous, but I soon felt that I could not overlook the antagonistic attitude of those who remained, all of whom appeared to be determined to be as rude as they could.

"Some said in my hearing that they preferred not to be introduced; others set out to be offensive; and finally one man made the remark which has been so widely reported in the British Press, but not I think in the newspapers in East Africa, that he would rather sit down to a meal with his swine than with an African.

"As a Minister I could not listen to such conversation, and when I told Captain Rydon so he understood my decision and accepted it at once with every mark of courtesy."

What May Have Happened

The interviewer suggested that the man who made so offensive a remark, having been at the party for perhaps an hour and a half or more, might have lost partial control of himself, and used words which he would not have dreamed of uttering normally.

"That may very well be so," said Mr. Dugdale. "I do not know who the speaker even now, and I do not want to generalize unfairly from one unhappy incident. In statements which I afterwards made to local reporters I contrasted what seemed to me to be the Arusha settler attitude with that of settlers whom I had met in other parts of East Africa, but that was not intended to mean that I imagine that all settlers in the Arusha district think alike.

"What was certainly a shock was to find the Press in Kenya taking to the defence of the Arusha settlers. I had thought and said that there was a wide divergence between what might be loosely called the Kenya attitude and the Arusha attitude, but that Kenya newspapers as I have since seen struck me as making common cause with the Arusha people."

"In other parts of Tanganyika, however, there was not that disposition, but rather a good-natured readiness to say 'Don't take some of the good but rather wild fellows of Arusha too seriously. They don't mean all that some of them sometimes say.'"

The Cancelled Engagement

The editor asked Mr. Dugdale why he had cancelled his appointment with the executive committee of the Tanganyika European Council, two of whose three spokesmen were to have been Mr. T. W. Tyrrell, of Dar es Salaam, and Colonel C. L. Towne, of the Southern Highlands, both of whom had travelled long distances for the meeting, at which Captain Rydon was to have represented the Northern Province.

The Minister replied that after leaving the cocktail party he had been informed that the people whom he was to meet next morning would be absent whose company he had just left. He could see no reason for meeting them again.

Departure from the programme in Arusha did not mean, however, that I had no contact with the Tanganyika European Council. I had no contact with the Council in East Africa.

who expressed liberal views on race relations which I was very glad to hear. I am quite sure also that their views are shared by many Europeans elsewhere in the Territory."

Mr. Dugdale took the opportunity of denying reports in newspapers published in East Africa that he had shown discourtesy to an R.A.F. guard of honour by disembarking from his aircraft in Nairobi wearing an open-necked shirt, shorts, and a Panama hat.

"I inspected no R.A.F. guard of honour anywhere during the tour. I do not possess a Panama hat. I wore shorts only while sailing, and I doubt whether I wore an open-necked shirt at any time except when on safari," he said.

Curtailed Itinerary

The Minister likewise refuted the allegation current in Tanganyika that the curtailment of his itinerary was in any way due to the wish to be back in England for the ninth birthday of his son, explaining that Parliament had been recalled for September 12, by which date he had consequently to be in London, and that his boy's birthday did not fall until September 15.

Reverting to the subject of race relations, the Minister of

State referred to the views of Chief Kidaha of Tanganyika as expressed in an interview with EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA on August 17, saying that, on the whole, their opinions were similar.

Future of White Settlement

Invited to say whether he agreed with Chief Kidaha that it would be a very bad thing for Africans to lose the great advantages which white settlement has brought to the territories, Mr. Dugdale replied that the white settler community constituted an integral and undeniably important part of the life of East Africa, and that he had no doubt about its permanence, provided the Europeans were ready to accept progressive increases in the representation of Africans by Africans as they became more knowledgeable and experienced.

The time had come, he said, for substantially higher expenditure on education at all stages, for only by more and better education could the problems of to-day and to-morrow be hopefully tackled.

That raised the difficult problem of revenue; it was obvious that the territories would soon be driven to tax themselves more seriously—not one section or community only, but all races.

Comments on the Visit of Mr. Dugdale

Influential Support for Impartial Inquiry on East Africa

COMMENTS ON MR. DUGDALE'S VISIT continue to be made from many quarters.

The Tanganyika European Council issued a further statement in Arusha a few days ago. From it we quote the following passages:—

"The three officers of the elected Tanganyika European Council delegated to meet Mr. Dugdale were Mr. T. W. Tyrrell (Eastern Province), acting president, Colonel C. L. Towne (Southern Highlands), vice-president, and Captain H. E. Rydon (Northern Province), chairman of the executive committee.

"Their plan was to have an informal discussion, on a liberal footing, with the Minister on the following lines: an introduction by the president, outlining the progress and opinions of the European community; an invitation to the Minister to speak on Colonial policy; discussion of two main topics, elected representation and the development of Tanganyika.

"Mr. Tyrrell, of Dar es Salaam, came to attend the meeting by charter aircraft direct from a Nairobi visit. Colonel Towne drove 500 miles by road from Iringa for the special purpose. Captain Rydon had flown to Dar es Salaam a week previously to consult with colleagues of the council.

"These gentlemen made to arrive at a friendly and beneficial contact with the visiting Minister which were brushed aside by Mr. Dugdale's abrupt announcement late on Friday evening that he would not meet the council representatives on the following day.

No Message Received

"Everyone will sympathize with Mr. Dugdale over the fact that he and his wife and party of accompanying officials encountered a distressing accident on the road and delayed thereby. It was unfortunate, however, that a Minister of State should neglect to send word—having arrived in Arusha before the reception in his honour had opened—to say at least that he would be with his hosts as soon as possible.

"There will be regret too that he should have found it possible to take offence at anything said to him at a private function. The reception was an act of private hospitality; but Mr. Dugdale had chosen curiously enough to make last-minute stipulations in regard to it.

"Mr. Dugdale's announced intention to 'look and listen' in East Africa was widely publicized as he began and proceeded on his tour. It is still difficult to understand how a remark in private (which he says upset him) led him to discard some of his duties as a Minister of State on an official visit and to make the peevish decision that he did on the Friday evening.

"Friendly and helpful contacts have been made with Governors, visiting Ministers; members of the United Nations Organization, and others; and no such attitude as Mr. Dugdale's has been encountered before.

"It is a pity that he did not take a little more time and thought over the contacts offered. He might not then have indulged in the unwarranted and potentially harmful sneer

Sir Cosmo Parkinson, a former Permanent Under-Secretary of State at the Colonial Office, wrote in Monday's Times:—

Joint Select Committee Proposed

"The visit of the Minister of State, however well-intentioned, has had very unfortunate results. Your Nairobi correspondent suggests that there is now the expectation that a commission will be appointed to examine future policies for East Africa. A comprehensive inquiry is probably necessary; and, above all, an impartial inquiry, for it would indeed be deplorable if Colonial policy were to become a matter of party politics.

"But why a commission, necessarily very limited in number, to tour East Africa? The subject is of such outstanding importance that it calls for the most authoritative form of inquiry possible. May I urge that the precedent of 1930-31 be followed, and the whole question referred to a Joint Select Committee of Parliament?

"It is not too much to hope that a Select Committee of the Houses of Parliament might reach an agreed statement of policy which could be done to the peoples, indigenous and immigrant alike, who have their home in East Africa."

Mr. F. Ashton-Gwatkin, who recently concluded a visit of four months to East Africa, wrote on the same day:—

"No magician's wand can transform overnight into a civilized community Kenya's millions of primitive peoples, of whom Sir Philip Mitchell, the Governor, has written that their like (from a social and cultural point of view) have not lived in Great Britain since before the Romans came.

"The first needs of the Kenya Africans are primary education, medicine and hygiene, and some agricultural and technical training. To satisfy these needs while maintaining law and order is the principal aim of the local administration, in which it has the support of the British community, including the settlers.

Rash Talk in High Places

"I do not think that haste is possible without disaster to all concerned. A very small handful of Africans in Kenya are just beginning to understand a little of what 'civilization' means; to the vast majority it is a 'magic' which gives the white man his advantage.

"With each generation the new light (for good and for evil) will slowly spread, until at last the African community or communities (there are 30 or 40 different languages in Kenya) can co-operate with the white settlers to the mutual advantage on something like equal terms. But that will take a very long time.

"In the meanwhile rash talk in high places shakes the settlers' confidence (a valuable asset in East Africa) and encourages foolish and mischievous propaganda among Africans and Asians. East Africa is growing rapidly in importance, and it is uncertain as to its future. The visit of an impartial commission, so long as it does not do anything

and would be welcome to officials, business men and settlers in Kenya.

Mr. C. J. M. ALPORT, K.P., who served in East Africa during the recent war, and recently became an alternate Parliamentary member of the executive council of the Joint East and Central African Board, has written in *The Times*:

"It is now possible to assess the results of Mr. Dugdale's mission to East Africa. Everyone will deplore the circumstances of the 'Arusha incident', at which there appear to have been faults and misunderstandings on both sides. It is only too easy to exaggerate its importance. Negativity would never have occurred had not Mr. Dugdale already made it clear that he considered the views of the European community 'diametrically opposed to those of His Government'."

"If the statements of the present and previous Secretaries of State on East African problems mean anything, this is patently untrue. There are no doubt strong differences of opinion regarding the pace and timing of African advancement. Nevertheless, the vast majority of Europeans, both official and non-official, are anxious to bring about the essential improvements in African conditions of life in the shortest practical time."

Uneasiness and Resentment

It is on these moderate, liberally minded elements who were probably not fully represented at Mr. Dugdale's departure, that the future of East Africa depends. His actions and statements have clearly made their position difficult, if not impossible. The Minister's obvious reluctance to acknowledge even their existence, his veiled threats to their interests, and his apparent ignorance have played into the hands of extremists on both sides. The handful of Europeans who would throw East Africa into the arms of Malaya have been given valuable fuel for their arguments.

Your Nairobi correspondent further reports that Mr. Dugdale has left behind him "high" expectations among Africans. Presumably this refers to immediate political, social, and economic improvements in their status.

Did Mr. Dugdale, before he raised these expectations, make certain that he was in a position to carry them out? If they are not fulfilled, and quickly, there will be more unrest.

Leaving aside all other considerations, the uneasiness and resentment which his visit has caused among Europeans has certainly made his task exceedingly difficult.

It is to be hoped that the Government will decide at an early date to dispatch a strong and impartial commission to East Africa, whose report may place the problems and prospects of all communities there in better perspective.

