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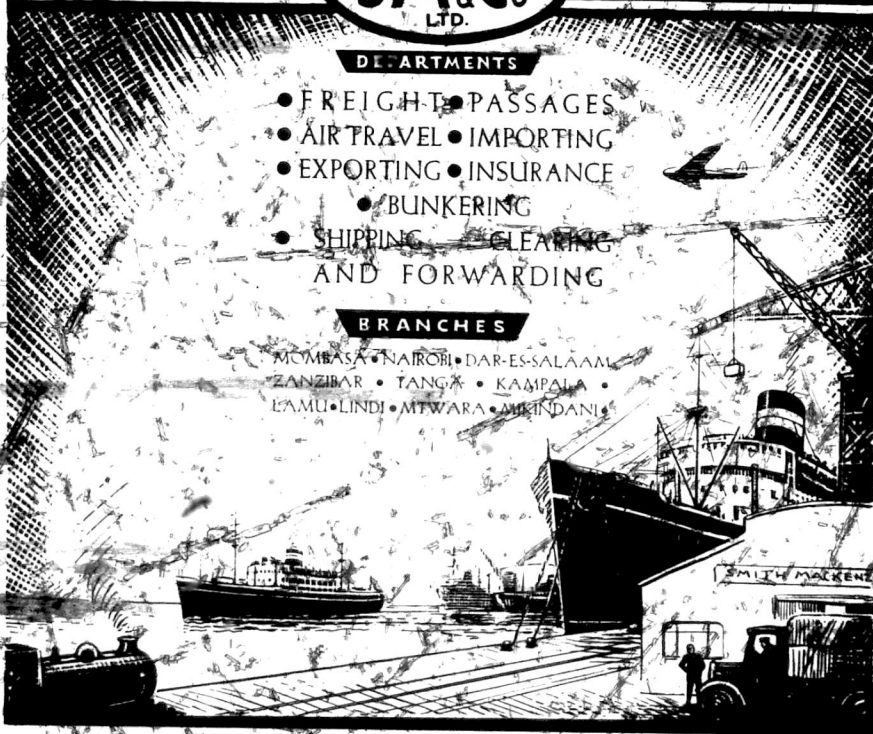
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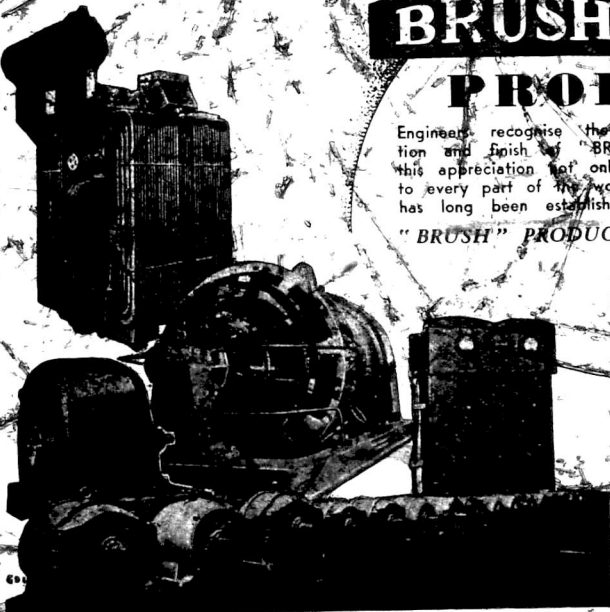
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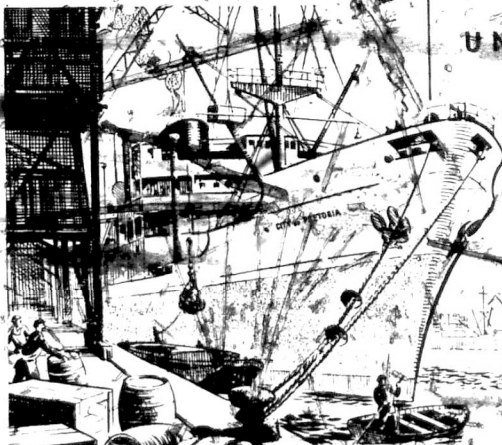
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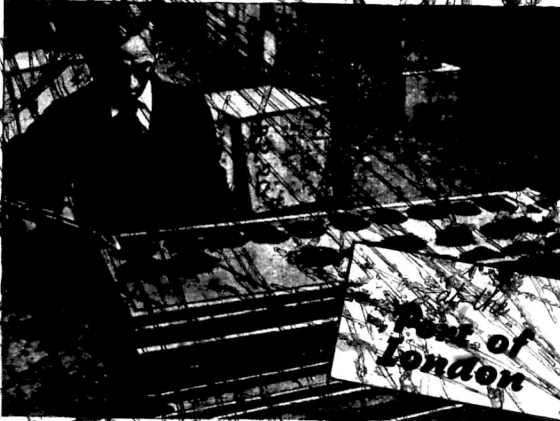
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE COLONIAL SERVICE has been asked two very pointed questions by Mr. R. O. Jennings in its monthly magazine, *Frontier*: (1) In the spiritual vacuum of pagan Africa, is not the Christian faith more likely to inspire genuine devotion than any other, to the confusion of the enemy Communism? (2) Should not the teaching of Christianity be the basis of our strategy? These are fundamental questions, which the lay leaders of East and Central Africa seldom put to themselves or their followers, and which almost all newspapers refrain from discussing (even those which piously publish a Biblical text each day and a brief religious article once a week). Yet many of the public leaders of Great Britain, of all parties and none, go out of their way to emphasize that a view of the political, social and economic problems of the day are soluble only on New Testament terms — which also represent the only basis on which to establish satisfactory race relations in Africa. Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya, who has spent almost all his active life in Eastern Africa, and has close personal knowledge of Africans that any other Governor in the continent, has made that affirmation again and again. His was the judgment of an exceptionally well-

informed practising administrator. Miss Margery Perham, whose knowledge of African affairs is encyclopaedic, told a large London audience recently that in her view Christianity is the sole answer to the uncasiness in the mind of large numbers of Africans.

* * *

If such authorities are right — and many others corroborate their opinion — it is surely the duty of all in positions of responsibility to consider how the principle which is so emphatically declared can be applied in practice on as wide a front as possible. Nobody can deny the obvious fact that Communism regards Christianity as its greatest enemy. That is why it hates the Church and assaults it so relentlessly whenever it can. If, then, Communism plans to attack Africa, as it quite clearly does, even those who have been indifferent to the work of the Christian Church ought now to re-examine their point of view. It is for ethical and humanitarian reasons alone that the work of the Church and its missions has been supported, not the enemy, the propagators and profaneists of dialectical materialism, the cynical exploiters of all that is evil, are driving all men and women who care for faith, truth, justice and the fruits of the

spirit to rank themselves on the side of Christian civilization. If that fact were frankly accepted by those who would not deny it in theory, and if, under inspired leadership, clergy and laity made common cause, immeasurable good would result. No limit could be set to the potentialities of such a movement which would certainly have a prompt and beneficial influence upon race relationships.

Our national reticence in regard to religion need not be the obstacle which it might at first sight seem to be, for the declared educational policy in Colonial territories of His Majesty's Government recognizes the importance of religion in the formation of character and as an essential ingredient in education—which has been officially defined as intended to strengthen the feeling of responsibility and will-power, to make the conscience sensitive to moral and intellectual truth, and to impart the power to discriminate between good and evil, between reality and superstition. The White Paper of 1925 on "Education Policy in British Tropical Africa" laid it down that: "The greatest importance must be attached to religious teaching and moral instruction. In schools and training colleges, they should be accorded an equal standing with secular subjects. With such safeguards, contact with civilization need not be injurious, or the introduction of new religious ideas have a disruptive influence antagonistic to constituted secular authority. History shows that devotion to some spiritual ideal is the deepest source of inspiration in the discharge of public duty." Who can say that the policy has been implemented with the fervour which that passage implies? To claim, for instance, that the distinguishing characteristic of Colonial education was "devotion to spiritual ideals" would be to deprive words of all meaning. That may be the target, but the marksmanship is so poor that the onlooker must ask himself if the right teams have been chosen.

There can be no doubt, however, that the right spiritual ideals must be implemented if disaster is to be averted. If the right spiritual content were injected into the nationalism

Nationalism and Communism.

which is developing in the Colonies, by no means least in Africa, it could be transmuted into a movement for the general good. If it is not given that character, it must develop dangerously. To imagine that nationalism

can be stifled is foolish. The course of wisdom is to guide it into the right channels and so control it that it may irrigate the mind of the queuing thousands who will soon swell to millions. Neither nationalism nor Communism must be underrated in Africa—where some people, at least two Governors among them, have publicly confused the two forces, attributing to Communism subversive activities which closer inquiry proved to be due entirely to misguided nationalistic impulses. Perhaps the error was not surprising, for the more the world sees of Communism as dictated from the Kremlin, the clearer does it become that it is in essence imperialistic and nationalistic, not internationalistic, as its dupes imagine. It is highly important that public leaders and public opinion should distinguish between an African nationalism which is natural and might be healthy and a Communism which is alien and calculatingly subversive. To differentiate between the one and the other will often be difficult, but the attempt must be continuously made, if they are to be kept as two movements instead of being fused into one anti-European bloc.

Another difficulty is that the clash is not merely that of colour, of white on the one side and of black and brown on the other, but, broadly, of the haves and have-nots. A

recent visitor to Kenya wrote that the aristocracy is European, the bourgeoisie Indian, and the workers African. That is an over-simplification, but when feelings run high the masses will be ready to accept inaccurate generalizations of that kind. There are, of course, many Indians and some Africans of great wealth and hundreds of Europeans with none; there are European artisans who do much more work with their hands than many an African; and there are some European businesses in which one or more Africans already earn more than the junior European staff, and a good deal more than some of the Indian craftsmen. Such examples are admittedly rare as yet, but they indicate that character and competence, not colour, are the decisive factors in the organization. The knowledge of these cases is not widespread in any of the three communities, with the consequence that unreliable and damaging general charges are rife. They need to be countered by frequent reiteration of the facts, and by the evidence that fair play operates in the political, economic, social, and cultural life of British Colonial Africa. No lower standard would satisfy the conscience of the Europeans or the aspirations of the other communities.

Notes By The Way

Essimigor

THERE HAS BEEN SO MUCH speculation and misconception in Tanganyika about the prospects of ranching in the Essimigor area of the Territory that a little hard fact is badly needed. Lack of that commodity has evidently engendered widespread suspicion, especially among the settler community, and in consequence some strange allegations are being made. It must be recognized that the Government of Tanganyika has never laid itself open to the charge of an ardent anxiety to strengthen European settlement; there have been times when the highest authorities were openly antagonistic, and when that attitude passed it was only into a lukewarm understanding of the theoretical advantages of European farming, not to the stage of ordered action to encourage its expansion. If the will had existed, much more land could certainly have been made available for European agriculture in the last four or five years; and there are sober-minded settlers of wide experience in the country who are convinced that the number of European farmers could be trebled or quadrupled in a decade or less without encroaching upon land which might be needed by Africans within any foreseeable period.

Heavy Expenditure Inevitable

SUCH IS THE BACKGROUND to the announcement that the Government is prepared to accept applications for a total of 300,000 acres of land in the Essimigor area, about 35 miles south-west of Arusha, on the edge of Masailand. The tsetse fly has gained much ground in the locality, which is fairly heavily bushed. For that reason it is no longer used by the Masai for grazing purposes, and there is no likelihood that these nomads would put themselves to the trouble of eradicating the fly in order to bring the land into use for ranching. Heavy expenditure will be involved in that process, which will require the discriminating clearance of the trees and other vegetation which give harbourage to the tsetse, fencing, the provision of water supplies and dipping facilities, and perhaps the establishment of new grasses.

Favouritism Peared

THE RUMOUR went round Tanganyika some time ago, and is still in circulation, that the Colonial Development Corporation would be granted a long lease of the whole of the area in question. Quite naturally, there were angry protests that there ought to be no favouritism—of a corporation which was recently given a monopoly over the coal and iron ore deposits of the whole vast Territory (a transaction which was strongly criticized in this newspaper, and, as far as I know, nowhere else). Only after public dissatisfaction had become widespread did the local Government announce that it was prepared to entertain applications in respect of the land, a course which will at least give private enterprise the opportunity of bidding. Whether individuals or companies with adequate resources will submit tenders remains to be seen. If they do, the applications should be fairly judged, not brushed aside as inherently inferior to that of the State corporation, which will, I imagine, be granted a minimum of 100,000 acres, and may receive rights over twice that area or even over the whole block. Favouritism of the corporation is feared, and the Government ought on that account to leave no room for its actions or motives to be misjudged. So long as

the adjudication be impartially made in the best interests of Tanganyika, no reasonable person will object. If the C.D.C. does take up a large area, it may be expected to proceed cautiously to a well-prepared plan, and not to grudge the considerable amount on expenditure which must be made on such a project. That would be a piece of real development, the success of which would have widespread repercussions.

Civic Centre

ZANZIBAR'S CIVIC CENTRE, of which I have heard high praise from a number of good sources, arranges dances, variety performances, film shows, concerts of Arabic music, displays by Boy Scouts, reading, sewing, and knitting classes for women, boxing for young men, brains trusts, and talks on health, economics, and the Islamic faith. It is evidently a busy place, with an appreciation of the appeal of versatility. Its library owes much to the generosity of Sir John Gray. Because the inexperienced officers of local clubs and trade unions often know little about keeping proper accounts, simple book-keeping is taught at evening classes—by people who give their services voluntarily. Zanzibar's social welfare services are the responsibility of a special section of the provincial administration, the annual report of which gives a most interesting survey of its various activities.

Non-Official

A RECENT NOTE about the simultaneous presence in London of Mr. C. Handley Bird, Mr. Ralph Fraser, Mr. C. L. Holcom, and Mr. J. T. Simpson, who were described as "the four European non-official members of the Legislative Council of Uganda," has caused a friend to suggest that they would have been more accurately described as "unofficial members." That is, I know, the official title by which they are gazetted, but I take leave to doubt whether it is more accurate. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has steadfastly refused to adopt that designation because it is manifestly unsatisfactory. "Unofficial member" implies that the person concerned, one officially nominated by the Governor to represent the general public, acts unofficially. He does nothing of the sort, for he has been officially appointed. However, not being an official of the Government, he is a non-official, and is best so described. This newspaper has used and will continue to use that term—in the hope that the Colonial Office and Colonial Governments will at long last admit the error of their ways and desist from a practice which is an affront to the English language and derogatory to the representatives of the general public.

Slenderfoot

HOW STRANGE! Whoever would expect the progeny of those who tracked so bravely less than 60 years ago with Rhodes's pioneers would set the leather traders talking because they do so little walking. Nowhere, the footwear experts say, excepting the in the U.S.A., is there a foot so long and slim to terminate the lower limb. The mystery's elucidator blames brakes and the accelerator. So those who wish to follow up the Founder's footsteps may begin to wonder why, as they have tried, their footprints do not coincide. These settlers, though they travelled fast, Rhodesia than in the past.

Government's Reply to "Racial Discrimination" Charge

Points from the Annual Report on Tanganyika Territory

THE POSITION IN TANGANYIKA cannot be better or more accurately described than by repeating the categorical statement that all elements of the population of the Territory are secure in the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, without discrimination as to race, sex, language or religion, says H.M. Government in its report for 1949 to the General Assembly of the United Nations on the administration of Tanganyika Territory, now published as Colonial Paper No. 261(8s.).

"Freedom of speech and of the Press, of conscience and of religious worship, of movement and of the choice of lawful occupation, the right of personal liberty (*habeas corpus*) and of petition to the highest authorities, and freedom of action in the pursuit of personal happiness are enjoyed to the utmost practicable extent by all alike.

"In the face of such a statement the resolution adopted by the Trusteeship Council at the 44th meeting of its fourth session may be a little difficult to understand. In this resolution the Council urged the Administering Authority 'by appropriate legislation or other measures to further intensify its efforts to eliminate racial discrimination.'

"This resolution arose from the examination by the Trusteeship Council of certain petitions alleging that racial discriminations still existed in Tanganyika. A study of the petitions will show the very restricted nature of the one or two matters described by the petitioners as instances of racial discrimination.

Legal Discrimination Favours Africans

"Africans are inclined to use the expression 'racial discrimination' in referring to matters which would be more accurately described as examples of racial prejudice of an individual or personal nature, and frequently as a sort of catchword to bring to the notice of the authorities a request for some benefit or privilege which they consider should be conferred upon them either individually or collectively. It must be observed that complaints of racial discrimination show no appreciation of the extent to which discrimination does exist in favour of the indigenous inhabitants of the Territory.

"Where discrimination exists under the law, it is in favour of the African's favour, and in his present stage of development he would be the last to wish to see it disappear.

"To quote only certain outstanding examples, the African is specially privileged under the land laws and the trades licensing laws of the Territory. Financially he is specially safeguarded by the law restricting the extent to which a trade may be run by non-Natives to Natives who may be regarded as 'know, thus protecting the African against exploitation by means of credit. If he takes up employment, special provisions for his welfare, not enjoyed by non-African employees, are contained in the labour laws.

"In such matters as these legislation is clearly an appropriate method of achieving the desired objective, but when it is a case of dealing with instances of racial prejudice the position is very different. Discrimination of this nature—if indeed the use of the word 'discrimination' can be justified—is not fundamentally racial in character. It has its origin in deeply rooted conceptions of behaviour and personal hygiene and the differing manners, social customs, and observances of the different races.

"The Administering Authority has made clear its attitude towards the question of racial discrimination, and has stated that the Government of the Territory

will continue to do all in its power to counteract and hasten the disappearance of such prejudice as still exists. The matter is of such a nature, however, that the true remedy is not to be found in direct action.

"The natural process of educational, social, and economic development will result in the disappearance of racial prejudices where these are still to be found, but any attempt to overcome them by such methods as direct legislation would not only be ineffective in achieving its purpose, but would probably strengthen the prejudice in some quarters and retard rather than foster the growth of full inter-racial harmony."

Report on Tanganyika

There are 300 pages in this most interesting report, which deals with every aspect of the affairs of Tanganyika.

It states, *inter alia*—

"It is sometimes suggested that the status of women could be improved by limitation or abolition of the bride-price, payment of which is customary among almost all tribes of the territory. But experience has shown that this is not the case.

"Bride-price is the name given to the payment of live stock grain, or other raw foodstuff, clothing, or money made by the bridegroom to the parents of his bride in order to seal the marriage contract. It may even, as in Biblical times, be paid partly by labour, and young men of some tribes may still be seen hoeing their prospective parents-in-law's plantations.

