

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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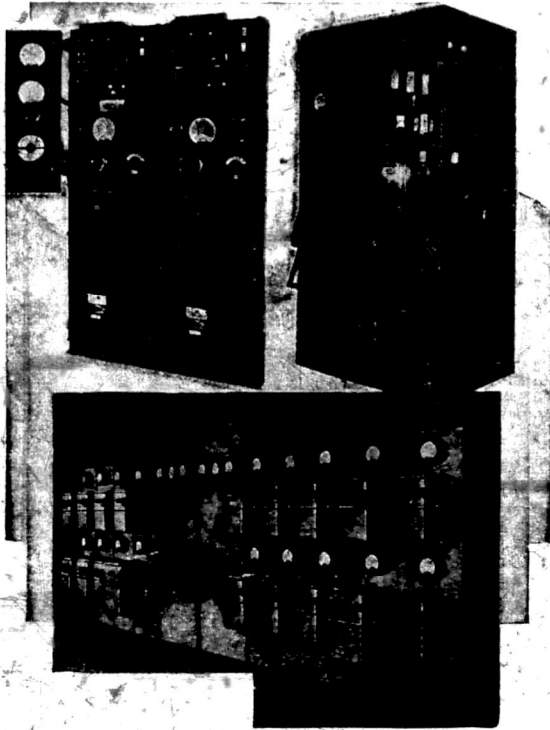
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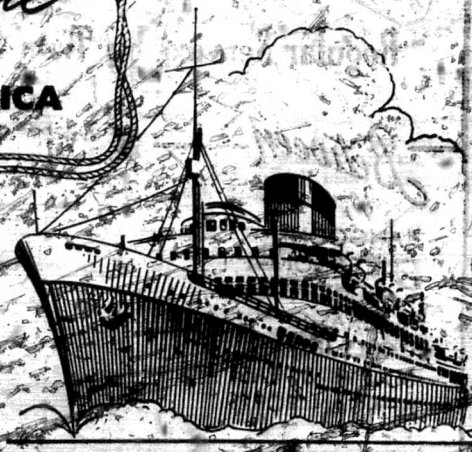
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**R**ECKLESSNESS by some Europeans in the Northern Province of Tanganyika has, in the words of one well-known settler leader, "fed a great deal of misleading information, suppression, of the truth, intentional or unintentional, and distorted interpretation of fact to the public of Tanganyika, and, what is almost worse, to the political organizations of Kenya." That rashness has quickly brought its unhappy harvest of disharmony, suspicion, and schism, as we predicted when the agitation was started and carried into Kenya. There is now a split between the Northern Province view and that of the coast, between Northern Province and South Highlands opinions (which have hitherto been very much in line), between the coast and Southern Highlands point of view on the one hand, and that of the Kenya Electors Union on the other; and, fourthly, between the views held by European non-official members of the Legislative Council. Such divisions among the settler community are waged at a time when statesmanship is essential, and there will be widespread sympathy with the vice-president of the European Council of Tanganyika in his denunciation of an "act of irresponsibility on the part of a small section

of our fellow Europeans" which has imperilled the future of that body.

It is well that the few who have arrogated to themselves the right to speak for all Europeans in Tanganyika should have been rebuked from a source which cannot be misrepresented as inimical to white settlement or white leadership, but it is deplorable that an association which was formed only recently to correlate and express the European point of view, and which drew its inspiration and initial impetus from the Northern Province, should have been so cavalierly treated at this stage by those who claim to speak for the Arusha-Moshi area. They have shown a greater disposition to consult with the Electors' Union in Kenya than with other settler bodies in Tanganyika, and the Electors' Union has, most strangely, appeared content to exploit the position without taking the elementary precaution of discovering how much support there was in Tanganyika for the Northern Province extremists who had invoked its aid.

We argued last week that constitution-making by amateurs would almost certainly

produce worse results than investigation on the spot by a commission composed of a man or men chosen for his or their qualities of character, judgment, tact, ability, and special experience, and suggested that such a commission should visit Tanganyika and make proposals in the light of the circumstances and of constitutional facts and intentions elsewhere in East Africa, and bearing in mind what may be expected to happen in the foreseeable future. The Northern Province Council has now made a bad position worse by publicly proposing a form of constitution which no Government in this country, of whatever party, would accept. We make that assertion because the cardinal requirement in any new constitution must be to give the African a fair share in the partnership now, and a larger share when he becomes capable of exercising the rights and fulfilling the responsibilities involved, and that principle is absent from the plan outlined. Yet to build on the basis of generous recognition of African claims is the only way to prompt African co-operation, without which no constitution will be worth the paper on which it is written.

The extremists in Tanganyika apparently imagine that a new constitution can be made sacrosanct, for their proposals are intended to endure for all time. Do they not understand that no Government **Fantastically** could bind its successors in **Unrealistic** such a matter, since developments which are now unforeseeable may impel and compel vital changes? Few Africans in Tanganyika to-day have the knowledge and experience to make them valuable members of a Legislature, but it would be a counsel of despair to assume that that will still be the case two or three generations hence. By that time thousands of Africans will have received higher education and acquired skill and practice in the professions, business, and fairly senior Government posts, and hundreds of thousands will have reached a standard of living of which most Africans to-day have no conception. In consequence, their political and economic power will have grown out of all recognition. There is no reason why the Africans, if given good guidance, should jeopardize their own advantages and advancement by irrational demands; but the denial of fair play would certainly provoke anger and unreason. To stipulate, as the Northern Province memorandum does, that the basis of representation which is reasonable in 1950 shall remain unchanged throughout the decades

and centuries ahead, is fantastically unrealistic, and it presents African and other agitators with the opportunity of claiming that the settlers plan to deny further responsibility to Africans even when they prove themselves fit for it.

Not for a moment do we believe that the Government of Tanganyika is plotting to eliminate European settlement from the Territory, first from the Northern Province, and then from other areas, as Major du Toit, one of the **Sentiment, Not** non-official members of the **Statesmanship.** Legislative Council, is reported to have told a Nairobi meeting. That allegation is refuted by the fact that only a few weeks ago the Imperial Government, under pressure from the authorities in Tanganyika, sanctioned an increase from thirty-three to ninety-nine years as the term of leasehold in the case of agricultural land worked by Europeans in Tanganyika. Would any Administration which proposed to eliminate European settlement treble the period for which land grants were made? Moreover, the Imperial Government went out of its way to declare that European settlement is necessary in the general interests of the Territory. Why were these simple truths not brought to the notice of the Nairobi meeting?—which was swayed by sentiment, not guided by statesmanship.

It would be difficult to recall so badly phrased a resolution as that adopted by the Electors' Union meeting in Nairobi. How any gathering could have decided to accept such a motion when it was **Harming the** more than once challenged **Settler Cause.** to substitute something shorter and more direct passes our comprehension, as does the determination of the meeting, and presumably of the Electors' Union, to adhere to the idea of federation with the Union of South Africa. Nothing could be more unpractical—or more welcome to the African agitators, who want to arouse opposition to European settlement. South Africa's Native policy is at complete variance with that of the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, and East Africa, and any attempt to import the Union view must gravely harm the settler cause. Indeed, while the policy of the Union of South Africa remains unchanged, it will continue to be highly irresponsible to talk of federation between that State and any British Colony in Africa.



## Notes By The Way

### Mr. Wakefield's New Post

THE UNITED NATIONS, having sent some strange people on missions to Eastern Africa, have now selected one of the best directors of agriculture whom East Africa ever produced for a highly responsible post in Haiti. Mr. A. J. Wakefield, on whom the choice has fallen, was told by the ineffable Mr. Strachey not long ago that he had forfeited his confidence and was therefore to be removed from the board of the Overseas Food Corporation—for reasons which the then Minister of Food has never satisfactorily explained, doubtless because his manoeuvre was no more than the age-old political device of finding a scapegoat. It was Mr. Strachey and his protégé, Sir Leslie Plummer, not Mr. Wakefield, who had lost the confidence of East Africans, the British Parliament and the British Press. Now Mr. Wakefield is to become technical assistance representative of the United Nations in Haiti.

### His Advice Not Heeded

HIS TASK will be to assist in the implemation of the recommendations of an earlier mission from U.N.O. to Haiti, help to arrange continued assistance by U.N.O., and co-ordinate the work of specialists provided by the United Nations. In other words, he is to do in Haiti for U.N.O. what he did in the British West Indies when he was inspector-general of agriculture and a very active and influential member of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission and the Caribbean Research Council. He began his career in the Colonial Service as a stock inspector in Northern Rhodesia, and then spent 16 years in Tanganyika, becoming director of agriculture at the exceptionally early age of 38. He led the groundnut mission to East Africa in 1946, and if heed had been paid to his advice and repeated warnings during the past two years many of the failings of the scheme would have been avoided or mitigated, thus saving great sums of public money. He will fly to New York at the end of this month on his way to Port au Prince.

### Minister for Groundnuts

THE NEW MINISTER FOR GROUNDNUTS—which, from the East African standpoint, would not be an unfair designation for the Minister of Food—is telling a good story against himself, one which shows his sense of humour and of self-criticism. While electioneering in his Bradford constituency, he confided to Mr. Victor Thompson, of the *Daily Herald*, he had been making poor speeches, and then towards the end of the tour he found that the right words were suggesting themselves splendidly. "I really felt I was being eloquent, and, feeling sure I was winning votes, I put all I knew into an impassioned peroration, and then asked if there were any questions. 'Aye,' said a man in the crowd. 'Dosta know thart in t'wrong constituency?'" He had gone over the boundary of his constituency by a couple of hundred yards.

### From Kenya to Kongwa

MR. P. E. W. WILLIAMS, who has resigned the appointment of Commissioner for Social Welfare in Kenya, has just left Nairobi to take up the combined duties of Education and Labour Adviser to the Overseas Food Corporation in Tanganyika. In that capacity he will combine the posts hitherto filled by Dr. J. W. Welch and Colonel W. S. Marchant, who, having both resigned, must be pleased that their work has passed

into the hands of one who made such an outstanding success of the rehabilitation and training of East Africa's ex-askari. Mr. Williams had previously served in the Education Departments of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar, and he has been keenly interested in community development work. The labour side of the groundnut scheme is still most unsatisfactory, and Mr. Williams will find himself faced with problems demanding drastic solutions. He has tackled other difficult tasks boldly and successfully, and will start with general good wishes. Mr. Tom Askwith, who succeeds him in Kenya in the combined post of Commissioner for Social Welfare and principal of the training centre, has been in the Colonial Administrative Service for 12 years, and has latterly been chief assistant of Mr. Williams.

### Versatile Irishman

BISHOP STEPHEN NEILL, Assistant General Secretary of the World Council of Churches, who will leave this country on March 25 for a three months' tour of East and Central Africa in order to undertake a survey of theological education in the territories, for which purpose his services are being lent to the International Missionary Council, is a versatile Irishman with a ready sense of humour, who has a wide reputation as an eloquent preacher with a direct and unrhetoical appeal to his audience. As Assistant Bishop of Canterbury, his special duty is to help the Archbishop in dealing with the relations between the Church of England and the non-Anglican churches of the world. On leaving Trinity College, Cambridge, he went as a missionary to South India, where he spent the next 20 years, being elected Bishop of Tinnevely in 1938 by an electoral body of which the membership was only 4% European and 96% Indian. Returning to England on account of ill-health in the latter part of the war, he became chaplain of Trinity College and Lecturer in Theology. He has headed evangelical missions to the universities of Oxford and Toronto, and will revisit the U.S.A. on a similar mission before leaving for Africa next month.

### The Power of the Strip

A GOVERNMENT WEEKLY NEWSPAPER with a circulation of 16,000 in Uganda carries a comic strip. But, departing from current American and British practice, the strip in *Mawulire-Wamanya* tells a coherent story and serves a useful purpose. Kapere, the central figure, is described as "a cocky little man who always ignores advice, and consequently does everything wrong." His resulting discomfiture points a moral to African readers, who appear to respond wholeheartedly to this form of propaganda. And why should they not? If millions of educated Europeans pore every morning over the senseless strips provided by some organs of our daily Press; and if people in this country can be induced to buy medicines, soap, food, and cosmetics by a pictorial record of imaginary persons rising from poverty to fortune solely by use of the commodity concerned, is it strange that Africans should be influenced by far more sensible and disinterested advice?

### Tons of Money

IT USED TO BE SAID that Great Britain made a point of running her Colonies on the cheap. On Monday it became known that the new Colonial Office, to be built on the site of the old Westminster Hospital, opposite Westminster Abbey, will cost more than £2,000,000. Verily the old order passeth, yielding place to new



# Constitutional Reform in Tanganyika

## Discussions in Kenya and throughout Tanganyika

THAT THE PRESENT AGITATION in Tanganyika and Kenya in regard to constitutional progress in the first-named Territory was being conducted in a manner which threatened to split the recently formed European Council of Tanganyika has been suggested twice in recent weeks in leading articles in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA—and in no other newspaper, so far as we are aware.

Now confirmation of that diagnosis has come from BRIGADIER W. E. SCUPHAM, who is not only one of the nominated non-official members of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika, but vice-president of the European Council, and one of those mainly responsible for its creation a few months ago.

### Misleading the Public

When the Governor opened the first meeting in Mbeya of the Southern Highlands Provincial Council, Brigadier Scupham said:—

"I ought to say that an overwhelming majority of the people—European, Asian, and African—with whom I have spoken on the subject deplore the behaviour of a section of the European community in the Northern Province in regard to Government's proposals for an inquiry into the question of constitutional reform.

"A great deal of misleading information, suppression of the truth, intentional or unintentional, and distorted interpretation of fact have been fed to the public of the Territory, and, what is almost worse, to the political organizations of Kenya—and this at a time when a political association of Europeans, territory-wide, with the most liberal and broad-minded intentions, is about to be born.

"This act of irresponsibility on the part of a small section of our fellow-Europeans has done a great deal to imperil the future of this new association, and may well abort it.

"The attempt by this group of people to arrogate to themselves the right to speak for all Europeans in Tanganyika and to prejudice the work of the special committee which is examining the problems of constitutional reform is gravely resented by a large body of public opinion."

### Creating the Worst Atmosphere

MR. I. C. W. BAYLON, another non-official member of the Legislature and a supporter of the European Council, declared: "I cannot express myself too strongly in agreement with everything that Brigadier Scupham has said. Any suggestion that the memorandum issued confidentially by the Government was regarded by any of the non-official members of the Legislature as anything more than a cockshy would appear to be a deliberate attempt to create the very worst atmosphere in which the question of constitutional reform could be reviewed. I disagree entirely with what Major du Toit has said on this matter."

MAJOR S. DU TOIT, a nominated member from the Northern Province, speaking at a meeting in Nairobi under the auspices of the Electors' Union of Kenya, had suggested that the policy of the Tanganyika Government was to eliminate European settlers from the Northern Province as soon as possible, and that the accomplishment of that design would be followed by the removal of all other European settlers from the Territory.

The full text of the resolution adopted by that Nairobi meeting has now been received. It reads as follows:—

"(1) That all ways and means be sought and adopted to

prevent the submersion of the white man by the opponents of white political control over the said territories (Eastern and Central Africa);

"(2) That no useful purpose can be served by the continuance of surveillance by the United Nations Organization.

"(3) That this meeting recognizes that not only the future of white political control over the tropical belt of Africa is essential for the preservation of all peoples' interests there, and peace, law, order, and good government for the population generally, but that the maintenance of such is of Commonwealth and global strategy for the maintenance of the true ideals of freedom and democracy as understood by the English-speaking peoples of the world.

"(4) That ever-increasing association should be sought with the Rhodesias and further South for the attaining of an increasing degree in unity of policy, be it by way of federation or otherwise.

"(5) That this meeting considers that the earliest possible steps should be taken to seek and arrange for a conference with Mr. Roy Welensky, the leader, and the European elected representatives of Northern Rhodesia and that other conferences with neighbouring territories should also be considered and sought."

Suggestions—one by Major Keyser, leader of the European elected members in Kenya—that the resolution was too long, involved, and badly phrased—were unheeded.

The Provost of Nairobi was told that the words "further South" meant the Union of South Africa.

### Proposals of Northern Provincial Council

The Northern Province Council of Tanganyika, under whose aegis the protest movement was started in Tanganyika and extended to Kenya, have now made proposals of their own.

Starting with the assertion that economically the development of Africa to provide raw materials for Europe and the Americas is the most urgent factor in the present world political situation, the memorandum proceeds:—

"This can be achieved in three ways:—

"(1) Efforts to educate the African population to the point where they could undertake the necessary development by themselves, under direction from the top, is one possibility. This would probably require several hundred years.

"(2) Another suggested way would be that favoured by the Socialists of Britain—Government projects such as the groundnut scheme. We do not believe that agricultural development along such lines is either desirable or feasible, a view confirmed by the failures to date.

"(3) The third approach is to liberalize the immigration policies of all territories, so that a large influx of independent Europeans can take place. We believe that this is the only means to achieve the desired end.

"Our recommendations are therefore based on the assumption that large numbers of Europeans must necessarily come soon to East and Central Africa.

"The main benefit that the indigenous population obtains from European civilization is that of example. This implies that the Europeans here maintain control of their civilization.

"The standard of a civilization is safeguarded by its laws. The power to suggest and make laws for us here therefore cannot be handed to individuals of another race who lack the background to understand our form of civilization.

"The conclusion is inevitable that for the benefit of the indigenous population itself—and if a Legislature for Tanganyika is considered on which all races are represented—there must be a predominance of Europeans on such a legislature.

"This is our first recommendation—that on all Government bodies now existing and which may be created through constitutional changes there be a majority of European non-officials."

"The Tanganyika Government's first proposal to create a Central Legislature on which Africans and Asians would predominate (even to the point where no European non-official might have an elected seat) is quite fantastic, not to say irresponsible."

In order to accommodate the European newcomers it is suggested that the Territory should be divided into various areas, some reserved for Europeans and others for Africans, in the manner of Southern Rhodesia and Kenya.

Reference is made to the United Nations, and the memorandum proceeds:—

"A large percentage of the non-Colonial Powers of to-day are nations which themselves have evolved from Colonies of older times. In these countries there is a strong anti-Colonial feeling, which unfortunately finds expression in the United Nations against the Colonial Powers of to-day. That the problems which the formerly colonized countries had to solve are entirely different from those in Colonies of to-day is a fact which must be stressed.

"It is feared that much opinion as expressed by U.N.O. carries undue weight with the Colonial Office (and therefore with the Tanganyika Government). In fact, the influence of U.N.O. on Tanganyika should have been placed last on the list, and we hope that Britain will not be swayed from the only course possible for the salvation of Europe."

### Importance of European Settlement

Great stress is laid on the need to develop Tanganyika through large-scale European settlement and enterprise.

Because whatever is done in Tanganyika affects her neighbours of East and Central Africa, the Council strongly recommends that after the sub-committee on constitutional changes which is now on tour have met representatives of all races and gathered opinions from all parts of Tanganyika, the Select Committee of the Legislative Council should establish contact with the elected representatives of the Legislatures of other East and Central African territories for general discussion.

The Northern Province Council considers that the election of European and Asian non-officials to the Central Legislature should be direct, and that fair representation of Europeans would not result from the idea of provincial councils acting as electoral colleges. African members should continue to be nominated. Nothing had altered since the 1948 visiting mission from the United Nations was told by the Government that they thought that no more than two or three Africans in the whole of Tanganyika were well enough educated to take part in the work of the Legislature.

It would be fatal to introduce a common electoral roll for Europeans and Asians. "Collaboration between the races can take place only between equals; but an essential for that collaboration is that elected members for each race can truly reflect its aims and ambitions. If there were a common roll it would result not in collaboration but in politics at the lowest order and produce conflict."

### Legislature of Thirty-Six

The Northern Province Council suggests that of the total non-official seats in the Central Legislature the European community be allotted 50% plus one, the Asian community under 30% and the Africans under 20%, with the proviso that as the Legislature was enlarged these proportions should be maintained.

It is further proposed that the electoral process should be brought into use, thus doing away with Government nomination except in the case of the Africans.

The constitutional development of Tanganyika will be in the direction of self-government under British leadership, and the sooner the Legislative Council is freed from the tutelage of an official majority the more rapid progress will be.

"We voice our conviction that the European non-official will consider the interests of the African with as much justice as that accorded by the administration. In fact, the African would progress much more rapidly and in a more desirable direction if self-government under European safeguards were accorded to-day. The official holds no monopoly in compassion for the backward races."

The new Legislature, says the memorandum, might have a membership of 36; and be under the presidency of the Governor.

Official membership should be limited to seven—the Chief Secretary, the Members for Agricultural Resources; Finance, Trade, and Economics; Lands and Mines; Law and Order; and Social Services; and a Director for Health and Medical Services.

Non-official membership, totalling 15 Europeans, nine Asians, and five Africans, is advocated, on the basis of

three Europeans, two Asians, and one African from each of five provinces.

Officials would not vote, for "voting right could be accorded only to people having a permanent stake in the country and free from Government control and indirect pressure in their private lives."

Voting qualifications are suggested as follows: for European British subjects, one year's residence; for non-European British subjects holding a certificate as a citizen of the British Commonwealth, one year's residence; for non-British Europeans, three years' residence; Europeans of ex-enemy States, after they have been granted British citizenship (Tanganyika citizenship) which implies a statutory period of residence.

### Separate Racial Legislation

There is a reference to the danger of the "non-required ambitions of a small minority of the African population," and a recommendation that Government should provide an outlet through increasing appointments to responsible posts in the Native administration, and that it should provide additional training for those Africans who show exceptional ability.

"The fundamental effort which must be made, however, is to improve the economic standards of the Native population, that would help to prevent false ideologies from gaining ground, and would avoid "fostering a mere political development without a sound social and economic background."

Separate racial legislatures are envisaged in the future.

"If the suggestion for separate European and African areas is followed up, then it may be foreseen that by building up from the bottom the need will arise for a legislature dealing solely with its own area. Future development accompanying that will be close collaboration between the Central Legislature and this Native legislature. In the distant future—too distant to be identified—the two might merge."

Messrs. T. W. Tyrrell, F. W. Bax, N. McDonald, G. Panayotopoulos, and A. Morrison were elected to form the Dar es Salaam regional committee of the European Council. At the meeting there were protests at intervention by the Electors' Union of Kenya, but agreement as to the need for Tanganyika Europeans to achieve better organization.

### Views of "Groundnutters"

Europeans in the Kongwa (groundnut) area, giving evidence last week to the Government sub-committee on constitutional progress, held that all development must be within a partnership between Europeans, Asians, and Africans, but that for many years the Europeans must be the senior partners, and should have a majority on the Legislature. Of the elected members half should be Europeans. Official control should be displaced by a non-official majority.

The memorandum suggested that the Territory should be divided into "spheres of influence," dominated by Europeans, Asians, and Africans respectively. In the European area the Europeans would have the absolute right of settlement with complete security of tenure, there being no question of land being returned to Africans. Similar conditions would apply to the other spheres. A European who wished to enter the African sphere would have to obtain permission from the African council.

The spokesmen were Mr. R. H. Nocton, Mr. P. Hargreaves, and Mr. R. A. Bell. They had been appointed at a public meeting which held the unanimous view that if conditions were stable very many Europeans would settle in Tanganyika.

### Electors' Union Tour

Major-General C. C. Fowkes and Mr. Kendall-Ward, acting president and executive officer of the Electors' Union of Kenya, are to make a rapid tour of Tanganyika by air, speaking at meetings in Arusha, Tanga, Dar es Salaam, Kongwa, Iringa, and Mbeya.

Many Europeans in Kenya completely dissociate themselves from the Electors' Union, said the *Economist* in an editorial note headed "Racial Conflict in Africa," which concluded: "It is disturbing that an overdue constitutional reform in Tanganyika can have the apparent effect of lining up white against black, with the white opposition attempting to stretch from Kenya to the Union. Before such a deplorable situation becomes an irreversible fact something should be done to lessen the racial tension in East and Central Africa. Part of Parliament's time in the present session might well be devoted to this aspect of Colonial policy."

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

# Soil Erosion in East and Central Africa

## Sir Harold Tempany on a "Serious and Threatening Problem"

**SIR HAROLD TEMPANY**, a former Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, said when addressing the Royal Society of Arts at a recent meeting that the serious state of soil erosion in many parts of the world had been caused mainly by the rapid penetration of erosion-prone lands by northern races.

In East and Central Africa the position was serious, though in recent years slow but sure progress in the application of conservation measures had been made on European-owned estates. Advance had been handicapped in the past by insufficient resources, by lack of knowledge and experience by planters, and by war. Much harm had been done by the continuous growing of such crops as maize and tobacco, which are highly conducive to erosion, without safeguards, but matters were improving.

### Notable Work on Kenya Estates

In Kenya, where the soil conservation service of the Department of Agriculture under Mr. Colin Maher is especially concerned with conservation on estates, notable advances have been recorded. One handicap is a lack of precise knowledge of the systems best suited to particular conditions. As Mr. Maher has remarked, one of the practical problems is 'what combination or sequence of fertilizing, planting, organic manuring, and construction of anti-erosion works is to be recommended to the farmer so that he can bring land into production at economic levels without excessive and disproportionate outlay?'

In Native areas the picture is different, although it varies greatly with conditions. In Uganda, parts of Tanganyika, and in the lowlands of the small and densely populated Protectorate of Nyasaland, progress has been made with methods based usually on temporary grass covers combined with simple cultural and protective measures such as strip cropping on the contour, contour bunds, and grass-strips. On the other hand, in Native areas with very dense populations, e.g., some of the Kenya reserves, the position is that soil conservation simply cannot be achieved without lowering population density.

### Obstacles to Progress

Furthermore, overcrowding, excessive land fragmentation, conservatism of the people, lethargy, apathy, lack of machinery and resources, and active obstruction, frequently of a political nature, often make it difficult to carry out and execute conservation planning.

Writing in regard to Nyasaland, Mr. Badcock, the soil conservation officer, states that in some districts there has been a complete change of agricultural outlook, and steady progress has been made; but there are few areas where this has occurred without strong pressure from the authorities. Elsewhere serious erosion continues. Overstocking is the main source of trouble in the pastoral districts, and reduction of stock numbers and control of grazing and bush-burning are essential to control. Progress has been made in many areas, but the problem is difficult and intractable.

Taking an over-all view, erosion on Native lands in East Africa is serious and threatening, and although in some places considerable progress with conservation has been made, it is at least doubtful whether erosion is yet on balance being effectively checked.

The chief dangers lie in the Native areas and among small cultivators, and they indeed present dishearteningly difficult problems. The first requisite is often population transfer to lessen pressure on the land. Coupled with this, a revolution

in existing agricultural methods is needed. Nor is this all, since effective conservation affects all aspects of rural life, involves over-all regulations of land use, and requires powers to enforce its observance.

It is, of course, useless to attempt this unless there is widespread appreciation of the need for such measures and willingness to co-operate in them. The first need, therefore, is education of the communities to the appreciation of the dangers.

Results among African and other communities at individual points show that the problem is not hopeless, but so far little more than the fringes have been touched. Large tracts still exist in Africa which are as yet untouched and uninhabited on account of the tsetse fly or for other reasons, and if this can be changed they could provide room for expansion and population transfer.

### Africans Predisposing Willingness

It is of little avail to transfer populations and then leave them in their new surroundings to perpetuate practices which have assisted in bringing about the former difficulties. One hopeful feature is that in many parts of Africa communal ownership of land is traditional. On this account there is often predisposing willingness to collaborate in measures to protect the common heritage. If it is seen that attempts at conservation are useless, Earthworks and similar conservations carried out by Government agency may be regarded as Government palaver, and no effort is likely to be made to maintain them.

A fundamental need is more exact and definite information about the basic factors, the character of the soils, the climate, and the vegetation. Soil surveys can afford information of high value in planning developments; they can tell, for example, where erodible soils occur. The information we have being quite inadequate, I do not want to underrate the valuable work that has been and is being done; but the simple truth is that hitherto the resources available have been incommensurate to the tasks.

There is, moreover, need for research to elucidate the factors contributing to the varying erodibility of tropical soils and the all-important matter of soil crumb formation. There is not even any exact measurement as to the rate at which erosion is occurring. We tend to rely too much on the data available to us from the U.S.A.

### Lack of Information

On the social and agricultural side there is equal lack of information. Before the great changes which are needed can be brought about, sufficient knowledge on these aspects must be available. It is only in its light that effective new agricultural systems can be worked out and put into practice. It is satisfactory that the need has been realized, and that the Colonial Office, with the advice of its research committees and councils, and resources provided in part from Colonial Development and Research funds, is making great efforts to fill the gaps in the information; but it will take time and the need is pressing.

One difficulty is the lack of adequate supplies of trained scientific man-power. Here it would be ungrateful not to mention the assistance and advice that has been forthcoming from the American Economic Co-operation Administration. The U.S. soil conservation laws have provided a pattern which has given strikingly satisfactory results in that country and has been followed in South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand. Somewhat similar legislation has been enacted in a number of Dependencies, notably Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, and Kenya. It is well adapted to developed communities, but its application to the more primitive Native communities is usually not practicable without modification. The most appropriate channel here seems to be through Native administrations or tribal authorities by means of tribal rules.

An important factor is co-ordination of the work of departments of Government concerned with land use; lack of this has often given rise to difficulties, and the over-all administration of these agencies through a development secretary, a policy which has been adopted in a number of African territories, seems a valuable step at this juncture.

An additional requirement is inter-territorial and international collaboration, especially in Africa; it is satisfactory that international discussions have become increasingly frequent of late. The conference on conservation held in the Belgian Congo in 1948 and the more recent conferences in Nigeria are cases in point.



# Seretse Khama Case: Latest Developments

## Continued Criticism Despite Government's Statement

SERETSE KHAMA, who was to have left England by flying-boat for Bechuanaland on Tuesday morning, cancelled his passage on Monday afternoon—after having issued a farewell message saying:

"I want to thank the British public for their co-operation, and I hope they will continue fighting until justice is done. I did try very much to co-operate with the Government and meet them half-way. I suggested that there should be a probationary period of two years, during which I should be on trial as chief, and if they wished to introduce any reforms they could have done so. But they would not listen to my suggestion."

Seretse had been told that an official car would be placed at his disposal for the journey from London to Southampton. In the late afternoon, however, the Commonwealth Relations Office heard from B.O.A.C. that Seretse Khama had just cancelled his berth.

He explained later that he had decided to remain in England until after publication of the White Paper on his case.

He also said that he had been asked to consider standing as a Liberal candidate in opposition to Mr. Gordon-Walker at the next election, an invitation which he did not intend to accept.

In the House of Commons on Thursday the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, MR. GORDON-WALKER, had made the following further statement:—

"As I have already made clear to the House, His Majesty's Government intend to take every care that Seretse Khama does not suffer in his private affairs as a result of their decision to withhold recognition of him as chief.

### Impending Lawsuit

"I have therefore to-day again informed him that His Majesty's Government agree to his return by air to Lobatsi for his impending lawsuit, and that they agree to pay the cost of his air passage and a bill of legal expenses incurred from his visit to London, which he has submitted at my request. These payments, together with the allowance referred to in my earlier statement, would be met from United Kingdom funds. I have also told him that arrangements will be made for him and his wife to be together around the time of her confinement.

"The length of his stay and his movements within the Protectorate will be kept under review by His Majesty's Government, having regard to his conduct and the interests of order and good Government in the territory.

"Fuller details of these matters will be contained in a White Paper which I propose to lay before the House as soon as possible. This White Paper will also set out in greater detail the facts and considerations that led His Majesty's Government to their decision to withhold recognition."

MR. EDELMAN: "Will my rt. hon. friend allow Seretse Khama to return to the reserve in order to gather personal evidence for his forthcoming lawsuit, evidence which otherwise might not be available to him?"

