

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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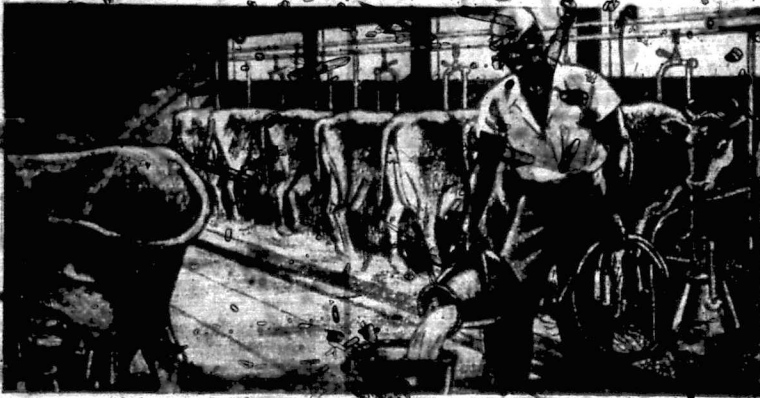
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

NO SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES in the constitution of Kenya are at present probable, said the Governor, Sir Philip Mitchell, in a statement which is quoted on another page.

Governor and European Non-Officials at Variance

The opinion of the European elected members that no changes are necessary. Indeed, he has made it quite clear that he believes changes on the non-official side of the Legislative Council to be urgently needed, and his statement in the Trans-Nzoia does no more than confirm the impression that his recent talks with the leaders of the four racial sections of the community have revealed so wide a gap, probably a gulf, between their ideas that there is no present prospect of reaching a mutually acceptable basis for the changes which the Secretary of State and the Governor consider inevitable and which both hoped to achieve by amicable negotiation before Sir Philip Mitchell's term of office expires. His task, difficult enough in any circumstances, has been gravely aggravated by recent happenings in the Gold Coast Colony, where wholesale constitutional changes have

been made in a way which has completely undermined the confident expectations of the Colonial Office and the local Government.

That cannot have failed to influence the European leaders in Kenya, whose anxiety is natural in any case, and heightened by the breakneck speed of the changes in West Africa, has led to the in-Effects of West African Events.

reognition of which the Secretary of State will have to examine when he visits East Africa in a few weeks. The main repercussion of the political landslide in the Gold Coast are that the African members of the Legislative Council in Kenya, who had been asking, with a real hope of success, for half of the seats on the non-official side of the House, have been encouraged to adhere to that demand which all the other races regard as extravagant, and that many of the Europeans who had accepted the principle of bringing more Africans into public life at the highest levels now feel that caution should be exercised until time permits a fair judgement upon the course of events in West Africa. Thus swift

acceleration, still to be proved justifiable, on one side of the continent has produced protracted deceleration and an unfavorable sense of frustration on the other side.

Mr. Philip Mitchell considers that the next constitutional step should be taken now, but exactly what Major Keyser and his colleagues have in mind is not clear from their ambiguously worded manifesto. It may be procrastination, or it may mean that after temporary adjustments in the composition of the Legislature satisfactory to them have been agreed, they would be prepared to discuss the situation which they admit to be necessary, but it may equally mean that they want these discussions to be left to the next Council. That we take to be the right interpretation. It would involve a delay of about a year and a half, and would mean that the negotiations would be with a new Governor, who must require considerable further postponement while he acquainted himself with the state of affairs generally. If our reading of the manifesto is right, it consequently postulates procrastination as a policy. Had the elected members been suddenly faced with so grave an issue, it would have been reasonable for them to ask for time for consultations, but they have known for many months that this matter had to be discussed and there has been ample opportunity for reflection and private discussion.

Procrastination as a policy is seldom impressive, and it has the great weakness of leaving the initiative to opposing forces, which may select their own time and method of movement.

What Is The Reason For Postponement? It is possible that a policy of postponement has been deliberately

adopted, partly in the hope that the Socialist Government in Great Britain will in due time appear, and that new political chiefs at the Colonial Office would reverse present policy. To assume that a Conservative Minister would stabilize Colonial Legislatures in their existing forms is, however, quite unrealistic: he might well decide that changes should be less violent and much less risky than some of those recently made, but he would certainly not accept the principle of no change. Anyone who doubts that this assertion will be persuaded of its accuracy if he will read the speeches made by the leaders of the party, especially those closely interested in Colonial affairs. It can be confidently stated that their policy would not be static. Fully aware of the political forces at work throughout the

world to-day, they would see themselves use those forces as wisely as they could territorially, interterritorially, and internationally, judging, we trust, in the light of the real facts of every situation, and acting from high principle, not prejudice.

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY, M.P., recently addressed a meeting in London of the League of Coloured Peoples, the official journal of which body has included the following paragraph in its report of the meeting:

Mr. Brockway's Allegations. "After Mr. Brockway had been unable to have a meal with an African and an Indian friend, a decent restaurant in Nairobi, he protested to the Acting Governor about this colour bar. The official was sceptical, maintaining that he, the Acting Governor, had dined in the town at least three times during the year and in the best hotels with Africans and Indians. Mr. Brockway bluntly pointed out that this was probably because he was the highest official in the country. He discovered, too, that within the last three months five restaurants in Nairobi had had their licences withdrawn for serving meals to mixed parties. These are the allegations as understood by the League of Coloured Peoples."

The suggestion that no European in Nairobi except the Governor or Acting Governor could dine in a decent restaurant with an African or an Asian is, of course, absurd, as our pages have recorded. Many Europeans have done this without difficulty. European, Asian, and African do form and their wives (to give one example) meet together for a meal in a Nairobi hotel at the time of the "Dineate" incident in Arusha, and Mr. Brockway's visit to East Africa coincided with the death of Mr. Deedes. Nor is there any greater validity in the allegation that in the three months before Mr. Brockway's tour five Nairobi restaurants had had their licences withdrawn for serving meals to mixed parties. Inquiries made by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA show that during that period four liquor licences were in fact cancelled in Nairobi, not because they were mixed parties were served but because the licensees were convicted under Section 43 of the Liquor Ordinance of selling intoxicating liquor to Africans without a licence. The section provides that any licence-holder shall forfeit his licence on conviction, and that provision of the law is well known to the public.

Will Mr. Brockway now publicly withdraw his unjustifiable allegations? Our correspondence columns are at his disposal for the purpose. We suggest also that he should in

fairness ask the journal of the League of Coloured Peoples to allow him to correct the misinformation which he was responsible for causing it to publish.

Notes By The Way

By Selby Taylor

THE RT. REV. ROBERT SELBY TAYLOR, who has been appointed Bishop of Pretoria, has been Bishop of Northern Rhodesia for the past 10 years, and was for the previous six years in the same diocese on the staff of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa. He was only 32 years of age at the time of his consecration to the episcopate. Owing to the war, that ceremony was not performed in England by the Archbishop of Canterbury as is customary, but in St. Peter's Cathedral, Likoma Island, Lake Nyasa, by the then Bishop of Zanzibar, assisted by the Bishops of Uganda and Malawi. Never previously had a Bishop of the Church of England been consecrated in the heart of Africa.

Services to Northern Rhodesia

THE BISHOP, who comes of a well-known Cumberland family, was educated at Harrow and St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, ordained deacon in 1932 and priest in the following year, and then licensed to a curacy at St. Olave's Church, York. When he went to Central Africa three years later, it was to the mission station at Msoro, near Fort Jameson. He was afterwards at Empitanga, Fwinda, and in 1939 established and took charge of St. Augustine's Theological College at Kakwe Lesa. From 1945 to 1948 he was a non-official member of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia as one of the representatives of Native interests, retiring in order to leave the way clear for the appointment of an African.

Lip Service

BUT A WAY is to have a lipstick factory, which the promoters believe will be the first in Africa. Cosmetics have an ancient history; their origin is eastern, although the earliest records of their use come from Egypt. To-day they represent an immense modern industry. British exports being in the region of £5m. annually. It seems unlikely that Rhodesians will urge an Englishman did in 1789, the passing of a Bill to declare that "all women that shall betray any of our Majesty's subjects by scents, paints, cosmetic washes... shall incur the penalty of the law in force against witchcraft, and that their marriage, in any conviction, shall be null and void," or that "lesbianism, containing the complexity of the processing of the modern preparations, will think of them in terms of "genius Rhodesian prepared ozokerite, butyl stearate, cinnamaba wax, plus modifying lakes and colours"

A Flutter in Council

AN UNUSUAL EXCHANGE in the Legislative Council of Kenya is recorded in a recent *Herald* from that Colony. When finger-printing as a means of national registration was being under discussion and under attack by Mr. Michael Blundell, Mr. John Rankine, Chief Secretary to the Government, interposed that that was a complete reversal of the non-official member's earlier attitude. The non-official of the Rift Valley constituency replied that his original Bill was discussed he had ceased to be a substitute, members of the Legislature, indeed, he felt inclined to have a bet that he had retired. Mr. Rankine retorted: "I bet the hon. member

was here for the second reading. Will he take it up to £10?" Before negotiations in regard to the wager could be concluded, the Speaker demanded respect for the dignity of the House.

Mitchell Cotts Group

MR. LEONARD ALDRIDGE, chairman of the Mitchell Cotts group of companies, whose annual statement to the shareholders of the parent corporation appears in this issue, is the veritable head of a great trading organization which covers North, East, Central, and South Africa (not to mention the Middle East, the Mediterranean, Malaya, and parts of North America). Until 15 years ago the public had no stake in the enterprise. At the time of the public issue in 1936 the total assets of the group were valued at £634,000. Now they exceed £9,600,000. In the intervening decade and a half the annual profit figure has risen from under £29,000 to well over £900,000 for the year ended June 30 last, in which the dividend of 25% was covered more than three times by the earnings. More striking evidence could scarcely be offered of the initiative, ability, and energy of the board or of its restraint in dividend policy.

Millions Lost by Drought

THE WORST DROUGHT which Southern Rhodesia has suffered for 20 years is already estimated to have cut the tobacco crop from 125m. pounds of fire-cured leaf to about 74m. and even if the price paid should prove to be 4d. above last year's average of 38d., as the growers hope, total sales will represent a shortfall of about £7m. on last season's record. As there are now about 200 tobacco growers in the Colony, the average loss of income would be these figures be £3,500. This unhappily represents part only of the damage done, for after such a set-back the expectation that the 1952 crop would reach at least 140m. pounds of leaf is hardly likely to be reached. Moreover, severe damage has been done to what promised to be an exceptional maize crop, and of meeting local requirements, if it is now estimated that it will be at least 100,000 tons less than the tobacco situation, as shown in Salisbury, and in Illoilo, the press their registered winter wheat, which is watched by the whole Colony.

East African Dinner

THE FIRST POST-WAR REUNION of the East Africa Dinner Club is now being arranged, and will be supported if this gathering does not prove a large representative one. Between 1945 and the year 1949 were greatly appreciated. Attendance was about 250, and on the occasion on which the then Prince of Wales was the chief guest 450 sat down to dinner (only a number of late applicants for tickets having to be disappointed because the room would hold no more). Particulars of the forthcoming dinner will be made known as soon as possible, and then readers who wish to attend can be wise to apply promptly. Lord Tweedsmuir, chairman of the Joint East and Central African Boards will preside.

Government Asked To Increase Colonial Forces

National Formations Assisted In Malaya, Says War Minister

COLONIAL MAN-POWER AND DEFENCE were debated in the House of Commons a few days ago. Mr. A. MCKIBBIN (Ulster Unionist) moved, that this House, remembering the splendid service given during two world wars by His Majesty's subjects in the Colonial Empire, and notwithstanding disappointment the decline in the numbers now serving in H.M. Armed Forces, resolve that the Government has failed to facilitate, in co-operation with Colonial Governments, the additional use of Colonial volunteers in defence of the cause of democratic freedom.

The mover envisaged voluntary Colonial forces raised not only for defence of their own territories, but in the event of war for use in tropical areas outside Africa and to relieve British units in tropical stations. He would never suggest their use in Europe.

To Replace Indian Army

Such troops should, he suggested, be enlisted for three years, with six years on the reserve. Towards the end of their service they could be taught veterinary work, agriculture, sanitation, simple plumbing, and other trades. Africa was, he argued, the only place with the available reservoir of man-power to replace the Indian Army.

LIEUT. COLONEL H. M. HYDE (Ulster Unionist) seconded the motion, pointing out that at the end of the war some 374,000 Colonial African troops were serving in regular military units. They had made long journeys overseas and become accustomed to new conditions, their mental horizon had been extended, and many had acquired considerable technical and mechanical skill in such specialist occupations as wireless telegraphy.

In 1947 there were only 87,800 Colonial troops, and the latest figures showed a drop to 47,800, including 35,000 in Africa. Practically nothing had been done to recruit Colonial man-power since the international situation began seriously to deteriorate a year ago. Equipment was a limiting factor, but Colonial troops could surely be trained and put into correct formations without the extensive use of arms and equipment?

Socialist Amendment

CAPT. W. FIELD (Lab.) moving an amendment that the Government should, in consultation with the Governments concerned, investigate the possibility of raising further forces in the Colonies and Dependencies, urged that we could not expect the Native peoples of the Colonies to contribute to Empire defence without making them feel that they had a stake in the Commonwealth.

When I served with the West African Frontier Force, one of the first things to come to my notice was that very few of the soldiers were real volunteers," he said. "The usual practice was for the Government to indicate to the Native rulers roughly how many men they expected their provinces to provide. Those rulers, who always desired to be in with the British Government, merely furnished out their quotas among their village heads, who would in turn select men whom they wanted to see out of the way."

Before we make any hasty proposals for increasing the Colonial forces and sending them to Malaya and other places, we should deal with this fundamental problem of how to obtain the consent of the African, only given after he has spoken."

Mr. Field (Lab.) said that the issue was whether the proposals referred a step towards the Commonwealth by Colonial forces or whether it was going to facilitate recruitment of reserve forces to the racial prejudices of the South African Government. He moved an amendment that the House was opposed to recruitment of men and women from any part of the Commonwealth in which

the conditions of complete democratic self-government did not exist.

Mr. L. D. GAMMANS (Cons.) contended that if there was to be a great Imperial defence force it must be on the basis of equality, without any colour bar. If Russian Communism were to spread across Europe or any other continent, it would not merely destroy our way of life, but at the same time destroy every hope the people of the Colonies had of self-government and a higher standard of living.

He disagreed with Capt. Field that during the last war African troops were simply compelled to fight for us, or that any trickery was involved. There was a deep, simple loyalty among those troops to a common way of life, and a fundamental loyalty to the Crown.

We could raise at least one division of Colonial troops primarily for garrison purposes. We should try to recruit Africans quickly, and establish somewhere in East Africa a great military centre. The troops should be long-service men, with officers who entered the service knowing that they would serve the greater part of their time with those men—as was the case in the old Indian Army.

There was scope, too, for labour battalions. The Government had never yet thought of direct enlistment in the three Armed Forces of men from the Colonial Empire. In Germany today we depended upon Germans as officers' batmen, to drive lorries, and man telephone exchanges. Could not these jobs be done by men from the Colonial Empire?

Army as Instrument of Social Betterment

LIEUT. COLONEL G. W. G. (Lab.) said that when he heard Mr. Gammans—whose mind was tortuous, tricky, and cunning—talking about the simple loyalty of simple people, he almost boiled over with indignation.

He Colonel Wigg did not see a Colonial Army as a substitute for the Indian Army, or as a vast reservoir of man-power to be drawn on purely in the interests of this country. Only by raising the living standards throughout the Colonial Empire, could we obtain the economic and social stability which would encourage East and West Africans to defend the cause of democracy.

I remember during the war reading with great interest the report of a committee set up by the late Oliver Stanley on mass education in Africa. "It is a great deal about what happened in Russia and China, which had managed to compress into a decade social and educational progress which would seem to us to take a hundred years. I am not advocating methods used by the Soviet or China, but I make the point that the raising of armed forces need not be wholly bad even to those with racist views.

An army understanding the purpose for which it has been raised, engaged in operations of which it approves, can be an instrument for social betterment."

Mr. ALPORT (Cons.) said that, with some surprise, he found himself agreeing with certain sentiments expressed by Colonel Wigg, but it was not true that Conservatives were anxious to raise a Colonial Army simply to defend Britain.

War Office Prejudiced Against African Force

There was a feeling that the War Office was prejudiced against an African Colonial force, mainly because of administrative difficulties. Some of the problems were no more difficult than those of the Indian Army. Such a force in Africa would provide a general strategic reserve. Moreover, based on a sufficient peace-time cadre, any future expansion of the force could be undertaken far more effectively and with less financial risks than in the event of war.

African forces could provide a strategic defence for the Canal and Aden and so on, and also for Eritrea. The man-power resources of Africa are by no means unlimited, endemic debilitating diseases rendered any unit for service, and some tribes, such as the Hamar, are so warlike that they were not likely to be used in a modern army, while others were too unwarily to be recruited.

Labour members should bear in mind that during the war the most effective regimental officers had been K.A.R. officers

in the Regular service and officers and N.C.O. recruited from the settler community. The formation of the Kenya Regiment was the first to be welcomed, for it would aid in the training of leadership for the African forces.

African given commissions in the East African Force must receive proper training beforehand. It was not a simple question of turning an African sergeant-major into an officer; one must provide the whole basis of education and background. This could and should be done by initiating an Army Cadet Centre at Makerere College.

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, MR. J. DUGDALE, agreed with Mr. Alport that we were not asking the African, or indeed any person from any other Colony, to join the forces simply to defend Britain. We were asking them to participate in the defence of the entire Commonwealth.

Hundreds of thousands of East and West Africans had been serving at the end of the war, but obviously the peace-time numbers must be lower. There had been about 15,000 serving in East and West Africa before the war, and to-day there was 35,000.

Example of Racial Tolerance

The Armed Forces of the Colonies are an example of racial tolerance; in them we to be found soldiers of all races. We are determined that no racial intolerance shall exist in the Colonial Empire. We desire that men of all races shall have equal opportunities of serving their country and expressing their own individuality.

Mr. D. J. (Cons.) said that war-time experience in West Africa led him to believe that it was impossible to raise vast Colonial forces. Nothing was more misleading than to try to base estimates of what might be attained on population figures, and to assume that because there were 60 to 70 millions in the Colonial Empire, a huge reservoir of man-power awaited mobilization.

The population of India before the war numbered about 380 millions, yet the Indian Army, composed of superb volunteers, never exceeded two million men. The total Colonial forces never exceeded 422,000, of whom 374,000 were raised from the African Colonies. Even from the latter, no more than 100 divisions could be raised.

It took many men withdrawn from villages practising subsistence agriculture, the local economy could be gravely disturbed. During war the economies of Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, and Nigeria had to be hampered by conscription of labour for essential purposes, and some problems existed to-day.

He agreed with Colonel Wigg that provision had to be made to assist African peoples, there were distinct dangers to be gained from raising additional forces in Africa. The Army itself was an effective instrument of education. It had in the past produced a superb type of African N.C.O., and in the completion of his term returned to play a prominent part in the affairs of his village.

Need for Self-Reliance

Our purpose in Colonial administration is to assist the peoples advance to self-government. Mr. Braithwaite concluded that self-government requires self-reliance and acceptance of responsibility. It should not be impossible to persuade responsible African political leaders that the defence of their continent is a responsibility which Africans themselves must accept, and that participation of volunteer troops in Commonwealth defence adds to the status of Africans themselves.

MR. SORENSEN (Cons.) commented that when the approach of Mr. Braithwaite and that of other Conservative members there was a considerable divergence of views. The members of the motion had made hardly a single reference to the well-being of the Colonial Peoples themselves.

We are discussing this motion because we ourselves are in danger. Let us be frank about it. This causes Mr. Gammans in the minds of intelligent Colonial peoples. Mr. Gammans suggested that we did not appreciate the virtues of what he called simple loyalty, but we cannot have it both ways. We cannot argue that the people of the West Coast and elsewhere are too simple to understand great political issues and therefore cannot have any great advance towards self-government, whilst at the same time state that they are quite suitable for enlistment in H.M. Forces.