"These payments are no more indicative of the purchase of a bride than are the payments made by the white man for the rings or precious stones which it is customary for him to present to his bride herself. They form the social machinery for making a proper marriage something of an achievement and preventing it from being too lightly cast aside. They are of special importance in societies in which sexual intercourse outside marriage is an accepted practice and occasions no social stigma.

"In the North Mara district of the Lake Province, where bride-price is normally paid in cattle, the Native authorities attempted some years ago to limit payments in order to reduce cattle stealing. There has been no noticeable change in the status of women as a result. In the Masasi district of the Southern Province, there is no bride-price payable on marriage, and the chief and elders of the tribe have been so greatly concerned at the increasing frequency and purposelessness of the dissolutions of marriages now taking place that they are considering the introduction of legislation to impose a small bride-price.

More Money to Spend

"The African has, generally speaking, more money to spend than ever before. This economic development, however, has not yet brought about any widespread social changes. Outside the towns it has not been so much an individual development as a tribal one. The perennial crop growers and cattle owners are still the wealthiest, and while of course there are rich and poor individuals within any given tribe, the development has come about in general level and not in individual contrast.

"The African in rural areas recognizes no class distinction between rich and poor, he is still tied to his family or clan. The rich members of the group are largesse to the poor as a duty, and the poor accept it as their right. So binding is this custom that it tends to fetter individual enterprise.

"Economic developments have caused the African to travel much further and more frequently than before. One social change resulting from this is the comparatively rapid disappearance of tribal markings, especially when it was customary for them to be made on some part of the head or face.

"Twenty years ago no self-respecting Kuria male would be seen without the lobes of his ears perforated and the holes distended to an enormous size and weighted down with heavy ornaments. Many of the younger generation of this tribe do teeth among other tribes is also disappearing, as are facial scars and cicatrices.

"Such cranial adornments are a source of ribald comment from Africans who are unaccustomed to them, and it has not passed unobserved that non-Africans, at least those who inhabit Tanganyika, do not practise such habits."

Rising Tide of African Nationalism

Strongest Influence on African Opinions

MAN OF TWO WORLDS. the African feels the lure of the new and the pull of the old. On the one hand there is all the attraction of newly acquired technical skills, of money and the things that money can buy; on the other, the unsatisfied longings of the heart, the deep needs of the human spirit, prompt him in any testing experience to turn back to the old ways of superstition and ancient custom.

Africa is "adrift in a world of half-grasped notions, adrift with a vacuum in the soul." Adrift, yes; but thinking increasingly on the same lines as the more advanced areas of the world.

The kind of question which students are asking the missionary are: (1) Don't you think Communism is more suited to us than Democracy? (2) Don't you think Muhammadanism more suitable for Africans? After all, Muhammadanism has never had any suggestions of colour prejudice. Christians say they believe in the brotherhood of man, but they don't practise it.

Half-grasped notions of what Communism and Islam stand for? That may be; but what of our own half-grasped notions of what Christianity really means, really involves?

Communistic Contacts in England.

Not a few of the hundreds of students from East and West Africa who have been to this country for further training (and continue to arrive in increasing numbers) have met with more understanding and friendliness from Communists than from so-called Christians—and have made their choice accordingly.

This one of the stern realities of the changing situation that the African's notion of Christianity is based not only on the Christian teaching he has been given in a mission school in West or East Africa, but on the kind of reception he meets with over here.

This question of the reception given to African students in this country is crucial to the life of the Church in Africa. To welcome these future African leaders into the fellowship of a Christian home is a front-line piece of missionary service which no doubt many more church people would be prepared to give if they were really alive to the need.

Christian missionaries were the first to teach the African to read and to think. In so doing they unconsciously set in motion a revolutionary process.

Take the work of the C.M.S. in Uganda as an example. Since the time when Alexander Mackay preached his first simple reading sheets in 1879, education and evangelization have gone hand in hand. That great pioneer (whose centenary was celebrated in Britain and Uganda in October, 1949) introduced Christian teaching into the Courts of King Mwanga who could have foreseen the growth of Christian schools on a scale which has since troubled the Government effort and within the life of the Christian community itself?

Missions and Education

That Christian missions have been first in the field of education is acknowledged by the Government as one of the formative influences in the life of the new Africa. In a recent speech, Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya, paid a striking tribute to "the stupendous achievement" of the Christian missionary societies in giving the African Christian education, and he went on to say:

"We must be clear about this. Whether we are good or bad Christians ourselves... our civilization is a Christian civilization, and we have nothing else to teach, nothing else to offer. When the missionary societies pioneered education in Africa, they were unquestionably the right and proper instrument for the purpose, just as to-day... themselves in a statement...

* Being extracts from the chapter on Nationalism and the African in a pamphlet "The Floods Came," by Miss Phyllis E. Gurlick, published by the Church Missionary Society (U.S.).

of transition from missionary societies to African churches—they are indispensable for its continuance. For it is hardly to be hoped that without them the progress of African education can escape falling into that utilitarian-materialism which is the great disease of the spirit from which the modern world and not least East Africa, is suffering.

That is one side of the picture; Christian education preparing men and women for responsible leadership and sound citizenship.

African Press Nationalistic

But education acts also as a ferment: it opens men's minds to a flood of new ideas and influences—evil as well as good. The rapid spread of education means that millions of Africans have learnt to read.

But what are they reading? The local Press, which is all most people read, is predominantly nationalistic. Christian papers are as yet relatively few and have a limited circulation. The growing volume of secular publications opens the way for Communist propaganda, which brings with it the incentive to revolt, as well as fellow-travel literature which corrupts people's morals.

This is the modern dilemma which one British Governor after another had before. Sir Frank Lauchlin during his recent literacy tour in Africa, he recalled an former suggestion of three possible ways out of this dilemma: you might suppress literature; or you might continue to encourage education and do nothing about literature; or you can send back to Britain and get the finest journalists you can find to come and teach Christian Africa to write so well that they capture the minds of the people.

As such a situation the Christian Church bears an immense responsibility not only to provide Christian literature for Africa but to stimulate African writers and interpreters who know what their own people will absorb. A vastly increased amount of reading matter is needed—not only about the Bible, but also on such subjects as health, agriculture, home industries, child care, and home-making.

Flood or Trickle

Why is there in nearly every country in the world Communist propaganda, representing a rising flood and Christian literature little more than a trickle?

The African's clamour for education to-day is largely as a means to a well-paid job. There is nothing peculiarly African, however, in that demand, or in his desire for money and material possessions. Rather these present-day trends go to show how like the African is to the rest of the world in this materialistic age. As a people we are largely responsible for introducing western civilization into Tropical Africa.

The Europeans, writes a missionary in Uganda, "admit that we deliberately created the demand for European goods and brought money into Africa to pay for them, but we are dismayed when we see its corrupting power. The best-paid job, the modern house and bicycle, the smallest wife, all these have become terribly desirable; money must be got somehow."

Again, in common with other parts of the world, industrial strikes and political unrest are becoming a feature of modern African life. There is widespread ferment in Africa to-day. Nigeria and Uganda have both given evidence of it in disturbing events during the past year. In Uganda the disturbances which led to an outbreak of civil disorder in Kampala in April, 1949, arose out of a demonstration against the Kabaka, his chiefs, and the Buganda (Native) Government.

Political Ferment

The riots had their origin in a sense of grievance over the land question: "would seem the members of the Bataka movement had been asking for some at least of the right things, but in the wrong way. Their sense of injustice had been fanned by a group of political agitators among them Buganda who had been educated in England and had some older Communist influence."

Is this perhaps a further reminder that ferment in Africa is by no means unrelated to the frequent failure of the stronger in our midst to be met with understanding, friendliness, and good-will during their stay in this country?

The immense popular demand for education in tropical Africa has increased with the rapid advance of nationalism. The rising tide of nationalism is indeed one of the most important effects of the war; to-day it is the strongest force influencing African opinion.

Amid all the growing pains of a politically emergent people, the need for understanding between African and Europeans is urgent—not least within the Church itself.

While in some measure at least the present critical attitude towards things European is a healthy reaction to the over-

Europeanizing of African life, it does call for patient and sympathetic understanding. This can be achieved only by a closer partnership between Christian African and European missionary within the fellowship of a Church which transcends differences of nation and of race.

Aspirations Aroused by Christian Missions

It is not always realized how closely involved Christian missions have been with the growth of national aspirations. In a recent article in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, the Rev. R. W. Stopford, formerly of Achimota, writes:—

"Nationalism in Africa can fairly be said to be a result of British rule and of Christian influence. Nationalism as it exists in Africa to-day has been created very largely by the spread of education, in which the Church took the lead, and in which they still play a very large part. Without the schools and colleges which the Church provided, there would be no intelligentsia capable of leading a campaign for national independence."

He goes on to point out that it was the Christian Church which first introduced the African to the idea of democracy in the western sense, and that almost everywhere in Africa the Church has been ahead of the Government in developing self-governing institutions. Nearly 100 years ago Henry Venn, the prophet-voice of the C.M.S., spoke of the ultimate aim of a mission "to be the settlement of a Native Church under Native pastors upon a self-supporting system."

To-day that growing Church in tropical Africa confronts

the C.M.S. with the responsibility of success. Apart from the Roman Church, no other single missionary agency in Africa carries such large commitments. The C.M.S. with its responsibility towards a Christian community of over 1,000,000, is deeply involved in the growth of the young Church which exists to make known the Gospel in the new Africa.

How is it to strengthen the Church for its task? How can it help to direct the growing national spirit and the legitimate aspirations of forward-looking young Africans to set a Christian standard, and to deepen the sense of partnership between African and European that the Church in Africa may witness to a spiritual community transcending race and colour?

Nationalism May Be Power for Good

These are the kinds of questions which face our missionaries in Africa to-day, and they depend on us to help them to give the right answers—not just in theory, but in fact. As we have already seen, one opportunity of immediate response lies at our very door, in a positive attitude of sympathy and understanding towards the African students in this country, that they may be helped "to see the British way of life at its best and most Christian without any patronizing."

Nationalism in Africa may be a power for good or for evil. The issue rests in large measure with the Christian Church—on the extent to which Christians in this country rise to their responsibility to strengthen that young Church facing its immense task to-day with utterly inadequate resources.

Secondary Industries in the Colonies

Policy of Colonial Development Corporation*

THERE ARE MANY REASONS why so little industrial development has taken place in the Colonies.

Climatic conditions prohibit certain manufacturing activities altogether and increase the production cost of others. Additional factors are the lack of trained labour and the consequent high cost of supervision and management, relatively small local markets, great distances from export markets, and inadequacy of transport facilities.

These handicaps are seldom offset by low costs of labour or raw materials, low rates of taxation, or high cost of imports. Special legislation is usually necessary to provide conditions sufficiently favourable for new secondary industries to establish themselves on a commercial basis.

Such measures may include remission of taxes during the development period, discouragement of competitive imports by tariffs or quotas, subsidized raw materials by means of export taxes, or marketing board allocation and price control, or exclusive manufacturing licences as a protection against local competition.

The Development Corporation is fully aware that such statutory protection should be sought only when cogent and commercial reasons justify the establishment of a Colonial industry. It should not be sought for the protection of inefficient industries. Manufacture within the Colony of an article which can more cheaply be imported may lead to a fall and not a rise in the real income of the community. However, long-term secondary benefits of industrial activity may sometimes be set against this orthodox economic argument.

Locating Factories

The corporation has also to contend with the problem of the best location for secondary industries. It cannot be simply assumed that processing industries should be located near the source of the raw material in order to save transport charges. Frequently a substantial saving in bulk is achieved by preliminary processing in the growing areas, as, for example, by decorticating nuts, hulling rice, and ginning cotton.

Processed or manufactured goods, however, may require special facilities, such as refrigerated space and packing arrangements, which result in higher freight

charges, whereas bulky raw materials usually require less careful handling. In such circumstances final processing may be best carried out elsewhere—a course especially justified when there are many end-products for distribution to separate markets.

Sugar and Oil

Processing of raw materials in the Colonies is probably most economic when a local market exists for some part of the output. Sugar refining in East Africa, for instance, is protected by a substantial domestic market. Similarly, oil extraction in a Colony should normally be supported by local demand from using industries, such as soap and margarine manufacture.

Where justified by local demand, the corporation intends itself to undertake the further manufacture of certain processed raw materials. The local supply of all the basic raw materials is, however, as important as a substantial local market. The savings on double transport, agency, and similar costs may swing the balance in favour of local production and offset the advantages of a highly specialized product from a distant source of supply. These factors are usually particularly important in the case of bulky commodities, such as cement and building materials.

The factories division of the corporation has given particular attention to projects which will encourage more and better primary production. The provisions of common services which individual primary producers cannot themselves organize or afford is a step towards the goal.

Several proposals for cotton spinning and weaving on a modest scale are being investigated in cotton-growing Colonies. The local production of piece-goods would satisfy a very important local demand and might stimulate increased production of high-grade raw cotton. The division is also investigating the processing and subsequent manufacture of other fibres, especially jute, substitute and ramie.

In Tanganyika and Nyasaland a survey of possible sites for wattle growing was made by Mr. S. P. Steyn, vice-director of the Wattle Research Institute, Pietermaritzburg, Natal, and the development of the corporation's wattle-undertaking in the Southern Highlands of Tanganyika is being carried out on lands which he recommended.

In all investigations full advantage was taken of the advice of local Forest Department staffs and other official and private

* Being further quotations from the annual report.

organizations with experience in the country concerned, whose help is gratefully acknowledged.

Divisional staff surveyed parts of East and Central Africa to assess the possibilities for producing raw materials for the manufacture of paper and rayon pulp. Conditions in Uganda and Kenya are excellent for the growth of eucalyptus and pine, respectively. In Uganda it was found that land could not be acquired for afforestation unless the production of pulp could be guaranteed, and in Kenya the Government wished to reserve the responsibility for all afforestation schemes to its own Forestry Department.

Even in the event of land becoming available in these Colonies, several considerable obstacles to development would remain to be overcome. These are the high cost of transporting chemicals from the coast and the finished product to market, the difficulty of finding adequate water supplies, and of disposing of effluent.

Mining development is hazardous, and it would be a fair and economic average if for every 20 prospects investigated in the field the mineral division succeeded in bringing one mine to the stage of profitable production.

During last year 28 proposals were investigated by the division, of which 23 were not sufficiently promising to warrant further action. Of the remainder the most advanced is the full-scale field investigation of the coal-fields of Tanganyika.

Under an agreement between the Governor of Tanganyika Territory and the corporation, the latter is given the disposition of coal-mining rights within the Territory, and has undertaken the investigation and development of coal-fields. The Tanganyika Government will be a partner with the corporation in coal-mining by virtue of a substantial shareholding in any company which may be set up for that purpose.

Geological Survey

During the year a geological survey and prospecting operations, including diamond drilling by the Cracluis (East African) Drilling Co. Ltd. under contract, began in the Ngaka coal-field of the Ruhuhu basin, and this work will be accelerated and extended to other fields in 1950.

At present several seams are being investigated, including one of good quality hard coal which has been traced for 11 miles. This main seam varies at the outcrop from 30 feet in thickness of workable coal on the northern extremity of the field to 15 feet further south. Thereafter it tails off into an unworkable section of alternating bands of coals, shales, and sandstones. Sixteen tons from this seam are in progress of undergoing a locomotive test by the Tanganyika section of the East African Railway.

The progress made and the results obtained by the end of the year are satisfactory as far as they go, but the investigation is only in its preliminary stage.

What appears from geological reconnaissance to be a big coal-field might be only a fringe of a deposit along an ancient shore line. Figures which have appeared in the Press purporting to estimate the tonnage of coal in Tanganyika are no more than intelligent guesses based on the geological indications. They must not be mistaken for fact.

It is only by a detailed geological survey followed by an extensive programme of geophysical prospecting, pit sinking, sampling, and diamond drilling that the continuity of these coal seams at depth and over a big area can be proved beyond reasonable doubt and the tonnage of extractable coal estimated.

Moreover, it is only by the building of a railway linking the coal-fields with the coast that the potential mineral wealth of southern Tanganyika can be economically developed.

The corporation's appreciation of the dependence of development in this area upon improvement of communications, and of the fact that if a railway is to be built it must have access to ample fuel supplies of suitable quality, has led it to commit a large capital sum to an enterprise whose earning capacity cannot yet be gauged.

Arundel Castle

ASTER RECONDITIONING in Belfast, the ARUNDEL CASTLE has returned to the Union-Castle mail service which she left on being requisitioned by the Government more than 40 years ago. In the war years she made many voyages as a trooper, creating a record for the company's vessels by travelling 48,225 miles in 160 days. She took part in the North African and Sicilian landings, and is due to leave Southampton on September 21 under the command of Captain C. G. Göring.

Unesco and Race Relations Anthropologists' Criticisms

MR. WILLIAM FAGG, honorary secretary of the Royal Anthropological Institute in London, in a letter to *The Times* writes that "while there is general agreement with the main thesis of the Unesco 'Statement by Experts on Racial Problems'—that there is no scientific justification for racial discrimination—many or most anthropologists consider controversial a number of incidental statements made in that document."

In an interview with EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA Mr. Fagg gave as examples the too simplified statement that "race is less a biological fact than a social myth"; the unrealistic and misleading proposal that the phrase "ethnic group" should be substituted for "race" in ordinary speech; and the concluding statement that man is born with biological drives towards universal brotherhood and co-operation (to which very few anthropologists anywhere, he contends, would yet venture to commit themselves).

Experts Strangely Chosen

This last view had been put forward by the rapporteur, Professor Ashley Montagu, in 1948 in a lecture at the Royal Anthropological Institute (summarized in *Man* for that year), but was not thought very convincing or realistic.

The group of experts, in his opinion, was strangely chosen. There was no British physical anthropologist. The leading French physical anthropologist, Professor H. V. Vallée, Director of the Musée de l'Homme, and one of the world's two or three leading experts on race, was not included, though the group met in Paris.

A far more authoritative statement could, in the view of many British anthropologists, have been drawn up by inviting the co-operation of the most important anthropological societies of the world. Such a document would necessarily have reduced the case against pseudo-scientific racialism to its essentials, and would not have been open to expert criticism.

Tanganyika Game Laws Revolutionary Changes Proposed

TANGANYIKA'S NEW CONSOLIDATED GAME BILL, a draft of which has been widely circulated for comment, contains some revolutionary changes, including the abolition of the old system of different licences for visitors and residents, major and minor licences. The privilege of shooting game and animals is to be allowed on a selective basis at licence fees which will be specific in respect of the various species of game and animals.

Schedules in the Bill cover the number of each variety of game which may be hunted and the fee for each. For example as many as 20 bushbuck or zebra, 10 dikdik, buffalo, or Thomson's gazelle may be shot, but only one cheetah, giraffe, leopard, lion, Jackson's hartebeest, Chanler's reedbuck, or grysbok. It costs £30 to shoot an elephant, £20 for rhinoceros, £15 for a giraffe, and £10 for a leopard.

