

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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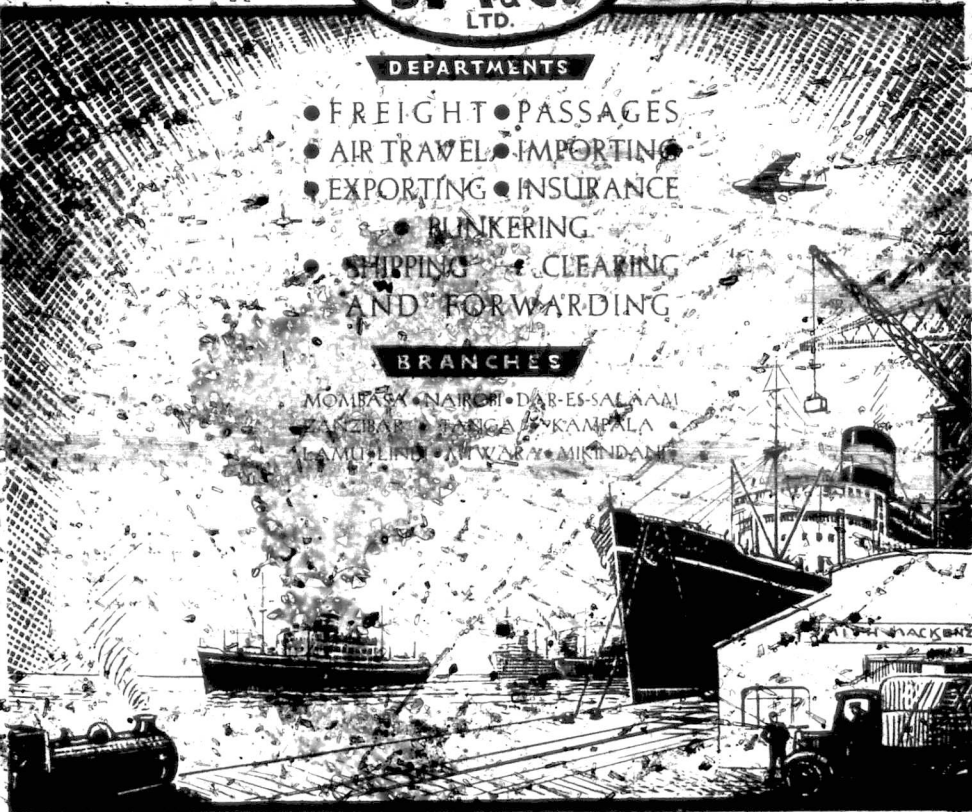
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Under-Secretary of State Interviewed

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### Mining Share Quotations

#### Shares in Urwira Minerals

SHARES OF URWIRA MINERALS LTD. fell 5 6d. on the London Stock Exchange immediately news was received of the technical managers, Union Corporation Ltd., had concluded a revised prospecting and development programme.

There had been considerable speculation in the shares in recent weeks and a present price of 20s. 6d. for those who bought at between 11s. and 43s. recently are faced with considerable losses. Union Corporation has no options on a large line of shares at 7s. 6d.; that option, which should have expired at the end of 1947, was then extended until September 30 next.

Closing prices for Rhodesian and East African mining shares were as follows—

- Bechuanaland Exploration, 12s. 6d.; Bushtick, 2s. 2 1/2d.; Cam and Motor, 15s. 6d.; Charterland, 9s. 9d.; Falcon, 10s. 6d.; Globe & Phoenix, 19s. 6d.; Gold Fields Rhodesia, 12s.; Kayronde, 1s. 1 1/2d.; Keenan, 8s.; Kenya Consolid., 6s.; London & Rhodesia, 14d.; Mashaba, 5s. 10s.; Mosapa, 8s. 3d.; Nchanga, 70s. 7 1/2d.; North Charterland, 5s. 10 1/2d.; Northern Rhodesia, 5s. 3d.; Oceana, 2s. 1 1/2d.; Phoenix Finance, 20s. 9d.; Phoenix Finance, 2s.; Rezende, 2s. 7 1/2d.; Broken Hill, 49s. 11 1/2d.; Rhod-Katanga, 1s. 6d.; Rhod-Africa American, 38s. 6d.; Rhod. Corp., 8s. 7 1/2d.; Rhod. Selection Trust, 27s. 6d.; Rhokana, 14 5/16s. 5 1/2d. pref., 23s. 9d.; Roan Antelope, 15s. 4 1/2d.; Rosterman, 3s. 6d.; Selection Trust, 51s. 6 1/2d.; Sherwood Starr, 2s. 8 1/2d.; Tanani, 6 1/2d.; Tanganyika Consolidation, 9s. 9d. 4s. pref., 29s. 1 1/2d.; Thistle, 2s. 2 1/2d.; Urwira, 7s. 3d.; Wanderer, 6s. 3d.; Wankie Colliery, 23s. 1 1/2d.; Wiltonby, 10s. 7d.; Zambia Exploring, 25s. 9d.

### Wages on Gold Mines

FOLLOWING A STRIKE of 2,000 African workers which began at the Cam and Motor gold mines last Thursday, Mr. A. J. Darby said at a meeting of the Southern Rhodesian Chamber of Mines that no further increases of wages on gold mines could be made, for the limit had been reached in working costs. The Government, who signed the new law, had said that Government intended to contemplate the possibility of subsidizing underpinning mines to weather the storm. A telegram received in London on Monday states that the strikers had returned to work unconditionally.

### Company Progress Reports

#### Uganda Mines, Dividends Paid

UGANDA MINES LTD., a company which has a 50 per cent. interest in Uganda, report a net profit for the year ended June 30 last of £10,683 compared with £5,000 in the previous year. Taxation absorbed £2,293 leaving £9,466, from which it is proposed to pay arrears of dividend on the 5% cumulative preference shares for three years to June 30, 1940. This would leave a balance of £774 to be carried forward against £3,376 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £100,043 in ordinary shares of 5s. each and £99,957 in 6% cumulative convertible preference shares of the same denomination. Creditors stand at £13,156. On the assets side of the balance-sheet prospecting and development account stands at £2,500, buildings and plant at £2,475, power installation at £2,010, furniture and vehicles at £1,208, stocks of £13,292, debtors at £1,911, ore in stock and transit at £8,631, Government securities at £102,345, and cash at £2,550.

The company produced 13 tons of tin concentrates and 408 oz. of crude gold including that from tubbers in the year under review, when mine working costs, royalty, transport and realization charges for tin concentrates were reduced from £197,168 2d. per ton in 1946 to £179,78s. 9d. per ton. Ore reserves at the end of the year are estimated at 406 tons of tin oxide.

The directors are Messrs. E. J. Houwert (chairman), A. E. Speijer (managing director), M. Ed Jacques, F. St. J. North, and A. M. A. Wijmans. The 11th ordinary general meeting will be held in Brussels on May 20.

### Mashaba Rhodesian Asbestos

THE MASHABA RHODESIAN ASBESTOS CO. LTD. report a loss for the year ended 31st 12th 1947. The issued capital consists of £250,000 in shares of 1s. each and creditors stand at £965. Fixed assets are valued at £168,709, development expenses appear at £8,267, new issue expenses, at £2,520, the debit balance and profit and loss account at £9,544, and current assets at £61,923, including £56,314 in cash.

During the year the issued capital was increased by £30,000 by the issue of shares at par to members. Mining equipment is now adequate to deal with ore until such times as development may expose larger reserves. A large scale development programme is contemplated for 1948-9.

The directors are Messrs. James W. Cooper (chairman), Thomas Day, T. W. Hagmer, A. P. Hansen Jones, and Arthur Hornby. Messrs. Shacklock and Tait are the accountants Southern Rhodesia. The 13th annual general meeting was held in London on April 21.

### Company Progress Reports

**Kagera.**—Tin production in March amounted to 14 tons of tin concentrates, including 3 tons from tubbers.

**Bushtick.**—12,700 tons of ore were treated in March for 1,882 oz. gold and an estimated loss of £279. The company is applying to the Government of Southern Rhodesia for a subsidy.

**Wanderer.**—In the first three months of this year 97,000 tons of ore were treated for 8,391 oz. gold and a working profit of £6,117. Development, 2,700 ft., sampled 2,820 ft., 79s. 11d. (18.6%) at 3 1/2 dwt.

**Falcon Mines.**—Development of 1,942 ft., which 1,156 ft. are on reef, is disclosed in the quarterly report on the Dalny and Terkois mines. Of this 1,156 ft., 590 ft. were sampled, showing 590 ft. payable, averaging 6.03 dwt. over 66 in. Six cross-cuts to expose the full width of the lode are also payable over good widths. The Dalny development for March records 421 ft. of sampled drives and raises, 380 ft. payable, averaging 9.4 dwt. over 74 in.

**Rosterman.**—1,268 oz. gold was produced in March from 7,255 tons of waste sorted and 2,905 tons of ore milled, for an estimated working profit of £998. Development: No. 4 footwall reef, No. 18 level, raise 583 ft. W, advanced 81 ft. to 292 ft., from 205 ft. to 283 ft., values averaged 97 dwt. over 18 in. No. 20 level: winze 465 ft. W, sunk 42 ft. to 573 ft., from 25 ft. to 70 ft., av. 6 dwt. over 32 in. No. 22 level: E. drive off winze 361 ft. W, extended 50 ft. to 124 ft., from 70 ft. to 120 ft., av. 5 dwt. over 22 in. Quartz vein, No. 19 level: winze started at 65 ft. E, sunk 11 ft.; from 0 to 10 ft. av. 7 dwt. over 40 in.

### Chicago-Gaika Development

CHICAGO-GAIKA DEVELOPMENT CO. LTD. with gold-mining interests in Southern Rhodesia, announce a profit for 1947 of £10,223 (net of £6,711), and a dividend of 10% (the same as last year) to 10%.

### Falcon Mines

FALCON MINES LTD. report a profit for the year ended September 30 of £25,992 compared with £21,808 in the previous year. A dividend of 5% less tax, will be recommended at the general meeting to be held in Southern Rhodesia on June 25.



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**Company Meeting****Mashaba Rhodesian Asbestos  
Improved Results in 1947**

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE MASHABA RHODESIAN ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on April 21 in London.

MR. JAMES W. COOPER, chairman of the company, said that the accounts for 1947 showed a considerable improvement in comparison with those for 1946. This was due to gradually increasing production at the mine and the fact that during the past year they had had much more success in obtaining mining machinery, such as wagons and rock drills than in previous years.

**Directors' Visit to Murie Mine**

Two of the directors, Mr. A. P. Harman, A.R.S.M., and Mr. P. H. Harman Jones, had recently returned from a visit to the Murie mine, where they had spent several weeks. During that time they discussed a programme of operations to be followed out during the next two years.

There had been considerable lateral enlargement of the quarry during the year. Removal of waste ground and the amount of ore removed to the mill in 1947 was greatly increased. Labour conditions had on the whole been good.

The mill was adequate to deal with the present output of ore and would suffice for what would be available during the coming period of development. When they arrived at the stage of having an assured long-term supply of available ore, which the proposed development programme should disclose, they proposed to erect a new mill capable of dealing with larger quantities of ore.

They still adhered to their determination to concentrate their efforts and resources on the Murie property. Consequently the other properties remained dormant. He thought shareholders would agree that the position of the company was much more encouraging than it had been since the reorganization.

The report was adopted.

**J.E.C.A.B.**

JOINT EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICAN BOARD IS NOW THE official title of the body which for the past 25 years has been known as the Joint East African Board. That decision was ratified by the recent annual meeting, which re-elected Lord Cranworth, Mr. A. E. Baldwin, M.P., Colonel Charles Bonsonby, M.P., Sir John Skute, and Mr. Ivor Thomas, M.P., to the executive council. Colonel Dodds-Parker, M.P., was re-elected chairman, and Lord Chesham and Lord Tweedsmuir were re-elected vice-chairmen.

**Of Commercial Concern  
Trade in the Sudan**

Applications for licences to manufacture cotton textiles and for cotton blankets in the Busoga district of Uganda, must be submitted before May 31.

Messrs. Edm. Schluter & Co. recently entered upon the firm's 91st year in business. In that long period it has been controlled by only two generations of the family.

Miss Chevalier, of Messrs. Chevalier & Co., Nairobi, has arrived in London to place orders for piece-goods, drills, skirtings, prints, rayon, silks, and other materials, crockery, electrical accessories, toys and other Christmas novelties, sewing machines and bicycles. She may be addressed at 14 Arlington Street, London, S.W.1.

Production of 1,000,000 bricks a month is the target of the Das Brick works and Stone Quarries, Ltd., recently established near Mount Hampden, 10 miles from Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. The company claims one of the most up-to-date brick-making plants in Southern Africa. One machine is capable of producing 125,000 bricks in eight hours.

Major imports into the Sudan in February were cotton piece-goods, mainly from the U.K., 167 tons; piece-goods of mixed cotton and artificial silk, all from Egypt, 106 tons; tea, 60 tons; coffee, 199 tons. The principal exports were: oil cake and meal, 3,830 tons; gum, 2,498 tons; melon seed, 1,495 tons; cotton seed, 1,472 tons; maize, 1,220 tons.

Exporters of Lancashire textiles to East and Central Africa are seriously perturbed by the sharp increase in the cost of Egyptian and American cottons and the fear that prices may rise still further. World consumption this year is expected to be at least 4,000,000 bales higher than world production, and it is estimated that world stocks at the end of the season will be less than 14,000,000 bales, much the lowest figure for 20 years.

**Farrell Lines**

AS WE RECENTLY ANNOUNCED the American South African Line, Inc., which operates regular steamship services between East Africa and the United States, has changed its name to Farrell Lines, Inc.

Mr. John F. Farrell, chairman of the line, explained when announcing the decision that extension of the services to East and West Africa had made the name used for more than 20 years inappropriate to-day and that the new name was intended to honour his late father, who was chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, founder of the National Foreign Trade Council, and the real influence behind the establishment of the line as a development of a business established by his own father, who, soon after his arrival in America from Ireland, had acquired the brig MONTE CRISTO, which in 1865 became the first American-flag vessel owned by the family.

Farrell Lines now operates 15 modern cargo liners, providing weekly sailings to South and East Africa and fortnightly connections with West Africa.

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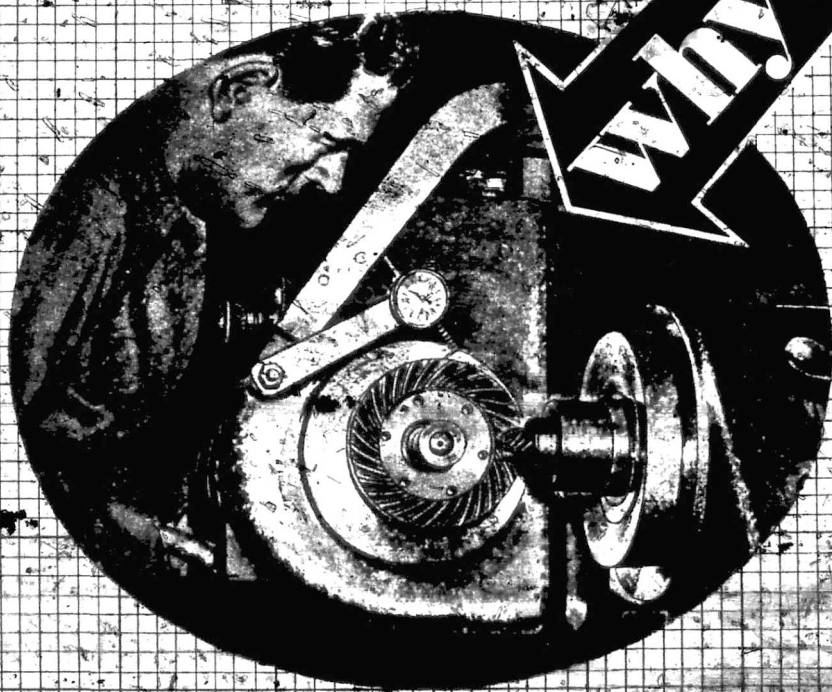
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## Central African Council Meets

IMPORTANT DECISIONS were reached on hydro-electric projects, Beira port facilities, research and African housing when the Central African Council held its seventh meeting in Salisbury under the chairmanship of Sir Jean Kennedy, Governor of Southern Rhodesia.

Plans and estimates of the Inter-Territorial Hydro-Electricity Commission were approved, the estimated expenditure being £200 for the current year. An international conference on Zambesi water rights, an essential preliminary to any major hydro-electric scheme, will be held next October. It is necessary for the representatives of the three Governments to consider a further increase in the corporation's capital. A conference to discuss services between Johannesburg and Nairobi is recommended, and in view of the importance of the fortnightly Viking air service to Britain, it was agreed to urge the United Kingdom Government to permit its continuation.

Arrangements to phase imports through Beira were approved, and it was noted that Nyasaland would require extra storage owing to the interruption of railway traffic caused by the destruction of the Chibuto bridges, which may take 18 months to replace. Meanwhile, a trunk ferry system is being organized. The Council felt that every effort should be made to begin the first stage of expansion of facilities at Beira, as recommended by the Joint Commission of British and Portuguese engineers.

### Research Council in Salisbury

Establishment of a Central African Research Council with headquarters in Salisbury was recommended. It was noted that applications for research funds from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund would mainly be made by Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland for fisheries and pasture research, leprosy and leprosy services, African education and statistics. Steps are being taken to establish telephone communications between the Rhodesias and Beira, and immediate examination of the possibilities of communication between Nyasaland and the Rhodesias, either by land line or by radio, was recommended.

Appointment of a producer for the Central African Film Unit which will begin production in June was endorsed, and commissioning of a specialist officer to investigate methods of construction and labour costs of African housing was approved. It was stated that the Southern Rhodesian Government would make available to the Southern territories an annual quota of 25 vacancies at the new Gwebi agricultural college, near Salisbury.

Representatives attending the Council were Sir Godfrey Higgins, M.P., Mr. G. A. Davenport, M.P., and Sir Ernest Guest, M.P. (Southern Rhodesia); Sir Gilbert Rennie, Mr. R. C. S. Stanley, Sir Stewart Gore-Browne, M.L.C., and Mr. Roy Welenka, M.L.C. (Northern Rhodesia); Mr. G. F. T. Colby, Mr. F. L. Brown, Mr. M. P. Barrow, M.L.C., and Mr. G. G. S. J. Hadlow, M.L.C. (Nyasaland). The next meeting will be held in Zambia in November.

## New Flying Boat Service

B.O.A.C.'s new flying-boat service to East and South Africa will start on Tuesday, May 4, the Solent aircraft being scheduled to take four days for the flight from Southampton to Vaaldam, near Johannesburg. There will be overnight stops at Augusta (Sicily), Luxor, Port Bell (Uganda), and the Victoria Falls. The flying boats will replace the York landplanes now in service.

## NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The Colonial Service Departments of the Colonial Office have moved to Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, S.W.1 (telephone: Whitehall 2366).

A Rhodesia-Congo air service was inaugurated last Saturday by Central African Airways, when the first Congo Viking left Salisbury for Elisabethville. The flight took four hours, with stops at Lusaka and Ndola.

General Gordon's statue, which formerly stood in Trafalgar Square, London, and was sent to Mentmore, Hertfordshire, for safe keeping during the war, will be re-erected this summer just inside the gates of the Royal Military Academy at Sandhurst.

Owing to serious outbreaks of blister blight in tea in Southern India and Ceylon, permits for the importation of tea seed into Kenya will not be granted until further notice. Import of seed from other East African territories will be considered if the Department of Agriculture is satisfied that it is safe.

## African Strikers Return to Work

MOST OF THE AFRICAN STRIKERS in Southern Rhodesia returned to work last week, and the situation is now quiet. For a few days the strikes spread to country districts, but these in turn petered out. At least 60% of Salisbury's 2000 municipal workers resumed work last Wednesday, after the Prime Minister had stated that the National Labour Board, appointed to investigate conditions of service, would not sit until the men returned. The municipal workers have submitted claims for minimum rates of pay, 14 days' annual leave with pay, pensions, overtime, rations and housing.

## Parliamentary Delegates

THE PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION led by Mr. Hynd, M.P., returned to London from Kenya last week-end. The reports which have reached us suggest that this delegation made a worse impression generally in the Colony than any previous party of politicians. Indeed, at the moment of writing we have not received even one favourable comment! The opinion at Kenya appears to have been epitomized by the *Weekly News* of Nakuru when it wrote: "Never can so much nonsense have been attributed in so short a time to so few men as to these Members of Parliament."

## Nyasaland Railways

IN ORDER TO PROVIDE further funds for the modernization of its equipment, the purchase of locomotives, rolling stock, a new vessel, a floating dock and road vehicles, and the reconstruction of bridges, housing and other work, Nyasaland Railways, Ltd., will hold an extraordinary general meeting on May 4 for the purpose of increasing the borrowing powers of the directors to £6,000,000. Necessary expenditure on the above purposes is about £1,460,000.

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## Education for Citizenship

(Continued from page 928)

They can see their school and their village as part of a wider community, in which we all depend on each other. Children of 12 or under may come to grasp the fact that the village depends on the outside world and contributes to the outside world from the economic and perhaps the social point of view. The idea of political links comes later, though even at this age primary school pupils will often be interested in discussing the effect of political or constitutional developments on the everyday life of the village.

With children attending a secondary school the political aspect of citizenship may receive more attention. Materials for this are ready to hand—the Native Authority District officer, education officer, or doctor. The doings and the misdoings of the central Government occupy much space in the newspaper, and in these days of controls, marketing boards and other economic activities of Governments, the link between politics and economics is easy to see.

Secondary school pupils take more systematic courses of instruction in social politics and economics. Courses are given in several schools in the machinery and the spirit of government in the Native Authority and Crown Colony system, in Dominion status, in the working of the Parliamentary and Cabinet system, and the functions of the Crown. Some courses are given in simple economics, based on economic facts familiar to the pupils in their daily lives, and inspired largely by queries from the pupils themselves. Such courses can be of great value and need not be unduly controversial.

### Politically Inspired Youth Clubs

With pupils of this age we sometimes find that their stirring sense of loyalty is being competed for by agencies outside the school. In some Colonies youth movements have a distinctly political background, and school children are strongly urged to join them. The teacher will sometimes deplore the strong appeal which such organizations make to his pupils' emotions at an age when they have not yet learnt to discipline their emotions through their intellect. If the ideals professed by such youth movements are in conflict with the ideals professed by the school, the teacher is faced with a plain issue: is he to acquiesce in the negation of all that is valued in his own teaching, or is he to resist? In such a case there can be no doubt of the teacher's duty, and the gallant example of his Norwegian colleagues during the war may hearten him to perform it.

But the case is not always so plain. It may be that, much as the teacher may regret that his pupils are so easily caught up in their immaturity into emotions and activities which they cannot yet understand, there is nothing reprehensible in the aims and ideals of the youth organization concerned. In such a case it appears to us that it is better for the teacher to acquiesce in his pupils joining such an organization, and help them to understand the practical and intellectual considerations involved.

Children are apt in any case to regard the teacher as precluded by his position, if not also by his temperament, from allowing his emotions to be engaged in affairs outside the classroom; and the youth organization with its emotional appeal is just what they feel they need to complement the teacher. If the teacher in such circumstances hopes to retain his pupils' allegiance and his chance of influencing them, he will do well to regard himself as having a duty to such a youth organization.

In the later secondary stages it is impossible for the school to avoid all discussion of politics. The pupils are interested in politics, and in politics which not only are often more violent than nowadays common in England, but which often differ greatly in kind from English party politics. They sometimes hear politics discussed at length, and they certainly read the violent political articles and letters in the newspapers.

It is natural that they should sometimes turn to their teacher for advice, and the more they respect him, and the more the school has succeeded in getting itself accepted as a part of the community, the more likely is such an appeal to be made. If the teacher is thus appealed to, it shows that the pupils respect his judgment, and realize that he has his feet on the ground, and is not content to float in an airy region of intellectual speculation. It may be too that they feel in an obscure way that matters cannot be quite so simple as they seem, and that there must be something to be said on the other side. If the school believes in educating its pupils for citizenship, the teacher must in our view respond to this appeal.

### Serious and Frivolous Appeals

There is a distinction to be drawn between an appeal such as we have in mind, made by senior pupils as serious as it is because they are really anxious for guidance which they perhaps cannot obtain elsewhere, and a more frivolous appeal made by the irresponsible, more from idle curiosity and a desire to vex the teacher than from any real desire for help. The latter can be dismissed; the former cannot.