MR. GORDON-WALKER: "Yes, sir. It is our intention and desire to give every facility to Seretse Khama to pursue this lawsuit, and it seems necessary that he should revisit the reserve to collect the necessary evidence. We think that a good deal of the evidence can be collected by agents of his, but if it becomes necessary for him to return for this purpose, then, subject only to the needs of law and order, we are very ready to agree."

MR. A. FENNER BROCKWAY: "If circumstances change during the next five years, are the Government prepared to reconsider the suspension of the chieftain which is now in operation?"

MR. DRIEBERG: "If the return of Seretse Khama to the reserve is not followed by any disturbances, will my rt. hon. friend be prepared to re-examine the whole question?"

MR. SPEAKER: "That seems to be purely hypothetical."

MR. CHURCHILL: "When are we to expect the White Paper?"

MR. GORDON-WALKER: "As soon as possible. It is now a question of the physical printing of it, and so forth."

MR. CHURCHILL: "Does that mean in a few days?"

MR. GORDON-WALKER: "I hope so. I am not quite sure how long the printing takes."

MR. SYDNEY SILVERMAN: "When my rt. hon. friend uses the words 'withhold recognition,' are we to infer that it has never been decided that recognition should be refused?"

MR. GORDON-WALKER: "It has been decided to withhold recognition, as I stated last week in the House. Certainly, that implies that it has not been decided to refuse recognition."

MR. RANKIN: "When Seretse Khama returns to the reserve, will he do so accompanied only by his own advisers?"

MR. GORDON-WALKER: "No, I could not give that undertaking. It may be necessary that certain conditions be applied to his return, but they would not be such as to restrict his liberty to do whatever was necessary for these purposes."

### Uneasiness of Socialist M.P.s.

The subject had previously been considered at a meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party. It is understood that the Prime Minister's statement was received in complete silence, but that more sympathy was shown for Mr. Gordon-Walker on the ground that he has been made to appear the scapegoat for a Cabinet decision.

Socialist M.P.s. make no secret of their uneasiness, and say openly that the White Paper, instead of softening criticism, will sharpen it, for it is known that the State Paper will not give the full text of the Harragin report.

Conservative M.P.s. are unanimous that the affair has been very badly handled, but many consider that the Government may have a far better case than it has yet stated. There is general criticism of the procrastination and indecision which have complicated a difficult problem, and a feeling that the judicial inquiry has been a handicap rather than a help.

Mr. Fenner Brockway, Labour M.P. for Eton and Slough, said at a meeting in Trafalgar Square on Sunday that the "vast majority" of members of the Parliamentary Labour Party were opposed to the action the Government had taken; he thought it "very likely indeed" that a majority of the House of Commons was opposed to the Government's action.

"The Government are retreating by slow degrees from the attitude they first adopted," he went on. "I think it likely that the retreat will go to a stage where Seretse will become chieftain again. By withdrawing in that kind of way the Government are losing the whole moral effect which they would gain if they publicly acknowledged they had made a mistake."

"If Seretse had married a black wife, no question would have arisen of his not returning as chief. There is not the least doubt that the reason why he is not chief to-day is because of the racial feeling based on the colour bar. The fact that the vote in the tribe was 5,000 in favour of Seretse and only 43 against proves the solidarity of the people in demanding that Seretse should be their chief."

### Minister Receives "Fighting Committee"

The new Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. James Griffiths, and the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, Mr. Gordon-Walker, received at the Colonial Office last Friday a deputation representing the Seretse Khama Fighting Committee, who had expressed the wish to inform the Ministers of their strong opposition to the decision of the Government in the Seretse Khama case. The deputation emphasized the adverse effect which the decision would, they said, have on opinion in the Colonial Empire generally. Mr. Griffiths thanked the deputation for their frank statements, expressed concern lest misunderstandings of the Government's motives should cause uneasiness among

Colonial peoples, and promised that their views would be given most careful consideration.

Dissatisfaction with the Government's handling of the case continues to be expressed in many newspapers.

After the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations had made his second statement in the House of Commons, a leading article in *The Times* said:—

"The Government have taken only the first steps towards dispelling dismay and indignation. Their decision to withhold recognition of Seretse as chief was accompanied by his banishment from his country for at least five years. Now, because of the widespread protests against the way in which this young man was called to London and then forbidden to go back, the decree of exile is to be somewhat mitigated.

"The accusation of bad faith and harsh personal dealing is tardily shaken off, but the larger issue of principle remains. The Government withdraw in no way from their decision to withhold recognition; and a White Paper is to be issued setting out the reasons for it. This should have been the first, not the last, move in this melancholy and distressing episode.

#### Challenge to South African Opinion

The chief consideration openly avowed in favour of excluding Seretse is likely to follow the lines laid down in a letter from Mr. Arthur Phillips, reader in law in the University of London, that the institution of personal chieftainship depends upon full acceptance of the ruler by the tribe and the absence of any substantial dissident minority; and that, in spite of the approval which Seretse and his wife have received from the tribe at large, the existence of the opposition represented by his uncle, Chekedi, until now the regent, indicates the seeds of a ruinous dissension. Behind this motive lies the conviction that Seretse's marriage to a white woman, besides dividing the tribe, is a challenge to South African opinion.

"Even on the ground of order and good government in the tribal territory the Government have a heavy task to prove that Seretse's exclusion will not do much more damage than his recognition. On the wider ground of expediency in Africa they will not easily persuade public opinion, which has been rightly aroused, that the divergence in racial attitude between the Union and the British territories can best be met by appeasement at the cost of personal injustice.

"It is only one aspect of the serious mismanagement of this affair that the Government apparently believed that they could carry out this arbitrary transaction without having to engage in any awkward or embarrassing apologies. Mr. Gordon-Walker's statement yesterday merely staved off the outcry. Ordinary decency dictated the concessions which were announced.

"The question now is whether the remarkable support which Seretse has received from the bulk of the Bamaungwato does not make his exclusion from the title to rule clean contrary to the principles upon which British policy in these Colonial affairs, if true to itself, must always rest. Only an unexpectedly compelling battery of facts can give the Government the verdict."

#### Royal Commission Proposed

The *Observer* proposed a Royal Commission to review the whole question on the spot immediately, stipulating that the chairman should be independent and eminent, and that the members should include representatives of both European and African opinion. Respect and confidence could be regained, it was argued, only by prompt action of this kind.

In the *Sunday Times*, Lord Milverton attributed the trouble to the absence of a sure touch and confident leadership, and to "dogmatic doctrinaires with a palsied hand on the brake and a trembling foot on the accelerator."

The political correspondent of the *Sunday Dispatch* said that "in less than a month at the Commonwealth Relations Office Mr. Gordon-Walker has undone not only the work accomplished in five years by his fellow Socialist, Mr. Creech Jones, at the Colonial Office, but much else besides."

The *Spectator* considered that the issue at stake was whether Europe, having carried Christianity and civilization to Africa, was now to accept or repudiate the consequences.

Is it a good thing that a young African chief should come to England to be educated? Having come, is he to be segregated from his British fellow-citizens, or mix with them and learn all he can from them? Is he to meet the English girls, make no friendships with them, never find a basis for a relationship transcending all differences of tradition and colour? A

British Commonwealth that demanded that would have no justification for existing. Nor would a religion which held that, although in Christ there is neither Greek nor Jew, bond nor free, yet between black and white an impenetrable barrier must be permanently maintained. In this matter the Government is wrong and public opinion right."

The *Economist* was likewise outspoken, saying:

"The disquiet within Mr. Gordon-Walker's own party is enough to be a real threat to the stability of the Government. The reaction throughout the Colonial world seems to be as unfortunate as was to be expected. In Bechuanaland, whose interests inspired the decision, the loyalty of Seretse's subjects to his cause looks like depriving Mr. Gordon-Walker's policy of even this justification. One of its principal objects was said to be that it would pave the way for a more representative form of local government of the Bamaungwato tribe; in fact, it has temporarily made any form of local Native government impossible.

"Britain has retained the respect of the Colonial peoples by its justice, tolerance, and elaborate efforts to guide them along the road to responsible self-government. The action of the British Government in the case of Seretse Khama is, on the surface at least, a fall from grace which will not easily be remedied. To the African it must appear neither just nor tolerant, quite apart from being a serious misjudgment of character and of the strength of local feeling.

"Worse still, the British Government are now inevitably linked in many minds with Dr. Malan's Government in their policy towards Africans, and, however strongly they may deny it, there is no escaping the suspicion that they have done what they did because they put the interests of white South Africans before the interests of Africans as a whole."

#### Right of Succession

*Time and Tide* described the Government's actions as "crass stupidity," adding that they have a real case but have still not presented it to the world.

"Mr. Gordon-Walker was no doubt truthful when he said that the Union had made no direct representations in the Seretse affair. Equally, no one can doubt what was in the minds of the civil servants who framed the decision—he so rashly endorsed. By recognizing Seretse, they must have reasoned, the interests of over one million Africans in the three High Commission territories would be endangered. Better to cast off one chief, whose right of succession had in any case been questioned by sections of his tribe, than risk seeing the independence of all the tribes in the Protectorates extinguished.

"For reasons presumably of tact, the Government have not presented this argument. Yet it is perfectly sound. Certainly it would be worse for the Bamaungwato—not to mention all the other tribes—to lose their future to South Africa than to lose a young chief who had made a romantic but indiscreet marriage. Better to sacrifice a sprat than the whole mackerel.

"Yet is not this argument vaguely familiar? For Seretse, read Czechoslovakia; for Nationalist South Africa, National Socialist Germany; and for Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Gordon-Walker. It is the classic argument of appeasement all over again.

Especially in Africa, the British Government and people are being made to appear as upholders of a racial discrimination so cynical and mean as to stoop to trickery in order to cheat a Native ruler out of his just inheritance, and even to ban him from his native land. How discreditable this episode can be made to seem by those who distrust British motives throughout Africa and the East!

"What is almost incredible is that the experienced officials who advised the Minister should not have foreseen the storm. The explanation is almost absurd. The Department of State charged with the interests of the non-self-governing peoples of British Africa is the Colonial Office; but Bechuanaland, Swaziland, and Basutoland come not under the Colonial Office, but the Commonwealth Relations Office.

"It was most unfortunate that at this juncture Mr. Creech Jones, one of the best Colonial Secretaries of recent years, had been rejected by his constituents and was not available to instruct the Cabinet, and that not one of the three new political appointments to the Colonial Office had any previous knowledge or experience of Colonial affairs.

"The Colonial Office has made blunders in its day, but none in recent times so lamentable as this. It has been struggling manfully to build up good will, trust, and confidence in British motives throughout those African Colonies which are advancing at high speed towards self-government. Now it has to see much of its good work instantly destroyed, or at any rate seriously damaged, by the misjudgment of a sister Department. To ensure that African interests are in future cared for by those best fitted for the task, the Colonial Office ought to take charge of the three Protectorates."

The *Socialist Tribune* dealt with the case in a long leading article, which concluded that the Secretary of

(Continued on page 909)

# Low-Cost Roads in Undeveloped Countries

## 28% of Nyasaland Tung Project Capital To Be Spent on Roads

MR. R. S. COLQUHOUN, A.M.I.C.E., addressed a meeting held in London recently under the auspices of the International Road Federation on "Low-Cost Roads in Undeveloped Countries."

The percentage of national revenue spent on roads varied, he said, from 3.3 in Tanganyika to 4.72 in the Belgian Congo and 5.95 in the Union of South Africa, with a mean of 4.66, while the proportion of national expenditure spent on roads varied from 3.3% in Tanganyika to 7.45% in the Union, with a mean of 4.86%.

A noteworthy point had appeared in the Belgian Congo statistics for 1947; the amount then expended on roads in that Colony represented 1.065% of the revenue derived from road users! They contributed that year a total of 9.8 million francs, but the expenditure on roads was 104.45 million, which represented rather more than 52% of the total taxation yield for the year.

### C.D.C. in Nyasaland

An interesting example was given in the report of the Colonial Development Corporation for 1948 of the part which road construction could play in the comprehensive development of an agricultural project. It was connected with the proposal to develop an area of 20,000 acres in northern Nyasaland for the cultivation of tung trees.

Adequate road and rail access between the site and the more developed areas of Nyasaland did not exist, and, although the main access road to the tung area would eventually serve a much larger field, the cost of the road must initially be borne either by the project itself or the Colonial Government. The Government had in fact agreed to defray a large part of the cost, thereby rendering the project possible.

Seventy miles of main road would be required at an estimated cost of £455,000, and £250,000 was to be contributed by the Nyasaland Government. Feeder roads, excluding those on the estate, were expected to cost an additional £10,000, and the total estimated capital expenditure on the project by the Colonial Development Corporation, after the completion of all roads, was calculated at £1,648,000. About 28% of the total investment would therefore be devoted to road construction.

### Hall-Mark of Undeveloped Areas

Absence of roads was the hall-mark of an undeveloped area, and investment in harbours, railway facilities, and airfields would be of little value if there was no road network on which to collect and distribute the passengers and freight whose movement was the economic justification for the whole transport system.

In the course of his address Mr. Colquhoun said:—

"An example of agricultural development is provided by recent work of the Sudan Government in the Nuba Mountain area. This area, though suitable for agriculture from a soil and climatic point of view, was virtually uninhabited owing to lack of water supply. In order to conserve the rainfall, the Sudan Government have carried out a programme of construction of *hafirs*, or artificial ponds, in which the water is retained by rolled earth dams.

"Such construction is not particularly novel, but in this case the most up-to-date mechanical earth-moving plant was employed, not only for the sake of speedy construction, but because the employment of hand labour in an uninhabited area raises more problems in feeding, housing, and medical care than may be counterbalanced by its relative cheapness in individual wages.

"In eight months some 50 *hafirs* have been constructed. This involved considerable movement of mechanical plant, and to achieve this it was necessary to construct roads, since although it is possible to move tractor-drawn scrapers under their own power in bush country, this is a most wasteful use of machine-hours.

"Thus, as a by-product of the use of mechanical plant for earth-dam construction, the area has been supplied with a network of roads connecting *hafirs*, and the road construction team has been an integral part of the *hafir* construction organization.

"As a result of this combined operation, some 6,000 families have been settled in the area, rainfall is being conserved, and agriculture made possible.

### Economies in Road Construction

"The greatest economies in road construction can best be made at the planning stage, for it is the location survey, and the balancing of length, layout, gradient, and gaps to be bridged, which will largely dictate the efficiency with which vehicles can be operated on the finished construction.

"In undeveloped country, particularly scrub and forest land, there is a tendency for the location engineer to follow any existing tracks. But these will invariably follow lines of least resistance, winding around obstacles which, though they may be immovable to man alone, can readily be shifted with the help of mechanical plant.

"The location engineer should therefore make his trace as direct as possible between the tied points, be they river crossings or hill features, and should be able to view, in the mind's eye, the alignment which will give him a balance between cut and fill and as short a haul as possible from cuttings to embankment. This is the point at which engineering becomes more an art than a science, and the ability to see the solution intuitively is of great value compared with the laborious levelling and analysis of a series of alternative alignments. It is a particular example of that undefinable term, an 'eye for country', which is so valuable an asset in undeveloped areas.

"Tied points are the keys to the layout of the road network. In air photography the location engineer has a tool which can save him many miles of tramping, and can, with a high degree of accuracy, enable him to lay out his first trace and estimate his volumes of cut and fill comfortably on the office table many miles from the site. By the use of the stereoscope, three-dimensional views of any part of the terrain can be obtained and varying alignments and gradients tried out.

### Value of Air Photographs

"The selection of the easiest pass in a line of hills, the decision as to which side of the valley on which to site the road, and particularly the best sites for river crossings can all be obtained from the correct interpretation of air photographs. Even sub-surface information can be found, since pervious, impervious, and water-logged soils each have their different types of vegetation, which are distinguishable to the trained photographic interpreter. It is even possible to locate outcrops of rock and assess their possible use for quarrying purposes. But, though much can be obtained from air photography, the final location of the road and the siting of the quarries must still be made on the ground.

"Statements of the type that 'one mile of bituminous road costs £x' are almost valueless if no indication is given of the carriage-way width, the standard of construction adopted, whether the sum quoted is for new construction on a virgin site or for the improvement of an existing earth road to all-weather standard. I prefer to measure expenditure on highway construction in terms of man-days, machine-days, tons of material imported, and cubic yards of earth moved.

"Even so the output which a 'man-day' constitutes will vary widely with the race and physique of the labourer and the climatic conditions under which he is working. It was suggested at the 1948 conference on civil engineering in the Colonies that the output from an African artisan is from one-sixth to one-tenth that of his European opposite number. The use of the man-day index has therefore to be modified in the light of type of labour employed and the rates of wages earned.

"The machine-day index is probably more reliable, and of a more universal application. The outputs of various types of earth-moving plant, when in the charge of skilled operators, are known quantities, and tables relating to each type of plant, its horse-power, the length of haul, and the plant-hours per cubic yard of material moved have been worked out."

"The Owen Falls hydro-electric scheme may be called the irrigation engineer's dream come true." — Brigadier C. G. Hawes, chief civil engineer to the Uganda Electricity Board.



# BACKGROUND

## German Nationalism.

Symptomatic of the disquieting growth of extreme nationalism in Germany is the case of Herr Robert Rathke, who could swindle 4,500 people out of money and valuables estimated at more than £125,000 by the simple expedient of posing as a Gestapo major in hiding from the republican authorities. The bogus major told the police that his success was due to the readiness of the public to 'help a persecuted member of Hitler's S.S.' Extreme nationalist groups and movements spring up everywhere. One of these organizations has just been unearthed by the U.S. occupation authorities in Munich, breeding-ground of Hitler's party. It is believed to be under the leadership of experienced members of the former Nazi counter-intelligence service. Its ramifications are nation-wide, with cells in almost every West German town and a branch even in Austria, and its own clandestine journal, *Searchlight*, published in Hamburg. One of the most worrying aspects of the German political scene is the steadily increasing infiltration of former Hitler followers into top-level positions in the West German administration. An American inquiry the other day disclosed that about 60% of the policy-making positions in the Württemberg-Baden State Government are occupied by former Nazis, an increase of two-fifths within a single year. In Bavaria an equal percentage of high Government positions is filled by former Nazis, the report says. It is now clear beyond a doubt that denazification has been a failure. The American report, compiled at the request of Mr. McCloy, the United States High Commissioner, followed the largest denazification scandal uncovered so far, implicating the entire denazification machinery in Württemberg-Baden. It was found to be corrupt from top to bottom."

## Taboues

**Inadequate Diet.**—"In a general sense the post-war diet of Great Britain is unsatisfactory. Whereas 34% of our food before the war comprised grain or potatoes, now they represent 42%. The difficulty of entertaining friends has deprived many people of their main pleasures. The pleasures of eating have gone from many restaurants of the less expensive type. The committee is concerned solely to point out the fact that the dissatisfaction with monotonous and unappetizing, even if adequately nutritious, food and the constant mental irritation of the housewife's daily catering task cannot but have a depressing effect on the national morale."—From a report of a British Medical Association committee under the chairmanship of Lord Horder.

**Countering Communism.**—"If a Western organization is not set up soon to carry out a psychological warfare counter-offensive against the cold war, we shall find the West is so undermined that we shall have lost any hot war before it begins. The initiative must come from Britain, and the first thing to do is to set up in Britain an instructional establishment to teach teachers how to teach the people what Soviet Communism means, its world-wide range, its objectives, and how to combat them."—Major-General George M. Lindsay.

**Ministerial Ignorance about Malaya.**—"A groan went up from Britons in the Malayan Peninsula when they read the answers of Mr. Dugdale, Minister of State for the Colonies, to Commons questions about increased terrorist activity, and his talk of 'final requirements of the military' in Malaya, and his statement that the British Government was satisfied that the dispatch of Gurkhas from Hong Kong and aircraft from Britain would be the final requirements. It is impossible to estimate the damage these suggestions of ignorance have done to the British position in Malaya, which is more precarious than at any time since the Japanese invasion. Mr. Dugdale should be challenged to seek the comments on his statements obtainable from such a mixed bag of Malayan opinion as Mr. Malcolm Macdonald, Commissioner-General for South-East Asia; Sir Henry Gurney, High Commissioner of the Federation of Malaya; Mr. E. D. Shearn, president of the Malaya Association; Mr. H. Facer, of the United Planting Association of Malaya; Mr. D. T. Waring, one of the tin-mining leaders; and Khoo Teik Ee, a prominent Chinese already decorated by Britain's Socialist Government. Ee him also ask any one of Malaya's 1,300 European planters and 600 European tin-miners. The situation in Malaya is too serious for a Minister to bury his head in political ambiguities; that kind of thing can mean only more bodies to bury. Mr. Attlee should make an early and firm statement that Britain is fully aware of the Communist affiliations in South-East Asia and the Far East; and that despite this, Britain is determined to remain in the Malayan Peninsula in the present partnership with the Malay States for at least 20 years (which is the period that Malay and Chinese leaders say privately is required before Malaya can govern itself)." —Daily Mail correspondent in Malaya.

**Burden of High Office.**—Men whose office requires them to make constant pronouncements on problems of importance must carefully weigh their words. They are beset by two vocational temptations. One is to be so cautious that they are apt to give utterance to clouds of words which mean little or nothing. The other is to let their over-busyness make them reckless of speech or pen so that they pronounce judgment on subjects with which they are imperfectly acquainted and then have to spend valuable time in laborious explanations of what they did not mean. It takes a great man to find the balance and keep creative. —Canon Roger Lloyd.

**Marxism.**—The Marxist edifice still stands (1) because it replaces religion and religious doctrine for the anti-religious, who, nevertheless, being human, still require a religion; (2) because it renders emotionally happy those who prefer a religion of hate to a religion of love; (3) because it panders to a desire for power over their environment and their fellow-creatures of those with this urge to work off; (4) because it promises them the kingdom of earth; (5) because it has come to fruition in the Soviet Union as Stalinism; (6) because its converts outside the Soviet Union are not allowed in to see the fruits of Stalinism for themselves; (7) because those inside the Soviet Union are not allowed out; (8) because of the totalitarianism and the Police State methods to which it has led, and which manage to bolster up this allegedly rotten edifice pretty successfully."—Mrs. Charlotte Haldane, in *Time and Tide*.

**Good Recruits.**—"The quality of the Conservative recruits in the new House of Commons is striking. There is a Stanley to carry on the Derby tradition, a Cranborne from the Salisbury, and the very able Mr. David Ormesby-Gore. To these should be added three remarkable young men from the Conservative Research Department. There is the loose-limbed Mr. Reginald Maudling, who might have had minor office if the party had been returned; Mr. Iain MacLeod, who is a Highlander and, secretly, a poet; and Mr. Enoch Powell, who rose during the war from private to brigadier. Four other young men worth watching are the tall, slight, pale Mr. Robert Carr, Mr. Ian Orr-Ewing, Mr. Richard Fort, and Mr. Angus Maude." —*The Observer*.

# TO THE NEWS

**E.A.R.-marked**—Mr. Strachey, now Minister for War, has never shown the smallest interest in the Army. —General Sir George Jeffries, M.P.

"One family in every 15 in this country now share a house with in-laws or relatives." —*Evening Standard*.

"The five years of effective Socialist government are, but the completion of 50 years of starchy sentimentalism in public affairs." —Sir Ernest Benn.

"A slip on our typewriter made the 'occupying Powers' in Germany the 'occupying Power'—inadvertently but not inaccurately." —*Christian Science Monitor*.

"I was shocked, though not surprised, to see how many Labour members of Parliament refused to swear the oath of allegiance to the Bible." —Major Tufton Beamish, M.P.

"Building costs of a plain deep-sea tramp ship, if taken as 100 in 1939, have risen as follows: 1940, 108; 1942, 154; 1944, 152; 1946, 179; 1948, 242; and 1949, 254." —Liverpool Steam Ship Owners' Association.

"During my life there has been a sad decline in the standards of morality of Governments." —Mr. W. J. Brown.

"Our prospects of survival are greatly diminished by putting security before individual responsibility, initiative, and effort." —Mr. E. H. Lever.

"We are putting 55,000,000 dollars to reserve because what hit us in 1929 may hit us again." —Mr. Sewell Avery, chairman of Montgomery Ward, Inc., U.S.A.

"It is time the Conservative Party elected their Front Benchers for each session, instead of sticking to the worn-out principle of 'once a Minister always a Front Bencher'. The principle of 'officers and other ranks' does not meet modern political necessities." —*The Recorder*.

"The Transport Commission in the United Kingdom now lose public money at the rate of £500,000 a week. In 1948 the Commission lost £4,750,000; for 1949 the estimated loss is £20,000,000; and that for 1950 is estimated at no less than £30,000,000." —Mr. Peter Thornicroft, M.P.

"A diet of sadism forms a large part of to-day's films." —Mr. Clifford Allen.

"I rather enjoy rumpi, but have no desire to barge into this controversy like a Bevan in a china shop." —Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, M.P.

"Appeasement is a fatal form of diplomacy unless it is backed up by superior strength. Then it is the only safe and civilized form of diplomacy." —*National Review*.

"Never has the human race been in such danger as it is now. A direct appeal to Russia, well worth trying, although it might prove fruitless." —Dr. Garbett, Archbishop of York.

"British steelmakers, men and management, will face the greatest challenge in their history when surpluses from Europe are thrown on world markets, probably at uneconomic prices." —Mr. W. Robson Brown, M.P.

"I note with satisfaction that the election has reduced the status of the legislature to that of a parish council. Judging by the King's Speech, it will occupy itself mainly with water supplies, road-repairs, and allotments. Good!" —Mr. George Schwartz.

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# Vauxhall



# PERSONALIA

MR. CARYATH WELLS, who is to survey the resources of Pakistan, travelled widely in East Africa some years ago.

SIR ROBERT HUDSON, Chief Justice of Southern Rhodesia, and Lady HUDSON are on holiday in Cape Town.

"They Decided to Stay," a play about Kenya by MR. REGINALD CRADDOCK, is to be produced in Nairobi next Monday.

THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON will broadcast a greeting to the City of Nairobi in radio-newsreel on March 30.

DR. G. C. B. BAIN, a senior official in the South African Department of Social Welfare, has been visiting Northern Rhodesia.

MR. A. A. GOLDS has been appointed private secretary to LORD HOLDEN, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Commonwealth Relations.

MESSRS. J. BAGERAL, a soil conservation officer, and J. PINNEY, of the Kenya administration, have climbed Nelson and Batian peaks of Mount Kenya.

MRS. SABEN, mother of MR. G. P. Saben, of Kampala, leaves by air at the end of the month to spend a few weeks in Uganda with her son and his family.

MR. J. F. G. TRUOGHOTI, financial controller of the Overseas Food Corporation in Tanganyika, is coming home on sick leave almost at once. He will recuperate in the Isle of Man.

LADY RENNE and MISS RENNE are on their way from Northern Rhodesia by sea to spend a holiday in this country. SIR GILBERT RENNE is expected to fly home about a month hence.

MR. B. A. MCKENZIE has been elected president of the Kenya Frisbee Society, of which MRS. NICHOLAS and MR. SEELY HALL are vice-presidents, and CAPTAIN J. W. CROMPTON, honorary secretary.

MRS. G. MORGAN, a State engineer in Malaya, has been appointed Director of Public Works in Tanganyika. Mr. Morgan, who is expected to arrive in the Territory in May, is married and has three children.

THE LORD Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire, CAPTAIN R. G. BRISTOWE, who is chairman of the Manica Trading Co., Ltd., has left for Rhodesia and Beira on a tour of inspection of the company's offices.

MR. S. REEVE DENNY leaves England to-day for the CAPE TOWN CASTLE, on his way back to Northern Rhodesia, where he will act as Administrative Secretary to the Government while MR. WILLIAMS comes on leave.

THE RT. HON. MAURICE WEBB, M.P., the new Minister of Pensions, has appointed MR. WALTER MONSLOW, Labour M.P. for Barrow-in-Furness, to be his Parliamentary private secretary, and MR. F. A. BISHOP as his private secretary.

MR. DONALD C. BROOK, chairman of the British Central Africa Co., Ltd., will leave London by flying-boat to-morrow for Nyasaland to visit the company's properties in the territory. He will return to London on April 7.

MR. F. J. BLAKE has been elected president for 1950 of the Northern Province Chamber of Commerce of Tanganyika Territory, with MR. J. LARSEN as vice-president, and MESSRS. Z. M. EUSTACE, A. O. H. HAWKEN, HASSAWALI NATHA-HIRI, and H. LLOYD as the other members of the committee.

United Kingdom representatives on the committee connected with the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe include MR. HAROLD MACMILLAN, M.P. (Committee on General Affairs) and MR. AIDAN CRAWLEY, M.P. (Committee on Rules of Procedure and Privileges and the Standing Committee of the Consultative Assembly).

The England Branch of the East Africa Women's League will hold its annual general meeting at Over Seas House, Park Place, St. James's, London, S.W.1, at 2.30 p.m. next Wednesday, March 29th, when MRS. MCGREGOR, ROSS, MRS. SANDERSON, MR. and MRS. "MIMI" WATSON, SIR CLAUD HOLLIS, and others have promised to speak on "Nairobi's First Fifty Years."

MR. WALTER FLETCHER, Conservative M.P. for Bury, who lived for some years in Tanganyika, was incorrectly reported by Hansard last week to have voted in both lobbies of the House of Commons during the debate on the supplementary estimates. He, perhaps the heaviest man in the House, is alleged to have commented: "I have as much chance as most members of overflowing."

MR. E. M. QUEENY, chairman of the Monsanto Chemical Co. Inc., of St. Louis, U.S.A., and a well-known authority on ornithology, has been on a photographic expedition in East Africa and the Belgian Congo, sponsored by the American Museum of Natural History in New York. He was accompanied by MESSRS. R. E. BISHOP, one of the leading wildfowl artists, and J. G. WILLIAMS, of the Coryndon Museum, Nairobi.

DR. RUY ELRICH, who is to follow the DUKE OF PALMELLA as Portuguese Ambassador in London, held the post from 1933 to 1936. Now dean of the faculty of law at the University of Lisbon, he has been prominent in Portugal in law, banking, and commerce. He is 66 years of age. Some 200 years ago an ancestor left Austria to help in the rebuilding of Lisbon after the great earthquake, and since then the family has been settled in Portugal.

SIR BRIAN ROBERTSON, United Kingdom High Commissioner in Germany, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief, Middle East Land Forces. He retired from the Army in 1933, and became managing director of Dunlop (South Africa), Ltd. Rejoining in the Union Defence Force at the outbreak of war in 1939, he served with East Africa Force and East Africa Command as A.Q.M.G. in the Ethiopian Campaign. Later he became chief administrative officer to GENERAL ALEXANDER in Italy.

On the eve of his departure from the Colonial Office, MR. A. CREECH-JONES wrote to MR. ROGER NORTON, Commissioner for East Africa in London, to express great appreciation of the co-operation of your office and to thank you for all you have done and are doing to help Colonial progress at the London end. I am impressed with the value of your office, and thank you for the contribution you are making. The text of the letter has been released by the East Africa High Commission in Nairobi.

MR. G. BENNINGSON, who has taken up his appointment as chief aviation fire officer at Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, was during the war one of the men responsible for the fire defence of Buckingham Palace, the Admiralty, and other Government buildings in London. He was in charge of the first large oil fire which occurred during the German air attacks on Thameshaven, and before his retirement was the youngest superintendent of the London fire service. In 1945 he was appointed commandant of the National Fire Services College in Sussex.

A number of educational appointments in Kenya appear in the current list of promotions and transfers in the Colonial Service. In the range of Wales School, Nairobi, MR. J. R. FORREST becomes vice-principal, MR. R. H. BARTON head on the arts side, and MR. J. M. STEWART head on the science side. MR. G. T. DAVIES is now principal of Hill School, Eldoret; MR. I. GILBERT and MR. J. WOODS are principals of the European primary boarding schools in Nairobi and Kisumu respectively; MR. R. HUNTER is principal of the Central School, Eldoret; and MR. W. V. LEWIS JONES, principal of the training centre in Machakos.