There is a suggested minimum of £1 for any licence, and the species and number of animals which may be hunted are related to the rarity of the species and the value of the skin, meat, or trophy.

Africans are treated for licences in the same way as others. It has not been found possible to eliminate the use of poisoned arrows by Natives hitherto, and the practice is therefore to be recognized, though controlled by licensing. The use of lights at night, "blinds" and "hides" is prohibited.

Owners and occupiers of property may kill by any means animals which are causing nuisance within the limits of their property, and may hunt by legal means without a licence within an additional radius of five miles of their property.

It is laid down that when any dangerous animal is wounded and not killed, a report must be made to an officer either of the Administration or of the Game Department.

BACKGROUND TO

Disenchantment. "What has contributed most to the growing disenchantment of the British people with the planned economy and the economic doctors in whom they placed so much trust? The most powerful influence has been the failure of the nationalization schemes to produce the promised bounties. The idea of nationalization was seductive. If each basic industry could be integrated into a nation-wide organization, directed by the best brains, the wastes and diversions of competition would be avoided, and the organizers could lay out scientifically a complete network of services cunningly adjusted to the individual's needs and the larger aims of the community. This has not happened. Costs and prices rise. The consumer is not better served. He looks in vain for the fruits promised from a co-ordinated, integrated, articulated system. The nation has loaded itself with a number of organizational monsters which can never be brought to proper public accountability. The passage towards sophistication was made easier by publication of the annual 'Economic Survey,' which so palpably failed to foresee the major economic events, and in which the authors were forced, in sheer self-defence, year by year to descend from plans which were never achieved, through programmes, targets' in the real sense, targets in some other sense, figures adopted but not as targets, and just figures. For most people the light broke, not by watching the fumbings of planning statisticians, but by scrutinizing planning as it nipped them. If it was in the plans which were most needed, how was it that one could not buy a new house, though one might go into a shop and buy a hundred new wireless or television sets? If it were imports of timber that were needed, how was it that these strange batches of other kinds of imports were launched on us under bilateral agreements, if more labour was needed in textiles and less in other industries, what was the point of a 'wage freeze' which prevented people from being encouraged to enter into the short-handed industries? If labour was short, why were hundreds of thousands more people engaged in national and local government service than before the war? If capital was short, why the Ministerial threats of further imposts on those who could do the most saving? In brief, if nationalization is not a good way of organizing industry and central planning is not a good way of allocating resources, what becomes of the case for Socialism?"—Mr. John Jewkes, in *Time and Tide*.

Unused Labour Power. "The largest of our hidden reserves is our unused labour power. Created by the trade unions as a defence against unemployment and overstrain by anxious workers, this immense potential wealth is now withheld after its purpose has been satisfied. Collectively the trade unions have obtained the mastery of the industrial situation, but as individuals there are millions of them members who miss the pride and satisfaction of full service to their day and generation. This labour reserve, unlike other safety plans, can be drawn upon and yet not diminish, and while there is little prospect of general agreement on the long-term aspect of the matter, all will agree that if used at this time of crisis our difficulties could be much reduced, and our standard of living maintained, if not indeed improved. Above all these considerations there is the personal joy of filling, as Kipling put it, 'the unforaging minute with 60 seconds' worth of distance run.' Control and regulation in one form or another is robbing millions of us of the simple right to 'be a man, my son.'"—Sir Ernest Benn, in the *Financial Times*.

Civil Defence. "The United States is pathetically unprepared to face any atom bomb threat. There are not enough bandages or medications in the entire country to meet the needs of one large city in the event of an atom bomb explosion. Our greatest port, our most vital assembly and dispersal point for troops, is totally unprepared against atom bomb blast. In contrast I found steps taken in England inadequate though they are, which are practical and encouraging. From experience in the 1939-45 war plus what happened in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the British believe it possible to prevent 75% or more of the death, injury, and damage wrought by atom bombs in Japan. The simplest essentials they prescribe are a dependable warning signal of enemy approach, properly constructed shelters to house people during attack, and an understanding by everyone that the only promising chance of survival lies in heading for a shelter at the first note of warning. At the Civil Defence School at Easingwold, Yorkshire, the practicality of British thinking made their classes a profound relief from the mysterious mumbo-jumbo of Washington, where pseudo-scientific bureaucrats have been scaring common people silly for five years."—Mr. John Lear, in *Collier's Magazine*.

Russia and China. "The behaviour of the Russians in China, from Muravov and Kuropensky under the Tsars to Karakhan and Borodin under the Pohlboro, is so precisely of a pattern that I find it impossible to believe that they can in the long run be anything but the prisoners of their own inflated ingenuity. The general policy of the Tsars was to get China under control by weakening her in face of the efforts of the Western Powers to strengthen her. The general policy of the Bolsheviks, including Lenin, was to get her under control by spreading Communism—but always with an eye to exploiting her for the greater glory of Russia. Unless Mao Tse-tung is totally ignorant of the history of Sino-Russian relations he must know this. He must know, for example, that if Stalin considered it expedient to embroil America in a catastrophic war with China, he would scheme to do so without the slightest thought for China's ruin. And Stalin must know that he knows."—Mr. Edward Crankshaw, in the *Observer*.

Colours of Stamps. "Now that the fixing of a new rate for foreign letter postage is in the offing, a propitious moment again presents itself for the resumption by Great Britain of the internationally agreed standard colours for the three several stamps required for (a) the basic foreign letter postage rate, (b) the basic inland letter postage rate, and (c) the inland postcard postage rate. When I was a young man, red, and green were severally adopted for the stamps required for the three services above-mentioned, and Great Britain, France, Germany, Spain, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, Greece, the United States, and other countries facilitated the work of their postal sorters and helped the memory of the public by the adoption of these standard colours for their stamps of 2½d., 1d., and ½d., or equivalent currency. When in Great Britain the postage rate for an inland letter was raised from 1d. to 1½d., the 1d. stamp should have become red, and the ½d. some other colour, and later still, and following similar changes, the 2½d. stamp should have become red, and the 3d. blue. So with the new basic rate for the foreign letter postage, the appropriate stamp should be blue, and, to be logical and tidy, the 2½d. stamp should become red, and the 1d. (on inland post-cards) green."—Mr. G. H. Selous, in *The Times*.

TO THE NEWS

E.A.R.-minded. "To look to a five-day week in the face of present issues is out-fiddling Nero." — Mr. L. S. Gammans, M.P.

"The run on goods in the United States is far from over." — New York correspondent of the Daily Mail.

"Mr. Bernard Shaw is still by far the most original character he has ever created." — Mr. F. G. Prince-White.

"In Italy the Communists have opened 19 regional and three national academies of Marxism." — Mr. Alexander Clifford.

"China is too big, too proud, too much set on doing things for herself in her own way to become a satellite of Russia." — Mr. Q. M. Green.

"Communists China intends marching on Tibet at an early date." — General Liu Po-chen, Chairman of South-West China Military Affairs Commission.

"The freedom of printing is one of the fundamental freedoms of the human race. The first concern of anyone who wants to become a tyrant is to control the printing press." — Dr. Matthews, Dean of St. Paul's.

"The Catholic Church is really internationally dominated by a scale which is making a serious attempt to combat Communism spiritually." — Mr. Clifford.

"The U.S. Army has no operational heavy tanks. They have need a powerful self-propelled high-velocity anti-tank gun such as the British 17-pounder or 20-pounder." — National and English Review.

"A society which attaches too much importance to glubbing upholstery is always doomed to decay. The Romans washed away their borrowed Greek culture in a plethora of hot baths." — The Fabians.

"In Japan the atom bomb casualties were roughly 90% through heat rash, 50% to 70% through burns and injuries caused by blast, and 20% through radio activity." — Manual on Atomic Warfare.

"We have done more in two hours' discussion than we could have done in a year of correspondence." — The Prime Minister of New Zealand, speaking of the work of the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.

...ally of the persons... about 80% of the population... income... £10 a... and... per week... state... of... Lytton, M.P.

"...mass migration... undertaken as quickly as possible... of vital necessity... if the British nation is to survive... third world war... If we escape war... would raise the Empire to the greatest strength it has ever known." — Frank Whittle.

"Israel's exports cover barely 40% of an import figure which is mounting up to a rate of £120,000,000 a year. Immigration is at a rate never yet attempted anywhere else: nearly 500,000 must have entered since we abandoned control in 1948." — The Rt. Hon. U.S. Senator.

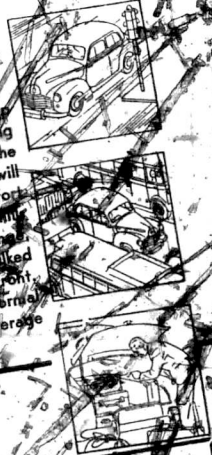
"In nearly every discussion about the Far East the point is made that only when we have the willing co-operation of Far Eastern nations against Communism shall we succeed, and that this can be brought about only by the early grant of complete self-government, self-government without the pretence of self-defence for a nation merely promoted it on the list of targets in the Kremlin. The blessing of the kid attracts the tiger." — Mr. Walter Fletcher, M.P.

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VAUXHALL

PROFESSOR J. L. B. SMITH, of the Department of Ichthyology, Rhodesia University College, is investigating the fish of the East African seaboard with a view to writing a major treatise on the subject.

MR. B. L. BLUNT has been appointed chairman of an appeals board in connection with the Land and Water Preservation Ordinance in Kenya. The other members are the EARL OF PLYMOUTH and MR. ALLEN.

MR. Y. L. GRIFFITHS, Assistant Director of Education (intermediate schools) in the Sudan, who is retiring after 21 years' service, visited Aden on his way to this country to advise on the future of education in the Protectorate.

MR. A. T. TAYE, assistant commissioner of the Nyasaland Police, who is retiring after 21 years' service in the Protectorate, joined the R.S.A.P. in 1912. From 1919 to 1922 he served with the Northern Rhodesia Police.

MR. S. WILLAR, golf champion of Nyasaland, has won the senior championship of the Lumby Country Club with a score of 167. The runner-up was Mr. G. M. HUMBERS with 167, and Mr. C. H. CORLETT followed with 168.

Mbulu Farmers' Association, Tanganyika, has elected Mr. F. B. NOTT as its president and Mr. J. M. HUNTER vice-president. The other members of the committee are MESSRS. W. DUNCAN, C. REDDEARN, F. D. MURRAY, M. P. MATSIS, and J. GIBB.

MR. H. R. CLARK has been elected president of the Northern Rhodesian Amateur Athletic Association, with Mr. G. C. R. CLAW as chairman, Mr. PINSHOW as vice-chairman, Mr. A. S. EDWARDS as honorary secretary, and Mr. J. W. CAMPBELL as honorary treasurer.

MR. R. W. DEAN, of Lusaka, and MR. E. B. EVANS, of Mazabuka, are the president and vice-president respectively for this year of the Northern Rhodesian Agricultural Society. The other members of the committee are MESSRS. A. GILLING, W. C. KROGH, and

DR. J. SMITH, since 1947 Director of Agriculture in the Sudan, who went on leave pending retirement recently after 27 years' service in the country, was appointed Chief Conservator of Forests six years after his arrival and Deputy Director of Agriculture in 1944. An active Kotatan, Dr. Smith was also chairman of the Khartoum Racing Club and a chief in the Caledonian Society.

MR. JOHN HYLTON, founder and first chairman of the Sudan Sports Association and wartime editor of the

Sudan Star, has written the story of the Eritrean operations, which culminated in the fall of Keren, for the "How It Can Be Told" series of the B.E.C. In the programme, which will be broadcast on September 1, the voice of Mr. William Hall, Captain Kennedy Cooke and Mr. J. A. Blake will be heard.

MR. JOHN M. GODDARD, an ex-pilot of the United States Air Force, is travelling on the Uganda Order to undertake what is described as "the longest canoe trip in the world," from the headwaters of the Nile to the Egyptian delta, a distance of some 4,000 miles. He will be accompanied by MONS. JEAN L. PORTH, a documentary film producer, and MONS. CLAUDE MOUSSET, an explorer on a journey which he expects to last for a year.

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Obituary

Colonel Stanley Paterson, C.B.E.

COLONEL STANLEY PATERSON, C.B.E., who has died at his home in Gloucestershire at the age of 90, went to settle in the Thomson's Falls district of Kenya after 14 years' service with the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders in three continents. Prominent in local affairs, Colonel Paterson was for five years a member of the executive committee of the Convention of Associations, commandant of the Naivasha district of the Kenya Defence Force from its initiation, and J.P. for his locality. He once stood for election to the Legislative Council for the Rift Valley constituency, but was defeated by Mr. Powys Cobb. Shortly before the outbreak of the recent war he returned, with Mrs. Paterson to this country to live in Newent. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society in 1896 and received the C.B.E. in 1919.

Brigadier D. H. Wickham, C.B.E.

BRIGADIER DENIS HENRY WICKHAM, C.B.E., Chief Administrator in Somalia from 1943 to 1947, has died at Mombasa at the age of 54. Born in Wimbledon in 1896 and educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford, he entered the Army in 1914, serving with the Connaught Rangers until 1922 and with the King's African Rifles until 1925, when he retired and joined the Kenya Administrative Service, from which he retired last year with the rank of provincial commissioner. Brigadier Wickham served and was mentioned in despatches in both world wars, and was from 1935 to 1938 consul in Southern Ethiopia.

MR. A. A. PIENAAR, of Ruwaka, Kenya, who first went to the Colony in 1905, has died in Nairobi at the age of 82. He went to Tanganyika in 1907, and during the 1914-18 war was interned by the Germans for refusing to take an oath of neutrality. He had farmed in various parts of Kenya and Tanganyika.

MR. WILFRED GRAY MUIRE, who has died in Blantyre, Nyasaland, in the age of 61, joined the London and Blantyre Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. in 1914 and remained with the company until his death. He was a founder and trustee of the Church of England chaplaincy fund in Nyasaland.

MR. CARL WILLIAM HUBE, who has died in Umtali, was principal of the Hartzell Training School and in charge of the agricultural and industrial sections of the Old Umtali Mission. Ordained in the Methodist ministry in 1948, he was a member of the Rhodesia Conference.

LIEUT.-COLONEL H. F. H. BURKE, D.S.O., M.C., a director of De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., who served in what was then German East Africa in the 1914-18 war, has died in Kimberley at the age of 66.

MR. PERCY HERBERT ORRISON, a former president of the Southern Rhodesian Agricultural Society, who has died in Salisbury at the age of 76, went to the Colony in 1909, and farmed in the Ruwa area.

SIR FRANCIS LINDLEY, G.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., P.C., the well-known diplomat, who died in this country last Thursday, was, until his recent retirement, for 11 years Chairman of Sena Sugar Estates, Ltd.

MRS. CATHARINE JESSIE SMITHMAN, wife of Mr. F. M. Smithman, has died in Zambia at the age of 65. She had lived in Nyasaland since 1919.

Mrs. ALICE MURIEL RAMSAY, wife of Mr. G. E. Ramsay of Messrs. Gaitley and Roberts, Ltd., resided in Nairobi at the age of 77.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL F. L. BANON, C.B., who served with the Sudan expedition of 1885, died last week at the age of 82.

African Defence Talks Preparations for Co-Ordination

TALKS at command level between the British and French Governments are to be held in East Africa next October in connexion with the defence of their territories in that area.

Representatives of both countries are meeting in Tananarive, Madagascar, to discuss the agenda. These talks are expected to be followed by others with Belgian and Portuguese representatives.

Internal defence will remain the responsibility of territorial Governments, and questions of integration of land forces, standardization of equipment, and unification of command cannot be discussed in practical terms at the present stage. But the establishment of contact between the defence authorities in Eastern Africa and closer and more continuous liaison are considered desirable. Representatives of all three services are included in the present talks.

A South African mission headed by Mr. Erasmus, Minister of Defence, and including Mr. Forsyth, Secretary for External Affairs, Major-General C. L. Dutoit, Chief of the General Staff, and Mr. H. F. Cuff, Secretary of Defence, will arrive in London next month to consult the British Government about the formation of a defensive alliance for the continent of Africa on the lines of the Atlantic Treaty.

Forest Fire in National Park Volcanic Activity Suspected

LARGE FOREST FIRES, which started in the Tsavo national park between Nairobi and Mombasa on Thursday, followed earth tremors in the area. The Chyulu Hills appear to be the centre of the outbreak, which may have been due to volcanic activity. Further fires were seen in the direction of Mzima Springs.

The country is semi-arid and thick with trees and undergrowth which prevented a party of geologists sent by Government to investigate from reaching their objective. Several streams of lava have been reported within five miles of the fires.

Unapproachable except on foot along game tracks, the area is inhabited by herds of elephant and other wild animals, which appeared to be disturbed by the occurrence. Investigation was therefore not pressed and the stampeding the larger game with consequent damage to the settlement of Mito Audei.

The Chyulu Hills are known to be a centre for African poachers, who carry on an illicit trade in ivory and rhino horns. According to Native superstition the hills are the home of evil spirits.

Co-Operation in N. Rhodesia

CO-OPERATIVE societies have been a firm hold in Northern Rhodesia, writes Mr. J. L. Boyd Wilson, registrar of co-operative societies, in his annual report for 1949. All except one of the African consumer societies which had completed a year's trading had been able to pay a dividend on share capital averaging 5% and an average bonus on purchases of 7%. Emphasizing the importance of self-help, Mr. Boyd Wilson says that every society formed since his department was started has depended entirely for its initial capital on the sole efforts of its members. No society is registered until the share capital and membership are such that a reasonable chance of success exists, and until a society is established no application for a loan can be entertained, and then only for building or similar purposes. There is no question of a consumer society obtaining a loan from public funds for the financing of stocks. The total number of societies rose during the year from 35 to 69, memberships from 7,162 to 40,834, and share capital from £106,852 to £228,864, but turnover declined from £1,144,769 to £799,271 owing to drought.

Colonial Territories and U.N.O. Change of British Policy

GREAT BRITAIN has now agreed to take part in the work of the special committee established by the United Nations Assembly to receive information on Colonial territories, and which has begun to study education in the non-self-governing territories.

The whole conception of the committee was opposed by the United Kingdom at the last General Assembly, when Mr. McNeill said that Britain would have nothing to do with it.

After serious consideration H.M. Government has decided that as loyal members of the United Nations they will co-operate in the committee's work as fully as possible, though it must be clearly understood that they will be unable to accept the view that the Charter gave the United Nations any right to supervise administration in Colonial territories—as distinct from trust territories—or made the metropolitan Powers accountable for them.