Our best policy was to be far more concerned at this juncture with the economic and social life of the well-being of the people than with trying to increase the number of recruits to our Colonial fighting forces.

Mr. Sorensen added that some white settlers in Africa might become alarmed by too extensive a development of the Colonial Forces there.

MR. D. McALLUM (Cons.) Does this motion mean to say that the white settlers of Kenya, who have served with the African forces during the war, would look with dismay at an increase in African military strength? He does not know, but he is talking about it.

MR. SWINNEY (Cons.) more than one occasion we have read comments indicating that a few of these white settlers have made the same sort of mistake as that of the Malan. That is not true of everybody. But there is a apprehension on the part of some about the comprehensive development of indigenous fighting forces offered by our Africans in case this would interfere with the aggressive and superiority of the white settlers.

MR. A. DODD (Labour, Cons.) said that for a large part of the war he had served in Africa, and during the day, day after day had been struck by the determination of those fighting forces, who came from all over Africa to join in the East African campaign; to fight on.

"Men from East, West, and South Africa were fighting together and very successfully too. I feel that more publicity was not given to that campaign and to the battle of Kenia. Then we were all fighting together without thought of the colour of our skins. It was the colour of our hearts that mattered, and it still does."

War Minister's Reply

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR, MR. STRACHEY, said that the actual strength of the Colonial forces was 66,000, including locally enlisted personnel. Two years ago the figure was about 90,000, but that had included the Arab legion.

Although the Government could not accept the content of the motion, that did not mean that they had closed their minds to any development. Difficulties were not of considerable, and the case for a careful, wise development of military forces in various parts of the Commonwealth was sound.

Members had spoken about the character of the Colonial forces, and whether they knew what they fought for or had a high degree of political consciousness. It was impossible to generalize, for development varied from tribe to tribe. But simple things like bayonets, conditions of discipline, equal treatment of the ordinary soldier, chances of promotion, and freedom from racial discrimination were probably the most important factors to the Colonial soldier.

Mr. Gammans asked one important question, he thought that we ought to develop for defence purposes not only the man-power but the productive potential of parts of the Commonwealth. That is highly desirable in defence and other respects, but at the same time and balance in the world's economy I could have thought that the emphasis was development at the fastest possible rate of primary production.

"If anyone murmurs about this at the present time, and accept it." The British Commonwealth itself has the raw materials, which we and America desperately need can be obtained to-day.

One of the best needs in developing a Commonwealth was to create a network of schools for future administrators, and commissioned officers, quite apart from the educational and commissioned officers, and national formations of trained technical advantages obtained in various territories represented a notable step towards nationhood.

Extra Division Needed in Africa

MR. RE WILSON (Cons.) said that whilst agreeing that it was self-evident that we should practise the same methods as in India, we should remember that we could make use of many of the lessons we had learned with the Indian Army.

Mr. Strachey and Mr. Enderby had been quite wrong. Mr. Strachey had suggested a rush expansion of Colonial Forces, and Mr. Enderby had suggested that we were quite conscious to a very large extent of the possibilities of an extra division in Africa, and that we had in Malaya and increased divisions in other Colonies. Money spent by the British taxpayers was not well spent.

The excuse of lack of equipment was a bad one. Where was the equipment used by 60,000 Colonial troops in 1945? We needed perhaps only one-fifth of that amount to-day. As for the problem of finding British officers and N.C.O.s for the Colonial forces until the latter were able to produce a full complement of commissioned officers, that was bound to take

time but if proper terms were offered suitable men could come forward.

The 1950 White Paper on Defence states that there had been a review of the Colonial Forces by the Chiefs of Staff Committee, followed by consultations with the Colonial Governments concerned, and, in the case of the East and West Africa Commands, by a conference in London. It has apparently been a singularly fruitless process, but the Opposition hoped that when the conference was held

second time something would finally result, and that by this time next year there would be an extension of the Colonial forces which would mean the development of the Colonies themselves, aid their defence and security, and play a great part in establishing the security of the Western world. Captain Field's amendment was then passed by 125 to 100, with members Mr. Fenner Brockway, Dr. H. Morgan, and Mr. W. Sorensen voting against, and Mr. S. Hatches and Mr. J. Henson acting as tellers for the "Noes".

African Leadership Will Be "In Some Sense" Christian

Over 75% of Students in African Colleges Now Adherents

INCREASING NUMBER OF AFRICANS has been sent abroad in recent years for study in British or American universities. (The recent allocation of a considerable number of places by the Government of India for African students at Indian universities is a somewhat surprising development, the possible consequences of which must not be forgotten.) The selection of students has not always been wise, and the Churches must give far more thorough attention to the reception and spiritual care of these students during their time abroad.

On the whole, the African students have done remarkably well. Their natural shyness and friendliness, in spite of the element of extreme political tension which has become steadily more marked since the end of the war, makes them much more easily assimilable than Asiatic students. In one case known to me an African student has been chosen as representative of the student body in its relations with the authorities of his college.

African Students Hold Their Own

In spite of affirmations, based on intelligence tests perhaps not very intelligently devised or applied, that the African intelligence quota is markedly lower than that of Europeans or Asians, the record of Africans in universities overseas seems to make it clear that they are able to hold their own with their fellow students of other races. An African from the Gold Coast this year obtained a first class in the first part of the classical tripos at Cambridge, when a number of young gentlemen educated at Eton or Winchester were placed in a lower class, and was duly elected a scholar of his college.

Makerere College in Uganda started life as a Government secondary school and has now grown to the stature of a university college. After a series of ups and downs it seems under its new principal, Mr. de Bunsen, to be settling down to steady and sensible development.

So far no provision has been made for religious instruction as a separate academic subject, but the college has built two chapels, one for Roman Catholics and one for non-Roman Christians, and pays the salaries of two chaplains. There is in addition to pastoral care of students of their respective communions, five voluntary religious instruction teachers who desire to have it.

Proposals have been made for the addition to the staff of two lecturers—one in biblical studies and one in the philosophy of the Christian religion. One of these would have to be a Roman Catholic, and it has been made quite clear by the Archbishop, Matthew, the Apostolic Delegate, that the Roman Catholic students would not be allowed to attend non-Roman lectures. It is unlikely that the college will provide salaries for

Being further extracts from the report of Bishop Stephen Njili to the International Missionary Council on training for the Christian ministry in East and West Africa.

these lecturers, and the necessary finance would have to be provided by the Churches. If religious studies were introduced as an academic subject, it is hoped that an adequate course could be worked out for the benefit of those who would go on to be teachers in Christian schools, and that perhaps later arrangements could be made for students in arts to present theology as one subject in three for the degree of B.A.

All the colleges in East and West Africa are in their first beginnings, and many problems remain to be faced. Christian faith and practice and theological teaching have become remarkably integrated in their plans at an early stage, so can think of no parallel elsewhere in the missionary world.

Even more remarkable is the proportion of Christian students. The colleges are all very small. The total number of enrolled students is about 800, of whom not fewer than 600 are adherents of one or other of the non-Roman Christian Churches, the largest number being Anglicans. Of the remainder a considerable proportion are Roman Catholics.

This means that the future leadership of these territories is going to be in some sense Christian; in what sense Christian depends on the actions not of the colleges, but of the Churches in the immediately imminent future. The young men who come out of these colleges are going to demand in the ministry of the Church qualities beyond those of faithfulness and devotion. If, as is hoped, some of the university students feel the call to the ministry, the Churches will be called upon to provide for them training very different from that which has hitherto been regarded as sufficient.

Tension Between Teachers and Catechists

When the trained teacher emerges from his training school, he is eligible for a salary fixed by the Government, on a generous, not to say extravagant, scale. When the catechist has finished his training, he earns what the Church can pay him, and this is sometimes infinitesimal in comparison with the salary of a teacher.

Undoubtedly there is tension between these two classes. The teacher tends to feel that his responsibility is to the Government which has paid for him and is not paying him, and to feel little sense of obligation to share in the work of the Church. The catechist, unless he is a man of outstanding spiritual quality, tends to be jealous of the teacher, who is paid so much more and who, in countries where status is so much associated with pay, enjoys higher regard in the community than the spiritual guide. Sometimes the catechist tries to compensate for his sense of inferiority by standing rather rigidly on his spiritual authority, which he may have neither the character nor the knowledge adequately to sustain.

For the most part, candidates for the ministry are drawn from the Church-educated group. The ordained minister is not what the Church can afford. It is hard for the teacher to abandon the advantages of his position and accept a salary so much lower than that which he can obtain as a teacher.

This perennial problem has been made worse, especially in Tanganyika, by the recent and sudden advance in all Government-controlled salaries. I have the impression that in that area a teacher newly come from his training school would earn a larger salary than the senior ordained minister. It is encouraging to learn that in spite of these difficulties some candidates from the better educated groups of the

community are offering themselves as candidates for the ministry.

Another factor, the disparity is even worse. The policy of the Government seems to be that as far as possible Africans and Europeans of comparable qualifications should be paid the same salary, an economically unexceptionable view. This has meant in practice that African graduates receive what for the countries in which they live are immense salaries, and that an African with a pass degree in Government service is likely to be paid very much more than is necessary with first-class honours from a British or American university.

This problem has to some extent been met in Nigeria by putting African ordained ministers of good qualifications into educational work, in which their salaries are provided mainly, if not entirely, from Government funds. This expedient, however, tends to draw away the best qualified clergy from precisely that sphere in which their gifts are most needed, namely the pastoral ministry, and to create an undesirable distinction between superior and inferior within the ranks of the ministry.

Some of these churches should see themselves with the limits of economic possibility, to raise the standard of living of all their servants. But when this has been done up to the limit of what is possible, the disparity between clerical and secular salaries will remain very great. There ought always to be sacrifice in the acceptance of a call to the ministry; but the promise of prospects and comfort to which the African ordained is held is far more severe than that which faces his brother in Europe or America.

One of the crucial points of actual weakness and potential strength is to be found in the top two forms of secondary schools. The development of effective Christian unions at that level is an urgent need.

The African churches have not much idea of how youth movements should be conducted. So many things have had to be done that, except for maintaining the full membership of the Church, the adolescent tends to be neglected. It may be that some leaders are unaware of the extent to which alienation from the Church, and even contempt for it, have advanced at this age-level. It is no uncommon thing to hear it asserted, in my judgment falsely, that missionaries and other leaders in the Church, being dependent for their salaries on the Government, have lost their independent status in relation to it, are pledged to the maintenance of the status quo, and are hostile to the development of African freedom.

Strengthening Student Christian Movement

The next step forward should be the strengthening of the Student Christian Movement in Africa, and the extension of its work to the secondary schools. The S.C.M. exists already in both East and West Africa; under considerable difficulties it is doing fine work. Given a more adequate staff and the confidence of the Churches, it could do far more.

After hearing the view of many missionaries and African leaders, I conclude that the time has come when all theological teaching on the ministerial level should be put into English. English is being increasingly taught in the schools and used in common intercourse. It opens up to the student a world of thought and literature which must remain forever sealed to him if he is not trained at least to read and understand English, if not to speak and write it. Where students from many areas are brought together, there seems to be no workable alternative.

Those who favour English as the medium of instruction need to be well aware of the difficulties involved.

Evidence has come from many quarters of the tendency of education in English to produce in the African student a division between a Europeanized zone and an African zone, which persist in almost complete separation from one another. The African student is intelligent and diligent. He will master almost anything that is set before him in English, and will reproduce it as required. As an examinee he is likely to be all that the heart could wish.

Yet all the time his natural mental processes, with all their emotional associations, may be going on in a different world, untouched by the new world into which he has been introduced on the purely intellectual level. This may involve Christian conviction as well as the usual processes of sense-perception found in discussion with his colleagues. He may be though prepared to profess and expound from the pulpit the orthodox Christian views of the future life, really believed emotionally in a far more primitive and African picture, in which the soul is thought of as a man's temporary holding in the general soul of his tribe, rather than as an independent being which must stand before the judgment seat of God to answer for the things done in the body. Now it is quite certain that, whatever a man says in the pulpit, what he really conveys to his hearers is what he himself believes in the depths of his being.

Some Africans have become so deeply rooted in the traditions of the west as to be unaware of any schism within themselves; others are aware of the division, but have no

idea as to how an inner reconciliation can be effected, or how later generations of students can be freed from a dichotomy which cannot but be harmful to their effectiveness. It is the regrettable fact that those who have been trained in English find themselves after ordination ill-equipped to preach and minister in their own language. African translations of the Bible are in many cases in serious need of revision. The terms chosen by the original translators to represent the great Biblical words are often those which in their own best represents the Biblical ideas, and carry very different connotations in the African mind. Those who have not been trained simultaneously in European Christian thought and African expression are often at sea as precisely that sphere of Christian interpretation in which their fuller theological training ought to make them experts.

In most areas theological teachers need to give far greater attention than they have so far done to the way in which the African mind actually works, and to the way in which Christian truth, without losing its own intrinsic character, can become native to it.

African's Sense of Inferiority

One of the difficulties is the extreme reluctance of Africans to consider the possibility that the African student may require something different from what is supplied to his European brother. Although African nationalism is already to potent a force, Africans seem still to be strongly held by the idea that anything African must necessarily be inferior.

It is suggested that Africa may produce its own theology, or that it might be desirable that the African theological colleges, following the example of Serampore in India, should combine to give their own theological degrees, suspicion is at once aroused that this is in some way a plan to put Africa off with something inferior and second rate. Why should not the Africans take the same courses and the same examinations as Europeans? Why should he not prove his equality in the field of open competition? It is useless to disregard this psychological consideration. Only those suggestions are practical which are or can be made genuinely acceptable to the African churches at the present stage of their development.

It is commonly said that the African mind is concrete, whereas the western mind is abstract. It would seem to be truer to say that the African mind is non-generalizing, whereas the western mind has been trained by the Greeks to pick out the general character under which a group of separate phenomena can be classified together under one heading.

The westerner, in dealing with questions of law, instinctively tries to find a principle applicable to many different cases. African traditions of the whole take the form of very elaborate systems of case-law, familiar in the memory of the tribe, but unrelated to any common principle underlying the different regulations. It follows that to the African the Mosaic law as it now stands, with its curious intermingling of the general and the particular, the important and the apparently trivial, is more likely to be intelligible than the precise and orderly formulations of, for example, the Code Napoleon.

Modes of Religious Thought

Those who have been studying the subject have concluded that Hebrew modes of thought are much more likely to be congenial to the African than Greek, and that his understanding can link itself much more directly to the Bible than to the western accretions of interpretation that have become so much part of the western stock-in-trade that we often confuse them with the Bible itself. It is exceedingly difficult for the western Christian to realize the extent to which the Greeks still rule the western world, through Plato and Aristotle and their disciples, through Athanasius and the great creeds and councils, through Augustine and the other Latin fathers who had learned so much from the Greeks.

Is it right that the African mind should be at once made subject to this whole weight of tradition, so little native to its own way of thought? Or would it be wrong to deprive the African student, even for a brief time, of what has been found so indispensable to the development of Christian life and experience in the western world? Should a theological course for the African take its start from the Bible in its Semitic context, with its dramatic, personal, realist form of expression, and bring in the Greeks only at the end of the course, after the African student has fully absorbed the Biblical revelation directly and not through the distorting medium of Hellenism?

Manifesto Issued by European Elected Members in Kenya

No Substantial Constitutional Changes Practicable Now, Says Governor

THE EUROPEAN ELECTED MEMBERS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL in Kenya recently issued the following statement:

"In view of the *communiqué* issued from Government House on February 16, it is unnecessary to refer in any detail to the events which have taken place since His Excellency initiated discussions with the leaders of the different racial groups concerning proposed changes in the representation of those groups in Legislative Council.

"The European elected members consider that at the present time no changes are necessary in the non-official representation on Legislative Council with the exception of Muslim representation; they believe that two of the present five Indian seats should be reserved for Muslims and Asiatic representation on a communal roll.

"Nevertheless, should strong arguments be advanced for an increase of seats on the non-official side of Legislative Council, the European elected members would agree to adjustments provided always that the present numerical parity between the European elected members and the combined total of all other non-official members be maintained.

"Subject to the qualification in regard to Muslim representation, the European elected members consider that there should be no increase in Asian seats, especially since India has become a Republic.

Present Constitution Unsuitable

"The European elected members feel that the present constitution of the Kenya Legislature has proved unsuitable to existing conditions. Accordingly, when a decision agreeable to European elected members has been reached on the interim composition of the non-official side of Legislative Council for the next life of the Council, they will then be prepared to initiate discussions on the form that a new constitution should take. In the meantime it is essential that no new principles be introduced by any temporary adjustments to the composition of the Legislature.

"The European elected members believe that any new constitution must provide for the development and government of Kenya on the principles of the liberal traditions of Western civilization. It should allow for the direction of affairs to pass progressively to those residents here. For a considerable period, the length of which it is impossible to state at this stage, European leadership, in association with representatives of all races, will be necessary.

"It should provide opportunities for the legitimate aspirations, economic and political, of all peoples living in Kenya, but must recognize that the advance of any people towards a full share in the direction of public affairs will be dependent on the character and ability of the people concerned. The pace at which this policy is carried out must be decided by those in authority locally, and must not be accelerated by ill-considered pressure from abroad.

"The European elected members wish to record their appreciation of the patience and restraint that all sections of their community have shown since the suggestions for changes in the representation of Legislative Council have been made known. They express the hope that this attitude will continue during the period of consideration of the whole issue."

Electors' Union Statements

Simultaneously the executive committee of the Kenya Electors' Union issued the following statement:

"The executive committee of the Electors' Union, and the majority of these management committees in constituency, who have always recorded their opinions fully and honestly, believe that should be followed for the development of the constitution of Kenya as set out in the statement by the European elected members. This statement follows the agreement reached at Subukia last October by representative Europeans from the East African territories.

"We believe that such a policy could be accepted by men of good-will of all races, and provides a basis on which all could work for the good of the Colony.

"Moreover, the Electors' Union is in full support of the action taken here by the elected members, and we believe together with the principles to which reasonable people can subscribe."

Shortly afterwards a similar statement was issued on behalf of the executive committee of the Electors' Union

over the signature of Mr. E. K. Descey, now its chairman. It reads as follows:

"There has recently been talk and correspondence in the Press about the European sense of insecurity, and suggesting that the time had now come for Europeans to retire to the 'last ditch' and press for a policy of partition. No one seems to be quite clear as to what is meant by partition, but in any event we refute the idea—that we should retire to a 'last ditch'.

"We believe that a determined and united European community with a strong faith in its mission is invincible. As regards unity, the elected members, through our organizations, have had representative meetings throughout their constituencies. Support for their published policy has been unanimous.

The Case for "Parity"

"I have referred to a mission, and I think that it is well summarized in the constitution of the Electors' Union, in which there is one paragraph which reads: 'That the Electors' Union shall reiterate and press for the right of the white community in Kenya to be consulted by and associated with Government in their joint responsibilities as trustees of the native African, and to work for full co-operation between Europeans and Africans in social and economic matters, and to work with agricultural, commercial, and official communities.'

"It appears to us that any introduction of a new principle to the composition of Legislative Council at the present time would jeopardize this mission, and it is essential that the proportions between the European and non-European non-official members should be maintained. That is what is called 'parity'.

"When this is established the European community as represented by the elected members will initiate discussions on a new constitution, though we believe that the ultimate constitution is so important that it should not be hurried.

"At this stage it would be fruitless to speculate what our future constitution should be, and whether or not it should include some form of partition between the predominantly European areas and the purely African areas.

"Everything now hinges on parity being maintained. We have every confidence that we will maintain parity, but if that confidence is misplaced a new situation will arise. It would be premature to comment on the action that will be taken in such circumstances."

Sir Philip Mitchell on the Problem

When the Governor, Sir Philip Mitchell, was recently in the Trans Nzoia, Mr. R. Macleod, a member of the settler delegation, said that the Europeans could be satisfied with anything less than full parity with the combined strength of all the other races on the non-official side of the Legislature.