## Obituary

## Sir Ralph Freeman

## Builder of Rhodesian Bridges

SIR RALPH FREEMAN, a civil engineer with a world-wide reputation as a designer of steel bridges, died on March 17 at the age of 69, as briefly reported in our last issue. Apart from the Sydney Harbour bridge, it is in the Rhodesias that he has left behind the finest examples of his genius and those by which he would most wish to be remembered.

After leaving the Central Technical College, Kensington, where he won the Siemens Medal, the highest award of the college, Freeman entered in January, 1901, the firm of Sir Douglas Fox & Partners, consulting engineers to the Cape Government Railways and for several other railway projects in Central Africa, including the Rhodesia Railways system then under construction.

Under the experienced guidance of the late G. A. Hobson, he designed the Victoria Falls Bridge, the graceful lines of which contrast strikingly with the imposing ruggedness of the Zambesi Gorge. Becoming a partner in 1912, and senior partner in 1921, he continued to be responsible for the design of bridges, workshops, and other structures for Rhodesia Railways. The firm, now Freeman, Fox & Partners, of which he was in active control until the time of his death, are still consulting engineers to this system and also to the Trans-Zambesia Railway Company and the Benguela Railway Company.

In 1920 Freeman made the first of many visits to Rhodesia to examine and report on the British South Africa Company's proposed Mazoe irrigation scheme. He was responsible for the design of the dam completed there two years later.

## Designed Beit Bridges

In 1927, when the trustees of the late Mr. Alfred Beit embarked upon their programme of highway bridge construction in Rhodesia, he was appointed their consulting engineer, and was personally responsible for the five major Beit bridges which are so well known to Rhodesians, the first being the Alfred Beit-Bridge carrying the Great North Road over the Limpopo, and the latest the Katse Bridge in Northern Rhodesia, completed last October.

The Birchenough and Otto Beit bridges are outstanding examples of his wisdom and courage in the field of long-span bridge design. Both are slightly over 1,000 feet clear span. The Birchenough is the third longest arch bridge in the world, and the Otto Beit is the longest suspension bridge in the British Empire outside Canada. Both bridges achieved technical fame for the boldness of their conception and the lightness of their structures, made possible by the use of a hitherto unprecedented use of high tensile structural steel. These two masterpieces, entirely functional in design, blend perfectly with the African landscape.

Sir Ralph (he was knighted in 1947) was elected one of the first honorary fellows of the Imperial College of Science in recognition of his contributions to engineering, and particularly for his work on the Sydney Harbour Bridge, for which he also received the Baker Medal, the highest award of the Institution of Civil Engineers. He had been a member of the Royal Fine Arts Commission, a member of the Council of Civil Engineers, and president of the Institute of Welding. During the 1939-45 war he was connected with several major rearmament projects and served with distinction on numerous Government committees in connexion with military engineering matters.

He married in 1908 Mary, daughter of Mr. Joseph Lines. She survives him, together with three sons and a daughter. The eldest son, also named Ralph, has been a partner in the firm since 1947.

## Mr. E. W. Bennett

## Long Service with K.F.A.

MR. ERNEST WILLIAM BENNETT, who was on the staff of the Kenya Farmers' Association for 20 years, has died near Durban. Appointed secretary and chief accountant in 1928, under the late Colonel G. C. Griffiths, he became general manager in 1942, and retired in 1948, when, largely owing to overwork, worry and inadequate staff, his health broke down.

He will be best remembered for the extraordinary smoothness with which the association's business was transacted during the years of great expansion immediately before the war. Under his able administration a number of new crops and products were included among the lines handled by the K.F.A.

A prominent Freemason, he achieved District Grand Rank in 1943. He was a past president of the local branch of the Royal Society of St. George. An effective speaker, he often gave Shakespearean recitations, and appeared in at least one theatrical production in Nakuru.

THE REV. CANON JOHN HALLWARD, who spent several years in Rhodesia at the beginning of the century, died recently in Yorkshire at the age of 72. He was with the Church Railway Mission in Rhodesia for two years after 1900 before taking up an appointment at St. John's, Bulawayo. From 1916 until 1918 he was Rector of St. John's Church, Umtali, and after a short period in charge of St. Augustine's Mission, Pekaia, returned to this country.

MR. WILLIAM FERDINAND FISCHER, who had been farming at Healdlands, Southern Rhodesia, since 1891, has died at the age of 71. He was a friend of Cecil Rhodes, who used to break his journey to Inyanga and stay overnight at Mr. Fischer's farm.

MRS. W. J. HOSGOOD, who died in this country recently, was a former mayoress of Umtali, Southern Rhodesia. Her husband, who died a few years ago, was chief locomotive superintendent of the Rhodesia Railways.

MAJOR GENERAL R. J. COLLINS, C.B., C.M.G., F.S.O., who in 1916 was private secretary to the G.O.C. during the operations in Somaliland when he was mentioned in dispatches, has died in Winchester.

MRS. CHARLES JACKSON, who with her husband, Dr. O. E. Jackson, went to Southern Rhodesia in 1922, has died in Johannesburg as the result of a motor accident.

MRS. J. AINSWORTH, widow of the late John Ainsworth, a former Chief Native Commissioner, who went to British East Africa in 1895, has died in South Africa.

MR. J. RIFKIN, who went to Kenya from South Africa in 1904, has died in Mombasa.

MR. JOHN BRUCE WATSON, has died in Tanganyika at the age of 48.

## S.S. Llanstephan Castle

S.S. LLANSTEPHAN CASTLE sailed from London last week for Mombasa via the Cape, carrying the following first-class passengers for East African ports:

*To Beira.*—Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Berthoud, Mr. and Mrs. I. A. J. Berthoud, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Bone, Mrs. E. A. T. Booth, Mrs. N. Brindley, Mrs. L. Duncan, Mrs. H. Hardy, Mrs. H. M. James, Mr. and Mrs. W. Johnston, Mr. E. E. Mead, Sir William and Lady Murphy, Mr. E. H. L. Murphy, Miss M. Perfield, Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Plummer, and Mrs. A. Stewart.

*To Dar es Salaam.*—Mrs. L. M. Chambers, Mrs. C. M. Lockyer, Mrs. O. W. Searle, and Miss E. H. Weeks.

*To Tanga.*—Lieut.-Colonel J. D. Giddings, and Mrs. R. M. Warren.

*To Mombasa.*—Mr. W. G. W. Aston, Mrs. J. D. A. Brumby, the Rev. J. B. Gibson, Mrs. E. G. Hethcote, Mrs. M. Knox, Mrs. G. C. Lambie, Mr. K. P. MacKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Price, Miss G. R. Thomas, and Mrs. D. A. Witt.

## Uganda Agreement Jubilee Gratitude for Guidance

**FIFTY YEARS** AGO, on March 10, 1900, the Uganda Agreement was formally signed, by Sir H. H. Johnstone, on behalf of Queen Victoria, and the regents and principal chiefs of Buganda, on behalf of the infant Kabaka, Daudi Chwa, and the people of the Buganda Kingdom. Exactly half a century later the historic scene was recreated on almost the same spot in a pageant that formed the final event of the jubilee celebrations of the signing of the Agreement.

The day had opened with a special service of thanksgiving in Namirembe Cathedral, which was attended by the Governor and Lady Hall, the Kabaka, other officials of the Protectorate and Buganda Governments, and many non-officials, European and African. Bishop C. E. Stuart preached the sermon.

Addressing the Lukiko later in the day, the Governor said that in pre-Agreement times Buganda was not a happy land. There had been internecine fighting and troubles everywhere. There were few hospitals, schools or proper buildings, no shops, no money, no knowledge of economic crops, no roads, no means of road transport.

"To-day on Makerere Hill you have the institution which is about to become the first university in East Africa," Sir John Hall continued. "On Mulago you have the great hospital which brings relief from suffering to thousands and saves hundreds of lives every year. Throughout your land there are many schools, many churches, and excellent roads. All of you are wearing clothes of manufactured fabric. Before the signing of the Agreement there was not even such a thing as made-up cloth, and there were practically no signs of any of the material progress which we take for granted to-day."

### Help from Government and Churches

"How has this development come about? The Baganda would readily admit that they had received great help and stimulation from the Protectorate Government and the two great Christian Churches. But that help and stimulation would not have produced so much in so short a space of time if the Baganda had not possessed such sterling qualities of mind and character, a natural intelligence, and a great desire to learn and to put to good service what they had learned, and, above all, a readiness to co-operate in the spiritual, social, and economic development of their country with those, whether officials sent by The King or missionaries sent by the Christian Churches, whose mission it was to help them."

The Kabaka of Buganda spoke of some of the men responsible for the Agreement—Sir Harry Johnstone, Sir Apolo Kagwa, Stanislas Mugwanya, Zakaliya Kisingiri, Bishop Tucker, Bishop Hanlon, the Rev. Ernest Miller, and Lord Lugard, from whom Sir Harry had drawn certain of the principles which underlie the Agreement.

"Lord Lugard's name will descend as the father of indirect rule, a system of government which, if carried out in good faith, is the best form of Colonial administration, because for the Colonial peoples it provides a wide scope for self-expression, and under it they have the opportunity to maintain their identity. For the suzerain power, it is the best way for training her charges for greater responsibility."

The Kabaka ended: "We have had differences, but it is of the utmost importance for both parties to continue to foster the spirit of the Agreement to try to develop an even closer mutual understanding. I beg Your Excellency to convey to His Majesty the King of England the sincere gratitude of my people, chiefs, and myself for the protection and guidance we have enjoyed under His Majesty's Crown, and to assure His Majesty of our unwavering loyalty."

Two of the signatories of the 1900 Agreement—Andereya Luwendagga (ex-Kimbugwe), and Cyprian Mutakwanya (ex-Luwekula) were present at the celebrations.

At the pageant, produced by Mr. J. Sibley, the part of Sir Harry Johnstone was played by Mr. J. Milburne, that of Bishop Tucker by Mr. J. R. McDonald, of Mr. F. J. Jackson by Mr. R. Savage, that of Bishop Hanlon by Mr. P. Gale, that of Archdeacon Walker by Mr. R. Naylor, and that of Colonel Eyatt by Mr. B. Forde.

## Capital Required by Immigrants Increases Recommended in Kenya

A SELECT COMMITTEE of the Kenya Legislative Council appointed to consider the Immigration (Control) Regulations of 1949 has recommended that the maximum sums which persons are required to have in their own right and at their full and free disposition shall be £4,000 for farmers, miners, and business and professional men, and £10,000 for manufacturers, compared with £2,000 and £5,000 respectively in the Act and in the scale now in operation in Uganda.

The report points out that the original sums recommended by the Immigration Control Board were £4,000 for farmers, £2,000 for miners, £4,000 for business and professional men, and £10,000 for manufacturers. In Tanganyika the corresponding figures are £4,000 for farmers, £1,500 for miners, £4,000 for business and professional men, and £10,000 for manufacturers.

The select committee consisted of Mr. K. K. O'Connor, Member for Law and Order (chairman), and Messrs. E. M. Hyde, Clark, D. O. Erskine, W. B. Havelock, A. B. Patel, and A. Ohanga.

### Unilateral Action Regretted

In the debate in the Legislature Mr. A. B. Patel regretted that action for the increase of the amounts had been taken unilaterally by the territories, and that Uganda and Tanganyika had decided without giving opportunity for another inter-territorial organization to consider the matter first.

He thought that preference was being given to immigrants with bank balances over those who had only enterprise and initiative. Many men who had proved worthy citizens and made great contributions to East Africa had not possessed, when they entered the territory, the sums now required.

It was to be hoped that attention would be paid to the recommendation that the authority might prescribe a lesser sum in any particular class of trade or business, and he urged that the various types of persons under this section should be prescribed as soon as possible.

Mr. W. B. Havelock drew attention to that part of the report which provided that "any person, other than a prohibited immigrant, who is able to satisfy the prescribed authority that he belongs to any of the classes there set out, is entitled to a permit to enter the Colony." The committee questioned whether aliens should be on the same footing as British subjects, and the majority of non-official members felt strongly on the matter.

The prescribed sums need involve no hardship if Government was prepared to consider individual cases separately, according to qualifications and value to the country.

Mr. O'Connor appreciated the support which the measure had received. The fact that all the territories had raised the prescribed sums for entry proved the case for raising them. He agreed with the importance of adjusting the sums to the individual, in order that useful persons should not be shut out. They could in any case enter under temporary employment passes, but the policy in regard to entry permits should be kept under review. The prescription of lower sums for certain classes of business was a complicated and difficult matter.

He gave an assurance that the question of the admittance of aliens would be seriously considered and regarded it as of great importance.

The motion was carried.

"In 1948 in East Africa £9,000,000 were spent on motor vehicles, their running and maintenance, including £2,750,000 on fuel."—Mr. G. W. H. Reynolds.



**Parliament**

**Constitutional Changes in Tanganyika  
Uganda Riot Report**

**PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES** in Tanganyika Territory have been the subject of inquiry in the House of Commons.

MR. J. HYNED asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he would make a statement on the proposed constitutional changes in Tanganyika; what were the objections of European settlers to these proposals; what were the reactions of the non-European communities; and what progress had been made by the non-official committee of the Tanganyika Legislative Council set up to study the problem.

MR. SORENSEN asked what objections had been raised, and by whom, against proposals in Tanganyika for developments towards better constitutional representation for Africans.

MR. DUGDALE (Minister of State for Colonial Affairs) replied: "The Governor of Tanganyika communicated certain suggestions confidentially to a committee composed of all the non-official members of the Legislative Council and of two officials, and I understand that these suggestions have become publicly known in East Africa. They were designed to secure a more representative method of selecting the non-official members of the Legislative Council.

**Objections by Europeans**

"One feature of them, the suggestion that on both the Provincial and Legislative Councils there should be joint arrangements for selecting the European and Asian members, has, I understand, met with objections from the European community, but as the committee in question has not yet reported, I think that it would be premature for me to make a statement on the public reactions. No decision has yet been taken; in fact, the committee, which, of course, has an entirely free hand in the matter, has decided not to take the Government-sponsored memorandum as a basis for discussion, but to approach the whole question with an open mind."

MR. HYNED: "Can we expect a further statement when the report of this committee is received?"

MR. DUGDALE: "Yes, certainly."

MR. SORENSEN: "Is it, hon. friend aware that statements have been made by some Europeans amounting almost to threats that they will impede or obstruct these proposals, and can we take it that any such statements or implied threats will not be accepted as a reason for postponing these proposals?"

MR. DUGDALE: "We shall not bow to any threats, if they are made."

MR. OLIVER STANLEY: "Are we to understand that these are not proposals in the sense that they are put forward officially either by the Government of Tanganyika or on his hon. friend's authority, and that they are merely a basis for discussion among the people of Tanganyika as to a new constitution?"

MR. DUGDALE: "I think the hon. gentleman will find when he reads my statement that that was made abundantly clear."

MR. J. HYNED asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware that a motion on the question of a joint consultative committee of the East African Assembly and the Central African Council had been passed in the East African Council Assembly against the expressed objections of all the Indian and African members; whether he had received any appeal against this decision; and what action he proposed to take.

MR. J. DUGDALE: "The hon. friend is aware of the motion. In accordance with the assurance given during the debate on the motion, the views then expressed by all the members of the East African Central Legislative Assembly have been communicated to him, and will receive careful consideration. No other correspondence on the subject has reached him, but I understand that the East African High Commission is to ascertain the views of the Central African Council on the

proposal in the motion, and it would be premature for the matter to be considered until those views are known."

MR. HYNED: "Will the Minister bear in mind that, whatever may be the obvious technical advantages of any such consultative steps, there are very serious political implications involved? Will he give us an assurance that these will be given the fullest consideration?"

MR. DUGDALE: "Yes, sir, most certainly."

**Sentences in Buganda**

MR. A. FENNER BROCKWAY asked whether the Minister's attention had been drawn to sentences passed by the Buganda Government court on eight persons for conspiring to rebel against the Kabaka, ranging from 16 years' hard labour to 10 years' imprisonment with the option of a fine in only one case; and whether he would take steps to secure some remission of those sentences.

MR. J. DUGDALE: "The reply to the first half of the question is: 'Yes, sir.' The second half does not arise, as all eight convicted men have announced that they intended to appeal to the High Court and their cases are therefore still *sub judice*."

MR. RANKIN asked what action had been taken on the recommendation of the report of the committee of inquiry into the disturbances in Uganda to include an increased number of educated Africans in the Lukiko.

MR. J. DUGDALE: "I would refer my hon. friend to paragraph 8 of the Government's memorandum on this report, of which I am sending him a copy."

MR. RANKIN asked whether the established land bank or a credit and savings bank was being pushed forward with all speed, in view of the recommendations in the report of the commission of inquiry.

MR. DUGDALE: "Yes, sir."

MR. BROCKWAY asked what steps were being taken or were contemplated to act on the recommendation in the report of the commission of inquiry into the disturbances in Uganda during April, 1949, paragraph 483, that a more liberal price be fixed for the produce of cotton growers.

MR. RANKIN asked whether the Minister would give an assurance that the prices offered by the cotton price assistance fund and the coffee price assistance fund to the African growers would be more liberal in the future, as suggested in the report of the commission of inquiry into the disturbances in Uganda.





Mr. DUGDALE: "I would invite attention to the memorandum issued by the Uganda Government on the Commission's report, which contains in paragraphs 37-43 a full statement of the Government's policy regarding prices. I am sending each of my hon. friends a copy of the memorandum, and I am having a copy placed in the library of the House."

Mr. BROCKWAY: "Will my ft. hon. friend bear in mind that the price which the growers get for the cotton is only a fraction of the export price? Will he encourage their desire for the co-operative organization of both prices?"

Mr. DUGDALE: "Certainly. My ft. hon. friend will look into this matter and see what can be done to help them."

Mr. HANKIN: "Will my ft. hon. friend also bear in mind that since November, 1948, the value of the cotton price assistance fund alone has more than doubled, and now stands at nearly £7,000,000? At the day when it may be of use to the growers seems to be getting progressively more remote, and as this is causing discontent, will he keep that point in mind?"

#### New Colonial Secretary Miscast

Mr. E. D. GAMMANS (Conservative) said, in the debate on the King's speech that although he had on many occasions criticized the former Colonial Secretary, he nevertheless had a great regard for Mr. Creech-Jones, who had brought to his task a passionate love of the Colonial Empire and a very great knowledge of its problems.

"But what about the ft. hon. gentleman who has now taken on the job?" he went on. "I think that in the post he previously held he occupied it with great distinction. He carried out a very difficult task of bringing in the National Insurance Scheme."

"But I do not know of any member of the Government who could be more miscast for the post of Colonial Secretary. As far as I know, he has an abysmal ignorance of all its problems, and I am sure that the Prime Minister in this appointment is not going to give any confidence to the Colonial Empire at a time when confidence was never more required."

In the debate on the supplementary estimates, Mr. NIGEL BINCH (Conservative) referred to the book written by Mr. Alan Wood, formerly of the information division of the Overseas Food Corporation, which "the former Minister of Food not very correctly but very prudently suppressed."

Mr. Wood is circulating some of these comments in the *Sunday Dispatch*. He has pointed out what happened in one instance, when 10,000 acres of ground were planted with sunflowers—the ground had not been properly cleared—in order that Mr. Stachey could state in the House that 50,000 acres had been planted in all.

"That was told to me by one of the men in East Africa when I was there the other day. We demand an inquiry into the things which are going on in East Africa, but we do not get one because there is a great deal too much to conceal. I am very willing to produce my witness if we can get an inquiry, as we will one day."

Mr. R. ROBINSON asked the Prime Minister whether, in order to simplify administration, he would consider transferring the responsibility for the Overseas Food Corporation from the Ministry of Food to the Colonial Office.

THE PRIME MINISTER: "No. The operations of the Overseas Food Corporation are not confined to Colonial territories."

## NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Work has begun in London on the demolition of the old Westminster Hospital, the site for the new Colonial Office.

"Lusaka Calling," a film now being made by the Central African Film Unit, tells a story of an African chief being introduced to radio listening and being conducted through the studios in Lusaka.

When the British India liner *KHANDALEA* arrived in Mombasa a few days ago from Bombay, one serious case of smallpox and three cases of chickenpox were reported. There were 800 passengers on board.

The annual report on Northern Rhodesia, prepared by the Information Department in the territory and published at 2s. 6d. by H.M. Stationery Office, contains in 67 pages a mass of factual information. It might be taken as a model by other Dependencies, for more data could scarcely be given in the space available. The compilers, however, would assuredly have wished for prompt publication of their work; for the report relates to 1948.

## Kenya Registration Problems Alternative to Finger-Prints

THAT A METHOD OF REGISTRATION alternative to finger-printing should be open to members of all communities in Kenya whose fulfil certain requirements, and that a voluntary record of employment should be introduced, are the main recommendations of the commission which has been reviewing the Registration of Persons Ordinance, 1947. The commission interviewed 196 witnesses (146 Europeans, nine Asians, and 41 Africans) and received 629 memoranda.

The great majority of witnesses favoured a national register. The minority thought registration might be used in some unforeseen way to curtail the liberties of the individual. The commission considered that fear unjustified, but recommend that work connected with registration should be under the control of a non-departmental authority.

Protests against finger-printing as the sole means of identification were made by all communities. It was urged that a man who had advanced sufficiently in education to satisfy the registration authority by other means, based on a literary test, should be allowed the option of an alternative method of registration. The report emphasizes that finger-printing is the least failible method of identification.

By the method proposed, the man (males between 16 and 65 years are alone affected) will appear before a registering officer with a sponsor ready to vouch for his identity. The applicant would then have not only to sign his name, but without assistance fill up in English the form giving particulars of his national status, age, place of residence, etc. Two photographs would have to be provided, and an undertaking given to notify the authorities of any change of address. For aliens finger-printing would be compulsory.

#### Value of Employment Record

Owing to acceptance of the principle that to embody identity and employment particulars in one document is open to objection, it was laid down that when the new ordinance came into force any African might apply for his *kipande* (the former registration certificate and employment record) to be cut into two pieces, in order to separate those two sets of particulars. Many Africans took advantage of that clause, and their number was apparently increased by an unfounded rumour that Africans who failed to have their *kipandes* cut would be fined.

The effect has been the reverse of what Africans expected; it has tended to depress rather than increase wages, since employers, in the absence of credentials, offer the minimum wage only.

The report states: "Inquiries made from a variety of witnesses leave no doubt whatever that the *kipande* record of employment is definitely prized by a high proportion of employees, particularly in rural areas. Men with commendable records are frankly bewildered by the orders that have been passed, which appear to them more designed to benefit the unsatisfactory workman than the honest labourer."

It is recommended that the *kipande*, where it has not been cut, should remain intact. Where the *kipande* has already been cut, the African should be given a record of employment free of charge in return for the employment half of his *kipande*.

Emphasis is laid on the need for the greatest possible measure of persistent publicity in connexion with the impemention of the committee's recommendations.

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## Civil Aviation in the Colonies

CIVIL AVIATION was the subject of the first adjournment debate affecting the Colonies in the new Parliament.

MR. E. KINGHORN (Labour) began by congratulating Mr. John Dugdale on his appointment as Minister of State for the Colonies, a post which he described as "one of the most interesting jobs in any Government at present."

"However much we strive to increase exports and to get friendly relations with America," said Mr. Kinghorn, "we shall not build up our prosperity without at least having also greater wealth in the Colonial territories."

"There are two aspects of extreme importance. One is commercial and industrial development. It is helpful to us and to our allies if there is increased production of ore in Northern Rhodesia, or of diamonds in Tanganyika. It is helpful to all the Western Union peoples if wealth is increased in those territories."

"Secondly, we have to bear in mind the question of defence, and the defence of a focal point like Africa is just as essential in these modern days as the defence of the Atlantic coasts or the readiness of our fighters at the bases in Southern England against a potential enemy."

"Nowadays in our vast Empire the first priority should be transport. The groundnut scheme and other developments have shown that what we sadly lacked, through neglect in the old days, was good Colonial transport."

### Aerodromes and Aircraft

Most Colonies had been put on a 10-year development basis. He hoped the Minister would say how the development of civil aviation had progressed.

"We have aerodromes in certain vital places in our Colonial territories with experienced personnel handling civil aircraft every day, and from the defence point of view alone, if not from the commercial, we should carry on with these aerodromes and experienced personnel and, of course, with the best possible types of aircraft."

"Africa is so important a factor in the defence of Western democracy. During the war our American friends were appalled by the lack of transport in West Africa. I hope that if ever in the future there is a war, we shall not have to face the same difficulties with aviation. I sometimes wonder whether there is a close liaison between the Colonial Office and B.O.A.C. and other air lines, I believe that there is."

"I should like to ask the Minister two simple questions. Have we finished with the war-time aircraft on our Colonial airlines? Are they still running with war-time Dakotas and that kind of thing, or have they now got newer aircraft in operation? If they have, well and good."

MR. M. FOLLIACK (Labour) said that in a future war Africa might be more important even than Europe in the West war. Strategic points in the Empire which were not now used at all must therefore be developed.

MR. JOHN DUGDALE, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, asked for the indulgence of the House because he had held his office for only 48 hours, and therefore could not speak with great authority.

"The story I have to tell is, I think, a good one," he said. "The credit for it is due to past Secretaries of State, and, in particular, to the late Secretary of State, as it was one of the pieces of work he did which contributed to make his administration one of the best we have known in the history of Colonial affairs."

"Broadly speaking, civil aviation in the Colonies is of two kinds: there are the trunk lines run mainly by B.O.A.C. and also by a certain number of private firms, and secondly, there are the local services set up in each Colony."

"A Joint Standing Committee, with representatives of the Colonial Office and the Ministry of Civil Aviation, meets as often as required, and the Colonial directors of civil aviation who happen to be in this country at the time are always invited to participate in its deliberations. The local services get the benefit of advice, especially technical advice, which they are bound to need, from B.O.A.C. from time to time."

"A Colonial Civil Aviation Service was formed fairly recently and is under the Colonial Office. It consists of

people recruited as a result of their special experience on aviation matters. Some may have come from the Ministry itself and some from the services, men who have served either in the Air Force or in the Fleet Air Arm, who are transferred after their period of service to this work. There is a considerable degree of liaison."

"During the past four years there has been a remarkable development of civil aviation within the Colonies. East African Airways flew 581,000 miles in 1946, but in the year 1948-49 that figure rose to 1,600,000."

"I hope that development will continue under the new administration, until we have such a network that it will compare very favourably with any other large territory in the world."

MR. A. LENNOX-BOYD (Conservative) remarked that in the last Parliament members had tried as far as possible to leave Colonial matters outside partisan discussion. His party favoured the closest association between the Ministry of Civil Aviation and the Colonial Office, but hoped that private undertakings would be given the fullest opportunity to participate.

## Royal African Society

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Royal African Society will be held on Thursday, March 30, at 2.45 p.m. in the assembly hall of the Royal Empire Society. Lord Hatley, vice-chairman of the council, will preside.

The annual report for 1949 shows that at the end of the year there was a total membership of 966, of whom 527 reside overseas. The income was £1,828, leaving a deficit for the year of £419.

Referring to criticisms that the journal is too academic, the council remind members that they can remedy the matter by sending the right kind of contributions. It having been found impossible to house the library and keep it up-to-date, it has been agreed to present to the Royal Empire Society such books as it does not already possess in return for an undertaking that the R.E.S. will grant the full use of its library to members of the Royal African Society without charge. Some books are to be presented to Rhodes House, Oxford, some to the West African Students' Union, and the rest sold.

### New Vice-Presidents and Councilors

Four vice-presidents retire, namely, Sir Hubert Huddleston, Mr. A. Creech Jones, Sir Dougal Malcolm, and Mr. A. R. I. Mellor, and the names of Mr. A. B. Cohen, Mr. R. D. Dale, Mr. P. V. Emrys-Evans, Miss A. D. L. Kelham, and Mr. Frank Samuel are submitted for election. Those retiring from the council are Miss Kelham and Messrs. Cohen, Dale, H. V. L. Swanzy, G. C. Turner, and G. F. Webster. The six nominations for election submitted by the council are Sir Hubert Huddleston, Mr. F. S. Joelson, Mr. E. M. K. Mulira, Mr. J. S. O. Ogunnaike, Mr. J. R. P. Postlethwaite, and Mr. Charles Villiers. The president of the society is Major-General the Earl of Athlone.

There will be an informal dinner at the Criterion Restaurant on March 30, when the principal speaker will be Earl De La Warr. Applications for tickets (16s.) should be made promptly to the secretary at 18 Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2. Members may bring guests.

### Official Residence for P.M.

THE SOUTHERN RHODESIAN GOVERNMENT has bought "Sunrise," the residence at Highlands, Salisbury, of Mr. Hugh Trevis, as an official residence for the Prime Minister. The value of the house, including all furniture and fittings, was £37,500, but more than £33,000 of this will be covered by an exchange of properties. The Development Co-ordinating Commission recommended that "more attention should be given to the official hospitality proffered to leading statesmen and business men who visit the Colony."



## S. Rhodesian Delegation Arrives

HEADED BY THE PRIME MINISTER, Sir Godfrey Huggins, the South Rhodesian delegation arrived in London last Saturday. They include Mr. G. A. Davenport, Minister of Mines and Works; Mr. R. F. Halsted, Minister of Trade and Industrial Development; Sir Arthur Griffin, general manager, Rhodesia Railways; Mr. N. R. Bertram, Secretary for Trade and Industrial Development; Mr. T. G. Osborne, secretary to the Southern Rhodesian Cabinet; Mr. M. N. St. Quintin, private secretary to Sir Godfrey Huggins; and Mr. D. Masteron, private secretary to Mr. Davenport.

By the time this issue is published the party will have arrived in Lisbon by air, where they are to seek an agreement with the Portuguese Government for the rapid improvement of port facilities at Beira.

On their return to London the delegates will resume discussions on the investment of British capital in Southern Rhodesia.

On Monday morning Sir Godfrey Huggins had an audience at Buckingham Palace, and lunched with the King and Queen. On Tuesday he had a talk with Mr. Attlee. The delegation has had many discussions in official quarters.

## Drought in Groundnut Areas

DROUGHT is again affecting the Songwa area of the East African groundnut scheme, though disease, which reduced yields last season, has not reappeared. The December plantings of sunflowers have not been satisfactory, and about half the areas has been replanted. Two droughts, one starting on January 18 and the other on February 24, have interfered with sowing. As no useful rain has fallen since the latter date, crops in poor soils are wilting. At Urambo 2,851 acres of groundnuts and 8,455 acres of sunflowers have had good rain. In the Nachingwea area a small acreage of groundnuts is doing well.

## "East Africa and Rhodesia" by Air

THE AIR EDITION published by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has, in the opinion of public leaders, official, political, commercial, agricultural, and professional in East and Central Africa, immensely increased the value of the paper.

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Our confidence that there would be an eager demand for the new edition, particularly from the most active and influential people in the territories, has been fully justified, and every day brings additions to the air subscription list.

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## Committee on Compensation

BRIGADIER C. G. HAWES, chief civil engineer to the Uganda Electricity Board, and hydrological adviser to the Protectorate Government, has been appointed Uganda representative and chairman of a committee (which will include representatives of the Governments of Kenya and Tanganyika and the East African Railways and Harbours Administration) established to consider the question of compensation for lakeside interests when the level of Lake Victoria is raised to 1.3 metres above the recorded maximum by the erection of the Owen Falls dam. In calculating compensation the committee will deal direct with the consulting engineers appointed by Egypt with the approval of the East African Governments. It will be many years before the maximum level is reached.

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## Seretse Khama Case

(Continued from page 899)

State for Commonwealth Relations, Mr. Gordon-Walker, "can either cling to his mistake, manufacturing more and more justifications for it, or he can frankly admit his error and make a democratic response to feeling in the House of Commons, the country, the Commonwealth, and the Colonies. We hope for the sake of Britain's good name and for his own sake that he may be big enough to act now with courage and vision.

