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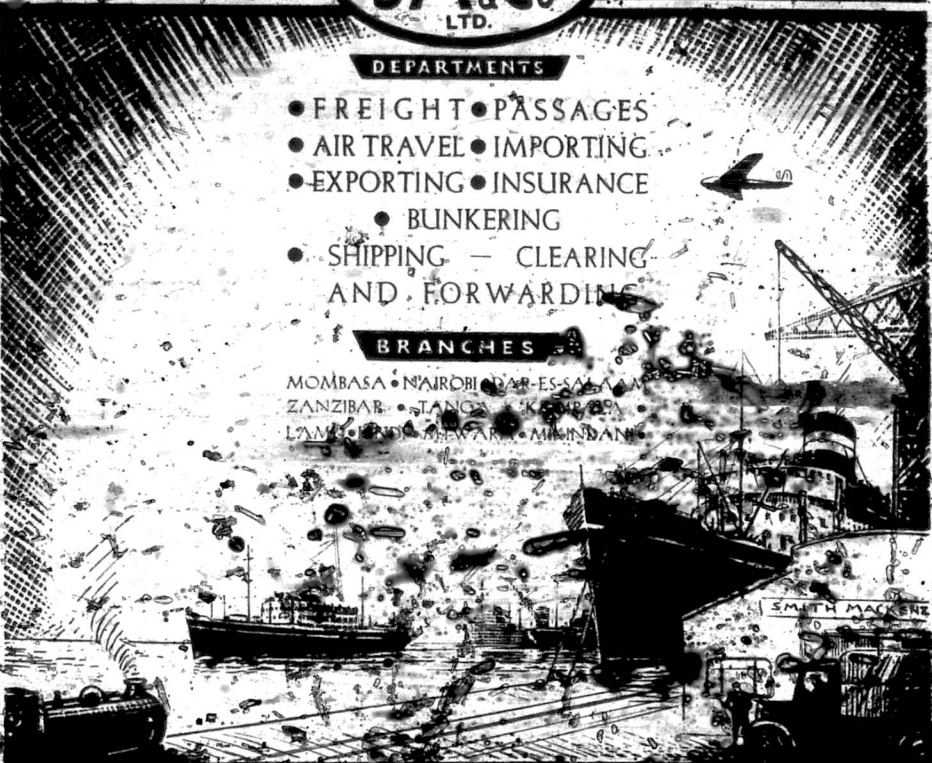
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Constitutional Changes in Kenya

MR. A. DODS-PARKER asked what action had been taken to provide a modern system of food storage, in particular of grain, in East and Central Africa.  
MR. GRIFFITHS: "I recently asked the Governor for a report on this question."

**Foreign Doctors and Dentists**

MR. R. SORENSON asked approximately how many foreigners or persons whose qualifications were secured in foreign countries had obtained British registration for medical or dental service in the Colonies.

MR. GRIFFITHS: "On the assumption that this refers to doctors and dentists with foreign qualifications in Colonial Government employment who are registered in the United Kingdom, the answer is 37 doctors and two dentists. There are also a few doctors in the employment of Colonial Governments who are not registered in the United Kingdom."

MR. J. PARKER asked the length of the medical course at Makerere College, how many Government scholarships were provided, and whether leave of absence was granted for medical officers to complete the course to qualify as doctors.

MR. GRIFFITHS: "The full diploma course lasts seven years. All of the 28 students at present taking the course receive Government grants. Selected African assistant medical officers are given leave of absence to acquire special post-graduate qualifications in the United Kingdom to assist them in their duties in East Africa."

MR. A. MACDONALD asked if the Colonial Secretary would give an assurance that no further constitutional changes would be undertaken in East Africa until the African, Asian, and European peoples living in those territories had been fully consulted.

MR. GRIFFITHS: "I would refer the hon. member to the statement on East Africa which I made in the House on December 13. In that statement I explained the basic principles of policy in relation to constitutional changes, and said: 'Future policy must be worked out in full consultation with those who belong to the territories.'"

**African Assistant Medical Officers**

MR. J. PARKER asked how many African assistant medical officers were employed in Government service in Uganda; how many of them were in charge of hospitals; and how many performed operations.

MR. GRIFFITHS: "Fifty-eight African assistant medical officers are in Government service, of whom 25 are in charge of hospital units. All perform operations, except one at present on public health duties and two pursuing further study in the United Kingdom."

MR. PARKER asked what provision was made to enable African medical officers employed in Uganda to complete their training to qualify as doctors.

MR. GRIFFITHS: "Africans holding the Makerere diploma in medicine are already eligible to be licensed as medical practitioners on entering the Uganda Government service as assistant medical officers, and are accorded the full status in East Africa. It is the aim of the college so to improve and adapt its diploma course that the General Medical Council will admit holders of the diploma to the British register without further qualification such as is required by them at present."

MR. C. ALPORT asked the present age limits for African pupils in Nyasaland, and what Government-aided facilities existed for their education over the age of 13.

MR. E. GRIFFITHS: "Maximum age limits for entry into the primary grade were introduced in Government-aided schools in 1948, those now in force for new entrants are eight for sub-standard I, for Standard I, rising to 12 for standard IV; 682 Government-aided primary schools provide education from standard I to III, and 14 from standard IV to VI. There are two secondary schools, financed by the Government and a third is expected to open shortly."

SIR H. WILLIAMS asked the Minister of Education whether he was inquiring into the possibilities of importing beef from Kenya.

MR. M. GIBSON: "I understand that there is, at present, no exportable surplus of beef available in Kenya, as there is an unsatisfied local demand."

**Gift Parcels from the Colonies**

MR. R. JOHNSON asked the Financial Secretary to the Treasury whether he would now permit the receipt by persons in this country of unopened gift parcels from friends and relatives in the Dominions and Colonies free of duty and purchase tax.

MR. L. JAY: "Apart from the difficulty of obtaining a complete exemption for gifts from the Dominions and Colonies, that purchase tax shall apply to such gifts, it does its duty in this country, and that customs duty shall be charged unless the goods are entitled to preference under the Imperial Preference provisions."

"It is not possible to discriminate as suggested in the question, but the case for a concession on the grounds of

hardship to the recipient has been considered far as possible by the exemption from both customs duty and purchase tax of all private gift parcels from abroad which do not weigh more than 22½ lb. and which may contain foodstuffs, discarded apparel, medical supplies, and soap."

MR. L. HALL asked what were the rights of hearing accorded to a Native of Uganda, before an order could be made by the Governor, ordering his deportation or directing him to reside in some other part of Uganda; and what topics of the evidence were provided to the respondent.

MR. GRIFFITHS: "The powers are administrative and not punitive, and provision is not made in the relevant legislation to cover either matter raised. The powers are limited by law to cases of conduct dangerous to peace and good order or of interfering against or exciting enmity against the Government."

**D.M.S. Asked to Retire**

MR. J. RANKIN asked the Colonial Secretary if he would make a statement as to why the previous Director of Medical Services was asked to retire in view of the fact that the Tanganyika Government was recruiting 20 doctors in South Africa owing to the shortage of doctors, and what efforts were made to secure Asiatic doctors from East Africa or other unrecruited doctors in Malaya.

MR. GRIFFITHS: "The shortage of staff in the department at lower levels did not in the Governor's opinion justify retention in the service of the late director after he had qualified for retirement on pension under the relevant Tanganyika legislation. No candidates were in fact recruited in South Africa, but only five vacancies now exist, for two of which candidates are in sight. The Tanganyika Government employ a number of Asian doctors. A selection committee for recruitment to the Colonial Medical Service was set up in Malaya in September, 1950, and candidates recommended by it have already been selected for Colonial appointments."

MR. J. RANKIN asked the Colonial Secretary whether he would request the Government of Tanganyika to publicize the proceedings of the Trusteeship Council in so far as they referred to Tanganyika, so that Africans might understand the recommendations which affected them.

MR. GRIFFITHS: "Arrangements have long existed for the supply of large quantities of Trusteeship Council records, and much other United Nations publicity material, to the public relations officer in Tanganyika. These are widely distributed through the usual publicity channels."

**Havana Charter and G.A.T.T.**

MR. J. HUNSON asked the President of the Board of Trade whether H.M. Government proposed to recommend to Parliament that the United Kingdom should ratify the Havana Charter and the General Agreement.

MR. HAROLD WILSON: "As was made plain at the end of the Conference, H.M. Government had intended to recommend to Parliament in due course, if circumstances proved favourable, that the United Kingdom should ratify the Havana Charter. In the light, however, of more recent developments, H.M. Government have come to the conclusion that there is no prospect in view of the International Trade Organization envisaged by the Havana Charter being established and developed as an effective instrument for fostering international trade."

"The House will no doubt be aware of this conclusion of the recent announcement by the United States Administration that they do not intend to submit to the new Congress the proposal that the United States should ratify the Charter in the circumstances, H.M. Government would not in any case propose to recommend to Parliament that the United Kingdom should ratify the Charter."

"This change of view regarding the Charter, and the intention of the United States Administration to support the continuation and the development of the organization of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in lieu of the proposed International Trade Organization, create a new situation which will require careful examination before H.M. Government are in a position, particularly as to whether, and how, the General Agreement could be converted into an appropriate continuing instrument."

"The opportunity given in 1948, and the opportunity would be afforded to debate in Parliament before a decision by H.M. Government to ratify the General Agreement would be implemented. In due course, still stands."

In November the Government of Tanganyika announced that no African from other territories would be admitted to schools or universities in South Africa. It has now decided to defer the introduction of this rule for three years.



# Views of N. Rhodesian African Congress

## Confidence in Official Impartiality

WHAT THE AFRICAN CONGRESS of Northern Rhodesia thinks about some major problems is made clearly in a statement issued by the Secretary for Native Affairs after a recent meeting with Sir Stewart Gore-Brown and Mr. Nelson Namango, two representatives of African interests in the Legislature, and a delegation of six members of the Northern Rhodesian African Congress.

The official statement (which has been slightly abbreviated to save space) reads:—

"The delegates stated that they were diametrically opposed to any form of federation, amalgamation, closer union, or closer association with Southern Rhodesia. Congress feared that Southern Rhodesia, with its greater European population, would become the senior partner in any such association, and that Northern Rhodesian Africans would suffer as a result of the adoption of a less liberal attitude towards the indigenous population.

Members of the delegation drew attention to the stricter pass laws, the restrictions on the possession of land and cattle, the fact that no Africans were employed in positions of responsibility in the Government service, and to what they described as the 'political disabilities, social indignities, and the denial of political and economic rights' as examples of the less favourable treatment enjoyed by Africans in Southern Rhodesia. The representatives said they distrusted any form of closer association as likely to be the forerunner to federation, and they wished Northern Rhodesia to remain under the care of the Colonial Office, which they trusted to safeguard African interests.

Sir Stewart Gore-Brown outlined his proposals for the creation of three separate Central African territories. He thought his scheme the only solution for a satisfactory settlement of the problem of creating racial harmony in Central Africa.

### Sir Stewart Gore-Brown's Plan

Roughly, his idea was to create two territories in which African interests would be paramount, one in the west, Barotseland and the Western areas of Northern Rhodesia, and possibly Bechuanaland, and the other in the east, comprising Nyasaland and the northern and eastern areas of Northern Rhodesia. Between the two would be a predominantly European territory, embodying Southern Rhodesia and the European settled areas of Northern Rhodesia.

For the scheme to work it would be essential to guarantee the financial subsidization of the African territories by the European territory, which, on the division he proposed, would possess all the existing sources of industrial wealth.

Two of the members of the African Congress felt that the scheme was so completely unacceptable that the congress should refuse even to consider it. Others felt that it should not be condemned out of hand and that an examination could do no harm.

Sir Stewart undertook to discuss it with a member of the Copperbelt if they wish.

Discussion then turned to the suggestion by the Northern Rhodesian African Congress that an African delegation should accompany the Government officials who were going to London to take part in the talks on closer association between the territories of Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

### Officials of To-Day Are To-Morrow's Settlers

The representatives explained that they had had no confidence in Government officials since the latter failed to oppose the federation motion which was tabled in the Legislative Council in 1949. Furthermore, they regarded the officials of to-day as the settlers of to-morrow, and as such unlikely to maintain impartiality. They desired an opportunity to present to the Secretary of State their views on the subject of closer association and federation.

The Secretary for Native Affairs, in reply, emphasized that the forthcoming conference was to be purely exploratory. No binding any of the Governments represented would be taken as a result of the conference, ways and means of effecting some form of closer co-operation between the three territories that would be to their mutual benefit became apparent. African opinion could be fully consulted before any proposals were implemented.

A request for the European non-officials to be represented at the talks had been turned down by the Colonial Office, as had a suggestion that the non-officials should send observers. The congress representatives then suggested that they would like to send their views to the Secretary of State in the form of a petition. It was generally agreed that this was the best course to adopt, the Secretary for Native Affairs asking that the congress representatives should record their views in detail.

Restriction of European immigration was next raised. Africans, the delegates said, feared the large-scale European immigration that was being encouraged, particularly in view of the large proportion of the population living in it, as they thought it would result in the neglect of African aspirations and opinions.

The Secretary for Native Affairs pointed out that the Government had introduced a Bill designed to control immigration, but that it had been opposed by Africans as well as by Europeans and Indians.

Congress opposed the arrangement whereby appointment of the African members of the Legislative Council was restricted to members of the African Representative Council. They did not wish to see the existing system of African councils abolished, but felt that appointment to Legislative Council should be from a wider field. They wanted the African Representative Council to continue to elect members, and for other Africans to be elected to Legislative Council by direct suffrage.

### Increased African Representation Wanted

Furthermore, they wanted an increase in African representation in Legislative Council. They felt that the time had come to do away with African representation by nominated Europeans.

In their reply, both the Secretary for Native Affairs and Sir Stewart Gore-Brown pointed out that Africans had very recently taken their place in the Legislative Council. Their representation was not the same, but could not be achieved because of the opposition of Europeans to the present, and proposed, of the benefits that came from the European knowledge of Parliamentary law and procedure.

On the question of broadening the field from amongst which the African members were chosen by the African Representative Council, Sir Stewart supported the congress representative, while the Secretary for Native Affairs said the present system as being the most democratic.

Congress representatives brought the subject of portfolios for African members of the Legislative Council. After a general discussion it was agreed that the first objective should be a portfolio for the European member of Executive Council who was representing African interests. This would leave the first open for an African at a later date.

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# BACKGROUND

**Welfare State.**—In Australia and New Zealand, the instruments of social expression are vigorous, but say no more, evidence than I do here of a creative spirit adequate to match the needs of the Welfare State as a really constructive and co-operative enterprise. It is desperately important that the Welfare State should succeed, for, as Plato said long ago, the next step from democracy, if it fails, is always to some form of tyranny. The Welfare State, the most difficult thing that any society has ever attempted, demands a more deliberate wisdom, a higher level of detached and unselfish thought, a greater degree of true citizenship from the ordinary citizen than has ever been asked of men before. A Welfare State cannot work by the conflict of competing pressure groups working for their own ends. Their operation, whether through strikes or other less obvious forms of pressure, is, or ought to become, out of date, and should be recognized as destructive of the Welfare State itself.—Dr. Fisher, Archbishop of Canterbury.

**British Morale.**—“The low temperature of British morale and apathetic indifference to the gravity of the crisis is evident in every direction. The miners have treated the Prime Minister's personal appeal with contempt. The Secretary of the Scottish Mineworkers' Union has written a satirical letter to the Prime Minister telling him that the miners are not interested in producing more coal for rearmament. There is friction in some Lancashire cotton mills where European migrant workers start work a few minutes before the proper time or make minor adjustments to machines in the dinner hour. Public expense on social services is carried out as if it were a burden. The unemployed in Brighton 46 old folk will shortly occupy two mansions adapted at a cost of £650 per head, and for 100 weeks they will have first-class chairs, bedside lamps, a grand piano in the lounge, cigarettes and sweets, library books, cinema shows, summer parties, and a minimum of 5s. a week pocket-money. Read the words from an employer who is a Socialist: 'In the machine shop the men not-headed to the machine type was elected shop steward, he was rebuffed because he could get some nice feather-bed business' and work his remaining piece-work so that his average wage was higher than when he did not have union business to attend to. Only 15 per cent, about 20% of the factory personnel (manual and staff) take material or time during working hours for their own ends.”—National News-Letter.

**Thrift.**—The Chancellor says that the Welfare State must not lead to a decline in personal thrift. But thrift is another name for private property. Socialists regard property owners as ‘parasites.’ How, then, can their Welfare State be reconciled with thrift? Their policy of redistribution of income (which has meant the end of much capital) has tended to extinguish some of the thriftiest sections of the community. House-ownership is the very sign of thrift. Yet according to Mr. Bewan, those who buy houses are the ‘wrong sort of people.’ Mr. Greenwood thinks that £ s. d. are ‘meaningless symbols,’ and Mr. Webb says that ‘inflation does not matter in a planned society.’ The spendthrift Socialists have taken what was left of our accumulated resources of this country and thrown it away by hand.—Daily Mail.

**Loss of Irrigation.**—Some look to the weakening of religious beliefs as a cause of the present state of the world and its lack of vitality. That may well be, and, if so, it calls for an urgent revival to stir the heart-blood of nations and restore sanity of outlook, prior to any attempt at achievement of progress, by rules and regulations which are fit only for slaves. As these multiply, they foster slavery. There is joy in the service of others for its own sake. Creative energy is essentially a fluid quality but it needs the stimulus of freedom—freedom to work the hours one chooses, freedom to choose one's employer, freedom to express one's thoughts in words, freedom to own property as one chooses, freedom to retain an equitable share of one's earnings without being mulcted by excessive taxes which are the foe to his ordinary comforts of life and force the well-to-do to liquidate their estates and thus dissipate the resources of generations. The world is full of good purposes, and a vast number of high-minded men are intent on bringing about reforms, mainly by creating collective organizations where world-differences may be freely discussed. In this progress not another step in another direction. The world has many individual characters and many talents. Is there yet time to check the trend of the present crazy structure of debt and oppressive taxation ends in a crash?—Market Letter of Messrs. Wigodsworth & Co., Ltd.

**Opposes Rearmament.**—“I am a pacifist. In the last war I was a conscientious objector. My views have not changed. My party were well aware of my views when I was selected. I cannot agree with the Labour Party's policy of rearmament. I do not believe a resort to arms will do anything.”—Mr. Harold Lawrence, Socialist candidate in the West Bristol by-election.

**Too Little Meat.**—“The people of this country exist on a weekly meat ration of one small chop. The ration is about 6 oz., plus a sort of corned beef, 3 oz., cheese, 1 oz., bacon, about two eggs, with fish and milk off the ration. Without fish and milk, this amounts to about 12 grams—compared with the 50 we need. Our rations yield less than a quarter of the animal protein a grown man needs. There are grown men who don't like milk. Hosts of people are nauseated by the prospect of fish every day. Many people, who just cannot fill up with cod and milk, run grave risk of undernourishment. An 8d. meat ration, which, allowing for the increase in price, is about half the amount of the lowest ration we had at any time during the war, is not enough for men and women, about to put their backs into a rearmament and production drive.”—Dr. Charles Hill, M.P.

**Purchase Tax.**—“Your company paid in 1950 a total of £12,718,703 in respect of purchase tax. What is so iniquitous about this tax is that, as the cost of goods increases, the amount of purchase tax also increases. In many ways it is high that the percentage of tax applicable on essential and semi-essential goods were reduced, or, if this is not possible, steps should at least be taken to prevent the spiralling purchase tax rising as the prices of goods increase with the advancing cost of raw materials. For example, the increase in the cost to the manufacturer of cotton fabric once it is 1s. 6d. per dozen, and the consuming public has to pay an additional 1s. 6d. in purchase tax. Who is the manufacturer has just a margin, by reason of the increase in the cost of raw materials, and is absolutely no justification why the consumer should have to pay increased purchase tax.”—Mr. B. E. Uffindell, chairman of Messrs. F. W. Woolworth & Co., Ltd.

# TO THE NEWS

"E.A.R. marked." "This planless, coldless, sweatless, hopeless Government." — Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, M.P.

"Russian steel production was about 21m. tons in 1949." — British Iron and Steel Federation.

"The arch-inflationists are His Majesty's Ministers. They ask the public to save in order that politicians may spend." — *Financial Times*.

"The visit to Washington of M. Pleven, the French Prime Minister, was more successful than that of Mr. Ateece." — *The Economist*.

"The experiment of directing the whole activities of Britain by a handful of men in Whitehall, breaking down before our eyes." — Mr. Walter Elliot, M.P.

"The number of officials who may exercise powers to enter private houses is 5,478, of whom 484 are officers of the Inland Revenue, Chancellor of the Exchequer."

"There are in the Government half a dozen men more able than the Prime Minister, and most of them want to be Prime Minister." — *Diogenes*, in *Time and Tide*.

"Publicity is one of the main pillars of our freedom in the law and in the Press." — Captain A. C. Dewar, R.N. (Retd.)

"Last year 13,278 new companies with a nominal capital of £67,782,072 were registered in London, compared with 13,195 and £76,496,452 in the previous year." — Jordan and Sons, Ltd.

"Of 117 Old Etonians nominated at the last general election (five of them Socialists), 84 were elected. There are now 288 public school men at Westminster, 27 of them on the Labour benches." — Mr. H. G. Nicholas.

"The basic materials index rose last year from 307.3 (with 1913 as the base of 100) to 567.4, an increase of 84.6%. By contrast the price of the index of manufactured articles was no more than 7.5%." — *Board of Trade Journal*.

"Argentina demands £120 a ton for 300,000 tons of meat, for which we have offered £194. The difference is £200,000—and in three months the British taxpayer will pay the butchers rather more than that sum for not having the meat to sell." — Mr. Stanley Baker.

"We should not do anything for the people of South Africa except in the ordinary way. We should give them a chance to express their views, to be efficient and to do the work they are capable of doing." — Sir Ernest Oppenheimer.

"We selected a hydrogen bomb of one ton weight which would kill far more than a million people in London if it were not evacuated in case of war. If the bomb were encased in such a metal as cobalt, which becomes strongly radio-active, the dust would drift fatally over Europe for years." — Mr. J. Bronowicki in the *Observer*.

"H.M. Government have no intention of taking any initiative towards the release of the major war criminals sentenced at Nuremberg. The decisions and sentences of that court must stand as a warning that the rule of international law cannot be defied with impunity." — Mr. Hartley Sharwood, Attorney-General.

"Of the 1920s we can agree with He G. Wells that every time the people of Europe looked across the Atlantic to see the American eagle they observed the rear end of an ostrich. I am sorry that your national emblem is not a bird so that it could reverse the comment." — Mr. J. W. Harriman, deputy chief of E.C.A.C. in Great Britain.

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# PERSONALIA

MR. C. HANDELY BIRD has returned from Uganda.

MR. AND MRS. W. McCOWAN are on their way home from Uganda by sea.

MR. R. H. PAYNE, Government Printer in Northern Rhodesia, has retired.

MR. C. HOLLAND MARTIN, chairman of the Uganda Co., Ltd., is revisiting Uganda.

MR. A. J. STEWART, of Njoro, has won the 1950 Kenya seed maize competition.