"Their reasons were that the Europeans were mainly responsible for the economic support required for the Colony and its programme of development; that the African enjoyed his present state of advancement as a direct result of British colonization; that Kenya was committed to the British way of life; that white settlement and non-official leadership which implied at least parity, were indispensable for the future; and that the settlers' vital stake in the country and their dependants intended to make them uniquely fitted them to lead the other races. In any event, Europeans were in Kenya to stay by clear right of their achievements, not by inference.

"The Governor replied that in all the areas he had recently visited he had been assured that the European electors should be consulted on the question of the form of parity, which meant that there must either be a compromise as to the form of parity or no agreed proposal.

Sir Philip Mitchell concluded: "We are concerned here with a purely political problem. I am very strongly of the opinion that no substantial changes in the constitution of the country at this time are practicable now, and therefore they cannot be made. I believe that stability and security can be established here, and I am convinced that it will have to be on a basis compatible to all the groups concerned."

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

Colonial Development Corporation Policy Lord Reith Reminded of Predecessor's Promise

THE NYASALAND CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, in continuation of its protest at the trading policy of the Colonial Development Corporation, wrote recently to Lord Reith, the new chairman of that organization. The Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce considers it impossible to reconceive the consequences of the activities of the VVO Trading Company with the policy stated by your predecessor, Lord Selborne, as first chairman of the board, in official statements, both in this territory and elsewhere, that it was no part of the corporation's policy to compete with private enterprise.

Lord Selborne's public statement in Blantyre on October 29, 1948, when he said:

"Before we accept any undertaking, the board of the corporation want to be quite sure that it is acceptable to the Colonial Government involved and to the people of that country and there is provision in the statute which set up this corporation that we must seek that consultation before we begin. I can assure you that it is not only a statutory obligation which rests upon us, but even as business men we want to be sure that we will have the good will and co-operation of the local community."

"You ask me whom do we regard as the authoritative voice of the territory. Well, in matters of Government policy we consult the Government and His Government, but in matters of commercial enterprise we consult the commercial community."

"We are anxious, frankly, not to be regarded as a purely official organization. We are most anxious to have closest consultation wherever I go. I am sure that this is done with various representatives of the commercial community."

"Also I wish to direct your attention to a statement in the first issue of Colonial Development (the official magazine of the C.D.C.): 'We do not aim to compete with private enterprise.'"

"By resolution of the chamber, I am instructed to ask whether your board continue to endorse this policy articulated by Lord Selborne, or whether they now repudiate it."

Realistic Assessment Needed

That the C.D.C. could not possibly have made proper selections of the 50 projects which it has started within the 3 years, and that it would be better for Great Britain and the Colonies to have 20 well-founded development projects sponsored by the organization than face a further "galling crop of costly failures," has been stated in a leading article in *The Times*, which called for a realistic assessment of the progress of all the schemes set on foot by the next C.D.C. report. It added:

"It is a most serious matter that has happened in the past—and on Tanganyika, and in the ill-fated Overseas Food Corporation—of the organization getting into the business of the consumer goods and producing further damage, more than a year for each year. The solution is not to be a costly mistake. There is a need for a realistic assessment of the progress of all the schemes set on foot by the next C.D.C. report."

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Tabular Statement

THE EAST AFRICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will hold a conference at Dar-es-Salaam on the 20th, 21st and 22nd of April, 1951. Under Secretary of State for the Colonies and other speakers will discuss the problems of the East African Trade Union. There will be sessions devoted to "The Colonies and the World Trade Union" and "The Trade Union of the Colonies."

Twenty-eight letters written by David Livingstone between 1845 and 1849 have been purchased by the Northern Rhodesian Government from London dealers. Most were addressed to William Oswell, the explorer who was with Livingstone when he discovered Lake Nyasa in 1845 and the Zambezi in 1849.

Trade Union's Sought for Theft Aids Councils, A. Which Factor

ANOTHER CASE OF THEFT OF TRADE UNION FUNDS has been brought before the courts in East Africa, this time before the resident magistrate in Dar es Salaam, a store whom the former secretary and treasurer of the local Stevedores and Dock Workers' Union were charged with misappropriation of union funds.

Salim Mohamed, the former secretary, found guilty of stealing 1,539 shillings, was sentenced to six months imprisonment, with the option of serving the sentence extra-murally. He was the only official of the union who could read and write English.

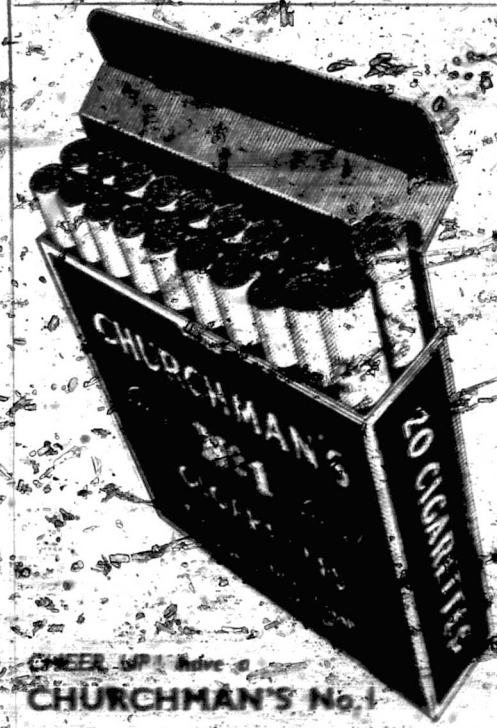
The charge against the treasurer, who cannot read English, and pleaded that he did not know what was being done, was dismissed. The magistrate thought that the books were an "esoteric mystery" to him.

Paid for Fighting Police

The evidence showed that during the dock strike organized by the union in February of last year more than 2,700 shillings were spent; one item of 100 shillings appeared in the records as payment to a witch doctor for a consultation and 10s. as having been paid to a member in consideration of having been "the first man to fight with and be injured by the police."

The treasurer having testified that members of a committee divided large sums amongst themselves, the magistrate, Mr. P. Dixon, expressed the opinion that the whole committee might be involved in the misappropriation of the union's funds. He said in passing sentence that mitigating circumstances were that the accused had handled large sums with little supervision and that he had been under suspense for a year.

The airfields at Gilgil, Kakamega, and Mpwapa have been abandoned.



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Civil Aviation Services in Africa Debate in House of Commons

CIVIL AVIATION IN AFRICA was the subject of a recent short but important debate in the House of Commons.

MR. J. GRIMSTON (Cons.), who said that it was the rule rather than the exception in Africa for people to move by air, wanted to know the intentions of the Ministry of Civil Aviation in regard to trunk aerodromes.

The Comet was soon to enter the service, but the aerodromes it would have to use were unsuitable. The longest runway was less than 2,000 yards was Salisbury, while Nairobi's runway of 2,600 yards. Salisbury had a runway of only 1,600 yards. What was being done to provide satisfactory airfields?

Radio communications were extremely sketchy, particularly throughout Central Africa, but a good deal of use could be made of the men who handled the air services connected with aircraft. It was almost impossible to send a telegram from north to south in Africa, to say nothing of its going down by the sea and then back again, which meant a very slow operation. The standard navigational aid in Africa was a beacon to which an aeroplane could fly. In normal times that was a simple way of finding one's way, but in the last few months instrument went wrong there, so to speak, whereby a ground station could find an aircraft. As there is the thousand miles between Khartoum and Nairobi one was entirely out of touch with the ground if the instrument went wrong.

"In my view the V.H.F. D.F. or one of those similar systems should be installed for emergency use on all the main aerodromes and every 300 or 400 miles down that route. These beacons are simple and cheap to operate, and it would not be difficult to get amateurs to set them up. For example, at Nchanga there is an ex-R.A.F. man who himself runs a radio service as a hobby. I know he would be delighted to operate a beacon of this kind.

Unsuitable Aerodromes

"Can the Minister use his influence, particularly with bodies such as the Colonial Development Corporation, to see that the aerodromes they lay down for their projects are suitable for British types of aircraft? I tried to land at one of the C.D.C. projects at Chinteché and found the aerodrome there totally unsuitable for common British types, but suitable for American types.

"The result is that American light aircraft are having a tremendous vogue in Africa, and we are not developing in this country the high speed aeroplanes which there will be an increasing demand in Africa and which we are well able to produce. If aerodromes were furnished with 1,000-yard runways and reinforced surfaces, British manufacturers would be able to get an increasing share of the market, which they are now losing to the Americans."

THE PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION, MR. F. BESWICK, said that the British Government had no overriding authority to decide the development of aerodromes, or, indeed, the provision of any other ground facilities in African countries. The responsibility rested with the local authorities. What the United Kingdom could do, and

was to make known the needs of British operators to the responsible authorities.

Since 1945 much had been done to define in detail what ground facilities were needed in Africa for immediate needs and for the long-term future. A comprehensive international network of ground facilities was agreed at an Africa-Europe regional meeting in London in 1949. The British and Colonial Governments took a prominent part and kept in mind the concerns of B.O.A.C. and of such other operators as East African Airways and Central African Airways. Much was also done informally at the Southern Africa Transport Council which met in Salisbury a few years ago. Agreement had been reached for lengthening the Khartoum runway by the summer of 1952, making adequate for all aircraft in service so far. Nairobi aerodrome was regarded as adequate for current needs, although altitude might penalize jet machines. Arrangements for overcoming this difficulty without incurring disproportionate costs were being considered with the local authorities.

Livingstone Airport's High Standard

At Salisbury work on a second runway was under way. It ought to meet all present requirements. The Tanganyika Government had recently announced plans for aerodrome development at Dar es Salaam. The new Livingstone airport was equipped to a very high standard, and the Northern Rhodesian Government had spared no effort in its construction. Southern Rhodesia had plans for a new aerodrome at Salisbury. As to the Comet, B.O.A.C. had announced that they would use it on their South African services, but it would not be in their commercial interest to give advance information about detailed routing to their competitors.

Mr. Beswick agreed that there was room for improvement in commercial and personal tele-communications. Good progress had been made since the war, and the United Kingdom was assisting through the Colonial Telecommunications Fund. There was scope for the increased use of broadcast directions beacons, and further installations had been agreed internationally.

Book Reviews in Brief

"The Mango on the Mango Tree," by David (Colinus) S. 6d.).—Though there is nothing to reveal the fact to the uninitiated reader, the author of this volume is Archbishop Mathew, Apostolic Delegate in Eastern Africa; and a brother of Mr. Charles Mathew, Member of Law and Order, Tanganyika. Though classed as a novel, the book is made up of a series of character sketches of the passengers and crew of an aircraft which makes a forced landing in the southern Sudan. The treatment of each is sympathetic and tolerant, with the result that adverse opinions on Roman Catholicism, Jewry, Freemasonry, and the London School of Economics are expressed as it is in support or criticism of British rule, of Christian missions, or of modern economics. No subject natural to the characters is barred. Even the tough characters have their moods of yearning for the standards of their youth, and the background of each, and of the Africa in which they live, is painted in most successfully. It is a pleasure to read so civilized a volume.

"Traveller's Quest" (William Hodges, 15s.).—In this symposium, Mr. M. A. Michael has edited 12 original contributions by well-known writers on the philosophy of travel. The contributor best known to East Africa is Mr. Negley Tarson, who makes the point that many adventurers are "simply men," incapable of describing their experiences or even of enjoying them in retrospect. He recommends thorough knowledge of the country in which a man intends to travel, or in some profession, trade, or skill by which to live, and a proper amount of determination. Then "the world ought to be yours if you had the proper curiosity."

"A Year of Grace" (Gollancz, 10s. 6d.).—Mr. Victor Gollancz's anthology, compiled to "express a mood about God and man," is generous in its wisdom, rich in its comfort, and catholic in its choice, to quote the Bishop of Chichester. Many anthologies are an invitation to sample rather than read consecutively, but this book was designed to be read from beginning to end. From its moving foreword to the final passage it will hold the thoughtful reader.

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Agents in East Africa:
THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO. LTD.

Overseas Food Corporation in Rhodesia's Development Plans

Stuart Gillett the New Chairman

STUART GILLETT, who joined the Colonial Agricultural Service in Kenya in 1928 and became Director of Agriculture in that Colony 20 years later, is now chairman of the reconstituted Overseas Food Corporation. When Sir Eric Coates vacates that office in the summer, Stuart Gillett will join the corporation as its chairman.

He has been closely concerned with the development in Kenya of pilot schemes designed to determine the right pattern of African group farming with limited immigration and he has wide experience of European farming methods in the tropics. For some years he has been active in research work on coffee problems, and more recently he has borne much of the responsibility for the financial administration of Kenya's postwar schemes for closer white settlement in the Highlands.

Sir Charles Lamb, an experienced full-time member of the board of the corporation, will continue on a part-time basis, and will also leave the finance member, will continue in that capacity until the end of this year when the position will be renewed. Sir Ronald Perry and Mr. McFadyen will retire shortly, and a representative of the Government of Tanganyika will be appointed.

With the transfer to the corporation to East Africa, it is expected that the staff of the London office, now 12, will be reduced within three months to about a dozen.

Three schemes to be tried have been reported to Kenya during the past year. One is between Masai and two between Gikuyu and Bantu. In Tanganyika, warms have been reported in the north and west of Lake Victoria, but none from the northern Masai area. Steps are being taken to deal with a light infestation of hoppers near Longido.

Whitehead's Confidence

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S SCHEMES for the Sabi and Kariba Gorge West Coast port, oil from coal, and other developments are all up-to-date, and almost particular, as originally laid down in the four-year plan promulgated in 1949.

This confident assertion was made by the Minister of Finance, Mr. E. C. F. Whitehead when he addressed the congress in Gwelo of the Federated Chambers of Commerce.

He had more faith than ever before in the Sabi scheme, but its planning required the usual delay.

The Sabi experimental farm would start working almost immediately, and the pumping station should be operating by the end of March.

Kariba Report by Whitehead

Whitehead hoped for the report on the Kariba Gorge scheme by June. It was doubtful if the demand for electricity would equal the estimated Kariba output before 1962, but construction might start in 1955.

The best available British consultants were advising the Government on the oil-fuel coal scheme. The war-time German process was not economic, but recent American improvements gave hope of a plant which would be worth while. He hoped private enterprise would carry out this scheme, which would cost from £10m. to £15m.

The West Coast port scheme was not at the top of the priority list. The more urgent Lawrence Marques outlet and general railway improvements would cost £36m.

The annual general meeting of the Eastland Branch of the East African Women's League will be held at Over-Seas House, Park Place, St. James's, London, S.W.1, at 2.30 p.m. on Wednesday, April 4.

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VAUXHALL

PERSONALIA

MR. E. W. BOVILL, Director of East Africa, Commissioner David Amis has returned to London from abroad.

MR. G. H. HEATON, Commissioner for Regions in Kenya, is retiring.

MR. and MRS. ERIC J. PALMER are on their honeymoon in the CARNARVON CASTLE.

MR. J. K. WATSON has been appointed Deputy Director of Public Works in Uganda.

MR. SIR FRANCIS W. SMITH, inventor of the jet engine, is visiting East Africa.

LIEUT. COLONEL CHRISTOPHER PAVAN DAWNEY has joined the board of Messrs. Dalgety & Co. Ltd.

A memorial to the late ARTHUR SEACON J. S. HERBERT was unveiled in Namirembe Cathedral, Uganda, last Easter Sunday.

MR. C. R. WESTLAKE, chairman of the Uganda Electricity Board, left London by air early this week on his way back to East Africa.

MR. LUCY MAINE is to address the Royal Anthropological Institute at 5.30 pm. next Tuesday on "Some Aspects of Anthropology in East Africa".

MR. ERIC PALMER, president of the Southern Rhodesian National Farmers' Union, has been appointed chairman of the Colony's Food Production Commission.

LIEUT. COLONEL W. K. WATSON is making a farewell tour of duty in the major operation which is currently underway in the Royal Masonic Hospital, London.

CAPTAIN CYRIL BYAS, R.N. (Retd.), and MRS. BYAS have arrived in Southern Rhodesia after 106 days' touring from England. They will farm near Sabhena.

MR. ROBERT W. EHRLMAN, lately public affairs officer at the United States Consulate-General in Nairobi, is leaving Kenya to take up a similar appointment in Bombay.

MR. WING COMMANDER J. ROSE, D.F.C., who has been a district officer in Ndola since last October, has been appointed private secretary to the Governor of Northern Rhodesia.

MR. H. M. STUBBERY, captain of the gun-boat of the Blueyre Sports Club, has recently hole'd out with a new arrival from the first tie. The length of the drive was 10 yards.

SEÑOR JORGE PASQUEL, a wealthy Mexican, who has made several safaris in East Africa, has announced his intention to build a luxury hotel in Nairobi at a cost of about £500,000.

MR. NORMAN HARDY is president of the Nakuru branch of the Royal Society of St. George. MR. K. M. LOUIS is vice-president and MR. P. JAQUIN, hon. secretary and treasurer.

MR. A. B. PATE, representative of the Government of India in East Africa, has been accredited to the Government of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Zambia also.

MR. J. W. WATSON, who succeeds Mr. W. G. N. ... in the ...

MR. ... will speak on ...

MR. ... will speak on ...

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MR. ... will speak on ...

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MR. ... will speak on ...

MRS. C. SPENDER, who has undergone an operation at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, is now making good progress towards recovery. MR. and MRS. SPENDER will sail for East Africa in the DUNNOTES CASTLE in the first week of May.

MRS. C. L. HOBBS, C. K. PATEL, B. J. MURRAY, and the Financial Secretary of Uganda, with the Attorney General as chairman, have been appointed to form a committee of inquiry into the money-lending business in the Protectorate.

MR. W. MARSHALL CLARK, deputy secretary-general of the Central and Southern African Transport Organization, whose resignation we reported last week, has joined the administrative staff of the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa Ltd.

MR. TED BROOKES, managing director of the recently formed Manente Industrial Development Co. (East Africa) Ltd., and MRS. JOYCE HOBBS, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Hobbs of Brookmans Park, Hatfield, Herts., have announced their engagement.

MR. H. P. WASSER, M.L.C., has been elected president of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, and MR. P. J. MITCHELL vice-president. The other members of the committee are MRS. S. S. WATSON, J. PEARCE, and O. PATEL.

MR. W. W. WATSON and MR. D. CLARE have been elected president and vice-president respectively of the Northern Rhodesian Society, the main function of which is to publish the recently established Northern Rhodesian Journal. The other members of the committee are MRS. C. CLARK, MR. J. WATSON, and MRS. J. D. CLARK (secretaries).

AIR COMMANDER H. J. BROOKES, director of flying training at the Ministry, who has been appointed Air Officer Commanding the Rhodesian Air Force Group, has war-time experience in West Africa, the Middle East, and Aden. Born in the Andaman Islands and educated at Bedford College and the Royal Air Force College, Cranwell, he was commissioned in 1924.

DR. MAX YERGAN, an American Negro doctor of philosophy and a prominent member of the Methodist Church, who sat on the Council of Africa Affairs in the United States until he resigned on account of the pro-Communist tendencies of Mr. F. D. Roosevelt, the president, spent a week in Kenya on his way to Delhi for the International Conference on Cultural Freedom.

MR. F. LEVINGS, who has recently appointed Director of Development in Northern Rhodesia, has been designated an official member of the Executive and Legislative Councils. Educated in India and at Cambridge University, he was called to the Bar, and entered the Colonial Service in Northern Rhodesia in 1926. He became a provincial commissioner four years ago.

DR. DIGHTON STAMMERS, who has been appointed university organizer in Southern Rhodesia by the trustees of the Rhodesian University Foundation Fund, was on the staff of Witwatersrand University, Johannesburg, from 1921 to 1949, when he retired. His task will be to stimulate public interest in the university, arrange the collection of funds, advise on the curriculum and investigate the possibility of teaching classes of students engaged in private study in the Colony.