Mr. W. H. BALDWIN, a settler in the Mushi area of Tanganyika for the past 26 years, wrote to the *Daily Telegraph* before he flew back to the Territory last week after spending four months on leave in his country.

Though there may have been some resentment at Mr. Dugdale's attitude during his visit to Mushi, there can be no excuse for the discourteous behaviour of some of the guests at the party. However, it is unjust of Mr. Dugdale to include all the Mushi settlers in his opinion of a few.

Settler Agrees with Chief Kidaha

"Every thinking European and Asian, particularly the European, is intensely interested in the country's welfare and realizes that his future can be assured only by the mutual understanding and confidence of all races. Consequently it is refreshing to turn from the hickories of the Arusha incident to the following recent statement made by Chief Kidaha of Tanganyika at an interview with EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA—

"European leadership in administrative, commercial, technical, and in some cases cultural matters will be indispensable for a long time to come, and I am sure that that fact is understood by almost all Africans. We shall not be misled by extremists if the mass of the people come to feel that Africans are being given fair representation on public bodies. I believe that developments in that direction will come in Tanganyika, and I trust quickly, for I can think of no better means of promoting understanding in matters of policy.

"It would be a very bad thing for Africans to lose the great advantages which white settlement has brought to the territories. African leaders must be ready to acknowledge that truth in public in order to remove misunderstanding and a sense of insecurity.

"But white settlement would not be secure if the great mass of Africans came to feel that they were being denied fair play. It is as much in the interest of Europeans as of Africans to see that they are fully considered.

"We Africans must be prepared to endorse any European

country, and equally prepared to oppose a fellow African or an African whom we think an unsafe guide.

All Europeans in Tanganyika are aware of the truths contained in Chief Kidaha's statements. For the last 30 years Tanganyika has suffered from a lack of any clear policy, and the future seems full of danger and thorny problems. The time is opportune not only for all races but for H.M. Government particularly to forgo bigoted and impractical theories and guide the Territory for the happiness and welfare of all there.

BRIGADIER SIR F. FETHERSTON-GODLEY said in a letter from Limuru to the same paper:—

"It is very regrettable that Ministers and others, insufficiently informed except perhaps in theory, should during short visits to East Africa make rash statements, too often incorrect or partially so, and then depart, leaving the unlucky people of all races who live there to sort out the resultant difficulties.

"In Kenya the Government and the settlers are only too fully aware of the acute problems facing them, and are doing their best to arrive at a fair solution, but every visit of this kind makes it more impossible to arrive at such a conclusion. In a world of unrest any tactless statements are over-emphasized by unscrupulous persons for subversive activities and leave a legacy of hate and trouble."

How Not to Do It

Under the heading "How Not to Do It" the *Spectator* comments:—

"Mr. Dugdale's mission has deeply disturbed the British communities in East Africa. It is disheartening but not surprising for the Minister of State's progress has been marked by utterances that could not but worry the settlers, and by at least one unfortunate incident, his much-publicized walking out from a party given in his honour in a private house in Tanganyika.

The immediate cause was a particularly offensive remark from a settler about race relations. One sympathizes with Mr. Dugdale at whom it was aimed, but the party had been preceded by an ill-judged gesture from Mr. Dugdale himself; he refused to attend it if he were given up a hotel that expiated the colour bar.

There is no hotel between Nairobi and Capri Town that does not, and many besides Mr. Dugdale deplore the fact. But it will not be altered by embarrassing and inconveniencing one's hosts, and the white settlers of East Africa will become more rather than less stiff-necked if they are confirmed in their opinion, and by the behaviour of a Minister, that the Government at home is unrealistic about their racial problems."

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

Explanation to Parliament Reply by Secretary of State

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, Mr. James Griffiths, said in answer to a Parliamentary question on Monday why the Minister of State for the Colonies abandoned his engagement for a conference with the Executive Committee of the Tanganyika European Council:—

"My right hon. friend attended a reception to meet members of the Tanganyika European Council, at which a number of incidents occurred which have since been reported in the Press. He had previously intended to meet the Executive Committee of the Tanganyika European Council the following day, but on ascertaining that they were the same gentlemen who were present at the reception he decided that no useful purpose would be served by meeting them again the next day.

"I may add that a few days afterwards my right hon. friend met the chairman, Mr. Hitchcock, and other representatives of the Tanganyika regional committee of the Tanganyika European Council officials in Dar es Salaam, and had a most useful discussion on a number of points connected with the European community in the Territory."

The current issue of Kenya's *Labour Department Bulletin*, which is mainly devoted to African housing, contains illustrated descriptions of many types of

General Smuts: Great Servant of Africa

Firm Believer in the Force of Faith

GENERAL SMUTS (the whose great services to mankind editorial reference was made last week) was one of the most ardent advocates of policies which would promote knowledge, understanding, and co-operation throughout British South, Central, and East Africa, and thence, he hoped, to the neighbouring Belgian and Portuguese Colonies, and afterwards to French and British West Africa.

He came increasingly to think in terms of Africa as a whole, and he wrote in the message which he sent to this newspaper for publication in its Thousandth Issue: "Let us think not merely of self and section, but of the higher demands of Africa. Then our future may make this a right Africa."

Britain's Mission in Africa

The strengthening of the British connexion was, he felt, essential if the continent was to escape great dangers. It is not too much to say that he loathed the policy of withdrawal and repudiation of responsibility which so many politicians endorse to-day, and from his deep knowledge he declared that chaos, not progress, and lowered standards, not honour, would be the certain sequels. Though a firm believer in the force of faith, he was emphatic that the tangible and intangible powers of Britain should be continued in the service of Africa, and these convictions he enunciated repeatedly in private conversations with political and other leaders during his visits to London, and to those who visited him in Africa.

General Smuts disdained the doctrines of "safety first" and the Welfare State, and he said again and again that the public acquiescence in untested political theories was in conflict with the genius of England—against which he fought gallantly and resourcefully as a young man, but which he grew to regard as the country best equipped to lead the whole free world, not only a greater commonwealth of like-thinking subjects of one King.

Way to Southern Rhodesia

The writers of his obituary notices of General Smuts have almost all disregarded these and some other prominent aspects of his career. In not one of the many summaries has the writer of this memoir seen even a hint of the path about the East African campaign of the 1914-18 war or the barest reference to his Oxford lectures on the fundamental place of white settlement in Africa, and very few recalled his strenuous efforts to incorporate Southern Rhodesia in the Union of South Africa after the first world war, when his prestige enabled him to persuade some of the most influential men in British political, industrial, and commercial life to try vainly, as it was to prove, to induce Rhodesia to abandon the path of self-government. Smuts offered the Colony such generous terms that he was severely criticized in his own country, but that the Rhodesians have made a magnificent success of their experiment he afterwards acknowledged.

Campaign in German East

His campaign in German East Africa was not the success which the apologists have proclaimed. A clear-headed, determined, even ruthless commander, lavishly provided with men, mounts and material, who knew what he wanted and went to get it at whatever cost, he drove his divisions and himself, without respite until disease decimated his forces and most of his men had to be sent home to recuperate, for the heavy casualties were caused by the diseases, not enemy action.

command to come to England to join the War Cabinet, he unfortunately announced that the campaign was virtually over.

In fact, von Lettow drove south of the Central Railway in the eastern half of the country, was still in effective command of most of his forces, and the bloodiest battles were still to be fought—mainly by East and West African troops, led largely by East African and Rhodesian settlers. Rather more than 20 years later Smuts had the opportunity to make amends by sending South African forces to Kenya for the attack upon the Italians to the north, and they gave a splendid account of themselves.

Interest in East and Central Africa

For some three decades General Smuts had taken the deepest interest in Rhodesian and East African affairs; he repeatedly visited the territories, he often gave his advice in private to their leaders, official and non-official, and one honour on which he looked back with special pleasure was that in the last war he became commander-in-chief of the land forces of Southern Rhodesia as well as of those of the Union.

In his later years he mellowed, a brusqueness which had caused estrangements and mistakes gave way progressively to patience and tolerance. Generosity and simplicity had always been two of his distinguishing characteristics, and no man did more to promote reconciliation between Briton and Boer.

Convinced of the need for a liberal policy towards Africans of the Union, he took great political risks in his support of the late J. H. Hofmeyr, in whom he had hoped his mantle would fall. Hofmeyr, who, like his chief, took the broadest view of African affairs, had character, capacity, and personality—and, as Smuts wrote in his book on "Holism and Evolution," "Personality is the great signpost of the universe, the key and measure of all things, the whole of our most intimate personality is personality, indeed, did his rare personality in public life that he wanted to substitute a new word, "personology," for the term "biography."

Duty of a Leader

He had a great deal in common with Churchill, Clemenceau, and Venizelos, world statesmen who made their mistakes but dwarfed the smaller, narrower men around them, and consequently aroused their jealousy and bitter enmity. All four were therefore in political eclipse for long periods, and they held—as Sir Godfrey Huggins has done in Southern Rhodesia—that it is the duty of a leader to lead according to his conscience, even at the risk of displacement by an unwise electorate.

Industrial Relations in Kenya

MR. E. M. HYDE-CLARK, late Labour Commissioner in Kenya, is to speak on industrial relations in the Colony at a meeting of the Colonial Group of the Royal Empire Society to be held at its headquarters in London at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, October 3. Attendance is not restricted to members of the Colonial Group, which will welcome other fellows and any of their friends who are interested in the subject for discussion.

Although I should like to carry on for a time, it is my intention to do so however long as I can.

Northern Rhodesia's "Saucepan Special"

British Radio for the African Masses

PERSEVERANCE by Mr. H. B. Franklin, Director of Information to the Government of Northern Rhodesia, with an idea of his own must be given the main credit for the special wireless receiving set for the mass market in Africa which is now known as the "Saucepan Special."

A report issued by the Government of Northern Rhodesia describes some community centers as "providing the worst kind of listening facilities." Because that view has been held in that territory for several years (though some other African governments are of precisely the opposite opinion) the need for a cheap battery set which the African could afford to buy for his own use was recognized. Specifications of what was wanted were worked out, prototypes were made and tested, and about 2,000 sets have now been quickly sold in Central Africa, 1,700 of them within four months in Northern Rhodesia at £5 plus 25% for the battery.