In the serious case (which is the only one worth considering), since there is something to be said on both sides of every question, the teacher will do his best to put the pros and cons fairly, and keep clear of the essential distinction between fact and comment. As a rule he will do well to leave it at that, and endeavour to avoid stating his personal opinion.

But it may sometimes happen that the pupils will feel disappointed at this and will suspect hypocrisy or indifference on the part of the teacher. If this happens the teacher, if pressed for his own view, should give it, giving his reasons and stressing the importance (and perhaps the difficulty) of reaching a wise decision. We think it impossible to maintain that in a Colonial secondary school of training college in which controversial questions are discussed at all, the teacher should have a rigid rule never to give even his senior pupils an intimation of his own views. No teacher worthy of his high position of social responsibility would in any circumstances use the classroom as the opportunity for deliberately inculcating partisan views; but once the principle is accepted that controversial questions may be discussed, we think it probable that occasionally the teacher's personal view will have to be expressed if the discussion is to be real and is to have its full effect in training the pupils to formulate their own judgments.

### Party Talks in S. Rhodesia

COALITION between the United and Liberal parties in Southern Rhodesia has been agreed in principle after a delegates conference lasting two days. The Liberal executive met in Gwelo last Saturday to discuss the recommendation, and the United Party executive will meet in Bulawayo next Saturday for the same purpose. Fusion was rejected as impracticable. Agreement was reached on the question of leadership, but Liberal spokesmen are known to have urged the withdrawal of both Sir Godfrey Huggins and Mr. Smit, the two present leaders.

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### Italian Somalis Want Part of Kenya And Self Government in Ten Years

THE SMALL YOUTH LEAGUE has informed the *Manchester Guardian* that, "in the name of 95% of all the Somalis," they put forward the following demand to the Four-Power Commission of Investigation which recently visited East Africa:

(a) amalgamation of our country with the other Somali-inhabited territories, namely, British Somaliland, French Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, and the Northern Frontier District of Kenya, to form one Somali country.

(b) United Nations trusteeship for the new country, with Great Britain, the United States, the U.S.S.R., and France as administering Powers.

(c) Self government on the termination of 10 years' trusteeship. Now, however, the evidence that the Soviet Government favours the return of the former Italian Colonies to Italy leads the Youth League to amend its request for Four-Power administration, since Russia by desiring to impose Italy as master of what was Italian Somaliland, is determined to be perpetually divided amongst ourselves by artificial frontiers.

"We can assure the U.S.S.R. that we shall never return to Italy under any guise, no matter what the Soviet suggests and says," continues the letter. "We shall not let every drop of blood and tear to the last man shed than give up our demand for union with our brother Somalis, who also desire it. We know that justice is on our side, and by the grace of Allah we shall achieve our object."

### Marshall Aid

STATISTICS laid before the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives in Washington suggest that in the first year of the European Recovery Programme, Great Britain will receive aid equivalent to £11,250,000. Among commodities produced by the British East and Central Africa Dependencies which it is proposed to supply under Marshall Aid are: cotton, £41,500,000; tobacco, £11,375,000; copper, £11,250,000; lead, £5,825,000; zinc, £3,625,000; and coffee, £500,000. Total aid to all countries in the first year will require £127,825,000 to be spent on cotton and £27,500,000 on tobacco. It is calculated that Britain's gold reserve will still decrease by not less than £150,000,000 annually owing to the net dollar expenditures of other sterling areas.

### Colonial Nursing Service

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN has graciously consented that the Colonial Nursing Service shall be given the title of Queen Elizabeth's Colonial Nursing Service. The origin of this service dates from 1896, when the first trained nurses were sent out to Mauritius under the auspices of a voluntary society. In 1940 the service was unified, and to day the establishment stands at over 80. All members are State Registered Nurses, and from January next the additional qualification of State Registered Midwife will be compulsory. Transfer are possible between the various territories, and the majority of nurses selected express a preference for service in East Africa.

### 100,000 Rhodesians

THE EUROPEAN POPULATION of Southern Rhodesia has passed the 100,000 mark, having increased by some 20,000 in the past two years, that being equivalent to a rise of 25% in that short period. In the first two months of this year, 2,607 emigrants entered the Colony to take up residence, compared with 1,865 in January and February, 1947. The latest estimate of the African population is 6,674,000, which represents rather more than a threefold increase since 1901.

### Rice, Maize, and Fibres Prospects of Colonial Production\*

THE COLONIAL PRIMARY PRODUCTS COMMITTEE has no hesitation in placing rice among the commodities which the Colonies should be asked to encourage to the maximum.

In East Africa there are many areas where development of rice production seems possible, either soon or within the next few years. The shores of Lake Kioga in Uganda, the Kago flats and Nzoia delta in Kenya, the Malagarasi swamps and the valleys of the Kiombero and Rufiji rivers in Tanganyika, the Kafue flats and the Lake Bangweulu area in Northern Rhodesia, and possibly the Shire River valley and the Lake shores in Nyasaland, all warrant exact investigation. Arrangements are to be made for a mission to visit the areas in question. The Governments of Uganda and Kenya are being consulted about Lake Kioga, the Kago flats and the Nzoia delta.

The committee believes that maize yields could be eventually increased by the use of hybridized seed, the greater use of fertilizers, and other improvements in the existing methods of agriculture, although unfortunately it will be some years before reasonable quantities of acclimatized hybridized maize strains can be produced.

When progress has been made along these lines, it will become clearer whether the African Colonies will ever be able to develop an export trade capable of making a substantial contribution towards meeting the world's need of grains for animal feed, or whether any surplus they can produce over their requirements for human consumption can better be used for feeding their own livestock, some of the products of which might be exported as meat, dairy products or eggs.

### World Demand for Cereals

It is very important that the fertility of the land should be raised as soon as possible to a state where an almost total increase in production of these basic crops. The character of the world's cereal supply position demands that all dependent areas should continue to aim at producing ample supplies of grains not only to sustain and improve the local population, but also to promote the betterment of the Western Hemisphere.

Hard fibres (manilla and sisal) used for marine cordage and binder twine, are very much in world demand. Before the war world production was in the neighbourhood of 300,000 tons. Half of this came from the Far Eastern countries, but was overrun by the Japanese. The fibres during that period had to make do with substitutes since the output of the remaining producing areas, e.g. East Africa, was insufficient to meet demand. Since the war the principal Far East producers, the Philippines and the Netherlands East Indies, have almost recovered their pre-war production, 50% of their pre-war output.

It is not yet clear how long the world shortage will last. The short term need is being met in the Empire by maximum production of East African sisal. Special efforts are being made to assure producers of adequate labour. In view of the large leaf potential in East Africa and of the fact that the sisal plant takes four years to reach maturity, the committee does not think it necessary to consider whether fresh areas should be planted to this crop.

Flax was produced during the war in Kenya, but farmers have now discontinued its cultivation because it is a more exacting and less remunerative crop than cereals and other cash crops which they have been used to grow. The small flax industry of Uganda has very limited expansion possibilities. On the other hand, a small acreage of linseed has been sown in Kenya this year with seed sowing in mind if these preliminary trials are promising.

The waste of the straw, obtainable as a by-product of a linseed crop has yet to be established (it may possibly be of use in paper-making) and the committee considers that Kenya should assess the value of its linseed crop solely on grain.

The committee has also considered the possibility of utilizing jute substitutes. Several of these exist in the Empire, e.g. *Dennstaedtia*, *Aizoon*, grown in the Belgian Congo and exported to Europe and the U.S.S.R., and some hemp substitutes grown in India and Burma in many Colonies. These are being closely studied with the assistance of the Imperial Institute, and the possibilities of developing a trade in them will be brought to the notice of Colonial Governments.

*Beans find exports from the first shipment report of the Colonial Primary Products Committee (Colonial 217).*

## Parliament

## British Troops in Kenya

### Schemes for Ex-Service Africans

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS recently MR. HURD asked the Secretary of State for War (1) the number of hours worked weekly by British troops at Mackinnon Road, Kenya, compared with the working hours of African civilians employed on the same construction work; (2) what proportion of the British troops serving at Mackinnon Road were under 20 years of age, and, if having regard to the young climate, he was satisfied with the living conditions and recreational facilities at this camp.

MR. SHINWELL: The information asked for in question (1) and in the main part of (2) is being obtained from the military authorities overseas. When it has been received I will write to the hon. member. As practical measures have been taken to provide the highest possible standard of living conditions and recreational facilities for the troops at Mackinnon Road. Plans for the further improvement of the camp are in hand.

### Port of Beira

SQUADRON-LEADER KINGHORN asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he could report an improvement in the movement of freight at the port of Beira.

MR. GORDON-WALKER: Yes, sir. I am glad to say that as a result of the measures taken by the port and railway authorities in full co-operation with the Portuguese administration the congestion of shipping and cargo at the port of Beira has now been satisfactorily cleared up.

SQUADRON-LEADER KINGHORN: Does that mean that long-term plans are now being formulated to increase still further the capacity of the port so that our dollar-earning commodities may come out through Portuguese territory?

MR. GORDON-WALKER: We are giving the greatest consideration to that. The improvement now made at Beira will have a good effect in the future, but unless big structural changes are made the increasing amount of trade will not be able to flow through Beira.

SQUADRON-LEADER KINGHORN: Would my hon. friend impress upon the Government the need to make these structural changes so that we may have the use of it permanently enlarged port?

MR. GORDON-WALKER: Impress on which Government? SQUADRON-LEADER KINGHORN: Our Government.

MR. GORDON-WALKER: Our Government do not need press on the matter.

MR. WILSON BARNES: Can the Under-Secretary say whether the Beira Railway has sufficient wagons to carry the traffic to the port, and what negotiations are in progress with the Portuguese Government regarding the future of the railway and the port?

### Rolling-Stock for Rhodesia Railways

MR. GORDON-WALKER: I would not like to say that the railway has sufficient rolling-stock, but the Rhodesian Railways authorities are receiving increasing numbers of trucks and wagons which they use to some extent on the railway, but it is not the only railway with which it has to deal. We have had conversations with the Portuguese Government on this matter.

MR. SCOLLAN: Could my rt. hon. friend say whether the Government have considered or are considering a proposal for the making of a railway in British territory instead of in Portuguese territory?

MR. GORDON-WALKER: That project has been considered, but the territory is not British in the sense that it belongs to H.M. Government in the United Kingdom.

MR. BYERS asked what sums had been spent on the settlement of African Servicemen.

MR. MAYHEW in the course of his reply said that the sums spent in previous years and those provided in current estimates respectively were as follows: Kenya, £451,247 and £100,000; Uganda, £301,440 and £127,260; Nigeria, £21,849 and £103,570; Tanganyika, £180,136 and £71,700; Gold Coast, £188,000 and £9,891; Nyasaland, £21,882 and £10,920; Gambia, £3,845 and £1,100; and Zanzibar, £6,904 and nil.

MR. BYERS asked the Minister of Food what sums of money had been invested in the African groundnut scheme.

MR. STRACHEY: £7,300,000 up to March '47. Almost the whole of the sum is, of course, capital expenditure. Only a very small part of it was spent on what clearing and planting was done last year.

MR. GAMMANS asked why officers of employment in the scheme had not been made of Maltese instead of Belgians.

MR. STRACHEY: A number of skilled mechanics, artisans and other tradesmen, if possible with a knowledge of Swahili, were needed for short-term contracts, and suitable Africans could be trained for these jobs. It was also necessary that the men recruited should be in a position to undertake to return to their homes when their contracts expired. Italy was the only source from which the necessary number of men with the qualifications needed could be recruited quickly enough.

### German Repatriated from Tanganyika

DR. SEGAL asked how many of the 600 Germans formerly resident in Tanganyika Territory who were deported to Germany in 1945 were members of the Nazi Party or had criminal records, and what had been the cost to the British taxpayer of their repatriation.

MR. STRACHEY: The number of German former residents repatriated who were actually repatriated in 1947 was 655. Members of the Nazi Party and their dependants numbered 230, and two were persons with criminal records. The balance consisted of active Nazi sympathisers and persons who, for reasons of livelihood in Tanganyika, and some, possibly for other reasons, to be understood, the cost of repatriation was borne by the Government of Tanganyika.

DR. SEGAL: In cases where Nazi affiliation was clearly in doubt would not the Minister consider sending them back to Tanganyika in preference to Fascist Italians in connection with East African development schemes?

MR. STRACHEY: I will be glad to look for any evidence of injustice in the arrangements which my hon. friend may have in mind. As Germans who got and got some Communist influence on the shore.

MR. HARE asked what progress was being made in the development of Colonial timber resources, and what necessary training and railway equipment had been supplied.

MR. GORDON-JONES: Colonial timbers are chiefly hardwoods and every effort is being made to develop these woods according to the country, subject, of course, to maintaining a sound afforestation policy. Much new machinery and railway equipment is being obtained both by Governments and private firms, although there is sometimes delay in securing equipment.

### Resignations in the Seychelles

MR. T. REID asked if the Minister could make a statement about the resignations of non-official members of the Executive and Legislative Councils of the Seychelles.

MR. MAYHEW: The four non-official members of the Legislative Council, who had resigned from the Executive Council, resigned because he was not in sympathy with the administration of the Government of the Colony. He had cited a number of reasons for his dissatisfaction, on some of which my hon. friend is awaiting the observations of the Governor. One other member resigned on grounds of ill health, and another without assigning any specific reasons.

MR. REID: Can my hon. friend say if some of the difficulties existing in the Seychelles are due to the fact that we have not had there a very good labour force, and that he is making serious efforts to collect labour for the fine tax?

MR. MAYHEW: The Secretary of State for the Colonies is awaiting the resignation of the Governor on the matter, and I think he should await his comments.

CORONEL GORMAN DUNCAN: Are there any connexion between the resignation of these four non-officials and income tax?

MR. MAYHEW: Assa la. They do not like paying it.

MR. H. HYND asked whether Dr. Noghebe's recent report on the conditions in Kenya would be published.

MR. MAYHEW: The question is still under discussion, and I should not like to make an announcement until these discussions are completed.

MR. DODD'S BAKER asked whether the Minister was aware of the difficulties resulting from the total suspension last October of import duties on certain piece-goods entering the British Empire, and the doubling on December 2 of import duties on cotton piece-goods entering the Commonwealth of Westland; and what steps he intended to adjust the matter which was causing considerable concern in Westland.

MR. MAYHEW: The Governor of Westland has informed my hon. friend that he is not aware that the changes in import duties mentioned had given rise to any special difficulties which call for comment.

During a debate on migration Squadron Leader Kinghorn said: In examining the map of Africa and seeing what the Germans did in the short time they were there, and compare the mileage of railway lines they constructed with the mileage in Rhodesia just across the border, we can see there is a colossal difference. The Germans seemed to know what they were after. If we ever build that line across Bechuanaland we shall owe a lot to what the Germans did.

### Ownership of Mineral Royalty Question Raised Again in N. Rhodesia

IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL of Northern Rhodesia Mr. R. WILKINSON introduced a motion asking the Secretary of State to reconsider the decision that the British South Africa Company's claim to Northern Rhodesian mineral rights was valid, or else to take other steps to ensure that those rights were vested in the people of Northern Rhodesia.

When the agreements were negotiated, early in the twenties, the company knew what it was after, but he doubted whether the African chiefs understood that they were disposing of the country's mineral rights without consulting the people. Since the Government of the United Kingdom held the territory in trusteeship for its peoples, he proposed to examine how that brief had been used.

The company were now making about £250,000 a year in royalties on copper and other minerals. Allowing for income tax, costs of production, and royalties, there was a balance of about £15,000,000 a year coming from the mining industry, which sum in the main went to the dividends to investors. He did not suggest that such people were not entitled to a return, but the people who owned the country and made the country were at least entitled to a fair share. In 1920 the settlers had asked for information into the question of the mineral rights. Their protests were ignored, and the United Kingdom Government negotiated an agreement with the B.S.A. Company recognizing their claim for the mineral royalties. That was thoroughly immoral—the people of Northern Rhodesia, black and white, had been completely ignored. The mineral wealth of their country had been given to a private company without even consulting the people. It was a gross betrayal of the people and if the United Kingdom Government insisted that the mineral rights were vested in the company, then it was their duty to buy back those rights and return them to the people of Northern Rhodesia.

He had hoped for a change in the British Government's attitude, but it seemed that there was no difference between a Conservative and a Socialist Secretary of State. This merely proved that Colonial peoples were governed by the permanent officials of Whitehall.

#### Tax of 50% Royalty Tax

He warned the Government of the United Kingdom that any delay in buying the royalties would increase the cost. If his advice had been taken, years ago the right could have been bought much more cheaply. If the British Government did not adopt his request, the Legislature should take action, and he warned Government that he would take the opportunity of introducing a Bill. The time had come to tax the royalties if they were not returned to the people of the country, and he would propose to introduce a 50% royalty tax.

SIR STEWART GIBBS-BROWN asked what further progress had been made towards the Southern Province in introducing the parish system.

THE SECRETARY FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS replied that during the past year district officers in every province except Barotseland had devoted considerable attention in consultation with Native authorities, to the division of their districts into parishes. In some districts, notably in the Northern Province, that stage was nearing completion. In the Southern Province five parishes had been established in the Mazabuka district, and experience gained in the Shamwanda area of that district would be used to

determine the form that the parishes would take. In the Kalomo portion of the Livingstone district the parish groupings had been agreed. Three out of five Native authority areas, and the boundaries were being determined. No progress was reported from the rest of the Livingstone district or the Gwembe district. Demarcation of parishes was proceeding in the Namwala district.

THE ECONOMIC SECRETARY said that against the territory's jute requirements for the year of 802 tons, 398 tons had been delivered. The Government of India had allocated a quota of 688 tons, and together with the backlog of 200 tons from the 1946-47 season, it was hoped that the year's requirements would be met in full. The present unsatisfactory position was due to the manner in which the quota was divided among shippers in India, and strong representations on the subject were being made to the Government of India. An attempt was being made to obtain 250,000 yards of hessian from Belgium.

#### Importation of Tractors

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY said that 37 tractors were imported into Northern Rhodesia in 1946, and 16 in 1947. Imports during 1948 were expected to exceed 100. Applications for tractors to the Director of Agriculture in consultation with the Food Production Committee. In dealing with applications the Director took into account the number of tractors, working oxen and implements already available to the applicant, and the additional acreage of food crops which he would bring into cultivation in the event of a tractor being allocated. Priority was generally given to ex-servicemen.

MR. T. S. PAGE asked how many schools for Indian children existed.

THE DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION replied that there were such schools in Livingstone, Lusaka and Luanshya, and the Government-aided school for Indian children would be started in Broken Hill in the near future. Investigations would also be made in this respect in Ndola.

SIR STEWART GIBBS-BROWN inquired about industrial schools for Africans.

THE SECRETARY FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS replied that courses for the industrial training of Africans already existed at the trades school, Munalu, which catered for 75 Africans and provided instruction in carpentry, building, leatherwork, metalwork and engineering. There were industrial courses for ex-askaris at Munalu and Livingstone, and some training of the same nature was given at a number of schools as part of the upper school course.

The expansion of the course at Munalu and the establishment of courses at provincial schools to meet the needs of rural development were included in the development plan. The provincial schools would be established at area headquarters, and an industrial training school financed by the Government, was being opened at Nampala Mission this year. The provision of further facilities of this nature was being reviewed, and the Director of African Education had recently recommended the appointment of a Standing Committee of Education for Industry and Commerce.

Africans who volunteer for work with the East African Construction Forces, now engaged in building the Army stores on Mackinnon Road, Kenya, are to be entitled to enter military units instead of enrolling in the civilian labour force. Of 5,000 Africans already enlisted 40% are ex-askari.

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## Obituary

## Mr. G. J. S. Scovell

## Much Quiet Work for Africa

MR. GEORGE JULIAN SELWYN SCOVELL, Esq., whose sudden death while visiting South Africa was briefly announced in our last issue, had for many years devoted much time and thought to Rhodesian and East African affairs.

His first contact with Africa was at the age of 20, when he served through the latter part of the South African War with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders. Ten years later, in 1911, he retired from the Army in order to go to Southern Rhodesia as private secretary to the directors in that Colony of the British South Africa Company, which then exercised the powers of administration.

He resigned that appointment on the outbreak in 1914, but in those three years his faith in the which British enterprise ought to play in Central and East Africa had grown so strong that it was afterwards to become one of his chief interests in life. When he was offered the chairmanship of Roseman Gold Mines, Ltd., at the time of the flotation of that enterprise operating in Kenya, he found an active East African outlet for his energies, and his election to the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board as representative of the East African mining industry was to prove many years later one of the influences which at last persuaded that body to take Rhodesian progress and problems into constant consideration.

Scovell always pleaded for broad and long vision, and he was fond of saying, for the study of "trends and tendencies as well as actualities." This phrase was often on his lips and frequent in his letters. He was not one of those who pushed details aside as of small account; on the contrary, he could be meticulous in attention to detail, but his emphasis was ever on the importance of thinking ahead and working to a general plan based on long-term needs.

## Services to Joint East African Board

His refusal to be satisfied with anything less than this on the part of any organization with which he was actively connected led to the creation by the Joint Board of an economic and development committee, and as a direct result of this division of duties to the establishment early this year of a political committee. Scovell was elected chairman of the group entrusted with the study of economic matters, and he took much trouble in examining basic problems on behalf of the council.

He gave a great deal of time to private discussions with members of both Houses of Parliament in the hope that more of them could be encouraged to take an intelligent interest in East and Central African affairs. Again and again he was to find that he had wasted weeks or months of work upon men who proved to be shallow, vacillating, or self-seeking; but he would not allow a growing list of disappointments to divert him from what he believed to be his duty in this matter. A few M.P.s and peers repaid him by gaining a more balanced view, putting wiser questions, interjecting useful supplementaries, and making occasional speeches helpful to the territories. Only his intimate friends knew how much time and care he gave to this work, and fewer still were aware of the disappointments he experienced.

Born in 1881, the eldest son of the late Captain G. T. Scovell, 4th Highlanders, he was educated at Haileybury and St. Albans, joined the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders in 1900, served with his regiment in South Africa and was adjutant of the 1st Battalion for two years from 1903. Then he became a D.C. to the General Officer Commanding the Second Division in Aldershot.

Resigning from the Army in 1911, he spent three years in Southern Rhodesia, as mentioned above, and soon after the outbreak of war in 1914 was posted to the General Staff of the New Army Command. In 1916 he went to the War Office as Assistant Adjutant-General with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and in the following year was transferred to the Ministry of National Service as Deputy Director-General of Recruiting. He was awarded the C.B.E. (Military) for his services. Tired of for so long a regular soldier, he disliked being addressed by his military rank, and was scornful of temporary officers who insisted on retaining their rank for business and social purposes after demobilization.

## Liberal Candidate

In 1919 Scovell was appointed general secretary of the National Liberal Party. That post he resigned in 1922, and in the general election of the following year unsuccessfully contested the Brixton Division.

He was chairman of the Demolition and Construction Co., Ltd.; Roseman Gold Mines, Ltd., and P.C.S. Ltd., and a director of Alpine (Barberton) Gold Mines, Ltd., and the Swaziland and General Gold Mining Co., Ltd. He was married.

He had been overworking for a long time and had been medically advised to take things easily on his visit to South Africa, and not to tour the Rhodesias and East Africa. He had been hoping to do "once more" a few hours before his departure he told EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA that the time had come for him to "take a back seat," and that on his return he would work for the election of several younger men to the Executive Committees of all bodies in London working on behalf of the Rhodesias and East Africa.

## Miss Margaret Wrong

WE REGRET to report the sudden death from heart failure while travelling in Uganda of Miss Margaret Wrong. Born in 1887, the daughter of Professor G. M. Wrong, of Toronto, she was educated at Haverall and University Colleges, Toronto, and Somerville College, Oxford. From 1914 to 1918 she was warden of the women's hostel at Toronto University and student secretary of the W.C.A. Serving on the staff of the World's Student Christian Federation, which engaged in student relief work in Central Europe and Russia, from 1919 to 1922, she later became lecturer in history at Toronto University. Her first visit to Africa was in 1926, after which she was appointed secretary of the International Committee on Christian Literature for Africa, a newly established body under the auspices of the International Missionary Council, on behalf of which she was travelling at the time of her death. Miss Wrong played an important part in stimulating interest in literature and life in Africa, and her advice was often sought on a wide range of Colonial problems.

## Uganda Luncheon

THE UGANDA DIOCESAN ASSOCIATION is holding a luncheon on Tuesday next, May 4, at Mary Sanger House, Wood Street, London, S.W.1. The Rt. Rev. F. J. A. Morrison, Bishop of Uganda, will preside, and the present Bishop and Mrs. Stuart, who recently arrived from Uganda, will be present. All interested in the work of the diocese are invited to attend, and to meet Mrs. Rosemary St. Augustine Mansions, Vincent Square, London, S.W.1, as soon as possible of their intention to be present.