MR. J. C. HODFIELD, of the Central Office of Information in London, is visiting East Africa.

PRINCESS ALY KHAN has laid the foundation-stone of the new Aga Khan boys' school in Mombasa.

MR. GEO BECK has been elected chairman of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture.

PRINCE ERNST VON ISENBURG arrived in London last week from Tanganyika Territory on his way to Germany.

MR. DAVID NEWBY, a professional conjuror, entertained members of East Africa House in London, last Monday evening.

MR. OLIVER WOODS who is revisiting Africa on behalf of *The Times*, is expected back in London about the end of April.

MR. and MRS. STEPHEN COURTAULD, have left Mucklaim, Argyll, to take up permanent residence in Southern Rhodesia.

LADY COLBY has become the first patroness of the Women's Auxiliary of the British Empire Service League in Nyasaland.

SIR FREDERICK WELLS, former Lord Mayor of London, and chairman of the Sanitas Co. Ltd., is visiting Southern Rhodesia.

LORD and LADY ALTRINCHAM have cancelled their engagements on medical advice, and have left England for a cure abroad until early in March.

MR. C. C. SPENCER, Financial Secretary of Uganda, has been suffering from pneumonia. Mr. K. W. SIMMONDS acted for him during his illness.

MR. S. H. BATES who recently relinquished the editorship of the *Bulawayo Chronicle*, is, we hear, about to join the board of the Bulawayo Omnibus Co., Ltd.

SIR GODFREY THOMAS has been unable to accept the invitation to represent Southern Rhodesia at the celebrations of the jubilee of the Commonwealth of Australia.

MR. C. D. T. GILBERTS, Dar es Salaam manager of the British East Africa Corporation, Ltd., and Miss MARGARET BAXTER, have been married in Tanganyika.

MESSRS. J. INYOIN, C. H. KICCY BIRD, A. S. DIN, S. LUBOKA, D. OCEY, and E. O. OKOK are the non-official members of Uganda's Committee of Public Accounts.

CAPTAIN S. DUNN, and MRS. ALBERTA ASTLEY-JONES, daughter of the late Admiral Sir Campbell Tait, have announced their engagement.

SIR MILES THOMAS, MR. JOHN DE ROSA, and MR. E. H. HANSELY, part-time directors of the Colonial Development Corporation, retired on Monday on completion of their three-year term of office.

MR. H. A. GRAVES, who has been appointed manager of the Colonial Development Corporation poultry farm in the Gambia, has a great deal of cultural experience in the Sudan.

THE KING has accepted the fragment of the meteorite which fell in Northern Rhodesia last October which was sent to him by the Chief of the Council through the Colonial Secretary.

MISS PIA RORETZ, a young Russian, daughter of Baroness Maria Roretz, is appearing on the London stage under the name of Pia Rainier. She has acted in films and broadcast for the B.B.C.

PROFESSOR H. L. SHERIFF and DR. P. C. COLEMAN, both of London, are to share the Darlings Foundation prize of the World Health Organization for their joint work on the life cycle of the malarial parasite.

MR. J. PETRIE, Financial Secretary of Barbados, has been appointed Accountant-General in Kenya, where he served from 1933 to 1948. He is expected to arrive in the Colony at the end of this month.

The late SIR ABE BAKER'S collection of African art realized more than £17,000, china and glass £9,000, and furniture, antiques, and other household goods more than £22,000 at auction at Rusten Yrede, his home in Muizenberg.

MR. CLYDE HOGG, one of the largest individual farmers in this country, who also has a farm in Tanganyika and is a director of an East African sisal company, is to sell his 3,000-acre Hatton Rock Estate near Stratford-on-Avon.

MR. COLIN BLACK, broadcasting to Rhodesia from London last Friday, suggested that a Rhodesian Rugby XV should visit this country next year, and that a British side should pay a return visit during the Rhodes centenary celebrations of 1952.

The engagement is announced between MR. WILLIAM R. J. MYLNE, R.N., elder son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Mylne, of Essexvale, Southern Rhodesia, and Miss AUDRY JOSSELYN, elder daughter of Captain J. W. Josselyn, R.N., (Retd.) and Mrs. Josselyn.

The president of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, and MESSRS. R. J. MEHTA, H. J. PEARCE, and A. T. WRIGHT have been proposed as the Chamber's representatives on the board of governors of the Muljibhai Madhvani Commercial College, Kampala.

MESSRS. W. G. DICKENSON, A. M. A. KARIMDIE, R. B. MACGREGOR and R. V. STONE have been nominated by the Tanganyika Tea Growers' Association to the Tanganyika Tea Board, on which Government is represented by the Secretary for Trade and Economics.

CAPTAIN C. R. S. PITMAN, who is on leave pending retirement from the post of Game Warden in Uganda, is to address the Fama Club at their next meeting on February 22, when a film of elephants taken in Kenya by SIR GEOFFREY DE HAYVELAND will be shown.

THE RT. REV. PRINCIPAL HUGH WATT, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, will spend 10 days in Kenya next month, during which he will dedicate the new St. Andrew's Church in the city.

News of his intended visit was first given in this journal last year.

MR. S. A. W. MORISON and MAHMOUD ELI, two engineers of the Sudan Irrigation Department, are visiting India this month to attend meetings of the International Association of Hydraulic Research, the sectional meeting of the World Power Conference and the fourth congress on large dams.

THE RT. REV. ALFRED STANWAY, the new Bishop of Central Tanganyika, will attend a meeting of the Kenya Church Aid Association at M.S. House, 6 Salisbury Square, London, E.C.4, at 4 p.m. on February 22, and will be in the Church work in Kenya, where he has spent the last 14 years. All interested in Kenya are invited to attend, but should notify in advance the hon. secretary of the association, Mrs. R. ROOPER, 43 Durban Road, Bromley, Kent.

MR. LLOYD JONES, MR. J. D. JONES, and MR. JOHN WATTS, directors of the Kenya Motor Transport Co., Ltd., are visiting Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Tanganyika Territory, and Kenya in connexion with the associated companies in those territories.

Mr. Parkes was formerly a director of Albion Motors, Ltd., and Mr. Watts managing director of a motor transport organization, based on Chester, which has been nationalized.

MR. D. J. WILKINS, who is to go to Tanganyika as a resident magistrate, has been secretary of the Oxford University Dramatic Society, while he was at Christ Church. Called to the Bar in 1939, he served during the war in India and Ceylon as an officer in the Royal Artillery and has been in private practice in Nairobi since 1946.

MR. JOHN PINNEY, of the Colonial Administrative Service in Kenya, youngest son of the late Major-General Sir R. J. Pinney and of Lady Pinney, Broadwindsor, Devon, and Miss C. PESHABE, only daughter of the Rev. C. J. E. Peshab, Chaplain-of-the- Fleet (Retd.) and of the late Mrs. Peshab, J.P., have announced their engagement.

MR. SAMUEL BYSTON, warden of Student Movement House, an international club for students in London, who spent nine years in East Africa as a missionary and in the Welfare Department of the Army, took part in a recent broadcast discussion with a number of Africans. Among them was Miss FLORENCE WAMALI, from Uganda, who, after completing a course at St. Hugh's College, Oxford, is now at London University.

MR. W. PALMER-WATSON, of Lusaka, was shot an elephant in southern Masailand which gave tusks of 154 lb. and 143 lb. and thinks that it may have been the animal which the Germans nicknamed "Crown Prince" before the 1914-18 war, because they hoped that the then Crown Prince of Germany would visit East Africa and be credited with this old well-known beast. Not long ago an elephant carrying tusks of 154 lb. and 132 lb. was shot in the Mbezi district by Mr. O. M. B. MASON.

Rhodes Scholarships have been awarded to Mr. L. P. MACLACHLAN, of Salisbury, and Mr. R. CARPENTERS SMITH, of Gwelo. Mr. MacLachlan, who will study philosophy, economics, and politics, went to Cape Town University for attending Prince Edward and Plumtree Schools. He graduated Bachelor of Arts degree (with honours) last year, and played Rugby for Southern Rhodesia in 1949. Mr. Carpenters Smith has completed three years at Rhodes University College, Grahamstown, graduating B.A., and now intends to study law.

**Fish Which Did Not Get Away**

A LIST OF BIG TROUT caught by fly-fishers in Kenya is included in the Review of Fisheries for 1949. The largest fish recorded is a rainbow trout of 12 lb. 11 oz. taken by Mr. C. Kent from the Tulaga River in 1932. The largest brown trout weighed 10 lb. 10 oz. and was caught by Mr. Hubert Barry in the Chania River in 1930. The record fish to be claimed by a woman was an 8 lb. 5 oz. rainbow trout from the Melawa River, to the credit of Mrs. R. Spooner. One angler during the year under review reported the capture of a 14-inch trout which rose to fly in spite of having swallowed a 12-inch snake.

**Obituary**

**Dr. W. Bryant Mumford**

DR. W. BRYANT MUMFORD, who has died in New York, was for 15 months of years in the Colonial Education Service, Tanganyika, where as head master of Malangali School he experimented with means of relating the normal curriculum to tribal conditions. His writings about his work attracted a good deal of notice in some circles, and in 1935 he was appointed head of the Colonial Department of the Institute of Education of London University. He held that post for seven years, during which he started the *Colonial Review* and contributed frequently to many other journals.

Compatriot writers of Colonial problems by the different Powers interested him, and after a visit to French West Africa he wrote, in collaboration with a friend, "Africans Learn to Be French". Latterly he had lived in the United States, first as secretary-general of the United Nations Information Organization, and afterwards as director of another information department of the United Nations. He is survived by Mrs. Mumford and six children.

MR. B. O. BREMER, whose death we recently reported, was one of the original construction staff of the Uganda Railway, which he joined about 1898. He held the post of superintendent of the Sir George Whitehead, Mr. Bremer was an original member of the 10th Year Old Dinner Club of the Uganda Railway veterans and retired in 1919.

MR. M. R. GIBBS, of London, a city, who has died in Nakuru at the age of 27, was born in Nairobi, educated at Rembrink House, Easton, and Gordonstown, Elgin, Scotland, and was taken prisoner in France when serving with the R.A.F. during the recent war. He leaves a widow and a baby daughter.

SIR FRANCIS JOSEPH, a former president of the Federation of British Industries and a member of the Overseas Trade Development Council who served on the British economic mission to the U.S.A., died last Thursday, in Cushing, at the age of 80.

THE REV. J. BEAUFORT, secretary for the Roman Catholic bishop, has died at the age of 72. He first went to East Africa eight years ago, when he served in Zanzibar.

MR. ARTHUR MAX ALBRECHT, a director of Czarnikow Ltd., the London sugar and Colonial brokers, died last Thursday.

LORD A. J. LAWSON, who has died in Hastings at the age of 79, had written widely on Imperial affairs.

MAJOR WILLIAM G. BARFORD, of the East African Medical Service, has died in Plymouth.

LADY READ, widow of Sir Herbert J. Read, has died in Tunbridge Wells.

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## Petrol Rationing in Southern Rhodesia

### Minister Criticized from Government Benches

THE SOUTHERN RHODESIAN GOVERNMENT was strongly criticized in the Legislative Assembly a few days ago when the petrol rationing scheme was debated.

Mr. R. O. STROUD, Leader of the Liberal Opposition, alleged that chaotic arrangements had inconvenienced the public and retarded normal business activity.

Government order, issued on December 29, had announced a rationing scheme to be introduced on February 15 but on January 17 a *Gazette Extraordinary* had cancelled practically all the previous provisions and outlined a new system. On January 20 the Press reported that ration books would be received by garages by the end of the month. Until late on January 31, therefore, the public had reason to believe that things were not going well. That same night, however, the controller announced by a broadcast that things had not gone according to plan, and that it was doubtful if ration books would reach suppliers on February 1.

There had been no news at Salisbury at which the public could make the necessary inquiries, and people in other parts of the Colony had been equally dissatisfied.

### Petrol Price Increased

Moreover, on February 1 for some unknown reason authority was given to the oil companies to increase the price of petrol and a gallon of petrol cost more than it had. Retailers felt that the companies were obtaining the increase for no extra work at all, whilst the petrol stations, which had done much extra work imposed by the ration scheme, would receive nothing extra.

Mr. Stockill doubted whether the proposed pipe-line "or pipe-dream" from Beira would be an economic or efficient undertaking.

Excuses concerning the petrol problem had been given by the Government over the past two or three years; they had in turn blamed the oil companies and the retailers, and now, doubtless, blame the public for an confusion over the rationing scheme. There was plenty of petrol at Beira, and the bottleneck, so often mentioned by the Minister of Agriculture, was not there. Nowhere else in the Commonwealth was petrol rationed, and the Government could not bear the entire blame for the present predicament.

Mr. L. J. W. KELLER (Labour) said that, without any new organization, the petrol allowance could have been cut by 5% or 10% to build a 5% reserve without inconvenience to the public. The Minister had mishandled the situation.

Mr. J. D. SMITH (Liberal) declared that he had investigated the Minister's statement that storage tanks had been filled, and discovered that that was not true.

### United Party Critics

A United Party member, Mr. R. DENBY YOUNG, suggested an immediate inquiry to determine responsibility for the fiasco. Those to blame could be dismissed.

Mr. D. W. L. BAKER (United Party) said that when the Minister realized that the ration books would not be ready he should have suspended the new scheme until March 1.

Mr. W. H. EASTWOOD (Labour) thought that a vote of no confidence should have been coupled with the protest. There had been no shortage of petrol in South Africa since 1946, and Southern Rhodesia's Government was to blame for the lack of storage. In 1943-44 they had erected a 1,000,000-gallon storage tank, costing £80,000, in Bulawayo for the R.A.F., but it had never been used for the purpose, and had been sold for scrap for £20,000 in 1947. Facilities for storing 300,000 gallons had existed on the industrial sites at Salisbury, but those had never been scrapped for a mere song.

Mr. R. S. G. TODD (United Party) said that, if the existing situation had been unworkable, people would have accepted the difficulties, but that was not the case. The situation was causing great embarrassment to the United Party. The thought of the amount of steel needed for the proposed pipe-

line filled him with misgivings; he believed that an all-weather road for transport would be preferable.

Mr. A. WISS (Liberal) recalled that the Minister of Public Works had said in July 1948 that a rationing scheme could not be evolved at a moment's notice. Now, nearly three years later, the same mess existed.

Mr. J. L. SMITH (Liberal) considered that the Minister (Mr. Halsted) had misled the country.

Mr. L. M. N. HODSON (United Party) pointed out that it was extremely difficult to explain apparently inconsistent Ministerial statements on this subject.

Mr. N. G. BARRETT (United Party) affirmed that the public was increasingly alarmed by the position.

Mr. G. H. HACKWILL (United Party) asked why petrol rationing controllers could not be appointed in the smaller towns and outlying districts, to save country people from undertaking journeys up to 300 miles.

Mr. A. BALLANTYNE (United Party), who said that the Colony would starve if a major war came and fuel supplies were cut off, asked for action on a scheme to extract liquid fuels from local natural resources.

### Minister's Reply

Mr. R. F. HALSTED, Minister of Trade and Industrial Development, said that he could not blame members for expressing disappointment that the rationing scheme was not ready in time but that everything had been made by officials to carry out by February 1 which was believed to be possible.

He had been surprised when he discovered that the books would not be ready. His department did not carry out their own printing, but relied upon other establishments for prompt delivery.

Mr. KELLER: "Is that the reason for the delay?"

Mr. HALSTED: "I am only suggesting what could have happened, and am quite prepared to accept responsibility for the scheme not being ready."

He accused Mr. Stockill of making mountains out of molehills. The petrol station staffs had evidently failed to read the price control regulations on petrol, which showed that their selling price to the public was 4d a gallon in excess of the cost price from the oil companies.

Government would not have considered the pipe-line scheme had they not received technical advice of its feasibility. Whilst it was now true that, owing to the Korean situation, it might

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# Rhodesia's Defence Plan Period of Austerity Ahead

Not to be ready within the 12 months, the laying of their cables done in 1948 or 1949.

It was not until that the storage capacity of the colony had not been filled during the past few years. The tanks were left empty for 'daily' intake. The oil companies had to the Government that there was no scope in widening additional storage if tanks could not be filled.

Not until late in 1948, before the proposed introduction of the scheme had Mr. Haines discovered that there was some difficulty, and he had apparently been quite unaware of the threatened confusion. The Government, he alleged, was using the difficult international situation as a

- SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S defence programme has been outlined by the Prime Minister, Sir Godfrey Huggins. The main points are as follows:
- (1) Registration of all males, other than Africans, between the ages of 18 and 24 and call-up for part-time training with six weeks a year in camp.
  - (2) Poising of an additional infantry company for the Rhodesian African Rifles.
  - (3) Inauguration of a short-service commission scheme to train fighters to man two complete squadrons within six years.
  - (4) Expenditure of £2,100,000 for stockpiling.

Mr. Huggins, Minister of Mines and Transport, said that the railways were to blame to a certain extent because they could not carry all the petrol the country needed. It has been suggested that tanks should have been ordered earlier, but that it took three years to get the first lot ordered. As a result, the railways should carry petrol by tank down on trucks to the Beira, most of the traffic from Beira consisted of essential goods. He blamed the oil companies for the poor distribution of petrol within the Colony.

## Operation of Western Union Defence

Sir Godfrey said that it would not be possible to train all young men, they would be selected according to occupations and availability outside the Colony in the event of war. Southern Rhodesia had agreed to cooperate with the rest of the Western Union Defence Powers in training, and to accept certain commitments of men for artillery, engineers, signals, medical, armoured corps, infantry, and air force.

## Officials and Overtime Payments

OVERTIME should be paid to civil servants holding administrative, professional, or executive posts, to clerical staff, or to members of the police and prison services (except those engaged on immigration duties). This is the main recommendation of the Select Committee appointed in Northern Rhodesia to consider overtime payments. The committee said that it would, they consider, be the best solution, adding that civil servants began their careers fully aware of the fact that they would occasionally have to work overtime without payment and knowing that they had such valuable privileges as priority in pay pension, or gratuity and generous leave. Overtime pay is recommended for three general categories: (a) technical and operating staff of the Post and Telegraphs, Customs, Civil Aviation, Printing and Stationery, and Information (Broadcasting) sections; (b) other technicians, artisans and skilled and semi-skilled manual workers; (c) unskilled labour. Recommended rates for Europeans and Coloured persons are one-and-a-quarter of the normal rates on weekdays, one-and-a-half of the normal rate for Sundays and bank holidays, and one-and-a-half the rate suggested is 2d. an hour for each 71 of the monthly wage in respect of weekdays, and Sundays, and 2d. an hour for time worked in excess of 60 hours weekly. The present cost of overtime to the Government is £11,852; the recommendation, if accepted, raises it to about £29,000.

The Minister of Finance, Mr. E. C. Whittaker, said that additional heavy expenditure would cost the Colony at least another £1m. It was really important to sort out from the luxuries the items really essential to the people's life. Food production must be stimulated and non-essential development slowed down, some price controls relaxed, and the railways expanded as fast as possible. A period of austerity lay ahead for the Colony.

## Communists and Students

QUITTING AGITATION has been started among the 4,000 coloured people in the Midlands. Among them Communist agents have been active. At a meeting organized by the League of Africans and People of African Descent, a coloured medical student at Birmingham University, declared: "The majority of our boys here undoubtedly meet the wrong sort of girl and make the wrong sort of social contacts and the mothers and teachers of some of our boys is not the best." Having warned them that the clothing worn in Harlem would not do in England, he complained that coloured students were being exploited by their landladies. Mr. Harold Sorel, Conservative candidate for the Dudley and Stourbridge division, has made it clear that he fully sympathizes with the demand of the students for better hostel and tan information centres. He said that they are being made the tools of Communist agents, he has many offices in Birmingham.

"Unbelievable as it may sound, the general climate of Rhodesia is far superior to that of California!" - Mr. E. D. Alvord.

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# NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Four or five areas in Southern Rhodesia are to be demarcated as shooting areas.

Since 1948 Southern Rhodesia has received 71,741 immigrants, an average of 11,955 annually.

In the last six months of 1950 1,000 persons were tested for meningitis driving from the north to 700 passed.

Seventy-five of the 119 boys dismissed from the Khof Taqqat secondary school in the Sudan on account of indiscipline have been re-admitted.

H.M.S. KENYA recently steamed more than 100 miles at 29 knots to rescue a crew of American airmen whose aircraft had crashed in the Yellow Sea.

Questionsaires or postcards have been circulated to all Europeans in Kenya over the age of 18 in order to provide a factual record of the man-power position in the Colony.

### Rhodesians at University

It costs about £2.04 a year for a Rhodesian to keep a boy or girl at a South African university, and about 40 Rhodesians are receiving such education, said Mr. H. Sutherland recently in Salisbury.

A winter military force modelled on the Kenya Police Reserve is to be formed in Northern Rhodesia. The target is 1,430 European and 928 African members, and the estimated cost for 1951 is £86,000.

A month's refresher course in animal husbandry will begin at the Egerton School of Agriculture, Njoro, Kenya, on February 19. The inclusive charge for tuition, board, lodging and laundry will be £50.

The college in Mutizenberg, Cape Province, in which Cecil Rhodes died in 1902, is soon to be opened as a museum. Rhodes scholars all over the world have contributed towards the cost of acquiring exhibits.

An African has been appointed Director of Medical Services in Nigeria. Born in Nigeria, he is an M.D. and F.R.C.S. of Edinburgh, and an L.S.M. of Dublin. He was at the time senior surgical specialist in the Colony.

After two European children in Portuguese East Africa had been bitten by a mad dog, anti-rabies serum was flown from Salisbury to Beira, reaching the hospital within three and a half hours of the receipt of the appeal.

Famine relief camps have been opened in the area of Berbera in the Somaliland Protectorate; in addition to the camps established earlier in Erigadi. Some 7,000 Somali, mostly women and children, are receiving relief.

The F.M.C.A. plans to open a central hostel in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, for Europeans (with a section where all races may meet), one in Harari township for Africans, and another in Areadia for the Coloured community.

### Colonial Office Policy Criticized

Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, told the Parliament of that Colony a few days ago that the Colonial Office, by the "disastrous speed" with which it has been acting, has hurt Africans in the territories which it controls, and has created a threat to Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Gordon-Walker, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, said in Cape Town last week that he had not come to discuss transfer to the Union of South Africa, Bechuanaland, Basutoland, and Swaziland, but that in his tour of those Protectorates he had met nobody who favoured such a transfer.

A proposal by the Salisbury Master Builders Association that frozen mutton should be imported from Australia and New Zealand has been rejected by the Government of Southern Rhodesia on the ground that such action would be to the detriment of consumers in Britain, whose need is greater than that of European Rhodesia.

Cambridge University "Fusker Club" has now about 40 members of all races and both sexes, all of whom have lived in East Africa or the Rhodesias or visited one or other of the territories. The annual dinner is to be held on February 21.

The new Aya Girls' school in Kampala (for which Mr. Nanji Saliddi Mehta subscribed £1,000 and the Uganda Commercial Co. Ltd. and Messrs. C. Parekh and Co. Ltd. £500) can accommodate 500 pupils. It is hoped to do so by the accommodation later. When the school was started 10 years ago it had an attendance of only 10.