Early Disappointments

Mr. Franklin's search for a manufacturer was prolonged and frustrating. None of the well-known wireless makers was interested, and at last in desperation he telephoned (at his private address) the then chairman and managing director of a battery manufacturing company, persuaded him of the magnitude of the opportunity, and won the first round of the battle. But the factory manager, flown to Africa to examine the market, was not favorably impressed; now, he asked, could a £6.50 set be sold to an African population with average cash earnings of no more than £1 a week per family?

The African's acute thirst for knowledge, his need for brightness in a life largely deprived of the old primitive amusements, his self-sufficiency in food, housing, and other essentials of life without the need for cash expenditure, these considerations, Mr. Franklin argued, would induce him to buy wireless sets, and, fortunately, a few of the prototypes had arrived a few days earlier, and, equally fortunately, had been sold, not given to Africans.

Enthusiasm of Africans

It was, he says, "the African own enthusiasm for something which the strange European thought would be good for them which obtained that thing for them—a unique experience in my 21 years' service, but none the less refreshing for that."

From his most interesting report the following passages are taken:

"The manager's report was, nevertheless, cautious, and so was the initial order placed by the Northern Rhodesian distributors for 500 sets and 620 batteries. Fifteen hundred sets and batteries were, however, ordered for official use, and the distributors agreed to take up to 3,500 sets eventually, which enabled the manufacturing firm to set up a production line. The result was as I had expected.

"The 1,500 sets were never used for official distribution, but were sold to the trade and re-sold to the African in the first few months. These sets, added to the trade order, were almost sufficient to keep supplies in the stores until the new orders from the trade, for 500 a month for three months and 250 a month thereafter, began to arrive. Even these orders will, I believe, soon be shown to be inadequate.

the cost of the set, to obtain the balance of £5 as a loan from the Government to be repaid at the rate of £1 a month.

"This system was approved on the grounds that African civil servants form a large percentage of the Native intelligentsia, which needs more than any other class, the guidance of wholesome literature and broadcasting material in order to avoid the pitfalls which might be laid before them in undesirable propaganda from other sources."

Complete Coverage in Five Years

"Sales and present orders alone are a pretty clear indication that the hope I expressed in 1949 that there would be at least one cheap dry-battery set in every village in five years was not over-optimistic. The population is only 1,500,000, and apart from those settled in industrial areas, the people occupy less than 20,000 villages. African villages in this territory are very small, about 10 or 12 related families as a rule. Experience has proved that one village radio owner is enough to ensure that the whole of the little village clan will listen, so that a set in every village means complete coverage of the rural areas. Coverage in the urban areas is an easier problem.

The marketing of the individual set has led to a very greatly increased interest in broadcasting. The welfare officer of Lusaka states that there are so many people who cannot afford receivers but urgently want them that in the one com-

(Continued on page 44)

THIS
IS
IT!



"The
Saucepan Special"

EVEREADY
TRADE MARK

SHORTWAVE RADIO RECEIVER

Africa Needs a Personalist Philosophy

The Rev. James Welch Discusses Race Relations

AFRICANS STILL NEED the best the British have to offer—and some of them resent needing it.

An African, if you had his confidence, might say to you with conviction, even with heat:

"You British came to my country to get and exploit. You came when it suited you, when your new machines needed our raw materials, and your goods needed us as new markets. You came to get—by force. You still need our products, so you stay—by force. To keep your consciences quiet you have given us a few schools and a lot of small churches.

"But you have taken our freedom. Yet no race talks more of freedom than you British. Do you think we enjoy being ruled from London? We grant all the benefits you bring us, but we would rather lose all those things and make our own mistakes if only we had freedom, if we only had our own country back.

"Do you know what it is like to go from boarding-house to boarding-house in England, always to be turned away because you are black, to hear English children (and this is a reflection on your education) shout 'nigger' after us? Is this Christian? Then we don't want it. We prefer Communism—which at least treats all races alike, and will not tolerate differences of creed and colour."

So speaks an African.

Hotheads and Agitators

There is another point of view, that of the Briton, perhaps a Government servant or missionary, who has given most of his working life in the service of Africa, who wholly rejects the *apartheid* point of view and any idea that the African was meant to be only a hewer of wood and drawer of water, and who sincerely cares for the African and his true welfare. On his veranda in Africa you might hear him say:

"I get more and more troubled about these people. We abolished the slave trade. We thought it right to give them education, and we have worked to get them schools, colleges, hospitals, and better roads and agriculture. We have kept plague at bay, taught soil conservation, run literacy campaigns, and spent every available penny on improving their lot. Where would they be without our work, our capital, our law and order, our medicine, our science?

"And now all our work of 50 years and more, even our indirect rule and local government and training in self-government—all these might be wasted, and the country plunged into chaos and misery, if the people believe the foolish words and actions of a few hotheads and agitators who have been educated in England at our expense.

Ignorant Impetuosity

"The whole thing is heart-breaking: one does not ask for gratitude, but that the people should know where their true welfare lies; and I will not stand by and see a few hotheads try to sacrifice this country and these people to their own ignorant lust for power. The country is not nearly ready. I shall do my utmost to save these people, for whom I care, from the chaos and evils of premature self-government."

So speaks many a European.

Both points of view are sincere, but I have left a great

deal unsaid. For example, the most highly educated and mature Africans see clearly that the welfare of their country lies in partnership with us, and the great mass of uneducated peasants are almost unaware of the conflicts around them.

The opposite points of view remain. Two groups of people face each other across a gulf. And many of us fear the gulf is widening, and that in the widening gulf will be lost much of Africa's proper welfare. The conflict, in the best people on both sides, is often subtle and frustrating.

A few weeks ago I heard an African put before a sympathetic group of British Christians the feelings and convictions of his people and the reasons for their hostility to Britain, and I heard him answered by a typical and sincere Englishman who is entirely devoted to the African and wholly given to serving him. As I heard that good Englishman, from the best of motives, criticize Africans for what he believed was their own good, I was filled with despair, for the whole outlook of that good man was completely and unconsciously, "Blimpish." All his desire to help the African was of no avail in making him feel with the African. Neither was able to move a step toward the other. Communication had broken down.

New Attitude Required

"We need to abandon talk about 'African ingratitude.' If people expect gratitude for what they do in or for Africa, Africa is no longer any place for them—and probably their motives are all wrong. This applies to a good many missionaries, district officers, teachers, and others."

We need to drop, wholly and finally, the attitude, expressed or unexpressed in words, of "doing good to the African." The African is pig-sick of being done good to. What should we British feel if we were a people to be done good to by some other people all the time?

Of course there are Africans who are going to be agitators, men with inferiority complexes, disguised as aggressiveness, men drunk with the lust for power, they want for themselves, not for their country's good. But most are not like this. Many are really appreciative of the best in British life and Colonial rule, and grateful for it.

Let us not make the elementary mistake of thinking that because some Africans want the British out and want self-government, therefore they are Communists; they are not—though we may be misled by heavy-handed treatment to

European standards. We make a far greater effort really to understand each other's point of view. Granted that we cannot feel what it is like to be a ruled race, and that an African cannot wholly feel as an Englishman, there is still much we can do if we would only give up this defence of opposing positions and cross into the other camp fully determined to try to feel and think with the other person. Far more understanding is possible, because there is sincerity on both sides; and our far greater understanding depends that fruitful partnership between white and black in which Agency, the great African teacher, and others believed.

Importance of Higher Education

Very high on the list of things which might help I would place higher education. I realized on a recent visit to Nigeria after an absence of some years how confidently we can look to the more highly educated Africans for wisdom, maturity, discernment, and critical judgment. I wish there were many more of them. Then there would be little to fear from the worst sort of agitators and their irrational utterances and writings.

Indeed, it seems to me that the cruder forms of self-government agitation will be passed by the educated African leaving the university if the university does its work properly. In the world of scholarship there cannot be—certainly should not be—any barriers of race, colour, and creed; and if the university becomes a real university, not merely a place where Africans get information so that they can get better paid posts, we could hope for a growing intellectualism, not slaves to mob cratery and irrational emotionalism.

For it is as true to-day as when Aristotle said it that it is the irrational which divides men and the rational which unites them. We need more Africans free of bias and prejudice, able to judge, choose, decide, and lead.

We need a "new deal" in race relations. It is sometimes said that Communism, as against Christianity, has no colour

* Being an abbreviated version of a broadcast talk in the Home Service of the B.B.C. by the Rev. James Welch, lately of the Overseas Food Corporation's staff.

disaster that might happen to it would be a non-personalist philosophy as the veteran Dr. Guttman said after 40 years with the Chinese in the slopes of Killimanjaro. "Europe must now learn from Africa that the true meaning of life lies in relations between persons, not in possessions, and not in things."

What Africa Needs

Is there a way of life, a philosophy, which is essentially personalist, giving primacy of importance to human persons and at the same time free from racial and colour conflict and prejudice? That is what Africa needs. And the Christian Gospel of the first century was essentially personalist, essentially without racial and colour prejudice.

In essence authentic Christianity says three things: (1) there are no superior and inferior races; (2) the message of Christianity is for all people, not for any exclusive group; and (3) in Christianity there must be no racial and colour divisions. The unqualified preaching of the Christianity is bound to bring the Churches into conflict with some secular powers. That must be faced.

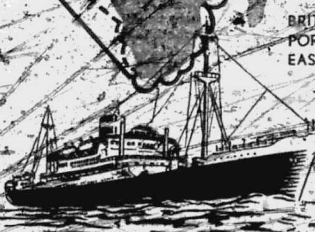
What must also be faced is the new African hostility to the Church and Christian missions, due to their suspicion that both are part of the apparatus of imperialism which dominates their lives.

If Africans and Britons could meet on that Christian ground I have described, and if that original authentic Christianity could be unconditionally practised, then the gulf could be bridged. It is a truth of experience that no problem of human relations however intractable it may seem, is insoluble to genuine Christian love: as the great African doctor St. Augustine said, "Love, and do as you like." Only in the freedom given in that sort of love can the soreness, the bitterness, and the antagonisms be resolved, and a creative way through be found.

It is encouraging to find how many Europeans in Kenya—despite provocative letters in the newspapers—are coming to appreciate their immense responsibilities in a changing Commonwealth.—Mr. Vernon Bartlett, in the *Nexes Chronicle*.