MR. CHARLES JEFFRIES, Deputy Under-Secretary of the Colonial Office, will be chairman of a commission of commissioners of colonial police forces to be set up to advise the police college in Ryton-on-Dunsmore, from April 2 to 6. Among those attending will be the commissioners of Kenya, Uganda, and Zambia, and MR. W. C. JOHNSON, Inspector-General of the Colonial Police, and his assistant, SIR ...

MR. ... will speak on ...

MR. ... will speak on ...

MR. ... will speak on ...

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MR. ... will speak on ...

passengers for Mombasa in the Llangibby Castle include Dr. and Mrs. G. W. ALLEN, Mr. and Mrs. G. GREEN, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. McPHERSON, and Mr. and Mrs. J. S. ROBERTS. Other passengers include Mr. and Mrs. J. WORRON for Dar es Salaam and among vice passengers for Beira are the REV. C. S. J. S. FERGUSON, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. CRAWFORD, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. HANCOCK, Mr. A. F. E. JONES, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. S. McLEISH, Mr. S. McMINN, and Mrs. J. C. ROBERTSON.

MR. THOMAS G. ST. BARBE BAKER, who has lately farmed near Lusaka, was recently given 14 days' notice to leave Northern Rhodesia with his wife and children, and the Acting Attorney-General, Mr. A. O. Forbush, stated that the Government acted as a result of information received "from another Government" that Baker, who is 56 and an ex-captain in the British Army, was detained in this country during the war under Regulation 18B. He was released in 1945 and subsequently settled in South Africa, but, suddenly served with a deportation order, moved to Northern Rhodesia. Last year he was a member of a committee, under the chairmanship of the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, which considered the future of this territory's potato industry.

Obituaries

MR. J. S. GUERRANT LYNCH, who has died in Salisbury at the age of 47, was, for many years associated with the tobacco industry in Central Africa. He was born and educated in Virginia, U.S.A., and arrived in Africa at the age of 17, later taking British citizenship. His stepfather, the late Mr. E. W. Howard, was general manager of the Imperial Tobacco Company, an African organization, and Mr. Lynch entered their service in 1921 at Limbe, Nyasaland. When the Msasa factory was opened he transferred to Southern Rhodesia as a leaf buyer, later becoming branch assistant manager. In 1945 he went into private business, having served during the war with the intelligence branch of the Rhodesian forces.

Dr. E. E. MVAISILA, who has died from a drowning accident in Mwananyika, was one of the first African doctors to be given charge of a district in that Territory. Son of a hospital orderly, the Mvaisila, who was only 30 years of age, received primary education at mission and Government schools, earned Matriculation in 1937, then won the Governor's Prize, and the Owen Medal for distinction in anatomy, and obtained the diploma of the Joint East Africa Medical Board (which had only been previously awarded to an African student from Tanganyika). Selected for further training in the United Kingdom, he obtained the diploma of public health and returned to East Africa last year.

Mrs. GEORGE WAGNER, who has died in Nyasaland, had lived there for more than 25 years, first in Fort Jameson, and since 1919 in Blantyre. She was a past president of the Blantyre Ladies' Miniature Rifle Club, a winner of several ladies' golf championships, and well known for her charitable and social activities.

MR. RICHARD ZIEHL, who has died in Rustenburg at the age of 63, had lived in Southern Rhodesia since 1908. Born in East London, he took part in the Tambora and Buluto expeditions, 1880-81, and was a Rand pioneer.

MR. T. W. RUDLAND, one of the few survivors of the 1890 Pioneer Column, which occupied Mashonaland, has died in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 84. A memoir will appear next week.

MR. WALTER SOMERSET GRANT, who worked in Southern Rhodesia in 1898, has died in Salisbury.

LADY GOUGH, wife of General Sir Hubert Gough, died on Good Friday at the age of 75.

M. S. Rhodesia Castle

THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA has decided to present an oil painting of the new Union-Castle liner Rhodesia Castle to artists resident in Southern or Northern Rhodesia who have been invited to take part in a preliminary competition. Prizes of £15, £10, and £5 are offered for paintings in oils 20 inches by 20 inches of some typical Rhodesian scene, preferably a kopje. The painter of the entry recommended to the Government by the National Arts Council will be offered 50 guineas for a larger picture.

Mrs. Goodenough, wife of the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London, is to name the vessel at the launching ceremony in East London on April 5.

The liner, of 12,500 tons, is one of two new intermediate, passenger and cargo vessels now being built for the company in the yards of Harland & Wolff. The ship will be named *RODIA CASTLE*. The ships are intended for the round-Africa service of the line.

Bishop Faith Estabrook

THE RT. REV. A. STANWELL, the new Bishop of Central Tanganyika, has been installed and enthroned in the cathedral at Dodoma by Archbishop Oliver Cordell, administrator of the diocese for the past year, and commissary for the Archbishop of Canterbury. About 600 Africans, 80 Europeans, and representatives of the Asian communities and of African Moslems were present at the ceremony. The Bishop said that the co-operation of all races was necessary if the greatest achievements were to be reached, that he hoped to initiate work among Asians, and that an increasing measure of self-support was necessary among the Europeans.

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The Home, which, at the request of the Governors has NOT been included in the National Health Scheme, is dependent on its own resources and needs an additional £100,000 annually if it is to maintain the high standard of care and maintenance so essential to these men who have given all but life itself in the cause of freedom.

Visitors to Britain are cordially invited to inspect the Home.

Further particulars from the Commandant, Star and Garter Home, Richmond, Surrey, England.

Parliament

Central African Federation Talks
Wages of Sisal Workers

AT QUESTION TIME in the House of Commons Mr. FENNER BROCKWAY (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary whether he had considered the petitions of the Nyasaland African Congress and the Northern Rhodesia African Congress against any federation of Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and their protests against the London conference of officials from those three Governments on the subject.

Mr. BROCKWAY said he had received a petition on this subject from the Northern Rhodesia African Congress. This will, of course, be fully considered, but, as I explained to the House on November 8, 1950, the conference of officials is purely exploratory, and it will in no way commit any of the participating Governments to the adoption of any proposal that it may formulate.

He also stated that full account would be taken of the special responsibilities of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom towards Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and that adequate opportunity would be afforded for public discussion of any proposals that may be put forward, both in the United Kingdom and with African opinion in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Mr. D. DODDS-PARKER (Cons.) asked what increases in pensions to higher grades of retired Colonial public servants to meet the cost of living had been refused although they were met by Colonial Governments at a higher rate than those on lower incomes.

Mr. GRIFFITHS: "Pensions of retired colonial public servants and pension increase schemes are these are primarily matters for those Governments. In general the Colonial Governments have adopted similar principles to those sanctioned by Parliament for these services, though in some cases the Colonial schemes are more favourable than the pensioner."

Casualties in Civil Disturbances

Mr. ALFORD (Cons.) asked how many lives had been lost in civil disturbances in the territories for which the Colonial Secretary was responsible during 1950, 1949, 1948, and 1947.

Mr. GRIFFITHS: "From the records available in my department the figures are 74, 50, 20, and 11 respectively. These figures do not include lives lost in Malaya during the emergency period."

Mr. J. PARKER (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary whether he would make a statement on the basis of sisal workers on East African estates over the last two years, during which period the price had risen from 12s per ton at the time of decontrol to the present price of £210 per ton.

Mr. GRIFFITHS: "Yes. In Tanganyika, which produces over 75 per cent of the total East African sisal crop, wages rates have risen as follows over the last two years (wages quoted are for 30 working days bonus is paid if those 30 days are completed within a period of 42 days):

Category	1949	1951
Category I (Production)	21s plus bonus	41s plus bonus
Category II (Transport)	21s plus bonus	41s plus bonus
Category III (Plant and Development)	13s plus bonus	15s plus bonus

In all the above categories of labour, receive free salaries according to the scale laid down by law, worth 7s. to 22s. per head per month according to locality, as compared with 10s. to 12s. two years ago. Housing and medical attention as required by law, are also provided free, and the standard

has recently been improved. It has recently been decided to increase the wages from 10s. to 12s. to 15s. In Kenya wages are rising from a minimum signing-on figure of 20s. to 25s. in the two areas. For sisal, housing, medical attention, and educational facilities are provided on the majority of plantations. A large proportion of the labour is paid on a bonus system, and often even over and above the minimum wage. No comparable figures are available for Uganda, which provides only about one-third of the East African sisal crop.

Mr. R. SORENSEN (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary if he was aware that 514 persons were sentenced to corporal punishment in Tanganyika in 1949, if he would state the offences in the Penal Code which allowed the infliction of that punishment, and why the policy announced at the Fourth Committee of the United Nations that corporal punishment could be awarded for only three categories of prison offences had not been implemented.

Mr. GRIFFITHS: "The answer to the first part of the question is 'Yes.' The Penal Code allows such punishment for certain offences against property and the person, for example, theft, with violence, aggravated assault and rape. The United Kingdom representative made it clear to the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly that, although it is our aim to restrict the award of corporal punishment as soon as possible to those categories of prison offences for which it is imposed in this country, this policy cannot be achieved overnight. The Governor of Tanganyika, with whom I have been in communication on this subject, proposes that the number of offences for which corporal punishment may be awarded should as a first step be substantially reduced. I am satisfied that he is giving the fullest practical effect to the policy explained to the United Nations."

Five Million Tons of Coal

Mr. C. ALFORD (Cons.) asked the Colonial Secretary to what extent the detailed survey of the coalfield area in the Southern Province of Tanganyika had revealed the existence of coal in workable quantities and of commercial grades.

Mr. GRIFFITHS: "The Colonial Development Corporation is engaged in the investigation of two coalfields in the Southern Province of Tanganyika, Ngaka and Kitewaka. In the Ngaka coalfield the diamond-drilling programme, which has so far covered one-eighth of the area, indicates the existence of 50m. tons of coal, of which 15m. tons would be workable. The other is of a lower quality with a calorific value of 10,000 British thermal units per ton. In the Kitewaka coalfields a geological survey and diamond-drilling are just commencing."

Mr. J. PARKER (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary whether, in view of the increased revenue now available from the export of sugar, he would advise the Government of Mauritius to establish a trade school for the training of Mauritians for skilled work in East Africa.

Mr. COOK: "Mr. Wilkinson, the Commissioner of Labour in Mauritius, visited Tanganyika last year to investigate the scope for the employment of Mauritians in East Africa. He suggested in his report that the Government of Mauritius might wish to consider the establishment of a trade school for training prospective emigrant artisans. The Colonial Secretary is asking the Governor whether it has been decided to accept this suggestion."

Corporal Punishment of Sex Offences

Mr. SORENSEN asked why the Seychelles Penal Code Bill proposed to make corporal punishment permissible, in view of official statements that corporal punishment for all crimes exceeding prison offences was to be abolished in all British colonial areas.

Mr. DUGDALE: "Owing to printing limitations, this Bill was published before it had been considered in detail by the Seychelles Government. I am glad to report that there is no intention to change the present law and practice, which prohibit corporal punishment, and that the Seychelles Government will introduce the necessary amendments in committee. In view of the fact that the Colonial Secretary is in view of late production, I have to advise that the Bill, as it stands, will not be published in the usual manner. It will be published in the usual manner, but the Bill will be published in the usual manner."

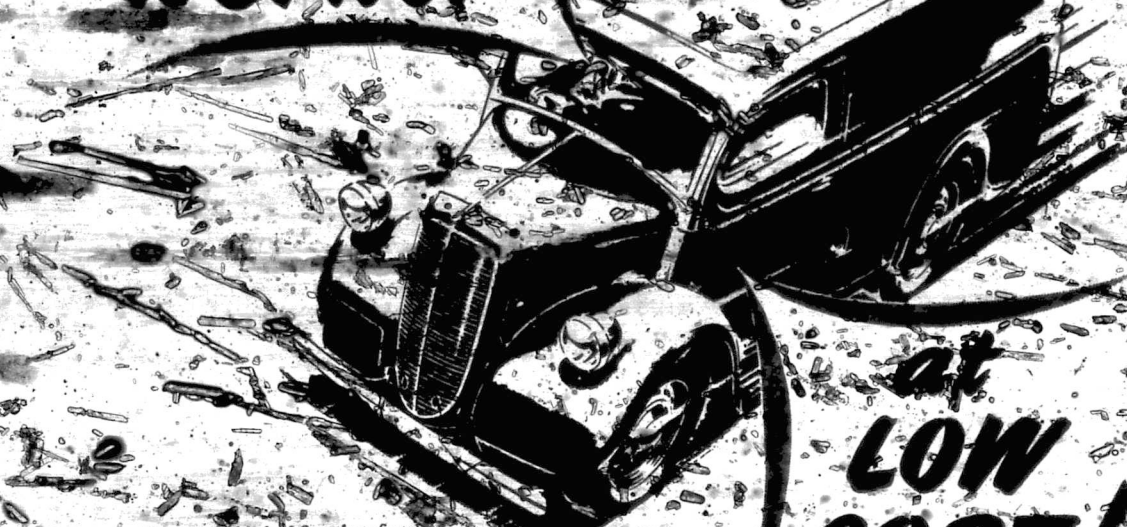
Mr. G. B. COOK: "I have recently written my former friend in view as to be undesirable in this form of discrimination, the Home Secretary, as at present advised, hold out no hope of the Government introducing legislation on the matter."

Mr. J. PARKER (Lab.) asked how many paid-up subscriptions there were for the Corona Club and Corona magazine.

Mr. T. COOK: "The number of paid-up subscriptions to Corona is 1,938; in addition, an average of 45 copies are sold for cash, giving an average total paid circulation of 2,363. The Corona Club is a private institution for which I have no responsibility."

Fifteen farms were allotted last year to ex-Servicemen under the Southern Rhodesian settlement scheme.

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Commercial Concern

Forecast of performances in gross ton miles by Rhodesia railways give the following increase over the 1946 figure: 1951, 83.7%; 1952, 136%; 1953, 153%. Coal is now being handled at a monthly rate of 191,000 tons, compared with 126,000 tons in 1947, and petrol, paraffin, and oil are carried monthly to the extent of over 3,000,000 gallons, double the rate of four years ago. The number of European employees has increased from 4,992 to 6,781 in four years, and of non-European workers from 14,734 to 16,916. The pay-roll total has risen from £3,174,135 to £5,242,696.

According to Press telegrams from Cairo, the Egyptian Government has protested to the Sudan that that country should not permit trade of any kind with Israel. The Sudan General has replied that the Sudan does not allow the export of items specified as contraband in the Egyptian regulations of April 3 of last year, and that although there is no legal prohibition of trade between the Sudan and Israel, the Sudan Government has been careful to carry out the wishes of the Egyptian Government.

Mr. Halsted's New Statement

Mr. R. F. Halsted, who was recently dismissed from the office of Minister of Trade and Industrial Development in Southern Rhodesia, and who issued a statement strongly attacking the Ministry of Finance, Mr. E. C. Whitehead, has now said in an interview that the petrol rationing scheme, which caused the controversy, was unnecessary. Figures for February, he added, made it clear that the plan, far from economizing, had cost the Colony 100,000 gallons.

The directors of the Kenya Farmers' Association (Co-operative), Ltd., are already able to announce that, unless unforeseen circumstances arise, they propose to recommend an ordinary dividend and a bonus, on purchases for the year which will end on July 31 next. Such an announcement could not be made now unless the results for the first half of the year had continued the great recovery made since so substantial a loss was recorded in 1948.

African Theatres, Ltd., an enterprise with large Central and East African interests, is paying a final dividend of 15%, less tax, on the ordinary and founders' shares, again making 30% for the year. The net profit, after meeting tax liabilities, was £195,085. Profits on the sale of properties amounting to £127,669 were transferred to capital reserve, and the carry-forward is £584,554 (£598,590).

Building in N. Rhodesia

Building permits issued recently in Northern Rhodesia include the following: Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., Chingola, £34,000 (cinema and theatre); Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., Mazabuka, £5,220 (bank premises); J. Moss, Ltd., Kitwe, £4,000 (offices and shops); G. and A. Transport, Ltd., Chingola, £3,500 (yard and workshop); and Jukes-Curtis Ltd., Mumbwa, £3,000 (general store).

Removal or easing of existing import controls as soon as possible has been urged by the Federation of Chambers of Commerce in Southern Rhodesia to enable the country to have absolute freedom of purchase in the most favourable market.

New companies registered in Northern Rhodesia last year numbered 51, with nominal capital of £857,000, compared with 48 in 1949 (over £2m.). There were 28 new registrations of foreign companies in 1950, as against 10 in 1949.

Tanganyika's Forestry Department has asked the Geological Survey Department to discover whether the chemicals essential for paper manufacture are available in the Territory. Surveys of the major bamboo areas have been made.

Rhodesian teak, *muhuhu* from Kenya, and *muhimbi* from Uganda are being increasingly used for high-class flooring purposes in place of maple and birch, hitherto imported into the United Kingdom from dollar sources.

Registrations of private cars in Southern Rhodesia totalled 5,131 in 1950, an increase of 757 over the previous year's figure. Commercial vehicles totalled 2,961 (2,909), and motor-cycles 729 (693).

Merchant groups are to be formed again in Northern Rhodesia. They were established during the war for convenience in dealing with commodity and currency requirements.

The British Cotton Growing Association is paying 11%, against 9% last year. The distribution includes a bonus of 5%, compared with 4% in the previous year.

Nyasaland Railways have issued a list of amendments and additions to their tariff book (entitled Rates Supplement No. 15) and of revised passenger fares.

Insured Letters

Insured letters and boxes may now be sent by air mail to Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika at the normal air mail rates of postage plus insurance.

Zanzibar's clove crop this season has exceeded last year's record by about 1,000 tons. The highest price reached was £20 for 100 lb.

A branch of the National Bank of India, Ltd., has been opened at Fort Portal, Uganda.

Seven young Japanese salesmen of the Toyoko Trading Group have visited East Africa.

A branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa has been opened in Soroti, Uganda.

Land in the commercial centre of Bulawayo has been selling at £7 a square foot.

A maize store is to be built in Jinja, Uganda, at a cost of £317,500.

The rateable value of Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia, is now £24m.

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Mitchell Cotts Report Increased Profit

Messrs. MITCHELL COTTS AND CO., LTD. after providing £25,000 for taxation, show a consolidated profit of £1,000,000 for the year ended June 30 last, compared with £364,946 in the previous year. Interest on the preference shares amounts to £2,165, and dividends totalling 25% on the ordinary shares require £122,175. Contingencies reserve receives £150,000, leaving a balance of £485,503 to be carried forward, against £359,515 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £150,000 in 54% cumulative preference shares, £1,000,000 in cumulative redeemable second preference shares (both of £1 denomination) and £883,700 in ordinary shares of 5s. each.

Capital reserves stand at £469,275, revenue reserves at £1,000,000, and reserves for future income tax at £45,000. Loan and other liabilities at £1,000,577. Interests in subsidiary companies are valued at £4,988,845, fixed assets at £2,014,000, investments at £58,177 (market value £70,680), and current assets at £8,064, and current assets at £445,855, including Government stocks at £12,000 (market value £12,345) and £71,264 in cash.

The directors are Messrs. Leonard Aldridge (chairman), L. Burnie, E. G. Dann, J. M. Donald, A. A. Egan, D. G. James, F. Knight, E. H. Venham, and R. E. Van Der Veen. The secretary is Mr. C. W. Coote.

The 31st ordinary general meeting will be held in London on April 10. The full text of the chairman's statement appears on another page on this issue.

Cheaper Air Travel for Families New Africa-London Scheme

SPECIAL FAMILY EXCURSION FARES between Central Africa and Great Britain have been introduced by the British Overseas Airways Corporation, in collaboration with Central African Airways and South African Airways.

In the case of families who are bona fide residents of the Rhodesias or Nyasaland, a reduction of £100 will be granted to wives, sons, and daughters on return fares when the head of the family has paid the normal full amount. Thus, whereas the return fare between London and Nairobi is £266, a wife and children between the ages of 12 and 21 would pay only £166 each if travelling with the husband. Fares for children between two and 12 years would be only £124, and 10% of the normal fare would be charged for infants under two years.