Mr. E. D. Awodi, the first Director of Native Agriculture in Southern Rhodesia, is the principal of a new agricultural school opened at Chikore Mission, 18 miles from Mount Selinda. Thirty-two students, from mission schools all over the Colony, have enrolled for the first year's course. A diploma in agriculture will be awarded at the end of a three-year course.

A resolution opposing any legislation based on racial discrimination has been adopted by the Standing Committee of the Belgian Congo Government Council, which represents all the main European and African groups in the Colony. A plan of social reform adopted by the Council provides that Africans shall have access to all classes and cabins on trains and river steamers.

### Hostel for Coloured Men

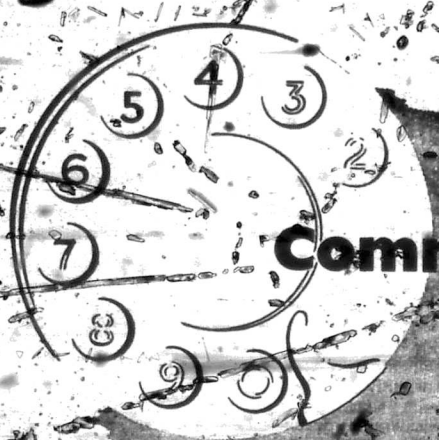
Colonial House, a small residential hostel in Stepney, London, for coloured men from the Colonies, which was closed last year by the Colonial Office, is to be reopened by the London County Council. Run on an agency basis for the National Assistance Board, who will meet all adaptation and maintenance costs, it will cater for 72 men at a time immediately on their arrival in this country, or on release from prison in the case of ex-convicts.

The British Medical Association has decided not to participate in the proposed joint meeting in Johannesburg next July with the Medical Association of South Africa because it has not been able to obtain an assurance from the Government that its members will be free to enter South Africa. The Union Government will give no undertaking that delegates not of pure European descent may enter the country to attend the conference.

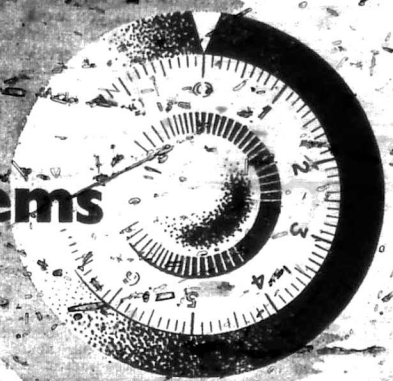
Dealing with a criticism that an offer by the British Red Cross Society to establish a European blood bank in Lusaka had been refused, Northern Rhodesia's Director of Medical Services, Robinson, has said that the number of European cases needing blood transfusion was always very small, that blood stored on ice lasted for only three weeks, and that a direct transfusion service from volunteer donors was preferable. The secretary said Mr. Robinson had agreed with that view. A blood bank for Africans was, however, to be established.

### Unilingual

THE PRIME MINISTER OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA has given notice in Parliament that the Constitution is to be altered to entrench English as the only official language, this step being taken because there still appears to be doubt whether some other language might be used in Parliament. The intention, said Sir Godfrey Huggins, was to prescribe English as the only language permitted in Parliament; all public bodies except Native councils and official publications are to be English. The only Afrikaner sitting in the House of Assembly has supported English as the sole official language. He has attempted to insist on the equality of British and most of the Afrikaners in the Colony who, good Rhodesians, living together in the greatest amity and to their mutual advantage.



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# Colonial Service as a Career Importance of Friendliness

MR. KENNETH BRADLEY'S new booklet, "The Colonial Service as a Career" (H.M. Stationery Office, 2s.) is written in just the right spirit, is splendidly illustrated, and, given adequate circumstances in the right quarters, should stimulate recruitment for a fine Service.

"The one essential for happiness in any branch of the Colonial Service is that you should really feel that you are working for a worthwhile ideal," he writes. "The Service will return to you in good measure what you put into it, but the type of man who does his job for what he can get out of it, and is concerned with his own privilege, his own pleasure, and his own purse, will be as unhappy in the Colonial Service, and as unsuccessful in it as he would be in any other public service."

"The Colonial Service means Service, nothing more and nothing less—service to the King and service to those of his people among whom you work. When a man joins the Army or the Navy he does so because he wishes to give his working life to his Service. He does not think primarily in terms of pay or leave or the pension he may eventually earn. He accepts the discipline of the Service, makes the Service his life, and knows that he is lucky enough to get without looking for it. Except for the same applies to the Colonial Service. The reward, though amply deserved, are . . ."

### Capacity for Friendship Needed

"The key-note of all work in the Colonial Service is teaching, and with this must go a capacity for friendship. Africans certainly and, I believe, all peoples who live in warmer climates than our own, have a genius for friendship. They are warmer-hearted than we northerners, and their hearts play a much greater part in their lives than ours."

"The success of the great educational project which is the British Empire for today and its safe evolution into the Commonwealth must depend on our ability to keep and strengthen the friendship between individual officers of the Colonial Service and the people among whom they work."

"If you are to do a good Empire-builder you must be able to get on with people, regardless of their age, colour, education, or, within reason, their personal habits. You have probably had no experience of coloured peoples and cannot say whether you would be able to make friends with them or not. If you genuinely want to be friends with them, you will have no difficulty. Rid your mind of other people's ideas and prejudices, and you will be astonished how easy racial relationships become."

Mr. Aggrey, one of the great African educators, said: "It does not matter to me if you say 'no' to my people, what matters is that you say 'no' to us." It is with the Colonial peoples become very attached to them; we do give them our hearts, but the front is that we are often too reserved to admit our affection so much to shy to show it. We tend to get on with a cold, but detachment, and excuse ourselves by talking in terms of race and colour. If you are one of us who live and work in the Colonies, must make the most of it."

### Service of the Pioneers

When referring to the thousands of British pioneers who have given themselves to the Empire, Mr. Bradley says:

"When towards the end of the last century Sir Alfred Sharpe was sent by Rhodes westward from Lake Nyasa to carry the skirts through all the hinterlands as far as the Congo River, he found himself stranded on the Luapula, 900 miles from his base, with only a few porters and one pack-porter. He was not to turn back until he had tried, in vain, to build a bark canoe in which to cross the river and get on."

James Thomson, who had set out from the same land at the same time on a similar mission through the country lying north of the Zambezi, lost nearly all his porters, but small-pox, the lion was undaunted. He pushed on into the heart of the hinterland of Rhodes and totally isolated himself. Before long these two men were the alleged discoverers of what was afterwards to become the great gem of Rhodesia.

Others like them are those who have ruled, and by their integrity enabled later generations of administrators not only to enjoy a rich harvest of loyalty and affection, but, to use the words of Aggrey, happiness and prosperity to more than

65 million people in all corners of the world. They are the men who have set the pattern for the Colonial Service and have given it its traditions and its heritage.

"What the Colonial Service now requires is a constant supply of young men of the right standard to continue the work of the predecessors and strengthen the ties of friendship between the developing Colonial territories and the rest of the Commonwealth, so that the growth of one Colony after another to full nationhood shall not mean the disintegration of the Colonial Empire which the faint-hearted fear."

### Proud Heritage

It will be seen that this booklet presents the challenge most effectively. Far from apologizing for the Colonial Empire, it shows it to be a proud heritage derived from the services of large numbers of British men and women, official and non-official, who, often in circumstances of great difficulty and danger, made their honourable contribution.

### African Progress

"THERE HAS BEEN insufficient appreciation of the very wide achievements made by individual Africans in Uganda. There has been an enormous extension in distributive trades, African trading, petty trading, and trading that is not so petty, and there has been a very considerable development of such semi-agricultural, semi-commercial enterprises as the supply of milk, the supply of fish, the supply of market garden produce. There has been even a more spectacular progress in African achievement in general work and road transport work. There are to-day numbers of African contractors building not only for a number of Europeans, but taking part in a very considerable building programme for the Africans themselves, and this building activity includes a surprising high standard of architecture and draughtsmanship."—Mr. C. Handley Bird, address to the Legislative Council of Uganda.



# Players Please

## ALL THE TIME

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**N. Rhodesia's Rapid Progress — Overseas Resources Development Bill**

**Mr. Welensky's Faith in the Future**

"I HAVE NEVER WAVERED in my belief that we should be one country, but progress towards that ideal will be smoother if Southern Rhodesia understands that Northern Rhodesia to-day is rivaling her development and may well outstrip it within a few years."

This comment was made recently in Bulawayo by Mr. Roy Welensky, leader of the non-official members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council. He added:

"Our revenue for 1952 is likely to be around £17m., and we are confident that in 1953 it will be nearer £20m. That means the doubling of our income inside five years. Northern Rhodesia is on the up and up, and onlookers should not be deceived by the idea that it is a temporary boom. What is coming about to-day is the fulfilment of planned development."

**Growing National Consciousness**

Mr. Welensky said that a strong current of national consciousness and a pride in their country's achievements influenced Northern Rhodesians. Newcomers were arriving at a rate of over 5,000 a year. State-assisted immigration was planned, because they were determined to get the right kind of settler, especially Africans.

The Industrial Development Committee, which had started functioning in January, would "co-ordinate and guide a very wide variety of business men and large organizations anxious to invest in the country. But capital is the least of our worries. What we are anxious to do is help investors to find the best outlet for their money."

An Italian delegation was expected in the territory, to examine the possibilities of investing capital. The Italians were interested in industrial and agricultural projects, and sought an outlet for excess skilled workmen.

Mr. Welensky also remarked that the union of the two Rhodesias remained his political aim: from every aspect it was sound common sense.

**O.F.C. Board Can Be Reduced**

THE OVERSEAS RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT Bill which was presented to the House of Commons last week transfers from the Minister of Food to the Secretary of State for the Colonies responsibility for the Overseas Food Corporation, and amends the law regulating its functions, constitution, and finance in accordance with the proposals contained in the White Paper published last month.

**£36,500,000 Written Off**

The probable cost of the drastically modified groundnut scheme "subject to a wide margin of error," in respect of the general expenses of the O.F.C. up to 1957 is given as £6m., not including about £13m. required by the corporation for loans to the East-African Railways and Harbours Administration in order to complete the port of Mtwara and the new railway connected with it. Advances made to the O.F.C. totalling £36.5m. are to be written off.

Clause 2 of the Bill provides that the board of the corporation shall consist of a chairman and not fewer than two or more than six other members—thus giving the Secretary of State power to reduce the membership to three.

There is no Labour Department in Zanzibar, where the necessary work is done by the senior commissioner, whose annual report discloses that there were 3,773 employees in the principal industries and services at the end of 1949, of whom 1,527 worked for the P.W.D. and 1,135 for the Agricultural Department. The Employment Bureau filled 337 vacancies out of 376 notified during the year.

*3,100 Farmers  
can't be wrong!*



Such is the present membership of the K.F.A., founded by farmers to help farmers, in all matters of produce handling and trading each member benefits from the Association's 25 years' experience in these matters. If you are a farmer, you can't afford not to join.



STRENGTH

THE KENYA FARMERS ASSOCIATION (K.F.A.) LTD.

### Sisal Reaches £222 A Ton

#### Marketing Discussed in London

Mr. E. F. HITCHCOCK, who returned to London on Monday evening on another visit to the United States and will fly back to Tanganyika next week, has told EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA that there will, in his opinion, be no scheme of international control of hard fibres at this stage.

Representatives of East African sisal producers have discussed marketing problems in London, have met the Board of Trade, and have been assured that any proposals which the Imperial Government may wish to make will be submitted to the East African Governments and by them to the producer associations in Kenya and Tanganyika.

#### Spinners Meet

Spinners are meeting in Harrogate this week.

Sisal has now risen to £222 per ton on the London market, compared with £105 at the time of the devaluation of sterling.

The current market letter, of Messrs. Wiggleworth & Co., Ltd., notes that spinners have been unable to build up normal stocks since the war, partly on account of the world's lower output of hard fibre, and partly because ropes and twines have been in exceptional demand. "The seriousness of the situation has been recognized," says the writer, "and steps have already been taken to see whether end uses of sisal can be restricted."

### Kenya's African Population

DETAILS of the African population of Kenya, based on the census held in 1948, have been published by the East African Statistical Department, which discloses the total as 5,032,120, excluding estimates of the Northern Frontier Province (786,500), the East Suk (6,500) and Samburu (26,000). Females exceeded males among adults by 4,432,695 to 1,256,148, but the respective numbers of the children were 1,415,593 and 1,257,684.

The Central Province had an African population of 2,035,850, the Nyanza Province 1,854,232, the Rift Valley Province 627,349, the Coast Province 448,255, and the Masai district 66,431.

The Kikuyu tribe claimed 19.5% of the total African population (7.4% at Kiambu, 7.3% at Fort Hall, and 4.8% at Nyeri), followed by the Luo with 13.2% (8.4% in Central Nyanza and 4.8% in South Nyanza), the Baluhya with 12.5%, the Kamba with 11.6% (7.4% at Mwachos, and 4.2% at Kitui), the Meru with 6.2%, the Kisiji with 4.9%, the Embu with 3.9%, and the Kipsigis with 3%.

Nairobi district carried a total African population of 109,428, of whom 64,397 lived in the municipality and 45,272 in the Kiambu settled area. Of the aggregate 47% were Kikuyu, 12% Luo, and 10% Baluhya.

### Lord Hailey Criticized

LORD HAILEY has been severely criticized by the *Observer* for stating in South Africa that the Government of the Union need not feel that the British people are critical of its Native policy, "except for some Socialists and old Liberals." Since Lord Hailey is visiting South Africa in order to advise the Imperial Government on the future of the Protectorates, the *Observer* demands his recall, so that Africans may be convinced that this country is not backing to the Union, as we were suspected of doing in the treatment of Seretse Khama.

The South African Government's attitude towards the personal views of Lord Hailey and the Commissioner is a matter of concern to the Bishop of Natal.

### Letter to the Editor

### Pensions of Retired Officials

#### Reply to Sir Henry Webb

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR,—I hope you will grant me the space to reply to Sir Henry Webb's second letter. He must not be allowed to get away with all those red herrings—doubtless blushing at their own naivete.

"Sir Henry writes that the strict discharge of contractual duty may be inequitable." But is this strict discharge not exactly what he has been upholding from the Bench and the magistrate's chair for most of his working life?

It is true that old age pensions have been increased, so have the lower pensions in the Colonial Service. He mentions M.P.s, but those public servants get pensions only in exceptional cases for long continued service in the House, and then only for sums which would scarcely compare with Colonial Service pensions. Moreover, they have contributed to the pension fund over a long period.

Your correspondent then proceeds, rather unwisely I should have thought, to refer to the rise in the sale value of property during the last five years. This reference can only mean that the officer who retired before the beginning of 1946 could buy his house far more cheaply than those who retired later, and so would have a marked advantage from his retirement in 1945. As to the purchase of property as provision for old age, has not Sir Henry heard of the rent restrictions which limit the rent receivable in spite of the enormous increase in the cost of upkeep? He must know that landlords complain bitterly about this. As regards investments, some stocks have risen, but others have fallen.

Those who have tears will not be prepared to shed them now for the wretched district commissioner who retired in 1945 with nothing between himself and utter destitution but a safe pension of £800 a year, merely because he finds that if he had held on for another year or two he might be getting more.

But the most significant point of the article, one which you stressed in the leader to which I referred, is that in far the most usual way in which non-pensionable persons provide for their old age is insurance, which is recognized by Government in rebates on income tax. What does Sir Henry say about that? Not a single word!

Yours faithfully,

UNTOUCHABLE

London

### British Military Mission Withdrawn

A FOREIGN OFFICE STATEMENT on the withdrawal of the British Military Mission from Ethiopia says that this reflects the further progress by the Ethiopian authorities in the organization of Ethiopia's own affairs on a normal peace-time basis, and is also due to the "increasingly heavy demands of British manpower and financial resources resulting from the development of joint defence plans for the western world in face of the growing menace of Communist aggression." Notification of the intention to withdraw the Mission after an interval of three months has given in Addis Ababa on November 30, in accordance with the Anglo-Ethiopian agreement of 1946, and immediately after the liberation of Ethiopia from Italian rule, the British Mission, which was established in 1941, had recut its functions. The Ethiopian's own organization progressed, and the executive role was thus increasingly diminished, and the Mission's functions became a mere formality, which has progressively reduced, substantially.





## Of Commercial Concern

**Jedana Railway and Development (Sisal) Ltd.** shows sums received from the Sudan Government at £1,044,267 for the year ended October 31 last. After deducting £62,000 for debenture interest and £1,079 for sundry expenses, the balance of £6,000 is placed to reserve. Out of a total issue of £1,000,000 3% guaranteed debenture stock, £932,400 has been redeemed. A further £77,100 has been drawn for redemption in March. The annual general meeting will be held in London in March.

A protest has been made to the Governor of Tanganyika by the Eastern Provinces Producers' Association against the enforced grading of all cotton produced by Non-Natives. The chairman has pointed out that owing to the present labour shortage the grading could not be done, and threatened that if the order were not withdrawn members would not plant cotton in the coming year. They were, he said, in a position to market their own cotton instead of selling through the Exporters' Group.

Hotel-keepers in Southern Rhodesia are objecting to the proposal of a new Licensing Bill to grant licences to restaurants on what they consider unduly advantageous terms. Restaurants would pay £30 a year for the right to have bars and extended hours for dancing, waiting, catering, and other receptions. The hotel-keepers suggest that restaurants should be permitted to serve drinks only to those seated, at meals.

### Markets for Kenya Pork

New markets for Kenya pork products have been established by air transport to Khartoum, Hargeisa, Urambo (Tanganyika), and the Belgian Congo. In the second half of last year the Colony exported 840 tons of pork products, valued at £150,000, to the United Kingdom.

Bill of lading tonnages handled at East African ports in December were: Mombasa, 142,359; Dar es Salaam, 45,441; Tanga, 20,304; Lindi-Mkwawa, 5,967; and Mtwara-Mikindani, 1,599. Of the total of 216,670 tons, 118,900 were landed and 96,770 shipped.

A booklet by Mr. Allan Carl on the production of fire-cured Virginia tobacco in Northern Rhodesia has been published at the by authority of the Department of Agriculture.

Coffee prices in New York at the New Year for Uganda Robusta f.a.o. and Kenya respectively were 336s. and 578s. per cwt., comparing with 86s. and 176s. in 1948.

Private enterprise spent more than £41m. on building in Nairobi last year. This is in addition to work done by Government, the local authorities, and the railway.

Retail prices of petrol in Kenya have risen by two cents of a shilling to 2.95s. per gallon. The last increase was of 13 cents in November last.

A gift of £200 a year for five years has been promised to the Rhodesian University Foundation Fund by the British South Africa Company.

Import licences for the import into East Africa of limited quantities of gold for jewellery purposes are to be issued.

Messrs. Parry, Leon, and Hayhoe, shipping and forwarding agents, have opened an office in Bulawayo.

Sales of sugar from wholesalers to retailers in Uganda has been uncontrolled. Price control has been retained.

### Sisal Outputs for January

The Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa sold 630 tons of fibre, making 4,680 tons for 10 months.

Central Sisal Estates, Ltd.—1,000 tons, making 1,370 tons for seven months.

Dwa Plantations, Ltd.—78 tons of fibre.

## Sisal Estates, Ltd.

**SISAL ESTATES, LTD.**, with its subsidiary, BIRD and CO. (Africa), Ltd., after providing for taxation, earned a profit of £301,318 for the year ended June 30 last, compared with £232,895 in the previous year. An adjustment of taxation of the subsidiary in respect of previous years provides a further £9,761. Appropriations to Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd., appear at £156,895. In respect of the parent company, interest on the preference shares absorbs £6,000 and dividends totalling 4% require £61,000, leaving a balance of £379,815 to be carried forward, against £294,106 brought in. The issued capital of the parent company consists of £100,000 in 3% redeemable cumulative preference shares of £1 each, and £230,000 in ordinary shares of 5s. each. Capital reserves stand at £100,000, revenue reserves at £897,000 for future taxation at £8,311, and current liabilities at £136,584. Investments in the subsidiary company is valued at £672,537 and current assets at £25,215, comprising tax certificates at £15,525 and £9,690 in cash.

During the year two further estates were acquired comprising 2,469 hectares, of which 1,890 hectares were already developed, at a cost, including legal and other expenses, of £315,000.

The total output of the estates for the year (including 1,550 tons from the leased estate of Hale and 1,310 tons from the recently acquired Kerenge-Mulema estates) was 10,720 tons, against 10,350 tons in the previous year.

The total area under sisal at the end of the year, excluding Hale, was 11,833 hectares, of which 4,469 hectares were immature. During the year 1,454 hectares were planted and 500 hectares cleared for planting. A further 2,146 hectares of land are suitable for future development.

The directors are Mr. E. F. Hitchcock (chairman), Major F. H. de V. Joyce, Mr. A. C. Lough, Colonel C. E. Gosnoby, and Mr. Humphrey Slade.

The 14th annual general meeting will be held in Tanga, Tanganyika Territory, on March 7, and the full text of the chairman's statement will appear in our next issue.

## Liebig's Extract of Meat Co.

**LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., LTD.**, after providing £34,058 for U.K. taxation, earned a group profit of £531,792 attributable to the parent company for the year ended August 31 last (and some subsidiaries for other periods), of which £142,665 was transferred by a subsidiary to redemption of debentures and £389,927 retained by subsidiary companies, leaving £290,435 (£362,927) to be brought into the accounts of the parent company. Interest on the preference shares absorbs £52,250 and dividends on the ordinary shares amounting to 9% require £30,000, leaving a balance of £208,185 to be carried forward, against £198,000.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £1,000,000 in 3% cumulative preference stock in units of £5 each, £1,000,000 in 4% cumulative redeemable second preference shares of £1 each, and £2,000,000 in ordinary stock in 5s. units. Capital reserves stand at £1,060,886, revenue reserves at £891,400, reserves for future income tax at £2,900, provisions at £295,642, subsidiary companies at £391,480, and current liabilities at £1,402,615.

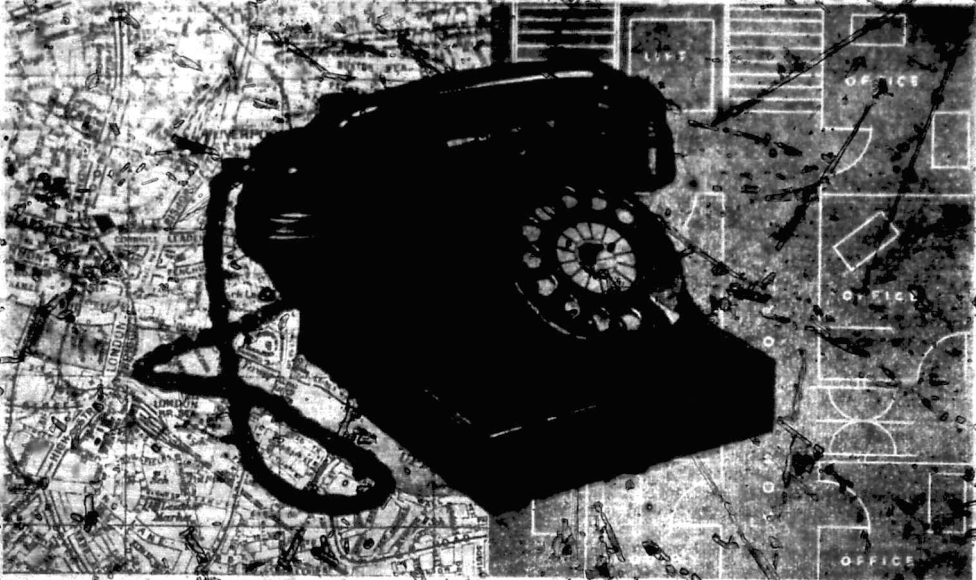
Fixed assets are valued at £51,101, shares in subsidiaries at £2,789,369, amount owing by subsidiaries at £1,273,214, sundry investments at £4,678, and current assets at £3,434,148, including tax certificates at £350,425 and £78,650 in cash.