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Illiteracy in Undeveloped Countries

A Problem of Poverty and Low Output

MR. W. E. F. WARD, speaking for the Government of the United Kingdom, told the Special Committee of the United Nations on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories:—

"Illiteracy is not a disease, but the symptom of a disease that is found in sovereign States as well as in non-self-governing territories—the disease is poverty. From poverty there result such evils as isolation, malnutrition, lack of communications and proper health and educational facilities, and these result in ignorance, one aspect of which is illiteracy.

"Nobody has yet worked out a satisfactory definition of literacy: a man who is classed as literate in one country is classed as illiterate in another. What can safely be said is that illiteracy is a very serious problem in sovereign States and in non-self-governing territories alike.

Question of Literacy

"Ability to read is a very useful tool; but, like all tools, it will spoil if not kept in use. For this reason I cannot accept the suggestion that anybody who has attended school for a given number of years may safely be regarded as literate. Experience in the United Kingdom at the beginning of the war showed that, although everybody in the country had been compelled by law to attend school for at least nine years, illiteracy existed among British Army recruits.

"It follows that illiteracy cannot be cured solely by providing more schools. We must also provide large quantities of suitable reading material so that a person who has learnt to read may want to go on reading year after year.

"In countries for which the United Kingdom is responsible we are endeavouring to cure illiteracy in both these major ways. We are greatly increasing the numbers of schools. Here we encounter the obstacle of poverty. Schools cost money to build, equip, maintain, and staff. Only the richest countries in the world have provided schools for all their children. Not until 1872 was England able to introduce compulsory education for all children.

"The only long-term solution to this problem of finding the money to increase the productive capacity of the country, but also to increase the social resources now available as a result of modern science, cannot be done speedily. You cannot turn a poor country into a rich one overnight.

Literature Bureaux Established

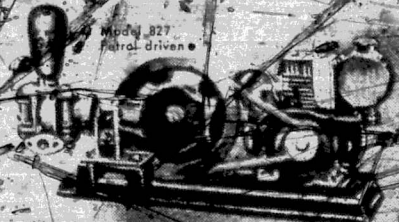
"We have established literature bureaux in many territories, including East and Central Africa. They work in collaboration with commercial publishing firms and educational authorities to produce suitable reading material, both for school children and adults. Their work is made difficult by the large number of different languages in use. The East African bureau, for example, has published over 44,000 copies of books of various kinds in 16 different languages. The Central African bureau is working in English and nine African languages.

"This multiplicity of languages makes the economics of publishing very difficult; it puts up the overheads terribly. But for the present at any rate we cannot concentrate on English or on any one African language, for if we did we should find very few readers. The simple villager who cannot read a word of any language may be prepared to take the trouble to learn to read his own language, but we cannot expect him to make the extra effort to learn to read a language which is quite foreign to him, which he has never heard spoken.

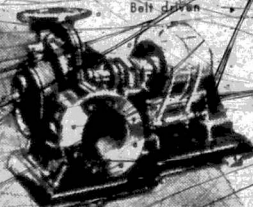
"But illiteracy must go: there is no educational task of greater urgency. We shall cure it by providing more schools, by increasing the output of our literature bureaux, by extending the literacy campaigns which are going on in so many territories, by training more teachers, and to tackle the problem at its root—by developing as fast as we can the economic resources of the non-self-governing territories so that the finance for all these developments may be forthcoming."

SEPTEMBER 21, 1950

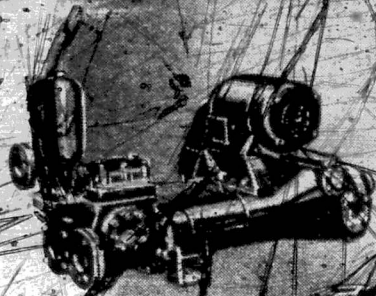
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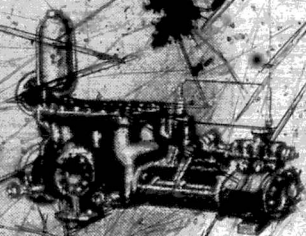
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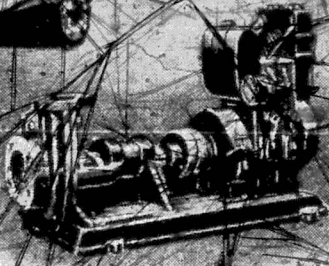
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BACKGROUND T

Faith Can Defeat Communism.

"As the western nations have far greater productive power than Russia, their military force is bound to prevail in the end, though it may well be at terrible cost. But it is idle to rely on military force alone. When it is used on the scale and with the impetus to which modern warfare has (it seems) accustomed our minds, the problems which its results create for moral and physical reconstruction when the war is over are beyond calculation. In China the Communist Party obtained control because the National Government had fallen to corruption and decay, and there was no alternative system of government with positive prospects for the maintenance of order. Two of the principal causes of Communism are the poverty of the masses and racial discrimination. It is a well-known Chinese Christian, Dr. C. T. Wu, who said: 'You cannot combat Communism by argument or by force so long as these causes are not removed.' Communism is a religious heresy and militant heresy can be overcome only by men of faith who are inspired by a transcendent religious faith. Faith is indeed the essential need in the whole situation. The cleavage is between those who believe that man is responsible to God and that faith and goodness are absolute, and those who resist divine authority, have no belief in faith and goodness, and that the lives of earthly things are the Bishop of Chester.

Partnership in Industry.

From basic to apprentice partners in a mutual effort to ensure future national cohesiveness by reducing production costs and improving quality. Consistent points are the best insurance against unemployment, when trading conditions are difficult. Fortunately an increasing number of business executives are realising in diverse ways to spread to their employees the gospel of the capital system. The reward is awarded to the form of better output per man-hour and an improvement in over-all quality. Let us at once to avoid prove our partnership with the employee by every endeavour to improve his economic knowledge, when our relations with our workpeople will be excellent because mutual understanding has been established and not because it is so frequently the case at present, the appropriate union should down the hours and rates of pay which management accept. Let us at once peace and

Dividing the Nation.

The one issue that divides the masses is that of the nationalization of land and steel, which the Minister of Lands has called "vehemently controversial." The Government have now provoked violent conflict on this issue, though the Minister has acknowledged that the industry "did magnificently during the war and are doing exceedingly well now." Moreover, the industry is called upon to perform the key task in rearmament. By their past and the Socialist Party have proved that the skies may fall so long as the doctrine is preserved intact. *Daily Telegraph.*

Apartheid.

Chief protagonist of full Apartheid in South Africa (the complete separation of blacks from whites in a sort of Bantustan State) is the Dutch Reformed Church. The Cabinet Ministers who identify themselves with this conception are Schuman (Labour), Erasmus (Defence), Sauer (Transport), Steynon (Lands), Swart (Justice), and Louw (Economic Affairs). If their views ever to become reality the effect on South Africa's developing industrial way of life would be profound. There is, however, a strong cleavage within the Cabinet, for less rigid in their adherence to Apartheid are the and in favour of the continuing (but controlled) integration of Natives into industry, are Prime Minister Dr. Malan himself, Havenga, his Deputy and Minister of Finance, Dönges (Interior), Stals (Health and Education), and Jansen (Native Affairs). Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of the Union's neighbour, Southern Rhodesia, said recently that in his country they were preparing their Native population to a point where within 25 years its leaders would be taking their place in Parliament. So contrasting a policy in so adjacent a territory, concerning valuable human resources that could also prove such fertile ground for the doctrine of Communism, must inevitably become a matter for growing future concern and speculation to leaders of liberal thought in the Union and elsewhere. For these are resources which, though potentially explosive, at the same time possess an inherent tractability that, where wisely and intelligently directed, can be applied. Southern Rhodesia seems to be awake of contributing a maximum

"British Communism."

"Sixty years ago the wage of an English agricultural labourer was 13s. a week or 18s. if he lived within reach of a big town. I was thought mad because I said that what British agriculture needed was a 'moral minimum' wage of two guineas a week, then the wage of a skilled English Labourer now demand 16s a week, and engineers are dissatisfied with double as much. What advances in the national welfare, all the work of British Communism? Nothing, except that Communism is a damnable heresy. What saved Russia from ruin after 1917 was her adoption of British Communism, made constitutional and practicable by myself, Sidney Webb, and our fellow Fabians. Lenin, recognized as a great statesman by me and Mr. Churchill when every one else was denouncing him as a bloodthirsty bandit, began by excusing me as 'a good man fallen among Fabians.' When he had to govern and administer instead of theorizing, experience soon brought him to his senses, and he proclaimed his New Economic Policy, the first instalment of Russian Fabianism. Marxism a British Museum export, was set on its feet by Fabianism, another British export. 'We are the spiritual fathers of modern successful Communism— protesting all the time in our ridiculous British way that we hold it in abhorrence, yet setting up Sovietia Soviets all over the land disguised in names and commissions and titles. The future is to the countries that carry Communism farthest and advertise it most effectually.'—Mr. G. Bernard Shaw, in *The Times.*

Service Pay.

"Seven shillings a day is to be the minimum pay of the British recruit, and two years the minimum period of National Service. The pay is seven times that of the war before last, three-and-a-half times the last war level. Nearly twice the existing rate! At last the fighting man has a square deal. But these necessary measures had to be dragged from a reluctant Government. The new scales are expected to lead to more claims from workers in industry. We see no reason whatever for a fresh flood of civilian demands. The Pay Code of 1945 was supposed to put the soldier on a level with the worker. Since then civilian wages have risen 23% while Service rates apart from limited increases in 1948—have stood still." *Daily Mail.*

TO THE NEWS

"A R-marked. "The Communists could rule the unions, capture the co-operatives, and wreck the Labour Party." — Mr. Attlee.

"Clergymen should be treated as 'cricketers do'." — The Rev. C. A. Roach.

"Washington's tanks are now equipped with a broadcasting device." — Mr. R. L. Stroul.

"The United States will never have loyal Korean allies if she calls them 'gooks'." — Mr. Don Iddon.

"Britain is selling 41,000 cars a year in Canada, compared with 500 before the war." — Sir William Welsh.

"Seven out of 10 of the 80,000 students in our universities are assisted financially." — Dr. Eric James.

"It is easier to set up a school in this country than to fix a chip shop." — Mr. George Tomlinson, Minister of Education.

"Moscow is building skyscrapers, which does not suggest that Stalin expects atom bombs to be dropped on Moscow." — Mr. Alexander Werth.

"Many great administrators have admitted the difficulty under which they suffered because of the complete lack of knowledge of the Henry Pizardi."