Sir Gladwyn Jebb said recently that the committee could play a useful part if its business was conducted in a spirit of co-operation, and Britain was anxious to make its contribution.

Seretse Khama Returns Joint Statement with Former Regent

SERETSE KHAMA, his wife and child arrived in London by air on Monday. Before they left Bechuanaland a joint statement by Seretse and Tshekedi, the former regent, to the effect that though Tshekedi's opinion on the effect on the tribe of Seretse's marriage is unchanged, both men have reached the conclusion that it is possible to find a basis of co-operation between them, their tribe, and the Government.

Tshekedi has agreed to come to London later to discuss with Seretse and the British Government developments arising from the Colonial Office White Paper of last March. Both Seretse and Tshekedi have impressed upon the tribe the need for Government co-operation which, they said, was essential for the establishment of a representative and efficient Native administration.

The High Court case, in which Seretse claimed restitution of rights in connexion with his inheritance, has been cancelled.

Preventive Detention

PREVENTIVE DETENTION for habitual criminals and detention of recidivists in special prisons and camps are features of the Habitual Criminals (Preventive Detention) Bill, which has been approved by the Legislative Council of Uganda. The provisions apply to persons not under 20 years of age who have been convicted of offences punishable with two or more years imprisonment, have at least three previous convictions since the age of 16 for offences punishable with similar sentences, and have actually been sentenced on at least two of those occasions. The court may pass upon such persons in addition to or in lieu of any other penalty, a sentence of preventive detention for not less than five or more than 14 years, if it is satisfied that it is expedient for the protection of the public that the prisoner should be detained for a substantial time, and subject to a request by the attorney-general or solicitor-general.

Living Beyond Their Means

TWENTY-EIGHT PER CENT of Southern Rhodesian families of the medium income group are living above their income according to the Department of Census and Statistics. Earnings of the head of the family are supplemented in 43% of families, and the remaining 29% manage to live within their means by dispensing with servants or motor cars or both.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Junior Training Corps are to be revived at the principal European boys' schools in Kenya.

An advisory committee of African farmers has been instituted in the North Nyanza Province of Kenya.

Airfields are to be constructed at Sala, Mitu Andei and Mzima Springs, all in the Tsavo national park, Kenya.

A mechanical engineer in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has constructed an implement which will ridge land at a cost of £4 per mile.

The CAPTAIN FRANKIGNOUL, a 7,000-ton Belgian steamer, which was aground for three days on a reef outside Zanzibar, was cleared last week.

A poultry breeding centre is to be established for Africans in the Kiambu Reserve by the Development and Reconstruction Authority of Kenya.

Of the 7,909 immigrants into Southern Rhodesia in the first six months of this year 4,961 came from South Africa, and 4,040 were born in the Union.

Apathetic Electors

Fewer than a quarter of the registered municipal electors voted in the annual election for the City Council of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, this year.

Precautions are already being taken in Kenya against a locust invasion. European farmers are making hay and ensilage, and Africans are being urged to plant root crops.

Dr. E. Pratt Yule, head of the Department of Psychology at Natal University, who made an intelligence survey of Southern Rhodesian children some months ago, has reported that the Colony's children show an average rating of 109 compared with 100 in the Union.

A conference of women educationists concerned with teaching African girls was held in Nairobi last week. The opening speech was delivered by Mr. E. A. Vasey, Minister of Education.

Church and Home for August contains a photograph of the Crown of Remembrance cut on the hillside near the Cathedral of the Highlands, Nairobi, when Canon W. J. Wright was Dean.

Rhodesian State Lottery

Since its inauguration in 1935 the Southern Rhodesian State lottery has sold tickets to the value of £6,896,677. Nearly £5m. has been paid in prize money, of which £3.5m. have gone to South Africa.

M.S. MOMBASA, a vessel of the British India line, is now making regular 10-day cruises from Mombasa, visiting Tanga, Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam, Lindi and Mikindani, leaving Mombasa approximately on the 6th and 20th of each month.

Maternity benefits estimated to cost £75,000 this year will be available to European, Asian and Coloured mothers in Southern Rhodesia from the beginning of next month. Grants of up to £18 for Europeans and £12 for Asians and Coloured persons are to be made.

A wreath was laid by Sir Eric Macfadyen, chairman of the standing committee of the Ross Institute, on the grave of Sir Ronald Ross in Putney Vale cemetery on Monday to commemorate the 50th anniversary of Ross's discovery that malaria was conveyed by anophles mosquitoes.

A reunion luncheon to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the occupation of Mashonaland will be held at the Royal Empire Society, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2, on November 7 at 1 p.m. Major-General the Earl of Athlone will take the chair. Tickets may be had from Major T. J. May, Rhodesia House, 429, Strand, London, W.C.2.

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According to figures published by the East African Statistical Department, between August, 1939, and August, 1948, the Nairobi COST-OF-LIVING index rose by 83%.

During the same period there was no permanent increase in ELECTRICITY TARIFFS throughout Kenya, and only in November, 1948, was The East African Power and Lighting Company Limited compelled by soaring costs to amend certain tariffs by what were, even then, most modest percentages.

By any standard the part played by the Electrical Supply industry in the development of East Africa entitles The East African Power and Lighting Company in Kenya, and its Associated Companies in Tanganyika, to a worthy place among the pioneers of progress in these Territories.

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Amalgamation of the Rhodesias "Round Table" Supports the Policy

RHODESIAN AMALGAMATION ought, in the view of *The Round Table*, to be accepted by the British Government as the wise policy. That is the conclusion reached in an article in the current issue entitled "One Rhodesia or Two?"

The agreement reached a year ago by the then Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Creech Jones, with Mr. Welensky, leader of the non-official members in the Executive and Legislative Councils of Northern Rhodesia, is criticized as having given the leader of the elected members and his followers "power without responsibility, while leaving the Governor with his official subordinates responsibility without power."

Federation of the two States would not, it is suggested, placate any of the objections to their amalgamation, and preference is expressed for a unitary constitution, rather than federation, which is less efficient and workable. The article concludes:—

"British Secretaries of State have never said: 'We will not allow amalgamation because we believe that the Africans in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, who are now under the Colonial Office, would suffer under it; nor will we allow it until in some distant future the Africans in all your part of the world have reached a level of civilization at which there can be some, without apprehension, a completely colour-blind Parliamentary constitution based on a completely colour-blind franchise' (which is what the most 'advanced' school of opinion in England would probably like them to say). But they have got very near to saying that they cannot allow it without the consent of the Africans in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland."

Analogy with High Commission Territories

"Here there is an analogy with the problem of the High Commission Territories. In the case of those territories the

British Government has not so close to saying that the prior consent of the African tribes must be a condition precedent to the transfer of their administration to the Government of the Union of South Africa that they would risk a charge of bad faith if they allowed the transfer without such consent.

"In the case of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland they might be exposed to a similar charge if they allowed amalgamation without similar consent. And the Africans, alike in the Territories and in south-central Africa, sung to Downing Street so firmly and with such pathetic faith that it seems certain that their consent will never be forthcoming within any period of time to which it is worth while to try to look forward."

"Having regard to local European opinion, and in the light of the existing situation, permanent refusal of amalgamation to the Rhodesias and Nyasaland may well be a sheer political impossibility."

"Confronted with that dilemma, the British Government may well feel that the course of wisdom is to accept the policy of amalgamation while using their best efforts with the Africans and their advisers to convince them that action in accordance with that policy is necessary, and, in the long run, in their best interests."

N. Rhodesia's National Income

A RISE OF 142% in the national income of Northern Rhodesia during the last five years is disclosed in the territory's *Economic and Statistical Bulletin*. The figures for the period are: 1945, £11,316,000; 1946, £12,040,000; 1947, £14,904,000; 1948, £20,456,000; 1949, £27,149,000.

Since 1945 wages and salaries have risen from £8,081,000 to £17,024,000, income from unincorporated enterprises from £1,211,000 to £2,758,000, and company incomes from £4,091,000 to £19,000,000. Remittances abroad have increased from £2,355,000 to £12,201,000. African incomes at £6,482,000 in 1949 had more than doubled in the period.

Of wages and salaries paid to European, Asiatic, and coloured employees, the mines in 1949 provided £5,936,000, against £1,700,000 disbursed by Government and £2,256,000 by all other sources. To Africans the mines paid £1,972,000, Government £1,500,000, private domestic employers £560,000, and other industries £2,100,000.

Taxation in the Seychelles

THE FACT-FINDING COMMITTEE of Government servants in the Seychelles established to compute the effect of the general imposition of income tax and the repeal of export tax have estimated that income tax would increase the revenue by 300,000 rupees and the withdrawal of export tax would involve a loss of 1,250,000 rupees. The report states that there is some justification for the retention of a smaller export duty, but that the present rate is disproportionately heavy on small producers. The Governor has presented three alternatives for consideration: (a) continuance of income tax at the present rate and export duties at 10% of the market value, repealing the exemption clause for income tax on these products; (b) repeal of export duties and increase of income tax by 50%; (c) imposition of sufficient indirect taxation to yield 400,000 rupees.

Northern Rhodesian Office

RECENT VISITORS to the Northern Rhodesian Office in London have included:

MR. F. BRANDON, MR. A. R. COLLETT, MR. E. G. DABINET, SIR BROOKE EDWARDS, MR. AND MRS. A. F. H. GLENNIE, MR. K. C. JAMES, MR. AND MRS. H. HARRIS, MR. E. A. R. JAMES, MR. M. R. N. JENNINGS, MR. O. J. KAYSER, LADY LOCKHART, MR. S. M. LOREYS, MR. AND MRS. R. J. SEAL, MR. M. R. SEAL, MR. AND MRS. A. L. B. STAPLES, MR. AND MRS. W. F. STUBBS, MR. AND MRS. P. D. THOMAS, and MR. G. S. VINCENT.



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Imports

An American firm has been awarded the contract for the construction of a railway line from Mtwarra to the Lindi anchorage. Modifications in the programme of the Overseas and Corporation involving a reduced level of export traffic indicate that present outlets are adequate for the next few years. The work will therefore continue by manual labour and not by mechanical methods. Messrs. Balfour Beatty and Co., Ltd., are restarting the work on the abutment to the new quay wall at Mtwarra following investigations by the consulting engineers.

It is hoped that the scheme for exploiting the *Mormyrus* fishing trade in Lake Victoria will show a profit in 1951. African local governments provided £8,000 capital for the enterprise and a further £2,000 for running costs. One motor launch and five sailing dhows have been acquired, but progress has been hampered by shortage of nets and accommodation for them on the dhows, thefts of nets worth £150, and a disinclination of the local Africans to participate in the industry.

London to Johannesburg in 27 Hours

"Gold-plated" Constellation aircraft, which cover more than 320 miles per hour with a complement of 42 passengers, will be introduced next Monday as a weekly service on the London-Johannesburg route by South African Airways in association with B.O.A.C. The journey will take 27 hours. It is hoped to increase the service to three times a week by November, replacing the existing bi-master services.

Tobacco sold at the auctions in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, up to July 22 amounted to 52,804,955 lb. of which the United Kingdom took 70.14%. During the week ended July 29, 2,847,882 lb. of flue-cured were sold for an average of 38.11d. per lb. and 2,033 lb. of fire-cured averaged 7.84d. per lb. The average prices for the season are 38.40d. per lb. for flue-cured and 6.72d. per lb. for fire-cured.

Mr. H. O. BULL, Postmaster-General of Nyasaland, and Mr. W. J. Sylvester, chief engineer, have returned to the Protectorate from a visit to this country in connexion with the recruitment of staff and negotiations for telecommunication and automatic telephone exchange equipment. A contract valued at £80,000 has been placed with General Electric Co., Ltd., for a radio-trunk system.

Subscription lists for the Southern Rhodesia Government 3½% loan, 1969-71, have closed at a total of £3,100,000, of which the Post Office Savings Bank applied for £1,820,000, and other Government accounts for £79,333. Public subscriptions amounted to £1,200,276.

A proposed extension of the Franco-Ethiopian railway into Sidamo province is being discussed with French experts in Addis Ababa. The new line would branch off at Mojo and run for 150 miles to the provincial capital, Wajada.

Northern Rhodesian dairy production for the first five months of this year consisted of 13,205 lb. of butter and 40,931 lb. of cheese, against 15,967 lb. and 42,053 lb. respectively in the corresponding period of 1949.

African Distillers

African Distillers (Rhodesia), Ltd., have announced plans for the establishment of associated industries to produce food yeast, vinegar, carbon dioxide for industrial use, and "dry ice."

Expenditure of £502,000 on extensions to the power station and £50,000 on European and African housing has been approved by the City Council of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Total sales of seed cotton from the Nuba Mountains area of the Sudan for the season 1949-50 amounted to just over 201,000 bales, about the same as in the previous season.

Messrs. Leslie and Anderson, Ltd., report that a letter addressed to them and posted in Nairobi at 9.15 a.m. on August 15 was delivered in London at 3.15 p.m. the following day.

Average gatty railings from Mombasa in the week ended August 11 were 2,375 tons. At the end of the week there were 12,889 tons of import cargoes in the port.

The Council of the London Stock Exchange have ordered the quotation of the East Africa High Commission 3½% inscribed stock, 1968-70, partly and fully paid.

A joint marketing board for the disposal of cotton has been established in Tanganyika. The Uganda model has been closely followed.

A grain storage system with a capacity of 12,000 tons and a conditioning plant for grain is under construction in Jinja.

B.O.A.C. are now quoting freight rates for goods between Nairobi and 75 cities in the United States.

Dividends

Taylor Woodrow, Ltd.—Interim dividend of 7½% (the same).

National Bank of India, Ltd.—An interim dividend of 8%.

E. W. Tarry & Co., Ltd.—Dividend of 15% (the same).

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Newly Registered Companies

NEW COMPANIES registered in Southern Rhodesia during June included:

The African Finance Corporation Ltd., Salisbury, financial agents (£5,000,000); Stewards and Lloyds of Rhodesia Ltd., Salisbury, manufacturers of steel and iron (£500,000); News-Paper and Magazine Press Ltd., printers and publishers (£100,000); Anapak Products Ltd., Salisbury, general dealers and agents (£100,000); Vulcan Products (Rhodesia) Ltd., Salisbury, paint manufacturers (£100,000); Home Park Estates Ltd., Salisbury, agents (£75,000); L. Ferrer Ltd., Salisbury, Rhodesian and Retail merchants (Rhodesia), National Industrial Credit Corporation (Rhodesia) Ltd., financiers (£50,000); Thomson Savage (Rhodesia) Ltd., Salisbury, clothing manufacturers (£50,000); Keystone Construction Co. Ltd., Salisbury, builders and contractors (£50,000); Lee Holdings (Rhodesia) Ltd., investment trust company (£50,000); Northern Buildings Ltd., Bulawayo, general dealers (£25,000); Vulcan Charab. Ltd., Que-Que (£25,000); Devonshire Granite Quarries Ltd., Salisbury, quarrying and brickfield workers (£20,000); Gwelo Hotels Ltd., Gwelo (£20,000); Diamond Clothing Manufacturers Ltd., Bulawayo (£20,000); Dintali Bottling Co. Ltd., Salisbury, mineral and aerated water manufacturers (£20,000); Alexander Burrell (Rhodesia) Ltd., Salisbury, builders and contractors (£15,000); Karas Investments Ltd., Bulawayo, business and property agents (£10,000); La Mode Ltd., Salisbury, clothes and milliners (£10,000); Maroon Investments Ltd., Salisbury, dealers in land (£10,000); The Removers (Africa) Ltd., Salisbury (£10,000); East and Cross (Rhodesia) Ltd., Bulawayo, manufacturers' representatives (£10,000); Ratteling Ltd., Salisbury, forwarding agents (£10,000); Sionda Electrical Services Ltd., Que-Que, electrical engineers (£10,000); Alpha Butcherers Ltd., Salisbury (£5,000); Cameron Properties Ltd., Salisbury, dealers in movables and immovable property (£5,000); Arrow Investments Ltd., Bulawayo, land and estate agents (£5,000); Coats (Dealers and Fintners) Africa Ltd., Salisbury, fitters and bracers (£4,000); Inyosi Ltd., Salisbury, general farmers (£4,000); Irish House and Linen Ltd., Salisbury, Mtd., Salisbury, dealers and manufacturers in linen (£4,000); Kingsway Ltd., Salisbury, financiers (£4,000);

investors (£4,000); Station Pharmacy Ltd., Bulawayo (£4,000); Kodakin Electrical Supply Co. Ltd., Salisbury, electrician (£4,000); Ewing, Macdonald and Co. Ltd., Salisbury, merchants and general agents (£1,000); Hoover (Rhodesia) Ltd., Bulawayo, manufacturers and dealers in household appliances (£1,000); Fibrous Plaster Ceilings (Rhodesia) Ltd., Bulawayo (£1,000); Metal Box Co. of Rhodesia Ltd., Salisbury, tin box manufacturers (£1,000); and G. Poland, (Southern Rhodesia), Extd. Salisbury, furners (£100).

Increases of capital registered during the month were:

Vanguard Asbestos Mines Ltd., Salisbury, from £60,000 to £100,000; George Elcombe Ltd., Salisbury, from £10,000 to £50,000; United Soap and Chemical Works Ltd., from £20,000 to £40,000; S.G. Bani Ltd., Salisbury, from £20,000 to £25,000; and Winfield Clothing Manufacturers Ltd., Bulawayo, from £4,000 to £13,000.

Consolidated Sisal Estates of E.A.

THE CONSOLIDATED SISAL ESTATES OF EAST AFRICA, LTD., earned a profit of £158,825 in the year ended March 31 last, compared with £152,125 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £58,250, general reserve receives £60,000 and £1,140 is reserved for maintenance of agricultural implements. A dividend of 10% less tax, will require £34,375, leaving a balance of £12,396 to be carried forward, against £12,335 brought in.

The issued capital is £250,000 in shares of £1 each, capital reserve stands at £23,058, revenue reserves at £243,136, and current liabilities at £132,145. Fixed assets are valued at £357,712 and current assets at £310,624, including ordinary investments of £27,302, market value £7,107, defence bonds at £2,500, 10% certificates at £75,475, and cash at £109,708. During the year, in spite of a severe drought, 3,895 tons of fibre were produced at the company's estates and 875 tons from a leased estate, compared with 3,740 tons and 900 tons respectively. The total estimate for 1950-51 is 5,100 tons. Of the company's 4,615 acres under sisal, including 815 on leased property, 3,011 are mature and 1,603 immature.

The directors are Mr. N. C. S. Bosanquet (chairman), Mr. T. E. Baring, Mr. L. J. D. Mackay and Mr. J. N. McNeill.

The 14th annual general meeting will be held in London on September 12.