"Apprehension of South Africa sets in motion a long chain of reactions. For every white man placated in the Union a hundred Indians and Pakistanis have been affronted in the two largest Dominions of the Commonwealth. Throughout the Colonial territories in the care of Britain in Africa or elsewhere, there has been a wave of indignation.

### Colonial Students Angry

"No greater disservice to the cause of co-operation between the Colonies and Britain could have been done than the refusal to recognize Seretse Khama. All the Colonial students in London have been united in angry hatred of the British Government. Recruiting for the Communists throughout the Colonial territories and in many other parts of the Commonwealth has been made incomparably easier by the decision.

"Certainly lack of South African support in another war would be harmful to the Commonwealth; but how much more vital to our strategic interests are the great Dominions of India, Pakistan, and Ceylon. Of far greater importance to this country than anything that may happen in the Union of South Africa is the trend of events in South East Asia and the mood of our Colonies in Africa. If at any time there were to be the straight choice—India and Pakistan or South Africa—there is no doubt that on a basis of expediency and material considerations it would be South Africa that would have to leave the Commonwealth."

Truth expressed regret that the popular Press in Great Britain had made Seretse and his wife into Prince and Princess Charmings, whereas they are in fact

"Puny personalities who, by a grotesque trick of fate, adequately supported by the British Government, threaten to do irreparable harm to the relationship between this country and her sons and daughters overseas. The tendency of almost all commentators has been to create for Seretse Khama a sympathy from which his obstinacy and lack of a sense of responsibility towards his own wife and people, to say nothing of such racial harmony as can be said to exist in Africa, should disqualify him.

"Few other than the imitation Fabians among the derelictized mass of Africans who have heard of it can approve of the Seretse marriage. Even among the Bamangwato some unexplained influences must have been at work to secure the reversal of the emphatic decision not to countenance what would have been to Seretse's grandfather, the great Khama, as it was to Chekedi, his uncle, an altogether insupportable horror—a hybrid as heir to the dynasty. What promises of tax remission and the like were spread among the kraals? We shall never know.

"What we do know is that the British Government has robbed the Bamangwato of a fine ruler in Chekedi and at the same time propelled the British world a long distance farther towards the abyss."

### Sympathy for Chekedi

Mr. J. A. Gray, editor of *South Africa*, wrote in *The Times* on Monday:—

"Seretse Khama is not the only one who is being proscribed. Chekedi is surely entitled to sympathy as well. He has served the British Government as regent for 24 years, although still only in his middle forties. He has proved a strong and progressive ruler. In his one spectacular clash with the British administration, when he ordered a white man to be punished, the circumstances were such that the Government were glad to reinstate him, after suitable apology, within three weeks.

"Chekedi has been depicted as the wicked uncle prepared to go to any length to cheat the rightful heir out of his inheritance. Nothing could be farther from the truth. No one 6,000 miles away could have acted more energetically than did Chekedi to prevent Seretse from taking the step which alone has placed his succession in jeopardy.

"Seretse gave the regent only five days' notice of his intended marriage. Chekedi sought the intervention of the British Government and the London Missionary Society to dissuade him, and to Seretse he cabled: 'Your proposal more serious and difficult than you realize. It is the surest way of disrupting the Bamangwato tribe. These facts are on record in the evidence given before the judicial commission.

"I was in Serowe at the time Seretse was summoned back and in close contact with the leading personalities. There was no doubt as to Chekedi's attitude. He wanted Seretse to be chief, but he could not bring himself to accept a white woman as the wife of the chief and mother of the chief-to-be. That is still his attitude and the attitude of the tribesmen who have followed him into exile.

"It is not Seretse's right to rule that they challenge. It is the right of the offspring of his marriage to be recognized as in the line of succession. It is a reminder that the chief disruptive figure in all this controversy has still to appear. It is not Seretse or Ruth or Chekedi or the Secretary of State. It is the man of mixed blood who one day, if Seretse is installed as chief, may claim the right to sit in Khama's place."

### Miss Margery Perham's Views

Miss Margery Perham wrote:—

"Sooner or later an event was bound to occur which would force us to express our hitherto silent disagreement with the present Union Government upon the fundamentals of African policy. We cannot, without losing our self-respect and our leadership among all the coloured peoples, hope indefinitely to evade this disagreement, and the present issue is one where we stand upon the firmest possible ground. The Bechuanaland Protectorate is under our rule, and so long as this is so we must act there according to the principles of justice and good administration which guide us elsewhere in Africa.

"Varying private views may be held upon the wisdom of marriages between peoples of widely different cultural backgrounds. But, as science and experience teach us, the difficulties are not inherently racial, and we must recognize that persons have every right to contract inter-racial marriages and have them treated with public respect. There can be no doubt that as economic and social differences diminish, such unions will increase in number and in general acceptability in the Commonwealth.

"Unless the Government can produce very strong justification for its action there will have to be a reversal of policy and a reinstatement of the chief. Britain must shake herself clear of all the muddle and misunderstanding which seem to have dimmed her reputation for good faith and humane administration.

"It may be hoped that, as in the recoil from the Hoare-Laval agreement, the British people will assert their sense of right, and that, in the difficult political conditions of the moment, no party considerations will prevent a clear pro-

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announcement upon a matter that affects the moral foundations of the Commonwealth. When all else fails there the Colonial people fall back upon British fair play. Their faith in this has been damaged in the last 10 days and we must set ourselves urgently to repair it.

The Rev. Lyndon Harries, formerly a U.M.C.A. missionary in Tanganyika, wrote:

"The case of Seretse Khama is directly concerned with his fitness to rule. What is the criterion of suitability? According to Mr. Lewis Sowden, it is that a chief must abstain from angering Europeans in South Africa. This would seem to be for him the only criterion, but doubtless for the Bamaangwato there are other criteria which they believe Seretse to have fulfilled.

Seretse's action in taking his wife to Bechuanaland was the logical outcome of liberal principles however politically unwise. Mr. Sowden considers this a grave disservice to the Native peoples, but subsequent action on Seretse's behalf by Africans themselves provides plenty of evidence to show that what to some Europeans appears to be a grave disservice is to the Native peoples a great service by a brave man."

#### "Not Fit To Be a Chief"

Commander Russell Lavers, R.N. (Retd.), commented:

"The case of Seretse Khama is being debated as though that young man had only rights and no duties. He is no ignorant fellow fresh from Darkest Africa, but an educated man who has spent some years of study in Britain. If such a man did not know that as chief of an important tribe he had to be almost as circumspect in the choice of a wife as if he were a European sovereign, he is not fit to be chief. If he knew this but deliberately disregarded it, he is again not fit to be chief. However much the Government have lacked finesse in handling the case of Seretse, their basic decision seems to be right. Whether it can be maintained in face of the wave of ill-judged support for Seretse seems less certain."

The Seretse Khama Fighting Committee has sent its statement of the "case history" to the United Nations, the Human Rights Committee, and the Trusteeship Committee.

In Bechuanaland the principal headman of the Bamaangwato announced last week that British authorities would be given three months in which to

change their minds about Seretse Khama's banishment before the tribe's policy of non-co-operation was put into effect and before there will be an uncompromising refusal to pay taxes.

The salary of £1,000 a year paid to the former regent, Chekedi, ceased from March 15.

#### West Indian Professor's Resignation

As a protest against the Government's action, Dr. Arthur Lewis, a West Indian who is professor of political economy in the University of Manchester, has resigned from the Colonial Economic and Development Council.

Meanwhile one London Sunday newspaper preens itself on having bought the rights of Mrs. Khama's story, which is to be serialized, and another has given great prominence to Seretse's account of his engagement and marriage.

Mr. Noel Monks cabled from Serowe to the *Daily Mail* that he saw many tribesmen throw away unread the official leaflets giving the text of the statement Sir Evelyn Baring had intended to make to the *kgotla*, which refused to assemble to hear the High Commissioner.

Mr. Colin Reid, special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, referred to the "very unusual personality of Seretse's wife, whose fixity of purpose and determination have to be reckoned a major factor in every development."

The White Paper may be published while this issue of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is being printed.

"Kenya's real problem lies in securing the co-operation of the Africans in the measures necessary to promote the social and economic advance of the Colony as a whole. Kenya owes to the existence of the European community practically everything that the Colony has so far achieved."—Lord Hailey.

## PROGRESS . . . . .

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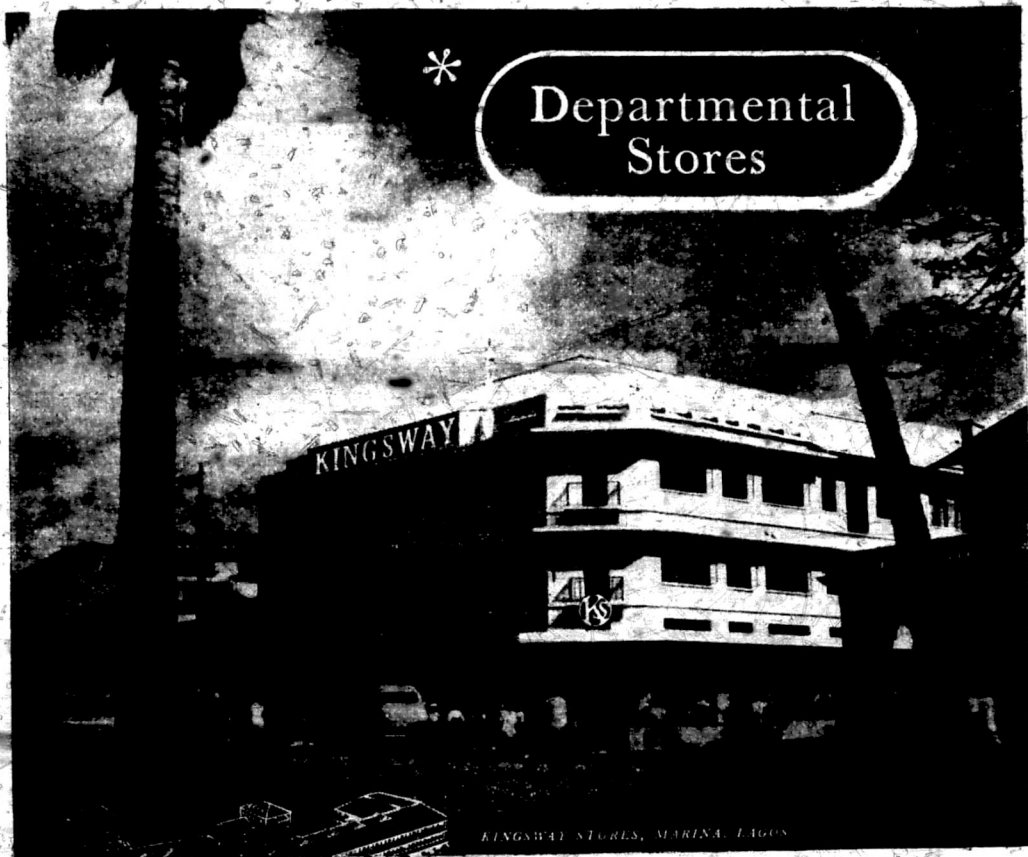


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## The Groundnut Book Affair

### Mr. Strachey To Be Questioned

MR. STRACHEY'S attempt to stop publication of a book on the East African groundnut scheme is now to be the subject of an inquiry by the Prime Minister.

In the House of Commons on Monday MR. BOYD-CARPENTER asked the Minister of Food if he would say why his department gave directions to the Overseas Food Corporation to try to prevent the publication of the book entitled *The Groundnut Affair* by Mr. Alan Wood, and what action was taken.

MR. MAURICE WEBB: "No directions of any kind have been given by my department to the Overseas Food Corporation about the publication of a book by Mr. Alan Wood. The second part of the question does not therefore arise."

#### Public Inquiry Requested

MR. BOYD-CARPENTER: "Does it follow from that answer that the fact that the rt. hon. gentleman's predecessor personally informed the publishers that publication would be stopped, while Sir Leslie Plummer personally informed the author to the same effect, was merely a happy coincidence (laughter), and in view of the implications of this matter with respect to freedom of discussion, will the rt. hon. gentleman arrange for a public inquiry into the whole case?" (Opposition cheers.)

MR. WEBB: "If any representations were made, I do not know about them; they were personal representations, and as head of this department I cannot take any responsibility at all for that."

MR. STANLEY: "How is it possible for a Minister while he is still in office to make personal representations about a matter that intimately concerns his own Ministry? Surely he can do so only in his part as Minister, and he and his successor must take the responsibility." (Opposition cheers.)

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MR. WEBB: "I am sorry, but I can only take responsibility obviously for what the department does. I have made most careful inquiries into this, obviously, and at no stage has any communication of any kind, written or oral, gone from my department to any responsible person."

MR. STANLEY: "Does the rt. hon. gentleman deny that a communication went from his predecessor, who surely was part of the department at the time, to the publishers, and does not that constitute an official act? Are we to understand that in future we may get letters from Ministers written from their offices and then be told afterwards: 'This is only a personal note?'"

MR. WEBB: "I cannot deny anything of which I have no information. (Opposition cries of 'Oh!') Quite seriously, there is no record in my department of any transaction of this kind, and therefore I have no record at all, and I can neither deny nor affirm. All I can say is that my department—and the question is addressed to me on that ground—has at no time made any such representations."

MR. STANLEY: "In view of the very unsatisfactory nature of this reply, may I ask the Prime Minister, who is responsible for all Ministries, whether he will not look into this and see whether in fact any instructions were issued by the rt. hon. gentleman's predecessor, whether official or, as we are being told, in a personal capacity?" (Opposition cheers.)

MR. ATTLEE: "I will certainly ask the Secretary of State for War about this point." (Opposition cheers.)

## Of Commercial Concern

A 10-year plan for the needs of the population; public equipment, and agricultural and industrial development of the Belgian Congo, introduced by Mons. Wigny, Minister of the Colonies, has been endorsed by the Belgian Cabinet. Loans of an equivalent of £142,857,000 are involved. Government participation in mining and industrial ventures will principally consist of provision of transport facilities and electric power. Development of industry will remain in the hands of private enterprise.

About 1,000,000 lb. of the 1930 tobacco crop of the Southern Highlands Non-Native Tobacco Growers' Union of Tanganyika have been sold forward at prices from 3s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per lb. f.o.r. Iringa. Last year 1,750,000 lb. were produced from 4,000 acres planted, compared with an estimate of 2,500,000 lb. from 5,600 acres this season.

The first public company with exclusively African membership to be registered in Tanganyika is the Chagga General Trading Co., Ltd., which has a nominal capital of £5,000 in 50 preference and 150 ordinary shares, all of £25 denomination. The company will trade mainly as general merchants.

### New Rhodesian Power Station

The Electricity Supply Commission of Southern Rhodesia plans shortly to begin erecting a new £500,000 power station at Shabani, which will probably come into operation in 1933. It will consist of two 5,000 kW. generators, with provision for the addition of a further two 7,500-10,000 kW. generators.

The Uganda Legislative Council on Tuesday approved proposals to borrow £13,000,000 for the Owen Falls hydro-electric scheme, and an advance from Government funds of £1,500,000 for the cement factory now in course of erection near Tororo.

The estimate of this year's Uganda cotton crop is 320,000 bales, against 231,472 last year. The quality is average to good, though a considerable amount has been damaged by rain. Pests and diseases have been less than usual.

African Theatres, Ltd., report a revenue for 1929 of £252,959, compared with £264,466 in the previous year. The dividend is 30% (the same).

A 3½% loan of £3,500,000 for the East Africa Railways and Harbour Administration will be issued in London on March 27.

A hotel site of 3.66 acres in Mbeya, Tanganyika, has been offered on a 99 years' lease. A £5,000 building is involved.

Company Meeting**Sisal Estates, Limited****Colonel Ponsonby's Review**

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY MEETING OF SISAL ESTATES, LIMITED, was held in London on March 15, 1950, COLONEL C. E. PONSONBY, T.D., D.L., chairman of the company, presiding.

A representative of the secretaries, Messrs. John K. Gilliat and Co., Ltd., read the notice convening the meeting, and the report of the auditors.

The following is the chairman's circulated statement:

"The consolidated accounts for the year ended June 30, 1949, show a trading profit of £354,190 after providing for replanting and maintenance of immature areas, depreciation, directors' and auditors' fees and administration expenses, as compared with £272,101 for the year to June, 1948. Out of this profit £122,095 has been provided for taxation (compared with £78,835 for the previous year) and £181,425 has been retained in the accounts of Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd., leaving in the accounts of Sisal Estates, Ltd., a balance of £50,670, reduced by tax adjustments in respect of previous years to £47,740. After adding the amount brought forward from the previous year and deducting dividends paid or recommended amounting (less tax) to £47,850, the sum of £962 is carried forward in the profit and loss account of Sisal Estates, Ltd."

**Company's Position Strengthened**

"Out of the profits retained by the subsidiary company amounting to £181,425, £60,000 has been transferred to reserves, leaving £121,425, to which is added the amount brought forward from the previous year of £171,719, increasing the carry-forward to £293,144. As £50,000 has been transferred to a general reserve, it has not been considered necessary this year to make any further appropriation in respect of development and cultivation. The reserve for this shown in the consolidated balance sheet remains at £78,105.

"I am pleased to be able to report a continuance of steady and satisfactory progress of Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd., the wholly-owned subsidiary company. Its properties at June 30, 1949, comprised 18,698 hectares (46,185 acres), of which 12,199 were suitable for sisal cultivation. Of this 9,297 hectares were planted with sisal, 3,088 hectares being cut and 4,121 hectares immature, while 88 hectares were nurseries.

**Two Estates Purchased**

"Since the end of the financial year two further estates have been purchased, comprising about 2,000 hectares, of which 1,890 are already developed and should in due course produce 2,000-3,000 tons per annum. This area is in continuation of the Lwengera Valley, where the soil is very fertile, and its acquisition will make for economical working. The price of these estates, including legal and other costs, was £315,000, and satisfactory arrangements have been made for the financing of this purchase.

"On the Lwengera Estate, purchased in 1945, where there are 2,300 hectares of very good land, 964 hectares have been planted. Production began on a small scale in September, 1949, and for the time being the leaf is being processed at the Magunga estate. It is hoped that the new Lwengera factory installation will be completed this summer, equipped with modern machinery. The light railway system there has been graded and 12 miles of track laid. Work has been started on the necessary buildings and the laying out of a labour village. In three or four years' time

production from this estate should reach something over 3,000 tons per annum.

"Last year the production for 1948-49 was estimated at 10,000 tons. The actual crop was 10,350 tons, including 1,045 tons from the leased estate of Hale. During the year the labour situation has been good. This was due partly to satisfactory organization in the labour bureau of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association and partly to the drought and lack of food supplies in other areas of Tanganyika. The Government have introduced a food subsidization scheme, under which the company has to purchase food at 46s. per bag and sell it for consumption on the estate at 36s. (in 1939 meal cost the company 10s. against the present 46s.).

"This and other labour costs including recruiting charges, have increased the total overheads, while devaluation has increased the cost of spare parts and materials imported from overseas; this follows the already considerable increase in the cost of heavy machinery, spare parts and decorticating machines which, as I mentioned last year, is three or four times the pre-war cost.

**The Outlook**

"In view of the present rate of production it seems reasonable to hope that, excluding the new estates, production will this year be not less than the 1948-49 figure, though the prolonged drought has had a serious effect on some estates. This will also be felt in 1950-51, especially in the districts further away from the coast like Lwengera and the new estates.

"In the past a great deal of sisal waste (small dirty and tangled fibre) has gone down the flume and been left to decompose. In the year under review Bird and Co., Ltd., had the opportunity of buying for £16,000 a carding factory on the edge of their Kange estate, about five miles from Tanga. What was formerly regarded as rubbish is now being recovered on the estates and sent to the carding factory, which has been extended by the installation of further machines. Production started in August, 1949, and by December 800 tons of what would otherwise have been waste had been sold at a satisfactory profit. It is hoped to work up the capacity of the factory to take at least 1,500 tons from our own estates, as well as waste from other estates.

**Marketing the Crop**

"Government bulk purchases came to an end in December, 1948. As I mentioned last year, Mr. Hitchcock took a leading part in the formation of a voluntary association known locally as TASMA (Tanganyika Sisal Marketing Association), covering nearly 70% of the Tanganyika growers. This association acts as selling agents for its members, operating through the regular selling houses in London, New York and elsewhere. It is the policy of TASMA to sell to the best advantage of its members and to ensure a sound stabilized price level in the interests of both producers and consumers.

"From January to September, 1949, prices remained steady, the average price of No. 1 being about £87 10s. 0d. per ton f.o.b. as compared with the control price of about £88 for the second half of the previous year. That prices remained stationary was partly due to the uncertainties of the outlook, especially the dollar-sterling position, and partly to the slowness with which the recovery on the Continent proceeded. Since then it has come to be realized that, apart from current



consumption, world stocks have to be replenished on a large scale and purchasing power for primary commodities is increasing; these factors have imparted a stimulus to prices, which was accentuated by devaluation in September, 1949. Owing to forward sales Bird and Co., Ltd., will not derive much benefit during the current financial year from the recent rise in prices, which are round about £117 per ton f.o.b.

"As credit expands and economic rehabilitation continues in Europe and Japan, demand must increase—but to meet this there is bound to be increasing production in Mexico and Brazil and at some date in the future in the East Indies also, where 100,000 tons were produced in 1939. For the time being the situation, so far as East Africa is concerned, is satisfactory.

#### New Export Tax

"The Government of Tanganyika recently proposed an export tax of 10% on the f.o.b. price of sisal. On strong representations made by the industry, this has been reduced to 5% till March, 1950, and in the meantime discussions are continuing with the Government. The tax will not apply if the price falls below £75 per ton.

"I would emphasize that Bird & Co., Ltd., although based on tropical agriculture, must be regarded in the light of all industrial processing companies. It is therefore advisable, when the price of the processed product is high, to plough back such reserves as will enable the company to operate profitably when the price of the product falls. This 'ploughing back' creates a substantial cash reserve for such extensions, replantings and improvements as may make the operations more efficient and help to spread the overhead charges.

#### Amenities for African Workers

"I may add that a considerable amount of expenditure has been and should be undertaken for the benefit of the African workers. This is done either at the request of the Government or to attract and retain employees (who number anything between 8,000 and 10,000). It is to the advantage of the Africans that they should have permanent houses, though at first they may not appreciate them, as well as hospitals, schools, mosques and other amenities.

"Once again I have to thank Mr. E. F. Hitchcock, C.B.E., for his energy, foresight and initiative. He has throughout been ably assisted by his deputy, Mr. C. A. Bartlett, C.B.E., and the management of Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd., in so efficiently running one of the largest sisal concerns in the world."

#### Chairman's Additional Remarks

Addressing the meeting, the chairman said:—

"Ladies and gentlemen, you have received my statement which was circulated with the accounts, and I do not suppose that you will want me to read it to you, but the board have received five letters from shareholders raising various points, and I think that it may be of assistance to you if I answer those in advance of any questions which may come during this meeting.

"First of all, there were one or two questions regarding the remuneration of Mr. Hitchcock. I explained last year the position of his contract with Bird and Co., Ltd., made in 1939 and extended in 1945 with five years more to run. Under that contract Mr. Hitchcock receives £2,000 a year salary and 5% of the net profits. This, as I remarked last year, is common practice with plantation companies.

#### Increased Efficiency and Higher Prices

"In the last two years his commission has worked out larger than was expected at the time the contract was made, partly owing to increased efficiency in running the estates, but mainly owing to the rise in the price of sisal which was as fortuitous as it was unforeseeable.

"The commission due for the year under review was actually £4,500 more than the figure in the accounts, but Mr. Hitchcock voluntarily suggested that for this year it should be restricted to the same amount as for the previous year.

"Then there was a question as to the purchase of the two new estates. As mentioned in my statement, these properties adjoin our Lwengera area. The price of £315,000, which includes all expenses, may appear to be on the high side. It works out at about £157 per hectare, but on a conservative estimate of production, and even allowing for a reduction in price, the net proceeds of sisal from those estates, after deducting all expenses, including a proportion of overheads, should pay for the property in four or five years. This will be a valuable asset for Bird and Co., Ltd., as not only can it worked in with the organization of the Lwengera properties, but it will also be important as enabling the labour in that valley to be under one control. If you know the country, you will know how very important it is that all the labour coming from the villages in that district should be working in the same place, especially if they know they are well treated, because they will then come themselves and bring their friends.

#### Valuation of Properties

A shareholder suggested that an independent valuation should have been made. I would only say that there was considerable competition for these estates and that the presence of an independent valuer might have led to a higher price; and in any case Mr. Hitchcock, Mr. Bartlett, and our plantation managers know as much as any others in Tanganyika about the value of an estate, quite apart from other considerations when the purchase of these properties was being discussed.

"Then there was a question about a change of domicile. As Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd., is a wholly-owned subsidiary, a logical scheme for change of domicile should certainly not be casually dismissed, and in fact the board of Sisal Estates, Ltd., have been considering it during the past year. It would undoubtedly involve a saving for the shareholders, which, assuming that prosperity continues, might be reflected in increased dividends.

#### Estimates of Production

"Then there was a question about production. A shareholder asked why the crop for 1949-50 was estimated at only the same figure as that for 1948-49. The answer is the drought, which is still severe. It has dried up three rivers and put two decortivating plants out of action. Of course, it also affects the leaf growth both in the year of the drought and afterwards. Production from the two new estates is not included in the estimate which was mentioned in my statement.

"The total crop to the end of February, excluding that from the new estates, is 6,870 tons, which happens to be exactly the same figure as last year, but to illustrate a possible setback in output the figures for December, January, and February last year were 1,000, 825, and 805 tons respectively, compared with this year's figures of 905, 760, and 680.

"We received a telegram from Mr. Hitchcock yesterday to the effect that although there are indications of a break of the drought, production for the year may be affected more than he had estimated, but it is very difficult to give a figure.

#### Judgment, Foresight and Courage

"Generally, I would say that Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd., should not be regarded only in the light of a gold mine existing for the purpose of immediate profits only and with a life of a limited duration. It is a combination of planting and processing, and plans have to be made far ahead. The management of Bird and Co., Ltd., have shown sound judgment, foresight, and courage. Their actions have laid the foundations for a prosperous future, even if there should be a fall in the price of sisal."



The chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts, which was seconded by Mr. A. N. Hough, F.C.A.

After the chairman had replied to questions and comments by shareholders, the resolutions were carried.

The retiring directors Colonel G. F. Pottsby, T.D.

Major R. S. K. Farling, M.C., and Mr. A. Lough, F.C.A., were re-elected.

The remuneration of the auditors, Messrs. Blades, Harbyn and Co., having been fixed, the proceedings terminated by a vote of thanks to the auditors and staff at home and abroad.

Company Meetings

**Blantyre and East Africa, Limited**

**Mr. J. W. E. Steedman's Statement**

THE FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF BLANTYRE AND EAST AFRICA, LIMITED, was held on Friday, March 17, at the company's offices, 32 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh.

MR. J. W. E. STEEDMAN, chairman of the company, had circulated to shareholders with the report and accounts for the year ended September 30, 1949, a statement from which the following are extracts:—

"The directors have now pleasure in submitting the balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ended September 30, 1949.

"Before going into the statistics, I must make special reference to the loss which the company sustained in the course of the year through the death of Sir William Tait Bowie. Sir William had been the company's general manager in Africa for 30 years and during all that time he rendered incalculable service to the company. In 1945 the board recognized the outstanding position held by Sir William in Nyasaland by appointing him a director of the company. His death has been a severe loss to the company and to Nyasaland. I know that all the shareholders will sympathize with Lady Tait Bowie and the family."

**Major Lancelot Errington Appointed Director**

"In order to strengthen the board, the directors have appointed Major Lancelot Errington, Basleak, Milton Bridge, Middleham, to be a director of the company. Major Errington, represents an old family connexion which goes back to the early pioneering days of the company. Older members will recall that his father-in-law, the late Major G. H. Sanford, founded the board as far back as 1903 and was always a staunch supporter of the company. Major Errington's appointment to the board comes up at this meeting for confirmation.

"You may remember that in the review which I presented to you at our last annual meeting, I made reference to the serious drought which was then affecting Nyasaland. Unfortunately, this drought continued for a long period, with particular effect on tobacco and food crops. The average deficiency of rain throughout the parts of the country in which we are particularly interested was 30 inches.

**Tea's Resistance to Drought**

"Tea, however, showed stronger resistance to the drought, and the ultimate crop turned out to be better than was at one time thought possible. The total tea crop for the year amounted to 1,990,362 lb., as compared with 1,983,231 lb. in the previous year, showing an actual increase of 7,131 lb., or 0.35%. The crop from the company's four tea estates is made up as follows:—Lauderdale, 825,875 lb.; Glenorchy, 313,845 lb.; Limbule, 689,502 lb.; Zoa, 161,900 lb.

"The position regarding acreage at September 30, 1949, was 2,701 acres planted in tea, of which 27 acres were immature.

"In common with all other companies of a similar nature, costs continued to advance during the year. The advance was accentuated by Government requirements

for the growing of extra food crops in view of the drought. We actually had approximately 750 acres under maize and other foodstuffs.

"As far as transport is concerned, conditions have remained difficult owing to congestion at the port of Beira. The company is under a duty of gratitude to the Nyasaland Railways for the efficient way in which they have handled the traffic both outward and inward. It is also satisfactory to know that the Harare Bridge is now completed.

**Tobacco and Tea**

The total weight of tobacco delivered to the factory including purchases, amounted to 392,922 lb. Some of the serious experiences in keeping the factory going in consequence of the lack of the normal water supply, but our staff in Blantyre are to be congratulated on the capable way in which these difficulties were overcome.

"The bag crop, notwithstanding the drought, showed an increase. The total area under sugar is now over 3,000 acres.

"I can now refer to the balance sheet; you will see that on this occasion we do not propose to add to the general reserve account, which stands at the very substantial figure of £12,500. The other things we are proceeding with in the intensive programme of expansion are equipping the tea factories and warehouses and adding to the special reserve account a further sum of £50,000. It will be seen that this year's substantial programme has been completed in the development of the factory and warehouse.

**Reserves of Foodstuffs**

"There is little change on the balance sheet, but you will notice in the profit and loss account the very high figure of £43,755, an expenditure of the year's review. We started to the more serious amount of £13,427. The stock stores have risen from £3,000 to £10,000, being the result of the company's building storing reserves of foodstuffs and building water supply tanks for machinery, tools, etc. to a greater extent than was formerly deemed necessary.

"The net profit for the year amounted to £580,000, as compared with £30,860 in the preceding year. In the balance brought forward from 1948 of £1,193, more than all the result of profit and loss account of 1949, £1,163, proposed subject to your approval to pay the usual 6% dividend to the present shareholders and to repay the dividend at the rate of 10% to the ordinary shareholders who had decided to make an extra cash call at the limited amount of 10% of the £1,163, the balance being carried forward to the next year will be £1,620,000. The directors have pleasure in recommending that the subject of the directors' report be approved.