"The first-class scientist often remains unappreciated and intellectual in committee because he lacks the technique of exposition." — Professor R. O. Kapp.

"We are good at experiments, and the historic function of the Conservative Party is to see that the experiments do not destroy the laboratory." — Mr. G. M. Young.

"During the first 40 days of the war in Korea, aircraft transferred 15,000 soldiers and 150,000 tons of equipment from the United States to the Far East." — Messrs. D. A. Gibson and Co., Ltd.

"The Russians have sworn to conquer the world for their ideology. To ignore this is to commit suicide as a nation." — Sir William Lawther, president of the National Union of Mineworkers.

"The best means of stopping the export of cheap textiles from Japan is to raise the standards of life in that country through the establishment of a strong trade union movement." — Mr. C. G. Grocock.

"Proper understanding of the problems of the Arab people by Great Britain could within a very few years completely alter the face of the Middle East and hence the face of the British and world scene." — Mr. Emile Bustani.

"Last year 51% of our total exports went to the Commonwealth countries, compared with 43% before the war, and 45% of all our imports came from the Commonwealth against 36% pre-war." — Mr. Harold Wilson, President of the Board of Trade.

"The perfect manager must have 10 qualities: high standards of integrity and loyalty, intellectual courage, imagination, initiative, acceptability to others, optimism even in adversity, a positive and co-operative attitude, and pertinacity." — Mr. D. H. Bramley.

"Underwater storage has been tried successfully in France and Switzerland. Pressed and baled fibres and rubber suffer only surface damage, and modern methods of spraying with new preservatives should greatly extend the useful range of this method." — Mr. Walter Fletcher, M.P.



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PERSONALIA

MR. A. A. LEGAT left for an operation in Nairobi last week.

MAJOR COLONEL SIR JOHN RUGGLES-BRICE is visiting East Africa.

A daughter has been born in Nairobi to Mrs. and Mrs. MICHAEL FAWCUS.

CONSEILLOR E. HAY is the new mayor of Gaborone, Southern Rhodesia.

MR. H. K. MONTGOMERY leaves London this morning to fly back to Nairobi.

MAJOR FRANK JONES will fly back to Kenya today after leave in this country.

THE HON. W. L. PALMER has been appointed Master of the Merchants' Company.

SIR HARLEY SMITH, Chief Justice of Kenya, and LADY SMITH have returned to Nairobi.

MR. G. HENDERSON has been appointed Assistant Director of Public Works in Tanganyika.

MR. A. H. ANDERSON, Chief Secretary of the Norwegian Legation in Victoria, is visiting East Africa.

MR. D. E. BARBER has been appointed to the Order of the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar, third class.

MR. B. J. MCKENZIE, who represented Solva ward on the Maturu District Council, has resigned.

The engagement is announced between Sir Patrick GIBSON BAHU and Miss EDITH MARY GROSS, of London.

MR. J. G. PHILLIPS, Assistant Chief Secretary to Northern Rhodesia, was arrived in this country to leave.

SIR EDGEMOND and LADY EDGEMOND have arrived in London. They expect to be absent another few weeks.

MR. B. A. DARLING, Assistant Chief Secretary to the East Africa High Commission, is in this country on leave.

MR. S. H. MARSHALL, M.P., who has business interests in Kenya, has been gazetted a Deputy Lieutenant for Surrey.

MR. H. J. PAGE, principal of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, is on a month's visit to East Africa.

MR. C. B. WILSON, since 1946 Deputy Director of Public Works in Uganda, has been appointed Director in the Gold Coast.

DR. F. E. BARRITT, Assistant Director of Medical Services in Uganda, has been appointed Deputy Director in Tanganyika.

MR. G. L. DOWNING, British Trade Commissioner in Nairobi, and Mrs. Down-Smith, have arrived in the ATHLONE CASTLE.

MR. GUTHRIE FITZHERBERT and MR. ARNOLD TEFFANY DUDLEY have been appointed directors of Barclays Bank (D.E.A.).

SAID MOHAMMED SAHIB EL SHINGITI, Speaker in the Sudan Legislative Assembly, has returned from his three-months' visit to Europe.

MR. MERVYN COPEL, a director of the Royal Kenya National Parks, who's visiting the U.S.A., is due back in London early in November.

MR. W. J. D. WOODING, Deputy Director of Education in Kenya, and MR. N. B. LARRY, have arrived in this country to recruit European staff.

The French Ambassador in the Union of South Africa, M. A. GAZEL, has been visiting Southern and Northern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo.

A son has been born in Nakuru to Mr. and Mrs. DOUGLAS DRAFFAN. Mr. Draffan is general manager of Kenya Co-operative Creameries, Ltd.

COLONEL G. MATTHEW EBYE, of Sotik, formerly an elected member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, will sail at the end of October for Mombasa.

MRS. MARGARET E. LUCKHAM, librarian to the Depart-

ment of Public Works, is the only woman member of the judicial advisers to the Government of Ethiopia.

MR. J. W. STACE has been appointed chief electrical engineer for the Uganda Electricity Board, which he joined last year after serving in Palestine and Nigeria.

SIR HENRY GURLEY, High Commissioner in Malaya, and at one time Chief Secretary to the East African Governors' Conference, has arrived in London on leave.

LIEUT. COLONEL H. B. EVERARD, officer-in-charge of engineering maintenance of British Railways, has been visiting his brother, Mr. J. C. EVERARD, of Donjoy Sabuk, Kenya.

MR. ALFRED W. HEWITT, imports manager in East Africa for Messrs. A. Baumann & Co., Ltd., and his wife, MRS. HENRY, and their daughter, are spending their leave in Scotland.

MR. ARTHUR HORNBY has just returned to London from another visit by air to Southern Rhodesia and Kenya. MRS. HORNBY and he celebrated their silver wedding on Sunday.

SIR ARNOLD WADE, who entered the Kenya Administrative Service in 1912 and was from 1934 to 1938 Chief Secretary, and LADY WADE, have returned to the Colony on a long visit.

SIR CLAUDE SELDON, a former Chief Justice of Nyasaland, who was chairman of the commission of inquiry into the Sukuma disturbances in Kenya, and LADY SELDON, have settled near Nyre.

SIR ERIC COATES, chairman of the Overseas Food Corporation, has resigned from the Board of the Queensland-British Food Corporation of which Sir DONALD PERROTT is chairman.

LORD HEWER has been elected chairman of the London Council of the Rhodesian Fairbridge Memorial College, in the place of LORD ELTHAM, who is leaving England shortly to live in South Africa.

BRIGADIER J. A. WENAMARA has left Kenya on completion of his tour of duty as Deputy Director of Medical Services in East Africa Command. His place has been taken by BRIGADIER W. L. SPENCER.

COMMANDER E. F. HARE, chairman of the Overseas Motor Transport Co. Ltd., is back in London at the end of his visit to Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Kenya.

MR. L. F. G. ANTHONY has arrived in Northern Rhodesia to take up duty as press officer in the Information Department. He served in the Northern Rhodesia Regiment for about 12 years during the war.

PROFESSOR T. W. O'GIVERS, head of the department of geology at Wadsworth University, is revisiting East Africa after 17 years. During his previous tour he had a narrow escape when his car was attacked by elephant in the Tiv area.

MR. TIMOTHY SHART, youngest son of Major and Mrs. R. R. Sharp, of Southern Rhodesia, and MISS PATRICIA WHITE, second daughter of Mr. T. W. White, Australian Minister of Air, and Mrs. White, have been married in Melbourne.

MR. A. P. VAN DER POST, the senior trade commissioner in this country for the Union of South Africa, has been appointed a director of Forestal Land, Timber and Railways Co., Ltd., a company with large Rhodesian and East African interests.

MR. ANTHONY STEWART HOOPER, elder son of Squadron Leader C. A. Hooper, of Nairobi, and Mrs. Hooper, of Wylde, Wiltshire, has announced his engagement to MISS DAWN REMNANT, daughter of the Hon. Peter Remnant, M.P., and Mrs. Remnant.

MR. and MRS. BAILEY-SOUTHWELL, COLONEL and Mrs. A. S. FERRIS, MR. and Mrs. G. R. DUFFARD, MR. and Mrs. R. H. IRELAND, COLONEL R. G. RYAN, MR. and Mrs. G. R. HARRIS, and Mrs. H. C. BURNETT are among the

MR. PETER WHITLEY, whose engagement to LADY JANE, eldest grandniece of Queen Mary, and only girl of the Duchess and Marchioness of Cambridge, is announced, is the only son of Sir Norman Whitley, Chief Justice of Uganda from 1937 to 1946 and Lady Whitley.

MR. FREDERICK THOMPSON, of New York, a member of the Marshall Plan Mission to the United Kingdom since its inception in 1948, has been appointed deputy chief of the mission in the place of MR. ABBOT LOW MOFFAT. The British African territories are within his sphere of interest.

PROFESSOR V. T. HARLOW, DR. B. M. JONES, PROFESSOR H. W. BRILEY and MISS CATHERINE CATON Thompson have been appointed to the King to be members of the governing body of the School of Oriental and African Studies (University of London) for a period of five years.

MR. F. C. F. WILKINSON, Minister of Finance in Southern Rhodesia, has arrived in London to attend the Commonwealth finance talks. He is accompanied by SIR GORDON MUNRO, financial adviser to the Government of the Colony, and BRIGADIER S. CAPLAIN, Commandant of the militia forces in Southern Rhodesia.

THE REV. DR. H. GRESFORD JONES, honorary Assistant Bishop in the diocese of Liverpool, and Mrs. GRESFORD JONES have just celebrated their golden wedding. Dr. Gresford Jones was Suffragan Bishop of Kampala from 1920 to 1923, when the Rt. Rev. J. J. Willis was Bishop of Uganda. He wrote "Uganda in Transformation" published in 1926.

MR. A. M. MCKISACK, Attorney-General in Zanzibar, is to become Solicitor-General and Secretary to the Minister of Law and Order in the Gold Coast. MR. B. HYDE CLARK, from 1945 until his recent retirement as Labour Commissioner in Kenya, has been appointed Secretary to the Ministry of Internal Affairs in the same Territory.

MR. WILLIAM ADDIS, Colonial Secretary in Bermuda, who has been appointed Deputy Commissioner-General for Colonial Affairs in South-East Asia, joined the Colonial Administrative Service in Zanzibar in 1925 and, except for a period as a district commissioner in Northern Rhodesia from 1936 to 1938, served in Zanzibar until promoted to his present post in 1945.