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Settlement in S. Rhodesia

The New Rhodesia wrote recently:

Israel, a country less than a twentieth the size of Southern Rhodesia, with nothing approaching this Colony's natural resources and capacity to support a population at a high standard of living, had twice as many immigrants last year as the total European population of Southern Rhodesia. In two years this tiny State of Israel has received as new citizens nearly twice as many people as the total European population of all British Africa, between the White Nile and the Limpopo, Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, Northern and Southern Rhodesia.

"If anything like the same sense of urgency existed in Southern Rhodesia, our Colony would not be suffering until the sights were lined on an immigration target of say, 500,000 a year. But let us bring our target down to 20,000 for 1951, 25,000 for 1952, 30,000 for 1953, 40,000 for 1954, and so on. There is not a single problem that cannot be solved in conjunction with immigration on that scale if the determination is made."

Sudan Hide Exports

EXPORTS OF HIDE from the Sudan, have more than tripled in value in the past three years. In 1947 the tonnage was 1,032 and the value £12,048; in 1948 they were increased to 1,979 tons and £270,334, and last year the weights and values were 2,349 tons and £371,461. In order to establish the good name of the country as a supplier, a hides section of the Sudan Veterinary Service has been established under Mr. E. Knew as inspector, with headquarters in Omdurman, where the new depot can grade some 30,000 hides monthly; it will also give demonstrations in hide framing, briming, and salting, and help the trade by training staff and in other ways. Seven Sudanese are now in training in hide production and grading, and eight are to be recruited this year for posting to districts as graders. All hides from all parts of the Sudan are to be consigned to the Omdurman or El Obeid depots for grading prior to sale, whether internally or externally. Mr. Knew's book entitled "Sudan Cattle Hides" is to be published in Arabic.

Wage Groups

THERE are 28 Europeans and two non-Europeans employed in private industry in Kenya and six Europeans in the public services earning salaries of more than £250 per month. One European woman is earning between £200 and £250, per month. At the other end of the scale, three European men and one European woman in private industry and two men and one woman in the public services earn less than £5 per month. The largest group of Europeans is that which earns from £50 to £60 per month, followed by £60 to £70, £70 to £80, £80 to £90, £90 to £100, £100 to £150. Amongst the non-Native non-European the largest income group is £20 to £25 per month.

Mining

Mufulira Copper Mines

MUFULIRA COPPER MINES, LTD., in a preliminary statement for the year ended June 30 last estimate production of blister copper at 76,848 tons. Revenue from sales of 69,350 tons was £8,761,000, and operating expenditure £4,149,800, while the difference in value of copper stocks is shown as an additional £2,100, making an operating surplus of £4,617,000. London expenditure and loan stock interest, less interest receivable, appears at £572,000, leaving an estimated profit of £4,045,000 before providing for taxation.

Roan Antelope Copper Mines

ROAN ANTELOPE COPPER MINES, LTD., report an estimated profit of £2,372,000, before providing for taxation, for the year ended June 30 last. Production of blister copper amounted to 63,557 long tons. Revenue from the sales of 62,059 tons was £7,895,000, and operating expenditure £4,553,000. Difference in the value of stocks adds a further £98,000 to make an estimated operating surplus of £3,440,000. London expenses, loan interest, less interest receivable, and provision for replacements and obsolescence require £1,068,000.

Metal Prices

Tin.—After a decline from last week's peak, prices recovered on Monday to £820-£825.

Lead.—The price of good soft pig lead has been raised by the Ministry of Supply to £112 per ton delivered.

Copper.—The Ministry of Supply has increased the price of electrolytic copper from £186 to £207 per ton delivered consumers works. This buying price for rough copper in slabs has been raised to £156 per ton. Discounts, premia and charges for forward delivery remain unchanged.

Gold Mining Costs

SIR DIGBY BURNETT has declared that the flip given to the gold mining industry by devaluation had been largely lost, as the rising costs of production and the shortage of African labour. Many of the smaller mines were closing, and the Colony's output of gold was falling. Mines were having to pay £13 10s. per head for contracted labour recruited through the Native Labour Supply Commission, and the men frequently slipped across the border to South Africa after a month or two.

Company Progress Reports

Kagera.—114 tons of tin concentrates were produced in July, including 5 tons from tributaries.

Mosaga.—59,600 tons of ore were treated in the June quarter for 6,784 oz. of gold and a working profit of £23,076. Development £3,477 ft. on strike 1,180 ft.; payable 670 ft. averaging 3 dwt. over 11.2 ft.

Beryllium

THE Southern Rhodesian Secretary for Mines and Transport has declared that there is a growing and unlimited demand for beryllium, which is found in many parts of the Colony. He believed that there was considerable scope for production by smallworkers.

De Beers

DE BEERS INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION, LTD., will hold an extra-ordinary general meeting in Kimberley, on September 6 to authorize the directors to borrow £4,375,000 from De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd.

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Telephone: 7591/2/3
Telegrams: "EastAfr", London, "Cables: EastAfr", London.



Total 1948 U.K. exports to the territories shown £31,358,000. These included:

	AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL TOOLS	£331,000
	CEMENT	£424,000
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS, DYES, COLOURS	£1,353,000
	PAPER & CARDBOARD	£750,000

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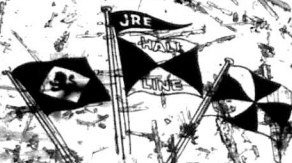
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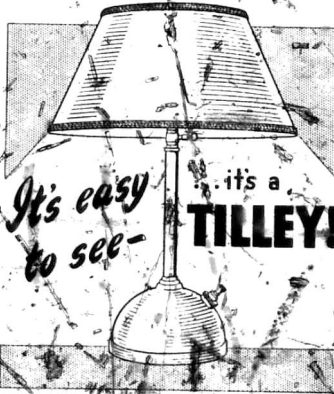
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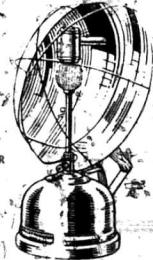
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

NATIVE POLICY will make or mar British Colonial Africa. That is a statement of fact, not of opinion. A policy of such a character that it would increasingly engage the support of Africans would harness to the relations of common cause their interests, work aspirations, and loyalties, while one which seemed to them to deny fair scope for their talents and ambitions would inevitably produce dire and dangerous discontent. All men of goodwill, of whatever race, must therefore feel deep concern on this subject. Perfection is not attainable, because men are so far from perfect, but nothing less than the best which can be evolved by the most public-spirited citizens can satisfactorily serve the need. This is not a question of politics in the modern meaning of the word: it is much more than a problem for administrators, sociologists, and the representatives of the public in the organs of control and local government. Whether they recognize it or not, all, and especially those in positions of influence, are helping or hindering every day by their own contributions to the climate of opinion. If there is one challenge which no right-thinking individual in East and Central Africa may evade, it is that of doing whatever lies in his power to promote the right

race relationship. Consciously or unconsciously through his daily contacts each adds or subtracts from the sum total of the state of race relations at any given moment.

Until fairly recently the European communities of East and Central Africa, confident that they were on the whole doing the right thing for the African—as indeed they were—gave little time to self-examination, and few foresaw the rapidity with which the whole African scene would alter, psychologically, no less than economically. Now, in swiftly changing circumstances, many minds are concerned with various aspects of native policy, which has been interestingly analysed in Southern Rhodesia by Mr. David Stirling and Mr. H. Wilson in a brochure entitled "Native Policy for Africa," which is a part of a book due for early publication. The area with which they deal mainly is called "Capricorn Africa," by which term they mean Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Ruanda,

This issue concludes the 26th Annual Volume of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Urundi, the Belgian Congo, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Angola, Mozambique, and Northern Bechuanaland; but they necessarily refer also to other parts of the continent. The policy of *Apartheid* to which the present Nationalist Government of the Union of South Africa is committed they reject as unsuitable to Colonial Africa for three main reasons: (1) because it would prevent the immigration of Europeans on the scale which they consider essential from every standpoint, not least that of the progress of the African; (2) because it would not allow full scope for the development of the latent capacities of the African; and (3) because it would not provide adequately for those Africans who prefer to pursue their traditional way of life. Colonial Office policy is reviewed, not unsympathetically, but the conclusion is emphatic that Southern Rhodesia's policy is best because it achieves the three aims of favouring European immigration on a large scale, of promoting the economic, social, and political advancement of Africans, and of providing ample reserves for those Africans who cannot or will not accommodate themselves to the European economy.

The booklet ought to be widely and critically read—and preferably by East Africa's leaders before they meet in conference in Nairobi in October with representatives of the Rhodesian

Debatable Assumptions. Including Sir Godfrey Assumptions, Mr. Hughes and Mr. Welensky would be wise, indeed, for each of the East African participants in that Conference to be sent in advance a copy of this statement of the Rhodesian case. We do not make that suggestion because we entirely accept the Strang-Wilson view. Some of their assumptions are debatable, to put it mildly. They claim, for instance, that "Capricorn Africa is the greatest accessible potential contributor to the world's food needs." If that means, as the words appear to do, that they visualize an immense increase in the export of a wide range of foodstuffs from Africa in the next few years, or even within the next decade or so, we fear that their optimism is likely to be disappointed. It seems more probable that Africa, far from having vast surpluses for sale overseas, will have a strenuous task to feed the rapidly rising population in the way which ever greater purchasing power and new standards will encourage scores of millions to expect (and such natural and justifiable expectations can, if wisely directed, be turned to the advantage of the whole community). Two other assumptions are

that, even if the Africans double their numbers every thirty years, they will still be far too few for the development of the continent within the next half-century; and that Capricorn Africa, covering an area of some three million square miles, could carry ten times the population which natural reproduction would provide within the next couple of generations. Such sweeping statements, being essentially speculative and unreliable, detract from the main argument instead of strengthening it.

A great transfer of population from Europe to Africa is foreshadowed, the writers expecting that "as time goes on the influx from Europe may increase even more rapidly than

Golden Rule, Not Arithmetic.

it did to the United States in the Nineteenth Century; the immigrant population will find itself able to support ever-increasing numbers of immigrants, and it is not impossible that by the end of the century forty million Europeans may be living in Capricorn Africa—which may then have a Native population of about one hundred millions. All this can be nothing better than guesswork, guesses so unrelated to demonstrable facts that it is difficult to agree that they have a logical bearing upon the main thesis. It is not by arithmetic that race relations in Africa can be safely steered. The only safe course to set is that of the Golden Rule.

New O.F.C. Appointment

MR. G. E. HUGHES, since 1946 chief of the Food, Agriculture, and Forestry Office (British) of the Control Commission in Germany, has been appointed by the Overseas Food Corporation general manager of the central regions (including Urambo, Kongwa, and Dar es Salaam) of the East African groundnut scheme. He will also act as principal administrative officer to the scheme under Mr. G. W. Raby, the chief general manager. This appointment is stated to be the first step in a reorganization designed to meet the change of emphasis in these areas from land clearing to the development of productive farms. Mr. Hughes, who was awarded the C.M.G. last year, will assume his duties on October 6.

Land Committee

A NORTHERN PROVINCE LAND COMMITTEE has been established in Tanganyika under the chairmanship of the provincial commissioner to consider the recommendations of the Arusha-Moshi Lands Commission. The other members are Major S. du Toit, M.L.C., Chief Abdiel Sengali, M.L.C., Major R. H. Dearden, Mr. P. H. Hutchinson, custodian of enemy property, and Mr. D. Thornton, senior agricultural officer.

Kenya has won the East African inter-territorial athletic sports with 70 points. The Uganda team scored 66.

Notes By The Way

Who Told You That?

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, Sir Edward Twining, continues to win the admiration of all communities in Tanganyika by his boundless energy and by the way he finds time to visit out-of-the-way parts of the Territory which have seldom, if ever before, been honoured by a visit from a Governor. I hope that regular readers will have felt as they read those words that they were very unlike EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, for that is not a sentence of which I should like this newspaper to have to admit the parentage. Palsome flattery, having nothing to recommend it, has always been eschewed by this journal. The words I have quoted, though not between quotation marks, were written and circulated by a department of Sir Edward Twining's own Government, which aggravates the offence.

Facts, Not Flattery

THAT HE HAS SHOWN exceptional energy in travelling about the country is true and creditable, but it is surely wholly wrong that any official subordinate to him should sing his praises in public in this way, or, indeed, comment at all on the qualities of the head of the Administration. A public relations office should issue the facts, and the facts only, not opinion of any kind. It is quite certain that it would not express an adverse opinion on the Governor, and therefore ought not to express any opinion: it is not in the position of an independent newspaper, which can, and should, judge, impartially and declare its considered judgment without fear or favour. It must in fairness be added that the news service organized some months ago by the F.R.O. has developed considerably and promisingly, with definite advantage to Tanganyika. But let it remain essentially a news service. Deviation from that standard might easily result in degeneration to the level of a *claque*.

Mr. C. Y. Carstairs

THE NEW DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION SERVICES at the Colonial Office is to be Mr. Charles Young Carstairs, for the past three years administrative secretary to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies. He is 40 years of age, was educated at George Watson College, Edinburgh, and Edinburgh University, and entered the Home Civil Service at the end of 1934. Later he was for a time assistant private secretary to Mr. Ormesby Gore (now Lord Harlech) when he was Secretary of State for the Colonies, and afterwards private secretary to the Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, Sir Cosmo Parkinson. Promoted as assistant secretary in 1943, in the following year he was made secretary of the Colonial Research Committee and joint secretary of the Colonial Products Research Council. Thereafter he dealt almost entirely with research matters until his transfer to the West Indies in 1947. He is a member of the Home Civil Service, from which the Colonial Office staff is recruited, not of the Colonial Service.

Mr. T. H. Eustace

MR. T. H. EUSTACE, who was recently appointed High Commissioner in Southern Rhodesia for the Union of South Africa, has now exercised upon his duties, with Salisbury as headquarters. Born in 1899 in the Cape Province, he was on the staff of the Standard Bank of South Africa for three years from 1918, when he joined the Civil Service of the Union. In 1934 he went to Rome as secretary to the Legation, and was afterwards

Chargé d'Affaires in Stockholm. Throughout the last war he was South African Commissioner in British East Africa, with headquarters in Nairobi, and for the past four years he has been counsellor at the South African Embassy in Washington. He has attended the General Assembly of the United Nations as delegate for the Union.

High Cost of Living

ABOUT £80 a month is required if a married European with a wife and three children are to live reasonably well in a Southern Rhodesian town to-day. That is the finding of the Statistical Office of the Colony, after a survey of the budgets of 60 families in Salisbury, 45 in Bulawayo, 37 in Gwelo, Umtali or Gatooma, and 51 resident in various mining areas. The average expenditure of all the families was just over £76 on normal living expenses not including entertainment, provision for holidays, depreciation or expensive overhauls of motor-cars. The average in Salisbury was just over £80, in Bulawayo about £76, and in the smaller towns £71. Shortly after the survey had been made a study group in Salisbury reached the conclusion that the average family in that city now needs a minimum of £74 a month, but that this sum would include some special provision for holidays and entertainment, though none for participation in sport. The Statistical Office will make two further surveys at three-monthly intervals. Nine years ago a similar inquiry gave the average family requirement as £43. An interesting coincidence is that the percentages spent on foodstuffs, rent, and servants' wages were the same on both occasions, namely 27%, 13%, and 5% respectively. To-day the average family cost of food is given as £19 2s. 9d., that an rent and rates £10 5s. 9d., and that on servants £5 15s. 6d.

This Modern Age

MORE THAN THREE MONTHS are required half-way through the 20th century to send a letter from London to Nairobi and have it returned by the postal authorities. On May 3 last a communication was posted in London to an address in Nairobi, where, according to the post mark, it arrived on June 15. The addressee having left, it was redirected two days later, but has only just arrived back in London. So well over three months have been needed for the double journey—which a quarter of a century ago would not have taken more than half the time, and quite possibly less. The East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce has been assembling information about unsatisfactory ocean mail services. Here is one more, bad case for the collection.

Warts

ARE WARTS MORE COMMON in East and Central Africa than in the United Kingdom? Such a question would scarcely have suggested itself to a doctor in Tanganyika had not written to a medical journal in London to affirm that in his experience these annoying disfigurements can be quickly conquered by rubbing them twice a day with the juice of the skin of a castor apple. Since that good medical fruit, which used to be brought to England in excellent condition before the war, can never be seen in this country, the moral of the medical prescription appears to be that it is better to have warts in Africa than in modern England.

Ranching and Hotel Projects in Africa

Plans of the Colonial Development Corporation

LARGE UNDEVELOPED AREAS in the African Colonies are suitable for meat production by ranching. Increase of beef supplies by the multiplication of stock numbers must, however, be regarded as a long-term undertaking. The normal productive rate of cattle, combined with the long period required for the animals to reach maturity, preclude rapid expansion.

African stock generally, because of their low level of nutrition, produce one calf only every second year. Where ranching is undertaken by the Colonial Development Corporation, indigenous cattle will be used and up-graded by selective breeding within the breeds, after an adequate level of nutrition has been established. The necessary steps for this include the erection of fencing to allow for controlled grazing and pasture improvement, the provision of adequate water supplies, and the production of fodder crops as an insurance against drought.

All available measures will be taken to prevent and control disease. In time new drugs, such as anticyde, will help to open up areas previously closed to animal breeding. A more immediate increase in meat supplies can be achieved by building modern abattoirs equipped with cold storage plants and placed strategically in relation to stock population and markets.

Drought Effects Aggravated

Livestock in Africa are owned mainly by nomadic tribesmen who are herded on communally owned grazing. Stock numbers, irrespective of quality, reflect the social status and wealth of the owner. African stock owners only rarely make provision against the frequent drought to which these areas are subject, and they tend to aggravate the effects of drought by overstocking.

In consequence, when long periods of drought occur there are heavy stock losses, and young and immature animals are liable to prevent further mortality from starvation. In order to prevent this serious loss of potential meat, the provision of holding or feeding grounds with adequate water supplies and built-up fodder reserves must be linked with abattoir schemes.

Best Time for Cattle Slaughter

Grass-fed live stock in tropical and semi-tropical areas are generally in fine condition for slaughter just prior to the dry season, which may be the beginning of a long period of drought. If the bulk of animals fit for slaughter could be drawn off at this season, not only would the largest quantity of meat be obtained, but stock numbers would be reduced for the period when available grazing is in shortest supply. Since cold storage facilities are inadequate or totally lacking in most territories at present, animals are not usually slaughtered on reaching their optimum live weight.

The provision of up-to-date abattoirs with associated cold storage facilities to cater for the seasonal flow will therefore increase the total meat potential of existing supplies. In addition, with centralized slaughtering the employment of specialized equipment to make the maximum use of by-products is justified.