If a mother travels with her children, she will be regarded as head of the family. In exceptional circumstances, families may travel separately. The scheme does not apply to families travelling from Britain to Central Africa.

Another new air travel scheme is the 12-day excursion fare between the territories, whereby a return ticket from Ndola to London will cost £238 instead of £266. Fares for children under two years will be 10% of the full amount, and 50% for those between two and 12 years. The return journey must be completed within the 120 days.

J.E.C.A.B.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Joint East and Central African Board will be held in London on May 31 at 11 a.m. Messrs. P. W. Donner, M.P., and A. Wigglesworth, who retire by rotation from the executive council, will be proposed for re-election, and Messrs. F. W. Harris, M.P., G. McAllister, M.P., the Hon. J. Hare, M.P., and Mr. Alistair Gibb, who have been appointed to fill casual vacancies on the council, will be proposed for election to that body.

The Federation of Rhodesian Industries calculates that the average European family in Southern Rhodesia spends between £400 and £500 a year on products originating in the Union of South Africa, from which the Colony imported goods to the value of £15m. in the first eight months of 1950. During that period Southern Rhodesia's exports to the Union were valued at £5½m. The volume of reciprocal trade has about doubled in the past three years.

PROGRESS



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that it is desirable to have a substantial amount carried forward on our profit and loss appropriation account, on which we should not hesitate to draw in temporary conditions made it advisable to do so. This we consider as quite a separate matter from the building up of our contingencies reserve.

East Trading Position

The policy to be pursued in certain territories in the Far East, where international as well as internal disturbances may have far-reaching effects, and also in some countries of the Middle East where nationalistic tendencies and other political developments may seriously affect our business, is constantly under consideration by your directors and by the directors of our subsidiaries operating in these areas.

In order not to jeopardize the important goodwill trading position established there by the group, any curtailment of operations in such areas is considered inadvisable, but constant watchfulness and caution are being exercised. It has always been our practice to include in the consolidated accounts the whole of the results of our subsidiaries and your directors therefore consider it desirable for the parent company in present conditions to maintain a substantial contingencies reserve.

As you will see from the consolidated balance sheet, our total assets are now £2,608,718, of which more than three-quarters are outside England.

Overseas Activities

I do not think that the pattern of the group's trade for the year under review calls for any particular comment. I would mention, however, that our shipping companies, which continued during 1950 to suffer from the depression in freight markets, are now benefiting from the recently-improved conditions.

Our South African coal trade has again proved satisfactory and our relations with the Natal Navigation group of companies and the Transvaal Navigation Companies and Estate Company, Ltd., both of which have in their own year's accounts shown gratifying results, have continued to be intimate and cordial. Provided we can successfully meet the difficulties of rail and sea transport, the solution of which we are seeking in close collaboration with our colliery associates, there is every reason to hope for continued prosperity in our South African coal trade.

As I have mentioned in previous years, an important section of the group's activities, of which we are justly proud, consists of services we are able to render to our own Commonwealth and other Governments. During the year under review the most noteworthy achievement under this heading was the contract negotiated by our wholly-owned subsidiary, Mitchell Cotts and Co. (Share-

holders) Ltd. with the Saudi Arabian Government on behalf of Braithwaite and Co. (Engineers) Ltd., who in conjunction with Thos. W. Ward Ltd., have undertaken the building of a modern road from Jeddah to Medina. The value of this contract is estimated to be £3,000,000.

Our subsidiary, Fraser and Chalmers (S.A.) Ltd., has successfully completed the supply and erection of the new surface plant for the Premier Diamond Mine near Pretoria, which has adopted the American Cyanamid Company's modern process of heavy media separation. This plant is the largest of its kind in Africa.

Current Year's Prospects

The total value of the group's exports from the United Kingdom for the year under review was nearly £5,500,000—the small decline from the previous year being mainly attributable to the restrictions on exports imposed by the Government of the United Kingdom and South Africa.

As to the current year ending June 30, 1951, it is difficult to give a reliable forecast, but we have no reason to be dissatisfied with the results achieved so far. The effect of the present world conditions is bound to be felt by a group such as ours with its many ramifications, but the compensating factors from which we have benefited in past years, and particularly during the last financial year, should be borne in mind, and unless world trade is adversely affected by any new crisis in international relations, we have no reason to fear an unsatisfactory result for the current year.

Long Service with the Company

Long and devoted service given by members of the organization is always a matter of satisfaction and pleasure to us, and we are to-day proud to record that four executives of the group have recently completed 50 years' continuous service. They are Mr. D. E. Brown, a director of Mitchell Cotts and Co. (South Africa) Ltd., Mr. W. G. May, a director of William Cotts and Co. Ltd., Mrs. F. P. Taylor, a director of Alexander Young (London) Ltd., and Mr. A. G. Brown, manager of Alexander Young (London) Ltd. I am sure that you will join me in conveying to them our congratulations and good wishes.

Tribute to Staffs

An expression of our thanks to the directors and executives of all our subsidiary companies and of our appreciation of the work done by the officials and the staffs of our group at home, overseas, and afloat is especially appropriate during these times of uncertainty and anxiety. I think that the results before you are evidence of the work they have done in meeting the constantly changing conditions and the resulting problems and difficulties of these times.

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Eminently Satisfactory Results

Mr Edward Wilshaw on the Board's Policy

THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF CABLE AND WIRELESS (HOLDINGS) LIMITED, was held on March 21 in London.

MR EDWARD WILSHAW, F.C.M.G., the Governor, in the course of his speech said:

"This is the first meeting and presentation of accounts since the company was reconstructed following the distribution of compensation received by the nationalization of the telegraph and other business."

"The results of the year are generally agreed to be eminently satisfactory. I feel, and I hope you will agree, that the accounts now before you show that we have already gone far towards ensuring all that we promised when the directors' proposals for the reorganization of the company's capital were put before you."

"When I last addressed you I should have been thought rash indeed to have forecast that it would be possible to declare a dividend of 6% within so short a period of one month, although it is the dividend which I had hoped would be possible. It is now, however, one of us, directors, officials and staff, have striven hard to achieve. We have been able to achieve it, and later in the meeting you will be asked to approve the payment of a dividend of 6%."

"This I think can be prudently done and at least be maintained in the foreseeable future, subject to economic reactions beyond your directors' control. Further, given reasonable conditions during 1951, it would seem that we shall have even less difficulty in earning at least a similar return this year."

Stockholders' Confidence

"It is a remarkable thing that approximately 70% of the stockholders prior to the scheme still remain with us. It may interest you to know that 43% of the stockholders do not hold more than £100, and a further 44% do not hold more than £500."

"This, I think, is a complete justification for the maintenance of an investment trust by affording the small investor the opportunity of investing in an organization which provides them with the security and benefits arising from a world-wide spread of investments covering the widest possible field."

"Those who have supported us through nationalization and continue with us have done very well. Their confidence is both appreciated and is an encouragement. Especially is this so in respect of the large number of stockholders who own only comparatively small amounts in the company. We feel that their interest is especially ours. The larger stockholders are just as

much our interest and responsibility, but they are in a better position to assess current conditions."

Twofold Policy

"The company's policy is twofold. First, to secure and maintain a minimum dividend of 6%, and then to seek for an increase by way of additional income from medium and long-term projects, which should be beneficial not only to you but to the Dominions and Colonies in fostering public works and enterprises in less developed areas."

"When we were in the communications field we created a great organization, and it is still our policy to continue to do something creative rather than be static."

"I want to assure you that the directors desire the company's reputation to be on the highest level of security and enterprise. It would be foreign to their policy to do anything if it came to be regarded as speculative. It is the intention that this trust is a trust, and it will be conducted on those lines."

The report was adopted, and at the subsequent extraordinary general meeting the proposed new articles of association were approved.

Colonial Appointments

RECENT PROMOTIONS and transfers in the Colonial Service include:

MR. J. CHANDLER, Assistant Accountant, E. Post and Telegraphs; to be accountant, Treasury Department, Aden; MR. J. A. C. HILL, administrative officer, Western Pacific, to the Somaliland Protectorate; MR. K. V. MACQUIRE, Deputy Colonial Secretary, Mauritius, to be chief establishment officer, Northern Rhodesia; MR. N. F. RICHARDS, Director of Public Works, Somaliland Protectorate, to be Director, Nyasaland; MR. S. A. STONE, Financial Secretary, British Honduras, to be senior accountant, Northern Rhodesia; MR. C. SWABBY, Conservator of Forests, British Guiana, to be Conservator, Uganda; and MR. P. W. YOYENS, district officer, Sierra Leone, to be assistant secretary, Nyasaland.

Mining

Lubimbi Coal Development

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA LTD. has acquired a controlling interest in Lubimbi Coal Areas, Ltd., which last year acquired an option on a coal field discovered about 150 miles north of Bulawayo. The field's capital has been increased to £100,000. The Anglo-American Corporation has been appointed consulting engineers, and the African and European Investment Co., Ltd., will take over the administrative and secretarial work. Arrangements have been made to intensify the drilling and other exploratory work now in progress in Lubimbi with the object of proving tonnage reserves and quality. A 32-mile branch line would be required to connect with the main Bulawayo-Victoria Falls Line. Mr. A. Coulter is chairman of the company.

Kagera Mines

KAGERA MINES LTD. announced at profit for the year ended June 30, 1950, was £17,000, including £2,000 interest and profit from investments.

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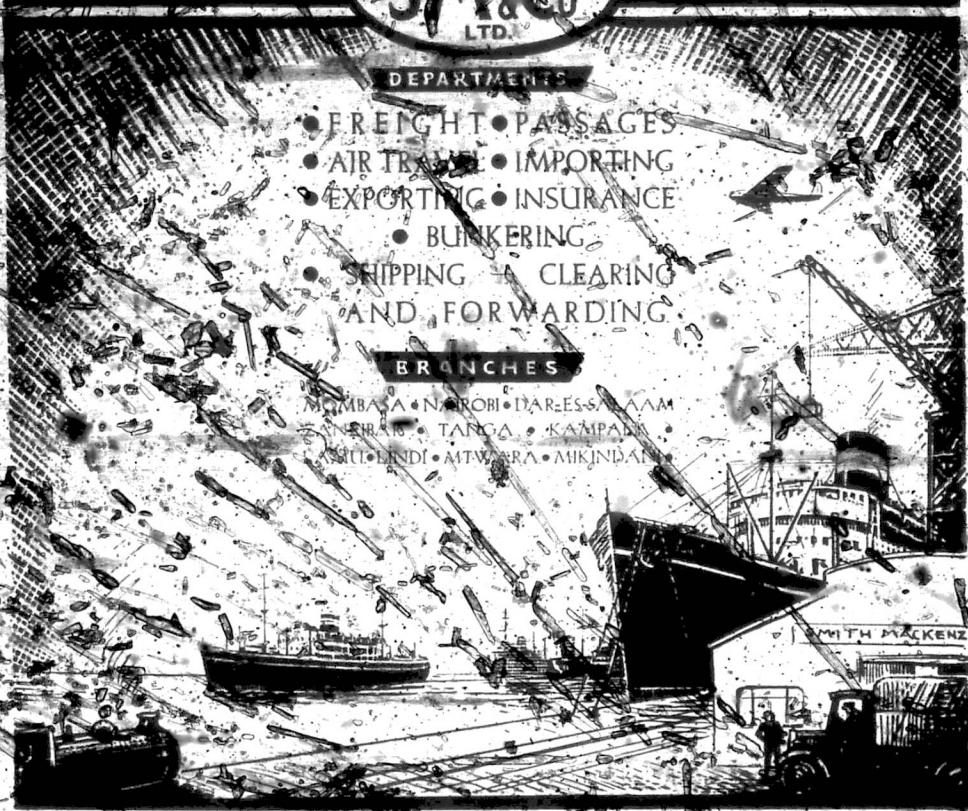
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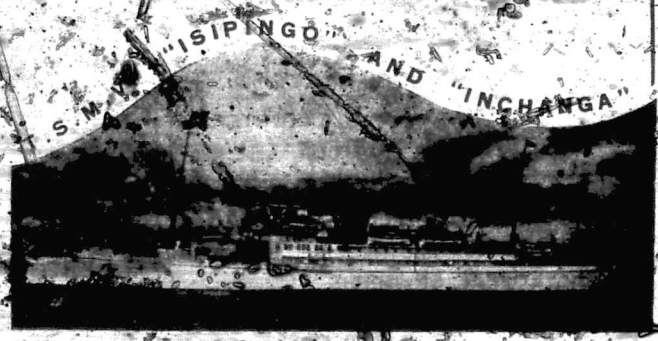
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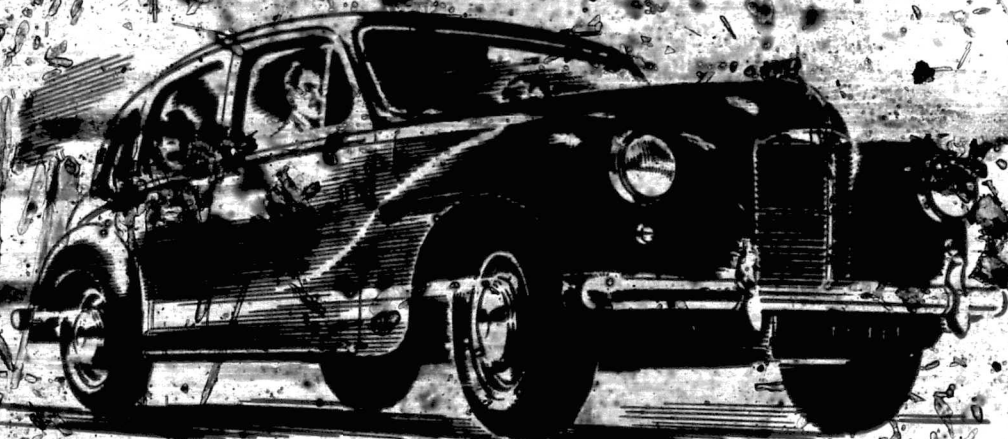
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

MR. FREDERICK CRAWFORD is outward bound for South Africa on his way to take up his new office as Governor of the Seychelles, in which Colony the relations between Government and the people have been highly unsatisfactory for several years. The former Governor, Sir Percy Selwyn Clarke, was repeatedly criticized in the Legislature, in the Imperial Parliament, and in the Press, and so was the former Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Rees-Williams (now Lord Ogmore), whose reckless statements on the Seychelles in the House of Commons added fuel to the flames of controversy. Indignation in the Seychelles led to a petition to the Secretary of State to refrain from appointing another Governor and to leave the administration of the islands in the hands of a young commissioner, and when that proposal was rejected by the Majesty's Government the retort was a threat of a boycott of the new Governor when he arrived. Administration has meantime been exercised by Mr. J. D. Bates, previously of the Colonial Service in Tanganyika, who has done his best to improve the position.

the declared intention of the new Governor should remain the policy in any quarter, we suggest that it should be abandoned for the sake of the Seychelles, which will quickly find that Mr. Crawford is neither autocratic nor aloof; not deaf to advice, and not likely to act against the interests of the people with whose care he has been entrusted. We write those words with the knowledge of his career in Tanganyika Territory, Kenya and Northern Rhodesia during rather more than twenty years, and especially in the light of his record during the past decade, in that period he has filled a number of difficult offices, in each of which he might have drawn upon himself a substantial measure of public criticism. Because he established and maintained the practice of consulting all parties concerned with the problems which arose, and served policies in consonance with the circumstances, differences did not develop. On the contrary, in each of the territories the non-official public, while fully recognizing that he had served promotions, sincerely regretted his departure, and among his admirers were more than a few of the ablest and most outspoken commercial

leaders. That fact which speaks for itself ought to be given the weight in the Seychelles before the new Governor arrives.

During his four years in Northern Rhodesia, first as Economic Secretary and then as Director of Development, Mr. Crawford was intimately concerned with economic affairs; indeed, he has Co-Operation Recommended. He has handled development projects involving some twelve million pounds within about three years. It may therefore be assumed that in the Seychelles he will not overlook any practicable means of increasing the prosperity of the islands. Indeed we have reason to know that he has already made representations in regard to improved steam-

ship communications, and results beneficial to the Seychelles are quite likely to follow this early initiative. Having also been deeply interested in the constitutional problems of East and Central Africa, the new Governor is not likely to obstruct whatever constitutional advance can be shown to be justifiable in his new sphere. For these reasons we have no hesitation in suggesting that the wise course for the Seychelles would be to disregard past differences in which EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA felt and said that the former Governor and Under-Secretary of State were much at fault, and co-operate without *arrière-pensée* with the new Governor, so that his power to help may not be seriously circumscribed to the detriment of the Colony.

Notes By The Way

Closter Union Conference

THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT on the London conference which has been considering a plan for the merger of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland could scarcely be less informative. As readers will see from the text on another page, the *communiqué* might show either failure or an initial measure of success. All information is that, after a such start, to use the words of a friend who was in a very good position to judge, the conference made encouraging progress. It has, I believe, fully justified Sir Godfrey Huggins' initiative in pressing for this approach to the problem, and as a result of these discussions in London a practical scheme of federated union should be much nearer.

Textile Mill

A VERY IMPORTANT DECISION from the East African Standard, and particularly that of Uganda, has now been made by the Calico Printers' Association, Ltd. of Manchester, which has for some time been considering a project for the establishment of a large cotton mill in Uganda. They have good reason to know that the company has now definitely decided to embark upon the enterprise, and that some interesting details about it should become available in the near future. The mill will be a substantial contribution to the new hydro-electric station at the Owen Falls. Presumably the plan will be to bring the factory into commission about the time at which power becomes available—that is to say, two years hence.

African Joins Makerere Council

AN AFRICAN has been appointed to the Council of Makerere College, Uganda, by the Governor of that Province. For some years there has been a growing feeling that an African should sit on that body, and the first of his race to join it, Mr. B. N. Mubasa, has been happily chosen. A graduate of Yale University, he was on the staff of Makerere for several years and he was appointed Katikiro of Banyoro. In that office and, as one of the African non-official members of the Legislative Council of Uganda he has gained a steadily increasing measure of esteem.

Mr. A. Pollard

MR. A. POLLARD, who for the past six years has been commercial secretary in the East African Office in London, retired last week-end, and will sail in the LEANSTEPHAN CASTLE on April 12 with Mrs. Pollard on an indefinite visit to their son-in-law and daughter in Pretoria. They may remain in South Africa. Entering the Civil Service in 1903, Mr. Pollard was on the secretarial staff of the post office until 1919, except for service overseas in the 1914-18 war, partly in Egypt and Palestine. Then after six years in the Department of Overseas Trade he was appointed H.M. Trade Commissioner in Western Canada, which he left for similar duties in the West Indies. From 1935 to 1945 he was Trade Commissioner in East Africa with headquarters in Nairobi. At the close of almost 50 years of Government service he will take into retirement the good wishes of a large number of people in and closely connected with East Africa, including many well-known exporters from the United Kingdom. The son-in-law whom he is about to visit, Mr. J. R. ("Tommy") Thompson, was manager of the Nairobi branch of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) in the thirties, and is now an assistant general manager at the South African headquarters of the bank.

Going to N. Rhodesia

MR. VIVIAN ST. GEORGE CUFFARD, who has arrived in England from Kenya, will shortly join the Northern Rhodesia Force. Latterly he has been community development officer to the municipality of Mombasa, where he was also non-secretary of the local branch of the United Kenya Club. In London, he joined the Royal Air Force at the outbreak of the last war, was seconded to the King's African Rifles in 1944, and served with that regiment in East Africa, India and Palestine. After his demobilization he was engaged on soil conservation work in Kenya for the Agricultural Department until he transferred to Mombasa. There he did Swahili broadcasts twice weekly and edited the official Swahili newspaper *Saudi ya Serkali*.