MR. H. E. DIERRE, who has arrived in Northern Rhodesia to take up his general manager of Clatcher, Hobson & Co., Ltd., has had wide experience of the road transport business. During part of the last war he was deputy assistant controller of road transport in the United Kingdom. Asking to be allowed to resign that position in order to rejoin the Forces, he was on active service in India, Burma, Malaya, Siam, and Singapore.

JULIAN LOMAX, of the Court of Appeal in the Sudan, MR. R. QUINTER, a business man, and SAID AHMED KAWI SULEIMAN, Arab Chamber Secretary in Egypt, have been appointed by the Government General to inquire into the reasons for the lack of essential commodities, notably petroleum products, in Khartoum owing to the breakdown of railway communications caused by the recent heavy rains.

MR. ASHLEY CHARLES GIBBS PONSONBY, only son of Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Charles Ponsonby, and LADY MANUKA DE BUDA, the only daughter of the Marquess and Marchioness of Ormonde, were married last Thursday at St. George's, Hanover Square, London, W.1. The best man was MR. WILLIAM BIRCH REYNARDSON, Colonel Ponsonby's late returned lieutenant from West Africa a few days earlier.

MR. WALTER BIRCH REYNARDSON, elder son of Lieut.-Colonel Henry Birch Reynardson, C.M.G., and Mrs. Reynardson, of Adwell House, Tetworth, and formerly of Southern Rhodesia, and MISS PAMELA MANIKA HUMPHREYS, elder daughter of Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Humphreys, K.C.M.G., C.S.I., and Lady Humphreys, of Quinlan House, West Mallin, Kent, have announced their engagement.

MISS W. P. FOSTER SUTTON, who has been appointed Chief Justice of Malaya, was Attorney-General and Member for Law and Order in Kenya from 1944 to 1948, acted as Governor in 1947, and was at one time Director of Man-Power. He followed Sir Harold Winter, who went to Kenya as Solicitor-General in 1937, was Acting Attorney-General on two occasions, became legal adviser to the Civil Affairs branch of East Africa Command in 1941, and was afterwards president of the High Court of Ethiopia.

SIR CHARLES BURKIEK, chairman of the Rent Control Board, the Transport Licensing Appeal Tribunal, the Immigration Appeal Tribunal, the Air Licensing Advisory Board, and the Hotel Appeals Tribunal in Kenya, has retired. He first went to East Africa as a conveyancer in 1924, became a magistrate two years later, a puisne judge in Zanzibar, and a puisne judge in Kenya in 1929. He was transferred to Nyasaland later in the same year as attorney-general, and was knighted in 1931. He was a member of the Court of Appeal of Eastern Africa, and being appointed a judge of the High Court in 1924, Sir Charles went in the following year to Cyprus and later to Egypt, returning to Kenya in 1937. During the recent war he held office in the Civil Affairs branch.

S. Rhodesian Tobacco Delegation

FOUR DELEGATES of the Southern Rhodesia Tobacco Marketing Board will leave Salisbury to-day by air for London, primarily for discussions with the Tobacco Advisory Committee of the Board of Trade. The President of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association, Mr. R. B. Harland, will head the delegation, and his colleagues will be Messrs. E. B. Hayben, E. P. Campbell, and J. S. Parker. The target figure agreed between the two parties for a Rhodesian production of 105m. lb. of Virginia tobacco last year has been more than reached this season, and the 1951 crop is expected to be about 425m. lb. Estimates of production possibilities having therefore been already exceeded, it is important for the growers to know whether British tobacco manufacturers will still wish to buy two-thirds of the larger annual crop. Presumably the Imperial Government must continue to encourage the maximum buying of Rhodesian leaf, for the Treasury recently announced that the allocation of dollars for purchases of U.S.A. tobacco had been reduced from 92m. to 77m. for the current year, and since American leaf prices are still rising

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Tashdown Forest. Well-built, house, four bedrooms, swimming pool, tennis court, lawn, garden, garage.

Obituary

Sir George Sandford**Sudden Death in the Bahamas**

SIR GEORGE RITCHIE SANDBORD, K.C.P., C.M.G., who died suddenly from a heart attack on Sunday in the Bahamas at the age of 58, had been in the Colonial Service in East Africa for most of his adult life, and it was in recognition of his work there that he was knighted and promoted, only a few months ago, to be Governor of the Bahamas.

Born in Ambleside, Westmorland, and educated at Christ's Hospital and Queen's College, Cambridge, he went to Kenya (then the East African Protectorate) in 1915 as a cadet, but nine years later resigned to become editor of a local newspaper. It was an experiment which lasted only a short time, and when it came to an end he read law and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple. Then he re-entered the Colonial Service on appointment as clerk to the Legislative Council of Kenya in 1926.

He became Deputy Treasurer in 1931, and was transferred to Tanganyika as Treasurer in 1936. Four years later he went to Palestine as Financial Secretary, but in 1944 returned to Tanganyika as Chief Secretary. Two years later he went back to Nairobi as Chief Secretary to the East African Governors' Conference, and when that body gave way in 1948 to the East Africa High Commission he was the first occupant of the new post of Administrator.

Joint Author of Model Report

In Tanganyika he had been chairman of the important pre-war Development Committee, and joint author (with the late Sir William Lee) of its admirable report, which set a model for all the other African territories. An able, fair-minded man, he took pains to see a problem in its entirety, and there was widespread regret when he left for Jerusalem.

The East Africa High Commission afterwards had in him a hard-working and devoted servant, who was determined, above all, perhaps, that it should not be accused of exceeding the powers with which it had been invested by the Legislatures of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika.

Lady Sandford, with whom there will be deep sympathy, and he had many friends among all communities in East Africa.

Mr. Ernest Caswell Long

MR. G. S. HUNTER writes:—

"The death of 'Boy' Long removes from the active sphere in Kenya another of those colourful early settlers who have done so much to pioneer various types of farming and ancillary activities for the benefit of those who come later.

"'Boy' Long originally came to Kenya as tutor to the present Lord Delamere, and in time became manager for the late Lord Delamere, residing at Soysambu, Elmenteita, until soon after his marriage to Genesta, the daughter of Mr. C. E. Heath. They purchased a large block of land from the late R. A. B. Chamberlain and began operations on Nderit Estate, also at Elmenteita.

Successful Dairy Farmer

"Long was a successful breeder and dairy farmer, and developed Nderit into one of the best cattle properties in East Africa; but he was perhaps best known to the European community through holding for many years the office of chairman of the Kenya Co-operative Creameries, Ltd., in which position he succeeded the late Lord Delamere. Long was chairman during the

selecting the future of the dairy industry were taken. He saw the company develop from a membership of about 50 to something approaching the thousand mark before he vacated the chairmanship. He brought to that office a consistency, logic, and loyalty for which many of those who knew him only in his lighter moments never gave him full credit.

"'Boy' Long was also well known to the community as chairman for many years of the Stockbreeders Co-operative Society, Ltd. This was a particularly active body prior to 1939, though its activities dwindled considerably after the formation of the Supply Board Meat Control during the war.

"In his later years Long retired largely from public life on account of ill-health, but the live-stock industry in Kenya has reason to be thankful for many years of strenuous and usually quite unrewarded work given by him for the community at large."

MR. ALTON ARBUTHNOT LOGIE, who has died in Rulawayo General Hospital, was the grandson of an 1820 Cape settler; his mother was a cousin of Cecil Rhodes. He served an apprenticeship in printing in the Union, went overseas during the 1914-18 war, returned to South Africa, but in 1935 took charge of the printing business in Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia, of Sir Leopold Moore. Later he became editor of the *Livingstone Mail*.

MR. GERALD E. NETTLETON, C.B.E., Government Secretary and Acting Resident Commissioner in Bechuanaland, who has died in Johannesburg following an operation for appendicitis, had spent his whole career in the territory's service. At one time district commissioner in Lerowe, he came to this country with Tshekedi Khama in 1930, and was a member of the commission of inquiry to investigate the position created by the marriage of Seretse Khama.

CAPTAIN S. J. P. BARKER, who has died in Umtali, was born in London in 1874, and served with the Buffs in the 1914-18 war. He farmed for a time in Natal, and in 1924 went to Gadsden, Southern Rhodesia, where he experimented with cotton growing. He left the Colony for Australia in 1925, settling in Umtali, where during the recent war he founded the Soldiers' Club.

DR. JAMES DAVEY, One One's first doctor, died recently on his farm at Hunter's Road, Southern Rhodesia. He was the father-in-law of Mr. T. Osborne, secretary to the Colony's Cabinet.

DR. WALTER WATSON, a dentist who had practised in Northern Rhodesia since 1929, has died in Ndola.

MAJOR CHARLES HENRY BRENNAN, M.C., formerly of the Kenya Medical Service, has died in Killarney.

MRS. M. A. HARRIS, who had spent 43 years in Kenya, has died at her Athi River home.

ELECTRICAL WORK

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S. Rhodesia's Diamond Jubilee Lord Elton's Broadcast

LORD ELTON, broadcasting in the South African Rhodesian regional programme of the B.B.C. last Friday on the Diamond Jubilee of Southern Rhodesia, said:

"History, from the Old Testament onwards, is full of the lesson that it is easy for a nation as it becomes richer to embrace the illusion that merely to become richer is progress—so many more tons of coal or copper or gold mines, so many more million pounds of national income, or so many more tens of thousands of population—something which one can weigh or count or measure. This was the material illusion to which we in the Old Country were too apt to yield in the days of our unchallenged nineteenth-century prosperity, so that there really was a time when many wrote and spoke as though the true goal of civilization was steadily increasing comfort.

Illusion of Material Standards

Since a new country rightly keeps a keen eye on its statistics, on the mounting curve of population, manufacture, income, and the like, it would not be difficult for it to embrace the same fatal illusion and come to measure civilization by wholly material standards. But you in Rhodesia have the example of Europe to warn you.

"Surely, looking forward from this vantage point in time, we may confidently hope that the Rhodesia of the future will pride itself not merely, or even most, on its material triumphs, but on a just, orderly, and benevolent government, on creative achievement in literature and the arts, on effective philanthropy, such as that of your own Kingsley Fairbridge, and, above all, on a living and active religious faith.

The strength and which Rhodesia faces the future after a short 60 years of growth is much more obvious than the dangers; and the foundation of that strength is that Rhodesia is an honoured member of the world-wide British family of nations, on which I firmly believe that the future of the world depends.