## Corona Club

THE CORONA CLUB will hold their annual dinner on Thursday, July 2, at the Continental Rooms, Great Queen Street, London. Former members of the Colonial Service who have changed their address in recent years are invited to inform the secretary of the club at Kinross House, Pall Mall, East, London, S.W.1.



## PERSONALIA

MR. C. W. S. SEED is president for the coming year of the Zomba Gynkhana Club, Nyasaland.

COLONEL C. L. R. GRAY, of Arusha, will shortly arrive in Tanganyika. He will be staying in Brighton.

MR. R. Q. WILLIAMS has been appointed secretary-manager of the Clove Growers' Association of Zanzibar.

MR. BRUCE L. SEDGWICK, of Bulawayo, and MISS MANICA FORDREY, of Truro, have been married in Cornwall.

MR. H. E. BLATCH has been elected to the Ilitani Town Council, following the resignation of Mr. B. B. Lister.

SIR GILBERT RENNIE, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, returned to Lusaka last Sunday after a week's tour of the Copperbelt.

MR. JOHN RAYNES, of the Colonial Service in Kenya, and MISS MARY SMITH, of Sutton, were married Friday in Cheam.

MR. ROYALDENCE LEON EGAN, of the Tanganyika Police, and MRS. PEGGY MARY GRANT-STURGES have just been married in Arusha.

COLONEL C. F. BIRNEY, who was general manager of Rhodesia Railways from 1919 to 1930, recently returned to the Colony from Africa.

MR. F. J. BULL, M.P., who has shown interest in Colonial affairs, has joined the board of Messrs. Richard Johnson and Nephew, Ltd.

GERTIE, SIB MRS. MARY MAYNE is chairman of a committee which is examining the working of the Public Works Department in Kenya.

SERGEANT BEN ADMIRAL TWIGG, R.N. (Retd.), and MISS FLORENCE M. COOK, who were recently married in this country, have arrived in Kenya.

MR. B. S. MURPHY has been appointed a member of the Mufurungu Township Management Board, following the resignation of Mr. R. J. FRANCIS.

MESSRS. J. H. VAN COLLEBE, C. C. TRACEY, I. ZIETMAN and W. A. SMIT have been appointed members of the Southern Rhodesian Pig Industry Board.

SIR WILIAM CURRIE, chairman of the P. & O. and British India Lines, has accepted the presidency of the Institute of Shipping and Forwarding Agents.

MR. MOHAMMED ABDULLA CAZANDER, a Sudanese student in civil engineering, has been awarded the Bayliss Prize by the Institute of Civil Engineering.

MRS. BRISTOL has been elected president of the East Africa Women's League, which has now 43 branches in Kenya and a membership of about 2,200.

MR. MICHAEL WHEREDITH LEGGE, younger son of the late Sir Thomas Legge, and of Lady Legge, and Miss GABRIELE PHILIPPA SOWERBY were recently married in Khartoum.

MR. BRUCE WYATT WICKHAM, of the Colonial Service in Nyasaland, and MISS JEAN SHARAF, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Sharaf, of Maji Mazuri, Kenya, have been married in Nyasaland.

LORD HAILBY addressed the Royal African Society and the Royal Empire Society yesterday on the Foundations of Self-Government in the African Colonies.

A report will appear in our next issue.

MR. W. D. L. ALLCOCK, many years in the Colonial Service in Tanganyika, who has been living in Eire since his retirement, will sail tomorrow.

LLANGIBBY CASTLE for Dar es Salaam.

MR. R. C. S. STANLEY, Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia, begins a four-day tour of the Southern Province. The Secretary for Native Affairs, Mr. R. S. HEDDER, has been touring the Northern Province.

VISCOUNT SANKEY, who had been president of the U.M.C.A., Ich 265 588. He made bequests to Lancing College, Sussex, and Jesus College, Oxford, and to the Representative Body of the Church in Wales.

The Chamber of Industries Committee of Uganda now consists of Dr. W. J. ENGLISH, Conservator of Forests, and Messrs. INDER SINGH GILL, T. M. GOODWIN, A. B. PATEL, and E. W. WILLIAMS, with Mr. R. J. SKELTON as secretary.

THE VERY REV. C. STERRETT, Rector of Nyondo and Dean of Bugishu in Uganda, who was recently invested with the O.B.E. by the Governor, has been instrumental in opening five missions in the past year, which he has completed 36 years of service.

MR. PHILIP E. B. ENGLISH, son of the late C. B. English and of Mrs. English of Khami, near Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia, and Miss PATRICIA NAPIER, daughter of the late Sir Albert and Lady Napier, will shortly be married in London.

MR. MICHAEL RUAN WOODINGTON, only son of Colonel Sir Edmund and Lady Worthington, and Miss EVELYN MARGARET FAWCETT, only daughter of the late Lieut. Colonel Arthur Fawcett and Mrs. Fawcett, were married in London last week.

MR. ARTHUR LEVERIDGE is on his way from the United States to this country in order to catch the LANDOVERY CASTLE on June 3 for Beira. This will be his first expedition to East Africa to collect reptiles and amphibians on behalf of Harvard University.

MR. G. G. GIBBORNE, whose appointment as secretary to the Cabinet of Southern Rhodesia was recently announced, is due to arrive in London on May 21 to hand over to his successor as official secretary to the Office of the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London.

A Committee for Natural Resources has been appointed in Northern Rhodesia. Its members are the Director of Agriculture (chairman), the Commissioner for Native Development, the Rev. G. NIGHTINGALE, M.L.C., CAPTAIN R. E. CAMPBELL, M.L.C., and MR. G. BECKETT, M.L.C.

MR. PETER MALLETT and MISS RUTH ALSTON, daughter of Lieut. Colonel Cedric Alston, managing director of the Manica Trading Company, and Mrs. Alston were recently married in London. Many Rhodesian friends of the bride's family were present at the reception at Landoverdy House.

MR. L. A. BOUMER, chairman of the Overseas Food Corporation, has postponed his departure for East Africa, and will not now leave London by air until May 4. He expects to be away about two months. Mr. A. J. WATFIELD will accompany him to Tanganyika, but on this occasion expects to be in the Territory only about three weeks.

A commission to inquire into the position of closed townships has been appointed in Northern Rhodesia, and has recently visited Katwe, Mutukira, Chamgola and Ntola. Its members are Mr. W. T. SMITH (chairman), Mr. E. I. G. UNSWORTH, Mr. B. GOODWIN, M.L.C., the Rev. E. G. NIGHTINGALE, and Mr. N. M. SCHULMAN, and Lieut. Colonel P. C. DOOLEY (secretary).

ARCHDEACON A. M. WILLIAMS is Acting Bishop of Uganda during the absence on leave of Bishop Stuart, who does not expect to return to the Protectorate until September. Archdeacon Williams, who first went to Kenya as a missionary in 1925 and transferred to Uganda four years later, is District Grand Chaplain to the District Grand Lodge of Freemasons in East Africa.

The prepaid charge for small advertisements (not of a trade character) is 3d. per word per insertion.

## PARTNERSHIP WANTED.

ADVERTISER with experience of land and mineral development at home, whose productive work is ceasing owing to nationalization schemes, would like partnership in some mining estate or interests capable of development with additional capital, preferably in Tanganyika, Nyasaland or Northern Rhodesia. Might buy block of shares in company with assets capable of further development. Box No. 347, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66 Grosvenor Street, London, W.C.1.



# TO THE NEWS

is marked. — A breathing space is not much use if you can't breathe it. — Lord Chervell.

"Any idea of a conspiracy in the City is rubbish." — Lord Bristow.

"Directly you see money you are held up to a queue by the whole Socialist Party." — Earl of Selborne.

"The greatest danger of monopolies in America and inefficiency rather than producing." — David Maxwell Fife, M.P.

"We believe that South Africa more uranium than any other country in the world." — Mr. J. A. Rust, Minister for Economic Development.

"Freedom is threatened not only by military force but by an organized conspiracy to establish a tyranny over the human mind." — Mr. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada.

"Of 7,800 notified cases of infantile paralysis in this country last year, there were 700 deaths, or 9% of the confirmed cases, and 3,000 were left crippled, but two out of three will overcome their handicap and live normal lives." — Dr. W. H. Bradley, senior medical officer, Ministry of Health.

"American aid is a blood transfusion to get us on our feet, not a solution to the problem of living beyond our means." — Mr. Arthur Woodburn, M.P.

"I have always been faced at the far end of the supply line, and have always been short of troops and equipment and air forces for the tasks I have had to undertake." — Lord Wavell.

"The areas overseas had been properly developed in the past, their contribution to our economy would halve, and perhaps even remove, the dollar problem of 1948." — Mr. Harold Wilson, M.P.

"A few months ago some ass wrote 'disincentive' when he meant 'deterrent'. By next year no one will be discouraged or deterred, thousands will be disincentive." — Mr. Henry Strauss, K.C., M.P.

"At one time Treasury 2½% redeemable stocks that the flower of Dr. Dalton's ultra-cheap money policy, was marked down to 74½. A fall of more than 25% in the price of a British Government security within six months of issue is a phenomenon unprecedented in the annals of British public finance." — Observer.

"The real cause for inflation is not the reduction of purchasing power, but the increasing of the supply of goods." — Mr. W. J. Brown, M.P.

"Many Russian officers and officials are working with the Haganah, and Russian arms and ammunition are being supplied to the Jewish forces in Palestine." — King Abdullah of Transjordan.

"Mushroom export houses operated by get-rich-quick gentlemen have been taking advantage of the sellers' market." — Mr. R. Cargill, Board of Trade regional export officer, addressing the Newcastle Publicity Club.

"The long-term outlook for American business concerns has been weakened by high and inflexible costs, and by the attitude of disbelief and distrust towards profits in general." — Guaranteed Trust Company of America.

"The pre-war production of wool-suited cloths in the United Kingdom was about 40,000,000 square yards a year, valued at £13,300,000. The industry was almost closed from 1941 to 1945 and is still acutely short of labour. Carpets are unlikely to be in ample supply in less than five years." — Board of Trade working party report.



## Vauxhall - Bedford OWNERS

If you are a careful Vauxhall or Bedford owner you won't leave your vehicle too long without having this or that attended to. When this or that needs attention, and you won't entrust the work to "just anybody" either, but will go to a Vauxhall and Bedford specialist. Ourselves, for instance.

# BRUCE LIMITED, NAIROBI

P.O. BOX 951

Services provided throughout East Africa by Motor Mart branches in Mombasa, Nakuru, Kisumu, Kampala, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Tabora, Arusha.



# BACKGROUND

**True Leadership.**—Are we playing our part as Christians? Every day policies are being decided which gravely affect the future of humanity. Are we satisfied that our Christian beliefs influence those decisions and actions? The wider our field of scientific conquest the more we tend to regard ourselves as all-powerful; but in these accomplishments lies the tragedy of man's inability to control what he has made. Only because we know that men have a soul as well as a body can we see any hope in the world. The freedom and justice which our Christian faith demands must be explicit in our actions in the international, national and local sphere. The standards which Christ set are practical daily rules by which we should regulate all our human relationships. If we try to use our political, social or economic power and influence to benefit ourselves or to preserve our own possessions, we fly in the face of every principle that Christ laid down for our guidance. We have been privileged over the past nine years to play some small part in national and international affairs, and every experience has added to my conviction that the one hope for the future of world civilization lies in the way of life which Christ has taught us. If mankind neglects the things of the spirit and puts aside the full armour of God, he will seal the doom of the future generations."—Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

**Evils of Bulk Buying.**—Instead of permitting competitive buying (under licence) by private traders in the world's markets, the Ministries are making long-term contracts, on unsound and unbusinesslike terms on a falling market. The shorter working week reduces our productive capacity by probably 15% to 20%, increasing producers' charges and costs of distribution accordingly. The hundreds of thousands of men and women who have been found unnecessary clerical work in the bureaucracy are a primary cause of our shortage of workers in the factories and producer industries. The closing of the commodity exchanges in this country is causing grave dislocation in the forward covering of raw materials and depriving us of valuable invisible exports. Shrewd and capable purchasing of our imports, and the resumption of reasonable freedom for those exporters who have made a life-time study of their jobs, will close the gap more quickly than any other remedy."—Mr. J. H. Kendrick.

**Not Playing the Game.**—If too many pits three men are doing two men's job. Output is not commensurate with the machinery being installed in the pits. Taking the country as a whole the output per man shifts at the coal face in 1938 was 2.5 tons; to-day it is only 2.85 tons, although 74% of coal is now cut by machinery, against 58% in 1938. It does not seem to matter what we do, output per man is not rising. If we cannot get 4 tons per man we shall never make this reconstruction job. Disputes are piling on week by week. It is a serious matter that after you get the industry nationalized you are not prepared to play the game with the country."—Sir Charles Reid, production director of the National Coal Board.

**Decadent Plays.**—Many of the Restoration comedies revived in the London theatre are decadent in theme, bawdy in character and indecent throughout. They were considered unfit for public presentation at the time they were written, and yet they are now being produced by some of the companies that are being excused entertainment tax and given financial support from public money. At a time when indifference to religion and such slackness in morals as must have an incalculably harmful effect on the whole community are visible on every hand, it must be most difficult to give toleration to such plays which hold that religion is a mere fable or morality absurd, is a policy alien to the long tradition of all that is best in the country. The annual report of the Public Morality Council of London.

**Socialist Ineptitude.**—A continuance of Socialist experiments in their ineptitude and incompetence will bring economic ruin and the depopulation of the British Isles on a scale which no one has ever imagined. How can any Socialist be proud of living on the charity of the greatest capitalist, free enterprise State in the world—whose system of wealth production they deride and denounce on every occasion?—Sir Stafford Cripps is trying his best to bring home some sense of reality to the scatter-brained group to whom he is surrounded, but nothing can excuse exaction of £3,500 millions in taxes three years after the war has been gained. Taxation is higher than at any time in the war. The idea that a nation can tax itself into prosperity is one of the crudest delusions which ever fuddled the human mind.—The Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, M.P.

**Inflation.**—American aid is indispensable to, but it cannot alone assure the economic recovery of Western Europe. An immensely more important requirement is that the participating countries shall make a great effort at self-help by co-ordinating their national economic policies, and vigorously demolishing the many formidable obstacles to progressive expansion in production and inter-European trade. The urgent task of the new European Co-operation Organization will be to bring about a steady and harmonized expansion in the production of agricultural and manufactured products and to eliminate as far as possible the huge balance of payments deficit which Western Europe is running with the rest of the world, and particularly with the Western Hemisphere. The prime cause of Europe's failure to make the maximum use of her available resources is inflation. Inflation or the threat of it remains a major factor impeding the progress of reconstruction. It tends to raise the costs of production by encouraging wasteful methods or by weakening normal economic incentives. The main cause of inflation is excessive Government expenditure not covered by the revenues of a balanced Budget. Clearly a primary task of the new E.C.O. and one in which it can count on the vigorous prompting and co-operation of America, is to encourage the achievement of budgetary equilibrium. That is an indispensable condition for the cessation of the damaging inflationary influences which are hindering the recovery of production, creating the wrong patterns of production with undue emphasis on non-essentials, imposing remorseless pressure on already precarious balances of payments, destroying faith in European currencies, accelerating the trend towards restrictive bilateral trading agreements, and strangling intra-European trade.—*Financial Times*.

## Representation in the Lords.

The number of bishops in the House of Lords could be greatly reduced, and some of the leaders of other churches should be appointed to a reformed second chamber, which should contain a larger representation of the Labour Party, especially those who have had practical experience in the mines, shipyards and other industries.—The Archbishop of York.

## Letters to the Editor

## Standpoint in Controversy

## Dr. Hinden's Reply and Our Comments

TO THE EDITOR OF EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR—I am surprised and hurt by the attacks you have published on the honesty of the Fabian Colonial Bureau.

The letter I wrote to *The Times* on the Northern Rhodesian constitutional proposals was based on the facts published in that newspaper at that time. It is true that, in the interval between sending this letter and its publication, I received further facts from Sir Stewart Gore-Browne which were in one respect—African representation on the Legislature—at variance with the reports published here. But this in no way altered our hostile attitude towards the essence of the proposals, which is the assumption of responsible self-government by a minority of 1% of the population.

I considered carefully whether I should try to alter my letter in the one respect where its accuracy was in question, but decided that it would be best to base a communication to the Press on information that was generally available, and not on information conveyed in private correspondence, however authentic.

I felt, and still feel, that it would have been better for Sir Stewart himself, or one of his associates, to have amended the incorrect report in *The Times*, and in fact wrote to him expressing the hope that this would be done.

Fabian Colonial Bureau,  
London, S.W.1.

Yours faithfully,  
RITA HINDEN.

## An Amazing Confession!

We are amazed at Dr. Hinden's confession. This makes a bad case worse. The "one respect" to which she refers so ingeniously was, of course, the root of the matter from the Fabian standpoint.

Incidentally, she makes no reference to another relevant fact to which attention has already been called in our columns—that days before her letter appeared in *The Times* this newspaper published (on March 4) the full facts of the proposals and a detailed editorial examination of their implications. So the truth was "generally available," not secreted in "private correspondence, however authentic." We have no reason to think that the issue of March 4 did not reach the Fabian Colonial Bureau in the usual way, and its secretary, Dr. Hinden, was therefore presumably aware that the very brief and misleading reports telegraphed from Rhodesia to the daily papers had been satisfactorily amplified in our own news and editorial pages.

But, even supposing that the full facts which EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA published escaped her notice, Dr. Hinden now states that the plan was described in a letter to her from Sir Stewart Gore-Browne before her criticisms were published. Cannot she appreciate that she ought at once to have telephoned to *The Times*, to which she had sent an unreliable communication? Every editor must act on the elementary assumption that statements made by correspondents in his letter columns are accurate to the best of their knowledge and belief, and that writers—particularly those like Dr. Hinden who are engaged day by day in public and controversial affairs—will, as a matter of course, take immediate steps to withdraw or amend a letter in the light of any material new facts reaching them before publication.

The suggestion that correction was not made because the "authentic information" was conveyed in private correspondence has no bearing on the real point at issue, which is that Dr. Hinden, as she now admits, knowingly allowed *The Times* to publish over her signature a statement at variance with the essential facts as she knew them to be before publication had occurred.

And what has the "hostile attitude" of the Fabian Colonial Bureau to "the essence of the proposals" to

do with the issue of the Bureau's "honesty"? We should have thought that its hostility would have made the Bureau and everyone connected with it scrupulously careful not to misrepresent the facts. The Bureau and Dr. Hinden are fully entitled to their own opinions, whatever they may be, but they are certainly not entitled to misstate the facts and then express "surprise and hurt" at the exposure of their manoeuvre.—Ed., E. A. & R. I.

## The Death Penalty in Kenya

## Prisons Should Be Houses of Mercy

TO THE EDITOR OF EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR—The vote of the House of Commons for the suspensory of the penalty of hanging for a trial period of five years leads me to recall that in Kenya it was once my duty to visit in prison a lad just old enough to be hanged. He had been condemned to death, and as a visiting justice and honorary chaplain I was allowed to see him at all times.

It seemed most helpful to go at night. I used to drive down to the prison about 9 p.m. and stay until midnight. He was in a double cell with his two young warders. Sometimes he would go to his bed, have a good cry, and then, drying his tears, be perfectly natural and composed. We would sit and talk or play bridge, the prisoner usually being my partner and the two warders our opponents.

After we had played and talked we would turn to our Prayer Books, say the 51st Psalm, read a passage of Scripture, and finish with prayers. Our aim was to do everything sincerely and together. In the daytime I was often handcuffed to him and so spared his exercise; he had made one effort to escape, and the prison officers were rightly taking no risks.

On the morning of the execution I drove to the prison at daybreak and saw the light shining in the window of the condemned cell. We turned the cell into a little chapel, R—the condemned man, helping me. When all was ready we knelt before the altar, soaked together of the Divine mercy. Quietly the service of Holy Communion proceeded, R—saying the responses in a clear voice. Sometimes we exchanged Prayer Books to help him to follow the service. After the Communion there were a few moments left, and we talked together quietly until the executioner came.

The lad died with courage and grace. Striding on the scaffold, he quietly thanked the warders and wished those present good-bye. Then he said to the superintendent: "I have a Prayer Book in my tunic pocket; the padre gave it to me. Don't take it away." "All right," replied the superintendent, "it shall stay with you." The next moment the lad had gone.

I know the reason the lad wanted the Prayer Book. In exchanging books with him in the service I had noticed that his book had the photograph of Mary, the girl he had loved, but murdered.

In a short while we were driving out to the veld with his body; and when we came to the appointed place it was seen that the grave was not long enough. So this youth was buried as he had died—standing on his feet.

Some prisoners would doubtless prefer hanging to a life sentence. But this is because our prisons are not yet what I believe they should be—houses of mercy. Society has the power to forgive, and the forgiven man has the power to serve, if not within the community, then from the outside. So justice and mercy may continue to produce harmony in the community.

Yours faithfully,

Fenton,  
Essex.

W. J. WRIGHT, Canon,  
former Dean of Nairobi.



will be that of finding and educating leaders, men and women.

On the welfare side the people must be guided to organize and control village life on the groundnut units through their own elected agencies. We must also provide against the effect of boredom produced by the security of food, shelter and life in general as compared with the strain and excitement of their tribal villages, such as the risks of drought and failure of crops, the threat of locusts, game hunts and so on, all of which provide emotional outlets. The belief that a spirit of self-reliance and a full and interesting life can be developed by encouraging such movements as 4-H clubs, agricultural societies, women's institutes, and recreational clubs.

#### Complete Freedom of Worship

In regard to religious activities, among people who include Christians, Muslims, Hindus, animists, and secularists, full opportunity will be afforded for the development of religious life, as well as complete freedom of worship. The religious problem presented is undoubtedly a great challenge to the religious bodies concerned. The challenge is being accepted, and co-operation with religious agencies has been established.

On the medical side, we have reason to be proud of the health services already built up by Colonel J. Woods, who was seconded to us by the War Office. Ultimately this will be compared with that of any rural community in any part of the world. The emphasis is on the prevention of disease, whereby malaria, dysentery, and other endemic tropical diseases should be eradicated. This will seem expensive in the early years, but will pay a handsome dividend.

There is an understandable fear among established industries in Tanganyika that the groundnut scheme will deprive them of labour. It would be no more than to establish a new industry by destroying another, particularly if the community concerned is essential not only to the local economy, but to food and dollar earnings, which is the case with sisal. It is equally clear that the impact of the groundnut scheme on the local economy must be severe in the early years, when clearing and port and railway development are being kept.

It is important to know that no one has ever denied that ample man-power exists. The total available manpower in the Territory is 1,500,000, of whom only 325,000 are employed for wages.

Without doubt Africans joined the Forces without detriment to production for export, the total number of Africans to be permanently employed on the groundnut units in Tanganyika will be no more than 25,000 to 30,000. Capital development will require another 50,000 to 60,000, the peak being reached in three years.

If the Africans want a better way of life, they must work for it, the same as everyone else. I am in no doubt that if conditions are right, housing, and good food are provided, and the African can live with his family where he works, he will respond.

#### Soil and Water Conservation

There is no intention of mining the soil or permitting it to become eroded. A leading soil conservation expert has been engaged from South Africa, and from the very start of clearing, operations are planned and carried out on a regional basis to conserve soil and water. Soil chemists and soil surveyors are at work; where plant nutrients are found to be deficient these are being added, and the minerals taken off the land by cropping will be replaced by fertilizers. Lime factories are being built, and the possibility of utilizing local phosphate deposits is being investigated.

Two geologists are engaged in surveys of local resources in respect of other fertilizer deposits, as well as for building material and underground water. Grass leys are included in the rotation to improve soil structure and to add organic matter to the soil. All these and many other scientific work must be done if crop yields are to be raised at reasonable costs to a level which can carry the overhead capital costs by methods which improve soil fertility.

Machinery and equipment have not been obtained at the expense of British agriculture. A Canadian firm has stepped up its output to meet the especial needs of the scheme, at the same time the door is open to British manufacturers when some demand for farm equipment has been satisfied.

The target for the first year's plantings was 150,000 acres, but the amount actually cleared was only about 13,000 acres, of which planting was limited to some 7,500 acres, including certain adjacent other heavy grassland. Because of this, some people fear—others for some peculiar reason appear to be glad—that the scheme may fail. I think it quite clear that we of the mission were asked, if we found the mass production of groundnuts to be practicable, to put up a plan for an output of

300,000 tons within five years. We prepared a schedule accordingly, but emphasized that if the targets were to be reached in the given time, it must receive equal finance and determination as was given to major operations in the war.