"In the course of the year the company was approached by the Nyasaland Government with a view to the construction of a new section of the main cable railway to the north-western part of the country. This followed upon the report of the British Plantations Committee set up in 1945 in consequence of the recommendations of the Commission







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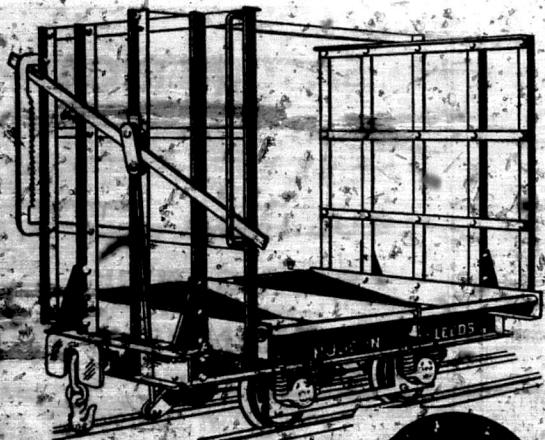
Total 1948 U.K. exports to the territory were £3,356,000. This included:

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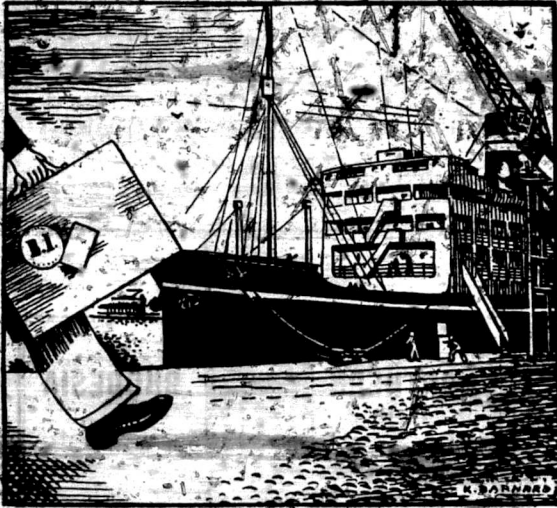
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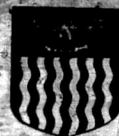
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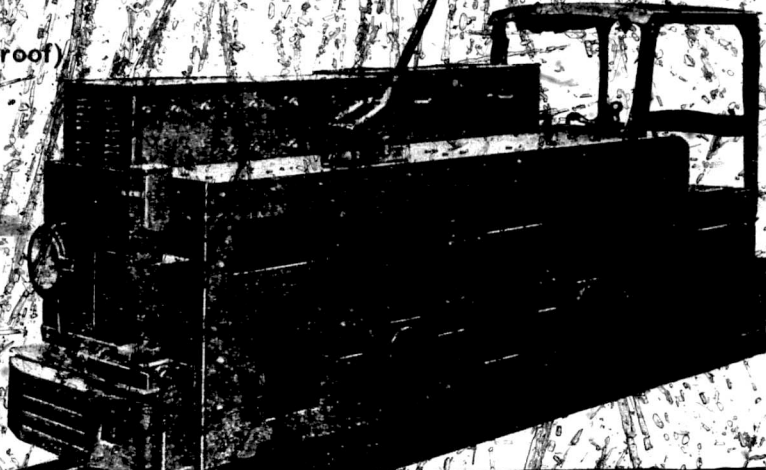
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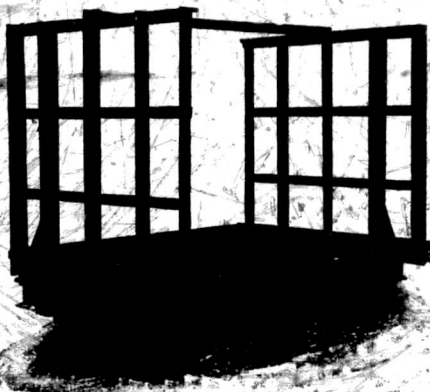
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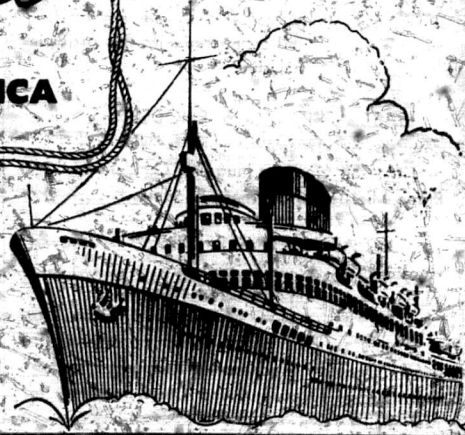
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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, March 30, 1950

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**THE LISBON CONFERENCE**, which opened last Thursday, is of great importance to British Central Africa as a whole. Its significance was marked by the fact that it was attended, not only by Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, accompanied by his Minister for Transport and the general manager of the Government-owned Rhodesia Railways, but that the British Government sent representatives of the Colonial Office, the Ministry of Transport, and the Foreign Office, and recalled the British Ambassador in Portugal to London in the previous week for last-minute consultations. These circumstances make it safe to assume that the problem of the improvement of the port of Beira, which directly affects Central African railway and general development, has not been under mere academic debate, but has been treated as so urgent as to demand prompt settlement. Congestion at the port has been serious for several years, and the representatives of the Imperial Government (on behalf of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland and of British shipping and commerce) and the spokesmen for Southern Rhodesia can have left the Portuguese authorities in no doubt about their anxieties.

Beira has been a political and commercial irritant for a long time, and for the sake of Portuguese East Africa, no less than for that of the British hinterland territories, the causes require to be removed without further delay, as they can be given good will on the part of the Portuguese. It must be frankly stated that Portuguese procrastination since the port was taken over by the Government of Mozambique at the beginning of last year has been a disappointment to everyone and the justifiable subject of bitter comment by critics. The Rhodesian authorities, who have been most closely concerned (in both senses of the word) with these difficulties, have nevertheless continued to show patience, at any rate in public, and the statements of Ministers and railway and commercial spokesmen have been restrained and conciliatory. Indeed, it would be fair to say that the case for the Portuguese has been far better put by Rhodesian public men than by the Portuguese themselves.

Delays to shipping using the port of Beira have been most serious and extremely costly to shippers, who were at one period com-

elled to omit Beira as a port of call, and latterly gave notice that in order to cover their losses they must increase the freights to Beira by no less than sixty per cent. That announcement shocked the Central African Governments and their public, for the inevitable consequence must be sharp increases in the price of many imported goods, thus raising the costs of living and of production generally. The shipowners have been long suffering and silent, but it is common knowledge that they have been the victims of more than one kind of unfair discrimination, some of it by reason of nationality and some of manifestly inequitable technicalities.

Discussions, having already lasted for years, ought now to give way to urgent and adequate action. There can be no excuse for further delays. Portuguese, British and

**American Interest.** American engineers have repeatedly surveyed the port, have presented their recommendations, and have agreed on the works which ought to be undertaken now and over a period—one early requirement being the provision of a special berth to handle Southern Rhodesian chrome exports, which represent a valuable earner of dollars. The Government of the United States has given successive proofs of interest in Central African development as a source of supply of strategic and other necessary raw materials, and it is an open secret that an American loan would, if necessary, be available to Portugal for the harbour works at Beira.

We trust that this Lisbon Conference will lead to great and rapid improvements at Beira, which can continue to count on handling a heavy share of the traffic to and from the Rhodesias and

**Developments and Prospect.** Nyasaland, even if a new railway be built through Beitbridge to link up with Lourenço Marques, and if proper use be made of the Benguela Railway and the port of Lobito Bay. These other developments are, we believe, highly probable at no distant date, as is the building of a trunk line from the Broken Hill area of Northern Rhodesia in a north-easterly direction, and through Tanganyika Territory in order to provide access to the sea at Dar es Salaam (and perhaps also to the new port of Mtwara). Central African progress promises to be so great, however, that there will be need for all these services. The right policy is assuredly that of making the maximum use of all existing facilities, and of such others as can be pro-

vided quickly, economically, and in the general interest of the territories.

**EDITORIAL COMMENT** on the Seretse Khama affair was postponed until we could publish the White Paper version of the Government's case, which reveals that all the members of the judicial inquiry considered that Seretse had shown himself unfit for the office of chief.

It is astonishing that that important fact was not promptly published and given prominence in all the official statements. His Majesty's Government has, we believe, reached the right conclusion, but has been glaringly incompetent in its actions. Months ago, when the tribe unanimously rejected Seretse for flouting custom by not seeking the consent of the elders to his marriage, the Government should have ratified that finding, which could not then have been misunderstood by anyone, not even Seretse and his wife could have claimed, as they now do, that the issue was one of colour. (It is true that the tribe changed its mind at the third time of asking, but dubious and devious influences had certainly been at work meantime). In brief, the time for decision was last year, not now; the place for action was Bechuanaland, not London; the person by whom the decision should have been conveyed was the senior official on the spot, the High Commissioner, not a distant (and dilatory) Secretary of State. Worst blunder of all was that of summoning Seretse to London, seemingly for negotiation, long after the whole matter should have been closed. By the blunderings of the Commonwealth Relations Office a young man has been through an unfortunate and avoidable experience; Tshetedi, his uncle, a strong and capable regent, has lost his office; and Africa as a whole has suffered serious damage to race relations.

**NAIROBI** will to-day attain the status of a city, being the first municipality in the Colonial Empire to be granted the dignity by His Majesty the King, who has entrusted his brother, the Duke of Gloucester, with the duty of presenting the charter to Mr. F. C. R. Woodley, mayor for the past two years, and now the first lord mayor. Nairobi is, of course, not merely the capital of Kenya, what half a century ago was little more than a railway dump is now the commercial headquarters of East Africa, and increasingly the administrative, political, and social centre of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory. It is the seat of the East Africa High Commission and Central Legislative Assembly, the head-



quarters of the railway, customs, postal and other joint public services of the three contiguous Dependencies, and of the banks, oil companies, and other great business houses with organizations governing the East African territories. Indeed, a substantial share of the revenue of Nairobi, and therefore of Kenya, is directly derived from services performed for Uganda and Tanganyika, and in lesser

degree for Zanzibar, and from expenditure by visitors and new-comers to East Africa who so often make the city their place of temporary or longer residence. There is every indication that present practices of these varied kinds will be maintained and extended, so that in due course Nairobi will become the acknowledged capital, not merely of Kenya, but of East Africa.

## Nairobi's Rise to the Status of a City

### Rapid Retrospect of Fifty Years of Growth

**THERE WERE NO TOWN PLANNERS** in the modern sense when Nairobi, which is to receive city status to-day, was born. Indeed, if her early settlers had realized that they were laying the foundations of the chief centre of East Africa, it is very doubtful if they would have considered the site at all suitable. Yet the progress that has been made in the short space of half a century—a period which was affected by three wars, two major famines, and several adverse physical factors—is remarkable.

Springing up haphazard at first owing to the construction of a railway of which Labouchere wrote:

"Where it is going to, nobody knows

"What is the use of it, no one can tell."

Nairobi has been fortunate to attract men of courage, faith, and vision, and though their optimism was often ridiculed as little short of madness, can there be any of their wildest hopes as regards the importance of the town which have not been exceeded?

At the beginning there was too much water—and not enough. The swamp in the middle of the town must in its day have provided the inhabitants with more vegetables and more malaria than any other in the three territories. But the water supply for domestic purposes has been precarious ever since Nairobi became a residential town. Serious water shortages have been frequent even in the recent past.

Residents have often received formal notice that gardens may be watered only with water which had first been used for revolutionary purposes, and the local rhymer was once constrained to write:

"I like to have a bath every day,

Whatever anyone may say,

But jib at having four or five

Merely to keep the flowers alive."

#### Early History of the Municipality

Nairobi's first municipal regulations were enacted in May, 1900. It became a municipal corporation in 1922. It was in the period between the wars, one beset by great economic difficulties, that the most astonishing progress was made. Many readers will remember the charges of extravagance which were loudly lodged against the expenditure of some £80,000 on Government House in the middle 'twenties. How much would the same building cost to-day?

The Memorial Hall, the McMillan Library, the Croydon Museum, the railway offices, the law courts, the municipal market, and offices, post office, cinema, a fine Masonic Temple, the Princess Wales School, five large hotels, three modern hospitals, two large airfields, and a large number of fine shops, offices, and flats—these are not a bad list for years of construction.

As is only to be expected, in British East Africa, money did not pour down on Nairobi from the Imperial Treasury. Nairobi has had to look to her own resources. In 1922, an exhibition of arts and crafts

the same year the band of the King's African Rifles played in the town every week.

A town can scarcely develop much architectural character in half a century, but there is plenty of variety. No one could wish for more solid pillars or for more expensive petrol stations, for instance. But visitors may carry away as their most vivid recollection the remembrance of the residential area, with its brilliant Nandi flame trees, jacarandas, golden wattles, and gardens from which the flowers, unimpeded by fence or hedge, overflow into the road in an excess of luxuriance.

In 1928 the municipal council was established. The aldermanic bench followed 18 years later. In June last the municipality successfully floated a loan of £1,000,000. The rateable value, following a revaluation, was then £10,300,000, compared with £4,300,000 in the previous year. In 1948 the revenue amounted to £625,812, as against £409,911 in 1947, and expenditure to £500,197, or £385,213.

#### Pre-Eminent Among East African Towns

Nairobi's pre-eminence among towns in East Africa is indicated by the size of the European population, which equals the total European populations of the remaining eight towns in Kenya, the largest eight in Tanganyika, and the largest three in Uganda put together. Nairobi's 10,838 Europeans compare with 2,077 in Mombasa, 1,721 in Dar es Salaam, and 1,031 in Kampala.

The spirit of progress is not flagging. On the contrary, the municipal council, with its eye on the future, has taken the wise step of obtaining expert advice in planning the great expansion which is regarded as inevitable. Professor L. W. Thompson White, Mr. L. Silberman, and Mr. P. R. Anderson, an architect, a sociologist, and a civil engineer respectively, were asked to co-operate in preparing a programme which Nairobi should follow. Their report, under the title of Nairobi's Master Plan for the Colonial Capital, was published two years ago by His Majesty's Stationery Office (and, by good timing, in a fortunate coincidence, nobody appears to this moment in the window of a main London office in Kingsway). Never before has a sociologist been a member of a three-man town planning team.

The report estimated that Nairobi would grow to two-and-a-half times its present size in 25 years. It paid tribute to the liberal attitude of Kenya society.

"An industrial revolution," it declared, "has never been the policy of any organized section of Kenya society . . . so that years among Africans in the neighbouring territories about the treatment of Kenya and the absence of economic policies seem to be out of place. In an era of planning Kenya has stepped to the front ranks of British colonies."



# Advantages Which Nairobi Can Develop

Mr. L. Silberman on the Problems of To-Day and To-Morrow

IN THE PIMPLY PERIOD of the early twenties, when Nairobi came breaking out in sores like Pangani or Masikhi, would anyone have thought that the town was to be famed for its model Native housing and location-design? Even 10 years ago, would you have believed that Nairobi, as a consequence of the war, would become a corner-stone in the Empire's defence?

When we came to Nairobi in 1945 as members of the town planning team and made our estimate of its ultimate size, we debated whether we could dare to plan for 270,000 inhabitants. To-day, with five further years' experience, no one finds anything extravagant in that assumption. The population increases are well in keeping with the boldest forecasts.

If boldness is one watchword, the other is planning—looking before you leap, reconnoitring the opportunities. The pioneers did not always pay sufficient attention to such simple but essential technical problems as water, drainage, the black cotton soil of some parts of the town, and, above all, the road plan and its need to serve an increasing volume of traffic. To-day Nairobi faces a golden opportunity of rectifying some of the weaknesses in its initial layout.

Water and sewerage are being attended to. The new factory estate is proving popular. The building industry has been freed of controls. Flats, office blocks, new shopping centres are going up. The railway is surveying its new marshalling yard.

## Debt to the Railway

Nairobi owes its existence to the Kenya-Uganda Railway, and its impress is still upon the town. The tracks run through it and cut the town into two halves, intersecting the most important thoroughfares at important junctures. To-day a new chapter is being written for Nairobi, as the railway is planning to realign the tracks. This can be made a real blessing.

The master plan suggested that when the railway is taken around the outskirts of the town, an East African highway should take up the road from Mombasa to Uganda. This highway would give the town a real traffic backbone besides offering excellent frontages to new office buildings, which should go far to pay for the cost of construction.

The physical framework of Nairobi is part only of the issue. Everyone is aware of the social problems, the issues of labour, class, and race. Three different communities with different cultures are thrown together from three different continents. They live cheek by jowl, and in many ways Nairobi is a test case if man has within him to bridge the divisions of race, religion, and language.

## Racial Division in Occupations

Now there has been a rigid occupational division. The large-scale employer and professional man has always been a European, the trader and artisan always an Asian, and the skilled always an African. All that is being overdone. There are professional and business men of substance in each racial group, and they are exchanging experiences and sharing common interests in pursuit of their calling.

Moreover, the new generation may be better able to cope with the problems of class and race. The young

*\* Being extracts from a broadcast talk in last Sunday's "Talking East Africa" programme of the B.B.C. by Mr. Leo Silberman.*

may know in their bones that what was mere stupid pride in the past is suicidal folly in the future. A modern society cannot afford self-contained compartments; it breaks asunder if it does not master the secret of social co-operation. Unity of purpose is the engine which drives society. Forget it and it derails.

This lesson of co-operation stands out in the case of Nairobi. The economic pattern now shows that the town must be devoted to serve many different purposes. Various professional services have called many of its inhabitants together—the Colonial Service, the military service, the social services, the service of industry, even domestic service. Each of these occupations is marked by a strong internal tradition, so that in many cases members of the service feel a greater sense of loyalty to their colleagues than to the general public. But if the services are not to lose their *raison d'être*, they must serve the public at large and knit together the very many activities and diverse elements of which the town is composed. A unity must be made of them.

## Service to the Community

If a fairy were to ask me what gift to bestow on Nairobi together with the royal charter, I should reply that everyone should understand the needs of the entire city and try to meet the requirements of the community to the best of his ability. The shopkeeper serving the customer, however small his custom; the ticket collector at the station, showing courtesy to all classes; the carpenter maintaining standards; even the golf caddies not losing balls—a town serving its many purposes, serving the people.

Nairobi in the course of this century will acquire a personality. Towns, like individuals, have a character: they can be friendly or sullen; they can be at peace with themselves and the world.

It is easy to realize the personality of towns like Kampala, Dar es Salaam, or Zanzibar, with one predominant feature about them. They are ports with an administrative centre tacked on to them; or, in the case of Kampala, the one large town in the country, though in this case the functions of the central Government have been located elsewhere.

## Diverse Characteristics

Nairobi is far more complex and will take longer to find itself. It is cosmopolitan—though not as cosmopolitan as Cairo. It is much more Imperial than other large towns in Africa—though perhaps not as grandly proconsular as Khartoum. It is more modern and business-like—though by no means as Americanized as Johannesburg. Nairobi, through its daily activities and service to the community, can integrate its diverse characteristics. It must make a unity of them.

Some clever solutions have been found. The game reserve brings Africa right up against the friendly city of man. The Kenya Centre, with the law courts, and the town hall, is a fine conception which needs to be developed. Here is a splendid focus, quite different from the usual city square in Europe which has been imitated slavishly by some African towns.

Nairobi has still plenty of open space. It should use it so as to combine the openness of the city with the need for compactness of services. Road plan, natural setting, the economics of a service town, the picture of a multi-racial community, an eventful history point to the same pattern of public service. Each citizen should see in the city's unity a reflection of his own pattern, as well as a more generous interpretation of it.

# Seretse Khama : Full Text of White Paper

## Judicial Inquiry Unanimous against Recognition of Seretse

**BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE:** Succession to the Chieftainship of the Bamangwato Tribe," is the title given by the Government to the White Paper (Cmd. 7913) on the Seretse Khama case. It was published at 3d. last week by H.M. Stationery Office. It reads as follows:—

"In the following paragraphs an account is given of the circumstances relating to the succession to the chieftainship of the Bamangwato tribe and of the considerations which have been present to His Majesty's Government in reaching their decisions upon the question of the recognition of Seretse Khama.

"The Bamangwato Reserve forms part of the Bechuanaland Protectorate. The Protectorate covers an area of 275,000 sq. miles and has a population of 300,000 persons, almost entirely African. It is administered by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, who is himself responsible to the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations. The Bamangwato Reserve, on the eastern side of the Protectorate, has an area of 40,000 sq. miles and a population of 100,000.

### Tribal Disputes

"The Bamangwato themselves number 18,000, the remaining 82,000 of the population in the reserve consists of Africans who originally belonged to various tribes, but who have adhered to the Bamangwato and owe allegiance to the same chief. The history of the Bechuanaland Protectorate has been marked by a series of tribal disputes about succession to the chieftainship, which in one case led eventually to the formation of four separate tribes whose ruling families derive from a common ancestor.

"In 1923 occurred the death of Khama III, the grandfather of Seretse. He had ruled over the Bamangwato for some 50 years and is recognized as one of the great African rulers. He was succeeded by his son, Sekgoma II, who died two years later, leaving as his heir his only surviving son, Seretse, who was born on July 1, 1921. A Council of Regency was at first formed, but in 1926 it was found more suitable to install as Regent, Tshakedi, son of Khama III and half-brother of Sekgoma II.

### History of the Case

"Seretse was educated in South Africa and obtained his bachelor of arts degree at Fort Hare. He expressed a desire to continue his education at Oxford, where he went to Balliol College in 1945. Subsequently he left Oxford to pursue his legal studies in London, where he completed the first part of the Bar Examination.

"In September, 1948, Seretse, in notifying Tshakedi that he proposed to marry Miss Ruth Williams, an Englishwoman, on October 2, stated that he feared that his uncle and the tribe would not approve of his proposed action. They did not, and appeals were made to Seretse by the Native Authority of the Bamangwato Reserve and by others to postpone the marriage. Seretse's only response was to advance his wedding day, so that, in face of this opposition, he was married on September 29 to Miss Ruth Williams.

"Seretse was summoned to Serowe by the tribal leaders to explain his action. A series of tribal meetings (*kgotlas*) followed, in which the marriage was discussed.

"It is important when considering the opinions expressed at these various meetings to have in mind the position of the Regent Tshakedi. He had ruled the Bamangwato for a period of 23 years. His rule had been

firm and enlightened, but more recently it had become increasingly unpopular.

"At the first tribal meeting in November, 1948, when it was still thought that Seretse might give up his European wife, there was an almost unanimous condemnation of the marriage. The tribe, with very few exceptions, resolved that all steps should be taken to prevent Seretse's wife from entering the Bamangwato Reserve. The subsequent meetings showed the increasing anxiety felt by the tribe that, if Seretse were not allowed to return, Tshakedi would become their permanent chief, an event which they were determined to avoid at all costs:

### Violation of Tribal Custom

"Consequently, at the second meeting in December, 1948, there was stronger support for Seretse, though it was not decisively in his favour. At that time he agreed to return to England to pursue his legal studies. In June, 1949, he returned to the reserve, and at a third meeting of the tribe in that month there was a decisive majority in favour of Seretse as chief with his European wife.

"The immediate sequel to the June meeting was an announcement by Tshakedi of his intention to leave the reserve, which he proceeded to do, accompanied by a number of his supporters, including five out of eight of the chief's representatives, i.e., leading members of the tribe appointed to preside over the administrative districts of the reserve. He has taken up residence in the Bakwena Reserve.

"He issued a declaration asserting that the recognized law and customs of the tribe had been violated, and he challenged the validity of the *kgotla's* decision. He asked that a judicial inquiry should be held to advise on whether Seretse should be recognized, and if so what would be the position of his wife and children. It should be noted that Tshakedi and his supporters have never called in question Seretse's claims to the succession as the heir of Sekgoma; what they have objected to is Seretse's marriage to a white woman and his suitability while so married to hold the chieftainship.

### Judicial Inquiry

"In view of the difficulties which had arisen the High Commissioner in July, 1949, recommended the holding of a judicial inquiry into the question of the recognition of Seretse. The inquiry was duly held under the Bechuanaland Protectorate Native Administration Proclamation of 1943. This proclamation provides that on the occurrence of a vacancy in a chieftainship the successor shall be designated by the tribe assembled in *kgotla* according to Native custom.

"This designation is, however, subject to recognition by the High Commissioner, and to confirmation by the Secretary of State, at their discretion. In case of doubt a judicial inquiry may be held to report to the High Commissioner. The object of such an inquiry is to advise the High Commissioner, to whom the decision is reserved and who is responsible to the Secretary of State. Once such a judicial inquiry is held, it thus becomes necessary for His Majesty's Government to make the final decision.

"The report of the inquiry was received towards the end of 1949, and, together with the evidence tendered, has been the subject of most careful study by His Majesty's Government, in personal consultation with the High Commissioner, in the light of all the information available to them of African opinion in the High Commission Territories and elsewhere in southern Africa.

"They have considered whether the report should be published. As the report and the accompanying evidence form only a part of the matters considered by His Majesty's Government they would present an incomplete and unbalanced picture. Moreover, certain arguments are advanced and views expressed in the report which are not accepted by His Majesty's Government, and with which they could not associate themselves. The danger that such parts of the report would be quoted without its being made clear that they had not the approval of His Majesty's Government is so great that His Majesty's Government have decided that the report cannot be published. But they wish nevertheless to record their appre-



ciation of the careful conduct of the inquiry, which has assisted them in their consideration of this very difficult and delicate problem.

His Majesty's Government must, however, state categorically that the judicial inquiry unanimously advised against the recognition of Seretse. It expressed its belief that in these circumstances Seretse's absence from the Bechuanaland Protectorate, was essential to the peace and good order of the Bamangwato Reserve, and that a period of direct rule would be in the best interests of the Bamangwato. It further advised that Tshekedi should not be permitted to return to the reserve.

It was in this state of affairs that His Majesty's Government decided to invite Seretse to London so that he might be able to express his views to them directly before any final decision was arrived at. They wished also, before considering other action, to ascertain whether he would be prepared to renounce his claim voluntarily.

#### Visit to London

At no time was any assurance given to Seretse or to his representatives that if he came to London he would be permitted to resume residence in the Protectorate. Statements which have been made to the contrary are wholly incorrect.

In view of her obvious concern in the matter, an invitation to come to London was also extended to Mrs. Seretse Khama but it was not accepted.

In a series of meetings with Seretse in London it was explained to him, as Parliament was informed on March 8, that His Majesty's Government viewed with grave concern the danger which recognition would in present circumstances cause to the unity and well-being of the tribe and the administration of the Protectorate; that in this matter they had to take into account their primary responsibility for good government in the Protectorate; in the light of all the circumstances known to them; and that the best solution would be for him voluntarily to relinquish his claim to the succession.

Seretse was unable to accept this view, and His Majesty's Government had therefore to make their own decision, which was announced in Parliament on March 8. It was to the effect that the High Commissioner had been instructed to withhold his recognition of Seretse as chief for a period of years, sufficiently long for the disappearance of the present tendencies to disruption which threaten the unity and well-being of the tribe. The period required would certainly not be less than five years, and at the end of that time the situation would be reviewed. During this time Seretse would not be allowed to be within the Protectorate unless special permission had been granted.

An allowance from United Kingdom funds has been offered to Seretse to enable him to provide for himself and his wife, on the conditions that he does not revisit the Protectorate except by permission, and that he does not, either of himself or through any other person or agency, say or do anything calculated to interfere with the good government of the Protectorate. While the chiefdom is in suspense Tshekedi, who will no longer be resident, will be required to reside outside the Bamangwato Reserve and will not be allowed to enter the reserve except by special permission.

#### Mixed Marriages Not the Issue

His Majesty's Government are fully aware of the very strong feelings that are aroused on the subject of the merits or demerits of mixed marriages, but that is not the issue which is here raised. This particular marriage assumed importance because of Seretse's position as prospective chief of the Bamangwato tribe. What His Majesty's Government had to decide was whether the interests of the tribe itself and of the other tribes in the High Commission Territories would best be served by the recognition of Seretse after the marriage had

His Majesty's Government were of course aware that a strong body of European opinion in southern Africa would be opposed to recognition; but, as stated in the House of Commons on March 8, no representations on this matter have been received from the Government of the Union of South Africa or Southern Rhodesia. In the view of His Majesty's Government the existence of this body of opinion is no reason why they should not refuse recognition on the quite different grounds stated in § 19 below, which appear to them good and conclusive.

His Majesty's Government were also aware that among prominent Africans, both in the High Commission Territories and in other parts of southern Africa, opinion about recognition or non-recognition was by no means unanimous. As was shown by evidence before the judicial inquiry and in other ways, a considerable weight of responsible African opinion was opposed to recognition.

The question has been asked why His Majesty's Government did not treat the opinion expressed by the third tribal assembly as the governing factor and abide by it. His Majesty's Government have a wide responsibility for the well-being and good government of the Protectorate as a whole, and of the

other High Commission Territories. In particular, they have in this respect a duty in matters of disputed successions that they must discharge. The opinion of the tribal assembly can only be one of the factors contributing to their decision.

#### Reasons for Government's Decision

In the view of His Majesty's Government the recognition of Seretse would be against the unity and well-being of the tribe for the following reasons:—

(a) The Bamangwato have suffered much in the past from feuds amongst members of their leading families. Signs of a recurrence of this tendency have already appeared in the reserve in the departure of a number of leading tribal functionaries who have joined Tshekedi in voluntary exile.

Among the seven tribes of the Protectorate outside the Bamangwato Reserve, opinion is divided; evidence against the marriage was given on behalf of the two most numerous and important tribes, and if Seretse were now recognized as chief, they could be expected to draw away from the Bamangwato. In the first two *kgotlas*, where the issue before the tribe was that of the marriage only, the opinion of the majority was opposed to it.

The recognition of Seretse in these circumstances would have given occasion for dispute and caused a serious split in the tribe. Peaceful administration would have become increasingly difficult.

(b) It was necessary for His Majesty's Government to consider whether, in these circumstances Seretse could be expected to discharge with success the grave responsibilities of the chieftainship. At the time when he contracted his marriage it is clear that he expected that it would be against the wishes of his people and would have grave consequences. He was of course fully entitled to follow his own wishes in this matter as a private individual, but only if he reckoned with the consequences in his public capacity.

By contracting the marriage without prior consultation and against all the advice tendered to him by the tribal authorities, Seretse showed himself to be unmindful of the interests of his tribe and of his public duty.

(c) There are moreover serious doubts whether he could in present circumstances retain as chief the support of a tribe which has been inclined to factions and feuds and in which an opposition would certainly arise which would question his authority once it was certain that Tshekedi's regency would not be allowed. The tendency in this tribe to disputes about the succession would be aggravated by uncertainty as to their future attitude towards the children of the marriage.

#### Administrative Proposals

For the immediate future, as has already been announced in Parliament, the district commissioner will continue closely to supervise the administration of the Bamangwato Reserve and will exercise the functions of the Native Authority. This is, however, a purely temporary expedient to meet quite exceptional circumstances.

Steps will be taken to ensure that the inhabitants of the reserve are again associated with the conduct of their affairs as soon as practicable, with the aim of giving fuller scope for popular opinion to make itself legitimately felt. Steps will also be taken to associate with the administration the allied tribes, who form four-fifths of the population of the reserve, and to give them a voice in the management of their own affairs.

Responsibility for some of the duties normally performed by the Native Authority will for the time being be transferred to a small council of leading and suitable persons as soon as they are prepared to come forward and serve in such capacity. Other duties will be transferred to the council as soon as it displays competence and the interests of peace and good government permit. Specific instructions have been given that such a council should be formed as soon as possible.

As was announced in the House of Commons on March 16, Seretse has been informed that he may return to the Protectorate in order to be present at the High Court proceedings at Lobatse in his impending lawsuit. He has also been informed that, subject to the requirements of maintaining order and carrying on the Government, (1) he may visit the Bamangwato Reserve so far as may be necessary for collection of evidence and preparation of his case, and (2) arrangements will also be made for him and his wife to be together at the time of his confinement. The length of his stay and his movements in the Protectorate will be kept under review by His Majesty's Government, having regard to his conduct and the interests of order and good government in the territory.

The reason why His Majesty's Government have placed conditions on the entry of Seretse into the Protectorate and his movements therein arises out of their paramount responsibility for the peace and good order of the Reserve. They must be assured that neither through his conduct nor through

(Continued on page 946)

# Conflicting Views on Uganda's Main Problems

## Important Speeches to Chamber of Commerce

**BULK BUYING, LONG-TERM CONTRACTS,** export taxes, economic controls, better management of African labour, and reorganization of the Uganda cotton industry were the main subjects of most interesting and candid speeches made at the annual general meeting of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce.

The speakers were MR. J. T. SIMPSON, president of the chamber, and SIR JOHN HALL, Governor of the Protectorate.