The Corporation is considering the establishment of cattle trading pools in areas where cattle numbers do not warrant the building of abattoirs and where long distances have to be covered on the hoof. These would involve providing rest camps and holding grounds with adequate water facilities along the trade routes, thus preventing considerable loss of weight. A condition which usually results from long distance trading.

See further extracts from the original report.

The need for increasing dairy production is also receiving attention. The major limiting factor is the scarcity of suitable areas, which are far less common in the Colonies than those for meat production. Milk, unlike meat, cannot be produced by ranching methods. There are, however, a few promising areas at suitable elevations which have been or are being investigated in Nyasaland and the West Indies.

Pig production in the Colonies for export, which must involve high capital expenditure, could not be undertaken in the absence of long-term market guarantees, and would have to be assured of local self-sufficiency feed supplies. In addition, racial customs and religious beliefs connected with the keeping of pigs may be a determining factor in assessing the suitability of this industry in certain areas.

The hotel project was charged with carrying out a fairly extensive investigation of hotel needs in the Colonies and with examining other specific hotel projects. As a collateral activity it is also investigating the retail shops which the Corporation will have to establish on some of its undertakings.

The board of directors have felt that adequate and up-to-date hotel accommodation would be an essential service to development projects of this kind, and there is no doubt that the information available at the general standard of hotels throughout the Colonies left room for improvement. This was confirmed by information gained from two tours of Colonial territories which the general manager made during the year to examine the technical aspects of hotel design and operation under tropical and semi-tropical conditions.

Need for Modern Hotels

The first need is for well-equipped, efficiently managed modern hotels to accommodate the commercial, industrial, and official visitors who must be expected in increasing numbers as development progresses. It is the Corporation's policy to build such hotels where they are or will be needed most, and while not aiming at luxury standards which would be out of place, to make these hotels attractive to tourists.

Where possible the design and equipment of the Corporation's hotels will be standardized by the interests of both economy and efficiency. It is hoped that, by their example and friendly competition, these new hotels will stimulate a general improvement in the services and amenities offered by Colonial hotels.

During the year 20 separate hotel projects were investigated, and several have already been accepted in principle. One proposal which involves the taking over of a recently opened hotel is a going concern will provide a valuable training ground for the Corporation's staff and an opportunity for testing methods of hotel management in tropical conditions.

A general manager was appointed in October, 1949, and operations are being opened in northern Nyasaland and southern Tanganyika, where the Corporation already has several other undertakings and where further development is expected in the next few years.

Native Land

THE NATIVE RESERVES in Southern Rhodesia are over-populated by 23,700 families, and 8,958,660 acres of additional land are required for communal tenure. These are among the chief findings of a committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Max Danziger, which recommends that the State must assume greater responsibilities for the housing and general welfare of Africans, must incur heavy expenditure for the conservation of soil and water, and must give Africans the opportunity to obtain security of tenure. It urges that areas set aside for communal settlement should be defined as "special Native areas," and that occupation should depend upon need and husbandry. African townships should be established in European areas, Africans living in such townships being allowed to acquire holdings on long lease in the European area and to buy or lease holdings in Native areas.

Social Advancement in Tanganyika

Further Extracts from the Annual Report on the Territory

INDIGENOUS TRIBAL ORGANIZATION provides a system of social security for the individual, based on the acknowledged social responsibility of the family, clan, or tribe for its members, and for them where necessary by the legal sanction of welfare measures by their promulgation as orders under the Native Authority Ordinance.

It is on this established and well understood concept of social service that the foundations of schemes for more advanced social development must largely rest. But the tribal system has its weaknesses and limitations. Not only does it break down when calamity, such as famine or pestilence, endangers the security of the whole community, but it is not equipped to cater for the growing needs of the population. For the provision of major services responsibility falls upon the central Administration.

All the departments of Government, with the co-operation of voluntary agencies and the Native authorities, are concerned with education, public health, and other social services, participate in the administration and application of social welfare measures, but there are now certain specific aspects of social development which call for special attention. A growing need has been felt for a reorganisation of the territory's social welfare activities.

Commissioner for Social Development

It is proposed to appoint a Commissioner for Social Development as head of a new and enlarged departmental organization. Other recommendations of the committee appointed to consider social welfare activities dealt with the probated service, approved schools, African housing schemes, public relations, information, and broadcasting services. In its general comments the committee placed strong emphasis on the need to give social development a logical setting and a sense of purpose, and on the fact that all true social development is dependent on the awakened initiative and sustained will of the people. The committee commented on the essential importance of an adequate advancement of social well-being as a prerequisite to the successful consummation of all plans for development, and made a plea to social workers to remember that the lives of the people cannot be made "happier and happier" by separating them from the things which give them pleasure.

The committee expressed a belief that "the robust enjoyment of a life full of the joys of pageantry and joy in contest, with sports, playacting, shows, festivals, competitions, and merrymaking is what provides a zest for community progress. It should be the task of social development to encourage these things and to foster from them the will to learn which carries a people forward. If the people lose what they think makes life worth living they are unlikely to accept what they are offered in its place."

Community Welfare Centres

By the end of the year there were 37 community welfare centres in operation under the aegis of the Social Welfare Department. The cost of these centres—two completed this year—has been met from the Colonial Development and Welfare grant. All these centres are run by their own committees to encourage the growth of community life and group activities. The newly appointed welfare workers—all of whom were trained on a special course held in Dar es Salaam—have been added to the larger centres where they act as wardens, hold classes in English and general literacy for

adults, stimulate youth movements, and take part in various social activities in the districts served by their respective centres.

Guidance for the managing committees of welfare centres is provided by staff of the Social Welfare Department and by the voluntary assistance of other interested persons, but at those centres where there is not yet a trained welfare worker in charge success still depends largely on the initiative and enthusiasm of the local people.

Mass Literacy Methods

The functions of the Social Welfare Department have continued to be mainly concerned with the activities of these community welfare centres and clubs, but during the past year a start has been made in a selected area of the territory on an experimental social development scheme on the lines suggested by Professor Phillips in his report on education. The team of literacy workers engaged on the scheme received a general training in social welfare, and their course for welfare workers at Dar es Salaam, although was followed by a practical course in mass literacy methods. A special primer was prepared for their use. A considerable amount of social welfare work undertaken by voluntary agencies throughout the territory.

During the year under review the General Assembly of the United Nations expressed its satisfaction at the recommendations of the Trusteeship Council concerning the absolute prohibition of such unutilized practices as child marriage in the Trust Territories where such practices exist. Native authorities have powers to prohibit this practice and are generally prepared to exercise them in the cases that come to their notice.

As with other African traditional practices resistant to civilized morality, however, it has been found that the making of prohibitory orders by non-African authorities is ineffective, and results in the continuance of the practices in secret. Indeed, the practices may actually be stimulated by such open prohibitions which may be resented as interference with ancient custom, and pride may be sufficiently aroused to resuscitate a habit that would otherwise have died out.

Child Marriage Disappearing

The repugnance felt by civilized peoples to such practices is quickly learned by the African through his contact with members of other races, and as this contact continues and widens the practices will inevitably cease. Child marriage as a custom has indeed, already almost completely disappeared. The most effective action that can be taken upon the Trusteeship Council's recommendation is to bring to the particular attention of all the Native authorities of the Territory as an expression of the feeling of the civilized world, and thus being done.

As regards religion, the indigenous structure is slowly but surely being affected by the spread of Christianity and Multimaximism, but pagan beliefs are still widely held. The religious practices vary from tribe to tribe, but in general it may be said that priestly offices holders enjoy no privileges beyond those accorded to them by the credulity or superstition of their tribesmen, and the law gives no recognition to their priestly status.

On the other hand the law endeavors to curb the activities of the witch-doctors who in many of the backward and remote areas still exercise considerable power and influence, by the provisions of the Witchcraft Ordinance under which, *inter alia*, the practice of witchcraft offences as including sorcery, enchantment, bewitching, or the supernatural exercise of any occult power, or the practice, possession, or any occult knowledge, is declared to be an offence.

Economic Development in a Spiritual Vacuum

Mrs. Elspeth Huxley on Trends in Africa

"HISTORIANS OF THE FUTURE may blink with astonishment at the blandness of our assumption that the miracle of self-government in the African Colonies can be worked at all, and especially that it can be achieved in two generations," writes Mrs. Elspeth Huxley in the *Nineteenth Century and After*.

"We mean by self-government certain kind of political democracy built upon representative institutions, the rule of law, adult suffrage, tolerance of minorities, free speech, an incorrupt civil service, and many other desirable things. To achieve this form of government in a country such as our own—homogeneous, united, comparatively educated, and hammered into shape by 2,000 years of Western Christian history—is hard enough, and only partly successful, to achieve it in Eastern Countries deeply divided by race, faith, and custom, primitive in spirit, in a Western sense uneducated, and, above all, cradled in a tradition altogether alien to democratic notions, would be a feat staggering in its magnitude.

Committed to Self-Government Policy

"For reasons of historical accident and mental blindness, we are committed to this policy, practical or not, and the Colonial task is now to create conditions under which self-government may work after our withdrawal, within the very limited time allowed to us by the natural impatience of those who expect to fill our places.

"Perhaps we do not always realize how short this time is likely to be, or how much has to be done in it. You need at least 40 years to train a statesman, even when the raw material is ready and adequate. It takes a great deal less for semi-educated people fervent with a blind sort of nationalism to cast out the long-promised abdication of the foreigner.

"When we talk of an improved standard of living in Western Europe and quite another in Africa, in Europe we mean, broadly speaking, wider enjoyment of industrial products (cars, radios, washing machines, clothing, household equipment) and of facilities for using leisure (travel, sport, cinema, luxuries like drink and tobacco). In Africa we mean more food and less dirt. If the millions of Africa and Asia are to be properly fed they must grow their own food in radically different ways. Yields can not merely be doubled but quadrupled by increasing the use of balanced methods of husbandry in many parts of the world.

"Peasant traditions can be changed in only one of two ways: by bringing about a revolution in people's minds or by the widespread, efficient, and ruthless use of compulsion. The Russians chose the second method in their campaigns of collectivization. It is a short cut, and there are still hard at it after 25 years. If we take the course of persuasion, in another 25 years we shall have been able to make only a small beginning.

Working Through Colonial Legislation

"The pace of such radical changes is set by the length of the human generation. The way of a man with his hand in deeply ingrained in the very fabric of peasant society, and you can rarely convince those whose ideas have hardened of the need for change. You must work mainly through the coming generation, and then you must wait for your task's fruition until their children have reached maturity. Men and softwoods must be worked by about the same rhythm, roughly 40 years.

"Our own tactics must be the safe, careful, nationalist slogan against Communist leadership. You can argue in living standards, if feasible, contribute to this end? Disturbance must always be the tool of those united against authority, and to that extent speed by the nationalist cause; but the appeal of nationalism is not mainly economic. Let us unite and turn out the foreigners, cry the nationalists, and run our country in our own way. No foreseeable amount of economic progress would deter people to that appeal.

"On the contrary, it is always the better-off element of

Colonial society—the lawyers, teachers, editors, students—who furnish Communism with its recruits. Semi-education, not poverty, is the predisposing condition.

"Moreover, the policy of raising living standards must involve a great speeding up of industrialization, and the growth of industry creates a proletariat. It is among proletarians that Communism takes root and spreads. Therefore, our policy of economic development aimed at raising standards of living is on balance more likely to promote Communism than forestall it.

"In considering the strength of the enemy we must not underrate our own. The dynamic of the last century has been Western in thought and philosophy as well as in technology and material things. Above all, Western technology, but also Western ideas, exert a tremendous pulling power on the youth of the Orient; the students who would flood in, if they could, to all the universities of Europe and America are proof of this.

"It may be that we can keep the dynamic if we can capture the imagination of those young men equipped by nature or training to become leaders of the emergent nations; to capture their imaginations, and above all, engage their loyalties. One of the strongest of all human emotions is loyalty, which arises from the fundamental human need to belong to a group offering redemption from fear of isolation and social impotence. It is this need to experience loyalty that is stultified to-day where surrender to caste, creed, and tribe has withered and nothing has come in to fill the void.

"The main task of our strategy, then, should be concerned less with economic matters than with the satisfaction of the latent loyalties of the African and Asian Peoples, and we should be urging to look to institutions dominated by the white races. Only if Colonial peoples can be truly convinced that the institution in question—let us say the United States of Indonesia, the French Union, or the British Commonwealth—is a real partnership based on genuine equality, will they give it their full allegiance; and present suspicions are very deep and wide.

Answer to Communism

"The answer to the appeal of Communism lies less in the narrow field of economics than in the wider and more subtle one of history and psychology. To seek an answer mainly on the material plane is to make the mistake of fighting on ground chosen by the enemy.

"It is perhaps an even greater error to believe that Communism's success has been based on a materialist doctrine. Only when Communism has allied itself with non-materialist, emotional forces has it swept ahead. With the strength of deep-rooted patriotism in Russia, with reaction from corruption and oppression as in China; and now, in the Colonies, with its alignment against white imperialism and the colour bar. Economic development in a spiritual vacuum is a brittle weapon that would break in Western hands."

Protecting Game in Uganda

"DRASTIC CHANGES have been made in game licence regulations in Uganda. Giraffe, cheetah, klipspringer, and mountain reedbuck are now completely protected, and may be hunted only under a Governor's permit. Elephant, hippopotamus, and buffalo are all completely protected in the Kazungu Channel area, and the hippopotamus is given protection in Lake Kijanebalola (Masaka), Lake Kachira (Masaka and Ankole), and Lake Nkavali (Ankole), and is added to the list of animals which may not be hunted, killed, or captured when immature or when female accompanied by young. The numbers of animals which may be hunted or captured by the holder of a game licence have been reduced as follows (the number previously permitted being given in brackets): blue monkey, 2 (4); Luvu harthebeest (one only in Buganda or Western Province), 10; topi, 4 (4); and forest ducker, 4 (10); blue duiker, 4 (10); oribi, 4 (8); reedbuck, 5 (10); Uganda kob, (one only in Buganda) (10); eland, 1 (2); zebra, 2 (one only in Buganda) (6).

Uganda Legislative Council

Trial by Precedent

MR. G. W. MCL. HENDERSON, Attorney-General in Uganda, proposing a motion for the reorganization of the East African Court of Appeal, told members of the Legislative Council of Uganda at the recent meeting that details had been given in a White Paper, which made it clear that, with the added territories (Aden, the Somaliland Protectorate, and possibly Mauritius and the Seychelles) a separate court was essential.

MR. C. K. PATEL, supporting the motion, pointed out that at present a convicted murderer might have to wait three or four months before his appeal was heard.

MR. C. HANDLEY BIRD asked who would appoint the judges. Was it proposed to promote *en bloc* the present members of the Supreme Court of Eastern Africa?

Exaggeration of a Principle

He recalled that in a previous debate, while agreeing that a man should be regarded as innocent until proved guilty, he had claimed that there had been exaggeration of the principle to the point at which the courts felt that they had to do their utmost to prove the innocence of a guilty party.

Meantime a judgment had been passed which read: "In a criminal appeal the judges are so anxious where there is the slightest doubt, either on a matter of fact or a point of law, to decide the issue in favour of the convicted person that it is at least doubtful whether in a criminal appeal the Court of Appeal could be expected to lay down the law."

He referred to a warning given by the Chief Justice of Northern Rhodesia that debtors who were adjudged bankrupt and kept no books need expect no leniency. For 25 years he continued, until the last sitting of the Court of Appeal there had hardly been a circumstance in East Africa of dishonesty, embezzlement or fraudulent practice which had not at some time been minimized or condoned on alleged points of law. He suggested that one or more of the judges should be an expert in commercial law and practice.

A recent judgment in an appeal in Kampala had been based on the precedent of an alleged English county court judgment of which the text was not even produced. The judges had refused to decide the issue of right and wrong, but had searched round for precedents, any sort of precedents. The result was that one of the learned judges himself within a fortnight cast doubt on the validity of his own decision because someone else had found another precedent.

Precedent, Good or Bad, the Law

He had been told that he was ignorant of the law. "Perhaps," he went on, "if I had spent a year or two at the London School of Economics I might have been trained to develop an improbable argument based on a false premise to an impractical conclusion." Precedent, good or bad, now appeared to be law. Principle had been abandoned.

Replying, the Attorney-General said that appointments to the Court of Appeal would be made by the King, acting on the advice of the Secretary of State. It was a principle that if there were any reasonable doubts, the accused should be given the benefit of the doubt; it was better that a number of guilty men should be at large than that one innocent man should be hanged.

The resolution was adopted.

MR. C. C. SPENCER, Acting Chief Secretary, moving the second reading of the Uganda Credit and Savings Bank Bill, reminded the Council that £500,000 had been voted from the Cotton Profit and Hand Coffee Control Funds for the establishment of a Land and Building Societies, and a further provision from the same

source to finance co-operative societies. It was proposed to amalgamate those two sums for the Uganda Credit and Savings Bank.

He regretted the delay in dealing with this legislation, but had it not been that the National Bank of India had accepted appointment as agents for the bank, it would have been greater.

The title of Land Bank had been discarded as security for loans would not be limited to land alone. The aim was to provide credit facilities on favourable terms to the African peoples of the Protectorate. If the bank were to survive it must be able to work on its capital on a normal commercial basis. It would have to cover its overheads.

The main clients would probably be co-operative societies, and the registrar would be an *ex-officio* member of the board of management. The business of the bank would be confined to Africans, African companies, and African co-operative societies. The chairman of the board of management would be the Financial Secretary, and the Secretary for African Affairs would also be a member. There would be seven other members appointed by the Governor, of whom at least two would be Africans.

MR. A. N. MAINI stressed that the word African would include Natives of the contiguous territories. He questioned the advisability of the appointment of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to the board of management on the ground that it might be prejudicial to the State when on the societies to approve loans to them.

Though he had often pleaded for a broader basis for boards of management of institutions connected with welfare, he would have preferred that African members should come as part of the scheme rather than on a racial basis. He urged that a profit and loss account should be published annually, as well as a balance-sheet.

Capital for Land Bank

MR. M. E. KAWALYA KAGWA thought that additional capital for the bank should be raised only in the Protectorate. The arbitrator in disputes should not be appointed by the Governor; no African borrower would accept that, and arbitrators should be agreed between the bank and the borrower.

MR. INYON demanded more than two Africans on the board of management, as the whole project was to assist Africans. They should be elected by Africans, not nominated.

MR. HANDLEY BIRD disliked the appointment of the Financial Secretary as chairman of the management board; he would prefer a full-time manager. He did not see why the bank's profits should be exempt from income tax, which could not increase the rate of loans since it would be paid only on profits.