#### Scheme Takes Its Place in the Scheme

In the event this proved impossible. All Government departments in this country and in Tanganyika did all they could for the project, but so no way was it possible to deal with our needs on a war-time footing. Defence Regulations could not be invoked for priorities or anything else. Priorities had to be small; the project had to take its place in the queue for shipping, and we had to go into the open market for special charters of ships and planes.

Leasland was at an end, and the world had to be scoured for second-hand, sometimes war-torn tractors and so on. We could not encroach on supplies to essential industries, such as open-cast coal mining. In recruitment of personnel care had to be exercised not to curtail the rebuilding of the Colonial Services, or to interfere with the newly formed National Agricultural Advisory Service, to touch an industrial and commercial enterprise in Africa. In no way could we ride roughshod over other interests to get what was required.

The mission considered that if its 1947 target was to be achieved, the right kind and quantity of supplies should be on site by February of that year. All calculations were quickly upset by the Arctic weather and fuel crisis of early 1947, which delayed shipments from the United Kingdom by two to three months. Other obstacles cropped up. The second-hand tractors which were taken with efficiency certificates of a 95% life broke down after being used for so long. Spares were difficult to get, impossible to get. African ex-Servicemen had forgotten their war-time mechanical training. Despite magnificent efforts, the Tanganyika Port and Railway Services could not always cope with the extra traffic. These and a host of other difficulties are gradually being overcome by the determination of the men on the job. The Africans, too, after training in the operation of tractors, are now driving very well.

But our greatest deficiency has been in the requisite knowledge in dealing with different types of root systems. Engineers who had cleared forest and moved earth for military installations in war found there was much more to it when it came to preparing land for farming. Unfortunately, the massive type of bush in the area which had to be tackled first, although looking easy enough above ground, has a very nasty mass of roots quite different from vegetation which had been successfully cleared elsewhere. It took time to determine the best kind of implement to do the job, and serious delays then occurred in getting the numbers required. The remaining areas are not nearly so difficult.

#### Clearing Groundnut Land

You may ask: Why take on land covered with bush? The answer is that groundnut land should be a light, friable soil, and this, with adequate rain, is bound to be under some form of forest growth in its virgin state. Where open natural grasslands exist, these are too heavy for groundnuts; they are waterlogged in the rains and so not suitable for free growth either.

If the first year's achievements were to be measured solely by the acreage cleared, the result would be discouraging. Such an inference would be wrong, since it would ignore the achievements of the first year's operation. It would not permit of an adequate description of these. Briefly they are the acquisition of heavy clearing equipment and other materials; the adaptation of tanks to tractor work, and British development of new clearing equipment; the surveys and work on port and railway in the Southern Province of Tanganyika and the building of a 17-mile branch line in the Central Province; the sinking of water bore-holes; the recruitment of operating personnel, scientific and medical staff of a high calibre from this country and South Africa; and all that goes with the general establishment of a huge organization. Most important of all is the experience gained for future operations.

The mission consulted a wide range of authorities, including planters and farmers from Kenya to Southern Rhodesia. From the point of view of the development of Africa the scheme was generally given a hearty welcome, only one or two doubted if it could work.

Our estimates of clearing costs were not guesses; they were based on actual costings of clearing work for the major planting industries in East Africa. The Ministry of Food sent one of our members, Mr. David Martin, together with a machinery expert from the Ministry of Agriculture, to the peanut growers of the U.S.A. where the crop was mechanized and a good deal was harvested by combine. Authorities in the United Kingdom were consulted, their main criticism, with which I agree, was that we had not paid sufficient attention to the weed problem.

Before operations began I went to the Transvaal, where

It is one of the great coincidences of history that the people who have come together in Europe to defend themselves against Communism are the same people as those who at this moment control the destinies of this vast sub-continent, and if in the most unfavourable circumstances Britons, Frenchmen, Belgians and Dutchmen can work together for the common good in Europe, I refuse to believe that Britons, Frenchmen, Belgians and South Africans in the light of the more favourable circumstances existing in Africa, cannot do the same. Remember also, that it is the life-blood from Africa that this brave new heart in Europe needs to reanimate the body of its members.

In addition to being the centre, the driving force, the controlling and the dominating factor of the British Commonwealth of Nations, Great Britain is now also the hope, inspiration, and mainstay of Western Europe. Her resources are much diminished and the magnitude of the European task may prove too great for her effectively to play this dual rôle. She needs more, much more, help from us. A tremendous responsibility therefore devolves upon us.

#### Responsibilities of British Africans

The position of Britain within the Commonwealth has altered with the passing years. It is indeed inspiring that at this stage the parent has been called upon to perform what may be the most illustrious task of its career—the protection of itself and its faith and the rest of the free world from the intruder which threatens.

So we must do our part and face realities. Although our loyalty must and always will lie with Great Britain, yet we must recognize that our destiny is moving west and more into our own hands, and also that our destiny is inextricably bound up with that of the Southern States of Africa.

Africa must take full advantage of the breathing space that merciful Providence has allowed to prepare its defences; and those defences must consist primarily, not only of military

measures directed at an enemy without, but in the removal of conditions favourable to an enemy within. This means firm and just control and a strong administration.

In order to ensure the solid and orderly development of Africa and to safeguard Africa from Communism, there should be a united effort among the various States of Southern Africa. There is only one method of co-ordination which can be satisfactory—no half-measures are of any use—and that is the federation in the first instance of at least all British territories in Southern Africa.

#### Federation of African Territories

Having done this we should then proceed with the further step of federation with all other African territories which fall under the administration of those Western European Powers which become members of the new Western Europe Union.

This will increase giving us the independence of any territory, but it will enable us to present a united front as a bulwark against Communism, to protect the inhabitants of Africa.

Our weakness has always been those imaginary lines dividing territory by dominion, and the different types of our own Colonial and Dominion Governments and our totally inadequate laws; and it is because of this divided condition of the African territories that Africa unless we take steps to remedy the position, will be such an easy prey to Communism.

We shall no doubt be asked: "Will the Africans themselves agree to participate in such a federation?" My answer is this—and there is no other answer—that having given the African civilization, we must surely preserve to him his freedom; this freedom he will certainly lose, as other nations have lost their freedom in Eastern Europe, by the penetration of this dread doctrine which has its incidence to describe itself as a new type of democratic government!

Kenya must, therefore, be alert and not hesitate to do what is right and just in this battle for freedom, despite so-called world opinion, and go forward with faith and resolution to do its part to help the Mother Country to keep Africa free from the scourge which assuredly threatens all its peoples.

## The African Will Decide His Own Destiny

### Challenge of the Groundnut Scheme to Native Ambitions

THE ULTIMATE AIM of the East Africa groundnut project, as described in §17 of the White Paper presented to Parliament in February, 1947, is thus stated:—

His Majesty's Government recognize that it would be objectionable to place the management and development of large areas of these African territories under the permanent control of an organization from outside the territories. Their intention is therefore to arrange with the Governments concerned that the undertaking should be transferred to them at a time and on terms to be agreed in the light of experience of the progress of the project. This is envisaged as a step towards the more distant goal of transferring the control of the undertaking to the people themselves, possibly on some co-operative basis which would ensure continuance of the full benefits of large-scale mechanized and scientific production.

#### Only One-Sixtieth of Population Affected

When there are the objections of those who dislike seeing the African Westernized: We have yet to realize that the African himself will decide his destiny. Even now many of them refuse any longer to be kept in a state of picture-book antiquity, with its background of insecurity and misery. Scores of thousands have flocked to the towns, where their roots are completely severed from the land; the groundnut scheme, even with its mechanization, will not do that. It will not entirely destroy African village life; no more than one-sixtieth of the whole population will be affected. There is nothing novel in the employment of Africans from tribal villages over 300,000 already work for wages, whereas only one-tenth of that number will be permanently employed in the groundnut scheme.

Our aims and methods of labour employment, however, will be new. We do not want a migrant labour

force, with men leaving their families behind in the villages and returning to their homes after six months or so of plantation work. Model villages will be built by new methods of house construction using local materials. We want the married men to bring their families with them; to regard the groundnut units as their homes, and to have the feeling that they "belong."

This is essential to our operations, for, with such a highly mechanized project, practically all our men will come into skilled categories. Also the ultimate stage of African management and operation of the project will depend on skilled and trained African staff, and most of all on the emergence of African leadership.

So often one hears of the lethargy and absence of ambition of the African; and the apparent failure to "strike the spark." That in itself is a challenge, which I feel will be met in time in the groundnut villages.

#### Mass Education in Basic English

Dr. F. Welch, appointed director of education and social welfare at the beginning of the year, is a trained anthropologist, who has done pioneer educational work in Nigeria. He will work in close collaboration with the local Governments. We are starting mass education in Basic English adapted to the needs of the African and his daily life and work, on the groundnut units and using visual and aural aids. This work, which is being done in collaboration with the Fundamental Education Panel of UNESCO, is in the hands of Colonel Myers, who was responsible for teaching Basic English to our Indian troops.

A director of technical training has been appointed; he is concerned not only with training skilled artisans and other workers, but also with teaching about the purpose of the project. But our greatest educational task

# Africa Threatened by Communism

## Sir Alfred Vincent Favours All-Africa Federation

HAD THE GOVERNORS during the last war agreed to place all the East African territories under one High Commissioner, would it have been necessary for us to witness the tragedy of the placing of Tanganyika under U.N.O., which it is my belief was no sooner done than bitterly regretted by those responsible for so doing.

It is not generally known that Lord Lloyd, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the suggestion I believe of the then Governor of Uganda, at the time of the great crisis during the war when France fell, was prepared to place the whole of the East and Central African territories, including Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Tanganyika, Uganda, Zanzibar and Kenya, under the authority of the Governor of Kenya as High Commissioner, for the purposes of administration, co-ordination and defence, provided, however, that all the Governors were unanimous in agreeing to this course. Sad to relate unanimity was not obtainable, so that great opportunity was lost to us.

One of the important results of the setting-up of the High Commission and the new Central Legislative Assembly is the proposed amalgamation of the Railways and Harbours, as from this amalgamation arises a project which stirs the imagination. Sir Reginald Robins has already pointed out the possibility of linking Tanganyika with the Rhodesias by rail from Mtwara Port to Mikindani. We can only hope his investigations will prove this to be yet another link with the territories to the south, in addition to the Great North Road which proved so valuable during the last war.

### No Reliance on United Nations

While opportunities exist for us to develop closer physical relationship with the territories to the south, this is not enough. One very serious aspect of affairs to-day makes it all-important that we should hasten our plans for broadening and intensifying the whole basis of our relationship, so that we may face a common enemy with confidence.

If we have learnt any lesson from the pathetic failures of the United Nations, it must be that we cannot rely upon U.N.O. to solve our particular difficulties in Africa, but rather that U.N.O. accentuates them. Therefore, we must be prepared to face our own African problems and take active steps to solve them ourselves.

Our great problem is, of course, the shadow of what comes from behind the Iron Curtain in the East. Some people think that we shall remain immune from this menace and that the dangers of Communism in Africa are being much exaggerated. This is not so, and many grave incidents have taken place in Africa, of which General Smuts forewarned us on his return from Europe last December, when he said:

"The world to-day is split between Communism in the East and democracy in the West, and if the Western group of nations are to stem the spread of Communism—which as a dictatorship is as evil as Nazism—they will have to stand united."

"Do not think that we in Africa are out of it. If the barriers are broken and the gospel of Communism breaks through the Mediterranean countries to Africa, what havoc will it create on this continent! What will happen if the flood covers the continent! People are being trained in Moscow to go abroad and spread this new faith. It is not different from Hitlerism. It does not believe in freedom. It means the police State, without freedom of speech or opinion—no freedom in any respect. It is minority rule dominating the majority, as in all countries under Communist way to-day."

*The above passages are taken from a speech made on Friday last in Harare by Sir Alfred Vincent at a dinner given by the local branch of the Royal Society of St. George.*

Our own Mombasa strike was organized on very delicate lines; in effect the strike knew no one connected with the strike except the man immediately above him (surely Communist in character) and those at the head, who were really responsible for the whole organization (not the stooges) have never yet been named.

Then we had the riots in Mogadishu, which some claimed were not actually Communist in character, but we all well know the teaching has been there for some time through a definite organization. It must not be remembered that a sect or organization causing continual trouble, though not Communist in name, may frequently be supported by funds from, and organized and urged on by, agitators sent for that purpose by the Communist organization.

### Lesson of Recent Riots

For those who doubt that our own troubles were in any way attributable to Communism, let us take only two recent African examples. The report on the Gold Coast riots stated, on the authority of the Governor: "The riots cannot be regarded as isolated incidents which developed because of the original shooting. Instead they have a history and a sequel, which show that the working committee of the United Gold Coast Convention has links with a Communist organization overseas. In negotiations also show that the ends of the working committee, while ostensibly the attainment of self-government by constitutional means, were in fact revolutionary." The recent police riots in Egypt were undoubtedly organized by the Communists. We cannot afford to continue to ignore these warnings!

We Europeans in Africa, and those in the countries overseas from whom we have gained our civilization, culture and inspiration, are determined to resist Communism. It may be good for the Russians, but we believe that it is a wicked doctrine for Africa. We must never under-estimate its great strength, its glamour to the uninitiated, or the efficiency of the world-wide machinery which it controls. Czechoslovakia, a model democratic State, has succumbed. What resistance then can we alone in East Africa hope to offer? We, a handful of Europeans amid a multitude of bewildered Africans! We can be thankful that Communism turned its full-scale attention in the first place west instead of south. It might prove to be a lesser disaster to that of Hitler, when he turned his full-scale attention east instead of west at a critical stage in the war.

### Need for Moral Determination

That blunder gave the West a breathing space—with decisive results, but in Africa we are not taking intelligent advantage of the breathing space which has been granted us. We are under-estimating the threat of Communism, which should not be regarded primarily as a physical but as a philosophical disturbance, most insidious in character, the waves of which spread rapidly, sweeping below the surface, ever further and further from their centre of origin.

Armaments alone will never hold back such a tide. To counteract it needs in addition a force of moral determination, a faith in ourselves, a faith in the Western way of living. Britain, France, Holland, Belgium and Luxemburg have faced the challenge of Communism and are determined to restore the welfare of their people in a great united effort.

In the face of common problems and dangers those five European countries—and probably others will also join—have decided on the closest collaboration. Should not we, the various communities of Africa, especially Southern Africa, faced with common problems and dangers, determine to do the same?

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

"THOU ART COME to the kingdom for such a time as this." Those words from the Book of Esther might well stand thousands of years after they were written as the grateful tribute of the

**The Silver Wedding.** British peoples to their King and Queen on this week's celebration of their silver wedding.

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The humanity and humility of the King and Queen have rendered to the British peoples service beyond compute. Their faith has been strikingly shown by the many occasions on which Their Majesties have publicly sought the blessing of God upon their undertakings and those of the nation. Governments may often have given the impression of relying solely upon mortal minds in their planning. Not so the Throne in our time; its occupants could not have kept their trust in the Infinite more steadily under public notice. They have made memorable occasions yet more memorable by dedicating their service to the highest, and by associating the whole Empire with all their activities. Their first overseas journey after their marriage was to Kenya, Uganda and the Sudan, and the most recent was to the Rhodesias and the Union of South Africa. Many people in Africa who met them during those visits experienced kindness and consideration which will never be forgotten, and so there was a personal element in the act when at the beginning of this week East Africans and Rhodesians joined with the rest of the Commonwealth in loyal and heartfelt good wishes to the First Family in the Empire.



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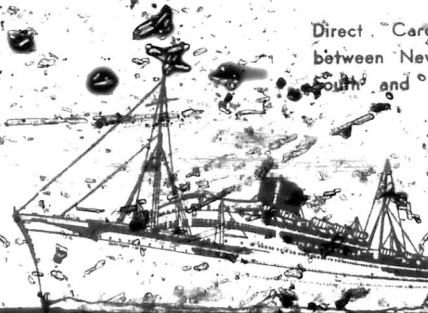
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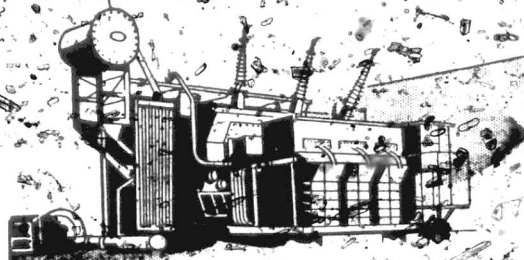
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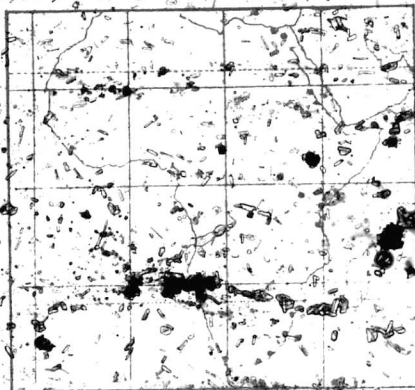
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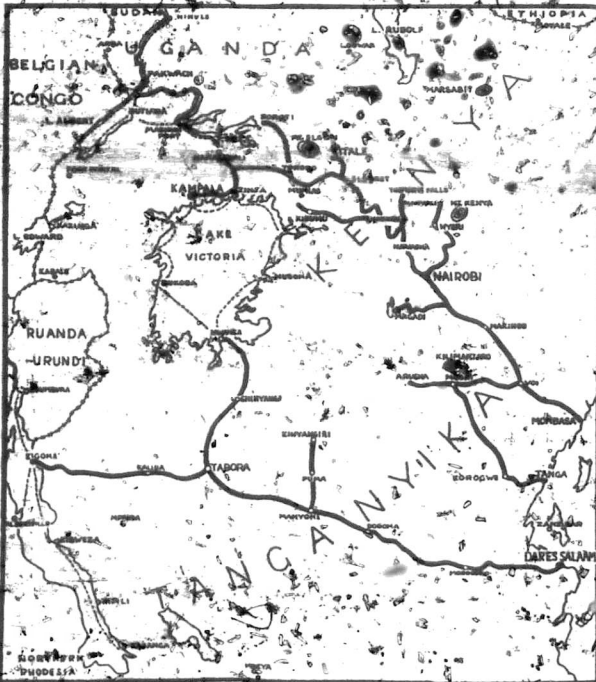
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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, April 29, 1948

Volume 24 (New Series) No. 123

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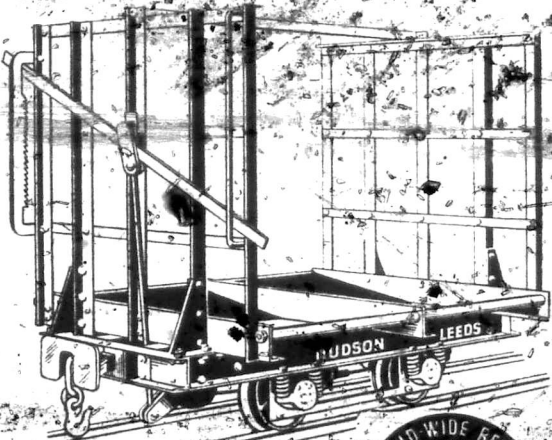
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and his Orchestra  
My girl's an Irish Girl —  
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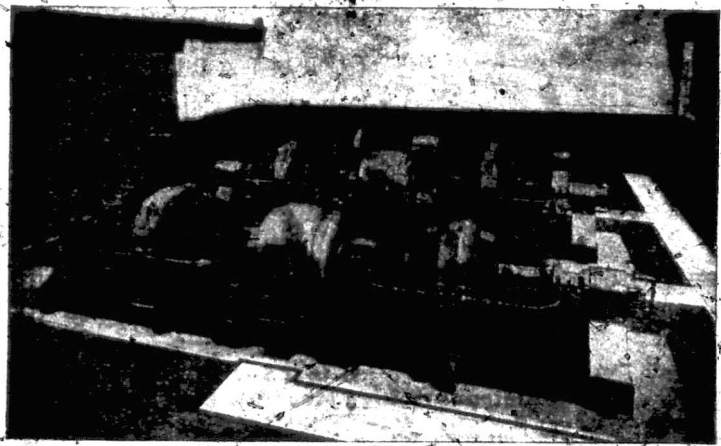
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## Mining

## Supplies for Williamson Diamonds

## One Hundred Miles of Barbed Wire

BEFORE MR. I. C. CHOPRA, M.L.C., legal adviser to Williamson Diamonds Ltd., left London by air a few days ago to return to Tanganyika Territory he told EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA that the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Creech Jones, who had received him twice, had been most sympathetic in regard to the supplies urgently required for the Mwadui diamond mine, from which there had been heavy thefts as a result of the inability to obtain essential safeguards for the property.

It had now been agreed that 100 miles of barbed wire should be shipped from this country at the earliest possible moment, and that other necessary equipment should be expedited.

Mr. Chopra's visit was made in connexion with the agreement between the company and the Diamond Corporation Ltd., by which instrument Dr. Williamson's company has been assured of 10% of the world market, that share in the current year being estimated at £3,500,000. Diamonds from Tanganyika are thus an important source of dollar earnings.

Our latest reports from the Territory suggest that nearly 200 Europeans and some 6,000 Africans are now employed by Williamson Diamonds Ltd.

## Offer for Tati Goldfields

TATI GOLDFIELDS LTD. have issued a circular letter to members in the following terms:—

"Certain shareholders will have received a circular letter from the South West African Minerals Exploration Co., Ltd., of Cape Town with regard to a tentative offer of 1s. 24d. for each Tati Goldfields share, or alternatively an exchange of five shares in Tati Goldfields Ltd. for one 5s. share in S.W.A. Minerals Exploration Co., Ltd. I am instructed by my board to say that this circular letter was sent out without their knowledge or agreement.

So far as the cash offer of 1s. 24d. is concerned, your directors believe that shareholders would receive substantially more than this sum for each share in liquidation, and so far as an exchange of shares is concerned your directors can only say that they know nothing whatever of the merits of the property held by the Minerals Exploration Company.

Failing the successful issue of negotiations which are pending for the time of this communication as a going concern, it is the definite intention of your board to recommend that the company should go into liquidation at an early date."

## Mining Share Prices

CLOSING PRICES of Rhodesian and East African Mining shares on the London Stock Exchange were as follows:—

Bechuanaland Exploration, 12s. 6d.; Bushveld, 2s. 4½d.; Cam & Motor, 17s.; Charterland, 7s. 11½d.; Eben Alannah, 1s. 4½d.; Falcon, 3s. 6d.; Globe & Phoenix, 19s. 1½d.; Gold Fields Rhod., 11s. 9d.; Kavirondo, 1s. 1½d.; Kentan, 3s.; Kenya Consol., 4½d.; Mashaba, 1s. 9½d.; Motapa, 8s. 6d.; Nchanga, 69s. 4½d.; New Bulawayo 8s.; N. Charterland, 5s. 10½d.; Oceana, 2s. 0½d.; Phoenix Finance, 7s. 7½d.; Phoenix Prince, 2s. 1½d.; Rezende, 3s.; Rhod. Broken Hill, 1s. 5½d.; Rhod. Copper, 4½% pref., 12s. 10½d.; Rhod. Nchanga, 2s. 6d.; Rhod. Anglo American, 36s. 10½d.; Rhod. Corp., 8s. 6½d.; Rhod. Selection Trust, 2s. 7½d.; Rhokaha, 1s. 13/16; 5½% pref., 2s. 6d.; Roan Antelope, 14s. 6d.; Rosterman, 3s. 4½d.; Selection Trust, 52s.; Sherwood Stars, 2s. 3d.; Surprise, 6s.; Tanami, 7½d.; Tanganyika Concessions, 1s. 4½d.; 4% pref., 28s. 4½d.; Tati, 1s. 3½d.; Tati Etha, 2s. 1½d.; Uthmaniyah, 10s. 4½d.; Wanderer, 5s. 4½d.; Wankie Colliery, 2s. 3d.; Willoughby's, 10s. 3d.; Zambesia Exploring, 2s. 6d.

## Company Progress Reports

**London and Rhodesian.**—2,800 tons of ore were treated at the Vubachikwe mine in March for a working profit of £262.

**Globe and Phoenix.**—3,065 oz. gold were recovered in March from the milling of 6,000 tons of ore. The working profit was £11,754.