"Have we not here a world association of nations varying in race, colour, and creed, from within whose borders war has been banished for ever; the only League of Nations that has ever worked; a pattern for the World State, which must one day be, and more than the pattern, I believe, the eventual nucleus. Within that great family Rhodesia has grown to all but Dominion status in a far shorter space of time than did any of the great Dominions themselves.

"The destiny of Rhodesia is in the hands of the Rhodesians, and Rhodesians have derived from their own pioneer and tradition of individual enterprise, which in earlier centuries, whether through the long centuries and explorers or through the old chartered companies on which your own was modelled, brought the British Empire into being.

"From that tradition of individual enterprise there derives the healthy instinct, as strong in Rhodesia as in any country I know, which recognizes that what matters in the last resort is not what a man owns or what party he belongs to, but what he is."

"Indeed, I am sufficiently an optimist to believe that by virtue of that same shrewd eye for human values which comes so naturally to those who have watched a nation being built by individual effort, Rhodesians will in due course lead the way towards the solving of those malignant racial problems which at present overshadow too much of Africa.

Major Lewis Hastings's Views

Major Lewis Hastings spoke from London to Rhodesia in a special Occupation Day programme. He said:

"It was very fortunate that there was no counterpart in Rhodesia to the Witwatersrand or the Kimberley diamond mines, for if that had happened the country would surely have been drawn into some vast spider-web of finance, and its whole character and destiny would have been different.

"Much better that the beginnings were modest, and that the country has been solely built up by self-reliant individuals—miners, farmers, prospectors, traders, planters, and transport riders, who worked for their own hands, cut their own homes out of the bush, and went on grimly hoping for the best."

"It is this, the special quality of Rhodesians as I have known them, I would say it was an invincible optimism, but an astringent, hard-bitten sort of optimism—not the way of the wishful thinker, but the sort of temperament that can take an upper cut from fortune and make a joke about it.

"On this day of Rhodesia's Diamond Jubilee there is one name unforgettable and unforgetten, that of the Founder. These last years have added to the stature of Cecil Rhodes. There was a time when the sort of rosetta that nibbles at the reputation of great men had a little hour with Rhodes; but they haven't a squeak left to-day. To-day more than ever Kipling's famous lines come to mind:—

"The travail of his spirit breed
Cities in place of speech."

Entertainment Tax

AFRICANS in Southern Rhodesia must now pay entertainment tax if they entertain the public for personal gain. This ruling applies to all Native welfare halls, whether owned by municipalities, societies, Rhodesian Railways, or other bodies. Entertainments organized specifically to raise funds for clubs, etc., are exempt, but such organizations must have their constitutions officially checked, issue proper entrance tickets, and publish a statement of income and expenditure, and provide proof that the profit has been banked in the name of the organization.

Americans are spending a million dollars a year on...

Tribute from the Tropics



"In Barneys I found a mixture which retains overseas the same pleasant properties it has at home."

Barneys (medium) Parsons Pleasure (mild) Punch-bowle (full strength). In the "EVERFRESH" Tin

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Barneys

The "Saucepan Special"

(Continued from page 34)

paratively small compound where a wire broadcasting experiment is to be carried out the 500 subscribers at 2s. 6d. a month will be forthcoming immediately the service is ready. Many Africans are encouraging to register for the service and pay in advance. The welfare officer attributes to the effect of the 'Saucepan Special' owned by householders in the compound.

The rate of sales of the 'Saucepan Special' right from the start has proved that the problem of listening facilities in Central Africa is solved.

The new receiver has enabled the Information Department to embark on a propaganda five-year campaign from the beginning of 1950, as planned, driving home to Africans the need for hard work, improved agriculture and stock-keeping, the protection of forests and grassland, better hygiene, and the need for the education of African girls. This campaign, though it does not depend on broadcasting alone, but on all other publicity media as well, can now be conducted in the sure knowledge that the broadcasts have many thousands of listeners.

Over 1,700 Sets Sold in Four Months

The first sets began to arrive in Lusaka towards the end of September, 1949. It was the end of October by the time they had been checked, trimmed, and distributed for sale. By the end of February, 1950, the stores had nearly all sold out. Fifty sets had been sent to Nyasaland and 200 to Southern Rhodesia. More than 1,700 sets were therefore sold in Northern Rhodesia in four months though not all to Africans.

Approximately 60% of the receivers have been bought with money paid over the counter by Africans; but it is stated by storekeepers that some Africans, believing that the best goods are always to be bought in the European stores, have given their employers the money to buy sets for them, and that some Europeans have bought sets for their employees and either paid part of the cost or advanced the money to be repaid monthly from their servants' wages.

Others have bought the receivers to give to their servants as a Christmas present or in appreciation of good service. One

trader from a trading area has informed me that some of the tobacco farmers are on his waiting list for sets to be given to their native supervisors as a bonus after the crop is reaped. The reason is that the farmers, who usually give a cash bonus, consider that the cash is always immediately wasted on beer, and that a wireless set will be much better for their boys.

The European population of Northern Rhodesia is about 30,000. There are therefore about 8,000 householders, nearly all of whom already possess wireless sets. Some have bought a second portable set. Others, in rural areas, have bought the 'Saucepan Special', considering it to be superior to the more expensive battery receiver they already possess.

Such purchases by Europeans were more marked in the first month in which the sets were available since the Europeans had the ready cash. Some Africans, indeed, had to wait for receiving their month's pay (often together with the pay of their best friends, as it is a custom for each of two friends to take both lots of pay on alternate months to increase purchasing power) until the stores were restocked.

There was, however, a psychological advantage in these early purchases by Europeans. The African is always suspicious of anything made and sold especially for Africans, thinking that it is probably a cheap and shoddy article. The fact that Europeans were buying in these receivers and were very pleased with the results encouraged the Africans considerably.

The average number of listeners to each set is about 10, so that 17,000 listeners have been added to Lusaka's audience in four months.

Co-Operation by Traders

In order to keep the price to the African as low as possible, the Government suspended duty on all radios up to £4 f.o.b. U.K. value; the Campbell Coker group, the company with the widest network of stores in the country, accepted a distribution agreement which is "almost sub-economic," to quote the report; and for sets sent off the line of rail a motor transport firm offered to provide free carriage. We wonder Mr. Franklin comments on the remarkably co-operative spirit shown by traders, adding an expression of his hope that they may make "a more reasonable profit when the production costs of the receiver and battery fall in more normal times, although devaluation has had, rather the reverse effect; there is, in fact, now no likelihood of a drop in the manufacturers' costs for some considerable time."

Since the Nyasaland Government has not suspended the duty on receivers, the price of the battery in that country is about £7, and the price of the battery which has suspended the duty but has a licence fee of £2, the price, including the licence, is £7 15s.

The 'Saucepan Special' is a simple but efficient short-wave receiver operated by an external dry battery of 90v. H.T. and 1½ v. L.T., which gives 500 hours' service.

The cabinet is in effect a large aluminium saucepan without handle. There is a fine-tuned tuning control and dial, but no tone control or other refinement. The receiver is painted blue because research in a number of African colonies shows that one tribe or another had some superstition about almost every other colour.

Algiers-Cape Motor Rally

ONE OF THE MOST AMBITIOUS motor rallies since pre-war days is planned to start from Algiers in November, when about 80 cars will at intervals begin the arduous journey of 9,000 miles to the Cape. The route will be across the Sahara to Kano, thence via Nigeria and French Equatorial Africa into the Belgian Congo, through the Rhodesias, and so to the Union. Alternative routes are possible from Irumu in the Congo; competitors may go either via Eastmansville, Kongola, and Elisabethville into Northern Rhodesia; or pass through Jinja, Eldoret, Nairobi, Arusha, Momba, Abercorn and Mpika to Broken Hill, and thence southwards. The Northern Rhodesian Government has recommended the latter route. The rally is being organized by the Association des Amis du Sahara.

"A pathetic thing about Kenya is that both Africans and Asians would accept European leadership if they could do so with confidence." — Mr. K. S. Asian member of the Kenya Legislative Council.

THIS IS IT!



"The Saucepan Special"



An advertisement of The Berek Battery Corporation, Ltd.

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SHORTWAVE RADIO RECEIVER

Food Production in N. Rhodesia

THE VITAL NEED for increased food production in Northern Rhodesia, especially in the event of another war, was stressed last week in the Legislative Council by the Member for Agriculture, Mr. G. B. Beckett. He urged greater production of meat, dairy produce, edible oils, maize, and other agricultural products, and recommended farmers to go in for mixed farming.

There ought, he suggested, to be a seasonal labour force recruited from urban areas and Native reserves. On several occasions the Government had made strenuous efforts to give the labour at short notice for reaping the maize crop. A seasonal labour force, which would need careful organization, would be a complete innovation in the country.

Mr. C. E. Cousins, Commissioner for Labour and Mines, speaking of a possible agricultural recruiting organization, said that after talks with the Farmers' Union and the Farmers' Co-operative it had been agreed to explore the idea of setting up labour depots in Lusaka and at places on the territory borders. The Government might help financially.

Grave Labour Shortage

Local farmers had tried several years ago to establish a recruiting organization, when they asked the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association to assist their rejects to work in the territory. That effort had failed because farmers would neither agree to the standards required by the association nor to the inspection needed to ensure that those standards were observed. Now farmers were prepared to co-operate in an attempt to overcome the grave labour shortage.

Out of a total African population of 1,700,000, said Mr. Cousins, there were some 403,000 taxable males, of whom 135,000 were gainfully employed in industry and otherwise. Some 60,000 were advertised as being outside the territory. That left more than 600,000—possibly many less—for the maintenance of agriculture and other work in rural areas; equivalent to one able-bodied male for every two square miles in the country.

The Labour Commissioner of Tanganyika had said that, because of their own labour problems, his Government was definitely opposed to any organized form of recruiting there by Northern Rhodesia.

Overseas Nursing Association

NURSING APPOINTMENTS to Colonial Governments on the recommendations of the Overseas Nursing Association last year included two nursing sisters to the Somaliland Protectorate, 22 nursing sisters and a health sister to Kenya, 12 nursing sisters to Northern Rhodesia, five to Nyasaland, six nursing sisters, one health sister, and one physiotherapist to Tanganyika, six nursing sisters and two sister tutors to Uganda, and two nursing sisters to Zanzibar. (Non-Government appointments included four nursing sisters to the Eldoret War Memorial Hospital, and a nursing sister to the African maternity hospital of Nairobi Municipality.)