According to the report in the *Uganda Herald*, MR. SIMPSON said, *intra alia* :—

"Most of us realize that government is the most difficult and exacting of all professions, more particularly in a country of mixed peoples. It is the more perplexing for a Government not responsible to the people it governs, and when it cannot seek the full mandate of the people to its actions.

"Hence I prefer to regard expressions of view on public occasions as thought-provoking rather than critical. The use of any public occasion where the opportunity can properly be taken to exchange views should not be missed. I stress this because of the little Press publicity given to commercial or economic affairs.

### Bulk Selling

"The most contentious aspect at present is that of bulk selling of part or the whole of certain of our crops. We were well aware of the necessity for this during the war years, but in my view it is fundamentally wrong not now to permit, as far as can be done within currency considerations, the free movement of our produce to countries that may prove of appreciable value to us in future commercial relations.

"The reason given to arrest the move towards free marketing of our main crop which had taken place the previous year was the revaluation of our currency. We cannot insulate ourselves from the economic forces against which the British Commonwealth is battling. Nevertheless, I feel that such a reversal of the previous year's trend was unnecessary and could have been handled with better results to ourselves and without detriment to the Commonwealth's interests.

"Long-term contracts, which fortunately have not been applied to our main crop, may lead us into a fool's paradise. They strike fundamentally across the law of supply and demand. We may well find that at the end of any long-term contract the price paid by the purchaser is way above the world market price and unnecessarily holding up the cost of living of that country, while the selling country has built an economy on a false price, with disastrous results on the termination of such a contract.

"Any country must base its production economy on world prices; it must produce at a rate to sell profitably on those markets, and if we create false prices, which long-term bulk selling does, then instead of being able to weather a trade recession, we shall have to face economic anarchy.

"Another feature striking at the very base of free enterprise is the attitude of Governments in not allowing certain industries to achieve the world price of their produce. In a neighbouring territory we have seen the imposition of an export tax on an industry fully liable for income tax. The excuse is that the industry is making fortuitous profits.

"This attitude, to my mind, is quite indefensible. These countries have been developed primarily by free enterprise; people have sunk a great deal of capital here and experimented in directions which have ultimately proved fruitless; in other directions they have had successes, and it is quite immoral to impose special taxes or artificial conditions on an industry enjoying possibly a temporary profitable phase.

"Governments may be afraid of inflation, but if we use that term—which was recently defined by an eminent banker as meaning the overstraining of resources by the release of too much purchasing power—we see that it cannot apply to industries that will use that profit for future capital expenditure rather than having to obtain additional capital from outside sources.

"Enterprise means a spirit of bold adventure. Some enterprises will succeed, others will fail; but if those which are successful are to be subject to discriminatory taxation or restrictive conditions, and we are not permitted to set off the successful against the unsuccessful, then enterprise will be killed, and a poor day will it be for this country.

"The industries to which I refer pay full taxation but are singled out without any guarantees as to the future or any price equalization fund.

### Artificial Aids Condemned

"The sooner we allow our whole economy to assume a natural level and scorn artificial aids in endeavouring to adjust it, the sooner shall we get to a more solid foundation. In the long run, I am certain, the natural level would prove less expensive than the unreal one.

"The commercial community have been told that they must exercise great restraint in their profit margins. Those who have a long knowledge of trading in Uganda know that this has been one of the keenest competitive markets for consumer goods, and as supplies are now coming forward in increasing volume, there is little doubt that competition will keep prices at reasonable levels.

"In this age the earning of a profit in many quarters is regarded as anti-social. Yet every peasant must be activated by a profit motive when he plants a crop expecting to harvest several-fold the seed he puts in. Profit is essential if we are to make the capital to develop the resources of this country.

"Merchants are necessary to search in the markets of the world both to sell the produce of the country and to buy its requirements. If given the freest scope to carry out their proper functions, they will create the wealth within the country for its full and successful development."

### The Governor's Reply

THE GOVERNOR said in the course of his address:—

"I am fortunate to have had associated with me in my work and planning in this country advisers and collaborators, both official and non-official, administrators and merchants, possessed of exceptional ability, vision, and a whole-hearted sense of public service; and it is to them rather than to me that the credit for any achievement is due.

"What we have done in the economic sphere in Uganda and are about to do depends for success upon continued co-operation and continued unity of purpose and effort between Government and commerce and industry. We seek to put to the best and most profitable use the material and human resources of the Protectorate, and thus create wealth and prosperity.

"This wealth and prosperity are so necessary and urgent because it is only on the stable foundation of national wealth that social and political development can safely be based. Without that firm foundation, ambitious political and social structures must be insecure. To lay that foundation strongly and durably is the dual responsibility of Government and the commercial community, and we shall not succeed in our joint enterprise unless we work and plan in broad harmony, and unless we retain the good-will and confidence of the people of the country.

"Guiding economic principles which used to be the sheet anchors of Colonial policy have had to be abandoned in favour of temporary expedients and make-shift improvisations. Freedom of trade has given place to regimentation and circumscription. The delicate counterpoise of supply and demand has been thrown out of balance, and in its place we have irksome and unwelcome controls. Currency which was once the servant of commerce has become its master.



"Instead of staunch masts and canvas and a known course, the ship of State is now sailing under jury-rig in uncharted waters and with contrary winds and currents. So pity the poor man at the helm!

"The real bogey, I think, has been, and continues to be, that intractable problem of the balance of payments between the sterling and dollar areas, not politics. Given an adverse balance of the magnitude which the sterling area has had to face, it was inevitable that import and export controls and other devices should be maintained to ensure the maximum earning and saving of hard currency.

"No one regrets more than I that so many vexatious controls have had to be retained for so long. Apart from their hindrance to commercial enterprise, they are costly to the State, and give rise to a never-ending stream of problems occupying much of the time of senior officials which could far more fruitfully be devoted to productive effort.

"I have no wish to retain controls, and within the limits of the powers of the Uganda Government—and we are by no means free agents in this matter—I shall lose no opportunity to relax and abolish controls as and when circumstances allow.

#### Marketing the Cotton Crop

"Your president has referred to bulk buying and selling, particularly of our cotton crop. In this matter he is preaching to the converted; or, rather, to one who never had the heresy. But in this regard also Uganda is not entirely a free agent. Currency considerations of the sterling area as a whole could not be ignored, and in disposing of the whole of the present crop by bulk sale we believed, I think rightly, that we were helping Britain and the Commonwealth.

"It would surely have been wrong for Uganda to sell large quantities of cotton to soft currency areas, knowing that a large proportion of that cotton would be resold to hard currency areas, or that other countries in the sterling area would as a result have to increase their purchases from hard currency areas.

"If we could ignore these currency difficulties, I am convinced that bulk selling is not in the best interests of the Uganda cotton industry, both because it removes the principal incentive to improve the quality of the ginned cotton, and also because its effect is greatly to impede us in the search for and development of new markets for our cotton.

"I cannot, of course, forecast what the balance of payments position will be when our next cotton crop is ready for sale, but I must sincerely hope that it will be possible then to avoid bulk sales, or at least to ensure that a fairly substantial proportion of our crop will be available for free sale.

#### Claims of the State

"Your president has complained—and I have some sympathy with his complaint—of the restraints placed upon free enterprise by the action of Governments in not allowing industries to achieve world prices for their products. Exporters must necessarily take very different view of this form of restraint from that held by the Governments concerned.

"If the world price was stable I should agree that this restraint is undesirable; but when the so-called world price is an artificial one created by scarcity of hard currency, and a lower world price exists in the hard currency areas, then I suggest that there is some justification for the State to divert its general revenues some part of the fortuitous profits which arise.

"It can indeed be argued that this action on the part of the State may be in the long-term interests of the producers, for to allow exporters and producers the full value of the scarcity price temporarily obtainable overseas might, to quote your president's words, lead us into a fool's paradise and cause us to build an economy on a false price with disastrous results when the factors creating that artificial price have been removed.

"Most of us favour in principle the operation of the law of supply and demand, but I doubt whether any one of us would really welcome its free operation in present circumstances. A check has to be applied somewhere, otherwise the inflationary spiral would quickly bring everyone back where he started, except the unfortunate fixed income group.

"We cannot for ever, divorce internal prices from world prices, but we can at least contain price increases to an ordinary progression, and so avoid chaotic fluctuations which would bewilder primary producers; and for those crops which are entirely dependent on export prices we can also build up price assistance funds which will materially assist the whole economy of the country in a time of trade recession.

"Moreover, if we allow inflationary tendencies to have their head, we shall work directly against the whole purpose of devaluation and impede the recovery of Britain.

"In the intensely difficult position which faces Britain and the Commonwealth to-day, the commercial community must, I fear, accept the fact that trade and enterprise will not be entirely freed from interference for some little time.

"Consequently the question before the commercial community no less than Government, is in Maitland's phrase: 'How can yesterday and to-day be kept from paralysing to-morrow?'

"I suggest that the answer must be that, while world prices are high and our crops are readily marketable, we must so far as possible put our industrial house in order, so that we shall be in a position when more testing conditions return to compete successfully with our rivals in markets overseas.

"This need applies, I suggest, with perhaps the greatest force to our major export crop, cotton. Under present artificial conditions we can sell our lint cotton, however indifferent its quality, at good prices. But highly competitive markets will return before long, and then the price realized for our cotton will depend upon quality.

"In the interval, we must do all in our power to take advantage of the present to build for the future. The industry must be so organised and re-equipped as to ensure that the quality of our lint cotton is unassailable and that it is produced as economically as possible.

"If that much-needed and long overdue reorganization of the industry is to be carried through successfully and before it is too late—and time is running out on us—then it will need the combined effort and good will of the Government and the industry and the good will of both.

"We should also take stock of our labour supply. This is likely to remain a difficult problem for some years, until in fact there is serious pressure of population upon the land. For the moment our labour shortage is partially offset by immigrant labour, but it would be most unwise to rely indefinitely on this uncertain flow. There are already indications of a shortage in the rural areas, in which apparent or cash wages are rather lower than in the towns.

#### Labour Problems

"The days of plentiful and cheap labour are finished; and the solution must lie in increasing the output of each worker and using him to the best advantage. I know that many employers have found that the normal incentives of increased opportunities for earning greater wages have so far produced little response. But there are other ways of effecting improvement and getting increased output, namely better organization, closer supervision, and better man-management. The last I regard as particularly important.

"I feel sure that an employer of manager who regards every employee as a human being, and not merely as a number on a muster-roll, is likely to get more and better work out of his men, because the African labourer respects and likes those in authority who combine firmness, fairness, and cheerfulness with a personal and individual interest in their employees.

"Better man-management, based on a sympathetic knowledge of the likes and dislikes and tribal background of the labourer, is more likely to succeed and improve the general economy of the Protectorate than unthinking adherence to any code of labour incentives evolved in more advanced countries, and applicable only in part to the present stage of development reached by African labourers in Uganda.

"Leadership means getting the best out of your men, and this you cannot do unless you take a lively and genuine interest in them as individuals and in their well-being. There are a number of reasonably good employers in the Protectorate, but I doubt whether there are many who are good leaders in the sense that they have won and retained the affection and esteem of those whom they employ and can always get and keep labour and get the best out of their labour.

"I suspect that Africans (like Arabs, whom I know so much better) will work faithfully and well for someone whom they like and trust and who, they know, has their welfare at heart. I do hope that employers of labour in Uganda, with an eye to the difficult labour situation which undoubtedly lies ahead, will make a serious study of this most important question of man-management.

"Although commerce is faced with many artificial difficulties and impediments, yet the opportunities for economic development in Uganda, opportunities largely created by the very conditions which have led to the present restrictions on free enterprise, have surely never been greater than they are today.

## Book on the Groundnut Scheme

### Mr. Strachey and Mr. Gollancz

MR. JOHN STRACHEY, Secretary of State for War, and lately Minister of Food, made the following personal statement in the House of Commons last week:—

"A suggestion has been made in a Parliamentary question that while I was Minister of Food I directed the Overseas Food Corporation to try to prevent the publication of a book on the East African groundnut scheme. This suggestion is entirely without foundation. Neither in my official nor in my personal capacity have I ever attempted to ban or censor this book, nor, of course, have I ever had any power to do so.

"With the author's knowledge, Mr. Gollancz showed me the manuscript and proofs of the book, and I told him that I considered that many parts of the book were a grave distortion of the history of the scheme and that I should be compelled to say so on its publication. At no time was there any question of my bringing proceedings for libel. I could not, of course, guarantee what action other individuals or firms might take, in this matter.

"Mr. Gollancz decided not to publish the book. It will, I have no doubt, be published by some other publisher, and, far from it being suppressed, parts of it are now appearing serially in a newspaper."

MR. OLIVER STANLEY: "Although this matter involves the question of Ministerial responsibility, are we to regard it as a personal statement on which no comment is allowed, and must we therefore raise the matter, as we certainly shall, in a different form?"

THE SPEAKER: "Yes. It is placed before the House as a personal statement. I must accept it, and I do accept it, of course. There are other opportunities open to the rt. hon. gentleman of examining the matter."

Before making his personal statement, Mr. Strachey had had a short interview with the Prime Minister. Mr. Maurice Webb, Minister of Food, was consulted by the Prime Minister at the same time.

#### Mr. Alan Wood's Reply

MR. ALAN WOOD, author of "The Groundnut Affair," promptly made the following statement in reply to Mr. Strachey:—

"Mr. Strachey has evaded the issue in typical fashion, denying an accusation which no one has ever made. It is quite true that Mr. Strachey never himself threatened libel proceedings. What he cannot deny is that threats of libel were made by the Overseas Food Corporation, and, that in his letter to Mr. Gollancz, written when he was Minister of Food, he implied he would do nothing to prevent libel proceedings. The terms of the letter were such that Mr. Gollancz said it made publication impossible.

"It seems to me a little unfair for Mr. Strachey to malign my book as 'a grave distortion of the history of the scheme' when his action has stopped my book from being brought out so that the public could judge it for themselves.

"I should like to ask Mr. Strachey why, if this is his view of the book, he did not tell me so last November, when he, Mr. Gollancz, and myself reached agreement on a text which was amended in many places at Mr. Strachey's own request. Why, too, does Mr. Strachey not let me know what parts of the book he considered distorted if his object was not merely to spread a vague fear of libel actions?"

Mr. Wood said that he challenged Mr. Strachey to produce any evidence to support his charge that "many parts of the book were a grave distortion of the history of the scheme."

Mr. Victor Gollancz had meantime written to *The Times*:

"Mr. Boyd-Carpenter yesterday alleged in the House, with reference to Mr. Alan Wood's 'The Groundnut Affair,' that Mr. Strachey personally informed the publishers that publication would be stopped. He did nothing of the kind, or anything remotely resembling it. There is fortunately no censorship in this country; not even Mr. Atlee could stop a book I was determined to publish.

"It is a fact that I regretfully decided not to publish the book in certain respects a very valuable one—as the results of certain observations made about it in a letter written to me

by Mr. Strachey after reading the proofs—a letter in which he made no suggestion that he contemplated proceedings for libel. The contents of this letter greatly surprised me.

"It was my duty to assess Mr. Strachey's observations in the light of the book's previous history and of such knowledge as I might have of the personalities involved; to consider the public interest; to weigh up certain personal considerations which the whole character of the book inevitably presented to me, and then to decide, in perfect freedom, what course I ought to take. I decided that I could not publish.

"All talk of banning or censoring becomes obviously ridiculous when it is remembered that there are hundreds of publishers in this country, any one of whom is free to publish the book; indeed, one of them, I believe, has already undertaken to do so."

#### "Shattering Surprise" for Publisher

On March 9 we reported that Mr. Wood had told the Press that Mr. Gollancz had received a letter on February 13 from Mr. Strachey, and that while he had not seen the letter, which was marked 'confidential,' Mr. Gollancz had written to him on the subject:—

"I am terribly sorry to have to tell you that I cannot publish your book. The terms of Strachey's letter, received yesterday, which were a shattering surprise to me, makes publication impossible.

"I cannot disclose the contents of the letter, for it is marked 'confidential,' but I can say that it is suggested that proceedings for libel must be feared; it is clear from the whole tone of the letter that Strachey would certainly do nothing to prevent such proceedings. All this is quite contrary to what he explicitly told me after the interview with you in my office, but I am bound to take account of it."

In the House of Commons on Monday Mr. OLIVER STANLEY asked the Minister of Food whether he would arrange for the publication of the letter written on or about February 12 by the Minister of Food to Mr. Gollancz, as a result of which publication of a book commenting on some aspects of the work of his department was abandoned.

MR. MAURICE WEBB: "No, sir."

MR. STANLEY: "Will the rt. hon. gentleman give no reasons? Would it not be fair to the Secretary of State for War that a letter which is being so freely referred to in the Press by the recipient should be published in full, so that everyone may know what it contains?"

MR. WEBB: "I can only repeat that there is no record in my department of any letter of this description. In any event, the letter from Mr. Gollancz in *The Times* of March 22 shows there is no need for publication."

MR. STANLEY: "Is it not a strange fact that all trace of a letter written by the former Minister of Food has disappeared from the Ministry of Food? Cannot the difficulty be got over by asking the Secretary of State for War whether he happens to have a copy?"

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR (MR. STRACHEY): "I think I can explain this very readily. There is no record of the letter in the Ministry of Food because all this happened during the election, and I wrote from Dundee. There is, of course, no suggestion of separating my personal and official capacities in the matter. It was a perfectly proper letter for me to write while I was Minister of Food."

#### Why Not Publish?

MR. STANLEY: "Am I to gather from that reply that the rt. hon. gentleman is telling his successor that he has no objection whatever to this letter being published?"

MR. STRACHEY: "It would be for me to publish it. I see no reason whatever, as the contents of the letter have been described by me to the House, and that description has been confirmed by the recipient of the letter, to publish my correspondence at the behest of the rt. hon. gentleman."

MR. STANLEY: "May I ask the rt. hon. gentleman whether it is not a fact that in the account which he gave to the House he never told the House he had written a letter at all? What he said was 'I told Mr. Gollancz.' Would it not therefore be much better to let us have the full contents?"

SIR W. SMITHERS: "They dare not publish it."

Sir Stanley Unwin is to publish "The Groundnut Affair," which Mr. Gollancz would have published but for the intervention of Mr. Strachey.

The first air service from Johannesburg to Dar es Salaam via Salisbury and Blantyre will begin next month. This once-weekly return service will be operated by Central African Airways' "Vikings."



# BACKGROUND T

**Freedom of the Press.**—"The Press should enjoy by right the full freedom of expression secured to every individual, which freedom should in no case be restricted save in consequence of specific transgression, proved to the satisfaction of a competent court of justice, of the known and generally applicable law. No separate limitations of the exercise by the Press of the rights of the individual are necessary or tolerable except during declared national emergencies. Restrictions specially applying to the Press should operate only in time of national emergency, and then only under safeguards to ensure (a) minimum interference with Press freedom, (b) immediate and complete restoration of that freedom at the end of the emergency, and (c) protection of the courts for defendants. Such restrictions should be textually agreed in advance between the Government and appropriate Press organizations, at conferences at which the necessities of national security and the essential democratic functions of the Press are both fully considered. There should at no time be any obstacle to editorial protest by newspapers that proclamation of a state of emergency is premature, or is unwarrantably prolonged, or is in any other way misused."—Unanimous resolution of the council of the Empire Press Union.

**Two Voices.**—"A fortnight ago Mr. John Dugdale, the Minister of State for the Colonies, announcing that an extra brigade had been sent to Malaya to relieve the troops who have been fighting the Communist bandits in the jungle, declared: 'We are satisfied that these reinforcements are the final requirements. Mr. Dugdale belongs to the ranks of the opulent Socialists. What a wealth of contradiction his statement has provoked in Malaya. None of the planters shares his optimism. All the English newspapers in Malaya have pointed out that the Colonial Office has no conception of the real dangers of the bandit campaign, which has come under new and forceful leadership since the Communist conquest of China. Mr. Dugdale's bland statement has not been debated in the House of Commons. Instead an attempt has been made to put the matter right by the Under-Secretary for the War Office, Mr. Michael Stewart, who flatly contradicted his colleague. He said that we are not proposing to close the door to a reassessment of our requirements in Malaya.' That is just as well. Some Americans maintain that we shall be thrown out of Malaya within two years. We can do better than that, even with people of Mr. Dugdale's calibre in charge of our affairs."—*Diary of the Financial Times*.

**Political Cynicism.**—"The Parliament of the State will be broken in some way, and it may be that the political boundaries will be broken too. There are 624 M.P.s. representing 624 constituencies, but the members of whom roughly half are nominated delegates from the Communist Party headquarters, and the other half are nominated delegates from the Party headquarters, do not look to meet the needs of the country or constituents but to follow a programme, and their members are party whips. This is not good for the country, and a good thing for Members. No party is right or always wrong. There are a million or two excellent human beings, each conscious of the errors and misjudgments of his private life, suddenly become unpalatable when they are bound together in a party. Members find themselves continually voting against things they know to be right and far things they know to be wrong. The effect of this on character cannot be other than bad. It is not demanded of men that they shall always be right; it is demanded that they should act in accordance with what they believe to be right. Every time a man acts against what he believes to be right, he dies a little. Every time he acts against the truth he knows, he becomes a little more dulled to the perception of further truth. The end of that road is a chronic cynicism, and cynicism has become a feature of our political life. The citizens are not told what truth requires they should be told, but what our rulers think will please them. We are led from behind."—*Digest of Time and Tide*.

**Food and Population.**—"It is crudely estimated that in 8,000 B.C. the world population was about 10,000,000. At the time of the late Roman Empire it was about 200,000,000, and to-day it is 2,200 million. So long as world population increases as fast as it is doing to-day, every new project for bringing new land under cultivation, or for improving the yield of a particular area, is simply catching up for a short time with the increase of population; but the gap is not filled. Many countries should certainly take steps to encourage a decrease of the reproduction rate of their people. Somehow or other we must think in terms of the quality of our population as well as the quantity. So far the quality of the population has not yet exercised the minds of statesmen. This problem is urgent."—Dr. Julian Huxley.

**Japanese Competition.**—"Japan's potential threat to the British textile industry is very great. With American assistance Japan is making the most energetic efforts to increase the volume of her exports, and American authorities in Japan expect cotton yarn production to increase this year by 25%, and the export target for cotton textiles is about 200 million yards. But an alarming factor for the Japanese is a reduction of 24% in American aid this year. In 1950 it is expected that there will be a 20% increase in production in Japanese mining and manufacturing."—Air Vice-Marshal Bouchier, representative in Japan of the Federation of British Industries.

**Malaya.**—"The campaign against terrorists in Malaya has engaged an army of Regular troops which has grown from 3,000 to 14,000 men and over 30,000 special constables and auxiliaries. The terrorist campaign began in the summer of 1948 because the Malayan Communists had lost all the political ground they had won by their resistance to the Japanese during the war and in the early stages of the British return. Their resort to violence was a confession of failure to carry the trade unions and the politically conscious population with them. They knew that they lacked the forces to establish a liberated area which could be built up as the centre of a Communist-led nationalist movement similar to that which exists in Indo-China. Their purpose seems to have been rather to cause as much damage and trouble as possible to the British as part of the general Communist Campaign to attack capitalism by its back door. Later, however, it has become evident that the guerrillas (almost all of them Chinese) might expect instructions, and possibly aid, from Communist organizations outside Malaya. The Chinese population of Malaya has been deeply influenced by the Communist successes in China and by the status which Mao Tse-tung appears to have won in the Communist hierarchy. As the back of their minds is the memory of the British defeat in 1942 and of the skill and futility of the Communists showed during 1943 and 1946 before the British regained control of a region self-interested very many of them have taken to sitting on the fence, as a result of which the police have found sources of intelligence about the guerrillas dried up. (Rightly or wrongly) the decision to recognize the Communists in Malaya has made them doubt the British Government's goodness of humour."—*The Economist*.

# TO THE NEWS

E.A.R. remarked: "There is a devilish fascination in manipulating the lives of your fellow-men. That is precisely the case against State control." — Mr. George Schwartz.

"America has disarmed beyond the point of safety." — General Eisenhower.

"There are now 45 professional journalists in the House of Commons." — *Newspaper World*.

"Complete reconstruction of the City of London may take as long as 40 years." — Mr. H. A. Mealand.

"One out of every six of the five million inhabitants of Tibet is a Buddhist priest." — Mr. G. Ward Price.

"Political interference in business matters is probably the greatest single menace which we face." — Lord Holesden.

"Why should not the Rhine become a street where people meet rather than a ditch dividing hostile camps?" — General de Gaulle.

"The average spithead price of coal in this country was 13s. 4d. in September, 1929, 11s. 11d. in 1939 and 21s. 9d. in 1949." — Messrs. Blackburne and Co., Ltd.

"Mr. Bevan rowed like the wind on waves, but by accident he has destroyed himself." — *London Express*.

"The purchasing power of the pound fell in January, compared with 20 shillings in 1945, was about 60s. 2d." — The Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"The Church of England rides at two anchors, that of the parson and that of the people. If either carries away, it will not be long before the whole great ship swings round and begins to pound upon the rocks." — Mr. Walter Elliot.

"The cost per bed per annum in British hospitals has risen from 24s. in 1900 to £34 in 1946, and despite an increase in beds from 36 to 392, the waiting list in one hospital alone has risen from 220 in 1937 to 2,600 last year." — Dr. Erragcon Roberts.

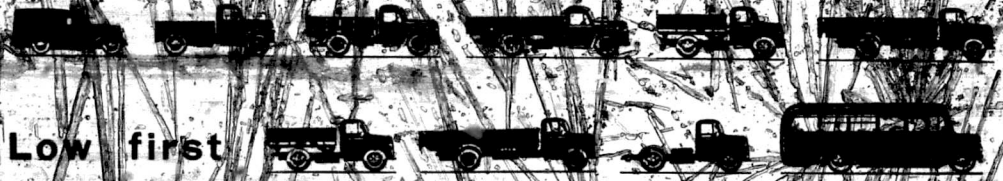
"The United Party will fight the Population Registration Bill at every stage. The real intent of this Bill is the classification of South African people by race, to give expression to the policy of *apartheid*, and provide for the exclusion of coloured people from the voters' roll." — General Smuts.

"Americans think that Mr. Atlee could have chosen a more suitable Minister of War than the man who has sojourned on Ellis Island, faced deportation from the U.S.A., and lectured on the glories of Communism." — Mr. Don Liddon.

"A Scottish dentist, with one assistant received £18,077 for six months' work under the National Health Scheme during which he treated nearly 3,000 patients. In one month he received £4,686." — From the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

"We cannot pretend that all is right while men who are heart and soul committed to destroying democracy occupy key positions in the trade unions and the co-operative movement. They should be got rid of as soon as possible." — Mr. Herbert Morrison, M.P.

"An inflationary increase in costs in Great Britain could very quickly recreate the situation which required devaluation. The necessary corrective measures complementary to devaluation must be accomplished or else the British economy may proceed periodically from crisis to expedient, and then back to crisis." — Mr. Kenney, head of the I.C.A. mission to Great Britain.



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# PERSONALIA

THE ETHIOPIAN AMBASSADOR left London a few days ago to spend a few weeks in Ethiopia.

CAPTAIN P. D. HUSTON, Director of Veterinary Services in Southern Rhodesia, is retiring.

DR. K. A. T. MARTIN, Deputy Director of Medical Services, left by air yesterday for Nairobi.

SIR LESLIE PRUMMER, chairman of the Overseas Food Corporation, has returned from his visit to Australia.

MR. G. T. BAXTER has been appointed managing director of Messrs. J. W. Kearsley (East Africa), Ltd.

MR. H. A. LINDQUIST, a farmer in the Esesvale district of Southern Rhodesia, has arrived in London.

SIR HAROLD MACMICHAEL, a former Governor of Tanganyika Territory, is to revisit Cyprus and the Near East.

MRS. DOROTHY PAXTON, who is in charge of the women's page of the *Rhodesia Herald*, is a recent arrival in London.

DR. MARY HARRIS has been elected the first lady president of the Kenya Branch of the British Medical Association.

MR. C. L. HOLCOM, a non-official member of the Legislative Council of Uganda, will shortly arrive in England on leave.

THE REV. CHRISTOPHER LACEY has been appointed Canon of Likoma Cathedral, in the room of the late Archdeacon Glossop.

MR. C. A. BÉTT, a well-known Rhodesian consulting and mining engineer, and lately a Member of Parliament, has arrived in England.

A biography of the late A. J. A. SYMONS, who wrote a life of Stanley, has just been written by his younger brother, Mr. Julian Symons.

SIR REGINALD ROBINS has been in London for a few days on urgent business. He will return from Nairobi about a month hence on leave.

MR. JOHN LEONARD, a director of the Kenya Advertising Corporation, left London by air for Nairobi on Tuesday after a short business visit.

MR. C. B. PATEL has been elected president, and MRS. V. N. PAREKHI vice-president of the Nakasero Recreation and Sports Club, Kampala.

MR. GEORGE PEARSON is to speak on "The Film in Mass Education of the Primitives" at 6.30 p.m. to-day at the Royal Empire Society.

LADY WILSON has been elected president of the East Africa Women's League, of which MRS. E. D. HUGHES and MRS. W. C. MITCHELL are vice-presidents.

CAPTAIN R. W. F. MOON, The King's Royal Rifle Corps, has arrived in Kenya to take up his duties as adjutant of the reconstituted Kenya Regiment.

MR. T. PIKE is president for the current year of the Dodoma Club, of which MR. J. SHAW and MR. D. WHITE are the honorary secretary and treasurer respectively.

MR. C. A. BARLETT has been re-elected chairman of the Tanga Branch of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association, and MR. MOHAMED HUSAIN vice-chairman.

THE VEN. H. A. M. COX has resigned the Archdeaconry of Msumba, and the Bishop of Nyasaland has appointed the REV. STANLEY C. PICKARD to succeed him.

MR. W. N. RAYNER, manager of Messrs. J. K. Gilliat & Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Arbutnot, Latham & Co., Ltd., has just returned from a six-weeks' tour of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika.

MR. C. J. MARTIN, director of statistics to the East Africa High Commission, and MR. E. R. H. SHAUL, statistician to the Central African Statistical Office, attended the first Colonial Statistical Conference.

CANON J. N. LE FLEMING, of the U.M.C.A., is now stationed in Tunduru, Tanganyika, the REV. R. T. COX in Nachingwea, and the REV. F. D. C. POWELL in Lindi.

THE BISHOP OF NYASALAND having resigned from the Legislative Council of the Protectorate, the REV. A. B. DOIG has been appointed a non-official member in his stead.

MR. A. J. WAKEFIELD will fly to New York on Saturday on his way to Haiti to take up his new appointment as technical assistance representative of the United Nations.

THE VEN. L. J. BEECHER, Archdeacon of the Diocese of Mombasa, has been appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the new office of Assistant Bishop of Mombasa.

AIR VICE-MARSHAL F. J. FRESSANGES, the newly appointed Air Officer Commanding British Forces in Aden, has arrived at his headquarters. He is accompanied by MRS. FRESSANGES.

BISHOP NEILL is due to leave England by air to-day for Nairobi, to start his survey of theological education in the East and Central African territories, on which he expects to be engaged for about three months.

LEONARD ROWALLAN, the Chief Scout, who has been touring the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, and the Union of South Africa, was due to arrive in London by air yesterday. He expects to visit East Africa later in the year.

MR. R. WELENSKY is expected to arrive in London in the last week of April. In order that he may be back in Lusaka for the meeting of the Legislative Council which starts late in May, his visit will be restricted to less than a month.

MR. A. J. DON SMALL, general manager and vice-chairman of the East Africa Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., is due home on leave in May. MR. GEORGE REED, secretary of the company, who is now in England on furlough, will return next month.

SIR JOHN HALL and SIR EDWARD TWINING, Governors respectively of Uganda and Tanganyika, are visiting Nairobi this week to make presentations to the city on behalf of their Governments. The gift of the Government of Kenya is to be the new city mace.