## Anglo-American Corporation

ANGLO-AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD., reports a profit for the year 1947 of £2,104,679, compared with £2,720,640 in the previous year. The sum of £1,177,005, less £33,389 for auditing expenses and commission on new share issue, has been transferred to the appropriation account from the share premium account. Taxation absorbs £360,000, dividends on the preferred stock require £141,000, and a dividend of 3s. per share and bonus of 2s. per share on the ordinary stock, £1,350,862. General reserve receives £1,300,000, and directors' special remuneration amounts to £67,934, leaving £213,095 to be carried forward, against £205,676 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £2,701,225 in ordinary shares of 10s. each and £2,350,000 in 6% cumulative preference shares. Reserves appear at £7,513,095 and current liabilities at £10,914,035. Shareholdings and other interests are valued at £10,896,974. Debentures at £575,232 and current assets at £12,006,048, including £2,265,409 in Government, Municipal and Electricity Supply Commission stock and £7,334,265 in cash.

Among the companies in which the corporation is interested are the British South Africa Company, Lusitania Copper Mines, Ltd., Nchanga, Ltd., the Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd., and Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd.

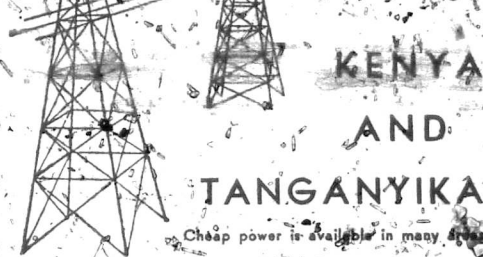
The permanent directors are Sir Ernest Oppenheimer (chairman) and Mr. W. L. Horrold, and the other members of the board are Mr. W. A. Unger (deputy chairman), Mr. R. B. Morgan and Mr. J. H. Oppenheimer (joint managing directors), Mr. Carl B. Davis, Mr. W. Dunker, Mr. B. H. Friel, Senator W. J. O'Brien, Mr. J. Oppenheimer, Colonel Sir Ellis Robins, the Hon. Percy Smith, Mr. Herbert J. Stanley, Mr. C. F. S. Taylor, Mrs. S. S. Taylor, and Mr. A. C. Wilson. Messrs. R. Boyd, H. C. Koch and A. Wilson are alternate directors.

The 31st ordinary general meeting will be held in Johannesburg on April 30.

## Kenya Steelworkers

LAST WEEK we reported the official opening of the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Commission's new steelworks at One One by Sir Godfrey Huggins. The Prime Minister said that some £2,000,000 was already involved in the undertaking, which was the result of seven years of negotiations and construction.

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The Dar-es-Salaam & District Electric Supply Co. Ltd.

Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Tabora, Kilgora, Moshi, Mwanza

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## Umvuma-Odzi Rail Link Suggested Case for £2,000,000 Project

THE BUILDING of an Umvuma-Odzi rail link is suggested in a memorandum recently sent to local authorities in the Midland areas of Southern Rhodesia by the Eastern Districts' Development Association. It is claimed that the new line would bring about a considerable saving in haulage costs from Gwelo to Umtali.

The estimated cost of the 750-mile track is £2,000,000, and it is stated that completion should be possible by 1950, by which time locomotives and rolling stock would be available for a large increase in mineral traffic. Assuming that Northern Rhodesia exported 300,000 tons of copper annually from 1949, the saving over the shorter distance would cover more than half the average annual charges for the first three years. Moreover, by 1951 it could be assumed that 4,000 tons of asbestos and 10,000 tons of chrome would use the shorter line.

All import traffic for Fort Victoria and Gwelo, and a portion of the traffic for Bulawayo and Northern Rhodesia, would benefit from the project, and there would be a saving on coal charges for Umtali and Poston-guise, East Africa. In addition to serving the phosphate deposits in the Eastern Districts, the line would open up a fertile area; extend communications to the flourishing farming centre of Enkeldoorn, and by-pass Salisbury, one of the chief bottle-necks at present.

## East African Air Services

EAST AFRICAN AIRWAYS CORPORATION must be expected to operate at a loss for an indefinite period, said Mr. R. Vile, of the Communications Department of the Colonial Office, at a news conference in London recently.

The reason is that the Dove aircraft with which the corporation will replace their obsolete Dornier will cost so much more to operate that deficits will be inevitable unless the aircraft average 11 or 12 hours in the air each day, and that is most unlikely until air traffic in East Africa increases greatly. All air lines are faced with similar prospects.

Eastleigh aerodrome, Nairobi, said Mr. Vile, is to be one of several within the Empire which are henceforth to be operated for joint R.A.F. and civilian purposes in order to save millions of pounds of capital expenditure. Details have still to be worked out, but it has been agreed that there shall be both service and civilian staffs to handle the service and civilian traffic.

The annual loss on a regular flying-boat service to the Seychelles from Mombasa was calculated at about £300,000, said the speaker, who also mentioned that the Skyways service by Lancaster aircraft from Nairobi to Mauritius is not flying to full capacity, and that an extension of the service to include Johannesburg was under consideration.

## Cigar Tobacco

EXPERIMENTAL work on tobacco leaf suitable for cigars is to begin at a new Government station in the Chipinga district of Southern Rhodesia. There will be special investigation of complaints that such leaf grown in the locality lacks burning quality, aroma and flavour, and technical advice is to be provided to the local growers, who number about 40. Cigar tobacco grows best at or about sea-level, but Chipinga receives a fair amount of moist air from the sea. It is hoped that cultivation can also be undertaken under irrigation in the Sabi Valley in due course.

Last year 2,227 labourers for the coffee industry in Kenya were recruited by the Coffee Labour Recruiting Organization of the Coffee Board.

## Of Commercial Concern New Hotel at Lusaka

Dwa Plantations Ltd. produced 85 tons of sisal and tow in March, making 216 tons for the first three months of the financial year.

Central Lide Sisal Estates, Ltd. announces that 330 tons of sisal fibre and tow were produced on their East African Estates during March.

Dalgoty and Company, Ltd. have announced an interim dividend on the ordinary shares of 34% (3s. 6d. per share, less tax) for the year ending June 30, 1948.

Nyassa Plantations, Ltd. have declared a dividend of 12% on the 5% cumulative participating preference shares, being the arrears for two and a half years ended May 27, 1936.

The Lusaka Hotel, Northern Rhodesia, has been sold to a newly formed private company known as Lusaka Hotels, Ltd., who plan to erect a modern two-storey hotel with 70 or 80 bedrooms.

Mr. T. H. Chettle, the well-known auctioneer and estate agent of Nakuru, Kenya, has transferred his business to a limited liability company, now being formed, to be known as T. H. Chettle, Ltd.

Matches manufactured in Eritrea are available for export to this country. The Board of Trade will receive applications for the import of limited supplies from pre-war importers of matches or pre-war importers with established connexions with Eritrea.

Messrs Andrew Weir & Co., shipowners and merchants, of 2, Bury Street, London, E.C.3, will become a private limited company under the style of Andrew Weir Shipping and Trading Co., Ltd., on April 24, and the business will be carried on as previously. The president will be Lord Inverforth, F.R.S., and the directors the Hon. A. Morton Weir (chairman) and Messrs A. L. Weir, J. R. Whitclay, J. M. Duxbury and J. C. Hawkes.

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### S. Rhodesia and the Food Shortage 'Only Country Showing Full Appreciation'

SOUTHERN RHODESIA is the only place I have visited in which the importance of food production is fully realized," said SIR WILLIAM GAVIN, former agricultural adviser to the British Government, in a recent address in Rhodesia. He is an agricultural consultant to the Alexander Gibb and Partners, who are engaged on a two-year survey of the Sabi Basin.

The steps the Southern Rhodesian Government were taking in regard to food production might seem slow, Sir William declared, but they had impressed him considerably. "Recently he had travelled much of the world to see what countries could help during the food shortage, which would become greater as the years went by. Unless means of increasing crops or finding the only solutions would be atomic war, compulsory birth control, or adequate water conservation.

#### Expense Irrelevant To-day.

Expense must not be considered, for what would be thought expensive to-day would be considered cheap in a few years when the food shortage became really critical. "You must make plans for the earliest possible increase in food production," he said. "Machinery which will be needed will take two to three years to deliver. You are far seeing in the matter of water conservation. This, together with the best possible use of soil texture and humus, is the basis of sound crop production."

Mr. A. C. Sofee, chairman of the Eastern District Regional Development Association, who introduced Sir William, said that the Sabi survey covered one of the largest arable areas in Southern Rhodesia. With the Colony's Native nutrition problem they could not afford to ignore half a million areas of arable land which are occupied by Europeans and Africans.

### NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Police dogs are to be trained for use in Kenya. A full-time hydrographic engineer is to be appointed by the Joint Hydro-Electric Commission of the Rhodesias.

A rise of 3.4% in the level of retail prices of consumer goods in Nairobi occurred in the first two months of 1948.

As a first step to meet the needs of the 70 coloured families in Gwelo, 25 pre-cast cement houses are to be erected by the town council.

Meat consumption in Southern Rhodesia by Europeans and Natives rose by 64% between 1939 and 1947. The European increase was 30% and the African 70%.

War Office announce that overseas postings to East Africa will be restricted to personnel in and above release group No. 102, and No. 80 in the case of the A.T.S.

#### Zambezi Floods

The Zambezi river recently reached its highest level for 14 years, and a pilot flying between Livingstonia and Monga reported that it was like a trip over the sea, so vast had the Barotse swamps become.

A new sulphamide drug has recently been used successfully to treat cholera in India. Of 88 patients treated in their own homes, with no additional medical aid, 82 survived, although the previous mortality rate for that area was 60%.

An illustrated fortnightly in Arabic, called "El Nur" (The Light), is now issued by the Publication Bureau of the Department of Education in the Sudan. It already publishes an Arabic periodical on the lines of "The Boy's Own Paper".

A higher council of 46 members, under the chairmanship of Sheikh Ahmed El Takir, the Grand Oadi of the Sudan, has been appointed by the Governor-General to supervise and control the administration of the Maahad El Ifta, the religious college in Omdurman, the students of which recently went on strike.

#### Increased Meat Production

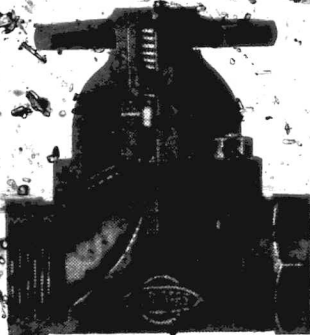
Increased production in Southern Rhodesia of mutton, pork and bacon are among plans put before the Government, according to Mr. C. A. Murray, the chief animal husbandry officer. He said that the Departments of Agriculture would like to see many more farmers engaging in mutton production, small flocks of 50 to 100 ewes would prove a paying proposition.

The first 30, part of a maximum of 1,800 Italian artisans to be recruited in Italy for work on the military stores at Mackinnon Road in Kenya, have arrived by air from Europe. Future drafts will be flown at the rate of 30 per week in two aircraft. Their contracts are for 48 months' work, followed by repatriation to Italy. The returning planes are carrying Poles from East Africa for work in Britain.

An African social centre, the second of its kind in Kenya, has been established near Thomson's Falls. It comprises a model village with a market, shops, beer-hall and dispensary. In opening the centre, the Governor, Sir Philip Mitchell, urged Africans for whose benefit the centre existed to play a worthy part in the new life which the Europeans had brought to their country and not leave everything to the white man.

A three weeks' survey of the tourist possibilities of Central Africa is to be made by the South African Tourist Corporation. The chairman, Colonel Eugene O'Connell Magee, and two other members will spend 10 days in Southern Rhodesia and then visit Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. On May 19 they will take part in a conference at Victoria Falls with the Central African Council's Standing Committee on Public Relations.

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### Labour Census in Kenya More Africans Employed by Government

A CENSUS OF KENYA AFRICANS in employment in November reveals a total of 200,833 men, 33,849 women and 54,179 juveniles at work, compared with the respective figures for 1945 of 295,785, 28,336 and 55,931.

Of last year's total resident labourers accounted for 29,503 men, 9,087 women, and 7,888 juveniles, and paid casuals for 11,463 men, 13,417 and 4,922 respectively. Employment on monthly tickets comprised 93,493 in agriculture and 88,701 in other occupations; Government departments employed 47,765, the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours 19,533, municipalities and district councils 7,676, and H.M. Forces 8,206. The total engaged in all types of labour in November, 1947, was 388,861, against 376,781 in the previous year.

Compared with 1945 the proportion of Africans employed by Government rose from 25.45% to 28.84%, in banking and construction from 1.30% to 3.51%, and by commerce and professions from 6.61% to 7.42%. Agricultural labour fell from 39.96% to 37.81%; quarrying and mining from 2.99% to 2.15%; industrial from 5.23% to 5.10% and domestic and private employment from 11.96% to 8.2% (though domestic servants employed in agriculture are not included).

Absenteeism accounted for 21,630 Africans, compared with 13,317 in 1945. Absence from sickness rose from 1,682 to 2,287; the numbers on leave fell from 8,080 to 4,085, and those absent without leave from 11,479 to 9,258.

Failure to obtain comprehensive figures of the labour shortage is admitted, and one employer is stated to have written on the appropriate part of the census form: "What is the use of recording requirements: the Labour Department cannot produce a single savage".

Mixed farming employed 33,843 men, sisal, 16,849; coffee, 18,777; tea, 9,658; sugar, 5,200; and pyrethrum, 4,144. Main tribal contributions to the labour force were:—Kavirondo, 15,591; Kikuyu, Embu and Meru, 81,373; Kamba, 28,027; Coast Province tribes, 13,598; Lumbwa and Nandi, 13,072.

### Hard Currency Import Restrictions Further Regulations To S. Rhodesia

HARD CURRENCY IMPORTS into Southern Rhodesia have been further restricted by regulations recently issued in that Colony. With certain exceptions, it will now be necessary for importers to obtain a permit for the entry of goods from Argentina, Luxembourg, Belgium, the Belgian Congo and the mandated territory of Ruanda-Urundi, Portugal and the Portuguese Empire, Sweden and Switzerland. Goods designated as the "raw produce" of the soil of Portuguese East Africa, such as fresh fruit, vegetables, timber in logs or rough-sawn, may be imported without permit.

A statement issued by the Prime Minister's office declared that the Colony had a duty as a member of the sterling area to do everything possible to economize in the expenditure of hard currency. In present circumstances there was no justification for importing luxuries from hard currency areas, whilst even in the case of essential goods there was a strict limit to the amount of currency available, thus necessitating strict priority. On behalf of the whole sterling area the United Kingdom had recently concluded revised financial agreements with the countries comprising the monetary areas specified in the new regulations.

### Nairobi's Housing Problem

AS THE SHORTAGE of accommodation in Nairobi is so serious, the Inner Wheel of the local Rotary Club has turned a former officers' club into a hostel for working women, who pay 10 guineas a month for board and lodging. A Girl House board and accommodation will be provided by the Municipality for 84 men, women and children at an inclusive monthly charge of about £25 per person.

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## United Central Africa Association

### New Move to Amalgamate the Rhodesias

THE UNITED CENTRAL AFRICA ASSOCIATION has just been formed in Southern Rhodesia under the presidency of Captain P. B. Harris, a former Minister of Agriculture, and the chairmanship of Mr. Stanley Cooke, convener of the provisional committee which studied the need for such an organization and drafted the recommendations which have now been formally adopted as the objectives of the new body.

In view of the keen desire of many Northern Rhodesians for union, the first intention is to work for the early amalgamation of the two Rhodesias under one constitution, to be followed by full Dominion status for United Rhodesia. The eventual formation of a great British Federation or Dominion embracing the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, Tanganyika Territory, Kenya and Uganda is the next objective, coupled with the closest possible relations with all adjacent territories, British and non-British.

Captain Harris told the inaugural meeting that amalgamation could be attained by a Colony-wide movement, for that development was earnestly desired by the great majority of Rhodesians both south and north of the Zambezi. If such a Central African Federation were not achieved, many difficulties would inevitably arise, "and we might find one part of Africa belonging to Russia and another to the United States of America."

### Federation of African States

Mr. Cooke, while ardently in favour of early amalgamation of the Rhodesias as a first step, hoped that the movement would before long embrace the whole of Central and East Africa—including the Belgian Congo and Portuguese East Africa at some future stage of a Federation of Africa States. If federation could be achieved in Western Europe, the Belgian and Portuguese territories in Africa would certainly welcome federation with their British neighbours in the continent.

The close contact is to be kept with other bodies in Central and East Africa working for regional union or federation, and Mr. Cooke would welcome communications addressed to him at P.O. Box 4776, Bulawayo.

The first officers of the new association are, Captain the Hon. F. E. Harris, president; Mr. Stanley Cooke, chairman; Colonel C. M. Newman, vice-chairman; and Mr. A. M. Bentley, Mr. and Mrs. J. Clarkson Fletcher, Mr. R. F. Halsted, Mr. E. T. Hepburn, Mr. H. A. Holmes, Mr. Donald Macintyre, M.P., Mr. A. C. Thornton, Mrs. J. S. Vigne, Lieut. Colonel J. R. Webb, and Mr. David Young, M.P.

## Uganda Development Report

### Pilot Schemes for Acholi

LITTLE OBVIOUS MATERIAL PROGRESS is claimed in the Uganda Development Report for the year ended September, 1947.

Pilot schemes have received the approval of the Secretary of State, but Busoga is no longer considered the most suitable area. Doubt is expressed whether the Natives there would co-operate in a development scheme or subject themselves to the regimentation necessary for success. The Acholi district is now preferred. About 5,000 Africans have been settled in the Kigezi district, and it is expected that eventually 20,000 families will be established in the area.

The new joint department of Public Relations and Social Welfare was divided into two sections, under a public relations officer and social welfare organizer respectively. A news-sheet issued in five languages in addition to English is among the activities, which include Press handouts, monitoring of the local vernacular Press for heads of departments, and Press conferences for editors of vernacular newspapers. Five mobile cinemas are operated by Africans. Welfare demonstration teams started work in all provinces, and community centres have been encouraged. A curator for the Uganda Museum was appointed.

### New Process of Building Lime

Under the heading of productive services, details are given of further investigation into the lime deposits in the south-east and of the production of building lime by a new process. A hydrological adviser was appointed from India in connexion with the scheme for large-scale water storage on Lake Albert by means of a dam near Nimule, and other hydrological and hydro-electrical proposals.

Survey work was hampered by lack of staff, and there were still three vacancies for European surveyors when the report was issued. Fourteen Africans were undergoing training at the Government survey training school.

Mining was detrimentally affected during the year by shortage of labour, and in consequence the output of both tin and gold dropped. Exploration of the copper deposits in the Kilembaga of Ruwenzori was resumed, this time by a Canadian firm.

Research into the use of phosphatic fertilizers in Native agriculture has been approved. The exploitation of large local deposits will largely depend on the results. A limited experiment in swamp reclamation was carried out in Kigezi.

## Natural Resources

REVIEWING the work of the Natural Resources Board in Southern Rhodesia during 1947, Mr. Humphrey Gibb, the chairman, said that despite drought, lack of equipment and trained staff, and the competitive demands of other national measures, nearly 40 intensive conservation areas had become operative. With good farming methods, weir building and the making of small dams, lasting benefit could be brought to the land.

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# All About K.N.C.U. Coffee

## New Book by Agricultural Officers

AN EXCELLENT BOOK entitled "All About K.N.C.U. Coffee" has been written by Mr. R. J. MacSwiney, an agricultural officer in Tanganyika, and Mr. A. L. B. Bennett, executive officer to the Moshi Native Coffee Board, by which it is published at 5s. Mr. H. B. Scher, soil chemist in the Department of Agriculture, has contributed one chapter. The book, written in English and Swahili, has 20 full-page plates of real interest.

The aim of the Moshi Native Coffee Board is to improve the quality of the crop, double (or triple) it within 20 years, and ensure an even increase of progress both in the growing of coffee and the production of necessary food crops. So that the crops may increase, and animal husbandry and soil fertility be improved, while wealth from coffee cultivation expands.

### Lyamungu Research Station

The trees now owned by some 50,000 Chagga coffee growers are to be gradually replaced by new plants grown from bushes specially selected by the research station in Lyamungu, and it is expected that by this means the same number of trees of better quality will give a crop "several times larger" than that produced to-day.

After deducting all costs and the levy paid by the Board, the Native coffee growers of Kilimanjaro have received an average of £181.456 in the last four seasons, or approximately £45 per head. The 44,000 African taxpayers in the Moshi district now pay about £40 per annum in taxes, and the Chagga tribe are described as one of the largest consumers of meat in East Africa, having spent £130,000 in a recent year in purchasing cattle, goats and sheep for meat.

The K.N.C.U. has 27 affiliated societies, with a membership which has grown from 12,577 in 1932 to more than 29,000. During the last 14 seasons the coffee crops totalled 30,807 tons of parchment coffee, for which the growers received £1,186,131 net after deducting all costs.

For the instruction of the growers, there are most useful chapters on all aspects of the cultivation and preparation of coffee. From those sections of the book the following typical passages are taken:

The coffee grower can increase the yields from his coffee trees so that where he now harvests five bags each year he may raise this yield to 10 bags each year. This can be brought about by preventing soil erosion, by raising the fertility of the soil by manuring and mulching, by growing high-yielding selections, by pruning on the multiple-stem system, by growing high shade, and by preventing the ravages of pests and diseases. If the grower follows the instruction given in this book he will undoubtedly raise the yields from his coffee trees.

Remember that a cow will give a lot of milk only if its ancestry is good; and if its ancestry is good a cow will not give a lot of milk unless it is well cared for and well fed. So also with coffee: if a high-yielding selection is grown, and if it is pruned to make a sturdy stem, still it will not yield well unless it is properly cared for.

### 12,000,000 Coffee Trees

On Kilimanjaro there are 30,000 coffee growers owning 12,000,000 coffee trees on about 20,000 acres of coffee. Of this it is known that there are about 2,000 acres which are unshaded, but most growers are so that within their own garden there are portions of coffee which grow well and portions which grow badly. This unshaded coffee may only bear crops every three years. Reasons why coffee plants are unshaded may be attributed to one or more of the following causes: coffee planted in unsuitable places or on bad soil; failure to put in soil conservation measures; the owner has allowed his soil to get washed away by bad irrigation; neglect of the trees; the planting of so many trees that the owner cannot cultivate properly; planting of bad seedlings, the planting of good seedlings, or too close together; the coffee cultivation methods, such as allowing the trees to grow in bad pruning, lack of shade or excess shade, damage by white stem borer.

The average crop of Chagga over the past five years has been 60,000 bags of coffee. This cannot be raised appreciably by increased plantings of coffee trees without affecting the banana supplies for the Chagga and their cattle. But the yields can be doubled, and perhaps even trebled in the next 20 years by replacing the present trees by an equal number of high-yielding selections and by following the instructions given in this book on how to plant, prune, manure and shade them, and on how to prevent soil erosion.

Every coffee grower on Kilimanjaro should do his utmost to raise the output of coffee to 150,000 bags in 20 years. So the yield per acre from the coffee trees must be raised from three bags of parchment to seven bags.

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## Marketing of E. African Sisal

(Continued from page 900)

the control of his product would pass from the individual grower to an authority body. He would order marketing by simple means, but not the creation of "elaborate and top-heavy organizations depriving the grower of his freedom." He urges careful thought before handing over the responsibilities of an industry with a present annual export valued at about £10,000,000 to an executive body "on whose judgment prosperity or disaster rest, particularly when one bears in mind the attempt of a similar organization to regulate order and prosperity in the past." His reference is to the complete collapse of an attempt by Mexico some years ago to operate what Mr. Farter considers an analogous policy.

He claims that many growers in East Africa fear that the proposals of the two associations carry grave risks and offer only illusory advantages.

Copies of the report are obtainable from the sisal associations in Tanganyika and Kenya.

Mr. E. F. Hitchcock, chairman of the Joint Marketing Committee, and president of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association, arrived in England from East Africa a few days ago.

Parliament

Nyasaland Financial Agreement

Treasury Control Relaxed

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS last week MR. MATHERS asked whether the Secretary of State for the Colonies had any statement to make regarding the financial relations between Nyasaland and His Majesty's Government.

MR. HECTOR McNEIL, who answered in the absence abroad of Mr. Creech Jones and Mr. Rees Williams replied: "It has been agreed that the Nyasaland Government shall assume immediately a portion of the liability arising from the East African Guaranteed Loan which was raised in 1932-34 for the purpose of building the Zambesi Bridge and developing the road and railway system in the Protectorate. The net deficit in the servicing of this loan has hitherto been met by an annual grant-in-aid from the United Kingdom Exchequer, amounting approximately to £140,000 per annum. Under the new arrangement the Nyasaland Government will provide approximately £40,000 per annum towards this deficit in each of the five years beginning in 1948, and at the end of this period the position will be reviewed. During this period the control previously exercised by the Treasury over the finances of the Protectorate will be relaxed."