MR. B. J. MUKASA said that all advanced countries had reached their positions by their ability to exchange ideas. The African was to-day trying to carry on business without possessing the necessary economic background. By means of commercial education which was shortly to be started at Kampala, and ability to borrow money, the foundation of African commerce in Uganda would be laid; but, as a condition of strength of character, experience, confidence, and integrity would be needed in greater quantities.

MR. P. C. OROWO claimed that only Africans and genuinely Ugandan African concerns should benefit from the bank.

THE ACTING CHIEF SECRETARY told the Council that in the past half of last year three fuel tanks and two water tank wagons had been transferred from the Kenya-Uganda section of the railway to the Tanganyika section to assist in a period of drought and that those had not been returned.

It was hoped that 300 wagons and coaches would be available from the United Kingdom before the end of the year. No new wagons or coaches had been received in 1949 for the Kenya-Uganda section.

MR. HANDLEY BIRD commented that 2,000 new wagons had been obtained by the Southern Rhodesian Government in 1948.

Remarkable results have been achieved in experiments carried out with dwarf kaffir corn (sorghum) by the Southern Rhodesian Native Agricultural Department. During the last rainy season 75 lb. of seed (of five varieties) were planted on 1½ acre, and although only 1.3 inches of rain fell, 100 bags of grain were harvested. The breeding station is in an area where crops generally have been a complete failure this year, and the provincial Native agriculturist, Mr. G. M. Swan, said recently that whilst it was too early to comment authoritatively on the experiments, he believed that no other crop would have given such a notable yield.

BACKGROUND

European Assembly. — "The European Assembly of 125 M.P.s. from 15 countries is working hard. Its attendance is excellent, the speeches are commendably brief and many of a high quality. But all this eloquence is scattered by the winds. I have listened to about 20 speeches, and I can summarize them all in the following points: (1) The Committee of Ministers has not shown the slightest desire to make this assembly into an effective body. (2) The Committee of Ministers has not only failed to be constructive and helpful, it has been definitely obstructive; the Ministers have now dispersed and postponed until October consideration of all the questions put to them. (3) The message they sent to the Assembly would have been a trumpet call to action, instead of which it was 'a root on a tin whistle' (Edelman, Socialist M.P.). The Committee of Ministers has sent us a message of despair. We have achieved nothing during the past 12 months except a number of reports. We have not even a European Passport or a uniform rate of telephone charges to show for all our labours. The failure is complete." (R. Boothby, British Conservative delegate.) (4) According to the statute of the Council of Europe, we are not even supposed to talk about defence. What nonsense this is! It is the only subject in everybody's mind. (5) Western defences, the Russian forces, consist of what? An elaborate system of committees. (6) What we require at once is a supreme high command for Western Europe, at the command of a military and economic character responsible to a political body which should be, or form, part of this.

(7) European civilization is in deadly danger, and the instrument which could be used to save it, to mobilize the urge for unity so widespread on this continent amongst the free peoples, is allowed to languish (Turkish delegate). The Committee of Ministers meets in secret, and its president, MacBride (Irre), and Ernest Bevin (Bevin's deputy) did submit themselves to Press conferences. They had an extremely rough passage from 150 journalists. At the British conference a well-known British diplomatic correspondent virtually told the Minister that he was talking nonsense. No one here has the slightest doubt that the real centre, and fear of the obstructive attitude of the Ministers is to be found in the personality of the ally Mr. Bevin. — *Commander Stephen King Hall, in the National News-Letter.*

Breathing Space in Great Danger.

— "We are in great danger. I do not believe a major war is imminent. No one can be sure, but I believe we still have a breathing space and that if we use it wisely we may still ward off this horror. My eyes are not fixed upon Korea. There may soon be Communist attacks upon Tibet and Persia. But the supreme peril is in Europe. We must try to close the hideous gap on the European front. The only way to deal with Communist Russia is by having superior strength in one form or another and then acting with reason and fairness. This is the only plan which has a chance of success. Socialist policy since the war has divided our own people in a needless and painful manner, but we must never forget that, whatever our party differences, we all share the same dangers, and we all, when we wake up, mean to defend the same great cause. I pray we may wake up in time. If the Ministers, many of them at heart well-meaning and patriotic men—who have had all this power and control for the past five years are proved to be incapable of meeting our dire need, it is for Parliament, and above all for the nation, to say whether they should be replaced by others before it is too late." — *Mr. Cresswell.*

Security for Sale.

— From V. J. Day to the end of 1949 Britain sold the following aircraft to foreign countries not members of Western Union of the Atlantic Pact: Lancaster and Lincoln bombers to the Argentine; jet Meteors to the Argentine and Egypt; Vampires to Egypt, Sweden, Switzerland, Venezuela; Furies to Iraq; Beaufighters to the Dominican Republic and Turkey; Hurricanes to Persia; Mosquitos to Czechoslovakia, the Dominican Republic, Sweden and Turkey; Spitfires to Burma, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Greece, Sweden, and Turkey. In September, 1946, Rolls-Royce sold 10 of their famous Nene jet engines to Russia; in 1947 Russia bought 55 of our jet engines. By November, 1948, said the Minister of Supply, we had supplied 174 jet aircraft to countries which had not signed the Brussels Pact. Within a year of the end of the war we had disposed of the following naval craft, none of which was obsolete, but H.M. Government decided they were surplus to requirements: two aircraft carriers, two destroyers, three escort destroyers, two frigates, 20 corvettes, nine submarines, 18 coastal craft, 50 landing craft, and two boom defence vessels. — *Mr. Alan Brackbank, in the Daily Express.*

War Office Criticized.

— "Our General Staff must do something to save British infantry from the debilitating effects of the Group System. This horrible institution means that no officer or man has security of tenure within the regiment of his choice. Thomas Atkins wants to join the Loamshire because he is a Loamshire man, because his father served in the regiment, because he has friends in it, or for any of the other personal reasons from which the fabric of regimental *esprit de corps* is largely woven. But the Loamshires form part of the Alluvial Group, and under the existing system Atkins is liable at any moment to be posted away from them to the Mudshires, the Siltschires, or any other Alluvial Group Battalion. It is sheer nonsense to say that this sort of thing does not matter. The War Office's studies to public criticisms have been feeble and disingenuous. The subject is not even on the agenda of the annual Infantry Conference to be held in the autumn. It ought to be. A correspondent of the *Spectator*.

Value of the Pound.

— "What about raising the value of the pound from 240 to 3 dollars for a start? That would cheapen the price of imports from the hard currency areas and any other countries that did not follow suit by 75%. Could anything be more helpful at this juncture when the upward pressure on the cost of living is causing disquiet and threatening the precarious stability of the wage and price structure? A rise in the exchange rate would raise the price in foreign currencies of our exports. This would ordinarily be an argument against the move, although it is by no means certain that net total earnings from exports would fall in consequence. But we have reason to curtail our export activities in order to fit in the enhanced payment programme, and there could be no nearer way of trimming exports than by an all-round increase in price brought about by a rise in the exchange rate. The move would upset the gold market and be highly unpopular in that quarter. It would require a Government of courage, intelligence, imagination, and energy. Still, keep the subject in mind." — *Mr. George Schwarz, in the Sunday Times.*

— "For five years Mr. Attlee has bled while more than £4,000 millions have been spent on defence. By incompetence and procrastination his administration has brought this country into the greater dangers that did the most criticized Mr. Neville Chamberlain." — *Financial Times.*

TO THE NEWS

E.A.R. marked. "Tolerance of the intolerable, so far from being progressive, is a decadent philosophy leading to the abyss."
Truth.

"Gloria Swanson earned £2,000,000 in Hollywood in 20 years."—Mr. Jymson Harman.

"Bad eggs are no new phenomenon at all, they have always been part of our civilization."—Mr. Webb, Minister of Food.

"The expenditure on cosmetics, about £7,000,000 a year—is half the total income of the Church of England."—The Rev. Nathaniel Nye.

"Yeats may have been a distinguished thinker, but he is surely the first of all 20th century poets up to till now."—Mr. Desmond MacCarthy.

"Governments with all their sources of information and powers of research, have a poor record as diviners of the future."—Mr. George Schwartz.

"The new situation will require sacrifices. We must see that the burden is fairly distributed, and does not fall too heavily upon those least able to bear it."—The Prime Minister.

"To paraphrase a hackneyed Marxist phrase, 'Communism is the opium of the people, and it is time we gave up being drugged by it.'"
—Lord Batham.

"Britain is losing about 100,000 people a year by emigration, but is gaining a similar number from Europe."—Mr. P. Gordon-Walker, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.

"At present rates of production the quantity of petroleum oil is sufficient for world needs for only about 25 years."—Dr. A. Parker, Director of Fuel Research in the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

"The approximate increases in sterling prices since the middle of September last year have been as follows: rubber, 170%; tin, 24.5%; lead, 9%; wool, 55% to 75%; oil and petroleum products, 45% to 50%."—Sir Stafford Cripps.

"Out of every pound of the British people's private income in 1938, something like 14s. 9d. was spent as its owners wished and 5s. 3d. by the central and local governments. To-day the figures are 11s. 4d. and 8s. 8d."—*The Economist.*

"There was last year in England and Wales a drop in the number of indictable offences from 522,684 to 459,869. The comparable figure for 1938 was 283,220."—Mr. Claude Mullins.

"Much of the juvenile delinquency in this country is due to the mad craving for money which takes the mother away from the home. In very many cases the money is not needed, except to pay for cigarettes and additional visits to the cinema."—The Rev. W. H. Priddle, Vicar of Lynnmouth.

"The very ease with which Russia has made her post-war advances may prove her undoing, for Russia is still Russia, the country which, given half a chance, bites off more than she can chew; and the Soviet régime is still essentially Russian, a régime tolerable to Russia but to no other people on earth."—Mr. Edward Crankshaw.

"In my life I have observed fundamental changes in the climate of public opinion, in the quality of social conscience, in the accepted standard of values. Events or portents which in 1910 would have aroused in all classes violent emotions of fear or resentment are to-day accepted with almost paralysed acquiescence."—Mr. Harold Nicolson.

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PERSONALIA

LORD TWEEDSMUIR has joined the board of the British Steamship Co., Ltd.

H.H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR celebrated his 71st birthday on Saturday.

MR. V. A. C. ROSS, of Nyali, Mombasa, has arrived in England from Portugal.

MR. F. T. HOLDEN, managing director of Unga, Ltd., left London for Nairobi last week.

MR. WIDAR BAGGE, Swedish Minister in Ethiopia and Egypt, is spending a holiday in Kenya.

PROFESSOR J. C. CRUKSHANK, of the London School of Tropical Medicine, is touring East Africa and the Sudan.

MR. WILSON HARRIS, editor of the *Spectator*, has postponed on grounds of ill-health his projected visit to Kenya.

The REV. G. P. DRUITT, Deputy Chaplain-General to the Middle East Land Forces, is visiting East Africa Command.

MR. B. R. COHEN, general manager in Beira of the Manica Trading Co., Ltd., is outward-bound in the EDINBURGH CASTLE.

The christening of the infant daughter of the KABAKA of BUGANDA by the Bishop of Uganda will take place next Sunday in Northam Cathedral.

BRIGADIER G. IN GAMBLE, former Chief Administrator in Somalia, has been appointed chief locust officer to the Desert Locust Control in East Africa.

MR. R. W. BURT, local director in Dar es Salaam of Messrs. Smith Mackenzie and Co., Ltd., has won the amateur golf championship of Tanganyika.

THE RT. REV. V. BILLINGTON, Roman Catholic Bishop of Kampala, has arrived back in Uganda from his visit to Rome, England, and the Netherlands.

SIR ARTHUR GRIFFIN, general manager of Rhodesia Railways, and LADY GRIFFIN are outward-bound in the STIRLING CASTLE, which leaves Southampton to-day.

SIR EDWARD TWINING, Governor of Tanganyika, reached London at the beginning of the week for conference with the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

CAPTAIN VASEY, pilot of the B.G.A.C. Hermes aircraft HANNIBAL which took part in the opening of Livingstone airports, was born in Que-Que, Southern Rhodesia.

By a regrettable slip MR. E. A. VASEY was described in last week's issue as Minister of Education in Kenya. He is, of course, Member for Health, Local Government, and Education.

MR. JOHN LINDSAY, Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs, and Mrs. DUNDAS, reached Mwanza at the beginning of this week to start their fortnight's visit to Tanganyika Territory.

MAJOR KENNETH A. BROWN, managing director of the Overseas Motor Transport Co. (East Africa), Ltd., will leave Southampton by flying boat next Wednesday for Nairobi, after leave in this country.

MR. I. H. E. MORGAN, of Limbe, Nyasaland, and Miss J. G. B. BARNES, eldest daughter of Mr. H. C. V. Barnes, Director of Audit, Nyasaland, and Mrs. Barnes, have announced their engagement.

MAJOR KOSROF BOGHASTIAN, Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services in Ethiopia, and Mr. SEORAHME BECHAK are members of a mission to Nairobi in connexion with locust control.

The engagement is announced between MR. JAMES LAWRENCE CARWOOD, of the Colonial Education Service in Kenya, and Miss JOYCE BALDWIN, younger daughter of Mr. A. E. Baldwin, J.P., and Mrs. Baldwin.

REGIMENTAL SERGEANT-MAJOR BEN CROOK has been presented with an inscribed cigarette box on his retirement from the Southern Rhodesian Staff Corps after 31 years' Army Service, including 27 in the Staff Corps.

SIR CHARLES DUNDAS, who 30 years ago was a district officer in Moshi, will lay the foundation-stone of the new headquarters of the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union, Ltd., in that town on Saturday.

MR. E. TOPIAR, manager of the 'Kampala branch of the Bata Shoe Co. (East Africa), Ltd., has been admitted to hospital with injuries sustained when an African attacked him with a hatchet. An arrest has been made.

MR. EDWARD MILLER-GOTH, United States Consul-General in Nairobi, who is retiring after 30 years in the Foreign Service, first went to Kenya last year. Mr. R. W. STOOKEY will take charge until a new consul-general arrives.

MR. JOHN D. PLATT, elder son of General Sir William and Lady Platt, and Miss AUDREY GE. RICHARDS, daughter of the late T. G. Richards, of Cheam, and Mrs. Richards, of Worthing, have announced their engagement.

MR. F. T. WILLEY, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food, and SIR ERIC COATES, chairman of the Overseas Food Corporation, are expected to leave London next week for the groundnut areas of Tanganyika.

MARSHAL GRAZIANI, who led the Italian army in Ethiopia in 1936, has been released by an Italian military court. Four months ago he was sentenced to 19 years' imprisonment for collaboration with the Germans in the recent war.

MR. R. M. BERE has been elected president of the Mountain Club of Uganda, which replaces the Uganda Section of the East African Mountain Club. The hon. secretary is MR. A. M. GREENWOOD, and the hon. treasurer MR. T. R. J. BARTY.

MR. THOMAS WILLIAM PRATT CADELL, who has recently retired from the East African board of Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie and Co., Ltd., has been placed in charge of the mercantile side of the business of Messrs. Gray, Dawes and Co., London.

MR. T. M. COWAN, who was seconded from the Ministry of Labour in London to the Sudan Government as Commissioner of Labour at the end of 1948 in connexion with the introduction of the Sudan labour laws, has returned to this country.

MR. C. C. WIENAND, of Lusaka, has been elected to the board of directors of the Livestock Co-operative Society of Northern Rhodesia, Ltd. in place of Mr. J. H. ANDREWS, who has retired. Mr. E. D. KIRBY is chairman for the third successive year.

MAJOR GENERAL R. L. SCONES, D.B.E., has been appointed to command troops in the Sudan and to be commander of the Sudan Defence Force. Major-General W. E. URSBART will remain in Malaya and not take up the appointment in the Sudan.

On his resignation for family reasons from the archdeaconry of Dar es Salaam, and the U.M.C.A., the REV. GUY S. HANBURY has been appointed an honorary Canon of Zanzibar. He has been priest in charge of St. Alban's, Dar es Salaam, for 25 years.

MR. A. ANDERSON has won the senior golf championship of the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia, with a score of 152. The runner-up (with 156) was MR. A. D. MCLEAN, who won last year with a score of 145. Mrs. J. E. BENNINGS won the women's championship.

A new Swahili translation of the Bible, which has taken CANON H. J. BUYERER, of the Church Missionary Society, and CANON A. B. HELDNER, of the Universities Mission to Central Africa, 10 years to complete, has been published by the British and Foreign Bible Society.

MR. H. PORTER, Acting Governor of Uganda, was the guest of honour at the second annual dinner in Nakuru, Kenya, of the 4th K.A.R. Dinner Club. BRIGADIER V. H. K. CHANNER presided, and he and Mr. F. E. D. WILSON, respectively, were re-elected president and hon. secretary of the club.

MR. STEPHEN BEAUCLERK ELLWOOD, younger son of Air Marshal Sir Aubrey Ellwood, and Miss PATRICIA ANN KERBY, daughter of Air Marshal and Mrs. H. S. Kerby, have been married in Eastry, Kent. Air Vice-Marshal Kerby was Air Officer Commanding in East Africa from 1943 to 1944.

LORD OGMORE, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, and MR. T. F. COOK, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, will be members of the United Kingdom delegation to the General Assembly of the United Nations opening in Lake Success on September 19.

MR. C. D. TWYAKIM, of Ntondwe, Nyasaland, has won the competition for a design for the 1951 jubilee stamp for the territory. His entry incorporates the old arms of British Central Africa and the present arms of Nyasaland, with The King's head and crown in a panel. MR. A. E. SAVAGE'S entry was highly commended.

MR. PETER S. EDWARDS, manager in Lisbon for British Overseas Airways Corporation, was station manager in Mbeya some years ago, and was afterwards posted to Kisumu. He was one of the founders of the first gliding club in East Africa. During part of the war he was stationed in Khartoum and then in Asmara.

MR. E. D. KIRBY and MR. C. R. BOYD have been re-elected chairman and vice-chairman respectively of the Livestock Co-operative Society of Northern Rhodesia in each case for the third successive year. MR. J. H. ANDREWS has retired from the board after a lengthy period of service, and MR. C. C. WIENAND, of Lusaka, has been elected to fill the vacancy.

MR. B. ALWYN JAY, deputy director of the Timber Development Association in this country, told a summer school at Cambridge University yesterday that many little-known tropical hardwoods of excellent quality had been imported into the United Kingdom, largely from the Colonial Empire, but that consumers were slow to appreciate anything new, and still thought mainly in terms of oak and mahogany.

MR. DAVID GAMMANS, Conservative M.P. for Hornsey, WING COMMANDER G. COOPER, Socialist M.P. for Middlesbrough West, and MR. G. F. SAYERS, of the Conservative Research Department, and formerly of the Colonial Service, will be flying to London by air for a visit to the Gold Coast as guests of the Chamber of Mines. They expect to be back in the first week of October.