Case against Nationalizing Uganda Cotton Industry

Government's Responsibility for Gineries Policy

THE IDEA OF NATIONALIZING the Uganda cotton industry was discussed by MRS. C. K. PATEL, president of the Uganda Cotton Association, at its recent annual meeting in Jinja. He said, *inter alia*:

"The cotton industry has been under State control for a long time. The Government in the past encouraged the policy of spreading the gineries in distant places to encourage the production of the crop. Every ginery in any corner of the country is a stimulus to production. The spreading of small gineries was the result of deliberate action of the Government, which gave ginery sites in distant places.

"Having adopted a policy of numerous gineries spread over a wide area, the Government cannot now say that the size of the average ginery is small and ginners are the cause of the small Government's were the cause of the smallness of the gineries and the situation thereof. This is the result of State control.

"It also introduced the maximum price payable to the growers, along with a formula which provided for a fixed minimum expenditure and a fixed profit for the ginner. The profit fixed in the formula is a modest sum, without provision for its increase with the rise in the cotton price, although the purchasing power of money depreciates.

"This kind of State control continued throughout the war years, when every other industry except cotton was allowed to benefit as a result of increase in the price of commodities. There was no incentive to the ginner before and during the war in this State-controlled industry for improvements, as profit was small.

Government Has Never Had a Policy

Besides, although the industry wanted to modernize the gineries, there was at any time a fixed policy of the Government for the cotton industry. At one time one commission encouraged a larger unit, of the 2,000-bales ginery; at another time another gentleman, Sir Charles Lockhart, economist, instead of a large unit, the small gineries should be considered reduced but be allowed to stay. None knew, and least of all the ginner, what was required to be done in the controlled industry, wherein control started from the point where the cotton was purchased and continued to the point where the ginner, having ginned it, had to sell the cotton to the State at a fixed price.

"In this state of uncertainty no wholesale improvements naturally could be effected by the ginner who acted as both a buying and processing agent. No fault for lack of improvement can be laid at the ginners' doors. They effected only every year necessary small improvements. This is because there is a fixed policy to bring about improvement of the industry, but nothing could be done until the present day.

"The fact that the ginners could be attracted to the industry notwithstanding that they are willing to sell to the Government is the beginning to Africans in the immediate future. They will be able to buy and acquire more in the course of time. The heat that the Colonial Office has manifested in the nationalization of the ginning industry in Uganda is a sign of the nationalization of an industry in a young country, like Uganda, which is not proper and undesirable. The aim will be to encourage Africans to enter the industry and run it. The expertise that is needed for Africans to run the industry will be gained by the Africans themselves through nationalization but the running of the ginery industry by inexperienced civil servants who will have been recruited from England and elsewhere, as there are at present very few Africans who can independently run this industry. The technical skill will have to be imported. For no ginner will be willing to run the industry as a Government employee or agent.

"The industry, if it is merely run by civil servants, will hardly be run as efficiently and economically by the State as by private enterprise, as the salaries to be paid those State

employees will be really very high and the costs of running will be in excess of the present basis in the formula allowed to the ginner, who is enabled to make the minimum use at a minimum cost of his own services and his staff engaged in a seasonal industry. No staff other than African or Indian, can be engaged except on a yearly basis by the Government and the cost comparatively is bound to be very high and uneconomical. The African will be frequently get less for his cotton.

Using Funds to Best Advantage

"Conditions in England and in this developed country are so dissimilar that if the industry is nationalized the Government will not take over an up-to-date and efficient organization, as in England, but an industry which requires improvements and modernization, necessitating expenditure of large sums of money. The recent failure at Kongwa is fresh in the minds of all. There might be a similar failure in Uganda, the only difference being that this time vast sums of money from a cotton fund accumulated from African peasant efforts will be wasted, instead of British public money.

"The funds can best be applied to the development of other industrial objects in Uganda, where cheap power will be available. The funds are required for the development of the country and cannot all be spent to purchase gineries, when the ginning industry can be reorganized by other methods.

"The ginners are willing to admit more and more Africans in the course of time, and to reorganize the industry in the light of agreement which could be arrived at with the Government. The legitimate aspirations of the Africans to a substantial extent will be satisfied by the immediate acquisition of a few gineries, and the subsequent further acquisitions of gineries in the open market or the erection of new ones in undeveloped areas.

"Let every African pause and ponder whether he will be satisfied by nationalization, which will forever shut out the opportunity for Africans entering the cotton industry, which will be mostly run by outsiders, or whether it will be in his interest to get immediate admission into the industry, which will enable him to own and run the gineries side by side with the present ginners who will admit them in the pools and give them the benefit of their experience with the ultimate object of letting in more and more Africans.

"The production of cotton is bound to increase, and if the industry is not nationalized many Africans will in course of a few years own and run their gineries, which they will never be able to do in the event of nationalization.

"I hope that wise counsel will prevail, and that the idea of nationalization will not find favour with the Government, for nationalization is not in the interest of Africans or of the economy of the industry and the country. Loose talk of nationalization will scare away new capital, lest the same fate ultimately befall the present projects.

"The Indian ginners who form the bulk of the ginning industry feel that if the industry had been in the hands of Europeans there could never have been any talk of nationalization when the industry as a whole were willing to effect reorganization and carry legitimate African aspirations by admitting them to own or run gineries in course of time.

Scheme for Training Africans

"We as ginners have also a scheme for training Africans as fitters, engineers, clerks, supervisors and drivers, and ultimately as assistant managers and managers, to enable them to run the gineries themselves in future.

"Last year the Cotton Association established a permanent secretariat and secured the services of Mr. Hinde, our efficient secretary. The association is being converted into a limited liability company and a voluntary company under the style of Uganda Ginners (Proprietors). It is also in process of formation to secure a few essential commodities like jute products, bags, and twines which are in short supply, and a view to distributing them amongst members on a co-operative basis at reasonable prices.

"It is expected that in future the expenses of running the association will be met from the nominal commissions recovered. We expect that no less than £5,000 will be the commission due from such co-operative distribution, and yet the goods distributed will be sold at a price cheaper than hitherto charged to them by other dealers in the market.

"Uganda cotton must establish its reputation, just as Egyptian cotton has done, so that it commands a market in times when the world supply exceeds the demand in a full and competitive market. In the present state of affairs

politics it would be uncertain that the Raw Cotton Commission in the United Kingdom and India will get Egyptian cotton in the quantities required. Both countries will have to rely more and more on Uganda for their requirements of fine staple cotton. It is right that our quality of cotton should be known in the market, so that it can take the place of Egyptian cotton and supply the needs of other Commonwealth countries.

"This brings me to the question of the size of the crop required for Commonwealth countries. I believe, and so does our Chief Director of Agriculture, that we can easily produce 500,000 bales. The U.K. and India jointly require more than 500,000 bales to my knowledge, and Southern Rhodesia, Ceylon, South Africa, and Australia also require our cotton. So we should aim at an annual production in excess of 500,000."

The Director of Agriculture agrees, but his opinion appears to be that this can be achieved by better methods of cultivation

by the supply of pure and better seed, and by reducing pests and diseases, so that the yield per acre is increased, and without increasing the area planted. His opinion appears to be in conflict with that of this association, that the acreage of cotton should and could be increased without affecting the acreage of other food crops, so that there is always a likelihood of achieving an average crop in excess of 500,000 bales.

In the last 10 years our African population has increased by one million, or 25%, but the acreage planted has only increased at 1,600,000. It is high time that the African should be asked to plant more cotton. To maintain and raise his standard of living the country must produce more and more of all the crops, particularly cotton. Cotton and cottonseed constitute 80% of the country's average exports and so it is therefore imperative that reliance should be placed not only on increased yield per acre but on increased acreage of planting, too.

Africa's Role in Modern World Economy

Problems of Low Per Capita Output and Consumption

IN COMMON WITH OTHER UNDEVELOPED AREAS of the world Africa has low per capita levels of production and consumption. Over most of its area the main economic activity consists in one form or another of subsistence agriculture, much of it based on shifting cultivation carried out with simple tools and in many parts without draft animals.

Consequently, except in the case of a small number of tropical agricultural products and some minerals such as gold and diamonds, its contribution to world production and world trade is relatively low. Estimates of agricultural production are particularly difficult to make in Africa, for a large proportion of agricultural output is for direct subsistence and not for sale. There can be little doubt, however, that compared with other similar crop areas output, whether measured per unit of area or per capita, is low.

A comparison presented by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the yield by continental areas of such crops supplying 85% of the world's food intake, namely, wheat, rice, oats, barley, maize, sugar and potatoes, indicates that by and large African agricultural yields are extremely low. This is set out in Table 1.

Agricultural Production

Table 1. AFRICA: Productivity of Cereals and Pulses by Continents and for the World, 1947-48

	Yield per hectare 1947-48 (Metric tons)	1947-48 As per cent. of pre-war	1947-48 As per cent. of world average	1947-48 As per cent. of world average
World average	1.22	100	0.42	34
Europe	1.51	134	0.82	67
N. & C. America	1.97	164	0.80	65
S. America	1.28	109	0.48	39
Asia	1.26	105	0.22	18
Africa (incl. Egypt)	0.77	63	0.12	10
Oceania	1.08	90	0.38	31
Africa as per cent. of world average	62	56		

(Excludes U.S.S.R.)

According to these figures production of staple crops in Africa is rather more than half the world average and production per capita is even less than this, being between one-quarter and one-third of world average.

It should be noted that the choice of these particular crops is unfavourable to Africa, particularly in Central Africa, and also, though to a lesser extent, as they play a lesser rôle in the food production of these continents. This defect may in part be corrected by comparing the yield of various crops

certain of which play a considerable part in African production, with the average world yields.

Thus the yield of maize, millet and sorghums, sweet potatoes and yams, most beans and peas, soybeans, cotton, rice, groundnuts, tobacco and linseed have been below the world average, while only lentils (1948), chick peas, sesame seed and sugar-cane have stood at above the world average.

In the timber-yielding forest areas of Africa indications are that productive efficiency is below world average. Although no per capita figures are available, roundwood output of Africa south of the Sahara in 1948 was 0.3 metric tons per hectare compared with the world average of 0.5 metric tons per hectare.

Estimates of national income are available in very few instances in Africa, owing mainly to lack of statistical organization and of basic data. Per capita income, in terms of United States dollars in contemporary prices and exchange, for each of these countries was approximately as follows: the Belgian Congo (1947), \$50; Kenya (1948), \$46; Northern Rhodesia (1948), \$35; Burundi (1948), \$25; Southern Rhodesia (1949), \$101; Union of South Africa (1949), \$264.

It is probable that the Belgian Congo, Kenya and Northern Rhodesia are fairly representative of tropical Africa as a whole, and that the average annual per capita income in tropical Africa is probably not more than \$50.

Subsistence and Export

These low levels of per capita income should be considered in relation to two basic facts of the African economy. On the one hand a large proportion of production within the framework of modern exchange economy is production for export on the basis of injected capital and technical skill and on the other hand a considerable proportion of total economic activity is concerned with subsistence agriculture. It is probable that Africa's share in world income is less than its share in world exports on any rational valuation of sub-sistence output. How great a proportion of national income in Africa is accounted for by subsistence agriculture is not possible to determine with any accuracy. The estimates for Kenya, however, in 1949, show the value of subsistence agriculture at 27% of the value of total output.

In 1949 Africa accounted for about 8% of total world imports and 5.9% of total exports by value. Expressed in per capita terms, Africa's share in world trade is higher than that of the Far East but less than that of Asia. Africa's share in world trade is high in relation to her production, a fact which emphasizes both its extreme dependence on foreign capital and its concentration on production for export of certain products within the framework of a mainly subsistence economy.

Although Africa's relative shares in total world trade and total world production are small, its importance as a source of supply of a small range of commodities is very great. Thus, in 1948 Africa produced 98.4% of the world's output of diamonds, 80% of its output of cobalt, 57.7% of its output

Being extracts from "Review of Economic Conditions in Africa," a section of the preliminary version of the World Economic Report, 1949-50, published by the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

of gold, 35.5% of its phosphates, approximately 23% of its thomson ore and its manganese, and 18% of its copper.

On the other hand its production of iron ore and coal, the basic materials of heavy industry, are only 7.8% and 2.2% of world totals, respectively. Considerable deposits of iron ore exist in South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, French North Africa, French West Africa, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Tanganyika. The only indigenous steel industry of considerable size is in the Union of South Africa. Known deposits of bituminous coal are small except possibly in Southern Rhodesia. About 80% of the total output of African iron ore is exported. Its consumption of fuel and power was less than 1% of the world total.

As regards agricultural products Africa in 1948 produced 68.3% of the world's cocoa, 69.5% of its palm oil (palm kernels and palm oil), 75.5% of its sisal, 40.4% of its hard rubber and 30% of its coffee. On the other hand, its share in world production of cereals is low, 7.3% of its barley, 5.7% of its maize, 2% of its wheat, 1.4% of its rice and 0.5% of its oats. Its production of some characteristic tropical products, though small in the economy of some individual African territories, is small in relation to total world output. This is true, for example, of tea (3.3% of world output) and cane sugar (5.7%).

Significance of Cattle for Africans

Ownership of cattle, which has special significance in the economic and social life of some African peoples, was estimated at 12.6% of the world total in 1948; and of sheep at 16.2%. However, vast areas of tropical Africa which might otherwise be suitable for animal husbandry are excluded from such use by the presence of tsetse flies.

In attempting to appraise the basic characteristics of the African economy both in regard to its present state of internal development and its place in the world economy, several features need to be stressed. Apart from its northern and southern fringes Africa's real contact with external economic activities did not begin before the closing decades of the nineteenth century. Even the considerable modern economic development of the Union of South Africa began only with the discovery of diamonds in the Cape Province in 1867 and gold in the Transvaal in 1885.

On the west coast, besides the trade in ivory and gold begun by Portuguese explorers, there was indeed from the sixteenth century to the end of the eighteenth a traffic in slaves, which, to say nothing of its moral implications, proved a very unprofitable form of commerce, and did nothing to advance Africa's knowledge of modern scientific and technical developments or a more fruitful development of its economic possibilities.

Finally, note should be taken of essential geographic and climatic features which go far to explain Africa's retarded economic development. The fact is that much of Africa was a result of access to it, infested with virulent tropical diseases. Only a few rivers only the Congo has a deep water estuary and none offers easy approach to the interior. There are few good natural harbours, and the construction of anchorages capable of handling heavy shipping involves along almost the entire coast line initial construction at heavy cost which the prospective economic returns made in most cases not yet made worth while.

Difficulties of Internal Transport

Problems of internal transport are equally great. In the equatorial belt dense rain forest, and in the east and south a series of high plateaux, make railway and road construction difficult and costly. Moreover, Africa has in the past had no measure economic returns to offer to justify the heavy capital expenditure required to develop the internal transport facilities which must be the basis of eventual economic development.

Investment in other parts of the world often seemed to hold out better prospects of return. To a considerable extent it has been the attraction of mineral wealth which has provided the economic incentive to railway building in Africa, and many of its railways would probably never have been built for the traffic to and from the mine fields. Even so, railway building in Africa has generally required considerable Government assistance or direct participation, and over the periods practically all African railways have been faced with the basic problem of traffic too small to cover the full costs of operation. Some parts of Africa, particularly East Africa, are of economic considerations played a part in railway construction.

Over many large areas of Africa the soil is deficient in certain minerals important to plant growth. In the arid regions there is lack of humus, and in many other parts calcium and phosphates are lacking. Shifting cultivation is the traditional method by which the African with his simple techniques has met the problem imposed by poorly endowed soils, which rapidly erode and decline in fertility under constant cropping.

As a result of the growth of population and an expansion in the production of cash crops, the practice of shifting cultivation

is becoming increasingly difficult. In some parts, too, the migrant labour system has disrupted village economies and lowered standards of cultivation. In these circumstances less wasteful uses of land become imperative, but these in their turn demand among other things alteration of soil fertility systems, better cultivation methods and the regular application of fertilizer.

However, over large areas of tropical Africa the presence of the tsetse fly excludes the keeping of cattle, and thus the most obvious form of fertilizer is not available. Even in the cattle-raising areas of southern Africa, where tree growth has been largely destroyed, animal dung is not available for fertilizing as it is frequently used for fuel. In many parts of Africa soil erosion has already become a serious problem.

A second feature to be stressed in appraising the present-day African economy is the relative sparseness of the African population, a fact which has its essential origin in the geographic and climatic conditions referred to above, which have both kept Africa isolated from the rest of the world and retarded its internal growth. In 1947 the average density of population of Africa was 6.1 persons per square kilometre or 15.9 per square mile. Of the major continental land masses only Oceania with 12 persons per square kilometre or 3.6 per square mile and South Africa with 5.9 persons per square kilometre and 15.5 per square mile had lower average densities.

No true appraisal of the present-day African economy or of the forces presently working within it is possible without consideration of the relationships between its purely subsistence activities and activities in the exchange sector of the economy.

The primitive form of social organization in Africa is still tribal. Among the Bantu-speaking peoples who make up the great majority of the inhabitants of East and South Africa, including the Belgian Congo and Angola, agriculture is combined with keeping cattle, except in the areas and tsetse fly infested areas. Cattle play a highly significant and extra-economic part in the culture of many of these Bantu-speaking peoples, and in many parts with the restriction of available land for stocking is a major contributor to soil erosion.

Village Life

The organization of village life, however, varies widely with differences in climate, soil and other local conditions, from the large village concentrations located some distance from the cultivated fields to single homesteads surrounded by a cultivated plot. Heterogeneous political organization also varies from a complete lack of centralized organization to highly unified systems.

The proportion of the population of Africa dependent on agriculture for a livelihood can be only approximately estimated. Certainly however, the proportion is high. According to figures quoted by the Food and Agriculture Organization the proportion of people in Africa engaged in agriculture in 1948, together with their non-working dependents, was 74% of the total population. This compares with a figure of 70% for Asia, 60% for South America, 57% for Europe, 41% for North and Central America, and 30% for Oceania.

It is characteristic of an advancing economy that a declining proportion of the population is employed in agriculture as the productive power of society increases and more diversified economic activities develop. The high proportion of the population of Africa engaged in agriculture provides an indication of the under-developed state of the region as a whole.

It is impossible to know accurately to what extent African agriculture is on a direct subsistence basis. As already stated, the value of subsistence agricultural output in Kenya in 1948 was estimated to be about 26% of the total national income. This may be fairly representative of a considerable part of tropical Africa, but it throws no clear light on the proportion of the population involved mainly in subsistence agriculture. This number is doubtless more than its proportion to output since subsistence agriculture is likely to be less efficient than other sectors of the economy and employ virtually no capital equipment.

Indeed, the situation is rapidly changing, and no doubt there are few if any large tribal groups entirely untouched by the influences of market economies. Increasing attention is being given by Colonial administrations in Africa to improvement in agricultural methods and to the production of cash crops, a process received additional impetus during the war when the war-torn sources of supply were cut off and again since the war, largely in connection with the plans of the Western European Colonial Powers to overcome the effects of the dollar shortage, and also as part of general plans for the economic development of Colonial territories.

"For any period which can be foreseen European leadership will have to be maintained and assured in Kenya. Otherwise the country will go back."—Sir Geoffrey Huggins, during his recent visit to the Colony.

Kenya Legislative Council Cost-of-Living Allowance

WHEN ACCEPTING, on behalf of the Government, the majority report of the Select Committee on cost-of-living allowances for Government servants in Kenya, the Financial Secretary told the Legislative Council that no differentiation in the percentages applicable to the three racial groups was included in the motion then proposed. The cost of the allowances would add £830,000 to the current expenditure, whereas the budgeted surplus was £792,000. It was pointed out that as much of the shortfall as possible by economies without disrupting existing services.

Mr. B. HAVELOCK said that if the country had to face reduced services, the individual should also accept reduced standards. The 50,000 persons, or however many there might be, who paid taxes at a level similar to those of more civilized countries could not bear additional burdens and the Colony could no longer remove the leave privileges granted to civil servants. Nairobi City Council, realizing this, had extended the tours, especially of the Asian staff, and he believed that the more moderate paid officials would be happy to accept longer tours for an increase in their salaries. More posts should be filled by the Local Civil Service at reduced rates.