The directors are Mr. Kenneth MacCallister (chairman and managing director), Mr. Alfred Grissac, Sir Eastman Bell, Mr. K. R. M. Carlisle, Mr. Francis M. G. Gynn, and Mr. William J. Gathier.

The 86th annual general meeting will be held in London on March 18 and extracts from the chairman's statement appear on another page in this issue.

## Young Kenya Association

**THE YOUNG KENYA ASSOCIATION** has been formed in Nairobi under the chairmanship of Mr. J. A. C. Reed (son of Mr. G. C. Reed, secretary of the East African Power & Lighting Co., Ltd.). The new body, for which European members between the ages of 18 and 35 are eligible, aims to encourage its members to train themselves for the proper discharge of their duties as citizens. Action is planned in the work of the chairman, of a link friendship and co-operation between all groups for the benefit of our country, and the motto shall be "neither Atomist nor lackings the courage of its own convictions, but absolutely liberal-minded."



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## Company Meeting

# Llebig's Extract of Meat Company, Limited

## New Factories in Tanganyika and the Sudan

### Mr. Kenneth M. Carlisle's Review

THE EIGHTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF LLEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on March 1 at the Thames House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C.

MR. KENNETH M. CARLISLE, the chairman and managing director, has circulated with the Report and accounts a statement from which the following extracts are noted.

In the accounts, ranches and agricultural lands, at £885,000, are shown by £36,000, as a result mainly of the sale of a large property in the Argentine. Leasehold properties show a big increase of £207,000, principally in reason of expenditure on the construction of the new factories in Tanganyika and the Sudan. The remaining fixed assets show an overall net increase of £227,000 to £1,776,000, attributable in part to higher expenditure on plant, etc., at Dar es Salaam and to acquisitions of our factories in the United Kingdom and elsewhere.

The item "interest of outside shareholders" is up by £72,000, which in the main represents calls paid during the year by the Tanganyika Government on its 51% participation in Tanganyika Packers, Limited, and the participation by outside shareholders in the profits of our Italian subsidiary.

#### Better Results in Africa

The consolidated profit and loss account opens with a large increase of £311,000 in profits less losses on trading. The profit brought into the accounts of the parent company is £250,000. Better results were obtained from Africa, although our new factories in Tanganyika and the Sudan had not reached the revenue-earning stage.

**Southern Rhodesia.**—The country last autumn was subjected to drought conditions over a wide area, but happily the grazing on our ranch proved to be adequate to maintain our herds throughout this difficult period. The water development operations which I mentioned in my statement last year have proved to be of great value in the depasturing of cattle transferred from dry areas.

Unfortunately, heavy rain storms accompanied by cold winds followed close upon the drought and I regret to say, were the cause of considerable mortality amongst the cattle, which had been reduced to a somewhat debilitated state.

"I understand that we were not the only ranchers in the area to suffer losses from these freak conditions. The crop of calves dropped during the year has not been up to expectation, but this disappointment has been partially offset by the increase which has occurred in the value of mature cattle parted for sale.

The factory at West Nicholson has again worked smoothly this year, producing beef, pork, and other products, which have met with a ready sale locally in the Union, and in other parts of Africa.

Our factory was once more able to complete the assistance of farmers who were compelled to mortgage of water, and grazing suddenly to reduce their herds. It can only be regretted that, through the tardiness of purchase permits, much cattle received in our factory had deteriorated in condition, with a consequent loss of value both to the producers and ourselves.

Work of improving our factories and plant and equipment has continued throughout the year and it was a great disappointment to us all that the plant should have been struck by a storm of cyclonic proportions

towards the end of 1950. This is the second of our plants to have sustained similar damage within a comparatively short time, the first being the factory at Colonia in the Argentine. The extent and total value of the damage is not yet known by us here, but we are informed that production was interrupted only for a matter of a day or two.

**East Africa.**—I am pleased to be able to report that the new factory of our partnership concern, Tanganyika Packers, Limited at Dar es Salaam, went into production on July 6 last. After working for a few weeks in order to get into good running order, the factory was officially opened by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Edward Swinney, K.C.M.G., on August 25, in the presence of a distinguished company of visitors.

"As was to be expected in the case of a new undertaking, various teething troubles were experienced initially, but I am happy to say that these have been overcome with the welcome co-operation of the Metal Box Company's local representatives, and we can look forward with reasonable confidence, subject to unforeseen circumstances, to a full season's production this year.

"During the short season which has just terminated the factory was able to produce useful quantities of products for which there is keen demand.

The construction of the cold storage works at Arusha has made good progress, and we hope that no sudden stoppage in the supply of materials or equipment will preclude it from coming into operation during this year.

"With the transfer of a considerable part of the machinery from Athi to other factories in Africa, we have now completed the disposal of our assets in Kenya, and have very fully withdrawn.

**Sudan.**—Headway is being made in the erection of the new factory at Kosti. Provided there are no delays in the dispatch of machinery from this country and that materials for production are available, we hope that this factory will go into production towards the end of this year.

#### Interchange of Visits

Your directors have been active in maintaining contact with the overseas establishments. I myself paid a protracted visit to our factories and establishments in the three republics of the River Plate during their period of seasonal operation, and was pleased to find our staffs in good heart in spite of the many uncertainties and frustrations with which they unfortunately have to contend in these changing times.

Mr. Gunther visited our establishments in the various countries of the African Continent during the year, and again early in December undertook a flying visit to Kosti, Arusha, and Dar es Salaam to check progress of construction in the two first-named places, and to see the plant at the latter in full operation before the seasonal close down.

With the improvement in means of international transport, there has been a considerable interchange of visits among the chief officials of our group of companies, and I feel sure that lasting benefit will be derived from the exchange of views and closer personal association.

"I wish to thank the members of the board, the managers and office, factory and field staffs at home, and abroad for their continued efforts on behalf of the company.

## Company Meeting

## The Zambia Exploring Company Limited

## Sir Ulick Alexander's Statement

## Satisfactory Results and Dividends and Bonus of 13/100

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE ZAMBIA EXPLORING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held in the hall of the Chartered Insurance Institute, 20 Aldermanbury, London, E.C.2, on Friday, February 23, 1951.

SIR JAMES ULICK ALEXANDER, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., Chairman of the company, has circulated to the shareholders with the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1950, the following statement:

"Stockholders will observe from the accounts for the year ended December 31, 1950, that satisfactory results have again been obtained. The profit, after deduction of United Kingdom taxation, amounted to £23,530, to which has been added the balance of £65,269 brought forward from 1949. From the resulting total of £143,802 an interim dividend of 3% less tax, has been paid, and provision made for the proposed payment of a final dividend of 3% and bonus of 5% less tax. After these appropriations there remains a balance to be carried forward of £89,931. The sum of £3,500 has been provided in respect of income tax on current profits, as compared with £49,425 for the previous year. This reduction is due to the loss arising from the sale of shares to Tanganyika Holdings Limited, which is explained below.

## Fixed Assets

**Subsidiary Company.**—Tanganyika Concessions Limited, has recently transferred its seat of management to Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. Before doing so a scheme of capital reorganization was passed, whereby preference stockholders at November 17, 1950, were given one new 8% cumulative preference share of £6s., redeemable on six months' notice at £2s., and 6s. of ordinary stock in exchange for each £1 of old stock. During the year some of your holdings of old preference stock were realized at a substantial profit, and the holding at November 17, 1950, amounted to £361,659, in exchange for this your company became entitled to receive under the scheme 361,659 of the new preference shares and 216,995 ordinary stock units of 10s. each.

After the board had agreed to the capital reorganization plan of Tanganyika Concessions Limited, they decided as a policy to hold the new 8% redeemable preference shares of that company as a fixed investment in future, and the board had also undertaken that your full participation in the ordinary stock units of Tanganyika Concessions Limited, sold by the Bank of England (see below) would be held as a fixed investment. Stockholders will see that we have therefore formed a subsidiary company, by name The Zambia Investment Company Limited.

## Zambia Investment Company

This company was incorporated on December 29, 1950, and the whole of the share capital is owned by your company. On December 29, 1950, 361,659 of 8% cumulative redeemable preference shares of 10s. each and 216,995 ordinary stock units of 10s. each in Tanganyika Concessions Limited, were sold to this subsidiary company at the value at which they appeared in our books. The formation of The Zambia Investment Company Limited, will not involve your company in any additional annual expense.

**Tanganyika Holdings Limited.**—This company was incorporated on September 28, 1950, and was formed with a view to taking over your company's and Tanganyika Concessions Limited, holdings in the Geta Gold Mining Company, Limited's, Kenton Gold

Areas, Limited, Rhodesia-Katanga Company, Limited, Uruwira Minerals, Limited, East African Concessions, Limited, and Central Mineral Exploration, Limited. Your company owns 50% of the share capital of this company and has provided 50% of the loan capital required to finance its operations. The sale to Tanganyika Holdings Limited, of the above interests resulted in a book loss of £86,475, which has been provided in this year's profit and loss account, and a loss for taxation purposes of £179,787. Details of the investments held by Tanganyika Holdings Limited, at December 31, 1950, are given in the directors' report.

## Current Assets

**Stocks and Shares.**—The main item under this heading is your holding of 268,181 ordinary stock units of 10s. each in Tanganyika Concessions, Limited, of which 150,000 were obtained at an average price of 2s. 9d. per unit by way of participation in the purchase of 1,067,961 ordinary stock units of Tanganyika Concessions, Limited, by an Anglo-American group from the Bank of England.

It should be pointed out that the removal of Tanganyika Concessions' head office to Southern Rhodesia makes your company liable to profits tax on income received from Tanganyika Concessions, Limited, which was not formerly subject to profits tax in the hands of your company. Your board, however, decided to support the Tanganyika Company's move abroad in view of the benefits which would result to the Tanganyika Company from the move, and from which your company, as large ordinary stockholders, would benefit.

Your board have had under consideration the question of moving the control and management of your company also to Southern Rhodesia. A decision has yet been made, but the matter is being kept under constant review.

For the information of stockholders I have summarized below the position and results of the companies in which you hold interests:—

## Holdings of Tanganyika Concessions, Limited

**Tanganyika Concessions, Limited.**—The principal holdings of Tanganyika Concessions, Limited, consist of shares and debentures in the Union Minière du Haut-Katanga and the Benguela Railway Company. A substantial interest in Geita Gold Mining Company, Limited, and shares in Kenton Geta Areas, Limited, and Uruwira Minerals Limited, is also held through Tanganyika Holdings Limited.

The results of Tanganyika Concessions Limited, for the year ended July 31, 1950, after providing £186,563 for taxation, showed a profit of £589,022, to which was added the balance of £215,680 brought forward from the previous year. After adding £163,451 in respect of taxation provision not required, and making provisions totalling £70,000, there was a total credit to profit and loss account of £898,153. Dividends were paid on the preference stock and the ordinary stock at the rate of 3% and 0 1/2% less tax respectively. An amount of £564,914 was carried forward on profit and loss account.

The ordinary general meeting of shareholders of Union Minière du Haut-Katanga, held in Brussels on June 22, 1950, dividend of 280 francs net per share was declared for the year 1949.

The copper output in 1949 amounted to 40,399 metric tons, compared with 155,515 in 1948. In addition



to copper, the mining and treatment of cobalt, zinc, cadmium, gold, silver, uranium, and uranium has continued satisfactory.

An interim dividend of 400 francs net per share has already been declared for the year 1950.

During 1950 the Benguela Railway Company's offer to transfer its Concessions, Limited, to the Government for £287,420 on account of the redemption of debentures. After applying £67,950 in retention of the book value of the debentures, the balance of the amount received by the Benguela Railway Company was credited to capital reserve account, instead of to profit and loss account as in previous years.

**Interests Held through Tapanika Holdings, Ltd.**

**"Kentan Gold Areas, Limited."**—The Kentan Company owns 27.5% 84% debenture stock and 89.95% of the issued capital of Geita Gold Mining Company, Limited. It also holds 137,502 shares in Uruwira Minerals, Limited.

**"Geita Gold Mining Company, Limited."**—Geita Gold Mining Company, Limited, is a private company incorporated in Tapanika Territory with an authorized capital of £200,000, of which £179,920 has been issued. £350,000 of debenture stock redeemable on December 31, 1950, or earlier, on giving six months' notice, at a premium of £20 per £100 stock, is outstanding. The debenture holders have agreed to defer the date for redemption of the debentures, and to postpone further the payment of debenture interest due on becoming due from January 1, 1947, until December 31, 1952. Before that date the Geita Company hopes to be in a position to put forward a debenture conversion scheme which will be acceptable to the debenture holders.

"Unsecured" loans from associated companies at 5% interest, repayable on demand, amounted at December 31, 1950, to £300,000. Interest on loans accrued to December 31, 1948, has been paid, and payment of interest on loans due of becoming due from January 1, 1949, has been postponed until December 31, 1950.

#### Progress at Geita Mine

"Geita Gold Mining Company, Limited, holds mining leases over the Geita Ridge B, and Mawe Meru properties, covering an area of about 11½ square miles, also 12 claims covering the lode at Prospect 30, and 52 claims adjacent to and in the vicinity of the other properties.

The milling results of the Geita Gold Mining Company, Limited, for the year ended June 30, 1950, compared with the results for the year ended June 30, 1949, are—

	Year ended June 30, 1950	Year ended June 30, 1949
Tons milled	174,748	153,400
Average daily tonnage	479	428
Gold recovered, fine ozs.	30,524	28,030
Costs before depreciation, costs per ton	34.98	33.75

#### Operating Profit and Ore Reserves Employed

There was an operating profit for the year of £64,423, as compared with an operating loss of £15,971 for the previous year. After charging depreciation, temporary loan interest, debenture interest, and the year's provision for debenture redemption premium, the loss of the Geita Company for the year under review was £40,433, making the debit balance on profit and loss account carried forward £34,164. Production for the six months of the current year to December 31, 1950, was 16,334 tons from 90,398 tons treated, the average daily running rate being 491 tons per day.

The total gold ore reserves at June 30, 1950, were 2,283,456 tons at 3.33 dwt. per ton compared with

1,612,684 tons at 3.25 dwt. per ton at June 30, 1949. Construction of the mill extension has been pressed to the limit of the Geita Company's resources, and the new grinding section came into operation on October 18, 1950. This should result in a moderate increase in the output of gold pending the completion of the new plant and the reconditioning of the flotation section of the mill, after which the plant will be able to treat 30,000 tons per month.

#### Financing Uruwira Lead Mine

**Uruwira Minerals, Limited.**—At the annual general meeting of Uruwira Minerals, Limited, held in Dar es Salaam on October 22, 1950, the chairman of the board stated that the consulting engineers had reported that the cost of bringing the property to the production rate of 1,500 metric tons hoisted per 24 hours, with a rise of 700 tons to the flotation mill, would be £1,280,000. If smelting plant were required, an additional £300,000 of capital outlay would be required. It was estimated that at prevailing metal prices this additional capital outlay required for production could be amortized within four years from production date.

The directors were in agreement, and considered that the best method of financing this programme was by a low-interest-bearing short-term loan, which would enable the ore already developed to be treated on an economic scale and provide for the repayment of the loan within a few years. That would then be available for the treatment on a profitable scale of any further ores developed, and in this way the shareholders' equity would not be diluted.

The directors were authorized at the annual general meeting to borrow up to £2,000,000 on terms and conditions to be settled by them. In the meanwhile, current operating expenses are being covered by shipments of rich lead ore and mixed copper and lead concentrates.

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# Barclays Bank Overseas Review

BARCLAYS BANK, in a review of trade and economic conditions, write:

**Southern Rhodesia.**—Although the rainy season has begun much later than usual, good rains have fallen in Matabeleland, and cattle losses through drought are not as heavy as was first expected. Rains in the northern, eastern and central areas have been lighter than is usual. The best rains in December should assist with the main tobacco plantings. The early plantings in the eastern area have been for the most part unsuccessful on account of the shortage of the rains.

Due to the shortage of cement, the building industry is hard pressed to complete contracts on hand, and there are still vacancies for artisans in the industry. In October, there were 654 European employers engaged in the building industry. The value of building permits issued in October amounted to £665,624 and building construction jobs completed during October were valued at £453,874. In the first 10 months of dwellings (£2,272,614) and 296 flats (£452,141) were completed; in addition, there were 129 *piet-a-terre* houses and 274 flats built by the National Housing Board.

Home purchase agreements registered in 1949 averaged £35,000 a quarter. This figure was barely exceeded in the first quarter of 1950, but in the second and third quarters rose progressively to £55,000 and £53,000 respectively. Bonds registered in the first 10 months of 1950 numbered 3,021 with a value of £8m, compared with 2,779 in the whole of 1949, with a value of £10.5m. Realization of the trade for November was good, and many say that the experienced a record sales month.

### Milk Production in Northern Rhodesia

**Northern Rhodesia.**—The lateness of the rains has delayed the planting of the maize and tobacco crops, but good rains have fallen in the extreme south of this territory. A scheme has been approved by the Government which aims at developing and improving milk and beef cattle production.

Thirteen new companies with nominal capital of £737,000 were registered in the period January to October. Twelve established companies increased their existing capital by a total of £71,784.

European trade remains steady, and prices are being maintained. Stores, European and Native, are well stocked with saleable goods. In the motor trade workshops are busy. Demand for the smaller British cars continues. Permits to purchase new American cars are difficult to obtain, and a market is being sought for good second-hand American cars of the 1940 model.

**Nyasaland.**—Seasonable weather has been experienced in most areas. The cotton crop from the Lower River area has well exceeded 5,000 short tons, which is considerably in excess of last year's figure. Good rainfall has been experienced in the tea area. Exports during the nine months ending September amounted to £2,568,000 lb., only 200,000 lb. short of the total exports for 1949. The U.K. took 6,360,837 lb. with Southern Rhodesia and the U.S.A. a further 1,426,787 lb. and 4,066,328 lb. respectively.

### New Tobacco Barns in Nyasaland

Tobacco barn construction has made considerable progress, and a total of 40,000 new barns is expected, which would secure a better quality tobacco. European retail trade has been particularly buoyant, with stocks in good supply. Native trade is maintained with a slight improvement in some areas. Due, it is thought, to expectation among the Africans of good crops this season.

**Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika.**—Rainfall has been patchy and mostly below average in most areas during the period. However, wherever it was not wanted that the short rains were near and occurred moderate local falls occurred, mainly in the lake area.

Harvesting of wheat was in progress in all except the mountain districts of the Kenya highlands. The crop is expected to yield 1,400,000 bags, against the figure of approximately 1,300,000 for the 1949-50 harvest. The maize crop in Kenya is not thought to be so good as last year's, and estimates indicate that it may be 20% to 25% lower in yields.

The number of bales of cotton picked to date for shipment from Uganda during the first 10 months of this year was 27. Ginning of the Mwanza crop is still progressing, and the estimated crop is about 150,000 bales.

Prices of the five main currencies have risen at times at the coast, but have fallen considerably. During the past few months the majority of shipments went to the U.S.A., but a revival of interest has lately been shown by U.K. and Continental buyers, and competition has resulted. Arrivals of goods from the continent have been normal, but prices have shown a firm upward tendency owing to good demand from the U.S.A., Great Britain, and the continent.

Taking advantage of the early rains, African farmers in the Iringa District of Tanganyika have already planted the new crop. It is hoped to produce a crop of 3 1/2 m. lb. of tobacco during the rainy season, and Im. lb. has already been forwarded to the East African Tobacco Company, Ltd. The port of Mombasa is now working at high pressure for many months and is now facing another period. Vessels arriving during the second half of November had to experience a wait for berths at the deep-water wharves. Imports during the month totalled over 90,000 tons, a record for the year.

In Dar-es-Salaam 55 containers of deep-sea ships handled 58,290 tons of import and export cargo during October. Work is expected to begin shortly on the construction of three new deep-sea wharves. The new wharves are to be straightened, and this combined with dredging operations, should permit of a greater depth of service and allow a speedier turnaround of shipping.

Sales of consumer goods are said to be generally higher level than for some time past. However, in view of the constantly rising prices of imports, merchants are being very cautious in their inventory commitments continue to be met promptly.

### Dalgety's Debentures

HIGH RISKS obtaining for primary products having made the farmer largely independent of outside financial assistance, Messrs. Dalgety and Co., Ltd. in order to introduce greater flexibility to their financial structure, of which approximately 60% is irredeemable debentures have proposed that holders of the 4 1/2% irredeemable debentures should receive £65 nominal of new 4% redeemable debentures, 1955-57, and £40 in cash for each £100 of stock now held, and that holders of the 4% irredeemable debentures shall receive £60 of new 4% redeemable debentures 1955-57, plus a cash payment of £42 per £100 of stock held.

### Starting a Farm

MR. J. F. PIPSON considers that the total initial investment now necessary by landlord and tenant in land, permanent improvements, machinery, livestock, and working capital on a farm of economic size in Kenya is between £10,000 and £12,000. That, he says in the *Kenya Weekly News*, is not an inordinately high capital requirement, considering that the comparative figure for starting a farm in the United Kingdom is now not less than £25,000.

### Jobs for Women

DEPRECATING THE STEREOTYPED view existing in Southern Rhodesia against the employment of women in certain jobs, Miss Penelope Gordon, headmistress of Eveling High School (Bulawayo), said that some girls trained in social sciences had been told that they were too young to be employed in that field by the Government. There was a great need for more women doctors, and more for women architects, magistrates, and welfare officers.

Kenya has now more than 400 registered medical practitioners and 100 registered dentists.

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## Mining

## Company Progress Reports

**Cordoba.** Working profit of £1,501 was earned in January at the Tebete mine from the milling of 8,600 tons of ore. The respective figures for the Mardel mine were £2,802 and 2,800 tons, and for the Arcturus mine £1,348 and 2,800 tons.

**North.** 1,176 oz. gold were recovered in January from the milling of 10,800 tons of ore for an estimated net loss of £272, compared with a loss of £152 in December.

**Cobé & Phosé.** 980 oz. gold were recovered in January from 6,000 tons of ore treated. The working profit was £759.

**Motape.** 2,294 oz. gold were recovered in January from the milling of 10,000 tons of ore for a working profit of £339.