MR. W. MARSHALL CLARK, who recently took over the duties of secretary-general of the Central African Transport Conference, has just spent a few days in Nairobi in order to meet SIR REGINALD ROBINS, Commissioner for Transport in East Africa. Mr. Clark was on his way back to Johannesburg.

PROFESSOR W. M. MACMILLAN, director of Colonial studies at the University of St. Andrew's, will address a joint meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies in London at 1.30 p.m. this afternoon, taking as his title "Africa Revisited". The EARL OF CLARENDON will preside.

The world record for a buffalo head is now held by SENOR MANUEL HERMANDEZ CARRERA, a Mexican engineer, who had shot a buffalo with a spread of more than 64 inches across the horns in the Lake Manyara area of Tanganyika Territory. The greatest spread previously recorded was 56 inches.

SIR GODFREY HUGGINS returned to London on Monday from Lisbon after discussions with DR. SALAZAR and other Portuguese leaders. The other Rhodesian and British delegates remained for further consultations. Sir Godfrey was the guest at dinner on Tuesday evening of the Empire Industries Association.

MR. R. W. BURT has been elected president of the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce, and MR. J. SCOTT-BARRETT vice-president. The other members of the committee are Messrs. F. ANSTEY, C. W. CARNEGIE-BROWN, J. S. DAVIS, G. H. DIGGINS, C. W. HAYLETT, N. MACDONALD, D. K. PATEL, R. RAMSAY, H. H. RUSSELL, and D. R. SINGH.

THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, as Grand Prior of the Order of St. John, will hold an investiture in Nairobi to-day at which he will present insignia in the grade of knight to SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, SIR EDWARD TWining, and SIR JOHN HALL. SIR GODFREY RHODES will be invested as a commander, and SIR REGINALD ROBINS and DR. R. R. SCOTT as brothers.

MR. GEORGE HOURY has been re-elected chairman of the Central Line Branch of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association, of which MR. A. L. DU BOIS is the new vice-chairman. The other members of the committee are MESSRS. G. N. ARNAUTOGLU, F. S. CONTOPOULOS, D. J. DIMITRACOPOULOS, A. Y. KARIMJEE, B. V. KHED, W. D. SCOTT, and TH. SCUTARI.

MESSRS. ERIC CECIL and FRANK MAREK left Nairobi for the Cape on March 10 in a 12 h.p. car to offer messages of good will from the Mayor on Nairobi's access to city-status to the mayors of all towns on their route through Tanganyika, the Rhodesias, and the Union. They hope to accomplish the 8,000-mile journey in 20 days and return to Nairobi to-day to deliver the replies at the inaugural ceremony.

MAJOR A. G. KAYSER, leader of the European elected members on the Legislative Council of Kenya, MR. W. B. HAVELOCK, a colleague, and MR. KENDALL WARD, executive officer of the Kenya Electors' Union, recently visited Southern and Northern Rhodesia to meet SIR GODFREY HUGGINS, MR. WELENSKY, officers of the United Central Africa Association, and other leaders in connexion with the proposed constitutional changes in Tanganyika Territory.

COLONEL J. KIGGELL, who is in charge of the Northern Rhodesia office in London during the temporary absence of MAJOR H. K. MCKEE, went to the territory after the 1914-18 war as a soldier settler in the Mazabuka district, where, except for service in the recent war, he remained until his return to England two years ago. During part of the 1939-45 war he was in charge of engineer training in the East Africa Command, with headquarters at Nanyuki.

SIR GLADWYN JEBB, a Deputy Under-Secretary of State in the Foreign Office, has been appointed Permanent representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations when SIR ALEXANDER CADOGAN retires. Sir Alexander, who is 65, was appointed in 1946, and has conducted business in the Security Council and other organizations of U.N.O. Sir Gladwyn, who has been closely associated with the United Nations since its inception, will be 50 in a few weeks.

### Book Review in Brief

"East African Agriculture," edited by E. W. Bovill and J. K. Matheson (Oxford University Press, 25s.).—Mr. E. W. Bovill and his colleague Colonel J. K. Matheson have produced a well-documented and most valuable text-book, for which there has long been real need. That and their own persuasions procured the ready co-operation of many leading authorities. For instance, Mr. G. J. Burton writes on cereal growing, Mr. Colin Maher on land conservation, Mr. R. V. Lane and Mr. C. V. Jacob on coffee, and Mr. J. F. Lipscomb on dairying, Mr. C. A. Long on cattle, Mr. F. J. Bicknell on pigs, Mr. Eric Pardoe on sheep, the Hon. Mrs. Grant on poultry, Captain Gilbert Walker on pyrethrum, Mr. V. Nash on sisal, Mr. J. W. Newton on wattle, Colonel Matheson on tea, land tenure, and Native welfare, Mr. J. G. Stephenson on estate accounts and statistics, and Messrs. A. W. Thompson, G. B. Masefield, A. H. Savile, and Fergus Wilson on Native agriculture in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar respectively. These and the other names guarantee authenticity. Among the most useful features of the book (which will be reviewed later) are the tables of costs of production of various crops.

### Obituary

#### Lieut.-Colonel D. A. G. Dallas

LIEUT.-COLONEL DOUGLAS ARBUTHNOT GRANT DALLAS, who has died in Jersey as the result of an accident, joined the Colonial Service in Tanganyika Territory in 1927, and when Sir Philip Mitchell was promoted from Chief Secretary in Tanganyika to be Governor of Uganda eight years later, he selected Dallas to accompany him as his private secretary. In Tanganyika, especially when he was in charge of the Rufiji district, Dallas made such frequent use of aircraft that he became known as the "flying D.O."

Going to Wellington in 1907 and Sandhurst five years later, he passed out and joined the Indian Army in 1913, and served for a decade with the 36th (Jacob's) Horse. Towards the end of the 1914-18 war, much of which he spent on the Western Front, he lost a leg, but he did not permit that deprivation to interfere with his activities, and he continued to ride, shoot, and play golf and even tennis with more than average success.

On leaving the Army in 1923 he became political agent in Birmingham to Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, M.P., so that when he joined the Colonial Administrative Service in East Africa four years later, he had had the benefit of considerable commercial and general experience.

In the recent war he served in Ethiopia and Eritrea. He was the son of the late Major-General Alister Grant Dallas, C.B., C.M.G., and of Mrs. Dallas, of Fareham.

#### Lieut.-Col. Arthur Stephenson

LIEUT.-COLONEL ARTHUR STEPHENSON, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., whose death in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, at the age of 66, will be deeply regretted throughout Central Africa, entered the Civil Service of Northern Rhodesia after taking part in the South African War, and had spent most of his life in that country, in which he was active in many capacities, public and private.

He rejoined the Army at the outbreak of war in 1914, and on his return to Northern Rhodesia on demobilization in 1919 was given command of the Northern Rhodesia Rifles, retaining that office until 1923 and commanding the Northern Rhodesia Police from that time until his retirement from the public service in 1930, when he became adviser on Native labour questions to the Chamber of Mines of the territory.

He was one of the few Northern Rhodesians who have sat on both sides of the Legislative Council, as an official member from 1925 to 1930, and as an elected member for the Ndola constituency from 1935 until 1941. By that time he was busily engaged in military duties in Lusaka.

In recent years he had lived in Salisbury, being still actively engaged in Native labour problems.

SIR ARTHUR BAGSHAW, who has died at the age of 78, spent part of his early career in East Africa, and was afterwards director of the Sleeping Sickness Bureau (1908-12) and of its successor, the Bureau of Hygiene and Tropical Diseases (1912-35). He was a medical officer in Uganda for seven years from 1900; he took part in the Lango Expedition, and accompanied the Anglo-German Boundary Commission of 1902-04. He did much valuable work on malaria, sleeping sickness, and other tropical diseases, and was made C.M.G. in 1915 and knighted in 1933. He was a past president of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene.

MR. JOHN MERRY, who has died in Lusaka at the age of 71, was one of Northern Rhodesia's old-timers. He had been a prospector for many years, and discovered the Sable Antelope copper mine in the Mumbwa district.



## American Investment in Africa Positive Development Plans Needed

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT hope that American investments in the under-developed areas of the world will be increased.

Mr. Willard L. Thorp, Assistant Secretary of State in the U.S.A., told the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations on March 1 that "economic development requires the careful husbanding of domestic resources, the thorough-going justification of proposals for financial assistance from abroad, and the creation of an environment conducive to the flow of private investment."

Investment capital was, he said, moving into under-developed areas in substantial quantities, "although far from sufficient to meet the overwhelming needs readily apparent to all of us. I feel that this capital flow will continue to increase, stimulated by the growing effectiveness of the United Nations technical assistance programme, and by the co-operative efforts of the countries which need capital and those which can supply capital."

### Expansion of Technical Aid

Mr. Thorp expressed the hope of the early enactment by the U.S. Congress of legislation to guarantee American private overseas investments against risks peculiar to such investment. Such encouragement of private investment was, he emphasized, one aspect of President Truman's Fourth Point proposal, the other being an expansion of technical aid to under-developed countries. The decline in American overseas investment from 900,000,000 dollars in 1948 to 656,000,000 dollars last year had been almost entirely due to lower investment in Western Europe.

He cited figures showing that during 1949 under-developed areas had received more than 1,000,000,000 dollars in investments for economic development from private and public sources in the United States and the International Bank for Reconstruction.

Regarding investment from public sources, he noted that during last year the International Bank authorized loans totalling about 178,000,000 dollars for under-developed areas, compared with about 16,000,000 dollars in the previous year. The U.S. Export-Import Bank authorized foreign loans totalling 240,000,000 dollars in 1949, mostly to under-developed countries, this being almost three times the total for 1948.

### Political Deterioration Feared

Senior Joao Carlos Muniz, of Brazil, had previously said that it would be difficult to prevent the deterioration of political and economic conditions in under-developed countries if they were not soon presented with positive programmes for economic development.

The American State Department announced recently that Mr. Benjamin Gerig, the director of its Office of Dependent Areas Affairs, denied an assertion attributed to him in connexion with the Point Four programme.

According to newspaper reports, Mr. Roy W. Gifford, former chairman of the board of the Borg-Warner International Corporation, had testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that Mr. Gerig had told a seminar that the Point Four programme was aimed ultimately at creating revolt among Colonial peoples.

Mr. Gerig was quoted as saying that Mr. Gifford's interpretation of his remarks "is completely contrary to his (Mr. Gerig's) own deepest convictions on the problems of dependent peoples and to the policy of the United States." He denied unequivocally having made

the statement attributed to him by Mr. Gifford. The Department's statement added:—

"Mr. Gerig indicated that what he did say was that Point Four assistance to dependent territories of the world would assist in the achievement of the U.N. Charter objective of developing self-government in such areas. He went on to indicate that he may have been misquoted in his paraphrase of former Secretary of State Cordell Hull's statement of July 23, 1942, which was as follows; 'We have always sought, and we seek to-day, to encourage and aid all who aspire to freedom to establish their right to it by preparing themselves to assume its obligations.'"

## E. Africa High Commission Loan £3,500,000 for Railways and Harbours

THE EAST AFRICA HIGH COMMISSION made an issue in London on Monday of £3,500,000 of 3½% inscribed stock, 1966-68 at the issue price of £97 10s., conversion being offered to holders of £3,500,000 Kenya Government 4½% inscribed stock, 1950.

This was the first loan operation by the High Commission, which is now responsible for operating the Railways and Harbours Administration. Recent legislation authorized the High Commission to raise £23,000,000 for railway and harbour purposes, and this was the initial instalment of such loans. The prospectus gave the public debt commitments of the Railways and Harbours at the end of 1948 as £13,241,517, including £2,840,331 in respect of the above-mentioned Kenya Government 4½% stock, which will be extinguished, on May 1, partly by the proceeds of this issue and partly by the application of £700,000 of sinking fund moneys.

The yield on the new issue to the redemption date in 1966 is about £3 14s. per cent., or 3d. less if the loan is not repaid until 1968. The stock is a trustee security, carrying the guarantees of the Governments of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika.

## Training Overseas Engineers F.B.I. Scholarship Scheme

APPLICATIONS are invited for the award of two scholarships which are part of a scheme formulated by the Federation of British Industries to provide practical training for overseas engineering graduates in United Kingdom works and other undertakings.

Two vacancies are now offered to East Africa: (a) a scholarship with the British Electricity Authority, London (generation, transmission, and distribution of electrical power); (b) a scholarship with Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners, consulting engineers, London (civil engineering work generally). The scholarships will normally last two years, the second being subject to satisfactory progress during the first year.

Qualifications required of applicants are that they: (a) have graduated from a university or technical college approved by the committee in London; (b) are under 30 years of age at the time of application (but exception may be made in the case of applicants with long periods of war service); (c) have had not less than one year's practical industrial experience since graduation; (d) show evidence of good character, initiative, and responsibility, as well as general ability to profit from practical training in the United Kingdom; (e) have an adequate knowledge of spoken and written English; (f) can show proof of medical fitness; and (g) intend to return and follow in their own country the profession for which they are trained.

Travelling expenses to and from the United Kingdom and a contribution of £100 per annum to the central fund from which the scheme is administered are required to be met by the scholar himself, or should he be unable to meet these costs or part of them, by the employer.

The payments from the central fund to each scholar will be £650 for the two-year period, payable at the rate of £25 per month from the date of arrival in the United Kingdom until completion of the period of training. A further £50 will be held as a contingency deposit for holidays and travelling expenses in the United Kingdom.

Applications from persons in East Africa should be made to the Director of Education of the territory, who will supply application forms and further details.

## Lord Portsmouth's Warning Tanganyika Government Blunder

THE EARL OF PORTSMOUTH, writing from Kenya to the *Sunday Times*, is strongly critical of the proposals for constitutional amendment of the Government of Tanganyika, and pleads for measures to "restore faith in ourselves to be the guardians of a healthier Africa."

The ideas of the Government of Tanganyika, he says, would hand over the substance of political power to Africans and Indians by 1952, when there might even be no European non-official member on the Legislative Council, since it is suggested that literate Europeans and Asians should be put on a common electoral roll, on which the Asians would far outnumber the Europeans.

### The Prime Need

"It is proposed to introduce in two or three years a form of democracy which it has taken 1,200 years for English to evolve," writes Lord Portsmouth. "Many years of tutelage in local government are needed for Africans to draw the lessons of responsibility. These proposals must stir up racial feeling. The Government gives a two-year target for changes which might be successful in twice that number of decades.

"The old tribal customs which regulated African ethics are melting like snow in the sunshine. The prime need is to restore purpose to the African's deracinated life. A religious use of the soil and the useful training of his hands can go far to heal the wounds which civilization's impact has inflicted on his soul.

"Politics, which generally make him the victim of his own bush lawyers and usurpers, can neither fill his belly nor ease his spiritual hurt. No amount of votes will save the soil that is now withering because we have laid more stress on political progress than on the foundation of life."

## Tea Growing

TEA PRODUCTION in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika now exceeds 15,000,000 lb. a year, and of that total 43% is consumed in the three territories. It is proposed to establish a tea board in each Dependency and to create an inter-territorial tea advisory committee, through which organs the Governments will exercise control over the planting and manufacture of tea in the interests of the orderly expansion of the industry. Since East Africa withdrew from the international tea restriction scheme in 1947, licences to plant have been issued to all applicants who could prove possession of adequate capital. In Uganda, for instance, 43 persons, syndicates, or companies held planting licences at the end of the restriction period for a total acreage of 4,400 acres. There are now 93 persons licensed to plant a total of rather more than 19,000 acres. A tea research institute is in process of establishment in Kenya; contributions are to be made to it from the cess funds in Uganda and Tanganyika.

## Air Corporations Confer

A CONFERENCE of the East, Central and West African Airways Corporations held in Nairobi to discuss matters of mutual interest is to be the first of an annual series. The three corporations were represented by their chairmen and general managers: E.A.A., by Sir Alfred Vincent, M.L.A., and Captain M. Sorbie; C.A.A., by Sir Ellis Robins and Mr. R. G. McCoy; and W.A.A., by Sir Hubert Walker and Mr. G. H. C. Lee. B.O.A.C. sent Major J. R. McCrindle, their adviser on international affairs, and Mr. C. H. Jackson, chief project engineer. One of the principal conclusions was the need for a medium-sized transport plane suited to tropical conditions, high altitude flying, and rough aerodromes. Next year's conference is to be held in Southern Rhodesia.

## Institute of Muslim Education

### Sultan of Zanzibar Visits Mombasa

SEYYID SIR KHALIFA BIN HARUB, Sultan of Zanzibar, paid his first visit to Mombasa for 13 years in order to open the new Arab Secondary School. He was accompanied by his son, Prince Abdullah, and the British Resident in Zanzibar, Sir Vincent Glenday.

His Highness's brief speech in Arabic was translated into English by the Liwali of the Coast, Sheikh Mbarak bin Ali Hinawy.

Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya, and chairman of the board of governors of the new Institute of Muslim Education, said that it was started by a gift of £100,000 from the Aga Khan for the furtherance of the technical education of East African Muslims, that the project had received the immediate support and patronage of the Sultan, at whose disposal the Imperial Government had placed a noble grant of £100,000, that the Government of Kenya had then intimated that the secondary school for Arabs which they had decided to build should be included in the institute, and that the Bohora community thereafter joined as foundation members and contributed £50,000 through their High Priest, His Honness Sardar Syedna Taher Saifuddin Saheb. Sheikh Khamis bin Mohamed bin Juma had provided a beautiful site on very generous terms.

### Technical Courses

Apart from the Arab secondary school, the institute proper would provide three or four-year courses in mechanical, marine and electrical engineering, seamanship and navigation, building, woodworking, metalworking, and higher accountancy, and it was hoped fairly soon to add agricultural and veterinary subjects and perhaps surveying. The Governor hoped that developments would in due course entitle the institute to become a college in an East African university.

The board of governors had meantime awarded bursaries to three young men for overseas study on condition that they would return to teaching posts in the institute. They are Sheikh Mohammed Saleh Farsy, a 24-year-old Arab from Zanzibar, who would study for a science degree; Ahmed Suleman Haji, a 30-year-old Ismaili of Mombasa, who wished to qualify as an electrical engineer; and Asgerali Abbasbhai Triabjee, a Bohora of Mombasa, aged 20, studying for an accountancy qualification.

The twofold objects of the institute were defined by Sir Philip Mitchell as, first, "to turn out young men whose characters are grounded in their faith in God and the religion in which they have been brought up, and in loyalty to the lawful authority of their rulers; and, secondly, to equip those young men to fulfil the many and varied technical needs in a developing East Africa."

The secondary school, which will accommodate 30 boarders and 100 day-scholars, has been built in Arab style at a total cost of under £37,500. Sir Philip suggested that equivalent accommodation and such elegance of architecture could not possibly have been provided for less expenditure.

The Muslim Association of Mombasa presented an address to the Governor, whom it described as the principal architect of the scheme. The address stated:—

"In the inception of this Muslim institute we Muslims of East Africa discern a dream of many years past taking a practical shape, the dream of the creation of an all-in residential Muslim university. The idea of such a university was first mooted in July, 1946, during the deliberations of the second East African Muslim Conference, held in Mombasa under the auspicious chairmanship of His Highness the Aga Khan, from whose inspiration had emanated and who had germinated its idea in our minds."

## Northern Rhodesia Office

RECENT CALLERS at the office of the Commissioner in London for Northern Rhodesia have included:—

Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Anderson, Mr. A. G. Battiss, Mr. D. N. Boyer, Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Boyd, Mr. L. E. Bradbury, Dr. and Mrs. C. S. Buck, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fitzgerald, Mr. C. J. W. Fleming, Mr. G. R. Fraser, Sir Stewart Gore-Brown, Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Greyling, Mr. N. Halcrow, the Rev. J. C. Houghton, Dr. and Mrs. A. T. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Knox, Mr. W. C. Little, Mr. J. H. Mwela, Mrs. J. F. Passmore, Mr. J. B. Roll, Mr. J. O. Tschoner, Mr. G. S. Vincent, Mr. J. L. Waller, Miss P. Metcalfe Walton, Mr. Y. Webber, Mrs. P. Whitewright, Mr. M. Williams and Mr. W. E. Windham.



## Parliament

### Recruitment of African Troops

#### Government Unattracted by Proposal

**A PROPOSAL THAT EAST AFRICAN TROOPS** should be recruited on a voluntary basis for employment in the Indian Ocean area was made in a maiden speech by LIEUT.-COLONEL ALPORT (Colchester) in the House of Commons last week during the debate on the Army estimates.

Noting that Colonial and Gurkha troops were to be reduced from 82,500 to 69,200, Colonel Alport said:—

"We are told in the Statement on Defence for 1950 that the basic problem inherent in the future of the Colonial forces is that 'the cost, even of the forces required for internal security, is often beyond the means of the Colony.' This appears to me to typify the narrow approach which the Government have made since 1945 to the whole problem of raising Colonial forces.

"It would be perfectly possible to raise on a volunteer basis, for employment in the Indian Ocean area, certain units from East Africa. We must never contemplate using African troops in Europe—not from any prejudice of colour, but for the simple reason that African troops from Central Africa would not be able to withstand the rigours of European winter.

"It would be possible to enlist troops as part of the Imperial strategic reserve for the Indian Ocean area to the strength of a division at least, and the cost of the employment of a brigade of this division in Malaya would be substantially less than, say, that of the Brigade of Guards, even from the transportation point of view.

"From the military point of view it would be far more appropriate. First, it would release European formations for service in Europe; secondly, East African troops have experience of and aptitude for jungle warfare. Thirdly, by maintaining—and this seems to me the most important point of all—a strong permanent East African force with operational and overseas experience, we would have an adequate basis for expansion in the event of a future war, a basis which we so sadly lacked in 1939.

"I am well aware, having served for four years over there, that the African formations serving in Burma in the late war showed certain defects in training and organization, but this certainly can be explained by the breakneck speed at which our expansion took place.

#### Expansion of Native Units

"One battery armed with 3.7 howitzers in 1940 was expanded by 1944 to form a complete divisional artillery and its corps elements, an anti-aircraft brigade, a heavy anti-aircraft regiment, coastal defence units for the East African coast, and the training depôts required to maintain these formations in active operations. The dilution was equivalent to pouring a bottle of whisky into the Thames and expecting a satisfying drink as a result.

"The general conclusion of experienced officers was that the standard of performance, in spite of those disadvantages, of the East African troops in 1939-45, was at least as good as that of the Indian Army in the first world war, and that should another war occur, provided that there are sufficient Regular cadres available and sufficient operational experience can be obtained, East African formations could reach as high a standard of performance as that which enabled the Indian Army to make such a splendid contribution to the war effort between 1939 and 1945.

"I therefore suggest to the Minister that the delays which have taken place should be subject to an investigation by him as a matter of urgency, and he should consider the creation of a permanent East African formation voluntarily enlisted for service in the Indian Ocean area, and that the cost of this should be borne by the Imperial Exchequer. Such a formation would form a valuable addition to the structure of Imperial defence, and would in the long run provide for a saving on the expenditure by this country upon defence.

"I do not want the House to think that my proposal is merely to replace expensive European units by cheap African ones, although there is no doubt the latter would be cheaper from the point of view of equipment and maintenance. I am convinced that such a proposal would be of great value to the Colonies concerned.

"The hon. and learned member Mr. Northampton (Mr. Paget) speaking in a similar debate last year said: 'I would say that experience in military service has proved the most

effective method of education. The African who has served in the forces is an admirable influence when he gets back to his village.'

"I would say without hesitation, from such experience as I have had, that the Army made a greater contribution to the improvement in education—and indeed, to the improvement in health—of the Africans of East Africa in the five years of war than had been made in the normal course of events during a good number of years previously.

"It was the custom of the Colonial Office to take senior warrant officers and N.C.Os. from The King's African Rifles and give them influential appointments in their tribal organizations. There was no doubt that their training in responsibility in the Service was of the greatest value to them in civilian life afterwards.

#### Valuable Addition to Defence

"The African is capable of handling, and being trained to know, the most up-to-date weapons which are required for the normal field formations. There is no doubt that with continued operational experience he would be a source of man-power in East Africa and a valuable addition to our defence resources.

"This project, which has been so half-heartedly touched upon in the past, merits further consideration, not only to assist us in the difficult man-power problems we have to face, but as part of the general development of Colonial territories. The experience of providing not only for their political organization but for their own defence seems to be part of the process towards eventual self-government."

GENERAL SIR GEORGE JEFFREYS (Petersfield) said that last year he had suggested that Africa might be approached for assistance in replacing the Indian Army. If Colonial budgets could meet the cost of internal security only with difficulty, it would be a good investment for the United Kingdom to organize the recruitment of an increased number of African troops.

MR. PAGET (Northampton) welcomed a new enthusiast for a Colonial Army.

"While we had Italy in Africa we had to have in Africa an army capable of meeting another European army," he said. "Nowhere in our Colonial Empire do we now have to contemplate meeting another European army. We have a problem

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in the Colonial Empire which can be met by raising troops which are suitable for that job, that is to say, Colonial troops." He pointed out that wherever the British formed an army in Africa there were queues of recruits.

Summing up for the Government, MR. MICHAEL STEWART, Financial Secretary to the War Office, said: "The reduction in the number of troops to which reference is made in the estimates includes only a small reduction in the number of African troops—and that in relation to a body of African troops engaged in a particular task which is now coming to an end."

"There is, however, one real difficulty about increasing the size of the Colonial forces at present. Notable services have been and can be rendered by Colonial troops, but the body of Colonial forces is of somewhat specialized forces capable of being used, for example, in certain parts of the world. At the moment we find it rather better to use the available resources to increase our general resources than to increase somewhat specialized forces."

**Mr. Padmore's Book**

MR. DRIBERG asked on what ground the historical and constitutional survey entitled "Africa: Britain's Third Empire," by George Padmore, had been banned in Kenya and if he would cause the ban to be lifted.

MR. GRIFFITHS: "This action was taken by the Governor under section 53 of the Penal Code on the grounds that the importation of this publication would be contrary to the public interest. The decision is one for the Governor of Kenya."

MR. DRIBERG asked the Minister why Mr. and Mrs. Alan Bradshaw had been ordered to leave Bechuanaland; and if, since Mrs. Bradshaw was a close personal friend of the wife of Seretse Khama, he would allow her to remain in Serowe until Seretse Khama could rejoin his wife.

MR. GORDON WALKER: "No order of any kind has been issued by the Bechuanaland Protectorate Administration in connexion with either Mr. or Mrs. Bradshaw. The second part of the question does not therefore arise."

MR. PRESCOTT asked whether any discussions had taken place between H.M. Government and the Government of the United States relative to inserting in any peace treaty with Japan provisions revising the effect of the Congo Basin Treaties in respect of Japan.

MR. ERNEST DAVIES: "No, sir."

MR. PRESCOTT: "Is the Under-Secretary aware that in previous Parliaments when I asked similar questions I was told that this matter could be discussed only when a peace treaty was under negotiation, and as it seems possible that negotiations to that effect may take place soon, will he take steps to discuss this very important matter with the United States?"

MR. DAVIES: "I can add nothing to what I have stated. This matter will be discussed, quite clearly, when the peace treaty is under discussion."

**Lancashire and Congo Basin Treaties**

MR. W. FLETCHER: "When this is being discussed, will the hon. gentleman make quite certain that the basis of the discussion is known to the House and that an opinion can be given, because the result of this treaty is going to have a very far-reaching effect in Lancashire?"

MR. DAVIES: "I will convey that wish to my rt. hon. friend."

MR. RANKIN asked the total which had now been allocated for Colonial development out of the £120 million under the Act; how much of the money allocated had actually been expended; and what had been the figures of expenditure over the last five years.

MR. J. GRIFFITHS: "As the answer to the question is rather long, I will, with my hon. friend's permission, include it in the Official Report."

Following is the statement:—

"There are three stages in the process of administering funds made available under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act: (a) allocating the £120,000,000 to Colonial Governments and central services; (b) approving schemes within the allocations so made; (c) issuing money in accordance with the terms of approval of the schemes."

"(a) £117,000,000 out of the £120,000,000 has been allocated to date to Colonial Governments and central services such as research, surveys, training, etc.; the balance of £3,000,000 remains as an unallocated reserve."

"(b) The total sum approved for schemes counting against the £120,000,000 is about £68,000,000."

"(c) Issues made to date from the Colonial Development and Welfare Act since the Act came into force on April 1, 1946, amount to nearly £29,000,000. Issues made in each of the

four years are, in round figures, as follows: 1946-47, £3,545,000; 1947-48, £5,340,000; 1948-49, £6,355,000; 1949-50 (estimate), £13,740,000."

"I would refer my hon. friend to House of Commons Paper No. 211 of July 7, 1949, for further detailed information on the matter."

**Colonial Students**

MR. SORENSEN asked to what extent the British Council was now exercising responsibility for meeting the needs of Colonial students in this country; what funds had been put at its disposal for the purpose; and whether other recognized organizations, such as the West African Students' Union would receive grants either directly from the Government or through the British Council.

MR. J. GRIFFITHS: "The British Council is now responsible, on behalf of the Colonial Office, for the reception and accommodation of Colonial students and for arrangements for social and other amenities. £425,000 have been earmarked under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act to cover the council's work for Colonial students up to March, 1954. The West African Students' Union, and certain other organizations concerned with Colonial students' welfare, already receive grants from Colonial Governments paid through the Colonial Office."

MR. SORENSEN: "Is my rt. hon. friend aware that, although that may be true, they receive next to nothing while in this country? Is it not possible to reconsider this matter, in view of the very fine work that bodies like the West African Students' Union are doing?"

MR. GRIFFITHS: "I know my hon. friend's very keen interest in the matter, and I would like to discuss it with him."

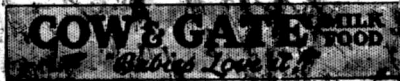
MR. PETER SMITHERS: "Will the rt. hon. gentleman say what arrangements have been made for the student bodies to make their wishes known to the council, and whether it is elected by the students or whether the students are appointed on it?"

MR. GRIFFITHS: "I think the arrangements are very well known. Perhaps the hon. member will put a question down about the second part of his supplementary question."



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## Porter's Industrial Enterprises NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

PORTER'S INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES, LTD., a company with £1,000,000 capital, whose main object is to promote development in the building and construction industries in the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland, has begun operations in Salisbury.

Mr. W. A. Porter, managing director, has stated that the company will create a team of experts to deal with every phase of business and production, and will act as consultants, technical and business advisers, managers, secretaries or agents for any business enterprise. Mass-production, prefabricated building methods would be studied.

Large financial houses in the United Kingdom and Southern Africa were, he said, interested in the venture, one function of which would be to act as a sales organization for industries in which it was financially interested. Warehouses would be established in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland to promote the sales of products of those industries.

The directors are Colonel Sir Ellis Robins, Colonel Sir Ernest Green and Messrs. W. A. Porter, W. Brown, E. S. Newson, D. G. H. Brown, and W. B. Wheeler. The registered office is at Porter's Cement Industries (Rhodesia), Ltd., Salisbury.

### Coffee Prices Doubled

THE KENYA COFFEE MARKETING BOARD announced in Nairobi on Monday that the offer of the Ministry of Food for the revision of the long-term contract for Kenya coffee had been accepted. Under the old contract, which contained a clause stipulating that the coffee should not be re-exported from the United Kingdom, there was a price bracket for the current year of £125 to £150. Now the Ministry will pay £305 for 1949-50 on the express condition that it may export at will to dollar or other markets. For 1950-51 the minimum price will be £251 and the maximum £305, and for 1951-52 the price will range from £250 to £305. Similar adjustments will be made in respect of Tanganyika and Uganda coffees. According to U.K. customs figures, 34,706 cwt. of coffee from East Africa, valued at £231,182, were imported in January and February of this year. In the corresponding period of 1949 the imports were 68,310 cwt., valued at £357,777.