Opposing the motion, he said that the alterations which the Government had made in the Select Committee recommendations were a departure from the principle laid down in the Holmes Commission report, and that the allowances would be too generous to some persons.

Family Man Hardest Hit

Mr. T. R. PRESTON pointed out that the Select Committee of which he had been a member who examined the minority report had to decide whether any particular class of Government employees should be treated specially. Surely it was the married man with a family who was hardest hit. Unwanted relief would be unfair to the taxpayer, and, by encouraging extravagance, might further increase living costs. It was intolerable that in the lower income groups women should have to go out to work from necessity. He would have welcomed the views of the East Africa Women's League.

Mr. C. B. MADAN, an Indian member, congratulated the Government on eliminating racial discrimination, from the majority report. Supporting the motion, he pleaded for the removal of the credit system in the Colony.

Mr. B. A. WIRANGA, an African member, also supported the motion, saying that the lowest paid groups suffered most from the increase in living costs. He contended that African employees could exist only by borrowing. The majority report was not to confine itself to salaries regardless of whether or not the officers were married and had families; he added: "If marriage is going to be an extra burden, I am quite sure it is a voluntary luxury which people can do without."

Mr. C. G. HETHER, proposing an amendment in favour of the minority report, said that it was a natural right of a man to marry and have children, and emphasized that it was an ethical principle that the minority recommendation for family allowances was based. If the allowances now proposed were sufficient for a family man, they were extravagant in the case of a single man. Many of the women now at work would, he thought, be better employed looking after the home.

The Civil Servants' Association was, he said, not representative so far as the Europeans were concerned. The Association had had to fight their well-reasoned memorandum, another influence which was brought to bear on the Select Committee was a meeting of the Patel Brotherhood, which was attended by its members as unopposed. He hoped that such a meeting would never be held again.

Mr. ADAMS seconded the amendment, which was defeated after opposition from Mr. S. V. Cooke, Mr. Mathu, Mr. Patel, and the Financial Secretary.

Mr. L. B. MACONOCHE-WELWOOD moved an amendment for the adoption of the majority report in its original form, arguing that before breaking away from the principles of the Salaries Commission's report it should be realized that the differentiation in the scales of pay protected Africans from competition from Asians and Asians from competition from Europeans. He also thought it wrong that there should be no increase for those whose salaries were between £1,750 and £2,500 a year.

Mr. J. G. HOPKINS seconded the amendment, which was rejected by 27 votes to six. Mr. HOPKINS, supporting the original motion, regretted that racial discrimination should be raised on every occasion, and that some racial intention should be suspected behind genuine and well-considered proposals.

Mr. A. PARAN, an Indian member who signed the majority report, blamed controls for forcing African and Asians to foodstuffs on the black market, and stated that Kenya was still being held for accommodation. The question was put and carried.

Wages in Tanganyika Sisal Industry Increased from 42% to 58%

WAGE RATES and other remuneration paid to Africans engaged in the sisal industry have for some time been under consideration by the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association, and at a conference of representatives of all the branches, which was held at Tanga on March 16, it was unanimously agreed that substantially increased payments should be made from the beginning of this week.

Mr. H. Markwale (to whose initiative and preparatory work the delegates paid warm tribute) presented his basic proposals for discussion, emphasizing the importance of maintaining the bonus system in order to give the African an incentive to better and more regular work.

Mr. E. P. Hitchcock, chairman of the association, pointed out that the proposals were for maximum, not minimum, rates, and that the principle of higher wages had been under consideration before the Government decided to grant a 15% cost-of-living allowance to its employees.

Mr. J. C. Bartlett did not consider that an African could feed himself on 12s. a month at present costs, and suggested that the cash payment in lieu of food should therefore be increased.

Mr. L. Le Maitre, the general secretary, reported that at group meetings in the Tanga area the point had been strongly put that such cash payments should not represent the full cost of feeding, since it was not desired to encourage Africans who were now being fed to take money instead. Some of the money should be judiciously spent, to the detriment of the health of the men.

New Rates of Pay

The new wage rates fall in four categories, and represent increases in total remuneration of from 42% to 58%.

Category A is concerned with men engaged in cutting, decorticating, rail-laying, transport and brushing. For this so-called "production labour" the new basic wage is 27s. for 30 working days, with a bonus of 12s. and a payment of 15s. in lieu of food, making a total of 54s.

Category B is "assistant production labour", embracing brushers, assistants and those engaged in the drying lines, etc.; basic wage 21s., bonus 16s.; cash in lieu of food, 15s.; total, 52s.

Category C embraces men engaged on heavy clearing, axe work, stumping, etc.; basic wage, 18s., bonus, 16s.; cash in lieu of food, 5s.; total, 43s.

Category D (planting and development): basic wage, 18s., bonus, 5s.; cash in lieu of food, 15s.; total, 38s.

It states also left free to make their own decisions in regard to the remuneration of headmen, mechanics, craftsmen, clerks and baling press labourers.

The above news should be read in conjunction with the Parliamentary information about sisal wage rates in Tanganyika reported on page 814 on our last issue.

About 11,000 Africans will be advantageously affected by these decisions. In addition to the cash remuneration, all receive housing, medical attention, and welfare services.

"A stronger Empire, in which I believe, can be achieved only by consideration of Empire problems at a common centre." Mr. Eric J. Harrison, Australian Minister Resident in London.

Divergent Policies in Africa Responsibilities of Leadership

THE OUTLOOK FOR AFRICA will be dark indeed if Dr. Malan and his colleagues in the Union of South Africa cannot bring themselves to work for greater unity with Europeans in other parts of the continent; writes *The Times* in a long leading article on Monday.

The Nationalist Party in South Africa was stated to regard the attitude of Southern Rhodesia, as expounded by Sir Godfrey Higgins, as unrealistic and playing with fire, and has been called to the objection to the encouragement being given by Britain to her black Colonies to advance to self-government.

Such criticism from the Union is returned in full measure. Southern Rhodesia regards herself as being between the devil of apartheid and the uncharted sea on which the Secretary of State for the Colonies has embarked. Some persons in this country, who sympathize with African aspirations alarm the Union and Rhodesia by making light of the difficulties ahead and by showing themselves too ready to condemn the situation on the spot.

If these divergencies are allowed to proceed unchecked, a present will be made to the communists, who place Africa second only to Asia in their plans of campaign for winning over the backward peoples of the world. It is not only impossible to reason with the communists, but the schools of thought, but in a realistic stocktaking is carried out with good will and equanimity on all sides, the bitter consequence must follow. The handful of white men guiding Africa into the future are, however much they may distrust one another, in the same boat.

Apartheid is in the view of Dr. Malan and his followers the only alternative to the disappearance of a purely white culture from the Kenya Highlands to the Cape.

Resentment and Reaction

It is hard for the most sincere white members of the Union to see how apartheid, which in fact, pass the practical test by which its advocates would have it judged, can in immediate resentment and restlessness provoked by apartheid in its still early stages are already only too obvious. A fringe of well-educated Africans were debarred from exercising their talents and professional skill outside limited areas is one that seem inevitably troubled and even disastrous.

The outlook is worsened by certainty that Native feelings of unfair inequality would be increased by reaction from the white side. The Union would opinion will, however the white side may be able to beamade vocal through the United Nations and other channels. The Union cannot retire into isolation. South Africans, as members of the Commonwealth and of the United Nations, or even as a State apart, must face world opinion and accept that what they do will be affected by it.

The fallacy of apartheid is that it offers an apparently easy solution to difficulties that will be encountered only by a more cautious and less, by a more realistic approach. A man who claims to look without concern into the future of Africa for the next 50 years is deceiving himself. Wisdom for a Colonial power as for a Government on the spot, lies in deliberating before each new step is taken.

Premature hopes of self-determination, carrying with it a larger place in the Commonwealth, should not be held out to Colonies whose capacity to govern themselves has yet to be proved.

There is overdue for recognizing that some Native territories will sooner or later dispense with white leadership, that other territories are a white as well as a black birthright, and that progress in each of them reacts on all the others.

If the Union Government persists in turning its back on the experience of nations who secure a qualified judgement Native that it will not only itself be blind for loss of the confidence of moderate world opinion. Tactical errors can be shown to have been committed on all sides in the intricate process, but they do not to be compared for gravity to the strategical error being made by Dr. Malan and his colleagues.

S. Rhodesia in Middle Way

Emphasizing that Southern Rhodesia has elected to follow the middle way in Africa and that the best hope for the British Central African territories was that the London conference on closer union would produce facts which British political leaders would accept as facts, the *Bulawayo Chronicle* has said in a leading article:—

"The view of Mr. Griffiths, Secretary of State for the Colonies, that the Commonwealth depends for its strength on partnership is one that is too well known and understood to receive anything but the utmost commendation. Where many members of the family find themselves at variance with the

policy of the British Government to be based through the mouth of many spokesmen in recent years, is over the meaning of partnership.

The African Society has exercised an influence on thought in Britain on matters pertaining to Africa, more approach than has been any voice of a rational, broad to day-to-day considerations of life in her Colonies. It is too frequently that there been a willingness to see in a planned development that some similar to arrive on the West of the white Colonies to the Native, their birthright. The Native's political development has been progressively advanced within the South Central African group of territories as imperative if a true basis of partnership is to be arrived at. Sir Godfrey Higgins has failed to be heard grandly to give advice, and has warned the Colonial Office that the speed which they seek to accelerate political progress is nothing short of disastrous.

Makerere College

ADMISSIONS to Makerere College, Uganda, this year have totalled 64, of which four are women. Kenya and Uganda have each supplied 20 students, Tanganyika 13, Zanzibar and Nyasaland three, Ethiopia two, and Northern Rhodesia one. Twenty-eight students are taking arts courses, 17 are studying science, and is taking a pre-clinical medical course, three are undergoing a general course, and five are special entries for the art certificate.

Recent appointments to the staff of the college include: Professor Oschinsky, temporary lecturer in anatomy; Professor E. A. Lucas, science master at Winchester and formerly headmaster of Nyakusara, as lecturer in zoology; Professor A. J. Garner, late of Witwatersrand University, lecturer in English; Mr. D. A. Low, assistant lecturer in history; Mr. J. E. Goodthorpe, assistant lecturer in social studies; Dr. A. W. Williams, late medical superintendent of Mulago Hospital, and of the Department of Medicine; Dr. J. N. Davies, of the Uganda Medical Service, and of the Department of Pathology; Mr. H. Crook, of the University of Bristol, head of the Department of Surgery.

New Minister's First Speech

IN HIS FIRST PUBLIC SPEECH as Minister of Agriculture in Southern Rhodesia, Mr. J. M. Caldicott affirmed that the Government would ensure that by the opening of the next planting season every farmer would be in a position to undertake maximum production, despite the adverse effects of this season's drought. "It is absolutely essential that every effort should be made to achieve maximum production, not in food, then in tobacco," he added. Mr. Caldicott, describing the advance of the tobacco industry as a prime example of what private enterprise could accomplish, said it had been a major factor in the development of the Colony as a whole. Warning that in present circumstances the Government might have to do some unpleasant and unpopular things, Mr. Caldicott concluded: "I hope, however, that I shall be able to play the rôle of benevolent godfather."

E.A. Central Assembly

AT THE FIRST MEETING of the fourth session of the East African Central Assembly, which opened in Nairobi on Tuesday, the following Bills were considered: The Pensions (Amendment) Bill; the East African Posts and Telecommunications Bill; the Appropriation (East African) (Harbours) Bill; the Supplementary Appropriation (1950) (Harbours and Harbours) Bill; the Appropriation (Non-Self-Contained Services) Bill; the Supplementary Appropriation (1949) (Non-Self-Contained Services) Bill; the E.A. Railways and Harbours Administration (Amendment) Bill; and the Appropriation (E.A. Posts and Telegraphs) Bill. Also on the agenda is a motion by the Commissioner for Transport relating to the extension of the Southern Province railway in Tanganyika.

Blunders of State Corporations Unbusinesslike Actions in the Colonies

Mr. E. W. Bovill, in a characteristically candid communication to *The Times* about the blunders of the Overseas Food Corporation and the Colonial Development Corporation, states:

"Having spent many years of my life in launching new enterprises in Africa, I can cordially endorse your statement that in one of these years no organization could have investigated 50 novel projects such as the Colonial Development Corporation has undertaken."

"Not only was investigation been impossible, but, in the projects of which I have any knowledge, the right advice has not been taken. Within a very few months of the launching of the Gambia poultry scheme I was told that it must fail because it was not possible to produce the necessary feeding stuff locally. Now, two years later, and after the expenditure of much money, that has proved to be true. I have no reason to suppose that I was better informed than the Colonial Development Corporation."

"To turn from the Colonial Development Corporation to the Overseas Food Corporation, at Kongwa it cost millions of pounds to obtain answers to questions many of which had long before been answered at a low cost by private enterprise."

"The scheme some months after the groundnut scheme was launched my firm was repeatedly asked, rather indignantly and over the telephone, to provide for it information so vital that no one with practical experience of agricultural development in Africa would have dared to make a start without it. Indeed, the information required was of such fundamental importance that it was once apparent to us that the estimates on which the scheme was based were worthless."

Assessing Value of Advice

"One cannot doubt that the Colonial Development Corporation and the Overseas Food Corporation are anxious to do the best they can to act on the best advice available, but one cannot doubt that they know neither where to seek the advice they require nor how to assess the value of such advice as comes their way. The reason is not far to seek."

"The Secretary of State for the Colonies endorsed the launching of the Gambia poultry scheme in the grounds that it had been fully considered by eminent and experienced business men. This was never doubted. What was not considered was their experience was of the kind that was not wanted."

"Did these business men, who had had long experience of planning, launching, and bringing to fruition agricultural development schemes in the Colonies, and who, moreover, had had to stake his own reputation and his firm's on their success? The men whose business it is to do that, the men whose survival depends upon a successful investment of other people's money in the Colonial field, are the professional managing agents, the firms who devote themselves wholly and exclusively to the management of clients' affairs, and with their reputations at stake on any enterprise to which they lend their names, and with great experience to draw on, they are, in fact, better qualified than anyone else in the Colonial field to obtain the advice which is essential to success and to assess its value. Long and bitter experience has also taught them how to gauge the hazards of a new project and to advise their principals on whether to proceed or not."

"I have no hesitation in averring that had the Government sought and acted upon the advice of professional managing agents there would have been no groundnut scheme and no Gambia poultry scheme."

"What we do not know, and would much like to learn, is the extent to which these corporations are pressed to check and speculate results, and the extent to which they yield to that pressure and reduce to a few weeks investigations which should take many months. What the pressure may be considerable was suggested to me a year or two ago when I was asked if my firm would act as managing agents to a project in East Africa then under consideration by the Government. 'Yes,' I replied, 'on two conditions—a pilot scheme and no publicity.' The first condition was acceptable; the second was not."

Central African House, Union Official Statement on Conference

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT WAS ISSUED ON TUESDAY BY THE COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS OFFICE:

"The decision to convene a conference of officials to discuss the possibility of formulating a scheme for the closer association of the Central African territories of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland was announced in the House of Commons on November 8, 1950, by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. James Griffiths."

The conference, which opened on March 5, was held at the Commonwealth Relations Office, Downing Street, London, and was attended by senior officials of the three Central African Governments, of the Central African Council, and of the Commonwealth Relations Office and the Colonial Office."

"It has now completed its work after making a full and careful examination of the problem, and the members are submitting a joint report to their Governments."

Quick-Fire Speeches on Many Subjects Last Week's E.A.W.L. Meeting

"OPERATION 'SUNRISE'" is the title given by the England Branch of the East Africa Women's League to a series of addresses which are to be delivered at a special meeting at Over-Seas House, St. James's, London, S.W.1, at 2.30 p.m. on Wednesday next, April 11.

Mrs. Bewes, Dr. Mary Gibbons, and Miss Ashur will speak for the O.M.S., U.M.C.A. and the Mission respectively, and it is hoped to have a speaker for the Roman Catholic Missions too. The Moffatt will deal with Salvation Army work, Miss Kluft with Makerere, and Mrs. Benson with the Jeanes School in Kenya.

Maternity nursing of Africans will be briefly described by Lady Altrincham for Kenya, Miss Stjerholm for Uganda, and Miss Ndiubulage for Uganda.

Personal services rendered by settlers' wives to African women are the subject entrusted to Mrs. Charles Taylor (Kenya), Miss Petham-Johnson (Tanganyika), and Mrs. Handley Bird (Uganda).

Two ex-Makerere students, Miss Florence (Uganda) and Miss Eoisha Sharriff (Zanzibar) will wind up.

Each speaker will be restricted to five minutes. Each has been asked to avoid statistics and to deal factually with her topic. This is the first occasion on which a meeting of this kind has been arranged.

All interested are cordially invited to attend, but it would be a great convenience if they would immediately notify such an intention by post card to the honorary secretary of the branch, Mrs. N. P. Jewell, 694 Pinner Road, Pinner, Middlesex.

Housing Africans in Salisbury

THE AFRICAN HOUSING PROBLEM was the most complex facing Salisbury City Council, said Alderman Leslie Freeday when stating that a total expenditure of £44m. was needed to deal with it. Outstanding progress in the last two years, he said, was that a contract for 1160 houses at Harare was nearly completed, and that a further 680 houses had been added. Four hostel blocks being built on market garden plots would house 3,000 Africans, and a second and similar contract was being considered, whilst 1,000 houses, costing £500,000, would be built at Donnybrook. The council's African section had itself built 225 pairs of cottages and 120 huts, and had nearly finished two hostel blocks, with 10 others started and four more contemplated. Alderman Freeday said that there were 22,250 Africans without houses in Salisbury, of whom 2,500 were married.

Rhodesians and West Africans

Closest of Personal Relations

MR COLEMAN BLACK, public relations officer in London for the Government of Southern Rhodesia, has written in the *Daily Telegraph*:

"When the Royal West African Frontier Force supplied the 1st and 2nd West African Divisions for the Burma campaign in 1941, and the splendid achievements of the Gold and Nigerian Brigades in East Africa and Ethiopia in which to buckle. After the Gold Coast Brigade had smothered the very strong enemy positions at Uddareda Major General Godwin-Austen referred to the troops as 'the cream of my division'."

"In October, 1942, Southern Rhodesia—the only country ever forced to introduce conscription to stop key men from volunteering for the Services East, 177 officers and N.C.O.s to West Africa, most of them to Nigeria and the Gold Coast. The bond between European leaders and African soldiers, many of whom won fine decorations, was a strong one, blended with friendship and firm discipline. To-day any Rhodesian soldier could gladly add to the tributes paid the West African soldier."

"In the losses of African regiments we always bewail the isolated white faces, and in Ethiopia it was 'not done' to adopt any disguise—the officer made them sitting ducks for the enemy."

"Recplacements would have no time in which to learn a native language, therefore in the African battalions military English in any case, the African learns English far more quickly than the average Englishman could learn even simple languages like Hausa and Swahili."

More Hermes Services

B.O.A.C. HERMES SERVICES to Africa are being increased to provide daily connexions between London and Nairobi, Rome, Cairo, and Khartoum, two of the services making an additional stop at Entebbe aerodrome.

Defence of Imperial Trade

"Whispering of Little Men"

DETERMINATION to resist all decisions taken at Geneva, Havana, or elsewhere which threaten the liberty of Great Britain and the Commonwealth to support and further the liberal system of Imperial Preference was declared in a resolution which was passed last Friday night at a "Guatemala Conference" rally organized by the Empire Industries Association and the British Empire League in London, in which town discussions have been continuing for months between the representatives of many nations on the subject of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The resolution declared that Britain could achieve economic independence only by an economic policy embracing the principles of Empire unity, preference, and free enterprise.

Mr. Amery, who presided, said that there must be no restrictions upon the fundamental right of this country to make such mutually beneficial arrangements with its partners in the Empire as they might wish. For the freedom the Conservative Party will fight until it was established beyond dispute.