MR. MATHERS asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware that the Acting Financial Secretary of Uganda recently announced that the provincial commissioners considered that the present level of direct and indirect taxation on Africans was most burdensome.

Taxation in Uganda

MR. H. McNEIL: "The opinion quoted by the Acting Financial Secretary was in Uganda expressed by the provincial commissioners as an argument against reducing direct taxation on non-Natives in Uganda at present. It was not a statement of the opinion of the Ugandan Government itself. I have no reason to suppose that the Government's taxation is unfairly distributed or that the Governor is required to consider whether a review of the existing level of taxation is required."

MR. SKINNARD: "If in fact the incidence of taxation between the African and the white population is unfair, why did the Acting Financial Secretary not say specifically that the heavy burden fell on the Natives?"

MR. H. McNEIL: "Looking at the context it seems as if it was used as an argument against reducing direct taxation which has been imposed on the non-Native inhabitants of Uganda."

MR. LESLIE HALL: "Does not my right hon. friend think that there is a case for exemption from taxation altogether of persons with an income of less than £40 a year, which includes 50% of the population of Uganda?"

MR. McNEIL: "I am not in a position to comment on the agency of other members of the House."

MRS. WYRION: "COULD I ask why the British Military Administration is responsible for maintaining order in the Ogaden area under Anglo-Ethiopian agreements? It is alleged to protect the employees of the installations of the Anglo-Petroleum Company engaged in oil extraction in the Ogaden under a concession granted by the Ethiopian Government to the company, whose staff have been attacked by armed bands, with the consequence that oil extraction had been suspended and the company's representatives obliged to retire for safety to Dire Dawa."

MR. McNEIL: "As my hon. friend the Member for St. Pancras, North, was informed in reply to a similar question on April 6, a report has recently been received. I am, however, not yet in a position to make a statement."

Rhodesia's Principal Outlet

"BEIRA is our natural outlet and, as long as it is developed to cater for our traffic, will remain our principal port, benefiting accordingly. All parts of Africa are likely to be needed in the next 150 years, for the developments of this continent will gather momentum. All the old Colonial Powers must take part in this development and co-operate with one another for the good of Africa and the restoration of Europe," Mr. G. A. Davenport, Southern Rhodesian Minister of Mines and Public Works.

Public Works in N. Rhodesia  
Special Staff for Airfields

RISING EXPENDITURE, staff shortages, and lack of materials are the features of the latest annual report issued by the Northern Rhodesian Public Works Department. Expenditure at £556,091, was more than three times greater than that of 1938.

An assistant engineer is now engaged solely on aerodrome work. New airfields at Kalaba and Sesheke were started and plots were completed for the airport at Livingstone, which is water for aircraft up to a gross weight of about 75 tons. Adola aerodrome was improved, and the main runway extended by 170 yards.

Road work included the opening of the Lusaka-Fort Rosebery road; improving 104 miles of the Fort Rosebery-Kasama road, 37 miles of the Lusaka-Fort Jameson road, and 38 miles of the Milpa Abercorn road. The total mileage of gazetted roads in the territory reached 9,906, and total expenditure on maintenance was £102,858. The report concludes by advocating the greatest possible mechanization of the Department.

African Politics

THE NEED for the African to grasp the meaning of political tolerance was emphasized by Mr. W. A. W. Clark, chief secretary of the Central African Council, in a recent address in Salisbury. Whilst indirect rule worked well where there was an elaborate tribal system, it was not necessarily the answer in areas where the African had come more into contact with European civilization. The solution might be local government based on the United Kingdom model and although such principles could not be quickly grasped, the African must be trained to understand them.

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SINCE its first appearance in East Africa in May, *The Times Review of Industry* found immediate favour among business and industrial leaders and engineers. Superseding *The Times Trade and Engineering*, the new publication is designed especially for all who require complete and up-to-date news of industry and commerce in Great Britain and throughout the world. It has proved particularly valuable to readers in East Africa, many of whom have a leading interest in the territory's new era of technical and industrial advancement.



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## Communism in Belgian Congo

### Bishop Booth Refutes Allegations

THE REV. NEWELL BOOTH, United States Methodist Bishop for Africa, has denied allegations that he had spoken of the "march of Communism" in the Belgian Congo.

The Press in America published highly coloured versions of a speech said to have been made by Bishop Booth, in which he was made to assert that the deplorable conditions of native education and social services in the Belgian Congo had rendered the colony a fertile field for Communist propaganda. He was also said to have linked the reference to Communism with the presence of uranium in the territory.

A spirited reply was immediately made by Mr. Burnham, a well-known British missionary, and secretary-general of the Protestant Mission Council in the Congo, where he has lived for 22 years. "I cannot understand what could have prompted Dr. Booth to suggest this," he stated. "The Belgian Congo is a model of what a Colony should be, and wins the admiration of any foreigner acquiring first-hand knowledge of conditions here."

### Remarkable Degree of Liberty

MR. COZILL, the mission council's representative in Brussels, confirmed his colleague's view, declaring that the Native in the Belgian Congo enjoyed a remarkable degree of liberty and was assured of a high standard of working conditions. His welfare was the subject of genuine human interest shown by the majority of employers in the Colony.

Bishop Booth has since issued a statement explaining that he had been misrepresented. In point of fact, he says, he did not even mention the Belgian Congo in the course of his remarks on the menace of Communism. Speaking of Africa in general she affirmed that without steadily improving conditions, social services, health facilities, schools, etc., the people might tend to turn towards destructive philosophies. He had certainly not suggested that Communism was gaining a foothold in the Belgian Congo, nor had he mentioned uranium in that connexion, but had merely remarked in passing that uranium was now an important export from the Belgian Colony.

The increasing tendency among well-qualified African teachers to seek employment only in urban and mission centres was deplored in a recent speech by Mr. J. H. Farquhar, Acting Director of Native Education in Southern Rhodesia.

## Plight of Officers in East Africa

### Relief from U.K. Income Tax Proposed

THE GENERAL COMMISSION, military correspondence of the "Telegraph," wrote in that newspaper a few days ago:

"Returning from a journey of over 12,000 miles, during which I had some opportunity to gauge the conditions of Service life in Rhodesia, Kenya, the Sudan, the Canal Zone, Cyprus, Libya and Malta, I am left with one abiding impression. It is that of the peculiar onerousness of life overseas to-day for the officer in general and the married officer in particular. The story is the same everywhere, far all.

These difficulties—and this the officer overseas shares with his brother officer at home—are the sharp reduction in emoluments which married officers have now to face under the post-war code of pay and allowances introduced by the Waste Paper Cmd. 6750 of March, 1946. This pay code purports to bring officers' emoluments into line with the increase of cost of living.

In fact, the Treasury, by the ingenious expedient of taxing allowances for the first time, has contrived in countless instances to take away in tax much more than it has given in the form of somewhat increased rates of basic pay. When serving overseas the officer continues to pay fuercates of home income tax. He starts, therefore, with the initial handicap imposed by this post-war pay code.

Time was when the cost of living overseas was lower than that of home, in those days the officer found that his money went farther, which compensated him for a term of exile in strange and possibly unhealthy conditions. Those days are gone. The overseas costs of food, housing, servants, and indirect taxation have risen to fantastic heights out of any proportion to such 'local overseas allowance' as the officer may now draw in compensation.

### Maintaining a Standard

The officer, say what one will, is bound to maintain a standard more or less equal to that of his associates of corresponding status in the local community, among these the civil servants. The civil servants and the rest however, get away with paying only local income tax, which, if it exists at all, is never more than a fraction of the home impost. The unfortunate officer is caught both ways, both home income tax and by local indirect taxation, the latter usually very high.

The results are plain to see. As a reward for keeping up appearances, the senior officer finishes his term overseas heavily out of pocket. The junior is often driven to a battle for survival, living just shy on the verge of bankruptcy.

Apart from the very real hardship to the individual, this state of affairs is not in the interests of the Services. Whereas officers used to go overseas eagerly as volunteers, they may now be ordered out. With African troops only the best officers will do, and without question the volunteer was usually the better man. It is extremely important to restore the popularity of overseas service.

The remedies, I suggest, are plain. First, the anomalies of the officers' post-war pay code should be removed. Secondly, Service personnel should be relieved of the liability to home income tax in any year in which they serve, say, six months or more overseas.



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## Coffee Marketing Board

MR. A. C. MACLEAN will leave London by air on April 30 to take up his appointment of the newly created post of executive officer to the Coffee Marketing Board of Kenya. Born in Malindi, Kenya, when his father, the late A. J. Maclean, was district commissioner of that station, he served during the Ethiopian campaign of the recent war with the 1/3 King's African Rifles, and later on the staff. He had previously spent five years in Southern Rhodesia, partly in Salisbury, with the South African General and Investment Co., Ltd., and afterwards growing tobacco at Darwendale. He then joined a well-known business in this country, to which he returned after demobilization.

The Macheke Settlements area of Southern Rhodesia, where ex-Servicemen are given Government assistance, in beginning a farming career, now covers some 75,000 acres, divided up between 30 young farmers. Twenty-one families, with 43 children, are settled in the area, which includes some of the most progressive tobacco farms in the country.

**Lobito Bay Route Possibilities**

**N. Rhodesian Legislative Council**

IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL of Northern Rhodesia, the ECONOMIC SECRETARY replying to Mr. Welensky's insistence on the need to investigate the possibilities of the Lobito Bay route as an additional means of moving copper overseas, said that the matter had been exhaustively discussed in London at the end of 1947 and recently at a meeting of the Central African Council.

There was little doubt that the carrying capacity of the Lobito Bay route could be increased in Northern Rhodesia's advantage, but it could be done only if the foreign railways operating that route possessed sufficient rolling-stock. At present they were using some of Northern Rhodesia's trucks, to take trucks and locomotives from Rhodesia Railways to increase the capacity of the Lobito Bay line would be to gain. Even if the rolling-stock were available careful investigation would be necessary to discover the effect upon coal freights in the north to the Copperbelt.

There were other long-term aspects, such as the ultimate effect on the traffic to the West Coast and on the revenues of Rhodesia Railways, in which Northern Rhodesia had a large stake, and the question of further large investment of British capital in a foreign country. However, so long as Beira was unable to handle all the traffic offered, there was a case for investigation into the possibilities of this extra route.

**Road Improvements**

The Economic Secretary spoke of surveys for the improvement of road communications with Barotseland, and said that the Beit Trustees were investigating the possibility of using Bailey Bridge panels to bridge the Chambesi river between Mpika and Kalamu. It was intended, if the panels proved satisfactory, to construct a permanent bridge by contract within the next two years.

Equipment for a new cement factory was expected to start arriving in May or June. This would be Northern Rhodesia's second largest secondary industry, the prime object of which would be the production of cement at the lowest possible cost. Government must retain control over the factory, but it would have to be run on strictly commercial and business lines.

Whilst he appreciated Mr. Welensky's desire to see some portion of the capital for the cement factory subscribed in Northern Rhodesia, it was difficult to see how it could be worked on a non-profit-making basis if private capital was to be involved. It was a case of either having cheap cement and mining, Government and Colonial Development Corporation capital or of using private capital with a normal return and slightly of interest. It was doubtful if local investors would put in their money at 14 or 20 per cent. He was very encouraged to know that Mr. Welensky was in favour of financial assistance for the factory to the extent of two-thirds, to three quarters being sought from the Colonial Development Corporation.

**Territory Mineral Rights**

MR. WELENSKY moved that the Secretary of State should be asked to reconsider his decision that the British South Africa Company's claim to the mineral rights of the territory were valid and could not be challenged, and to take such other steps as might be necessary to ensure that those mineral rights were vested in the people of Northern Rhodesia.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY replied that, in view of the Secretary of State's decision, Government could not support the first part of Mr. Welensky's motion. With regard to the second part, they sympathized with the objectives of non-officials. Whilst realizing the practical difficulties in the way of a solution, particularly from the financial aspect, Government considered that the matter should be energetically pursued, and they would therefore make representations to the Secretary of State in support of the second part of the motion.

The Liquor Licensing (Amendment) Ordinance was read a second time. The object of the Bill is to permit the sale of beer and wines to Africans under certain conditions, and to empower the Governor to control the quality and alcoholic content of liquor sold to Coloured persons. Several non-officials opposed the sale of wines to Africans, although not objecting to the sale of beer. It was claimed in favour of the Bill that it would lead to a reduction in the manufacture of harmful drinks such as *makhan*, and that Africans complained of discrimination in this matter.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR COLONIAL AFFAIRS moved that the Council should approve an increase of 60% with a mini-

imum increase of six shillings and a maximum of 10s. per month; in pensions payable to Africans between December, 1946, and March 31, 1949.

MR. WELENSKY asked if his request that the African Representative Council should consider the question of amalgamation between Beira and Northern Rhodesia had ever been referred to that Council, and if so, on what date and with what result.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY did not understand that Mr. Welensky had originally asked that the question of sounder African opinion on the possibility of a closer link-up of the two territories should be referred to the Secretary of State. Mr. Welensky had, at the same time, mentioned the desirability of consulting the African Council. The matter was referred to the Secretary of State in May, 1947, and was still the subject of correspondence.

MR. T. S. PAGE introduced a Bill to enable Coloured voters born in the territory and possessing the necessary qualifications to vote as voters, since they already had a form of representation in the African Representative Council, and would shortly be represented in the Legislative Council, Coloured people had no representation.

After several members had expressed sympathy with Mr. Page's views, the ATTORNEY GENERAL submitted three reasons why the Bill could not be accepted: (1) it might prejudice the recommendations of the committee appointed to investigate the position of Coloured people; (2) legislation now before the United Kingdom Parliament would affect the position of all persons in Northern Rhodesia not holding the status of British subjects, and he doubted if the United Kingdom Bill would discriminate between Africans and Coloured persons; (3) the Bill introduced by Mr. Page was in fact discriminatory against Africans.

The motion was defeated by 16 votes to three, Mr. Page being supported by the Bishop of Northern Rhodesia and Mr. E. W. Sergeant.

**Housing for Coloured People**

In reply to a question, the ATTORNEY GENERAL said that destitute Coloured British subjects in Ndola were housed in buildings belonging to a local contractor. That arrangement was unsatisfactory, and only had been adopted because of lack of more suitable accommodation. The provincial commissioner was investigating the possibilities of obtaining better facilities. European and Coloured officials received the report.

MR. WELENSKY asked an explanation of the words used in a statement on the chrome export position that the present chrome and copper exports are not directly comparable for trucks.

THE ECONOMIC SECRETARY replied that the reasons given by Rhodesia Railways why trucks and copper were not at present directly competing for trucks were: (1) Beira must be fed with trucks, as chrome movements offer a full load and quick turn-round; (2) chrome trucks used largely for chrome were not economical for moving coal to the Copperbelt; and (3) sufficient truckage was available both for coal (and therefore copper) and chrome for the agreed tonnage of those commodities being moved at present.

THE DIRECTOR OF METALS SERVICES stated that a site had recently been selected for the building of the Broken Hill European and African Mess, and that negotiations for the approval and purchase of the land had been started.

**Encouraging Aviation**

KENYA'S FLYING SUBSIDY SCHEME, suspended during the war, was resumed last month. Training will be carried out by the Aero Club of East Africa in its own fleet of Tiger Moths. Category A is open to two different age groups of trainees of any race who are not members of any flying club; 20 grants of 40s. per hour for applicants between 18 and 25 and 10 of 20s. per hour for those between 26 and 38, up to a maximum of 25 flying hours in each case have been provided. In category B, *ab initio* members of any approved flying club in Kenya between 18 and 25 who have passed as physically fit to the R.A.F. standard will receive the equivalent of 10 hours' dual and 15 hours' solo flying during the year free of cost to themselves. Members of any other approved flying club receive a subsidy of 40s. per hour up to a maximum of 25 hours flying in a year. Category C is open to 40 members of any approved flying club in Kenya without age or R.A.F. fitness qualifications. Aero Club members receive a subsidy of 30s. per hour, and members of any other approved flying club 10s. per hour, up to a maximum of 20 hours' flying.

## African Strike in Southern Rhodesia Higher Wages for Native Labour

### Bulawayo, Salisbury and Umtali Affected

A STRIKE OF AFRICAN WORKERS occurred suddenly last week in Bulawayo, and on Monday of this week spread to Salisbury, where more than 2,000 Natives employed by the municipality and others engaged in industry and commerce ceased work. The power station was guarded by police and troops, and armoured cars patrolled the streets.

The trouble started in Bulawayo with a mass meeting held on the night of April 13, but a decision was not then reached, large numbers of strikers were absent the following morning from their work in industry and commerce, and excited bands chanted the suburbs encouraging Native domestic servants to join them in the demand for higher wages. For a short time the hooligan element reined control.

Since the Native Labour Board gave the African employees of Rhodesia Railways a favourable wage award there had been discontent among other Native workers, and it is thought that the strike was caused by the decision of a conference called by the Federated Chamber of Commerce to defer proposals for all-round wage increases until every industry had had time to study the problem.

### Minister Flies to Salisbury

The Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr. T. H. W. Beadle, flew to Bulawayo from Salisbury, and after discussions with the authorities and representative employers issued a statement that the Government would not negotiate until the strikers had returned to work, the machinery for appointing Native labour boards would, he said, then become operative without delay. Many employers at once returned to work, thinking that the minister had promised extra wages, as was asserted by one strike leader. Mr. Beadle, therefore, broadcast another statement that the return to work must be unconditional, and the African who had misled the strikers broadcast an admission of his error. Three Africans were taken to hospital suffering from injuries.

On the morning of April 15 some Africans in domestic services returned to work, but industrial firms remained affected. The police reserve had been called up to assist the regular force, and the 2nd Battalion The Royal Rhodesia Regiment, aided by European volunteers manned the hospital, power stations and bridges. By Friday the situation in Bulawayo had become almost normal.

Some municipal employees in Umtali also stopped work.

### New B.O.A.C. Base

BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION'S new marine base at Southampton was opened last week by Lord Nathan, Minister of Civil Aviation. The marine terminal of Imperial Airways (B.O.A.C.'s predecessor) was originally at Southampton, but was moved to Folee soon after the outbreak of war for security reasons. The new base will be used until the Government provides a marine airport, three sites for which are now being considered—Cliffe, on the Thames estuary; the Blackwater estuary, near Maldon, Essex; and Chichester harbour, Sussex.

### Schools on Farms

ESTABLISHMENT OF AFRICAN SCHOOLS on European farms is envisaged in proposals agreed by the Government of Northern Rhodesia and the Farmers' Union. School buildings and teachers' houses erected by farmers to an approved standard will be managed, staffed and financed by the African Education Department on condition that the farmer keeps the buildings in good repair and allows their free use for at least five years. About 30 of these farm schools are to be started. As far as possible, they will be sited to serve three or four properties.

### Search for Missing Plane

A MILES MAGISTER PLANE, missing on a solo flight from Tabora to Kasama, was found about 20 miles from Sumbawanga, Tanganyika Territory, where it had made a forced landing. The pilot was safe, but the machine's undercarriage was smashed. R.A.F. machines from Bulawayo and other aircraft from the north took part in the widespread search.

## Rhodesian Employers Conference

BETTER CONDITIONS, including higher wages for Native employees, in Southern Rhodesia have been recommended at a conference in Salisbury of more than a dozen national employers' organizations, representing municipalities, secondary industries, mining, farming and commerce.

A minimum basic wage of 30s. monthly is suggested for adult male Natives employed in urban areas, and 28s. for rural areas. In addition, there would be a minimum scale of rations prescribed for all industries, with extra rations for the wives of married Natives. Ten days annual leave with pay is recommended; accumulation up to 30 days. The principle of overtime pay is recognized.

### Mining Wages Increased

It was pointed out that Native wages had been voluntarily increased during recent years by various groups of employers—mining, for instance, by more than 45% since 1938, while the average wage paid on farms was now about 45s. a month.

A Bill to improve control of migrant Native workers will be introduced in the May session of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament. Based on recommendations by the Central Advisory Council, the Bill provides that no African shall be allowed to enter the Colony from Nyasaland or Northern Rhodesia unless he holds a valid identity certificate or travelling permit. Deferred pay workers will have work-books in which their employers will affix a 5s. stamp each month, deducting the cost from the worker's wages.

The annual social of the Mombasa Teachers' Association was attended by representatives of European, Indian, Goan and Arab schools.

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## Obituary

**Mr. G. J. S. Scovell's Sudden Death**

AT THE MOMENT of closing for press we learn with deep regret of the death in Port Elizabeth of Mr. G. J. S. Scovell, who left London recently on a business visit to the Union of South Africa.

He was chairman of Rosten and Gold Mines, Ltd., and other companies, had been for years a very active member of the Executive Council of the Joint East and Central African Board, and his absence had been primarily responsible for the creation of its economic committee, of which he was the first chairman.

A memoir will appear next week.

COLONEL HENRY EDWARD MEDLICOTT, D.S.O., of Wetherwell Manor Farm, Addover, Hampshire, has died suddenly in Nairobi while visiting East Africa.

MR. EVERARD KEITH BRANDE, who went to Kenya a few years ago as manager of Taylor's Brewery, Ltd., has died in Mombasa at the age of 57. He was a past president of the Mombasa Swimming Club.

MR. ROY SKINNER, a former employee of Liebig's factory at Athi River, Kenya, has died in Dar es Salaam as a result of an accident in which a lorry belonging to Tanganyika Packers, Ltd., was involved.

THE REV. FRANK OLDRIEVE, whose death in Swaziland is announced, was largely responsible for the establishment in 1923 of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, of which he became the first secretary. When the work had been firmly established, he decided to settle in Southern Rhodesia, where he had continued to live until recently.

We learn with deep regret of the death in Scotland of MR. WILLIAM ROSE BURNS, who while a member of the staff of South Africa some years ago, was a frequent attendant at East African and Rhodesian events in London. A widely travelled man, who had practised journalism in South Africa, Portuguese East Africa, India and Iraq, he had a charm of manner and kindness of disposition which won him friends everywhere. A breakdown six years ago led to his retirement.

MR. JOHN ASHLEY GIBSON, originator and editor of the "Outward Bound" library, who has died in London at the age of 63, was assistant editor of the *Times of Ceylon* at the outbreak of war in 1914, and promptly resigned to join the forces, serving in East Africa with the King's African Rifles after a spell on the Western Front with the Royal Fusiliers. On demobilization he returned to Ceylon, transferred to Malaya as editor of a local newspaper, and then came back to London, where he was on the staffs of a number of newspapers and periodicals, in which he often wrote on African subjects. In the last war he was adjutant of a unit in the Command for four years, and then joined the Ministry of Information.

**Plough Before Pleas**

MR. JOMO KENYATTA, president of the Kenya African Union, said in an address to the Nyeri branch recently: "We cannot achieve freedom if it is demanded by one tribe only, but if every tribe in Kenya were to demand freedom with one voice, we should get it." He urged unity among Africans of the three East African territories, but said that their objects could not be achieved while thieving and thuggery were preferred to honest work. The tendency of those who handled money, rate collectors of the local Native councils for example, to spend money with which they had been entrusted was hampering African progress. He criticized the predilection for litigation, saying: "I recommend those who are prepared to spend money on litigation to buy a plough."

**Effects of the Groundnut Scheme****Comparable with those on the Copperbelt**

THE REV. DR. GERALD BROOMFIELD, general secretary of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, has replied in *The Times* to a letter from Mr. E. F. Hitchcock which we quoted last week. He wrote as follows:

"Mr. Hitchcock's comment on the letter of Lord Halifax and myself suggests that the groundnut scheme will make little difference to the Africans of Tanganyika and that is an exaggeration to say that it will 'turn African society inside down'."

Mr. Hitchcock, however, writes from Tanga in the north-east corner of the Territory, and his letter does not imply that he has first-hand knowledge of the Southern Province, some 400 miles away, where the major portion of the scheme is being put into operation. I know both parts of the country, and I know how different they are.

The Southern Province has been called the forgotten province of Tanganyika. Very little has been done for it hitherto either by Government or commercial enterprise. Its people are particularly backward, and, apart from the cessation of tribal wars and the slave trade, their conditions of life and society are much as they have been since time immemorial. The state of most of them may be compared with that of the people of the same Rhodesia before the development of the copper mines in that country.

**Changes in African Life**

The Universities' Mission, of which Lord Halifax is president and my secretary, has been at work not only in both Tanga and the Southern Province of Tanganyika for more than 70 years, but also in Northern Rhodesia since before the copper mines began. We have seen what has happened as a result of the mining development, and we know the kind of changes in African life which are bound to follow from the groundnut scheme in southern Tanganyika. The number of Africans employed, or to be employed, is roughly the same in both cases, and the general effect on the surrounding population is bound to be very great.