**London & Rhodesia.** At Subachikwe mine 2,600 tons of ore were crushed in January for a working loss of £1,076.

**Wanderer.** 2,000 tons of ore were treated in January for 1,967 oz. gold, a working profit of £110.

## S. Rhodesia Coal Development

It is estimated the bounds of possibility that the whole of the coalfield in Rhodesia might be balanced by the export of coal, said Mr. D. McManis, A.C.S. Commissioner, recently upon the proposed development of the new Lubimbi coal-field. "When the Government has overcome the difficulties of falling rock and there is an outlet to an east coast port, it is almost impossible to estimate what amount of Rhodesian coal might be exported. Spain, Brazil, and Pakistan are possible buyers, and South American exporters want coal."

## Oil in Kenya

Messrs. J. Cassinieri and H. C. Scholze, two East African representatives of a South African firm of consulting geologists, have been engaged by the Kenya Department of Mines for a geophysical survey in conjunction with possible oil deposits near El Wak and Wajir. They have left Nairobi for the Northern Frontier.

## Mining Personalia

Messrs. Eric Weiss and D. K. Barry have been appointed to the board of Mineral Separation, Ltd.

Mr. C. F. Brieman, Studinst.M.M., has been transferred to the Wanderer mine in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. M. H. Russell, Studinst.M.M., is joining the staff of Khokana Corporation, Ltd., Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. L. Kinkor, Assoc. Inst.M.M., has joined the Colonial Development Corporation in Macalder Nyanza Mine, Ltd., Kenya.

Mr. L. W. Allen, Assoc. Inst.M.M., has been promoted assistant manager of Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., Northern Rhodesia.

Messrs. H. L. Lalbot (Correspondent for Northern Rhodesia), E. K. McDermott (Nkana), A. F. Nyvera (Euanthya), L. W. Allen (Nchanga), and A. Haynes (Mufulira), have been elected to the committee of a local section of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy formed in Northern Rhodesia.

## Licence for Canadian Company

The International Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd., has applied for a special exclusive prospecting licence covering the Dodoma and Kondon districts of Central Tanganyika. It is understood an aircraft fitted with special equipment may be used for prospecting.

## Tanganyika Mineral Exports

Mineral exports from Tanganyika in the first 11 months of last year were valued at £1,700,199, compared with £1,767,031 in the corresponding period of the previous year. Exports for November were £88,648 (£99,860).

## Tin Prices

A fresh record in the level of tin prices on the London Metal Exchange was achieved this week when the quotation reached 1,557 10s. per ton.

## Tanganyika Concessions

Satisfactory support for the formation of the United Kingdom committee of ordinary stockholders in Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., is reported.



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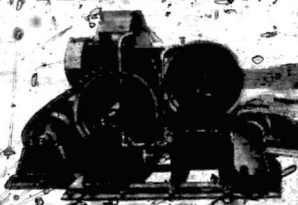
## Sisal Processing in East Africa Robey Decorators Prove Their Efficiency

THE DEVELOPMENT of the sisal industry means that efficient processing machinery having large outputs and producing good clean fibre free of pulpy matter is essential.

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**Efficiency in the Field**  
 In response to enquiries to Robey & Company Limited that specialized on-the-spot knowledge was necessary for the successful manufacture of decorators. Only by securing this was to send technicians to East Africa to study the performance of machines under actual working conditions and see where improvements could be made. This venture proved a very great success and today the expert knowledge of day-to-day sisal estate requirements is maintained by Robey technicians, some of whom are also Sisal producers. The result of this close contact with the sisal growing plantations is an intimate understanding of requirements which ensures that decorators not only keep up to date and new problems surmounted.

**The "Superdecor"**  
 The fully automatic "Superdecor" manufactured by Robey & Company Limited of Lincoln is intended for sisal factories and where high outputs are essential. The product is a fully decorated fibre which is essential for the production of pulpy matter. It is rather surprising when it is considered that the machine decorates 18,000 leaves an hour, and reports show that this capacity is maintained with such reliability and mechanical soundness that the "Superdecor" is probably due to the Lincoln firm's wide experience of all types of engineering, including the manufacture of Boilers and Steam Engines. The "Superdecor" is of robust construction and lubrication is effected by pressure feed to the main bearings, from a central lubrication system.



Mark V Decorator

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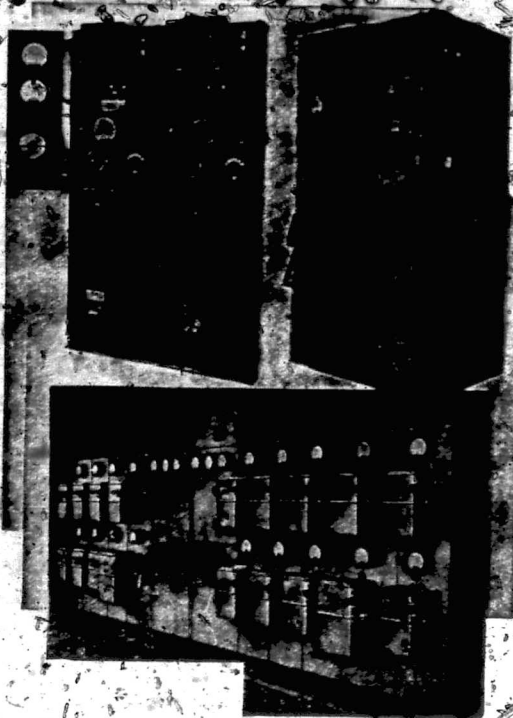
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**MR. AMERY**—than whom there is no wiser commentator on Imperial affairs—emphasized at a London meeting a few days ago that continuity of policy in Colonial Africa is of the highest importance at a time when **Continuity in Colonial Policy**, the growth of African nationalism is very rapid (and sometimes very rapid) the former Secretary of State for the Dominions, the Colonies, and India uttered a truth which ought never to be forgotten by those who bear the responsibility of recommending or deciding constitutional changes. The such men may take an unduly complacent view of their own devising was suggested in our comments last week on the first "democratic" general election in the Gold Coast, which promptly shattered the confidence of the local Government and the Colonial Office that no one party could dominate the new Assembly. Until the eve of the poll the Governor, to quote the special correspondent sent out by the *Daily Telegraph*, "imagined himself presiding contentedly over a Nationalist Government of all shades of opinion, which should serve at once as a school of practical politics and a genuine testing-ground for new ideas. But

the constitution-makers miscalculated the strength in Africa of the crudest kind of nationalism. Now the collision between the Government and the Convention People's Party is very real. This is part of the penalty of taking unwarranted risks with continuity.

What has this to do with East and Central Africa? A great deal—first because what has just happened in West Africa cannot and should not be lost on those on the other side of the continent who are concerned with **Gold Coast Election and Eastern Africa**, the inevitable change in the structure of public representation in the organs of government; secondly, because the wholesale victory of the African extremists in West Africa was due to methods which are likely to be overlooked by other African local careerists elsewhere; and, thirdly, because the **Gold Coast debacle** has coincided with a meeting called by the Governor of Kenya to discuss with representatives of the European, African, and Asian communities the problem of modifications in the



Legislative and Executive Councils. Circumstances have not proved unpropitious for what must in any event have been extremely difficult negotiations. But from the long-term standpoint it is not necessarily a disadvantage to postpone a momentous matter nothing is to be gained by failure on the part of any group to face the issues squarely and gravely, and the issues are grave.

Changes must come, and some of them soon. Many European settlers and business men in Kenya, in company with missionaries and officials, agree that Africans ought to have

#### Liberal Views

Widespread in Kenya themselves capable of bearing heavier responsibilities, and, indeed, that that principle should be implemented in advance of full justification for it, partly as a gesture of good-will, and partly as a measure of training more Africans in public life. Liberal views have been spreading so steadily that a considerable majority of the Europeans in the Colony are almost certainly of that opinion. That opinion has been expressed to us with rapidly growing frequency, and we know it to be held by some of the most influential officials and non-officials in the country. It is, of course, highly desirable for Kenya's sake that the development of that attitude of tolerance and desire for harmony should not be disturbed or hindered.

But the constitutional issue facing Kenya cannot be resolved, or even wisely approached, in terms of Kenya alone. It is an East African problem at the very least,

#### Rhodesias Should Be Considered.

for what is done in Kenya must have direct and immediate influence upon the neighbouring territories, and upon the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly. We hold that that is still too restricted a field of examination; it should embrace British East and Central Africa as a whole. Constitutional matters are again under discussion in Northern Rhodesia, and within a few days senior officials from the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland will confer in London with the heads of the Colonial Office on the feasibility of some form of closer union between their territories. The Central African Union of some kind, federal or otherwise, and Northern Rhodesia, whether federated or not could not leave out of account any changes now made in Kenya. If those changes appear wise to Rhodesians in concord with the Imperial Government will be promoted; but if they should be interpreted as premature surrender to a small, vocal, impatient section

of educated and self-educated Africans, great damage would be done to that growth of liberalism in the Rhodesias which has been a notable result of the determination of Sir Godfrey Huggins in particular and of Mr Welensky in the northern territory to stand for a policy of *gradual approach*.

It is in this wide context that Kenya's present constitutional problem needs to be considered. No man with any claim to statesmanship may retort that this is a purely East

#### Political Prudence of Rhodesia

and not the business attitude would afford the most liberal elements in the Rhodesias, the expression of whose dissatisfaction would stiffen the resistance which must be expected from some among the European community in Kenya. If, however, a plan can be evolved which by its equity will evoke the sympathy of those who formulate opinion and policy in the Rhodesias, it will simultaneously disarm recalcitrants in Kenya. The principle of seeking a solution which is in accord with the general standpoint of East and Central Africa thus promises the practical advantage of being also politically prudent in the purely Kenya angle.

Since the number of Africans in the Legislatures of Uganda and Nyasaland have recently been increased, Africans in Kenya naturally want greater representation, and

#### Demands of the Communities.

whether a Socialist or not would be likely to accept that plan (though this view of the extent of the increase desirable might not be those of the petitioners). Four Africans are now nominated to the Legislature. They have asked for four additional seats, and one in the Executive Council. Some Press reports assert that the request is for a total of ten Native members, but our information is that eight would satisfy the African negotiators. That, incidentally, would equalize the number of Africans in the Legislatures of Kenya and Uganda. The Asians have asked for an increase from five to six seats, and the Arabs, though they have had difficulty in filling their two present seats, have likewise claimed one more. Spokesmen for the European community, who now return eleven elected members (equalling the total non-official African, Arab and Asian representation), have suggested that that balance should be maintained, and the Governor has shadowed an increase in the official membership comparable with that on the other benches. The non-official European view appears to be that one more Asian and

Two more African members would be reasonable, that there should be three more selected European members, and that one African should now enter the Executive Council.

It is not the great mass of Africans who ask for increased representation. Even those who think about it, but a minute minority of the town-dwelling intelligentsia, some of whom are adept in inflaming the Town-Dwelling passions of the yellow-bellied intelligentsia, have little title to leadership beyond the gift of oratory, and have a typically extravagant idea of their own capabilities and deserts, and a sadly few of whom have shown any practical concern for the millions of peasants from whom they are separated by a great gulf. If present benefits were the criterion, African masses would be far better represented by the Governor's European nominees — by such men as Bishop Beecher. But the pace of what ignorant politicians in many countries are pleased to term "coloured emancipation" has been so injudiciously quickened in recent years that the second, third or fourth step from what the prejudiced consider the right quarter is preferred to first-class ability and character from any other source.

Those who have stimulated this movement talk airily of the "democratic" representation of Africans by Africans, when the truth is that not even one territory in East Africa

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possesses a sufficiency of adequately trained and experienced Africans on whom to rely for the everyday work of administration, craftsmanship, or every commerce. Only a very small and wholly unrepresentative section of the African population can yet take part in political life, and the extension of their power should therefore be measured — not by the ambitions of the vociferous or the turbulent, but by the requirements of the public weal. The publicists who prate of power for Africans ignore the inconvenient fact that the declared policy of the present Government, like that of its Colonial and Conservative predecessors, is not at some time to transfer it to the Africans in Kenya — or, for the matter, to the Europeans — but to the whole community, so that from a multi-racial social civilization on British lines shall be evolved and stabilized.

That said, the demand for "parity" by some Europeans needs to be examined. Is

this to be a temporary expedient or permanent policy? Is the former a better criterion than the latter? What is the Party Might? A Boomerang?

boomerang, and a party might? It was noted by the late Lord Deamer in what he thought to be the settler interest, that a idea was adopted by a Conservative Secretary of State, very much to the discomfort of the settlers. Might not a Socialist Secretary of State say: "You ask for parity? So be it. But it shall be my kind of parity — with European, African, and Arab members." Anyone tempted to retort that that would be absurd should read White Paper 191 and remember that the Minister presently in office is to change the ratio of racial representation, which suggests that the principle of parity may fail to appeal to him — especially when African extremists are demanding in public that their constituents should equal that of the European, Asian and Arab non-officials combined. That is extremism with a vengeance. It is said that the European elected members, if their demand for parity is rejected, will resign en bloc and go to their constituencies. What then? If all were returned with increased majorities, their position in the controversy would be exactly as it is to-day.

This is pre-eminently a case for the maximum of friendly negotiation and the minimum of public recrimination. For better or for ill, a continuance of discussion is inevitable among

**the European non-Negotiation**  
**Not Public Meetings**

officials, them and other communities, and between them all and the Governor) than embittered controversy, especially as the Secretary of State will almost certainly visit East Africa soon. That Sir Philip Mitchell should have sought meantime to explore this very difficult problem is, much to his credit, a man of less moral courage would have left the task to his successor. If an *impasse* has in fact been reached, the urgent need to avoid the exacerbation of feelings in any quarter. The willing co-operation of all parties will be essential to the success of the next stage in political progress, whatever its nature, and that co-operation cannot be encouraged by inflammatory electioneering. Indeed, the better the case, the stronger the argument against that recourse. Africans and Asians ought equally to abstain from unreasoned propaganda, which could do their cause no good. In fine, the challenge on all is to seek the best for Kenya as a whole, not merely for to-day, but for the foreseeable future.



## Notes By The Way

### Not Interested

COLONIAL FORCES have rendered splendid service in the past, could undertake similar duties to-day, and would be swiftly and readily expanded in case of war. But they do not interest Mr. Malpas's present Ministers. If that is an inadequate indication, the responsibility must rest upon the Ministers of Defence and the Secretary of State for War, whose references to the Colonial Empires in the defence debate in the House of Commons could scarcely have been more meagre or more casual. Mr. Strachey spoke exactly twenty words about the Colonies in a speech lasting an hour, and Mr. Strachey, who has made repeated visits to East Africa at the taxpayer's expense, was equally indifferent.

### Sir Vernon Thomson

MANY OF OUR READERS know Sir Vernon Thomson, chairman of the Union-Castle Line, and I think that all of them will be surprised to hear that he has just entered his 71st year. By his looks belie his age, to which he makes no concession in the matter of hard work. The late Robertson Cobb, whom he succeeded in the chair of the great company, was loved by the staff. The present chairman likewise enjoys their affection, and as a token of their esteem and admiration for one who has always had the welfare of the staff at heart, they have given him as a birthday present a silver rose bowl which he made Africa three years and ten years ago.

### Joining the C.D.C.

FOR THE FIRST time the Colonial Development Corporation has on its board a non-European, in the person of Dr. W. Arthur Lewis, Dr. Jeyson, Professor of Political Economy at Manchester University. Born in the West Indies of African descent, Dr. Lewis first made his mark at the London School of Economics; he joined the staff at the age of 23, became reader in Colonial Economics eight years later, and in the following year was persuaded to accept the chair of Economics at Manchester. He is the author of several books, the latest dealing with the principles of economic planning. In his frequent contributions to the Press his championing of coloured peoples has been forceful, but appropriate to the British record of colonial territories.

### Cabinet Change

CABINET CHANGES in Southern Rhodesia may result from the dissatisfaction expressed by members of the United Government Party in Parliament during the debate on petrol rationing, and in private on that and other subjects. Sir Godfrey Huggins has always allowed his followers an unusual measure of freedom to criticize the Ministry, which they were elected to support, and the head of a Government can have been more tolerant of the shortcomings of anyone to whom he has entrusted a portfolio. Indeed, he has shown remarkable generosity in this matter throughout a period of nearly 20 years, and he has not dismissed even one Minister. There are those who hold that Dr. Malan would never have gained power in South Africa, if General Smuts had dismissed a number of members of his Cabinet in whom the country had lost confidence. Perhaps that reading of recent history may constrain Rhodesia's leaders to action which he would wish to be spared. More than one Minister has certainly become unpopular as a result of ill-advise administrative acts of which public statements, which the Ministers are available to take over their portfolios cannot, of course, be judged in London.

### Aberdeen to Tanganyika

ANOTHER TRADE OFFICER, I learn, to join the Labour Department in Tanganyika, is Mr. Alexander Armet, a Scot, who was born and educated in Edinburgh. He served in the Merchant Navy during the last war, and for the past four years has been a secretary to the National Seamen's Union in Aberdeen, where he has been a member of the town council.

### Setting in Rhodesia

MR. JOHN PRICE, who is leaving in the BLOEMFONTEIN CASTLE to settle in Southern Rhodesia, has spent many years in the Foreign Service, latterly as Consul-General in Persia. After leaving London, where he was president of the Union in 1927, he joined the Foreign Service, and has held diplomatic and consular appointments in China, the United States, South America, Portugal, India, Nepal, North Africa, Switzerland, and Russia. At one time he served as a judge in China, and for two of the war years he was in charge of the British Repatriation Office in Lisbon. He has done much lecturing and broadcasting on foreign affairs, especially in this country and the United States, and lately he has been a member of the Civil Service Selection Board. He has also farmed near Dunfermline, Sussex.

### Defence Not Needed

THE DAILY SALAM CORRESPONDENT of *The Times* may have to explain to his friends a strange little message published in that newspaper in which he is alleged to have telegraphed that the Legislature of the Territory has agreed to guarantee "jointly with the Orange Free State" any losses on the operation of the new railway in the Southern Province and the Port of Mtwaru. It is with the Overseas Food Corporation, of course that the Government has been in correspondence, perhaps abbreviated in name to the initials O.F.S., and they may have been inflated in transmission to O.F.S. with an unwary sub-editor expanded into Orange Free State. He doubtless meant something on the following day. Dr. Malan will scarcely need to issue an official denial of the allegation that one of the States of the Union of South Africa has resolved to subsidize transport undertakings in a Territory in which many thousands of Union citizens served in the 1914-18 war. Or even that Thundere can achieve the miracle.

### Deflation

DESPITE ITS TITLE, the Overseas Resources Development Bill, which is being debated by the Commons as this issue goes to press, buxifies the groundnut scheme in the form which gave Mr. Strachey such exultation and Sir Leslie Plummer a knighthood. On the score that there has been no satisfactory impartial inquiry, the Opposition will resist the Government's intention to spend another £m. in the next six years on a drastically modified scheme. There with I think the support for the suggestion made by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA—and nowhere else, so far as I know—of the old members of the board of the Overseas Food Corporation who bear individual and collective responsibility for the collapse of the original scheme, at a cost to the public of more than £30m., should be sacked without compensation. Anything, what justification can there now be for a large-scale expensive London organization? A small directorate in East Africa, of the calibre and calibre of practical men, should meet the need, assuming that it is necessary to continue the O.R.C., which the Government will certainly do for increasing reasons.



# South Africa's Role in African Defence and Development

## High Commissioner on Union Allied to African Colonies

AFRICA HAS AN IMPORTANT ROLE in any scheme for the defence of the west.

She supplies certain vital raw materials. Of these none is so important as the uranium from the Congo, and now also from the gold mines of South Africa. It is essential that these raw materials should in case of war remain available to the western nations.

Secondly, Africa controls the lines of communication between Europe and the countries bordering on the Indian Ocean. The Cape is once more strategically as important as it has ever been in the past. There is also the trans-Africa route, played a considerable role in the last war, and may do so again. And yet, let the west lose control, for example, of the east coast of Africa, and both those lines will be lost.

Africa cannot defend itself, nor can South Africa alone undertake the task. It would be quite beyond its resources. But certainly South Africa will have to play an important part in this defence of Africa.

With its industrial development, especially its steel and chemical industries and food processing, it would form an indispensable supply base. At the same time it is the only African country in a position to send modern, mechanized forces to the help of other parts of Africa against a threat from the north. South Africa has already stated that it regards the Middle East as its military frontier.

If war were to come to-morrow, the white South Africans, for the first time in their history, would show an absolutely united front to the outside world. In the past wars have been a source of dissension in South Africa. Both world wars brought about a political crisis in my country. This time, however, it was forced upon the western nations; it would have the effect of uniting white South Africans as nothing has united them before.

### Where the Union Stands

A few weeks ago, I saw an article which said: "In the last war the British fleet had the use of the South African ports, with the Malan Government in power this may not be the case in the next war."

In the face of such astounding ignorance, I must repeat what should be well-known facts:

(1) Since the present Prime Minister has been in office, he has repeatedly stated in Parliament and out that in case of war with Russia, South Africa would throw its whole weight on the side of the other western nations.

(2) When the North Atlantic Treaty Organization was formed, Dr. Malan declared that South Africa would readily join that organization in countries beyond the North Atlantic could be included.

(3) A South African air squadron is fighting in Korea.

(4) Last September the South African Minister of Defence was in London for defence talks with the United Kingdom Minister of Defence, and very successful talks they were.

(5) At the request of Truman, the United States has made South Africa eligible for arms assistance under the Mutual Assistance Act of 1949.

(6) On the defence of Africa an important announcement may be expected in the near future.

Is there a danger that internal racial dissensions may in case of war cripple South Africa's war effort? The answer largely depends upon the extent to which the authorities succeed in suppressing the activities of the small number of very active Communist agents in South Africa. There is obviously no country in Africa where internal troubles in case of war would be more welcome to the enemy.

Dr. L. G. Botha, High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa, addressing the Royal Empire Society, said recently: "South Africa in the World Survey of the Royal Geographical Society, Africa." The analysis of the report is also given.

All discontent among the coloured population in South Africa is not due to Communist agitation, but there would be little or no sabotage in South Africa which would not be Communist-inspired. I hope there will be as little sabotage as Britain in war breaks out as I should expect there to be in South Africa.

What of the long-range question of Africa's future? Between the Sahara and the Zambezi we have a huge area in which no indigenous civilization worth mentioning has ever been evolved. For the most part it is comparatively thinly populated, by backward, largely primitive tribes, not all of the same race, and speaking a great number of different languages. For generations to come in all probability these peoples will not be able to stand upon their own feet.

In this area, except for very, very small patches, the white man could never make a permanent home. The climate is too hot. But the climate does not exclude the Asiatic. For years there has been a steady infiltration from a over-populated Asia. Is this only the vanguard? Is Asia eventually going to expand into Eastern Africa? If so, how will that affect the future of Africa and its aboriginal tribes?

### Communist Propaganda

There is also infiltration of Communist propaganda. Russia tries to stir up trouble in the Colonies of the Western Powers by preaching not Marxism but anti-whiteism. There is more of this Communist propaganda than most people realize.