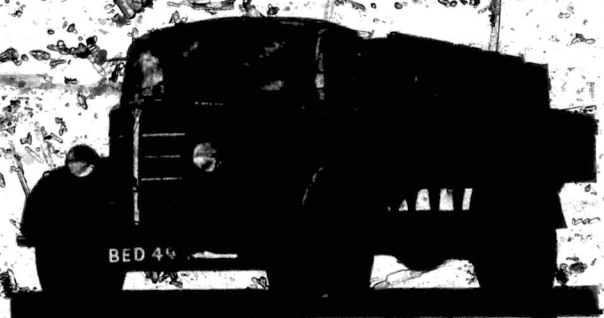
Mr. A. G. Cannon-Boyd, M.P., affirmed that the Conservatives did not consider the Imperial preferential system prejudicial to Anglo-American co-operation for the closer association of Western Europe and that they repudiated the idea that Empire preferences meant discrimination. The party, he declared, would consider itself free to renounce any part of the agreements made in Geneva, Havana, Nancy, or Torbay which might be prejudicial to Empire trade.

Mr. Balfour of Inchrae said that even in Whitehall and Westminster there are voices whispering that Empires were outmoded; such ideas were whispered by little men frightened at the word "Empire" men who find it easier to surrender to the fantasy of free trade for an international free trade world of nations without sovereignty, without riches without barriers—where Nicaragua, Guatemala, Canada, San Salvador stands level with South Africa and Guatemala equals Great Britain.



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PERSONALIA

MR. HENRY POTTER, Chief Secretary in Uganda, will come on leave in May. A son has been born in Dar-es-Salaam to Mr. and Mrs. PHILIP CHANDLER.

MRS. K. M. GOODENOUGH will to-day launch the RHODESIA CARES at Belfast.

MR. A. H. PHEAR has been re-elected president of the Tobacco Trade Association of Rhodesia.

MR. C. DORMAN, director of the Naisibi business bearing his name, is in London early in May.

MR. S. M. H. HILLMAN, who has been undergoing medical treatment in his country, has returned to Uganda.

COLONEL JAMES SETCHELL, United States Air Attaché to Egypt and Ethiopia, has presented his credentials to the Emperor.

M. DE JUNGERS, Governor-General of the Belgian Congo, will be in the three-day tour visit to Northern Rhodesia last week.

MR. R. C. V. HAINES has been nominated by the Nyasaland Government as an alternate member of the Southern Rhodesian Currency Board.

MR. J. S. COX, manager of the motor department of the Uganda Co., Ltd., will be in this country on leave from May 1 until the end of July.

MR. HELEN KELLER, the well-known blind and deaf writer and social worker, has accepted the vice-presidency of the British Empire Society for the Blind.

SIR COSMO PARKINSON was elected chairman of the board of governors of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine at the annual meeting last week.

MR. E. W. BOYLL will address the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies in London next Thursday, April 12, at 1.30 p.m. on "Current Problems in East Africa."

MISS MABEL SHAW, who recently returned from a visit to South, Central, and East Africa, is to address the annual meeting of the Church Missionary Society in Guildhall, London, on the morning of May 1.

MR. H. WYNN-JONES, who has been public relations officer in Tanganyika Territory since 1949, is due in London in a few days on completion of his tour of duty.

MR. W. H. CHINN, Social Welfare Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who has been visiting Northern Rhodesia, left for Nyasaland by air yesterday.

SIR RUPERT SHOOLBRIDGE, president of the Legislative Council of Tasmania, and LADY SHOOLBRIDGE are visiting East Africa on their way through the Rhodesias to the Union.

CAPTAIN R. F. BIRCH, REYNARDSON, Grenadier Guards, younger son of Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Henry Birch Reynardson, and Miss MARY BULTBEE have announced their engagement.

MR. E. A. MATIENZO, United Nations Commissioner for Eritrea, accompanied by MR. E. R. WERTHEIMER, his principal secretary, and MR. A. REIB, press officer, recently visited Addis Ababa.

MR. J. S. MOFFAT, M.L.C. has been appointed a member of the Development Authority of Northern Rhodesia in place of Sir STEWART GORE-BRYNE, who has ceased to be a member of Legislative Council.

LADY TWEEDSMER, Conservative M.P. for Aberdeon South, and wife of the chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board, has this week joined the directorate of a London firm of public relations consultants.

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MESSRS. BRUCE HINDLEY, the co-founders of the co-founder of Hindley and Co., 440 Strand, London, W.C.2, who have been associated with the company for 25 and 27 years respectively, have been appointed to the chair.

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY, who recently visited East Africa, is one of five M.P.s. who have attended the Congress on World Government in Rome which was convened by the Movement for World Federal Government.

MR. V. KENIFF, who has been appointed Commissioner of Works in Northern Rhodesia, recently retired from the post of Director of Public Works in Hong Kong, to which he was appointed in 1946. He was educated in Australia.

MR. JOHN S. ROYAN, London chairman of South African Breweries, Ltd., has been visiting the Northern Rhodesian Council, accompanied by three directors of the company, MR. COCKBURN MILLAR, MR. S. COMB, and MR. S. MCKENZIE.

MR. C. R. B. BROWN will open a discussion on "Congested Local Areas in Kenya" when the Royal African Society discussion circle meets at the headquarters of the Victoria League, Chelsea Place, at 6.15 p.m. on Wednesday, April 11.

MR. J. G. BAKERMAN, Librarian of the Royal Empire Society, will address the Royal Empire and Royal African Societies in London at 1.30 p.m. on Thursday, April 26, on "East African Vignettes." Colonel CHARLES PENSONBY will preside.

MR. ROYALEYN GORDON CUMMING, a rancher in the Owelo district of Southern Rhodesia, who has arrived in London, saw service in East and West Africa and in Western Europe during the last war. He is chairman of the conservation committee of his district.

MR. MICHAEL H. GRACE, son of the Rev. H. M. Grace and Dr. G. STANLEY SMITH, son of Dr. A. G. Stanley Smith, co-founder of the Ruanda Mission in Uganda 30 years ago, are sailing in the WARWICK CASTLE for missionary work in the Upper Nile Diocese.

MR. C. C. MARSHALL, a senior member of the staff of Sir Alexander Gibb & Partners, will talk on "Aspects of Irrigation Development in East Africa" at East Africa House, 36 Great Cumberland Place, London, W.N., at 3.15 p.m. on Wednesday next, April 11.

MR. FREDERICK J. WAKELIN, representative of the British Council in Ethiopia, will entertain many Ethiopian notables at the British Institute in Addis Ababa to celebrate the eighth anniversary of the establishment of the council in the town. The Emperor was among the guests.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. BUCKLEY, Director of the Uganda Co., Ltd., chairman of the Becham group of enterprises, and a member of the board of many other companies, and Mrs. BUCKLEY are on their way to South Africa. On this occasion they will not be able to visit Central or East Africa.

THE REV. J. C. MANN will preach the sermon at the service in St. Botolph's Church, Bishopsgate, London, on April 12, to celebrate the 12th anniversary of the founding of the Church Missionary Society. The society's annual rally will be held at 7.15 p.m. on May 1 in the Empress Hall, Earl's Court, London.

MR. R. MILLER has been elected president of the Kenya Kongois Cricket Club. The hon. secretary is MR. C. V. BRAIMBRIDGE; the deputy hon. secretary is MR. K. E. WRIGHT; and the hon. treasurer is MR. W. S. ALEXANDER. The subscription to members while resident in East Africa has been raised to £2.

A meeting of the Upper Nile Diocese Association will be held next Wednesday, at 6 Salisbury Squares, London, E.C.4, with the REV. CANON MATHERS in the chair, at which the speakers will be MISS P. CAVE-BROWN, CAVE, the hon. secretary Teachers' Training Centre, Gulu, the REVS. J. MASOBA, and DR. C. A. WIGGINS.

Mr. A. T. FRICK, deputy Chairman of Barclays Bank, who has been elected Chairman in the place of Sir William C. BIRNBOUGH, former director of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), Ltd.

Mr. ANDREW COHEN, head of the African Department of the Colonial Office, who has been suffering from bronchitis and later pneumonia, flew to the South of France with Mrs. COHEN at the beginning of this year on a short holiday. Owing to his illness, Mr. Cohen had to postpone his engagement to address the Royal African Society. He will accompany the Secretary of State to East Africa next month.

Mr. J. H. WATSON, who has been visiting Southern and Northern Rhodesia, is Chairman of Associated British Cinemas, Associated British Picture Corp., Associated British Theatres, Ltd., and Blackpool Entertainments, Ltd., and a director of Cambridge Holdings, Ltd., Union Cinemas Investments, Ltd., Elite Picture Theatre (Nottingham), Ltd., and managing director of British & Foreign Wharf Co., Ltd., and Clarks Cereal Products, Ltd.

Mr. A. T. KAUFMAN, who has arrived in England from Beletswaya, was called by the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1938, and then began practice in Southern Rhodesia. On the outbreak of the last war he was in the 1st Battalion, the Buffs, transferred to the Durham Light Infantry, and was commissioned at the end of 1940, being demobilized as a major. He served in East Africa and the Middle East, and was at one time Custodian of Enemy Property in Ethiopia, and then Legal Adviser for the Reserved Areas in Ethiopia. He is a director of Kaufman, Sims & Co., Ltd., Rhodesia.

Mr. PATRICK GORDON WALKER, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, told Smethwic Trade and Labour Council a few days ago that his experience in visiting every Commonwealth country had convinced him that nothing was more important than the maintenance of the strength and solidarity of the Commonwealth. That conviction, he had found the strongest feeling, whereas many Commonwealth Ministers visited Great Britain and the British Ministers visited the Commonwealth, and only when recently in Southern Africa he had studied the very difficult problems of relations.

At the first annual general meeting of the Royal African Society, LORD MILVERTON and VISCOUNT TRENCHARD will be the retiring vice-presidents, and Sir WILLIAM GOWERS and Mr. F. OXBURY have been nominated by the Council for the vacancies. The retiring members of Council are: AIDAN CRAWLEY, M.P.; SIR WILLIAM GOWERS, M.P.; G. MAYALL, MR. H. F. OXBURY, COLONEL C. W. G. WALKER, and the Rev. H. D. HOOPER; and Mrs. J. B. FAWCOTT, Mrs. M. MACKAY, LORD TRENCHARD, and MESSRS. E. V. FETHERSTONE, L. B. GREAVES, and R. E. WOOD are the nominees. Mr. B. F. MACDONA will be proposed as hon. treasurer, following the resignation of Mr. A. T. DUDLEY owing to ill-health.

Obituary

Mr. T. W. Rudland
Pioneer of Rhodesia

MR. THOMAS WILBURN RUDLAND, O.B.E., whose death was reported briefly in our issue, was one of Southern Rhodesia's best known pioneers and the last but one remaining survivor of the men who on September 12, 1890, hoisted the flag at what is now the city of Salisbury.

His sale a year later (the occasion of the plot of land on which he had erected a pole and lagga hut) may well have been the first transfer of land for cash in the colony. Nine and a half years later he was still active in railway construction and improvement work on the Bulawayo-Mafeking main line.

He was born in Sunderland in 1867 and at the age of 17 ran away to sea, but this was just a manifestation of a strong desire to see the move, was cut short when after a few arduous and icy weeks on a sailing ship bound for the Baltic, he returned to school. In his later teens he went to America and then worked in gold mines in the Andes, where a revolution and malaria persuaded him to return to England.

Joined Pioneer Column


Three years later he left for South Africa, where, in 1890, he met Cecil Rhodes and enrolled in Colonel John Smith's pioneer column. Disbandment of the column after the occupation of Mashonaland brought opportunities for gold prospecting, but in 1894, after carrying out land survey work and building a road from Beira to Hartley Hills, Mr. Rudland returned to this country for a short period.

He was still only 25 when he joined the staff of George Pauling for the construction of the railway from Beira to Umtali. Then for 11 years he was engaged on similar work at Pangani (on the Bulawayo-Mafeking line), between Gwelo and Salisbury, and on rail construction during the South African War. With the ending of the war, and after a further spell of railway work in Natal, he decided to turn to farming. His roving instinct returned, however, and he went on to engage in launching into coal-growing. It was not until 1925 that he returned to Southern Rhodesia, this time to settle and to resume civil engineering.

In 1940 he took part in the flag-raising ceremony to mark the jubilee of the Mashonaland occupation in which he had participated. He was made a Freeman of the city of Salisbury, elected president of the Pioneer Corps Association, awarded the O.B.E. in 1945, and in 1947, when the Royal Family visited the Colony, Mr. Rudland was chosen to present a flag with the grandson of the pioneers, accident and the son. He leaves a widow, a son (in whose house in Beira he lived), and two daughters. He had married in 1900 Miss Louisa Dobson, of Beira.

HEAVY OFFICER IAN MEREDITH, who has been killed while flying near Lusaka, was the son of a Vice-Marshal Sir Charles Meredith, who during the war commanded the Rhodesian Air Training Group, and Capt. Meredith, of Salisbury. His engagement had been recently announced to Miss Marie Goddard, of Salisbury, who is at present dancing with the International Ballet Company in London. They were to have been married in Rhodesia in three months.

MR. S. W. BARRETT, who went to Uganda a prisoner in the Toro district shortly after the 1914-18 War, had charge of the internees' camp at Entebbe during the recent conflict, and for the past four years has been executive officer of the Entebbe township, has died in that town at the age of 55. He leaves a widow and two sons.



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New Members of Commonwealth Dominion Governments Normally Consulted

MR. HERBERT LONGDEN has asked the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, before the House of Commons, for the Easter recess, whether His Majesty's Government would now set up machinery to ensure consultation with the other members of the British Commonwealth of Nations and obtain their approval before Colonial territories had achieved full self-government and assumed partnership in the Commonwealth.

MR. GORDON WALKER: "It is already the practice of the United Kingdom Government to consult the Governments of the other members of the Commonwealth on such a matter."

MR. LONGDEN: "While welcoming the prospect of new members of the Commonwealth, of whatever colour, I wonder whether it is true, that, according to the Prime Minister for Southern Africa, the Secretary of State for the Colonies has unilaterally conceded, apparently unilaterally, the status of West Africa to be accepted into the Commonwealth when she has achieved full self-government?"

MR. GORDON WALKER: "That is a question that ought to be directed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies or to Dr. Mshu, but not to me."

No Power to Alter Principle

SIR RICHARD ACLAND (Lab.): "It is not clear that the principle of our helping, guiding and directing Colonial peoples towards self-government within the Commonwealth and therefore necessarily as members of the Commonwealth, has been so long established that, although other Dominions may perhaps wish to make suggestions on points of detail, there is no power now

to take out of it anything as a principle?"

MR. GORDON WALKER: "I was asked whether I have, in fact, consulted other members of the Commonwealth and whether members have been consulted, and the answer is that we have. It is the ordinary practice to do so."

SIR R. ACLAND: "Yes, but it can only be on detail. There cannot be any objection in principle to a policy as being laid down."

Ex-German Settlers in Tanganyika

MR. J. GARDNER (Lib.) asked the Colonial Secretary for a statement on the position of ex-German settlers in Tanganyika, and, if possible, how many had been deported and repatriated without individual trial.

MR. DUNCAN, Minister of State for the Colonies, said: "1,332 internees, Germans were repatriated in the first nine months of the war and 241 after the end of the war. Figures include wives and families. In 1946 an *ad hoc* committee under the chairmanship of the Attorney-General inquired into the cases of ex-Germans still remaining in internment, and those considered to be politically and otherwise unobjectionable were permitted to remain in Tanganyika. Although about 950 Germans were permitted so to remain, and to retain their property."

MR. J. JOHNSON (Lab.) asked for a statement on the famine in British Somaliland.

MR. GORDON WALKER, Secretary of State: "The present famine in the eastern part of Somaliland Protectorate has resulted from the failure of both spring and autumn rains in 1950. The people of this area are nomadic, and after the failure of the spring rains many of them migrated with their flocks to summer grazing areas to the south. The old people and children who were unable to face the journey were left behind with a certain amount of stock. By September many of them were near starvation, and Government relief was initiated."

"The failure of the autumn rains made the position much worse and large-scale relief measures were essential. Camps were set up at Erigavo, Belega, and Burao. The total number of people in these camps on March 7 was 9,173, mainly women and children, and old people. Rations were issued free, and collecting centres established to transport destitute people from outlying districts. Able-bodied men were employed on public works. Expenditure of £51,000 on

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IBIS HOTEL, JILBA, source of the Nile. The only hotel in the district, with 40 beds and a monthly turnover of \$15,730,000. Leases term of 7-10 years, or longer by mutual arrangement. Trade is increasing on account of the proximity of the new hydro-electric dam to control the waters of the Nile. Cash guaranteed of £5,000.

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family relief measures has been authorized, and efforts have been made with some success to stimulate voluntary aid. Most of the tribes have had to stay in the southern growing areas and have suffered heavy losses of stock. It is possible to forecast the extent of these losses, but the position should become clearer in April or May when the effect of the spring rains can be judged. Future Government policy will be considered in the light of the position at that time."

Mr. J. SORENSEN (Lab) inquired the wages of labourers on the Seychelles coconut plantations.

Mr. DUBOIS: "The statutory minimum wages are 22 rupees 50 cents for a week of 40 hours. Most labourers and their families are two or three times that amount since the price of copra has increased to £83.45. The wages on Government estates have been increased 20 per cent since the Government has raised the rates for private

Mr. SORENSEN asked why subsidies on rice and sugar in the Seychelles had been abolished. Despite the Colonial Secretary's assurance on November 13 that the subsidies had been what they had been raised with regard to the maize, in view of the hardship suffered by the increases in the price of rice from 50 to 57 rupees and of sugar from 56 to 60 cents per kilo, whether he would take steps to cause the Seychelles Government to restore the subsidies to enable the people to buy their staple food.

Mr. J. O'NEILL: "The reasons for the abolition of these subsidies were that (a) the large quantities of subsidized sugar were used for the manufacture of illicit liquor, and (b) the price of rice that large numbers of poor people were able to buy with their coupons, through the labourers. Subsidies on coconut oil and maize remain; the estimated cost of these in 1951, £13,000, exceeds the total cost of all subsidies (including those for rice and sugar) during 1950. The effect of the abolition of subsidies on sugar was a price increase of about 20 per cent per person per month, and the amount bought on the old ration scale.

To eliminate any hardship which may be caused, supplies of sugar from Government estates are being put on the market and sugar cane is being issued free to poor children in schools; arrangements are also being made to increase substantially supplies of maize so that poor people may be able to buy it in unlimited quantities. I am satisfied that the

Government of the Seychelles is keeping a careful watch on the position, and I am not prepared to intervene. The officers administering the Government is, however, being directed that special attention be paid to the effect of the removal of the subsidies on the nutrition of the poorer classes of the population."

C.O.F. Allowances for Kenya Officials

Mr. J. JOHNSON asked the Colonial Secretary the recommendations in the minority report of the Select Committee appointed to make recommendations on the granting of allowances for civil servants in Kenya, and whether he would give the signatories of the minority report.

Mr. GRIFFITHS: "The minority report of the Select Committee, on cost-of-living allowances, which was signed by Messrs. T. K. D. Preston and G. Usher, recommended—

(a) An inquiry into various methods by which long-term relief might be afforded, including income tax relief (by means of interest-free advances), the reduction of rent, and the provision of management assistance and residential facilities.

(b) An inquiry into the possibility of a special regional cost-of-living allowance in those parts of places where the cost of living is higher than elsewhere in the territory.

(c) As an interim measure, the adoption of temporary allowances on the following scale:

(i) Salaries not exceeding £1,000 per annum	25%	250
(ii) Salaries exceeding £1,000 per annum	20%	200 or less
	15%	250
	10%	300
	5%	400
	0%	500
	0%	600
	0%	700
	0%	800
	0%	900
	0%	1,000
	10%	1,100
	15%	1,200
	20%	1,300
	25%	1,400
	30%	1,500
	35%	1,600
	40%	1,700
	45%	1,800
	50%	1,900
	55%	2,000 or more

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 M1=Married with one child.
 M2=Married with more than one child.

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