It is true, as Mr. Hitchcock says, that the permanent population on the coast is mainly Muslim, but the groundnut scheme stretches far inland, and in the area affected there are nearly 40,000 African Christians of the Anglican Communion and a considerable number of Roman Catholics, besides very many members of primitive animists and purely nominal Muslims.

I have received comments on Mr. Hitchcock's letter from prominent members of the mission in the Southern Province, and they agree with me that some answer should be made.

**African Craftsmen**

WORK HAS BEGUN at Cyrene Mission, Southern Rhodesia, on the carving of designs and inscriptions on the large mukya chest which is to be the wedding gift of the Colony to Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh. Under the supervision of the Rev. E. Paterson, African craftsmen are carving the coat of arms of the Princess and the Duke on the top, and the coats of arms of Rhodesia and the Chartered Company on the sides. A scene depicting Rhodesian history from palaeolithic times will appear on the front, whilst the back will bear an inscription.

**Precedence**

THE EAST AFRICA HIGH COMMISSION has directed that the precedence among the *ex-officio* members of the Central Legislative Assembly shall be in the following order: the Administrator, the Member for Transport, the Member for Finance, the Postmaster-General, the Commissioner of Customs, the Economic Secretary, the Legal Secretary. In the case of the nominated official members of the Assembly, the representative of Kenya will rank first, followed by the representative of Tanganyika, and then the nominee of the Governor of Uganda.

**Officials on Leave**

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS on leave in this country include the following: Northern Rhodesia—Mr. F. Jackman. Tanganyika—Dr. R. B. McConnell, Mr. A. F. M. Smith, Mr. L. H. Warren and Mr. B. C. Wilmot. Uganda—Mr. W. H. Rogers and Mr. A. E. Wilson.

## PERSONALIA

MR. F. L. ... is president of the Rhodesia Parents' Association for the past year.

MR. J. E. KEAR, head of the welfare department of the Colonial Office, is visiting the Far East.

SIR EDWARD and LADY WILSHAW have left London to visit the Union of South Africa and Rhodesia.

MR. G. W. CHACE, chief mechanical engineer of the Northern and Trans-Zimbabwe Railways, has retired.

MR. and MRS. L. CARTER have returned from their latest visit to the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

MR. ROBERT GILCHRIST, a former Minister of Commerce in Southern Rhodesia, has been losing British Columbia.

MR. M. SHERLOCK, chairman of Messrs. Campbell Bros. (Africa) Co., Ltd., has just left London for Southern Rhodesia by air.

SIR ROBERT SMITH, recently retired Governor of North Borneo, is on a visit to Nairobi to see his daughter, MRS. T. P. K. SLADE.

CAPTAIN T. MANZIES, for 28 years a member of the Sudan Veterinary Department, has been appointed chief veterinary officer in Zrenaića.

MR. D. FAILE is to address the Royal Empire Society on April 28 on "The Foundations of the Government in the British African Colonies."

MR. C. D. NITS has been elected chairman of the Nakuru District Committee of the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya.

MR. PERON THOMSON, chairman of the Union Castle Mail Shipping Co., Ltd., returned in the LLANGIBBY Castle from his visit to South Africa.

THE REV. O. C. ALLEN will be consecrated Assistant Bishop in the Sudan at St. Alban's Abbey on Sunday next at the Archbishop of Canterbury.

MR. C. E. STEPHEN, a retired district commissioner in Tanganyika, has been assigned to organize recruiting of labour for two sugar factories in Uganda.

MR. C. H. ALTHAM, Acting Chief Soil Conservation Officer in Southern Rhodesia, has visited the Union to study local conditions from the soil conservation standpoint.

THE CHOLDWELL BROTHERS of Bulawayo, who cycled from Rhodesia to Great Britain last year, are on the point of departure for South America, whence they plan to cycle to Canada.

MESSRS. R. S. CINNAMOND, T. N. DERRY, R. G. W. HUDSON, W. A. KERR, S. W. OUTRAM, J. N. TIMMIS, BHANU VALJI and F. WILLIERS-STUART have been elected members of the Nyanza District Council.

CAPTAIN KENNETH RODERICK and MISS GORDON Highlanders, and MISS THERESA HOWARD COXON, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. COXON of Abingdon, Berkshire, have been married in Nairobi.

SIR EARLE PAGE, a former Prime Minister of Australia who recently visited East Africa has urged more liaison between the territories and the sub-continent by means of the Press, radio, films and better exchange of information.

THE REV. HON. MALCOLM MACDONALD, former Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been staying at Welton Castle with the King and Queen, and has laid hands upon his appointment as Commissioner-General for South-East Asia.

The engagement is announced between MR. ERNEST HERBERT RICH CRAIG of the Colonial Service in Tanganyika, now stationed in Dodoma, and MISS BETTINE MARIE THERESA PENNINGTON, only daughter of Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. Pennington of Somerset West, South Africa.

PROFESSOR L'ABBE H. BREUIL, the well-known pre-historian, Professor C. V. RIET LOWE, director of the Archaeological Survey of South Africa, Miss MAY BOYLE and MR. D. B. ... arrived last week in Southern Rhodesia to study rock paintings in the Tlopi Reserve and at Ndanga.

MR. W. T. SMITH, secretary to the Southern Rhodesia Division of Justice, has retired after more than 37 years Government service. He served in nearly every district in the Colony and was awarded the O.B.E. in 1939. Since 1939 he had been Director of Prisons and Director of Internment Camps and Refugee Settlements.

MR. C. L. ROBERTSON, formerly Secretary to the Department of Agriculture in Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed chairman of the board of Pest Control (Central Africa), Ltd., following the resignation of MR. GEOFFREY MUSGRAVE. MRS. C. M. WARREN has also retired, and MR. A. N. GILCHRIST has joined the board.

DR. D. E. FAULKNER of the Veterinary Department and MAJOR GENERAL EDWARDS, a member of the staff of the Member for Agriculture, have reported to the Government of Kenya on their visit to Southern Rhodesia to study the organization of the Cold Storage Commission, with the work of which they are known to have been highly impressed.

LIEUT. GENERAL SIR ERNEST WOOD has been appointed controller of operations to the Colonial Development Corporation and has entered upon his new duties. During the war he was Quartermaster-General and Director-General of Supplies in India, from which country he returned towards the end of last year on retirement from the Army. His new appointment carries a salary of £3,500 a year, and his Army pension is £1,000. Sir Ernest Wood is married and has two daughters.

MR. V. A. HOBBS and MR. V. L. VANCE, the first two young Rhodesians to visit this country under the auspices of the Southern Rhodesia Princess Elizabeth's Birthday Fund, have had memorable experiences since their arrival. On their first day they were received by Princess Elizabeth (the Prime Minister and Mrs. A. with whom they had tea), and the Chief Scout, and they then visited the House of Commons before attending a dinner given by the Twentieth Century Club in honour of Mrs. Roosevelt.

MR. JOHN STRAIN, Minister of Food, and MR. H. A. MARQUAND, Paymaster-General, attended a demonstration near Bagshot on Tuesday of the new Shervick tractor and implements designed for work on the East African groundnut scheme. Among those present were MAJOR GENERAL SIR E. E. TICKELL, Engineer-in-Chief of the Colonial Office, SIR ROBERT MICKLETON, chairman and

managers of Shervick's Armstrong Ltd., MR. L. ... PLEASANTMAN, and SIR CHARLES LOCKHART, a member of the Overseas Food Corporation, MR. H. ... independent chairman of the Export Group of Agricultural Machinery and Implement Manufacturers, and MR. G. F. CLAY, Agricultural Adviser to the Colonial Office.

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# TO THE NEWS

**E.A.R. marked.** — We need a great leader, who will lead through the Empire crying, "British awake!" —Mr. R. C. Casey.

The high level of taxation is gradually killing the will to thrift and the will to hard work. —Mr. Nigel Birch, M.P.

Even a sheet of brown paper will suffice as protection against a bomb flash-burns. —Sir John Anderson, M.P.

August Bank Holiday could be abolished how that we have five days working week and holidays with pay. —Mr. F. J. Hill.

There should be a commission to examine and eliminate the gross waste existing in Government departments. —Brigadier A. R. W. Low, M.P.

In 1946 there were 6,480 murders in the United States; and only 107 executions for murder. There were 24 executions for rape. —Daily Express.

The consumption of printing and writing paper for Government purposes is present approximately 10% of the supplies available. —President of the Board of Trade.

The memorial in Grosvenor Square will always remind us of Franklin Roosevelt's qualities — warm humanity, strength of purpose, courage and liberalism. —News Chronicle.

There are now only 244 millionaires in Great Britain — millionaires being defined as people with incomes of £50,000 a year or more. At the end of last century some 2,200 in the country ranked as millionaires by today's standards. —Mr. Bernard Harris.












The time must come — I am not threatened by anybody — when people who accept positions of authority must be prepared to operate on salaries regarded as reasonable — no more. For the time being we let the matter go. —Mrs. Shirvell, Secretary of State for War.

The vital requirement of re-education is an omnipotent centralized force coupled with a means of settling disputes peacefully and justly. If the League of Nations had been equipped with an international police force and an equity tribunal it would have succeeded. Under the United Nations is given these essentials it cannot succeed. —Lord Merth.

Nothing should be paid for by the State out of tax that cannot reasonably be paid for direct by the individual. There is a limit beyond which excessive taxation defeats its own purpose, and is the direct cause of an underclass and almost subconscious strike against working for an income. —Mr. S. P. Chambers, in Lloyds Bank Review.

The rapidity with which the export of Japanese cotton textiles increased during 1947 is disturbing. Those exports equalled three-quarters of Lancashire's trade last year. It is to be hoped that the peace treaty will ensure that Japan's textile trade expansion shall not imperil the textile industries of the rest of the world. —Mr. James Ewing, Chairman of the Bradford Dyers' Association.

Germans should not be frightened by the mischief-makers who scream "collaborator!" Make up your minds to stand together against these gentlemen who, with mockery on their lips and truncheons behind their backs, would rob you of your freedom from you. Then you need have no fear. The prospects are good. Go forward and seize them. —General Sir Brian Robertson, British Military Governor in Germany.

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	JC 2 ton
	K 1 1/2 ton
	MS 2-3 ton Short
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# BACKGROUND

**Capital Levy.**—Will the 125,000 who pay the capital levy substantially reduce their scale of current expenditure this year—dismiss their servants, lay up their cars, etc.—because of a levy which is announced as 'force for all'? Obviously they will meet it mainly, and in some cases wholly, by selling securities, borrowing from their bank, withdrawing savings, and refraining from new savings they would otherwise make. Their actual reduction of expenditure to meet the £50,000,000 this year may well be no more than £5,000,000 to £10,000,000. But what of the effect on those who are outside the 125,000, those with medium or smaller incomes whose contributions form the great bulk of the harvest of savings campaigns? They are likely to be influenced more by Mr. Dalton's menaces than Sir Stafford's assurances. The adverse effect of savings in general is likely to be much greater than the reduction of the expenditure of the comparatively small number of those now subject to the levy. The longer-term disadvantages are also very great. For compelling administrative reasons the levy is assessed on investment income, not a new valuation of all capital. It therefore penalizes productive, and exempts dead, capital. Equity, risk-bearing, investment, the penetrating and fruitful element in our capital system, will be discouraged not only as at present, by high income and surtax, but by the appearance in our financial system of a new form of tax confined to such capital as is productive." Sir Arthur Salter in *The Times*.

**Newsprint.**—"With the possible exception of Japan and Hungary, the supplies of newsprint available to us are, relative to pre-war usage, the lowest in the world. Yet the battle to preserve our democratic way of life may well be determined by the amount of newsprint available. It is strange that the present Government, which protests its faith in an informed and educated electorate, should so belie its words by setting newsprint so low in the list of priorities."—Lord Kemsley.

**Humanize Industry.**—"The Conservative Party stands for the humanizing and not the nationalizing of industry. Nationalizing does nothing to improve relations within industry, but will destroy those features of enterprise and incentive upon which the efficiency and prosperity of our economy so largely depend. A squarer deal can be gained from intimate association within a private venture, than from the soulless structure of a State monopoly."—Mr. R. A. Butler

**Conspiracy.**—"Dr. Dalton's charge that there has been a 'conspiracy' in City circles to 'lower the national credit' has been described by Sir John Anderson as 'extraordinary and outrageous.' The word 'conspiracy' does not lie well in the mouth of Dr. Dalton. Tens of thousands of disillusioned investors can complain of the well-organized conspiracy when he was Chancellor to rig the gilt-edged market. Since the conversion of 3% Local Loans into Dalton 2½% many people have lost a quarter of their capital. One of the avuncular suggestions made by Dr. Dalton was that insurance companies should be directed to invest in gilt-edged. Suppose that an insurance company had had the misfortune to put £1,000,000 into the doctor's two-and-a-half per cents. By now they would have lost £250,000. This loss would have fallen on the policy-holders. The lecture which Dr. Dalton read to his successor last week was not a long one. But the word 'I' occurred in it no less than 190 times. For the doctor, who was the worst of Chancellors, has grabbed one lot of his complacent belief in his own wisdom and foresight."—*Financial Times*.

**Inflation.**—"Inflation is a grave menace to the United States and the world. The strength and vitality of America's economy is being undermined by inflation, and the situation is getting worse. The basic question is whether the United States will take action in time to do some good or delay until the crisis arrives. Unemployment and business distress will follow uncontrolled inflation, and the United States cannot afford to let that happen. I am striving to avoid an economic crisis by protecting prosperity while this country still has a..."—President Truman.

**Palestine.**—"The United Nations have shown themselves extremely dilatory and ineffective in the whole of their dealings with the problems of Palestine. They did not want the responsibility, and hoped if they dabbled long enough that this country would relieve them of it. I think it impossible that this nation should be asked any longer to continue the burden which it has borne with astonishing patience for so many years. It is not right that our troops should be asked to continue to show restraint and the decency of civilized behaviour towards an open and declared enemy."—The Archbishop of Canterbury.

**'American Aid.'**—"American aid will be the test and temptation of the British. We can get no satisfaction by contemplating in retrospect the use and effect of the American and Canadian Loans. They are used up and our gold reserves about exhausted. In 1948 we are still unprepared and ill-equipped. Industry has no information as to the effect of Marshall Aid on the over-all raw materials position, or as to what strings, if any, are to be attached to the Aid. But we do know that but for the celerity with which the Marshall Plan has been enacted, the true significance of the economic state of the country would have been brought home to every individual through his stomach and through his purse. The challenge is to rise the period of Recovery Aid for what it is intended—self-help. The time is short; there is none to waste on party shibboleths and ideologies. We must be prepared for a harder time now to equip ourselves for a prosperous future, and everyone in industry will be called on to work still harder. Our main job is to get our old plants replaced, improve our efficiency, and exploit our inventions and discoveries. There is not one of us who has not felt frustrated in attempting to achieve these things. The Government must adapt its export policy and industry must be allowed to arm itself to meet the competition of the world. We must get down to true costs as speedily as possible. We have price controls to keep prices down; but they have in some cases kept prices up, because of the way they encouraged inefficiency. So price control leads in turn to high profits by the efficient, and to counter this we have profits tax. Each new problem has been met by fresh statutory restrictions, leading to still more restrictions to stop up the leaks disclosed by the first, and to grapple with the evasions set in motion by the wall of restriction. This last point is perhaps the most serious of all—that if all our affairs are to be controlled by statute, we shall encourage a world of black markets, evasion and law-breaking, the very antithesis of the unity of objective which is the purpose of the controls themselves. Thus could the moral fibre of the nation be damaged."—Sir Frederick Bain, president of the Federation of British Industry.

# Alarming Rise in Costs of Living in Kenya

• Governor Outraged by Higher Income Tax and Lower Customs Duties

THE ARMY is importing Italian artisans into Kenya for construction work at the great new military stores depot at Mackinnon Road, and the Development and Reconstruction Authority of the Colony is considering similar steps.

These facts were revealed by Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya, when he recently addressed the annual general meeting of the European Civil Servants Association, whom he told that every precaution would be taken in both cases to ensure repatriation after completion of the work for which the men were engaged.

Sir Philip said that he did not like such reliance on the introduction of artisans from Italy, for there were already sufficient racial and social complications in the country without adding to them by importing large numbers of people of yet another kind. Moreover, such large-scale schemes were tantamount to indentured labour, and I for one would be very sorry to have anything to do with any of them or to be responsible for their consequences.

The real answer to the shortage of skilled labour for housing was the greatest possible extension of technical training and the development of mechanical or mass production forms of building, rather than an officially sponsored introduction of large numbers of alien labourers.

## Orderly Marketing

Increases in prices had, the Governor thought, been more effectively resisted in Kenya than in any other country of which he had knowledge.

"I am a firm believer in the orderly marketing of agricultural produce," continued the Governor, "as far as possible by a process of collective sales at prices fixed from time to time in relation to the general price level, and in such a manner as to prevent disastrous booms and slumps. There are people who prefer the alternative, but I am not one of them, and very few farmers to-day are.

"You must have one system or the other. If you wish to revert to the old practice of *laissez-faire*, well and good. But if that were to be done to-morrow, as many people write to the papers demanding, you would soon be clamouring for the restoration of controls. There would be hunger in the country and prices would soar completely out of sight.

"If there is to be orderly marketing of grain, meat, dairy products and so on, and that is the policy of the Government and the Legislature, it has to be with the general consent of the producers of those things, and no form of compulsion which could be imposed could make them do it.

"As regards imported goods, the situation is notably different. Nothing that we can do can affect the prices at which these things are landed at Mombasa. We can affect the selling price in two ways—by controlling the profit allowed at the various stages, and by manipulating the customs tariff.

## Pressure Spending

"I have for long strongly advocated substantial customs reductions on certain goods prominent in the cost of living of a normal family in this country. But we have never been able to reach full agreement with our two neighbouring territories, and we have had no forum in which to debate the matter. In the new East African Central Legislative Assembly we shall be able to debate in public the question of whether we should endeavour to reduce the cost of living by substantial reductions in the customs tariffs on certain articles.

"The cost of living is rising at an alarming rate, and those on fixed salaries must feel the pinch severely. If you take a run-round Nairobi and see the vast number of motor-cars in this comparatively small town, many of them of a very high class, or look in the shop windows and at the restaurants and night clubs and consider the enormous opportunities for luxury spending which are offered to so small a population, you must wonder where the money comes from. It certainly does not come out of my pocket, because it is all I can do to meet the housekeeping bills at Government House.

"Under this high-powered pressure of spending, it is inevitable that the cost of many things which are not luxuries should also increase. I entirely agree with you that civil servants in this Colony have neither money to burn nor the time in which to burn it, but a great many people have both, as you

can see any time you care to use your eyes. It is probable that here, as in other countries, the really effective action is to reduce the cost of living, which will come when there is a general spenders' strike. That happened in America not very long ago and brought a whole range of consumer goods' prices tumbling down. Alas, I hope, may happen before long in this country.

"That is tantamount to saying that there has to be a further general reduction in the standard of living. We can maintain and try to improve our price control; we can do something by really getting a move on with housing in urban centres now, and something more, I believe, by tackling appropriate items in the tariffs; and I believe that we ought sharply to scale up income tax rates above the normal salaried man's level. But that is about all that Government can effectively do.

"Neither the cost of living nor any other difficulty with which we are confronted will be improved by working less for more pay. I entirely agree that the civil servants of this Colony must have more pay; that their pay is out of joint with the times; but I cannot agree that it would be reasonable to reduce the hours of work.

## Faith of Government

"Some of your difficulties, such as housing, are directly attributable to the Government. It is a fact that the Government of this Colony ought to have built more houses long ago, and that since I have been Governor we ought to have got started with building much sooner than we did and to have built more.

"But the picture is not quite so black as your Acting President has just stated. Since August of last year 60 Government quarters, permanent and temporary, have been completed in the Nairobi area alone. Some of these quarters are admittedly situated in schools and other institutions, but their construction has to that extent relieved the pressure on the general housing pool in Nairobi. Outside Nairobi there has been a very considerable amount of house building. So, though we have not done as much as we ought to have done, we have not done as little as is imputed to us.

"We are engaged in doing a great deal more. In January the Legislative Council voted £200,000 for European and Asian housing in urban areas. Of this sum approximately £105,000 has been earmarked for European housing in Nairobi, the balance being allocated for Asian housing in Nairobi and European and Asian housing in other centres. To this sum £200,000 was added by a vote taken only the other day, and it can now be said that we have all the money which it is practicable to spend on building houses in the next 12 months; and you can trust Mr. Rankine to see that it is well and fairly spent where the need is greatest—and, what is most important, spent as quickly as it is humanly possible to spend it without waste or extravagance. In order to meet the problem created by shortage of skilled labour and other difficulties in connexion with building by traditional methods, we are going to build some 70 houses as a start in *pisé-de-brique* in Nairobi.

## Land Auction System Suspended

"The very high price for which land in townships sells to-day is an obstacle to private building, and therefore an element in the high cost of living. It is the normal practice for Crown land to be put up for auction. The times are now out of joint, and it has been decided that we must change this practice for the time being and devise a system whereby, wherever we can, substantial quantities of Crown land divided into appropriate plots are disposed of at a fixed rental to direct applicants.

"This, of course, must apply not only to civil servants, or to European civil servants, but to anybody who wishes for a plot on which he desires to build a house for his own use in a township, within the limits, of course, of the land under Government's control. I hope that we shall be able to begin with Nairobi almost immediately.

"Conditions will have to be imposed which will exclude the speculative builder; otherwise as a contribution to reducing the cost of living the scheme will be brought to nothing. Those conditions might include the prohibition of sale for five years or of mortgaging except to approved building societies or to Government, combined with an obligation to build a house within a limited period and of a certain value. When the *pisé* building organization and its plant have completed all the housing which Government desires to build for itself, I hope it may continue to build for the general public at commercial rates, for I believe there is a very good prospect that serviceable houses can be built by this method at prices very substantially cheaper than anything we can do by traditional building.

# Future Marketing of East African Sisal

## Proposals of Growers' Associations in Tanganyika and Kenya

A DOCUMENT of 88 printed foolscap pages now records the work done during the past year by the joint committee appointed by the Sisal Growers' Associations of Tanganyika and Kenya to consider future marketing policies.

Starting with the aim of ensuring greater security to the growers, large or small, and recalling that in previous days "weak and speculative selling often" harmed both producers and spinners, the committee now propose the creation in East Africa under the statutory Sisal Boards of an East African Sisal Marketing Board, fully representative of the growers of Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda to control selling of all East African sisal through agents banded together in a company operating in London. All the experienced selling agents at present in the business are to be brought into the company, which will be given power to include new firms from time to time.

An integral part of the scheme is that all growers must sell through an agent who is a member of the agents' company in London, and that they must ship through an agent or sub-agent in East Africa, but estates which already have a full commercial organization of their own in East Africa and/or London will be exempt from this provision.

The proceeds of all sales would be pooled, so that all growers, whether their own sisal had or had not been shipped, sold or paid for, might receive regular proportionate payments from the pool according to their production by grades, and later settlements in proportion to production, subject, of course, to the sisal being accepted by the inspectorate. Differentials in price, arising from premiums for established marks and exceptional quality of liabilities in respect of claims, would be credited or debited to the account of the individual grower concerned.

### Question of Costs

The expenses of the Marketing Board would be met by the existing system of Sisal Control. Costs of shipment and other services in East Africa would be a matter between the grower and his agent, and it is proposed that the overall cost to the grower of agency services both in East Africa and London should be limited to a total to be settled by the Marketing Board, but not exceeding 1½%.

There is no intention to restrict production or hold up stocks in order to create artificial prices, "but the sale of production will be handled in an orderly manner, and in times of crisis growers will have a responsible body able to deal with the marketing problems of the industry as a whole," says the report.

The proposals cannot be brought into operation until they have been accepted by the respective sisal associations by votes representing not less than two-thirds of the total quantity of sisal produced in each territory during the previous calendar year. The draft resolutions to be submitted for approval to the sisal associations in Tanganyika and Kenya read:

(a) To establish an executive in East Africa with its own offices and staff and with power to appoint agents in London or elsewhere, and to fix their duties and remuneration;

(b) To have complete control over all sisal produced in the territories and to effect, regulate and direct sales, shipment, and delivery, and to do all things necessary for the carrying out of these duties in the best interest of growers, including the power to borrow money and to make such financial arrangements as the Board may consider necessary;

(c) To co-operate with the sisal inspectorate in maintaining the standards of grading, packing and baling which may from time to time be in force;

(d) To approve shipping agents in the territory appointed and paid by individual sisal growers;

(e) To arrange for the collection and pooling of all proceeds from sales of sisal other than debits and credits on account of individual estates for claims and premiums respectively, and to make payments thereof to growers at such times and on such terms as may from time to time be determined by the Marketing Board in proportion to growers' monthly production in grades as passed by the sisal inspectorate.