### Moshi Native Coffee Board

COFFEE GROWERS of the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union produced 64.36% of Tanganyika's 1948-49 crop of mild coffee, according to the annual report of the Moshi Native Coffee Board. The total output was 2,623 tons, compared with 3,494 tons in the previous year. In the year under review, P.B. accounted for 6.04% (4.7% of the crop, A.A. for 8.65% (nil), A. for 33.19% (42%), B. for 25.10% (29%), C for 15.39% (13.2%), E. for 4.3% (5%), T.T. for 5.63% (5.1%), T. for 3.51% (5.1%) and H.P. for .56% (.7%). The Tanganyika Coffee Curing Co., Ltd., owned in equal shares by the K.N.C.U. and the Tanganyika Coffee Growers' Association, cured 6,207 tons at an average cost of £3 5s. 8d. per ton.

About 70 tons of records of 1,350,000 Kenya Africans, collected over 20 years in connexion with *kipande* system of registration, which was recently abolished, have been destroyed.

About three-quarters of Somalia is now reported to have passed under Italian administration. The official transfer of powers from British to Italian hands is expected to be made on April 1.

There will be no African Summer Conference at Cambridge University this year under the auspices of the Colonial Office, which hopes, however, to organize another meeting in August of next year.

No members of the East or Central African police are attending the six-months' training course for Colonial police inspectors which has just started at the Metropolitan Police School, Hendon, London.

Before he left England by flying-boat last week for the Victoria Falls, Seretse Khama said: "I am very grateful to the people of Britain for the sympathy they have shown. I intend to continue the fight. I have never been fed up with Britain."

Trade unions with headquarters in Nairobi, alleged to be dominated by Indians with Communist sympathies, have told their members to wear a black band on the left shoulder throughout this week in protest against the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester.

### Next Step for Northern Rhodesia

The leader of the non-official members of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, Mr. Welensky, said at a public meeting in Broken Hill the other day that the next step in the constitutional progress of the country must be the appointment of two more non-officials to hold portfolios, and a simultaneous reduction in official representation on the Executive Council.

London House, a collegiate hall of residence in Meeklenburg Square, the university quarter of London, is to be extended and a residential hall for married students and women students from the Commonwealth and United States built as a thanksgiving for the food parcels so generously sent to this country from all parts of the Empire and the U.S.A. The buildings alone will cost about £1,000,000.

"From the point of view of labour movement, southern Africa must be regarded as a unit," Mr. E. W. Barltrop, Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, said recently in Bulawayo. He mentioned having seen excellent examples of what could be done in the "garden city" type of planning, and that he had been particularly interested in the grouping of African houses at the Shabani mine, the management of which had followed a very fine policy.

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**DISPOSAL OF EX-ENEMY SISAL ESTATES**  
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APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the purchase of ex-German Enemy Sisal Estates in Tanganyika Territory, East Africa.

Details of the estates and the mode of disposal are contained in a catalogue which persons interested may obtain, at 10s. per copy, from

THE LAND SETTLEMENT OFFICE,  
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THE EAST AFRICAN OFFICE,  
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Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

There will also be available from the same offices or from the Chief Surveyor, Dar es Salaam, for the sum of 5s., a territorial map showing the situation of each estate, and the questionnaire forms which each applicant is required to complete and submit with his application.

Applications should be submitted to the Land Settlement Officer, Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika Territory, accompanied by a completed questionnaire form and all evidence to support the application not later than August 31, 1950.

A Selection Committee will meet to interview applicants or their representatives in Tanga and Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika Territory, as soon as possible after August 31, 1950. The date of such meetings will be notified to interested persons as soon as they are fixed.

The estates have not yet been valued, but premia, royalties and rentals payable will be available before the Selection Committee meets.

J. J. REAL,  
Land Settlement Officer.



## S. Rhodesia's Adverse Trade Balance Imports Last Year Up by 28%

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S VISIBLE ADVERSE BALANCE of trade last year was the highest yet recorded, totalling £20,063,028.

Imports rose by 28% to the record of £54,585,817, while the value of exports increased by over 18% to £34,522,789. A marked reduction of imports was, however, registered during December, the total being £4,886,030, compared with £5,648,777 for November.

Imports of metals and metal manufactures (including motor vehicles, railway material, and all types of machinery) rose in value last year by 43% over 1948, totalling £25,043,155. Purchases of fibres, yarns, and textiles were valued at £10,671,342, compared with £8,899,062 in 1948, whilst food imports, totalling £4,546,897, showed a slight increase over the previous year.

Among the chief food imports last year were wheat (£915,000) from Australia and Kenya; sugar (£748,000) from South Africa, Mauritius, and Mozambique; maize (£500,000) from South Africa, U.S.A., and Kenya; and confectionery from South Africa and the United Kingdom, butter from Kenya, and flour from Australia.

### United Kingdom Trade

Purchases from the United Kingdom amounted to £28,186,702, representing 51.5% of the Colony's total imports. This was a marked increase on 1948, when imports totalled £19,558,264, representing 46% of all purchases.

Imports from other countries were: South Africa, £12,231,050 (£10,499,070 in 1948); U.S.A., £3,829,145 (£3,980,474). Purchases from foreign countries as a whole represented only 16% of the total, compared with 19% in the previous year.

The United Kingdom continued to be Southern Rhodesia's best customer, increasing her purchases from £14,552,932 (57%) to £16,529,152 (nearly 56%). South Africa took goods to the value of £2,509,008 (£1,197,895), while sales to the U.S.A. totalled £1,682,360 (£1,461,729).

Tobacco was by far the Colony's most valuable export, bringing in £11,665,363, of which Britain contributed 73%. Largely because of the higher selling price of the metal, gold exports increased in value from £4,515,801 to £3,355,991. Raw asbestos brought in £3,982,702, chrome £1,255,109, and cattle hides (mainly exported to the Netherlands, Germany, and Italy) £1,008,460. Exports of clothing showed a marked fall from £389,778 in 1948 to £1,008,154 last year, attributable to heavy buying by South Africa.

Population figures for the East Africa High Commission territories, as given in the current issue of the *East African Statistical Bulletin*, show the total of all races as 11,709,260, of whom 43,756 are Europeans, 168,543 Indians, 36,723 Arabs, and 10,613 Goans. The non-Natives, aliens amount to 19,840, and Stateless persons to 247.

## Statements Worth Noting

"Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you."—Matthew V. 44.

"About 70% of the crime in Kenya takes place in the Nairobi area."—Mr. E. A. Vasey, M.L.C.

"The Government of Kenya is employing in the public services more than 37% of all the non-European employees in the country."—Mr. Michael Blundell, M.L.C.

"Regional development associations have a big part to play in the industrial and agricultural development of Southern Rhodesia."—Mr. R. F. Halsted, Minister of Trade and Industrial Development.

### High Building Costs

"It now costs me 27s. per square foot to build, compared with 9s. in 1939. Wages now represent 40% of the total costs. An Indian carpenter or mason is being paid £40 a month, or even more."—Mr. C. K. Patel, M.L.C., Uganda.

"There is no reason why the British Commonwealth, with far vaster resources, should not, once we have a definite policy, repeat the vast expansion of productive energies which the last 50 years have witnessed across the Atlantic."—The Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery.

"There are no short cuts to success in business. Africans, like other business men, will have to learn to make profits by knowing also what a loss is. There is a tendency among Baganda business men to assume that it is all profit, and that any loss can be due only to the evil eye or to anybody but themselves."—Mr. A. N. Maini, a non-official member of the Legislative Council of Uganda.

### First Glimpse of Groundnuts

"There can be few more startling experiences than a first glimpse of the groundnut scheme from the air. Travelling at about 4,000 feet, undeveloped Africa lay below, the haunt of the elephant and lion. Suddenly we felt that we were moving into a new world, for far below were the vast cleared spaces, far bigger than anything I had imagined."—The Rev. F. J. Bedford, secretary for East Africa of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

"Perhaps the most important and difficult problem which faces us as a Colonial Power is that of finding the correct form of encouragement or incentive to secure that the African population makes a vastly increased contribution, not only to its own prosperity and well-being, but also to the overhead cost of administration under which it enjoys peace, tranquillity, and the opportunity of a better life."—Mr. W. M. Codrington.

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## NORTHERN RHODESIA SUBSIDIARIES

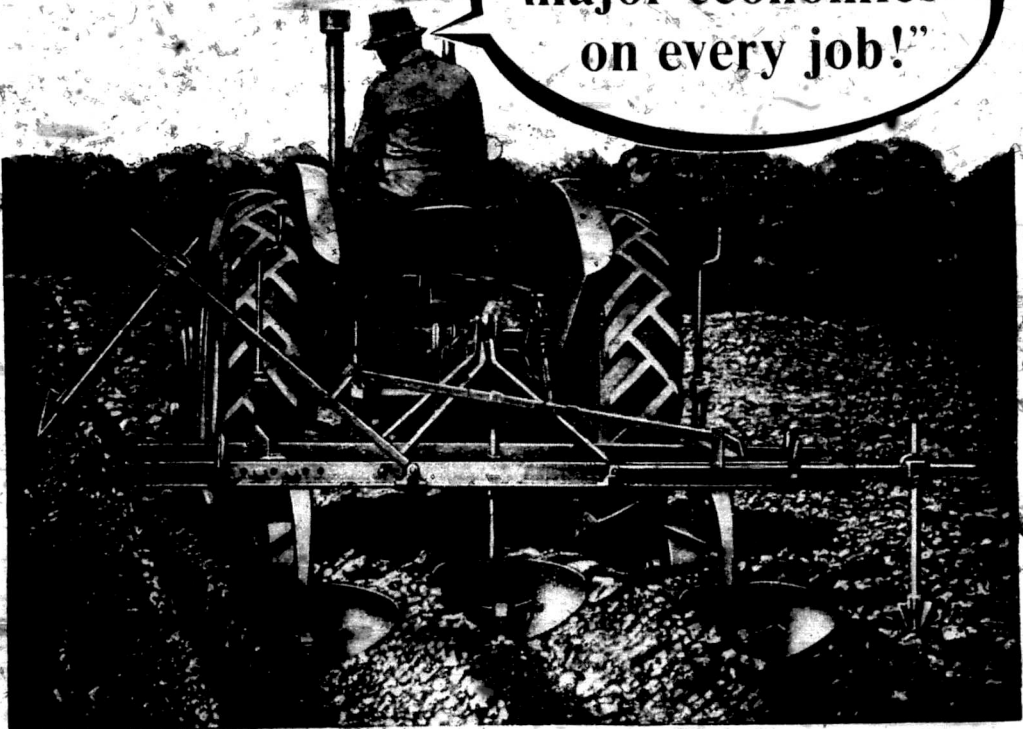
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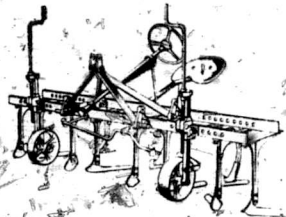
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## Of Commercial Concern

Ex-German property in townships in Tanganyika, formerly vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property, has been transferred to the Governor. Vacant plots will be disposed of by the Lands Officer by grant of rights of occupancy. Commercial, industrial, and residential properties will be advertised. A selection committee under the chairmanship of the Member for Lands and Mines, with official and non-official members, will be appointed to interview applicants and make recommendations to the Governor. These properties will not be advertised until they have been valued, and this may take some time.

The Coffee Buyers' Association of London estimate that the world's coffee production should increase by about 30% in the next 10 years, and that in the meantime supply and demand should just about balance if crops are normal and pests can be controlled in Brazil. Consumption in the U.S.A., which takes 70% of the world's exportable supplies, has risen from about 14 to 21 million bags a year in the past 10 years, the per capita figure being 12 lb. and 19 lb. per head per annum respectively.

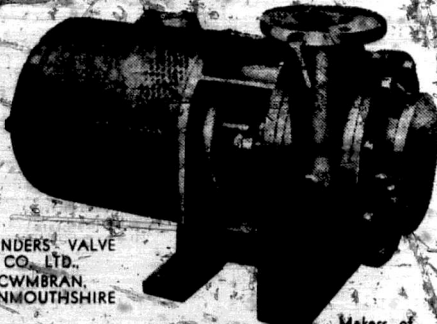
### Caronia's Luxury Cruise

The 34,000-ton Cunard liner CARONIA reached Southampton at the beginning of this week from her African cruise. Her 561 passengers, who paid approximately \$4,000,000 in fares, which ranged from \$2,400 to \$12,000, are estimated to have spent about \$7,000,000 (more than £2,000,000) abroad and ashore in the past 10 weeks. Twenty of the passengers were American or Canadian millionaires abroad. Mombasa was one of the ports of call.

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During last month's £2,497 bill of lading tons of imports and 43,049 tons of exports were handled on the deep water quays in Mombasa. The total of 122,456 tons for the shorter month of February compares with 120,489 tons in January. The average daily railings for the week ended March 17 amounted to 2,626 tons. At the end of the week there were 20,475 deadweight tons of import cargoes in the port.

Building permits issued recently in Southern Rhodesia include Nazareth House, Salisbury, £30,110 (babies' home); Rhodesian Sugar Refinery, £24,204 (new buildings); Lennon, Ltd., Bulawayo, £22,390 (stores and offices); Rhodesian Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., £17,511 (warehouse), and the South African Timber Company, Bulawayo, £13,749 (store and sawmills).

On Monday the Raw Cotton Commission raised the prices of all qualities of Sudan cotton by 2d. per lb. For East African BP52 the price is up 1½d. for all positions, the standard symbol being 39d. per lb., but for all other Uganda, Tanganyika, and Kenya cottons quotations are unchanged, except that for November-December delivery they are raised by ½d. per lb.

### Radio Telephone Installations

Sir George Nelson, chairman of Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., told shareholders at the annual meeting a few days ago that the company had received an order for a 24-channel radio-telephone system connecting Salisbury and Bulawayo, an order from Kenya for a similar installation, and another from the Copper-belt of Northern Rhodesia.

A warning that there was a serious danger that the cotton industry might lose much of its business to other fibres, including synthetics, if the present high prices of raw cotton were maintained, was given by Mr. J. Lindley in his presidential address to the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations in Manchester.

Standardization of railway equipment in the African Colonies is being discussed this week at a conference at the Colonial Office. Senior mechanical engineers from African railway systems are meeting officials of the Colonial Office and the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

B.G.A.C. has this week increased fares and freight rates by about 10%. The air freight rate to Nairobi, for instance, is up from 14s. per kilo to 15s. 5d., and that to Salisbury is increased from 16s. 1d. to 17s. 9d. The return passenger fare to Nairobi is now £224 16s. and to Salisbury £275 8s.

### High Prices of Cement

Cement, which is put aboard ship in England at 90s. a ton, costs 250s. in Kampala or Jinja, said a speaker recently in the Uganda Legislative Council. Local manufacture of cement next year should reduce building costs by at least 10%.

The National Bank of India is to have a second branch in Nairobi. It will be located in Delamere Avenue. A new branch will shortly be opened in Lindi, Tanganyika, and a sub-branch in Naivasha, Kenya.

Pest Control, Ltd., announce that shareholders have subscribed for 521,908 shares, or 65% of the recent issue of 800,000 ordinary 5s. shares at 7s. 6d. each. The balance has been taken up by the underwriters.

That Northern Rhodesia would require to issue loans in London for £12,500,000, of which £7,500,000 would be ear-marked for railway projects, was stated recently by Mr. Roy Welensky, M.L.C.

Fisons, Ltd., the parent company of Fisons (Rhodesia), Ltd., made an issue last week of £3,500,000 4½% first mortgage debenture stock, 1965-83, at 98%.

The new 38,400-ton motor vessel BLOOMFONTEIN CASTLE will leave London on Thursday next, April 6, on her maiden voyage to South and East Africa.

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## East African Trade

IMPORTS by the High Commission territories in East Africa last year were valued at £58,870,000, compared with £62,057,000 in the previous year. The territorial proportions for the four quarters of 1949 were: Kenya, 51.8%, 49.8%, 47% and 53.5%; Uganda, 14.7%, 13.2%, 14% and 14.7%; Tanganyika, 33.5%, 37%, 39%, and 31.8%.

EXPORTS, excluding re-exports, amounted to £42,062,000 (£45,086,000 in 1948), of which the respective territorial shares were: Kenya 26.2%, 24.6%, 26.6% and 31.6%; Uganda 36.4%, 44.1%, 40.3%, and 20.9%; and Tanganyika, 37.4%, 31.3%, 33.1%, and 47.5%.

A monthly average of 4,151 passengers and 83,948 kilos of freight were handled at Nairobi airports in the first 11 months of 1949; compared with averages of 3,676 passengers and 64,389 tons of freight per month in 1948.

In the first three quarters of 1949 a monthly average of 271 ships totalling 225,021 tons entered, and 269 ships, totalling 224,952 tons were cleared from Kenya ports, and 373 ships (254,598 tons) entered and 359 ships (254,625 tons) were cleared from Tanganyika ports.

## Development Plan Curtailed

REVISION of the social welfare and economic development programme for Zanzibar covering the 10-year period 1946-55 has been moved by the Chief Secretary, Mr. E. A. T. Dutton, on account of a shortfall of revenue. The contribution of the United Kingdom would, he said, remain at £750,000, but the Protectorate was unable to supply the £60,000 to £70,000 a year originally proposed, plus the £120,000 from general revenue balances. For the remaining six years the revised estimates were now £53,000 annually. The programme would therefore be cut by £197,000, and rising costs of labour would still further curtail the plan.

## New Twine Industry

WHEN HE RECENTLY INSPECTED the Salisbury factory of the Twine and Cordage Manufacturing Co. (Rhodesia), Ltd., Mr. R. F. Halsted, Minister of Trade and Industrial Development, said: "This is the type of industry, built on local products, which the Government is very anxious to foster." The industry, launched last September, was originally intended to meet the shortage of twine among tobacco growers, but is now expected, following the arrival of extra plant, to cover the entire requirements of the Colony. Imported jute is being used at present, but local material is expected to be substituted later. The chairman of the company is Mr. N. St. Quintin, M.P.

## Company Registrations in S. Rhodesia

COMPANY REGISTRATIONS in Southern Rhodesia during February include:

Gearings Rhodesia Ltd., Salisbury, water-bore and irrigation engineers (£150,000); A. H. Benitar Ltd., Salisbury, wholesale general merchants (£50,000); London and Africa Trust Ltd., Salisbury, investment trust (£50,000); Excelsior Brickworks Ltd., Gwelo (£25,000); Clarejule Investments Ltd., Salisbury, land, building and general investment (£20,000); Grafton Ltd., Bulawayo, hoteliers (£20,000); James and Co. (Rhodesia) Ltd., Bulawayo, wholesale merchants (£20,000); Supersonic Industries Ltd., Bulawayo, dealers in musical instruments (£20,000); Triangle Stores Ltd., Salisbury, general merchants (£15,000).

Bold Holdings (Rhodesia) Ltd., Salisbury, timber and hardware merchants (£10,000); Britania Welding Works Ltd., Salisbury, motor garage proprietors (£10,000); Busmetal Ltd., Bulawayo, mechanical and electrical engineers (£10,000); Chassa Bros., Ltd., Bulawayo, dealers in musical instruments (£10,000); Eekama Clothing Manufacturers (Rhodesia), Ltd., Bulawayo, clothing manufacturers (£10,000); Manica Cycle Co. Ltd., Salisbury (£10,000); Plumtree Bakers and Confectionery Ltd., Bulawayo (£10,000); Plumtree Milling Co. Ltd., Bulawayo (£10,000); Tautash Ltd., Bulawayo, dealers in land and buildings (£10,000); Timber and Hardware Co., Ltd., Salisbury (£10,000).

Karoo Grading and Transport Co., Ltd., Salisbury, tobacco graders (£6,000); Matabeleland Manufacturers Ltd., Bulawayo, clothing manufacturers (£5,000); Gordon Douglas and Partners (Rhodesia) Ltd., insurance brokers (£4,000); House and Garden Outfitters (Rhodesia) Ltd., furniture manufacturers (£4,000); J. A. McGregor (Rhodesia), Ltd., Salisbury, merchants and financiers (£4,000); Rhodesian Alloy Ltd., Salisbury, miners (£4,000); Salisbury Cash Chemists, Ltd., Salisbury, pharmaceutical chemists (£4,000); Shamberra Buildings Ltd., Bulawayo, dealers in land and buildings (£4,000); Union Joinery and Importing Co. (Rhodesia), Ltd., Salisbury (£4,000); United Rhodesia Shipping and Travel Ltd., Bulawayo, customs clearing and forwarding agents (£4,000); Rhodesia Touring Co. Ltd., Bulawayo, tourist agents and contractors (£100); Sagit Nominees (Rhodesia), Ltd., Salisbury, agents (£100); Umfali Hardwood Co., Ltd., Umfali, timber merchants (£100).

## Seretse Khama White Paper

(Continued from page 928).

his presence does he become a focus for trouble in the tribe. "The development of the tribe along the lines indicated in the preceding paragraph depends on suitable men coming forward to take the responsibility of office. This will be more difficult as long as Seretse is in the Protectorate. Similar reasons require that Tsheteki, who has now settled in the Bakwena Reserve, should not reside in the Bamangwato Reserve.

"Looking beyond the transitional period, His Majesty's Government will also explore every opportunity that offers to give the Native Administration a more representative character. This development is fully in accordance with His Majesty's Government's policy to-day of affording the people of the African territories for which they are responsible a fuller voice and more direct participation in the conduct of their own affairs."

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment]

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## Standard Bank Commercial Report

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA write in a report on commercial and economic conditions in East Africa:

**Kenya Colony.**—Most Kenya importers hold heavy stocks, which will take some months to absorb. Overseas orders for piece-goods have been placed on a very cautious scale. Owing to the financial inability of the smaller importers to hold stocks, there have been many cases of goods being sold at cut prices.

The financial state of most bazaars is sound, but the trading of the past two years has resulted in diminished profits and not a few losses. It is realised that there is far too keen competition for a limited trade, which competition is likely to continue, as the family system of bazaar business does not lend itself to amalgamation or grouping. In bazaar practice the tendency is in the other direction. A long-established Indian firm in Mogadishu, Somalia, has suspended payment with heavy liabilities, and some Kenya exporters are likely to be affected.

Many super-storied buildings are in course of erection in the various centres of Kenya and others are planned. The railway has opened its new deviation from Nairobi to Kikuyu, thus avoiding the town of Nairobi.

Weather conditions continued hot and dry throughout February, and grazing in many areas has been adversely affected, particularly around Nyeri, which has suffered from prolonged drought. In other farming areas the harvests have been garnered, and preparations are well forward for the next season.

In the main coffee areas the plantations are holding up well, and, given reasonable rain, the crop prospects are good. The cotton crop in the Lake area is nearing a close, with crop reports quite favourable.

### Coffee Auctions

At the coffee auctions in Nairobi 6,789 bags were sold at prices from £18 7s. 2d. to £22 1s. 1d. per cwt.

In Mombasa 2,000 tons of Uganda *Robusta* fetched from £14 0s. 6d. to £14 11s.; and 9,920 bags £13 8s. 6d. to £14 3s.; and 10 tons Bukoba *Robusta* £11 16s. 6d. to £12 per cwt.

**Uganda.**—With the cash that has been distributed in the purchase of cotton and other crops, the producer is buying freely such items as bicycles, corrugated sheets, and domestic hardware. Cotton goods prices are regarded as too high and buyers are holding off. Shop shelves and windows are well filled, but stocks are not excessive for this busy season.

An important criminal case was heard in Kampala last month in which the accused, two company directors and a manager, were given heavy prison sentences for obtaining funds against uncleared cheques which they knew were liable to be dishonoured for lack of funds.

Up to February 25 the Lint Marketing Board had purchased 138,355 bales of cotton. Weather has been favourable in most districts, but final results will probably reveal a crop somewhat smaller than that of last year.

**Tanganyika.**—General trade stocks are considerable, and caution is being exercised in the placing of overseas orders. Commitments continue to be met. No failures are reported.

At a February auction in Dar es Salaam, Government sold 31,000 lb. of ivory at an average of 15.29s. per lb. The principal buyers were from Zanzibar.

Coffee picking in the Kilimanjaro and Arusha areas was completed in February. Deliveries to the Moshi coffee curing works amounted at the end of the month to 6,447 tons, of which 3,225 tons have been railed for export.

Reports of heavy rainfall have come from Lindi, Tabora, Mwanza, Bukoba, and Dar es Salaam, but north of the Central Line dry conditions prevailed. In the important sisal producing Tanga area the lack of water has slowed down production.

**Zanzibar.**—The past month witnessed considerable activity in the clove market. The crop has turned out much better than expected, particularly in Pemba. There is considerable local buying and selling, and prices have moved upwards from 80s. to 96s. per 100 lb.

The Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Civil Aviation told the House of Commons last week that the financial results of British Overseas Airways Corporation in the past year had been most disappointing. Whereas the subsidy had been estimated at £3,500,000, an additional £3,057,000 would have to be provided. The corporation had been very sharply hit by devaluation, but the biggest loss was £1,750,000 from the decision to withdraw Tudor aircraft from the South American service.

## Record Tobacco Crop Expected Rhodesian Leaf and World Market

A CROP of 102,500,000 lb. of Virginia flue-cured tobacco, produced from 154,000 acres, is expected in Southern Rhodesia this season, according to the Director of Census and Statistics. The Southern Rhodesian Tobacco Marketing Board has simultaneously announced that it will ratify the renewal agreement with British buyers, who are expected to take about 68,000,000 lb. of the current crop. Last year they purchased 52,000,000 lb. out of a total crop of 82,000,000 lb.

British manufacturers have agreed, according to the Marketing Board, to take two-thirds of the output for the next five years, during which the annual crop should expand to some 140,000,000 lb. If, however, consumption in Britain drops during that time by 20% or more, buyers will cut their purchases from 66½% to 57%.

### Prices Must Be Right

According to the delegates who have returned to Southern Rhodesia after recent discussions in London with British tobacco buyers, the chief lesson learned was that if Southern Rhodesian growers are to hold their place in world markets when normal conditions return, they must ensure that their prices are comparable, trade for trade, with those of other markets. The discussions were described as remarkably frank, and agreement was reached on all points.

The delegation thoroughly examined the landed costs of comparable grades of tobacco from Rhodesia, the United States, Canada, India, and elsewhere. They found that in some cases, even after devaluation, Rhodesian prices were higher than those of America and Canada, although in other cases the Colony's leaf was cheap by comparison.

The delegates consider that the thin, bright type of Rhodesian leaf should hold its own anywhere in the world, but that the grades derived from the middle of the plant lack body and gilliness. The urgent necessity for a rapid research programme is stressed.

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## Mining

### New Saza Mines Report

NEW SAZA MINES, LTD., a company incorporated in Tanganyika, after providing £10,000 for income tax, earned a net profit of £216,769 in the year ended September 30 last. The directors recommend that this be carried forward to the next account.

The issued capital is £75,000, reserves stand at £197,473, unclaimed dividends at £510, sundry creditors at £39,852, and surplus account at £47,122. Mining properties, buildings, plant, etc., are valued at £220,778, development cost at the Safavi mine at £8,824, sundry debtors at £1,256, stores and materials at £60,871, bullion in transit at £34,515, and cash at £29,910.

During the year 63,044 tons of ore of an average of 6.14 dwt. were treated, this being 1.36 dwt. above the average of the recalculated ore reserve on September 30, 1949. The rate of extraction was 87.89%. Underground development work amounted to 4,498 ft. The ore reserve on September 30, 1949, was 278,960 tons, averaging 4.78 dwt.

The directors are Mr. J. Fraser Brown (chairman), Mr. J. H. Sampson (alternate), Lieut.-Colonel F. C. G. Stratton, and Mr. A. D. Goodliffe (alternate; Mr. A. A. Friedman).

The 12th annual general meeting will be held in Chunya on April 28.

### Union Corporation

UNION CORPORATION, LTD., a company with interests in the Rhodesias and East Africa, have declared a final dividend of 4s. per 12s. 6d. share, or 32%, making 6s. net for 1949, or 48%. This is the same rate as in each of the three previous years, but is payable on an increased capital, which was raised last June to £1,162,500. The total distribution for the year thus requires £558,000, compared with £488,400 in the previous year. The preliminary statement says that the profit for 1949 was £831,070, against £685,203. After various allocations, the carry-forward will be £213,008, against £182,666 brought in. The 12s. 6d. shares are quoted at 12½.

### Tati Goldfields

TATI GOLDFIELDS, LTD. have transferred their registered offices to 202 Salisbury House, London Wall, London, E.C.2.

### Protest at Increased Coal Price

A PROTEST against the sudden increase to 12s. a ton in the pithead price of Wankie coal has been made by Mr. A. B. Cowen, chairman of the Southern Rhodesian Electricity Supply Commission. "We take strong exception to this arbitrary increase," he said. "It completely ignores the previous arrangements whereby it was implicit that some agreement would be reached." The rise would, he explained, mean an increase of £27,000 in the commission's working costs for the next year, which must inevitably be passed on to the consumer. The commission and the Bulawayo and Salisbury municipalities expected to burn 210,000 tons of coal in the coming year, yet they were compelled to purchase their fuel on the same basis as any individual, occasionally ordering a single truck-load. The relatively very high pithead cost of coal must seriously affect the establishment of industries to which large quantities of low-priced electricity were essential.

### Tim Study Group

THE FIFTH MEETING of the International Tin Study Group opened in Paris last week, and is expected to last about 10 days. The British Colonial and Dependent Territories delegation consists of Sir Hilton Poynton (chairman), Sir Gerard Clouston, and Mr. R. H. Burt (Colonial Office); Mr. A. Heywood-Waddington (Malaya); and Mr. E. M. F. Ferguson, Mr. A. G. Glenister, Mr. J. D. Mead, Mr. J. Ivans Spens, and Colonel H. S. Lee (Northern Rhodesia).

### Mining Personalities and Obituary

MR. C. F. MEES, ASSOC. M. INST. M. M., has returned to Tanganyika.

MR. R. BOWIE, ASSOC. M. INST. M. M., has taken up an appointment in Tanganyika with the Geita Gold Mining Co., Ltd.

MR. D. YOUNG, ASSOC. M. INST. M. M., has been appointed ventilation engineer with Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., Northern Rhodesia.

MR. W. H. HORNE, ASSOC. M. INST. M. M., has returned from leave to Nairobi, where he is on the staff of the Mining and Geological Department of Kenya.

MR. ERNEST LEVY, who has died in Worthing at the age of 74, was a mining engineer of wide experience in four continents. At the time he was working in Tanganyika.

# PROGRESS . . . .

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

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

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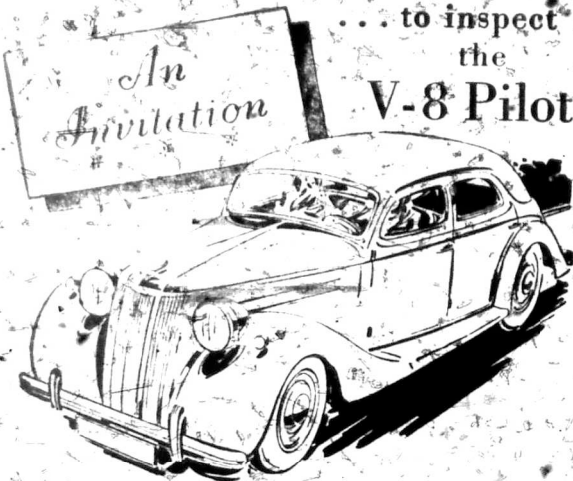
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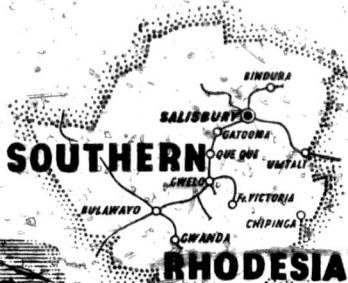
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