Names added to the association's roll of merit include Miss S. T. Beazley (24 years in Bangkok and Kenya), Miss E. M. Bunce (17 years in Kenya), Miss H. M. Chesire (18 years in Bermuda, Zanzibar and Kenya), Miss Beryl Eager (20 years in Nyasaland and Tanganyika), Miss J. G. Hammond (20 years in Northern Rhodesia), Miss E. Hodnett (21 years in Northern Rhodesia), Miss E. G. S. Home (18 years in Uganda and Nyasaland), Miss K. R. Jardine (18 years in Kenya), Mrs. E. M. Louis (15 years in Hong Kong, Kenya, and Malaya), the late Amy Thompson (22 years in Uganda), and Miss M. V. Todrick (23 years in Nyasaland and Kenya).

A house which two years ago cost £3,000 to build in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, now costs £400 more, because of dearer materials and higher wages. Since building restrictions were raised, the price of land has also risen: estate agents put the increase over the previous municipal valuations for plots at roughly 25%. Plots in an attractive area of Avondale, a Salisbury suburb, are now 10 times dearer than in 1939.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Four local doctors are to be appointed as flood transition officers in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

The United States Military Attaché in Belgium is visiting the Belgian Army's base near Kamana, in the Congo.

About £35,000 will be spent on a big game safari lasting a year by a party of 15 Americans who reached Kenya recently.

The latest secondary girls' school in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has been given the name of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

A school in Addis Ababa sponsored by the Soviet Legation in Ethiopia three months ago has been closed. No reason has been given.

Air conditioning plant is being installed in the Bulawayo General Hospital, the first hospital to be so equipped in Southern Rhodesia.

Seven Beni Amer tribesmen in the Sudan who were connected with an armed raid on a market on the Red Sea, surrendered with four rifles after a sharp action with the police.

Education Debate

A motion that "the East African world derive greater benefit from non-religious education" was defeated by a ratio of two votes to one at a meeting of the Jambou Club, Exeter.

A pair of black mambas, sent to the London Zoo by Major C. J. P. Ionides, from Liwale, Tanganyika, may be the first snakes of the kind to breed in this country. A clutch of eggs is expected shortly.

The best-selling novel, "Cry, the Beloved Country," whose author, Mr. Alan Paton, recently visited Southern Rhodesia, is being filmed in the Union by a unit under the direction of Sir Alexander Korda.

A large increase in the incidence of venereal disease among the Masai tribe in Kenya is attributed to the cessation of the effective tribal system of quarantine owing to introduction of curative drugs.

The Kalahari Desert once reached the Victoria Falls, with sand 20 feet deep, extended to Somaliland, said Professor Raymond Dart, the well-known anthropologist, in a recent address in Johannesburg.

About 900 African families and 4,000 single Africans will be housed under the Bulawayo Native Department's latest scheme. More than £400,000 will be spent by the department in the coming year on works and services.

Cost-of-Living Allowances

A motion by Mr. S. V. Cooke that cost-of-living allowances should be granted to all pensioners who retired from the Kenya Civil Service before December 31, 1945, has been defeated in the Legislative Council.

"Civil assimilation" of advanced Africans is to be investigated in all provinces of the Belgian Congo by special commissions. Under such a system a limited number of highly qualified Africans would be listed and granted special civil rights.

The salary of the Governor of the Seychelles was raised from £1,500 to £1,750 per annum and the duty allowance from £500 to £550 at the last meeting of the Legislative Council before the departure of Dr. Selwyn Clarke, the retiring Governor.

Deaths in road accidents in Uganda have risen from 93 in 1945 to 168 last year, the total accidents being respectively 556 and 2,502. Of the 137 drivers convicted last year as a result of car accidents, 43 were Europeans, 50 Asians, and 44 Africans.

The Trades Union Congress intend to spend about £40,000 in the next two years for the promotion of trade union work in the Colonies and India. Most of the money will be spent on sending officials from this country to study trade union affairs locally.

New schedules were introduced last Sunday by East African Airways. There is now a daily service between Nairobi and Dar es Salaam, with calls at Mombasa, Tanga, and Zanzibar, and a direct service between Nairobi and Dar es Salaam six times a week.

Large numbers of Cypriot emigrants could be sent to Northern Rhodesia, the head of a Cyprus travel agency wrote in a recent letter to the Ndola Chamber of Commerce. He referred to farmers, artisans, tradesmen, miners, labourers, mechanics, and office staff.

Loyalty Motion in Leopoldville

A vote of loyalty to King Leopold was passed by 36 votes to three, with one abstention, at the recent annual meeting in Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, of the representative Government Council. It is believed that King Leopold will visit the territory at some future date.

After collecting many valuable specimens of flora, fish, birds, reptiles, etc., the South African expedition which has been touring remote areas of Southern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa under the leadership of Mr. Bernard Carp has returned to the Union.

A baby girl, Lestey Goodlan, who weighed only 30 ounces at birth—the lightest ever registered in Southern Rhodesia—has reached the weight of 55 lbs. in four months. She spent the first two months of her life in an incubator in a Salisbury maternity home, and wore doll's clothes.

Of the 1,450 Polish refugees remaining in the East African territories, 1,250 persons, mostly those who have been rejected by selecting missions because of medical or other handicaps among members of the family unit, are to be accepted for permanent settlement in the United Kingdom.

Eland, which are immune to trypanosomiasis may be used to open tsetse-fly areas in Africa. Dr. T. G. Nel, Conservator of Fauna and Flora in the Transvaal, has asked East Africa, has asked the Kenya Game Department for two pairs of breeding animals for an experiment in the Union.

Long-Term Water Requirements

Regional standing committees charged with the task of estimating long-term water requirements are being formed in Southern Rhodesia. Representatives of the Irrigation Department, the Natural Resources Board, Rhodesia Railways, the Electricity Supply Commission, the National Farmers' Union, municipalities, and chambers of industries will participate.

A deputation from the Afrikaner settlement at Thomson's Falls, Kenya, recently called on Dr. Malan, the South African Prime Minister, in Pretoria. They discussed the admission of their children to technical schools in the Union, and asked Dr. Malan's advice about the raising of funds for the expansion of the Dutch Reformed Church school in their district.

Southern Rhodesian Development

THE DEVELOPMENT CO-ORDINATING COMMISSION in Southern Rhodesia, a purely advisory body, should be supplemented by an authority with executive powers, said Sir Miles Thomas, chairman of the commission, recently. The Colony could play a vital part in the event of another war, by virtue of her buoyancy of spirit, wealth of minerals, and important economic status, achieved through the contribution of her tobacco exports towards solving the dollar problem. Her most pressing need was a precise decision whether the railway should be the servant or the master of the economic situation.

Higher Pay for Urban Africans Encouraging More Efficient Work

WITH A VIEW TO ENCOURAGING urban Africans to acquire the ability and desire to earn higher wages, the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce has asked the Government of Kenya, in the terms of a motion proposed by Mr. G. C. Reed—

(1) To give urgent consideration to the best means for providing both the facilities and the encouragement for increased technical training of Africans.

(2) To assist in the location of industry, having regard to the availability of suitable labour.

(3) To institute an inquiry into the possibility of creating villages away from industrial centres but so placed that workmen's transport can readily be provided at an economic cost.

(4) To arrange for an urgent and realistic reconsideration of housing standards in the light of the earning capacity of the lower paid Africans both now and in the near future.

(5) To initiate a pilot scheme in a selected area whereby any Africans willing and able to purchase a plot with an existing house could do so over an extended period.

A very small number of Africans, said Mr. Reed, already lived in or near towns with their wives and families, and were sufficiently well paid to acquire their own houses.

Changing Attitudes

A much greater number had left the reserves for the towns and could not return to their old life, "but are very far indeed from starting the type of new life which we would like to see them living." Having left the Native area as grown men, they had become separated from their former ways, but had acquired little of value in exchange, and had scarcely changed their old tribal and agricultural outlook. Mere residence in a town did not turn a man into a good labourer or artisan and make him want to live an urban existence.

Only when men came to regard their work as the most important part of their career could they be made into good artisans or labourers. The first essential was that a man should have the desire to progress, and that he

should be given facilities for his advancement and for necessary social and domestic amenities.

Nothing was to be gained by the too-prevalent assumption that African artisans and labourers had a European outlook and European desires, and that they would necessarily respond to European incentives. Such a change of outlook would not occur while the African worked in a town but still had his roots and major interests in the country.

Another essential, said Mr. Reed, was to teach Africans that extra pay was a consequence of increased efficiency; that the desire to earn more must precede the receipt of higher wages.

Uganda Kobs Cricket Club

THE UGANDA KOBs in their West Country tour won one match, lost two, and drew four. Results were as follows:

Kobs, 163 for 8 (dec.); Ashill and Ilton, 122 for 8 (Drawn.)

Milverton, 143 for 8 (dec.); Kobs, 76 for 9. (Drawn.)

Kobs, 209 for 6 (dec.); Somerset Clergy, 105. (Wons.)

6th Training Battn. R.A.S.C., 91 for 7. Rain. (Drawn.)

Chard, 189 for 6 (dec.); Kobs, 95. (Lost.)

Somerset Stragglers, 155 for 7 (dec.); Kobs, 105 for 6. Rain. (Drawn.)

Kobs, 138; Whiteways and Whimple, 81. (Lost.)

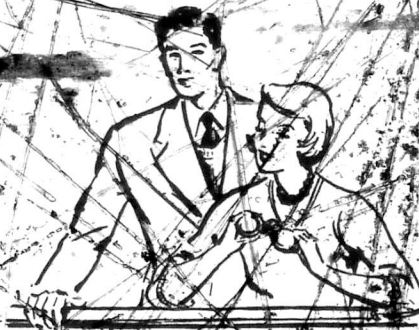
One game was entirely abandoned owing to rain.

This was the Kobs' second English tour. Next year they plan to play four matches in Devon and five in Somerset.

The search for plants containing cortisone, the valuable drug against arthritis, has been continuing for some time in many parts of Africa, and pods of a rare species, *Strophanthus petersianus*, found in Southern Rhodesia, have been sent to Kew Gardens and New York to be tested. Another plant which may prove useful in this respect, *Strophanthus webbsii*, found on the Northern Rhodesia-Angola border, is also being examined.

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