Deborah Hyde has shown us how cleverly the Communist Party uses non-Communists as its stooges, well-meaning people who are governed by their emotions and carry their heads in the clouds. Unfortunately such people from outside are helping to influence Africa in the way that suits Moscow.

One fact can be put quite dogmatically: in the interests both of Europe and of Africa, the white man must remain in the European orbit. Europe needs Africa, and Africa needs Europe no less. What little civilization has been introduced, is due to Europeans and European Colonial Powers. Their task is only in its initial stage. Huge resources wait to be tapped, and only the west can supply the necessary capital and technical knowledge.

Political stability is essential for this work of civilizing Black Africa and for its economic development. For very many years to come this huge area will require to be ruled by European Powers. Mother Africa hates being hustled, and has a way of hitting back at those who attempt to do so.

### Shocked at British Defeatism

But, given this European rule, the black nations will no doubt eventually emerge, capable of governing themselves and of continuing the development of their own countries. I doubt whether even then it will be worth imitations of European forms of government that will prove to be a success in those black States of the future.

A tremendous task still awaits the European Powers in Colonial Africa. I am more than disturbed, I am shocked, at the many signs of defeatism in this respect which I notice in this country.

There was a time when it was fashionable for Britons to speak of "the white man's burden." Granted that a great deal of that may have been sheer imperialist humbug, it had a hard kernel of downright sincerity. "What is more, the burden is there, whether you like it or not. Refuse to continue carrying that burden, succumb to the nonsensical talk that the days of Colonies are over, and you become untrue to yourselves and you betray Black Africa."

We in South Africa have no wish to meddle in the affairs of Colonial Africa and no thought of imperialist expansion. We do so only in a friendly co-operation with most of those territories which are still suffering the many problems, mainly technological, which the white man has in common with the rest of the world. We believe that with such co-operation and assistance such African problems, we can do a substantial contribution.

South Africa and Southern Rhodesia are not a part of Black Africa. Both have built up a permanent white population and established a modern standard of European life. In

in countries it is only the presence of the whites which enable the venture to multiply at an enormous rate. I am glad to hear that Mr. Godfrey Huggins said recently that the Southern Rhodesians, "Both we and they, however, believe that we shall be able to stay, shall not be forced out or absorbed by the blacks, only if we succeed in evolving some satisfactory system of separate or parallel development for whites and blacks."

**Southern Rhodesia's Advantage**

Southern Rhodesia has one great advantage over the Union of South Africa; the Rhodesia problem is so dawned that since the Union's problem has remained a generation ago. We have allowed our problem to develop until it has become an inspiring to its complexity and until the relation between the races have deteriorated. (Remember that the Union's Native Representative Council went on strike not after the Malaya Government came into power, but two years before the Straits Government fell.)

South Africa certainly has delayed very long. We have drifted along on our traditional system of Apartheid, which was simply that of Native reserves plus a relationship of white master and black servant. At last we are consciously

attempting to separate the line of development of the Bantu from that of the whites. Unpopular as it will have to be, it is the only possible step which will have to be taken with the whites. It is a policy of having two areas within the country, in one of which the interests of the whites, and in the other of which the interests of the blacks, can be paralleled.

An upgrader of this policy is to be seen with the task of uplifting the Bantu. Year after year the expenditure is increasing by millions of pounds for the Bantu, for health services for the Bantu, for the rehabilitation of the Bantu reserves, and for the improvement of Bantu Agriculture. It is either Apartheid or parallel development of the races as far as possible, or an increasingly rapid deterioration of racial relations, or else not accept the counsel of despair implicit in the notion that it is too late to carry out a policy of separate or parallel development. We can no longer evolve an ideal system. We refuse to accept that the task is impossible. We believe that, in the interests equally of white and blacks, it must be carried out as best we can.

# Colonial Man-Power and Imperial Defence

## Commons Show Little Interest in Colonial Army Proposal

USE OF COLONIAL FORCES received only the briefest reference by the Minister of Defence, MR. SMITHWELL, in the defence debate in the House of Commons.

His speech lasting exactly an hour, he gave no more than 20 words to this aspect of Imperial preparedness, saying merely: "We are also exploring the possibility of making more use of Colonial man-power in order to strengthen our armed forces."

This followed the statement that defence "was not the immediate subject of the Conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers held in London in January, but naturally the opportunity was taken to have a general exchange of views on defence questions of common interest."

MR. STRACHEY, Secretary of State for War, was almost equally brief, saying only:

"The subject of Colonial Forces has been discussed very often in the House. I think it is a question of degree. There are, of course, what are in effect non-British forces—Gurkha forces, the Malay Regiment, the African forces; and they are very valuable. But I think it would be a mistake to think that any quick solution could be found by a rapid increase in those forces, for the obvious reason that equipment is largely a limiting factor."

**What a Colonial Army Could Do**

MR. L. D. GEMMANS had previously asked why the Government steadily refused to consider raising a Colonial army. He continued:

"They are calling up the young men in this country—a thing we have never done before in peacetime—and even when we have done it we are unable to provide the forces which we regard as adequate to our needs. Yet we reject, almost without any consideration, the greatest reservoir of available fighting men in the Colonial Empire."

"What is behind this attitude? Why is it that after 12 years of being pressed continuously from this side of the House the Government will do nothing about it?"

"I can see two functions a colonial army could fulfil. It could provide garrison troops. How many British troops are there garrisoned all over the world? Places like Jamaica, Cuba, Ceylon, West Indian ports which could well could be garrisoned by Colonial troops and which before the war in many cases were garrisoned by the British Army. I believe it would be possible to create up an additional division of British troops if we were to withdraw some men from those far distant garrisons, and replace them by garrison troops from a Colonial army."

"A Colonial army could raise a field force as well as set free a garrison division. I do not mean for service in Europe, but for service in the Far East and the East. Look at the magnificent war record by the West and East African troops in Burma during the war. Would you men of that sort be really useful to fight the war in Malaya?"

"I do hope that when the right gentleman replies to the debate he will not trot out the usual alibi which we always hear when we mention this matter. One is that the matter is under active consideration. We have had that for five solid years."

"The other is that it is no good to recruit men unless we have the arms ready for them. If we were to raise large scale troops from the Colonial Empire, we could get them into formations, trained and disciplined, and supply them with the arms afterwards. The arms would be available and under our command, and a large number of officers from the Indian Army who would be willing to take service in a Colonial army."

**Empire in Danger**

BRIGADIER HEAD said: "We are an Empire faced with what is possibly the most dangerous position we have ever had, yet this small island is bearing almost the whole burden for the entire defence of the Middle and Far East."

"What use is there in our bases or elsewhere of Colonial man-power? Practically none. What is the contribution for area responsibility from the Dominions? Judging by the response of the Dominions when we have been in trouble before, I cannot believe that in these circumstances a far greater response cannot be made available."

"My fears were reinforced when the Minister of Defence said that at this recent and vital Imperial Conference, defence was not one of the subjects discussed, but we had a few friendly talks." I cannot receive why defence was not the first subject for discussion. It would save just two divisions from the Middle and Far East by getting them back to this country or Europe, we would save northwards of four, because of the avoidance of the vast overheads of maintaining them and transporting them to that distant area."

"How about a South African contribution in the Middle East? In Colonial man-power and the contributions of the Dominions I believe lies our best hope of any rapid solution of burdens upon stronger forces in Western Europe."

BRIGADIER SMYTH criticized the Government for failure to build up Colonial forces to replace the Indian Army, and quoted Viscount Ambridge, Chief of Staff during the war, as having said: "A fortnight ago this Britain has never been less secure than she is now." The other speaker mentioned the Colonial Empire.



# Development in the Southern Sudan

## Major Jasper's Address to the Zande People

**BACKGROUND** to the Development of a Central African Tribe in the face of a great task assigned in London last week by MAJOR JASPER WYLD, District Commissioner at Yambio, in the Equatorial Province of the Sudan, from 1917 until recently.

He described the establishment and work of the Equatoria Projects Board, which has resettled some 50,000 families, inaugurated a thriving industrial township, and developed the processing of cash crops.

In a brief review of the history of the Zande people of the area, Major Wyld said there were about 200,000 of them in the Sudan. They were colonists who originated in French Equatorial Africa, and their conquest of the area dated from little more than 150 years ago. Since the British took control they had caused little or no trouble.

The British authorities had set about reducing the more atrocious and barbarous customs of the chiefs, and had set up chiefs' courts. In 1917 sleeping sickness was identified, and that disease was the major worry of the administration for the next 22 years.

The territory had not been surveyed apart from a little work done recently. Annual rainfall was about 60 inches, and the countryside was best described as grassy woodland, varying considerably in the quality of vegetation. Soil was shallow and transient.

### Education Dependent on Missions

Zande district was divided into three sub-districts; the average size of a chiefship was just under 2,000 families. Until recently education had been entirely in the hands of missionaries, the C.M.S. and the Verona Fathers (Roman Catholic). The Zande, who lived in a semi-feudal state, had never been pastoralists, had only a few chickens, and were judged by African standards to be fair and generous.

The one important deficiency in their diet was meat, for which they had a pathological craving. This had led them to become hunters by fair means or foul, with the consequence that game had been seriously reduced. Game laws had, however, now been enforced.

The Zande were ingenious, dexterous, and near possessing the qualities which suited the life of the peasant farmer. Not racially pure, they were classified as Central African Negroid. Physically they were small, chocolate-colored people, short in the leg. Cheerful by nature, with a tendency to bear malice, they would be enthusiastic about any novelty, but rapidly became bored. Obviously they still needed the paternal touch.

The urge for novelty led the young men to wander and travel to distant parts from which they usually returned after a few years.

A less pleasant characteristic, said Major Wyld, was their extremely low moral sense from the sexual point of view. He had been puzzled and worried by this for some time, but here seemed to be the explanation. The lands now inhabited by the Zande were theirs by conquest and infiltration. In the early days they had regarded the races they displaced as their slaves, and took the women and girls as a matter of course. Parental control was very lax and the fertility rate in women was distressingly low because of venereal disease.

In 1939 the sleeping sickness menace appeared to have been mastered. Dr. Fothill, who was then appointed Director of Agriculture, began to make conditions in the south, but unfortunately the malaria and malarial plans to be placed in abeyance.

Subsequently, however, Dr. Fothill proposed a plan

of "social co-operation" for the Banda. It seemed a bold, if not rash, idea, with high costs for transport, factories, housing, etc. The first products proposed were cotton cloth, soap, sugar, and coffee—the last named being dropped later.

Describing how the scheme was launched, Major Wyld said that an ad hoc committee met first. It had no status or financial powers, but it sat for several days and finally produced detailed minutes, including skeleton programmes, with target figures for production and staffing proposals. The committee accepted the general principle of self-sufficiency, without endorsing it in its entirety. It was agreed that the scheme should not be regarded as a money-making concern, but that it must be financially sound, that there must be safeguarding of soil fertility and of food crop production, and that special experiments should be made with certain crops.

### Equatoria Projects Board

The Government thereupon set up the Equatoria Projects Board. Village meetings were held to explain the plan to the people.

The greatest problem facing the tribal authorities was the complete resettlement of 50,000 families. Groups of about 50 families were proposed, with a head man for each group. Reception of the plan was encouraging, and the Banda carried out their side of the bargain in 1938. Resettlement took five years, being completed in April 1939.

Adoption of the scheme had been an act of faith; no commercial firm would have touched it with a barge-pole. Soon after the initial cash crop, cultivation being carried out on right angles to the slope of the ground, a simple rotation had been adopted; no strip was to be cultivated for more than three years, and it would then lie fallow for at least three years. A special team of young men were put through a series of courses, and taught how to lay out strips. Their numbers had been increased, and they had done sterling work.

As for the development of the Nzara industrial area, since they were no trained artisans, some had been imported from the north, mainly Arab town-dwellers, much more sophisticated than the Zande and accustomed to higher wages. To-day there was a modern industrial township at Nzara, with up-to-date equipment, a modern power-station, a civic centre, police court, thriving market, and a football ground.

### Need for Conference

Programmes had been closely followed, and target figures fulfilled. Thorough knowledge of the people involved was half the battle; there must be at least one man whom the people trusted, and whose confidence, to act as a link, both in the planning and co-ordinating body was necessary, the results of whose deliberations must be circulated widely.

One of the greatest threats in Africa was urbanization, which could be avoided only by planning. In the Zande industrial scheme, wide, sweeping roads had been made for the housing of masses of herding people together in cramped compounds, which had to develop into slums, breeding every sort of vice.

Agricultural progress was essential, and any attempt to condemn native methods of farming out of hand, without reason, would be dangerous. Pilot schemes, implementing which must be carried out.

State government should be avoided, to develop gradually and naturally, without the imposition of external forces, and no time should be lost in such a scheme in classifying the systems of land tenure. The peasant farmer ought to be secured on his holding, and land, if it is to be used, must be secured to the tiller. The scheme to alter the routine primitive methods of



open to criticism, but it is concluded, but change had set in and it was our business to get people on the road to a more hopeful and prosperous existence. The amenities of modern life, without teaching them to preserve and value the heritage of the soil, it was impossible for a race to stand still or to regress at the leisurely pace of the past. In the current issue of the *C.M.S. Outlook*, a missionary stationed at Yambo writes:

"At Yambo we are feeling the influence of the Government development scheme among the Zande, with its headquarters at Nzara. Wages have risen tremendously and are still rising; and so is the price of everything. The Zande are becoming more and more obsessed with the desire for money. Nzara is looked upon as a place where all can get work with high wages, though this is not really the case."

## How Tanganyika Will Spend £24,450,000

### Further Details of the Revised Development Plan, 1950-56

IN FORMULATING the revised Development and Welfare Plan for Tanganyika for 1950-56, prime consideration has been given to the basic requirements of economic progress, namely communications, water supplies, and the development of natural resources.

An allocation of £4,355,191 has been made for the conservation and development of natural resources, including agriculture and animal husbandry, water supplies, rural, forestry, and mineral development, and geological survey.

There are at present 35 schemes devoted to agriculture and animal husbandry, varying from small experimental schemes to major operations for rehabilitating vast areas or complete districts. In addition, several new schemes are projected on a large scale, among them a plan for a new agricultural and natural resources school.

The Territory is not yet self-supporting in food, a situation which has been aggravated by increased industrialization and the larger number of Africans who no longer produce food. Pilot mechanized schemes have been started in several African areas; it is intended to increase these both in number and scope, but increased production on a large scale will not be immediate. £250,000 has therefore been allotted to the production of food on government farms in selected areas by mechanical methods under the aegis of the Agricultural Department.

The total sum to be spent on agriculture and animal husbandry, which will largely be met by the balance in the Agricultural Development Fund, is £3,094,530.

#### Supplies

A second step to food production comes the provision of water supplies, in which there are several major projects, including the plan for the Makonde Plateau in the Southern Province, the control of the Ruvu River in the Eastern Province, and the Pangani River Scheme.

Great importance is attached to the geological investigations now in progress on large deposits of minerals as known to exist, and surveys are needed to discover whether their exploitation is economically practicable.

Little change in the road policy of the original development plan has been made, though some priorities have been altered. The major roads on which bituminized surfaces will be used include those from Namanga-Arusha (75 miles), extensions to Makuyuni (50 miles), Arusha-Moshi-Mt. Ruwenzori (61 miles), Dar es Salaam-Morogoro (120 miles), and Dar es Salaam-Mt. Meru (50 miles).

New major aerodromes will be built at Dar es Salaam (£500,000), and Mtwara (£200,000), and £400,000 has

Much hard work and self-sacrifice on the part of staff of the Government office is going into the working out of the scheme. The amenities are very good, and perhaps the Zande find it to be the greatest. After a visit to Nzara one can come away with a feeling of wonder and hope at the sight of so many Africans able for such varied jobs—cotton-planting, sawmills, brick-making, building, care of machinery, and so on; or one can come away with a feeling akin to dread.

Here one sees the Africans being drawn into the vortex of commercialism, so different from the peace of their agricultural homes. This is probably inevitable, but worldly advantage and love of money seem to be entering into the hearts of the people."

been allocated for improvements to other aerodromes, those at Iringa and Mwanza being resited.

The allocation of £2,934,000 for social services, says the report, may be considered comparatively small, but economic or productive development must take priority place, and the bulk of the funds for the social services is being and will continue to be met in the form of recurrent expenditure from the Territorial budget on the education and medical services. Funds have been provided for the development of broadcasting, which is still in the experimental stage.

Of £3,573,000 ear-marked for town development, £2m. is allocated to Dar es Salaam water supply.

For public buildings and works the estimate of £3,480,000 is considered an absolute minimum, and more than £2m. of this sum will be spent on housing for Government officers. A further £500,000 will be spent on semi-productive works, such as grain stores, workshops, depôts, and stores. Office accommodation—much of that in use at present dates back to German times—will require at least £500,000.

African housing in urban areas, as provided in the original plan, is now shown at £1,230,000, for the planning and expenditure of which a small executive organization under the Commissioner for Development is to be established.

#### Native Authorities Play Their Part

Native authorities generally have made no small contribution to the development of the country, and it is expected that their increased participation will greatly exceed the estimated direct provision of £500,000.

A comparison of expenditure under the new and old plans is shown as follows, with the original estimates in brackets:—

Conservation and development of natural resources, £4,355,191, or 17.8% of total expenditure (£24,450,000, or 16.3%); communications, £8,783,000, or 35.9% (£6,944,800, or 38.8% including railways); social services, £2,934,000, or 12% (£5,250,000, or 29.4%); township development, £3,573,000, or 14.6% (£1,129,500, or 6.3%); public buildings and works, £3,480,000, or 14.2% (£1,000,000, or 5.6%); African urban housing, £1,230,000, or 5% (£300,000, or 1.7%); miscellaneous, £1,150,000, or 4.7% (£300,000, or 1.7%).

To meet this total expenditure of £24,450,194 over the six-year period the following funds can be made available:—

Colonial Development and Welfare Funds (balance of Territorial allocation), £4,762,000; balance of regional allocation, £805,000; research allocation, £182,000; development plan reserve, £3,295,080; loan funds, £9,000,000; agricultural development fund, £2,640,000—a total of £20,254,000, leaving a gap of £4,196,194.

In the original development plan the deficit of £3,309,800, and it is considered reasonable that the same policy should be followed, as it may well be that during the next five years additional funds will be available to meet the whole programme. Encouragement will be given to the whole emphasis will be based on productive development, rather than on the mere likelihood of showing a return. It is also proposed that the general future progress which is expected in agriculture, industry, and commerce.

If at a later stage funds are not forthcoming sufficient to meet all needs, it will not necessarily mean that any project will have to be abandoned, but the plan will have to be revised.

over a longer period. Attempts to phase the plan into annual programmes have proved abortive and unreal. As already indicated, the plan must be allowed full flexibility, being subject to annual modification and alteration.

The process of changing to revenue recurrent expenditure previously met from C.D. and W. grants and development funds began in 1950, when more than £100,000 of such expenditure on water development, technical training, and certain activities of the Lands and Mines Department was absorbed.

Provision has been made in the Territorial budget for 1951 to carry this policy further, and charges amounting to more than £300,000 have been taken over. The main transfers are African education £235,000, P.W.D. £29,000, veterinary schemes £4,000, and water development (other charges) £23,000.

"A subsidiary effect of the policy outlined above is to transform the development budget into a capital budget, which is exactly what it ought to be."

The development plan reserve consists of a £270,000 balance at the end of 1949, Territorial contributions £1,820,000, transfer of surplus balances £250,000, excess profits tax £475,000, and sisal tax £450,000.

## Petrol Controversy in S. Rhodesia

### Sir Godfrey Huggins Accuses Companies

REPLYING TO FURTHER CRITICISMS of the petrol rationing scheme in Southern Rhodesia, the Prime Minister, SIR GODFREY HUGGINS, said: "We have had less co-operation, during the war and since, from the oil people in Salisbury than in any other part of the Colony."

Petrol, he added, was always inflammatory, particularly in politics, and he wished to elucidate the element of mystery that had been introduced. There was no hope of building up any reserve unless a much stricter form of rationing was introduced, and a small reserve was needed to keep essential industries going in an emergency.

The rationing scheme was now gradually settling down. The Government did not distribute petrol: that was a private enterprise job. The railways had not enough tank cars to deal with a big rush. During one very difficult period, when tanks were supposed to be empty, an inspector sent to one of the oil companies found 68,000 gallons in their tanks, although they said they had none, that, said the Prime Minister, "was their reserve for their pals." The old rationing scheme was hopeless and intolerable.

No Government could leave a man in free supply in the Colony, nor could they see what the suppliers were doing until they had ensured that every gallon was issued on coupon.

### "Situation Chaotic"

Earlier MR. R. O. STODOL, the Leader of the Opposition, had resumed his criticism of the Minister of Trade and Industrial Development, Mr. R. F. Halstead, although he emphasized that this was in no way a personal attack; most people had a high regard for the Minister.

The situation was still chaotic; one of the most reliable garages in Salisbury had told him that ration books had been received for people who lived in the Colony two years ago.

Moreover, the new scheme was reducing storage by preventing many small suppliers from filling their capacity. Suppliers could renew their books only to the value of the coupons they returned. If they had not started off to capacity, that storage space was lost to the country.

MR. HALSTEAD replied that all ration books could be put evening in the hands of garages. Books might be issued for cars no longer on the road, but that was inevitable at first. If anyone suffered hardship, he could apply for relief to his local magistrate or the local petrol control office. The old rationing scheme failed because it was impossible to check what deliveries had been made to bulk consumers.

After several United Party (Government) members had expressed continued disapproval, Sir Godfrey announced reducing the proportion of the road for administration of the rationing scheme. This was defeated, the remaining four Liberals voting in favour of a motion supporting MR. HALSTEAD.

## The Commonwealth and Africa

### Mr. Gordon Walker in Cape Town

MR. P. GORDON WALKER, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, said when he was entertained at a State banquet in Cape Town:

"Great Britain and South Africa are both great African Powers, and have therefore many interests and problems in common. There are many fields in which our interests are very close and in which we can and do help each other by our knowledge and experience. In particular, such fields as the application of science, transport, soil erosion, water conservation. In all these fields the Union, which is the industrially most advanced country in Africa, will play an increasingly important part."

"We are also bound together by the intangible links that hold the members of the Commonwealth in free association—links that many do not understand who are looking for formal statement and logical definitions."

The rule of the Commonwealth that we do not interfere in each other's internal affairs is of very great importance. No Union Minister would dream of stating in public his views about, say, our proposal to nationalize the iron and steel industry. Equally, no United Kingdom Minister would comment upon the internal political controversies of the Union.

Another example is policy towards non-Europeans. We and you have different views on this subject. It is natural, and inevitable that in our two countries the press and private people may express critical views. We each have a free Press. We politicians sometimes deplore what the Press says—especially when it attacks us. Perhaps we think the Press is as it should be only when it is on our side! Nevertheless, none of us would dream of attempting to undermine the freedom of the Press. But whatever the Press or private individuals may say, no Minister in either of our countries will express views about the policy of the other on this or any other domestic matter.