Minutes of many meetings held in East Africa and London and copies of correspondence with individuals and organized bodies form part of the report, which shows that not all growers favour centralized selling, and that the selling agents in London (previously known mainly as shippers or shipping agents, but now referred to as agent) have viewed the plan with grave misgiving. They are, however, prepared to do their best to operate it if the growers decide to proceed with the project.

### Monopoly Tends to Corrupt

An alternative plan submitted by the agents was described as "based on the principle that monopoly tends to corrupt, and that consequently that degree of competition which is healthy should be maintained in order to ensure efficiency and to give the grower some freedom of choice." For these reasons the scheme aimed at keeping the existing relationship between grower and agent unimpaired, and at transferring to any central authority the minimum of work and responsibility, it being considered that that would constitute the most economical and efficient arrangement.

Acting through an *ad hoc* committee, the sisal agents in London were reluctant to accept the suggestion that they should disclose the names of their buyers, and they claimed that it was not the speculative element in dealings by merchants which had been harmful in the past to sisal producers, but weak sellers among the growers and the difficulty of distinguishing between first and secondhand transactions, some of the latter having been designed to rig the market.

The agents' committee argued that the proposals were based largely on the present sellers' market and paid insufficient attention to the difficulties likely to arise when marketing conditions for fibres are much less favourable. They submitted alternative ideas, and emphasized that "stagnation and stultification would ensue from monopolizing any activity into an irrevocable single channel."

### Maintaining Uniform Prices

The merchants in London agreed to market the total exportable sisal and tow production of British East Africa on the established quota basis of its members, who would work to maintain uniform prices in the leading markets, and undertake not to buy for stock for their own account or sell shorts. An agreement for 10 years at a remuneration of 3% on the f.o.b. price was suggested, but a counter-proposal was accepted for a term of three years in the first instance, with the option thereafter that either party might terminate the agreement at a year's notice.

The Hard Fibre Cordage Federation welcomed the idea of a central marketing organization under statutory authority, and offered on behalf of its members to buy 55,000 tons of sisal and tow annually for the next two years, the price to be based on a formula reached by averaging the world prices during the previous three months of standard grades of Portuguese, Brazilian, Haitian and Java sisal, Mexican henequen, and Manila hemp J2.

Mr. J. H. S. Tranter, a former president of the Tanganyika Sisal Association, has submitted a minority report opposing the whole idea of central marketing, the complete pooling of proceeds, or any scheme, by which

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foods become scarcer and scarcer to the point where peasant cultivators can hardly feed themselves, let alone produce for export.

Where 10 years ago there was a glut of oilseeds, the shortfall to importing countries now amounts to nearly 2,750,000 tons. If we take into account the increase in world population during the war years, the world's shortfall of oils and fats would amount to close on 4,000,000 tons. This shortage is expected to continue for a decade or more. Asia can no longer be depended upon for the export of large quantities of oilseeds, and we are left with Africa and Northern Australia for the development of new areas.

As a measure of the magnitude of the problem I would point out that the 3,250,000 acres of the East African groundnut scheme will produce only about 250,000 tons of oil a year, or roughly half of Britain's shortfall in oils and fats.

It will take the application of science, new vision, and heroic measures to develop the Empire's natural resources. Of these I know intimated Africa best—the potentiality of her tracts of bush, swamps, lakes and rivers, and recently I have seen something of the tremendous resources of Australia and New Guinea. I can only say—“God bless civilization, East and West, and Africa, too, if we fail to make good and permanent use of them.” The plan for the mechanized production of groundnuts in East and Central Africa, tremendous as it may be, is regarded only as a modest beginning.

#### Groundnut Mission's Rapid Work

At the instruction of the Cabinet, a mission of which I was a member was dispatched to Tanganyika on June 1, 1946. Its investigations were extended to Northern Rhodesia, Kenya at the request of the Governors of these territories. We returned to London on September 3 and reported by the 20th of that month in favour of the plan which had been suggested to the Minister of Food by Mr. Frank Pick, then the managing director of the United Africa Company.

The fact that the mission was so serious that, despite the tremendous difficulties and the risks involved, the Cabinet quickly approved the whole scheme, and steps were taken towards the end of the year to put it into operation. The total estimated cost was £2,500,000, involving the construction of a new port and railway in southern Tanganyika at an additional cost of £2,500,000. The money is to be a loan from the Treasury, to be amortized over a period of 32 years; it cannot be regarded as a subsidy or grant.

H.M. Government decided that the project should be operated by a public corporation. To this end the Overseas Food Corporation was recently established under the Overseas Resources Development Act—the Bill being supported by all parties in the Houses of Parliament. Mr. L. A. Plummer and Major-General Harrison, respectively are chairman and general manager of the corporation.

But the urgency was so great that the project could not even await the enactment of the necessary legislation to establish the corporation; neither were Government departments prepared to undertake that kind of development. In order that operations might start without delay, the United Africa Company were therefore invited in November, 1946, to start the project as managing agents to the Minister of Food until the corporation was set up at the beginning of this month.

#### United Africa Company's Services

The responsibility placed upon the United Africa Company was a heavy one, but they accepted it as a challenge, as most of those concerned with the scheme have done. It was not only the United Africa Company; the whole weight of the world-wide Unilever organization has been directed wherever required to the service of the scheme. Without this aid and the business experience which Unilevers brought to bear I cannot imagine how the difficulties of procurement and supply could have been surmounted.

The intention of the scheme is to clear and bring under cultivation 3,250,000 acres, or 5,000 square miles of virgin bush-land, principally in Tanganyika Territory, but also in Northern Rhodesia and maybe Kenya too. Some idea may be gained of the magnitude of the task by imagining what it would mean if almost the whole of Yorkshire, which is 6,000 square miles, were moorlands and forest and had to be completely cleared and brought into a fit state for farming in the next six or seven years.

East Africa presents far greater difficulty, for Tanganyika is not an industrial country. The railway is a single track. The port of Dar es Salaam has no deep-water berths; everything must be unloaded from ship to lighter. No suitable port exists in southern Tanganyika, and one will be built there, together with a railway. In the areas for groundnut development there are no roads. Housing for Africans and Europeans, tractor and vehicle repair and servicing shops, factory installations, water, supplies and hospitals—all have to be built.

What must be achieved before the full 3,250,000-acre mechanized farming programme can be put into operation is quite staggering—the faint hearted may say impossible. Let

the British people ask themselves if, because of the oddity of the task in Africa should be shirked, when there is no other way apparent of feeding ourselves adequately. In our present world lies the immediate motive-power for such African development as the groundnut scheme.

Many people sincerely concerned about the consequences for Africa feel we may be exploring either the people of the land of Africa solely for our own benefit.

I speak as a Colonial, for I worked for 22 years in East Africa and the West Indies, and finished my official service to the Colonial people fearful for their future. Until the Samuel plan was produced I could see nothing but famine, riots and revolution lying ahead. So much was said of the necessity for providing an economic basis for social progress and political advance; but little or nothing was happening apart from a general political awakening in Africa.

Two wars had broken down African feudalism. Soil-erosion and population increase were lowering even the present subsistence standards. A few years ago the heavily populated regions around Lake Victoria were great producers of food and exportable commodities; now much of the land is breaking down to the extent that famine is threatened. The same is happening in parts of Kenya. The Governments of these territories have been forced to embark on resettlement schemes costing many hundreds of thousands of pounds—but only, as far as I can see, to repeat the process. In South Africa too we have heard industrialists as well as scientists speak in fearful tones.

The more frequent more or less informed criticism of the groundnut scheme is on the lines of “Africa is moving towards a crisis like India’s. Now will the production of food for export help? Surely in a few years the Africans will be needing food for themselves.”

#### Gain for Local Consumption

The answer is that it is only by the technique of the groundnut scheme that the 3,250,000 acres concerned can be brought into cultivation at all, and that the intention is to develop the cereal regions as a rotation crop with groundnuts; and if we are successful in that, 200,000 to 300,000 tons of grain would be available for local consumption if need be.

In its broadest sense, however, the value of the groundnut scheme to Africa will be in the trial and development of methods and machinery for the clearing of bush and the cultivation of land which if successful would be extended *ad lib.* I am convinced that the condition of the densely populated areas around Lake Victoria is such that the Governments would be forced sooner or later to embark on some such project solely for the production of food for local use.

Tsetse infests about three-quarters of the groundnut areas in Tanganyika. Although some varieties of this fly can be eradicated at little expense by selective clearing of thickets and riverine forest, there are vast regions of *miombo* savannah forest which must be completely cleared to eliminate the fly. But an official review of practical methods of tsetse control published just before the Groundnut Mission in 1946 concluded there was no economic basis for the wholesale clearing of *miombo* bush, even spraying from the air with DDT or Gammexane is out of the question except for circumscribed areas. So it seemed as if tsetse would remain in undisputed command for most of the land. This will be changed by the development of the groundnut trees—2,000,000 acres will be cleared of tsetse and gained for Africa at the cost of fats for Britain.

(To be continued)

## Development of Salisbury

SALISBURY, capital of Southern Rhodesia, has a rateable valuation of £11,720,000 and the total value of land and improvements is estimated at £16,588,900, representing an increase in value of 230% in relation to land and of 40% in respect of improvements since 1939. One of the fastest-growing cities in Southern Africa, Salisbury's demand for water in 1944-45 was 350% of the 1934-35 figure, and the estimated consumption for 1949-50 is double that of 1944-45. Mr. W. J. Jarvis, the city engineer, said, in giving these figures, that for three years until the completion of the Hunyani Poort scheme water would have to be rationed for several months of the year.

Following a suggestion of Mr. J. L. Pearl, Bulawayo's probation officer, a committee has been appointed to report on the desirability of establishing a marriage guidance council for the town or a national council for Southern Rhodesia.

gressive elimination in proportion to the needs of the community. Where local conditions warrant the preservation of particular species, special restrictions may be enforced, and as a policy to act as far as possible in accordance with the wishes of the people locally concerned. Conversely it may in certain cases be desirable to speed up the long-range process of game elimination by remission of licence fees or by positive extermination measures.

Fortunately there was only one fly of widespread incidence and real economic importance in Northern Rhodesia, *Glossina morsitans*. Of the three species known to occur, *G. palpalis*, *G. pallidipes* and *G. brevipalpis*, the first offered a local problem of Gambian sleeping sickness on the shores of Lake Tanganyika; the others occurred in strictly confined localities that no real problem had yet become apparent. In Northern Rhodesia had succeeded in freeing extensive tracts of country from *G. morsitans* by ruthless extermination of game, and this undoubtedly appeared to be an effective, though unpleasant, way of achieving the object.

#### Bush Clearing in Tanganyika

The Forest Research Department in Tanganyika Territory, working on rather different and more comprehensive lines of investigation, was showing success in what it called "discriminative clearing," that is, the clearing of just so much of the bush as is necessary to make an area ecologically unsuited to the tsetse.

In Northern Rhodesia the *morsitans* problems were so vast, and the more urgent of them so acute, that a strictly practical outlook was indicated. The most important thing seemed to be to achieve results as soon as possible. Some two basic forms of attack against the fly's food supply and against its essential habitat were used in the most urgent areas.

Results showed rapidly, particularly in one case where game control could be speeded up by fencing off the area to be protected, and though the precise effects of game control and discriminative clearing respectively were inextricably muddled up from the scientist's point of view, the outcome was eminently satisfactory to those Africans and Europeans concerned in the practical success of the work.

#### Swinging Axes Crops

The killing of the game, by way of providing meat for the bush-clearing gangs, and in one important instance saving the crops of new settlers in the area, worked in very well with the bush-clearings. Where sleeping sickness is involved the killing off of game is indeed positively indicated to reduce the animal reservoir of the causative trypanosome.

But tsetse control remains a complex operation. There is the Panacea, and each problem calls for individual consideration and probably different treatment. As the plant, animal and human ecology of the land varies, so must attack against the tsetse. The introduction of new trypanocidal drugs must alter the picture too; near perfect systems of prophylaxis of the world obviously greatly lessen the need for such a fly.

Then there are the wonder insecticides, D.D.T. and Gammaxane, which, albeit at a colossal price, as the value of the land under fly, might even now theoretically solve the problem, and in any event must have important practical uses.

So it is generally agreed that attack against the fly *Glossina morsitans* in any given case is likely to be made up of several co-ordinated operations; it is like fighting a war, and the enemy, as in war is not always quite predictable.

## Mr. A. J. Wakefield on the Groundnut Scheme

### Points from an Address to the Royal Society of Arts

THE GREAT MAJORITY of the world's population of nearly 2,300 millions are far from adequately fed by any reasonable standard and a large proportion exist on little more than a starvation basis. But the rapid rate of increase makes the picture even more grim.

Despite war casualties, the increase has been 125 million since 1939. At the rate world population could double itself within 70 years—within the life of many of our children. Unless terrific efforts are made to increase food production, famine will spread throughout the world. The most recent authoritative estimate asks for 100% increase in food production during the next 24 years if the world is to provide sufficient for all its inhabitants. Yet the area under food production has declined by several million acres.

#### Africa on Verge of Catastrophe

Africa too is on the verge of catastrophe. A demographical analysis by Dr. Paterson, late Director of Medical Services in Kenya, leads to the conclusion that there is a strong likelihood that Africa is on the eye of a gigantic increase of population. Yet even to-day the African people cannot adequately feed themselves.

The people are linked close to surface water supplies, one-sixth of the people of Tanganyika, for example, live on one-sixth of the total land area. The African, with his primitive implements, can never open up the vast tracts of waterless, tsetse-infested bush country and establish water supplies; only the technical resources and science of the white man can do that. I firmly believe that the remedy to Africa's population and land-use problem lies in the technique of the groundnut project.

Before the war the estimated total world supply of animal and vegetable oils and fats was roughly 20,000,000 tons. Many different kinds of oils and nuts yield edible oil. Their oil content varies; for copra it is 63% for groundnuts 42% and for soya beans 17%. So production and export figures are generally referred to the figure of their oil equivalent, thereby putting different tonnages of different types of oilseed on the same statistical footing.

#### Europe's Fat Imports

Britain and other European countries depend on imports from the surpluses of tropical countries for a considerable part of their fat rations. Before the war nearly 50% of human consumption of oils and fats came from those sources. Britain imported as much as 90% of her requirements; home dairy production accounting for the remaining 10%. Before World War II the British farmer bought in the form of imported feeding stuffs, partly at the expense of the soil fertility of India and the Colonies, at least as much nitrogen, phosphate and potash as he paid for artificial fertilisers.

Supplies of oilseeds will always remain precarious where they are produced by peasant communities using the primitive methods of Biblical times, where everything is taken from the land and nothing put back. Such ways would spell bankruptcy for the British farmer. In the long run they must equally spell ruin for the African. As peasant populations increase, the amount of land which can be rested becomes less and less, and the soil becomes more and more impoverished. Crop yields are then very low and cereal

Britain, industry tends to grow in the urban regions clearly separated from the rural regions. The cleavage between urban and rural ways of life is widening, and in the Colonies this is not merely a matter of living in a large town instead of in a small village community, but implies the tremendous change of living on a purely territorial basis instead of a tribal basis.

There is another aspect in which the results of the industrial revolution in the Colonies are similar to those in Britain but are even more striking. More and more of the Colonial peoples are becoming wage-earners in industrial enterprises which could not be carried on without them, but which they feel least profitably for the benefit of the shareholders. Industrial workers in Britain have sometimes found it difficult to believe that their interests were identical with those of the shareholders; and it is not surprising if Colonial workers should feel still greater difficulty in identifying their interests with those of shareholders of a different race living far away over the sea.

#### Constitutional Changes

The efforts which have been made in Britain to escape from these evils have been made along many different lines. In addition to the constitutional changes which have brought into being the modern democratic State and have remodelled local government institutions, there have been the long line of factory acts, the development of the trades union system and the co-operative system; the spread of popular education, not merely through the schools but through the extra-curricular work of the universities and other forms of adult edu-

cation, and through public libraries, social science, and the replacement of some sections of private enterprise by public utility corporations or even by State-owned concerns.

If Britain has found it necessary in the increased complexity of modern life to take these steps to provide its workers with the social and economic security without which political democracy and civil liberties are largely vain, it is not surprising that Colonial territories are more and more finding it necessary to advance on similar lines.

#### Social Services in Backward Areas

At this point we should make a brief allusion to the tremendous economic difficulties which hinder the development of social services in most backward countries. It is no part of our present duty to investigate the problems of poverty, but we must recognize that a Government with a total annual revenue of approximately £1 per head of population has little possibility of developing its education and other services to the level needed to make democracy possible. If democracy is to be achieved in Colonial territories, this economic problem must be solved.

We urge, however, that educational plans should be undertaken without waiting till the measures now being applied to end the economic difficulties produce their full effect. Education is a slow process, and political and economic developments are apt to be much swifter; education for citizenship therefore should be the lead over political and economic developments, and, having once taken the lead, should be careful to keep it.

## Game and Tsetse Control in N. Rhodesia

Points from a Survey by Mr. T. G. C. Vaughan-Jones

THERE IS CONSIDERABLE DIVERSITY of view amongst those interested in game, sentimentally, professionally, or merely as sportsmen, even on a little run.

The sentimentalist, many of whom are sportsmen down past the inclination and opportunity to hunt themselves, are apt to forget that people cannot live in peace and plenty in the midst of big game. They annoy many of the professional men, whose life's work is to combat the diseases, mauling and so forth, for which big game is sometimes quite undeniably responsible, directly or indirectly. Sportsmen of this class merely want enough game to get their trophies, knowing little and caring less about the economic struggles in the background, whereas the big-brotherly cares naught for anything but slaughter and meat.

Not least, and often forgotten, there is the indigenous African, who is normally meat-hungry, often suffers from the depredations of the wild big round him, and sees no point in game preservation unless to make game preserves—meaning meat reserves—for himself.

#### Public Ignorance

What tended to bring game broadly into discredit with health and agricultural authorities was over-emphasis in certain quarters on its aesthetic and sporting value—the sentimental aspects—and general public ignorance of such matters as biological competition, disease, and tsetse. If, however, the matter had been little thought of as a regional plan.

It was obvious that game might be a great asset in the right place, a great nuisance in the wrong place, and it was soon agreed that game preservation, more or less, should be carried out on a regional basis, according to the general ecology of the country, and the uses for which the land

is destined. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that in a country where vast rural areas carry small populations, the wild life in one shape or other is a main economic force just as much as the soil or water supply.

A national park recognizes that fauna has an ethical right to permanent existence where it can exist without prejudice to mankind's needs, and it is preferable (but not essential) that such a park should be open to the public for enjoyment and education.

#### Sanctuary for Breeding

A game reserve affords full protection to all wild animals except fish (and fish may be protected if necessary). A reserve should be free of human inhabitants, else there will certainly be a clash of interests sooner or later; random trespass is controlled in any event. It provides a sanctuary for breeding, and a refuge for animals driven out of settled areas.

A controlled area is an elastic conception bridging the gap between a game reserve and the remainder. The central idea is to conserve the game in a definite area primarily for the use of the inhabitants of that area, who are frequently dependent upon it for their only meat supply. These areas may thus give modern sanctuaries to game; they may form buffer zones between reserves and settled areas, operate as trial reserves, and, last but by no means least in importance, provide a framework wherein Native authorities may exercise better control in their own areas.

The remainder of the land is destined generally for agricultural use. Big game receives that protection can be afforded it under the licensing laws and any special measure of protection that may be appropriate. The licensing system should be considered against the general background of game conservation.

It is clearly not desirable to preserve big game indefinitely in areas needed for human habitation, and houses should be generous enough to permit its pro-

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the reminder that that is not much more than one day's expenditure by the Imperial Government during the recent war. Surely these vast designs which must transform large areas of Africa warrant investment on that scale. It is great by the criterion of past standards of investment in East and Central

Africa, but many hundreds of millions sterling will be provided in the next few years for necessary developments in those territories. Indeed, some very knowledgeable folk put the figure at well over one thousand million pounds. That prospect puts the ground scheme in better perspective.

## Rights and Duties of Citizenship

### Spiritual and Economic Demands of Democracy

THE SUCCESSFUL PRACTICE OF DEMOCRACY demands a great deal. The complexities of modern life are such that the citizen of a democratic State needs to be well equipped with knowledge and wisdom as well as with a liberal portion of that magnanimity in politics which Burke regarded as the truest form of wisdom.

The fundamental requisite is a profound belief in the value of the individual, a belief which lies at the heart of our European "civilization," however much it may be flouted by those who from time to time depart from the true traditions of that civilization. Whether the individual's place in the community may be high or lowly his functions, his personal rights are to receive the same respect as those of the mighty in the State. Citizenship carries with it duties as well as rights, and the individual citizen, being himself respected, has a duty to accord similar respect to his fellows.

This respect for the individual leads to another necessary foundation for democracy, a widespread feeling of confidence in one's fellow-citizens. This quality is necessary for the success of any State, but perhaps peculiarly so for a democracy. Any widespread suspicion that somebody is not pulling his weight or is using his position to gain power or riches or privileges for himself will speedily wreck a democratic Government.

#### Need for Public-Spirited Citizens

A corollary is that a democracy cannot long flourish without an abundance of public-spirited citizens who are prepared to carry out all kinds of public duties, merely from a sense of duty and loyalty to the community. Some public duties, such as membership of Parliament in Britain, may carry a salary; but when the performance of public functions comes to be regarded as a privilege which is especially valuable, and is eagerly sought after by those who make little reckoning or think of little but how to scramble at the shares' East, then democracy will speedily wane.

But these qualities of soul will avail little unless the democratic citizen is equipped also with intellectual weapons. He must be well informed in the issues of foreign affairs, economics, and the thousand and one other matters that demand the attention of a Government; and he must have the gift of straight thinking, so that he may not be deceived by demagogues or journalists.

Lastly, the democratic must be of a practical turn of mind, able to put and keep his feet on the ground, able to place administrative convenience before his public ideal, able and willing to compromise on detail without sacrificing principle.

In thus describing the qualities of a democrat we are perhaps describing a citizen and a polity the pattern of which may be laid up in heaven but it is hardly yet to be seen on earth. We feel nevertheless that what we have

described is capable of achievement and that nothing less should satisfy us in our planning.

The emphasis with which we have maintained in the preceding paragraphs that democracy is essentially a thing of the spirit must not obscure the fact that in the complexities of modern civilization the democratic spirit cannot reach its full development unless economic as well as political conditions favour it. The increasing realization of this fact has inspired a great deal of the fundamental and collectivist legislation of the last hundred years.

#### Problems of Industrialism

The world has outgrown the belief of *laissez-faire* economists that under conditions of modern industry the worker was free to sell his labour where he would. As industrialism develops in the Colonies, we may have to fight over again the battle to prevent the freedom of the individual from being so hedged in by economic restrictions that it has lost much of its value.

Colonial peoples cannot be given an education which aims at fitting them for citizenship in a democratic State unless the political and economic organization of the State develops in such a way as to enable democracy to flourish in it. We doubt whether the political and economic organization of all dependent territories at the moment has reached this stage.

In some territories, the wealth of the individual citizen is small, and economic opportunities are so limited that large numbers of people leave their homes to seek employment far away, sometimes even across the frontier. Elsewhere peasant farmers may have control over the growth and early preparation of their staple export crop, but little or no marketing and financial control. In some regions the land itself may be under alien rule through the interests of human and animal populations within the rigidly-maintained regional boundaries.

#### Urban and Rural Ways of Life

No doubt it could be convincingly shown that where such circumstances exist, they arose through historical processes which it would have been difficult or even impossible to arrest; that it would now be extremely difficult to alter them; and that their consequences are by no means entirely evil. It might even be shown that in some cases such circumstances do not prevent the growth of institutions such as trade unions, which have some value in education for democratic citizenship. We appreciate the weight of these arguments, but we cannot feel that no circumstances exist such as we have described, in a new democratic State can be expected to develop. If such a State is desired, resolute attempts will have to be made to bring about economic conditions more favourable to its development.

The economic developments through which the Colonies are passing is not unlike that through which Britain passed a century or more ago. The Colonial peoples have lost, or are tending to lose, the enjoyment of their primitive closed economy, of an economic and social system which more or less supplied its own needs. Industry is making great strides and, as in

Being further extracts from "Education for Citizenship in Africa" (Colonial Paper No. 216, 9d.).