### The Crown

"I speak as one to whom loyalty to the Crown means something precious and real. The Crown provides a unique and singularly valuable practical link between members of the Commonwealth, a much more flexible and adaptable one than any written formulas or definitions could be—such, for instance, as a definition of what constitutes a member of the Commonwealth and the exact nature of that membership might imply."

Under a constitutional monarchy a common system of Parliamentary democracy has grown up in every country of the Commonwealth. This Parliamentary democracy, under which we each exercise our sovereign rights and powers, is the tangible proof that the Crown in no way derogates from complete sovereignty. The fact that we all run our Parliaments in much the same way is one of the things that help to hold us together in our free association.

Inevitably, we sometimes disagree. That is a sign of the vigour and vitality of our Commonwealth of free and equal countries. The Prime Minister referred to one matter on which our views are not identical when he spoke of the High Commission Territories. One aspect of the problem that he did not mention seems to us very important—namely, the views of the inhabitants of the territories. We feel that no people anywhere, whether we are responsible for them or not, should simply be moved to one jurisdiction to another without full consideration of their own views on the matter.

The United Kingdom is very Commonwealth-conscious. My duty as Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations is to make sure that the British Cabinet is at all times fully aware of the views and interests of all other members of the Commonwealth.

One result of our Commonwealth relationship is that each member, however powerful in its own right, is more powerful and influential in the world as the result of membership of the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth is the only association of nations whose members are to be found in every continent.

The 10th biennial annual course for laymen in tropical hygiene will be held this year from July 23 to 26. No charge is made for attendance. Further particulars may be obtained from the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, London, W.C.1.



## East Africa Central Assembly African Votes in S. Rhodesia Sir Alfred Vincent's Views New Electoral Methods Discussed

SIR ALFRED VINCENT, leader of the non-official members of the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly, has reviewed its work in an interesting article in the *Kenya Weekly News*.

He emphasizes that whereas White Papers 191 and 210 stated that little additional expense would be incurred in substituting a High Commission for the Governors' Conference, the annual cost had in fact risen from £1,643,000 in 1948 to £3,180,000 for 1951, owing largely to extended schemes of scientific research and development. The Legislatures of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika had, however, approved the extra expenditure.

Sir Alfred Vincent wrote:

It is surprising and a tribute to the vision of the territorial representatives that so much has been accomplished and so many preliminary difficulties overcome. There have been arguments and differences of opinion, most of which have been ironed out in the meetings of the Members' Organization at each session or in the individual committees. After all, our aim and object is to co-ordinate and to regard the three territories as a single problem, submerging the political aspect wherever possible, dealing with each subject in a business-like way, in a constant endeavour to get the most beneficial results for the whole of the territories.

It is not surprising that the Assembly debates have lacked discrimination, and the political "per" which seems expected by some to their consequent disappointment and prejudice against the Assembly.

The Assembly represents in many aspects a board of management deciding policies and ways and means of giving effect to the policies decided upon, in order to obtain the maximum return for the shareholders, the public of the three territories. This is the spirit in which the work of the Assembly has gone forward, and to me it has been the correct attitude to all our problems.

He added that a civil aviation committee or council would soon be proposed, so that there might be public debate on an inter-territorial basis.

### Trade Union Legislation

DELAY in reaching agreement with Uganda and Tanganyika on a Bill to amend the Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Ordinance has prevented the Kenya Government from introducing such a measure in its month's session of the Legislative Council.

The Government is considering legislation to provide for a simpler form of organization than that of a registered trade union, because, in local conditions, there are many organizations which are not suitable for, or do not wish to assume, full trade union responsibility.

By this means, recognition might be given to workmen's organizations, staff associations, and the like, if they were registered and the registration governed by statutory rules. Such registration would not be compulsory unless members contributed money to their association or registration was required under the ordinance.

The Bill may compel a trade union to be run for a time on trial before it may be registered as a trade union, give power to the registrar to call upon any association or organization to apply for registration as a trade union if necessary, and provide better facilities for the examination of the accounts of trade unions.

### M.V. Mtwara

A NEW 2,550-ton passenger passenger steamer, the *Mtwara*, has just been completed at Leith for the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. for the eastern services of the line. It is fitted to carry 200 first class passengers in single and two-berth cabins and 350 unberthed passengers. She has three cargo holds to take a total of 1,800 tons, including 800 tons of deck cargo, on a mean draught of 46 feet.

THAT A COMPLETELY DIFFERENT CONSTITUTION and method of electing a Government will probably have to be evolved by Southern Rhodesia was suggested by Sir Godfrey Huggins, the Prime Minister, when he spoke on the second reading of the Electoral Act Amendment Bill, which raises the property and educational qualifications for the franchise.

With the white population in the minority, said Sir Godfrey, counting heads or noses would not avail the Colony. Good relations between the races depended upon mutual understanding and respect. The Bill would put only the really advanced Natives on the electoral roll in future; infinite harm would be done to the permanent settlement of Europeans in the Colony if the indigenous inhabitants were not given some small say in government.

The Bill was an interim measure. The original suggestion was that no more Natives should be put on the voters' roll for 20 years, but that those already on it should remain. That would have meant that Africans with a low qualification would be on the roll while highly-educated Natives were excluded.

### Best Race Relations in Africa

Sir Godfrey claimed that race relations in the Colony were better than in any other territory in Africa, and that this state of affairs must be preserved.

MR. L. CULLINAN (United Party) favoured granting the African representation in the House until he had his own parliament in the reserves.

MR. P. WISE (Labour) described the Bill as a temporary expedient, and charged the Government with not facing the need for a proper Native policy.

MR. D. W. LARSEN-BURTON (United Party) said he would vote against the Bill, which represented a change in the party's Native policy.

MR. J. M. GARDICORN (United Party) also suggested that the party had failed to adhere to its declared policy.

MR. L. HOPKIN (United Party) welcomed the Bill as a bold step forward in the interests of these Africans with sufficient education to understand what voting meant.

MR. E. D. SWIFT (Liberals) opposed the periodical increase of franchise qualifications as causing dissatisfaction among Africans and apprehension among Europeans. He said his no intention of letting Africans swamp the Europeans on the voters' roll, the parties should reach agreement on the subject and tell the world.

MR. R. S. G. TODD (United Party) said that previous policy on the Bill was wrong. The difference was not between black and white, but between civilized and uncivilized. Capable, educated African leaders should be invited to share in the government of the people. If they were repressed they would lead the African masses against Europeans.

MR. J. A. GREENFIELD, Minister of Internal Affairs, said that the policy was to restrict but not exclude Africans from the electoral roll.

The two Labour members, MR. J. EASTWOOD and MR. E. J. KILPATRICK, voted against the second reading.

### Land for New Settlements

MR. G. B. BECKETT, Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources in Northern Rhodesia, states in a recent report: "Surveys of the Mwinlunga block show that the soils are too poor for close settlement. Intensive survey of the Mkushi block has provided information for the tentative divisions of this area into farms for alienation. A survey is proceeding in the eastern part of Lusaka district to find out whether there are unoccupied free areas for the resettlement of part of the Ferra population, where sleeping sickness has been a concern. Agricultural and forestry officers are planning a detailed survey of the area on the west of Lusaka to provide information for planning the development of this area for forestry and agriculture. The pilot groundnut scheme in the Mumbwa district has made satisfactory progress, and an experienced manager has been appointed. Cattle are being acquired in order to make a mixed-farming scheme with groundnuts as the major crop."





**COFFEE:** "For what is coffee but a noxious berry  
 Born to keep used-up Londoners awake" wrote C. S. Calverley  
 in his panegyric on beer, and the tonic effect of coffee on the  
 system has been known from very early times. Indeed there  
 is an old story which tells how an Arabian goatherd named  
 Kaldi once noticed that whenever his flocks fed on a certain  
 shrub the effect on their behaviour was immediate and  
 remarkable. In a pioneering spirit he ate a handful of the  
 berries himself and found they produced a wonderful feeling  
 of exhilaration and well-being — so much so that he ran non-stop to the nearest  
 village to give the news of his discovery of coffee to the world.



From Arabia the cultivation of coffee spread to the West Indies, Java and Brazil  
 and at the beginning of the twentieth century British East Africa began to grow it  
 on a large scale. Kenya Colony in particular has specialised in the arabica variety  
 — the finest quality grown — of which it is the largest producer in the Empire.  
 Full and up-to-date information from our branches in Kenya on market conditions  
 and industrial trends in the Colony is readily available on request. Please write to  
 our Intelligence Department at the address given below:

**BARCLAYS BANK**  
**(DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)**  
 HEAD OFFICE: 54 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.C.



# BACKGROUND

Colonial... process of transfer... responsibility to the colonial peoples going too fast? The liberal British theory has been that the process can hardly be too rapid, that wherever the inhabitants can be found ready to shoulder responsibility it should be thrust upon them. Though this is still the principle of the Colonial Office policy, many sections of opinion in Great Britain which have supported it in the past have come to have serious doubts about it today. But Her Government has been proclaiming to long and so often that self-government within the Commonwealth is the goal of all Colonial Peoples that their politicians can be forgiven for taking it at its word. And constitutional reforms, once started on its course, acquires momentum that makes it very difficult to stop, especially in its later stages. Judged by their general level of education and economic development, the Colonies now hovering on the brink of responsible government are not ready for it. Yet are those who argue that the pace should have been slowed down prepared to accept the force and the bloodshed which refusal to grant reform would almost certainly entail? The demand for political advancement is catching; already Central African leaders are aspiring to a Gold Coast constitution. The only way to direct Colonial nationalism along sound lines is to give the Colonial politicians of whatever race or colour a chance to act responsibly, and this can best be done not through the ballot box, which confers power without responsibility, but through the Executive Council. Yet, however soundly a constitution is drawn up, it cannot force the Colonial politicians to act responsibly. It will depend on them whether government is responsible in fact as well as in name. — *The Economist*.

Expediency.—Had Mr. Attlee searched the Kingdom for the three Socialist politicians most unsuitable to direct our rearmament, he could not have picked any with higher claims to disqualification than Mr. Shinwell, Bevan, and Strauss. Mr. Bevan was described by Britain's great war leader as a "squalid nuisance" when this country was fighting for its life; his claim to glory in the first war was as a forerunner of desert in the pit, and he celebrated his appointment as Minister of Health by insufferably insisting half the nation. It is abominable that in times of great national need expediency and not the national welfare should dictate appointments to key positions. Expediency, one must assume, also kept Mr. Shinwell as Minister of Defence. — *Truth*.

...themselves a Government of Planners. They have planned a short of groceries, and a short of coal, on the achievement. They have planned us short of steel through their stupid policy of bulk buying. They have planned us short of electricity, and thereby rendered the running of every hospital and home more difficult. They have planned us short of coal, and been forced to adopt a fantastic policy of exporting coal at £4 a ton and importing it at £7 10s. a ton. They have planned us short of steel, because four tons of coal are required for one ton of steel. They have planned us short of armaments, yet spent £700m. a year on them. But the most grievous wrong they have done our people is by trying to plan us short of character, self-respect, and self-respect, by turning us into a nation of parasites. Why is the cost of living so high? Because the cost of government has been made so high by waste, extravagance, and incompetence. — Sir Thomas Moore, M.P.

Gold Coast Gamble.—Before the elections in the Gold Coast took place there were two sensible grounds for optimism—the possibility that the extremist Convention People's Party would not obtain a majority in the Assembly, and that if it did obtain a majority the responsibilities of office would soon cool its leaders' ardour. The discomfiture of those who held the first view is complete. Even the chiefs, the backbone of moderate opinion, bowed to the storm. At present the portents are as confused as the utterances of the C.P.P. leaders. The Government's action in facing Nkrumah seems to have cleared the air of some bitterness, and Nkrumah has repudiated by declaring his party's intention of keeping the Gold Coast within the Commonwealth, and that the new constitution (which he described as "bogus and fraudulent") should be given a trial. But a few days ago his lieutenant, K. A. Gbedemah, said: "We are not going to the Assembly to wreck the new constitution; we are going to prove to the world that the new constitution will not work. These words constitute precisely the grounds for disquiet, for the one factor in the situation is certain, namely, that whether or not the new constitution will work depends on whether or not the C.P.P. wishes it to work." — *Daily Telegraph*.

"We desire to see the dread threat of hunger overhanging India." — Mr. D. Acheson—U.S. Secretary of State.

Costs of Defence.—The Socialist Government have spent on defence in the past five and a half years just over £6,000m. The Parliaments in British history has in time of peace voted money for that sort of national defences. If spending money could make us safe, our defences ought to be in very good shape. But are they? How many divisions could be put in the field this spring? Or next spring? How many bombs and fighters have we ready to go into action today? How many destroyers and frigates could put to sea to protect our shipping against the vast Russian submarine fleet? How many A.A. batteries and other air defences could be fully manned at short notice? Nobody can believe that the answers are reassuring. Despite the £6,000m. the Government have spent, it took months before even a brigade group was sent from this country to Korea—and that at a time when, according to Mr. Shinwell, the Russians have 175 active divisions, 19,000 military aircraft (including the latest jet fighters and bombers), and 25,000 tanks. Our vast expenditure was not made necessary by any big new re-equipment plan; Mr. Attlee told the House last month that since the war the forces had lived largely on their stocks. The plain fact is that, even allowing for the cost of operations in Malaya and Palestine (the latter needlessly prolonged), the £6,000m. has been wasted. There has been the same incompetence, extravagance and sheer bad management in this field as elsewhere. — *Conservative Party's Weekly News Letter*.

Clipping the Currency.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer has admitted that the value of the pound in 1951 compared with 1945 is 15s. 10d. This means that in the last five years the pay packets of most of the workers of our main industries have taken a cut of 20%. Yet Labour Ministers are constantly declaring that they have conferred "social justice" on this country. There was a time when clipping the currency was an offence punishable by death. Now it brings great rewards to Socialist politicians. — *Financial Times*.

Restriction.—"A fatal tendency, widespread in this country, is the wish to prevent anyone from having or doing much more than anyone else—the restrictive tendency which fears and persecutes the exceptional. It chokes the streams of new life which should always be springing up to challenge the old." — Mr. Charles Davy, in the *Observer*.

# TO THE NEWS

E.A.R.-marked. Of 2,148 farm men at Oxford in 1949-50, 95% had attended local elementary schools.

The Government's recruitment programme is pathetic. — Mr. Brendan Bracken, M.P.

The Government's policy of great has been scandalous, ludicrous and hypocritical. — *National Newsletter*.

The National Coal Board has spent \$3,345,000 to January 22 on purchases of coal from the United States. They have been authorized to purchase up to 1,200,000 tons. — *The Chancellor of the Exchequer*.

The greatest threat to the freedom of the Press is newsprint starvation. The price of newsprint is now more than five times that in 1939 and locks in Great Britain are lower than at the height of the submarine war. — Sir Miles Thomas.

The Gold Coast constitution makes largely African, have done a thorough job in attempting to reconcile real responsibility with necessary safeguards in a country about to take a tremendous plunge into uncharted seas. — Mrs. Elspeth Huxley.

There is no question of whether nuts in May. — Mr. F. C. Crookshank.

The European population of the Union of South Africa last June was estimated at 2,600,000 and the non-European population at 9,671,000. During the past two years 114 nurses and 256 steel workers have been recruited in Germany for work in the Union. — Dr. Dönges, Minister of the Interior in South Africa.

United States steel-making capacity will increase by at least 15m. tons in the next three years if present plans are fulfilled, and capacity by the end of 1952 should be at least 117m. tons. Great Britain's production last year, a record, was 16,292,700 tons. — *The American Iron and Steel Institute*.

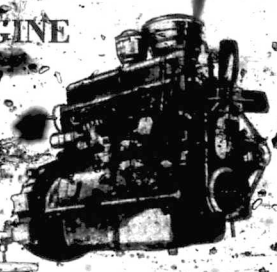
The modern world has produced no more curious figure than the millionaire Socialist. The Minister of Supply, Mr. Strauss, is one. The head of the Steel Corporation set up by the Government, Mr. Hardie, is another—a successful business man, who made an immense fortune by private greed, and has become a Socialist adherent. — Mr. Churchill.

The heads of three great national corporations are ex-journalists—Sir William Haley at the B.C.C., Sir Miles Thomas at B.O.A.C., and Mr. John Elliott, the new chairman of the Railway Executive. Mr. Peter Masefield, chief executive of British European Airways, is another. — *Sunday Times*.

Bulk buying and Government trading control never can and never will provide so good a service as that provided when the business is handled by the manufacturers and traders whose living depends on their service, efficiency, and success. — Mr. K. M. Carlisle, chairman of the C. M. G. Co.

The more the Church has to say about our modern way of life the better for all of us. Let us hear her opinions about the persecution of men who on religious grounds refuse to join a union, about the fining of those who work a little harder. The planners will not like it, they will tell the Church to stick to religion. But a living religion must be an essential everyday part of the lives of those who profess it, and enter into their daily dealings with their fellows. The more the Christian Church interferences in our workaday lives the more hope for the remaining individuals—not just hands or feet. — *Daily Mail*.

## Longer Life... More Power... Lower Running Costs... in the new Extra Duty Bedford TRUCK ENGINE



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Refinements usually associated with truck engines only in the top price class are now being built into the new Extra Duty Bedford engine. The Extra Duty engine is a precision-built engine, built for hard work, and built to endure. Power output is increased to 84 h.p. for 0 models.



# PERSONALIA

SIR **W. H. HITCHCOCK**, elected chairman of the Sugar Trust.

MR. **E. F. HITCHCOCK** will leave London to-day by air on his return to Tanganyika.

SIR **MAQUEL AZEMAN**, son of the President of Mexico, is visiting Uganda.

SIR **HUBERT STANLEY**, a former Governor, has been revisiting Southern Rhodesia.

MR. **A. HOPE-JONES** will leave for Nairobi next week on the completion of his leave.

LORD **CRANWORTH** has had to enter a nursing home for treatment for sinus troubles.

MR. **JOHN HENRY REISS** has been appointed executive officer of African Information Services in Kenya.

MRS. **E. J. THOMSON**, Accountant-General in Tanganyika, has arrived in this country on leave.

LADY **HARRAGIN**, formerly of Nyasaland and Kenya, is in the United States on a lecture tour to women's colleges.

SIR **J. W. M. WILLIAMS**, regional director of posts and telegraphs in East Africa, is shortly due in this country.

MR. **ALPHRED D. McDONALD** has resigned after 15 years as a member of Salisbury city council, Southern Rhodesia.

MR. **J. M. MADHWANI** has been elected president of the Western Province section of the Indian Association of Uganda.

MR. **BRIAN CHUTT** is chairman of a committee appointed to study the whole question of rising costs in Tanganyika.

MR. **S. A. PEBURUM** has been elected president of the Radio Society of East Africa, of which MR. **E. J. A. BRYANT** is vice-president.

MR. **WILLIAM B. FERGUSON** is to speak on "Traditional Art in the Colonies" at the Royal Academy of Arts at 5.15 p.m. on February 27.

MR. **JURGEN KNORR** has been appointed Acting Chief Justice of Tanganyika during the absence from the Territory of SIR **GRAHAM PAUL**.

COLONEL **W. K. TUCKER** entered the Royal Masonic Hospital on Tuesday, where SIR **HENEAGE OGILVIE** will to-day perform a major operation.

MR. **E. CAREY FRANCIS**, headmaster of the Alliance High School, Kikuyu, has arrived in England from Kenya. He will return in August.

MR. **S. W. CHEVELY**, managing director of Plant Protection, Ltd., has been visiting the Sudan, East Africa, Southern Rhodesia, and the Colonies.

MR. **REGINALD HEATH** addressed the British-Italian Society in London last night on "The Establishment of a European Population in the Rhodesias."

THE **MRS. G. S. MITCHELL**, vice-chairman of the Red Cross Society and a member of the General Nursing Council, is about to visit East Africa.

MR. **HUGH THOMAS WEBSTER**, one of the three joint controllers of the Colonial Development Corporation, has resigned to accept a business appointment.

MR. **HARRY FRANKLIN**, lately Director of Information in Northern Rhodesia, has arrived in this country on long leave prior to retirement from the Colonial Service.

DR. **IPOR EVANS**, the chairman of the Arts Council, who has been appointed Provost of University College, has travelled extensively in Africa and written on national policy.

MR. **T. BROWNING**, Joint Imports Controller for Kenya and Uganda, has become Assistant Commissioner in the new Department of Commerce in Uganda.

The acting appointments of MESSRS. **K. W. SIMMONDS** and **W. WILSON** as Financial Secretary and Director of Agriculture respectively in Uganda have been gazetted.

MR. **HAROLD JOWITT**, formerly Director of Education in Southern Rhodesia, Uganda, and latterly Bechuanaland, is now principal of the Roman Catholic College at Roma, Basutoland.

MR. **A. B. COHEN**, head of the African Department of the Colonial Office, has promised to address a joint lunch-time meeting of the Royal African Society and Royal Empire Society in London on April 12.

MR. **K. B. HILL**, the recently retired Director of Education in Zanzibar, who is at present on leave in this country, has accepted the appointment of principal of the Mombasa Institute of Muslim Education.

MR. **I. M. R. MACLENNAN**, who was recently appointed United Kingdom High Commissioner in Southern Rhodesia, and MRS. **MACLENNAN**, left Southampton for the CAPE TOWN CASTLE last Thursday.

MR. **MICHAEL GODFREY**, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Cooper, of Elburgon, Kenya, who graduated B.Sc. with honours in horticulture at Natal University, has been appointed technical manager of a pineapple estate in the Eastern Province.

MR. **ANTHONY LENNOX-BOYD** has been elected chairman of the D. GAMMANS vice-chairman, and MESSRS. **A. D. DODD-PARKER** and **J. M. ASHPORT** joint hon. secretaries of the Imperial Affairs Committee of the Commonwealth Party.

MESSRS. **H. P. BYVENS** and **E. I. SLAUGHTER**, respectively Acting Labour Commissioner and Provincial Commissioner in the Western Province, have been appointed provisional official members of the Uganda Legislative Council.

MR. **E. H. JONES GALE** has been appointed Deputy Civil Secretary in the Sudan, and MESSRS. **H. B. ARBER** and **W. H. F. LEITCH** Governors of the Northern and Blue Nile Provinces respectively.

holders of the posts retiring this year.

MR. **MICHAEL DUNFORD**, general manager of the East African Tourist Travel Agency, is visiting Saudi Arabia, Bahrain Island and Kuwait with a view to attracting employees of the oil companies to East Africa for their compulsory three-weeks' leave.

MR. **W. G. D. WALLACE**, who was at one time resident in Tanganyika Territory and Portuguese East Africa, and held an appointment at the Harper Agricultural College for 17 years, is leaving for a temporary appointment as an agriculturist.

The declaration of a recent Parliamentary candidate that he is a pacifist has drawn attention to the Central Board for Constitutional Opinions. The chairman of that body is MR. **FENNER BRUCKWAY**, Socialist M.P. for Eton and Slough, who recently visited Kenya, Uganda, and the Sudan.

MAJOR-GENERAL **A. R. CHATER**, Colonel and Commandant of the Somaliland Scouts and the Sudan Camel Corps, will leave for the Somaliland Protectorate on February 28. He will attend the unveiling of the War Memorial in Khartoum on Keren Day, and return to this country about April 5.

LORD **TWEEDSMUIR**, chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board and president of the Institute of Rural Life at Home and Overseas, pointed out last week that whereas in 1870 only 10% of the population of this country made their home in cities, in 1951 only 16% made their home on the land.

MR. **ANDREW A. S. GILRAY**, Bishop of the Central Tanganyika, and MRS. **STANLEY** were present at a meeting of the Friends of Tanganyika on Tuesday at Mary Summer House, Westminster. The Bishop gave a short address, a new C.M.S. sound film on mission work in East Africa was shown.

DRS. F. W. DILL, RUSSELL, J. L. T. GRAHAM, J. L. HARRIS, and W. G. MACDOUGALL have been registered as medical practitioners in Nyasaland.

MAJOR C. S. GOLDMAN, a pioneer settler in Kenya, whose name appears on the original visitors' list at the Norfolk Hotel, is revisiting the Colony from his office in Vancouver.

MR. M. A. CARSON has been co-opted to the Tanganyika Committee of the European Council, of which Mr. E. F. HITCHCOCK is chairman. MR. A. RAMSAY has been nominated area representative on the Tanganyika European Council in the place of MR. W. P. HOLDER, who has left Tang.

MR. P. M. MANSSELL is the only Rhodesian in the cricketers chosen to represent South Africa in their English tour this summer, under the captaincy of A. D. Nourse. In a trial game in Durban this week, between sides captained by A. D. Nourse and F. A. B. ROYAN, Mr. Manssell, who is a leg-break bowler from Bulawayo, took five wickets for 101 runs.

GENERAL H. ROBERT COOPER, commander of the Fifth Army in the 1914-18 war, who ever since has been keenly interested in East African affairs, has been elected chairman of Siemens Brothers, Ltd., the great electrical development group with a capital of £4m. Though now 80 years of age, General Cooper is still active as a director of eight other companies.

Among the passengers in the *GLANDOVERY CASTLE*, which sailed for London last Thursday, are MR. and MRS. H. CORLETTE, MR. and MRS. J. A. EMBLETON, and MR. and MRS. J. N. JORGENSEN of Beira; MRS. D. B. BERNARD, MR. and MRS. F. FELLOWS, and MR. and MRS. H. BOWEN, for Dar-es-Salaam; DR. and MRS. G. W. ALLEN, MR. and MRS. R. W. BAILEY, MR. and MRS. C. HULLS BRIGADIER and MRS. T. B. CAMP, MR. T. M. LOUEN, MR. and MRS. W. B. LUFF, MR. and MRS. J. J. MOORE, and MR. G. H. TROTT, for Mombasa.

**Colonial Service Appointments**

MR. R. J. A. GAZZARD, who will leave for Uganda as an assistant town planner, served in the Middlesex Regiment and the Army Educational Corps during the war.

DR. NORAH O'BRIEN, who qualified in Dublin in 1941 and has been in private practice in Linc. for the past four years, has been appointed to the Colonial Medical Service in Tanganyika.

DR. J. J. O'DEA, a fishman, who has been appointed to the Colonial Medical Service in Northern Rhodesia, has been in charge of a Catholic Mission Hospital in Southern Nigeria. He graduated B.Ch. in 1946 and M.B. in the following year.

DR. E. J. KEANE, who is to go to Nyasaland as a medical officer, is a Yorkshirer, who was educated in Manchester and at University College, Galway. Since 1942 he has been at the Royal Cornwall Infirmary, Truro, latterly as senior orthopaedic registrar.

MR. J. R. R. WEAVER, who is joining the Colonial Medical Service in Kenya, was born in Ceylon, qualified in 1947 at St. Thomas' Hospital, London, then spent two years in the R.A.M.C., and has been house surgeon at Salisbury General Hospital for the past year.

MR. ALBERT FRANKISH, who is to join the Colonial Education Service in Kenya, graduated at Manchester University, was commissioned in the R.A.F. during the war and for the next two years has been as lecturer in education at Chester County Training College.

MR. W. THOMAS WILLIAMS, has been appointed a resident magistrate in Tanganyika. He was born in Sunderland, educated at Dulwich Elementary School and Sunderland Technical College, joined Huddersfield Constabulary, served with the Royal Artillery during the war, was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn in 1947, and has since practised in Leeds.

**Obituary**

**Mr. W. A. Carnegie**

MR. WILLIAM ARNOLD CARNEGIE, a member of one of the oldest Rhodesian families, passed in Bulawayo at the age of 65. The son of the late David Carnegie, an early missionary in Mashonaland, he was born in Inyati five years before the Pioneer Column occupied Mashonaland. Lobengula, the Mashona chief, sent white oxen as his first birthday present. After his education in England, Mr. Carnegie returned to Bulawayo, where he became secretary of many bodies, including the Farmers' and Landowners' Association, the Bulawayo Agricultural Association, and the Local Publicity Association. He was also chairman of the Colony's Commission for the Preservation of Natural and Historical Monuments and Reserves. He possessed one of the largest collections of books and mementoes of the early days, and during the royal visit to Bulawayo in 1947, he acted as guide to Their Majesties on their visit to the graves of Cecil Rhodes.

MRS. HELEN GRAY, widow of Charles Campbell Gray, has died in Nairobi.

MR. ROBERT STEPHENS, since 1906 a settler in Kenya, has died in Nairobi, leaving a widow, a son, and a daughter.

PILOT-SERGEANT G. R. FATE of 22 Squadron, R.A.F., was killed recently in Khartoum when his Spitfire crashed at the airport.

FATHER JOSEPH FOUNCILL, of the White Fathers Mission, who established the *White Fathers in Africa*, has died in Paris.

MR. CHARLES ALEXANDER MURPHY, who has been on his farm near Essexvale, aged 82, followed the Pioneer Column into Rhodesia.

MR. ARTHUR AINSLIE HUDSON-PENNEY, secretary of Cooper and Nephews, S. Africa, and branches in Rhodesia, died recently.

MR. J. E. "JIMMIE" MENZIES, who had served in most branches of Barclays Bank (D.C. & C.) in Northern Rhodesia, has died in Adola.

MR. HAROLD W. C. DERMER, a director of Charterland and General, Ltd., and the Tobacco Co. of Rhodesia, Ltd., died last week in this country.

FATHER LEMBLE, of the Holy Ghost Mission, in Tanganyika, has died in Morogoro hospital from injuries received from a lion which he had gone to shoot.

LIEUT.-COLONEL W. F. BRAYNE, M.B., Ch.B., formerly of the Indian Medical Service, has died suddenly in Kenia, Kenya, where he served on retirement.

MR. E. W. BENSLER, who went to Rhodesia in 1902, has died in Bulawayo at the age of 81. He gave a 1,000-guinea trophy to the city's Agricultural Society.

MR. J. C. ANDERSON, who died recently, after being knocked down by a car in Salisbury at the age of 81, was a prominent Freemason. He had lived in Salisbury since 1902.

DR. R. P. REBEIRO, who has died in Kenya, arrived in Mombasa in 1899 and after a short spell on the coast went to Nairobi. For 19 years he was Portuguese Vice-Consul.

MR. JOHN DINARIS, who died recently in Salisbury at the age of 64, went to Rhodesia in 1897 from Greece. He founded the firm of Makas and Dinaris and later established the Bon Warehouse in Salisbury.

MR. MAURICE KENNETH MULDO, who died at Bulima Mulilo, was one of the pioneers of the north-western Rhodesia. He served in East Africa during part of the 1914-18 war, and later fought in France, being a prisoner-of-war for nearly a year.



## Parliament

## Racial Discrimination in the Colonies

## Political Organizations in Uganda

**RACIAL DISCRIMINATION** in the Colonies was again raised in the House of Commons last week by **MR. JOHN HYNDS**, who asked if the Secretary of State for the Colonies had now studied the reports on the Government establishing such discrimination in the Colonies. **MR. DUGDALE**, Minister of State for the Colonies, replied: "My hon. friend has studied the reports and is now in consultation with Colonial Governments on various points. He hopes to be able to make a statement before long."

**MR. HYNDS**: "Will the report be published as a White Paper, and will the House have an opportunity of discussing this very important subject?"

**MR. DUGDALE**: "I cannot say whether or not it will be published in the form of a White Paper. It will certainly be published, and I can certainly say that the House will have an opportunity of discussing it. It is because the Government attach so much importance to it that we are waiting until we do not only publish the report but say at the same time what action we propose to take in connexion with it."

**MR. FENNER BROCKWAY**: "Will the report be limited to legislation, or will it also include the administration of racial discrimination?"

**MR. DUGDALE**: "It will also include the administration of racial discrimination."

## N. Rhodesian Land Commission

**MR. HYNDS** asked which of the recommendations of the Northern Rhodesian Land Commission of 1947 had been implemented, and whether Africans had been dispossessed as a result.

**MR. GRIFFITHS**, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in the course of his reply: "As a normal rule Africans would be required to move from one area to another only when this was necessary in the general interests of the community. I have not full details of any such cases, but I will communicate with the Governor."

**MR. HYNDS** asked whether, in view of the decision of the Northern Rhodesian African Congress of no confidence in the European member representing African interests on the Select Committee on Immigration, an African member might now be appointed.

**MR. GRIFFITHS**: "This is a select committee of the Legislative Council; it is within the jurisdiction of that council to decide what the membership of its select committee is to be. As far as I am aware, the Council does not intend to make any changes in this instance."

**MR. PARKER** asked the Secretary of State whether he would ensure that the Government of Uganda now withdrew powers concerning free political activities of organizations and individuals in Uganda, in view of the present peaceful conditions in the territory.

**MR. GRIFFITHS**: "There are no orders in force in Uganda preventing legitimate political activities. Two organizations were banned in 1949. Their leaders were found by a Commission of Enquiry to have organized that year a planned rebellion against the Kabaka's suzerainty, which led to his death."

**MR. PARKER** asked for a statement on the question taken by the Uganda Government to allow Jews and Africans to give their own allotments.

**MR. DUGDALE**: "It is the policy of the Uganda Government to provide for the participation of Africans in the ginning industry. The way in which this should be developed is being considered, and proposals will be published later in the year. Arrangements will also be made to train Africans in the technical and managerial branches of the industry. The Uganda Government has recently arranged for a second ginner to be operated during the coming season, by the Uganda Government, in addition to a ginner operated by the ginneries of the private sector."

**MR. BROCKWAY**: "May I ask my hon. friend to concur, in any recommendation of the ginneries in Uganda, that the Africans should have direct representation on the boards of control?"

**MR. DUGDALE**: "We will consider that point, among others."

I do not think that I should make a statement here. We have been able to consider the report in full."

**MR. PARKER** asked the Secretary of State to deny the suggestion between the Government of Uganda and the Uganda Electricity Board, and in particular, what provision was made for African representation on the board.

**MR. GRIFFITHS**: "The board is appointed by the Government in Council, and has statutory powers and duties which are defined in the Uganda Electricity Board Ordinance, 1947. Members are appointed for their personal qualifications for the work, not to represent particular interests. The second part of the question therefore does not arise."

## Minimum Wages Boards

**MR. J. JOHNSON** asked for a statement on the wages and Conditions of Employment Ordinance, 1950, in Tanganyika, and in how many other territories of East and Central Africa the ordinance was effectual.

**MR. GRIFFITHS**: "This legislation was passed by the Tanganyika Legislative Council only last week. It provides for the establishment of minimum wages boards and wages councils, and also encourages joint consultation in industry by providing for the establishment of staff committees in individual undertakings. It applies only to Tanganyika."

**MR. PARKER** asked the Postmaster-General how many coloured workers were employed by his department.

**MR. NESS EDWARDS**: "The number is of the order of 500, mainly in the manipulative and clerical grades."

**MR. ALBERT** asked whether the Government of Kenya intended to implement the recommendations of the Glancy Report with regard to the method of personal identification in the Colony.

**MR. J. GRIFFITHS**: "The Government of Kenya does not propose to implement this recommendation."

**MR. DODDS-PARKER** asked how long it was intended to maintain the British King's headquarters of the Foreign Office Administration of certain African Territories.

**MR. GRIFFITHS**: "The Foreign Office Administration of African Territories must be maintained for so long as H.M. Government remain responsible for the administration of any of the African Colonies in Africa, and for a further period if it is necessary to complete the discharge of responsibilities in those Colonies."

**MR. DODDS-PARKER**: "Is the Minister aware that there appear to be three times as many people employed in this country as in Africa at the same time? Is that not the wrong way round?"

**MR. YOUNGER**: "I am not aware of that figure. When we remember that we still have considerable responsibilities in India, Ceylon, and Tripolitania, I do not think that the total number employed—some 125—is excessive."

## Italian Police in Eritrea

**MR. PETER FREEMAN** asked how many Italian police were employed in Eritrea on November 30, 1950, and how many are employed now.

**MR. YOUNGER**: "The number of Italian police employed in the Italian Police Force on November 30, 1950, was 17. The number so employed to-day is 15."

**SIR RICHARD BLAND** asked whether the Government of Nyasaland were taking any action in regard to migrant labour in view of the hardship inflicted on dependants, particularly in the families of 1949; and whether it was the intention of the Government to make a free grant to Nyasaland as a contribution from the British people towards the hardship and losses resulting from the famine.

**MR. GRIFFITHS**: "Nyasaland Africans are recruited for work in Northern and Southern Rhodesia under conditions which comply with the requirements of international labour conventions and include the provision for an annual period of vacation for family dependants, and a return pay. Similar conditions are observed by the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association, which recruits Africans for work in the mines of South Africa. In determining annual wages for recruitment under these arrangements the Government has regard to the living conditions and needs of Nyasaland. It is not possible in 1950 to allocate to the Protectorate an additional 10,000 tons of wheat, provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1940."

**MR. S. HOLLS** asked the Minister of Works what provision of the New Colonial Office building plans was contemplated.

**MR. R. STOVES**: "I am considering the possibility of revising the plans, and will announce the decision as soon as it has been reached."



# S. Rhodesia's Defence Efforts

## Ready to Plan On

SIR GODFREY HUGHES, Southern Rhodesia's Prime Minister, told the Parliament of the Colony yesterday that for a long time the Government had been investigating measures suitable to a major emergency which might be put into the field fully trained in the first six months of war which would be worth 20 later. Registration would extend to all men (excluding Africans) but including Asians and Coloureds) between the ages of 18 and 39.

Training would continue, as at present, but with the period extended from 14 to 24 days annually. Men in the 19-22 group and outside the Salisbury, Bulawayo, Umtali, and Fynbos areas, who were now liable only for weapon training, would have to attend one of two camps, each of six weeks. Men over 22 and under 30 with previous military training would receive a "boosting" six weeks, and those with no previous training would attend three weeks.

The strength of the Rhodesian African Rifles would be increased by one company, and a war game second battalion would be raised immediately.

Eighty members of the Coloured commando would be enlisted in the permanent force for command staff duties.

## Air Training Scheme

The auxiliary air training scheme would continue until finished operational standard, and a short-service scheme would soon be introduced for the age group 17-20, involving full-time training. If suitable pilots were available from neighbouring colonies would be accepted. Fully operational Spitfires would shortly arrive.

The Government had been negotiating for Woodys farm near Bulawayo as a permanent civil airport, but this would now be used as a training station for the two squadrons of the Rhodesian Air Force.

These plans would require considerable investment in young men and some employment, but the Prime Minister believed that the Colony would accept the burden in the right spirit.

The Minister of Finance described the scheme as a bitter pill to the Treasury, since it involved extra expenditure of at least 1m. Provision of petrol and raw materials must impinge

civilian enterprises and other labour would be diverted to essential firms, ironing and cabinet naturally being the most unproductive production, but at present circumstances that could not continue. Some price control measures would be introduced, but there must be some relaxation in regard to secondary industries, which were becoming the employers of Native labour.

The future supply of liquid fuels and the situation of reserve stock was perhaps the most delicate of all.

# Immigration and Emigration

EUROPEAN VISITORS to Kenya and in transit during the first nine months of last year numbered 2,000, compared with 9,457 for the whole of 1949, and 2,914 for 1948. New permanent European immigration numbered 1,067 in the period January-September, 1950, against 1,548 for the whole of the previous year, and against 1,035 for permanent European immigration also for the first nine months of 1949, compared with 2,354 for the whole of 1949, and 2,973 for 1948.

Similar reactions were recorded for Indians, Goans, and Arabs, of whom visitors totalled 1,000, new permanent immigrants 3,431, and permanent emigrants 966 for the first nine months of last year, compared respectively with 2,216, 5,885, and 771 for the whole of 1949, and 3,709, 5,738, and 1,074 in 1948.

In Tanganyika new European permanent immigrants numbered 2,814 in January-September, 1950, 4,243 for the whole of 1949, and visitors and persons in transit 3,667 (3,409). For Uganda during January-September the corresponding figures were 589 (774) and 2,113 (2,137).

Indian, Goan, and Arab permanent immigrants for January-September numbered 2,330 (3,107) and visitors 730 (4,612) in Tanganyika, and for the first half-year 566 (3,004) and 456 (717) in Uganda.

"I hate to think it would be the effect of the taxpayer in Tanganyika if a dispute between two Africans over a chicken was adjudicated by British methods." Mr. Justice Knight

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## African Representative Council

Sir Gilbert Renne's View

SIR GILBERT RENNE, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, opened the recent session of the African Representative Council of that territory.

Its most important objective was to choose members to sit in the Legislative Council at the current term of office of Rev. H. Kasozi and Mr. M. Ntshingwe, who was about to expire.

The Governor said: "Large numbers of Africans have little knowledge of the measures which the Government has taken for African welfare and progress. Some of those who know something about the progress are inclined to accept benefits and improvements as things to which they are entitled without any effort on their part."

Members of this council should know more about the activities and objectives of the Government. This will not only give them a better knowledge and appreciation of the measures being taken for the benefit, welfare, and advancement of Africans, but will also enable them to pass on information on to other Africans in their areas.

These will be the first extracts from the territorial estimates of revenue and expenditure for 1951. Income tax accounts for no less than 43m. out of a total revenue of over £14m., and most of that income tax comes from the mining industry. Customs revenue is estimated at £1,925,000, but the remaining items are all much smaller, including the sum of £170,000 in respect of Native taxes.

Each money is being spent on African education. In 1940 the expenditure of the department on 59,000 school children was £55,000; in 1946 it was £131,000 on 127,000 children; in 1947 it was £166,000 on 140,000 children; in the estimates for 1951 £28,000 has been included; and in 1956, according to the revised plan, it is estimated that expenditure will rise to £1,200,000 in respect of 163,000 children. The Legislative Council has voted funds generously for the development of African education.

It is of great importance for Africans to understand the projects and schemes undertaken for their benefit, and also to appreciate that the local people involved should make their own contribution either in the form of voluntary labour or of contributions from the local Native treasury. The future progress of social development projects will depend to a large extent on the initiative, enterprise, and willingness to co-operate of the African people themselves.

### Importance of Self-Help

"When I visit your districts I tell you how important the policy of self-help is in each village. A small community being all it can to help itself, instead of waiting for someone else to do the work. I was greatly encouraged during one of my tours early in the year when I was told by one chief that since my last visit his people had done various pieces of useful work to help themselves. I ask each of you to go back to your districts and determine to do your utmost to preach and practise self-help."

"Better crops, better houses, better homes, better villages, better water supplies, better roads, better schools, and so on—there is a tremendous amount of work to be done. When I study the reports from district officers I find sometimes of energetic chiefs and Native authorities, and at other times of chiefs and Native authorities who are not so energetic. I note the benefits that flow to the people in the areas of good chiefs and good Native authorities. I realize how much more could be done if the people, led on by the people themselves in the areas of the not so energetic chiefs and Native authorities. Everywhere there is room for improvement."

"What I have said about the need for self-help in rural areas applies also to a large extent to urban areas, where much can be done by Africans through their own efforts to improve the conditions under which they live and to progress. It should be to express my appreciation of the work done by many Africans who occupy positions of responsibility and trust, and who, by faithful and efficient service, set a fine example to the community. They are to be found in widely different spheres, and include chiefs, councillors, senior clerks, head messengers, employees on the mines, and those engaged in commerce or in other activities. Their names do not

normally find a place in *Newsletters*, nor are their voices heard at public meetings, but their solid qualities are appreciated, and they play a very important part in the life of this territory."

### Outstanding Chief

Native authorities have suffered severe losses during the past year by the deaths of several outstanding chiefs. Chief Kachindia, who deprived the Lundu people of a fine capable ruler, whose energetic action and close co-operation with the Government resulted in great progress in the Luapula Valley.

Amongst others we remember the Mwa Nambo, Kanjika of Kanyemba, Kawa of Fort Jameson, and Mukupa, Katandula of Uporokoto, all of whom ruled their people wisely and well for many years.

It is to be hoped that some members will have heard of the death of Chief Mboshya, who was a member of this council. By his industry and personality he became the recognized spokesman of the Lala people of Kasubi, and we shall miss his wise advice."

## Infant Murder in Uganda

THREE AFRICANS, including a county chief in the West Nile Province of Uganda, were found guilty after a three-day trial for the ritual murder of a 12-year-old schoolboy.

It was alleged that the chief, being unhappy in a new house which he had built on a hill near Pakwach, and having sacrificed sheep and cattle in an unsuccessful attempt to propitiate the spirits of the hill, decided to sacrifice a boy who had an umbilical hernia and attended a local Roman Catholic school. The boy was seized on his way home one evening and taken into the house, where his throat was cut by the accused. It was further alleged that the hernia was extracted and given to the chief, and that the body was placed in a plantation in the hope that guilt would fall upon another tribe.

Four witnesses to the crime, four persons who confessed to having carried the body to the plantation, others who kept guard outside the house, and the father of the deceased were called for the chief pleaded that he was not in Pakwach at the time, but called no evidence in support. He said that the prosecution witnesses disliked him because he was not the hereditary chief, and that attempts had previously been made on his life.

The assessors returned a verdict of guilty against all three accused.

## C.D.C. Appointments

IN ORDER TO COMBINE the advantages of continuity of policy, with those of periodical introduction of new members, the Secretary of State for the Colonies has renewed the appointments to the Colonial Development Corporation of Mr. HUBERT MURDOCH HUME for three years, of Mr. HERBERT MALLOR GIBSON for two years, and of Sir CHARLES GILTON DARWIN for one year, and has appointed Dr. WILLIAM ARTHUR LEWIS, Stanley Jevons Professor of Political Economy at Manchester University, and Mr. GRANVILLE TYNER, director of Messrs.azard Brothers and Co., Ltd., and several other companies, each for two years. One vacancy remains to be filled.

## I.A. Currency Board

A INCREASE of £2,395,500 in the currency in circulation is revealed by the East African Currency Board report for the year ended June 30 last, when the total amount was £7,530,000, including £2,266,400 in occupied Somalia and Ethiopia. The amount in units consists of 100s. notes (£154m. shillings), 20s. notes (£50m. shillings), 100s. notes (£94m. shillings), 10s. notes (£74m. shillings), £10,000 notes (£524m. shillings), and 5s. notes (£46m. shillings).