GENERAL SIR BRIAN ROBERTSON, Commander-in-Chief, Middle East Forces, began a three-day tour of East Africa Command on Thursday. He was accompanied by GENERAL SIR IVOR THOMAS, Quartermaster General to the Forces, MAJOR-GENERAL A. M. CAMERON, in charge of the 1st Air Division, Middle East Land Forces, and BRIGADIER C. L. RICHARDSON, General Robertson was an A.Q.M.G. in East Africa Command during the Ethiopian campaign of the last war.

Rhodesia House

RECENT VISITORS to Rhodesia House, London, have included the following:

Mr. Donald Baker, Mr. John Cowie, Mr. J. S. Eney, Mrs. V. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Hutchings, Mr. N. A. King, Mr. J. Lamont-Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. P. Lucke, Mr. and Mrs. W. Dowell, Mr. Malcolm Smith, Group Captain E. T. Jones, Lady Diana Polham, Mr. and Mrs. J. Reid-Rowland, and Mrs. D. O. Richards, Mr. Frank Rosselli, and Mr. Victor Sroka.

Owing to the dispute between the London Society of Compositors and the London Master Printers, advance, as a matter of course, can now be done by London printing houses. As a consequence, the size of this issue has unfortunately had to be reduced.

Obituary

Mr. Duncan Cameron

MR. DUNCAN CAMERON, who has died in Beira, had lived in that town continuously for rather more than half a century, being the doyen of the British community by about 15 years. When Beira was condemned as a death trap, he sang its praises as a place of residence. He was on good terms with all, and had been one of the founders and pillars both of the Beira Club and the Beira Sports Club. His passing leaves a gap which will be widely regretted in both British and Portuguese circles.

MR. A. C. WATT, who has died in Ndola, went to Southern Rhodesia at the beginning of the century, and except for some years' sheep-farming in Natal, had been engaged in farming and transport in the Rhodesias ever since. He had given much time to the affairs of the Lalapanzi Farmers' Association.

THE REV. FATHER J. A. ROBINSON, a member of the Mill Hill Fathers' Mission, who went to Uganda soon after his ordination in 1909, has died in Durham at the age of 66. He spent most of his service in Nsambya, Nagalama and Gaba.

Mrs. M. A. PALMER has died in Nakuru at the age of 45. She and her husband, MR. W. L. Palmer, formerly of the Burma Forestry Service, were the last persons to be evacuated from Kalaw, capital of the Shan States, at the beginning of the war.

COLONEL H. B. CUMING, C.B., who has died in Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia, served in the South African and 1914-18 wars. He leaves a widow, three daughters and a son.

MR. W. H. CULVERWELL, who went to Chisambo, Northern Rhodesia, in 1921, and has farmed in that district ever since, has died in the territory at the age of 69.

MR. WILLIAM HAYTER, who went to Rhodesia in 1893, and served for a short period in the Bechuanaland Border Police, has died in the Transvaal at the age of 83.

MUZBASHA ALI AWORI EFFENDI, who served in the King's African Rifles for 26 years, has died in Kampala.

MR. E. W. L. BRADLEY, widow of Captain A. S. B. Bradley, formerly of Limuru, has died in Cape Town.

MRS. MARION HUME GORE, wife of Lieut-Colonel G. R. V. Hume-Gore, has died in Kenya.

MRS. W. L. PALMER has died in Nakuru, Kenya, after a long illness.

The first royal show of the Royal Agricultural Society of Southern Rhodesia was opened yesterday at Salisbury by Lord Digby, vice-president of the English Society, on whose behalf a trophy has been presented for the supreme champion in the cattle section. The show lasts until Saturday.

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The Interview with Chief Kidaha First Press Comments From E. Africa

THE INTERVIEW with Chief Kidaha Makwaia, of Tanganyika Territory, which EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA recently published, has aroused much interest, as we felt at the time that it deserved to do.

Under the heading "We Are All East Africans," the *Uganda Herald* has commented editorially:—

"We reproduce a most important statement made by an African chief in the course of an interview with our esteemed London contemporary, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

"We draw the attention of African, Asian, and European inhabitants of Uganda to certain points made by Chief Kidaha Makwaia, a former member of the Tanganyika Legislative Council, who has just completed a course at Oxford University.

"He pleads for racial understanding and the elimination of anxiety that usually springs from fear. He calls for the ending of racial discrimination. He asks his fellow Africans to support any European or Asian proposal which they consider advantageous to the country, and equally to oppose a fellow African or non-African whom they consider an unsafe guide. While we must retain local patriotism, we must think and plan ahead in terms of East Africa rather than in terms of race.

Uganda Not Isolationist

"In Uganda we are not isolationist (as has recently been suggested by a European member of the Kenya Legislative Council). We co-operate willingly in the work of the Central Assembly and in all matters of common economic concern. We are East Africans, just as much as those who would wish to form a great East African Dominion, but we are not prepared to sacrifice our political independence to a small, non-representative community in Kenya.

"We wish to work together for what is in the best interests of East Africa. In Uganda we consider that for very many years to come these territories are best administered by the Government of Great Britain, the Colonies, and the Middle East, from a broad consultation with representatives of all races.

"We have not developed to a point where we demand self-government, but, at present many even of our leading citizens, although interested in the economic development of their own areas, are concerned, as far as political matters go, with the welfare of the whole of East Africa. We may have intense political unrest in Uganda, Toro, Busoga, Bunyoro, or some other tribes, but we are content that the broader matters of general administration should come from the British Government and its representatives, but that does not make us isolationist.

"We are all East Africans, whether African, Asian, or European. On the whole we work very well together, but extremists—not only African—can cause misunderstanding and animosity. Chief Kidaha has shown us, all of us, a way to still greater understanding.

Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council feasts to-day in London.

Second Thoughts on Seretse? Ambiguity of Joint Statement

UNDER THE TITLE "Second Thoughts on Seretse?" *Time and Tide* writes:—

The arrival in London of Seretse Khama gives the Government an opportunity to work out with him a more satisfactory solution to the problems raised by his marriage than that reached in the Seretse when a sentence of five years' banishment on both Chief Tshekedi and Tshekedi, was the best that was offered. True, Tshekedi has not withdrawn his objections to his nephew's marriage with an Englishwoman, nor does he seem likely to; and the joint statement issued by the two chiefs, to the effect that a basis of co-operation between them and their people and the Government, is not impossible to find, has all the ambiguity of ripe officialness.

The first thing to be cleared up is what exactly this statement means. Has Tshekedi agreed to recognize not only Seretse but his heirs, or has Seretse agreed to see his sons passed over as future chiefs? Or have both agreed to postpone a decision until there is actually a son or sons to argue about?

Depriving Tribe of Leadership

"In any case, uncle and nephew have agreed sufficiently to present a united front to the Government, and thereby to dissolve the main official reason for their own exile. (Fear of dissension among the Bamangwato, a notoriously quarrelsome people, was, it will be remembered, the stated basis of the Government's decision.) The Government will need to be satisfied that this rapprochement is genuine and that it extends to the followers of the two chiefs. If this proves to be so, there can be no valid reason for continuing a state of affairs which deprives the tribe of its natural leadership and tends towards the weakening of its unity on the specious plea of introducing democracy.

"Racial suspicions are deep enough as it is in Africa; we can afford to do nothing that will increase them. Tshekedi will be needed in London, and it is to be hoped that the discussions will not be allowed to hang fire while the Bamangwato remain in a state of suspended administration.

After proving his way East and South Africa lasting 17 days, the Handley Page Hermes IV airliner has returned to London. The first all-British post-war plane designed for the service of B.O.A.C. it carried a total of 800 passengers in 21 demonstration flights during its 17,000-mile journey. B.O.A.C. have ordered 25 of these aircraft, which will replace the Comet flying services with four flights a week to Nairobi via Rome, Cairo and Khartoum.

Under new regulations published in Southern Rhodesia, agricultural statistics or estimates are to be collected by the Director of Census in respect of all crops, orchards, plantations, ensilage, irrigation, live-stock, and animal products, as well as the area under cultivation and the number of people engaged in agriculture. The appropriate forms must be completed not only by those regularly engaged in farming, but also by stock-owners with no fixed abode and by persons grazing stock on town commons or town lands.

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U.M.C.A. Work in Groundnut Areas

ARCHDEACON E. M. H. CAPPER, of Liddi, who has charge of the activities of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa in the groundnut areas, writes in the annual report:

"Although the scheme promised to produce groundnuts too soon, a vast development of the Southern Province has taken place in 18 months.

"In February, 1948, there were a few camps thick in mud. In December, 1949, the railway was finished for 100 miles, with daily trains; the pipe-line pumps petrol and oil direct from Mtwaru port to Nachingwea, 135 miles through the bush; there are three good temporary hospitals; and there is a new road direct to Nachingwea. The worst enemies of the scheme could not say that the Africans are worse off than before the scheme came.

"The main concentration of Europeans (600) and Africans (6,000) is between Nachingwea and Ntshand, the surrounding area. At Nachingwea there is a regular African congregation of 250 every Sunday; the Europeans are now well fixed at church-going as present, but I am quite sure that congregations will be built up in due course.

Revolutionizing Backward Muslim Area

Groundnut surveyors have explored a Tundus area in search of a third area in which to extend their activities. Eventually, start work there, it will revolutionize that backward Muslim area.

Reference to attempts to introduce some form of representative and democratic local government is coupled with the comment that "many of the people who were asked to serve on the district and provincial councils were mainly interested to know how much they were going to get paid for it."

THE BISHOP OF ZANZIBAR describes as somewhat similar disappointment—that three teachers who began their training for holy orders soon returned home because they could not face the large financial sacrifice involved.

Anglican Ministry Recruitment Crisis

It has very serious consequences for the future recruitment of the African ministers. Almost wholly disastrous as the consequences of this crisis first appears to be, there is great reason to hope that it has relieved what years of exhortation and hard exhortation have failed to do, and that in every parish the African Christians have at least awakened to their responsibility in the matter of self-support. In 1948 the total contributed by the African parishes for the support of the clergy was £127. In 1949 they contributed £198. (This very encouraging.)

"I have been anxious for some time to bring into being an African Church finance committee, on which not more than two Europeans will sit, and which will deal with all moneys contributed by the African Christians, together with such other moneys as may be allocated for use in the African parishes by the diocesan finance committee. I hope that this will be done this coming year. For I am certain that a larger measure of control will be a great help to increasing the sense of responsibility.

Tanganika Game Bill

CHANGES in the newly drafted Game Bill for Tanganyika are under consideration by the Government. In place of the proposal by which game would be bought at fixed prices, it is suggested that the present form of licence should be retained. The clause by which landowners would be allowed to shoot freely within a five-mile radius of their property has also been criticised on the ground that such shooting should be permitted only in self-defence and in defence of property. It is expected that the Bill will be presented to the Legislative Council in November, and that the new regulations will be introduced at the beginning of next year, when the National Parks Ordinance will become effect.

Resident magistrates in Southern Rhodesia tried 18,247 cases in 1949, about 10% above the previous year's figure. The High Court dealt with 320 criminal and 120 civil cases. Divorce petitions rose from nine in 22, and bankruptcies from three to seven.

Medical Problems

PROMINENT MEDICAL SPECIALISTS are making preliminary investigations into leprosy and yellow fever epidemics in Northern Rhodesia. Dr. E. S. Horgan, Director of the Virus Research Institute, Entebbe, is working in the Balovale region, and Dr. Ross Innes, of the Inter-Territorial Leprosy Institute of East Africa, will endeavour to calculate the number of lepers in the country by sample surveys and will advise on future policy. The Director of Medical Services in Northern Rhodesia, Dr. P. B. Robinson, and recently that it was hoped to set up a regional centre of research for the three Central African territories. Dr. James Gear, the virus expert at the South African Institute of Medical Research, is to be invited to Northern Rhodesia to discuss the co-ordination of research.

How Land is Divided

A GENERAL SUMMARY of land in Northern Rhodesia is published in the annual report of the Department of Surveys and Lands. Native reserves occupy 34,713,000 acres, Barotseland 36,213,000 acres, forest reserves 962,860 acres, forest protected areas 178,000 acres, Native Trust lands 98,792,000 acres, alienations to Europeans 7,849,082 acres (including 3,500,000 acres in process of conveyance to the Crown from the North Chartered Exploration Co., Ltd., most of which will become Native Trust land), township areas 209,400 acres, and unalienated Crown land 4,992,900 acres.

The British Empire Service League may take over the United Services Club in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. Although the club is meeting its normal running expenses, it has found the redemption of capital on investments an embarrassment. The lease on the present property expires in five years' time.

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Letters to the Editor**First Duty of Leadership****Canon Wright on Chief Kidaha Interview**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

SIR—All who long for better racial relations will welcome Chief Kidaha's statement to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA in the form of the interview to which you have given prominence, and also your editorial comments on his moving appeal.

At a recent trial in Nairobi of members of a secret society (the Central Kikuyu Association), an informer stated that he joined two lines of men and women who had been through the ceremony. All were told to kneel and pray: "May the British Empire kneel, as we are kneeling."

Let African, Asian, and European kneel to the Divine will, which is the good of all. As you so rightly said in your Matters of Moment comment: "The first duty of leadership is to lead, to lead men to that higher level of thought, action and self-sacrifice of which they are capable, and at which they are themselves their betters."

Yours faithfully,

W. J. WRIGHT,

Fanton.

**Purchase Tax and Export Trade
Impost on Air Letter Forms**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

SIR—Whilst we think purchase tax absolutely wrong in incidence and effect, certain sides of it seem simply ludicrous.

We are engaged solely in the export trade, yet on the stationery we use we have to pay purchase tax. We use many air letters, a Government-produced form or at any rate produced under Government approval by a prescribed limited number of makers. The purchase tax, 33½%, seems a fantastic imposition upon quickness and efficiency. Every time we write we pay not only the airmail charges but purchase tax as well—on every letter. It is an endeavour to handle the export of British goods efficiently and quickly.

It seems absolutely crazy that the Government, while exporting us to do all we can to increase exports, should tax us on the stationery, of which they have a virtual monopoly, and which they permit us to buy and use in the furtherance of the export trade.

Is it not time that we had a little common sense operating in these kind of matters?

Rusper.

Barnet, Herts.

Yours faithfully,

W. H. JONES.

Use of Fertilizers

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

SIR—You have reported Mr. W. V. Blewett as saying that "consumption of artificial fertilizers in tropical Africa is almost negligible, except for Southern Rhodesia, which uses about 40,000 tons." It may therefore be of interest to put on record the imports of these fertilizers into the Sudan in the four years 1946-49 have been 2,769, 2,408, 3,563, and 127,778 metric tons respectively. This is nothing remarkable, but the last figure at any rate is hardly to be described as "almost negligible."

Yours faithfully,

A. H. MURPHY,

Director, Department of Economics and Trade, Sudan Government.

Khartoum, Sudan.

Somalia and Self-Government**A Dangerous Principle**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

SIR—Acceptance of Italian trusteeship over Somalia seems to have diverted attention from what is in my opinion a far more dangerous decision—that the territory shall become self-governing in 10 years. The first measure is merely temporary; the second is a matter of principle, which could, and undoubtedly will, be used as a precedent.

At the end of the 10-year period, responsible government will be granted to, or imposed on, Somalia (a) whether the people wish it or not, (b) whether or not there is any reason to believe that there are Somali administrators capable of governing with any approach to efficiency or fairness, and (c) whether or not inter-tribal fighting will be the inevitable result.

Anyone with experience of Somalia will surely agree that (a) few peoples in Africa show less promise in the field of self-government on a scale larger than that of the tribal unit; (b) with a people so individualistic, so widely scattered, and so isolated from news and communications, nothing like an electoral system could operate with any degree of effectiveness in the foreseeable future; and (c) with so excitable a people the danger of civil war when European influence was withdrawn would be great.

Supporters of the plan may point out that the Mad Mullah achieved some cohesion among Somalis, but his methods would scarcely have commended themselves to the Trusteeship Council, and bearing in mind his nice turn for invective, it would have been delightful to hear what he would have said to the suggestion that he should have a committee of East Indians, South Africans and Egyptians to advise him.

Nor does the economic aspect appear any more helpful. We read that Burma, a rich country under British administration, is already in economic straits. How, then, will Somalia, with scarcely any economic resources to speak of, survive at the end of the 10-year period? Will the various small States in U.N.C. be as ready to contribute to the yearly deficit as they are to supply members to advisory councils? It will be surprising if they do.

I am amazed that apart from EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, no protest seems to have been raised in any quarter against this irresponsible decision in favour of responsible government in 10 years.

Yours faithfully,

Hemel Hemsted.

OSCAR WARREN.

ENTRY FORMS for the "East African and Rhodesian Who's Who," which is in active preparation under the aegis of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, were mailed some weeks ago to the East and Central African Territories, from which large numbers are now being returned. Many, however, are still awaited.

If the reader has a form not yet completed, will he or she kindly attend to the matter, and post the form as soon as possible to 66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

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Statements Worth Noting

"Unto whomsoever much is given, of him shall be much required; and to whom men have committed much, of him they will ask the more."—St. Luke XII, 48.

"To detribalize Africans is spiritually to destroy them."—*Truth*.

"The agricultural implement most commonly used by man in the tropics is woman."—Mr. G. M. Masfield.

"In the long run the welfare of Colonial peoples must depend on their productivity."—Mr. Bernard Braine, M.P.

"Sea-snake venoms in general prove to be about 10 times as toxic to small animals as cobra venom."—Sir Leonard Rogers.

"The future prosperity of Nyasaland will depend to an increasing degree on private investment."—Sir Geoffrey Colby, Governor.

"Without recourse to the market, Great Britain on preferential terms, most British Colonies would soon become insolvent."—Mr. R. L. M. Kirkwood.

"If our revenue is going to increase by £1,000,000 a year, surely I am entitled to a percentage increase in the number of words I use in considering the estimates."—Mr. C. Handley Bird, M.L.C., Uganda.

"Between a mission station of the White Fathers and the area which it serves there exists a tie similar to that which bound a monastery in the Middle Ages to the surrounding countryside."—*White Fathers*.

"The number of lepers in Northern Rhodesia is estimated at 15,000 to 20,000. Institutional accommodation provides for about 1,500 cases."—Colonel E. M. Wilson, Member for Beaufort and Local Government.

"In about 1,000 meetings which I have held with Africans throughout Northern Rhodesia throughout the past 12 years, I have never discovered a proposal for the removal of Europeans from the country."—Sir Stewart Gair-Brown, M.L.C.

"The solution is to be brought into the Colonial field, methods must be devised to lighten the burden of taxation and so allow a reasonable reward for the risks undertaken."—Lord Bruce of Melbourne, addressing the Society of Chemical Industry.

"The problem in Kenya is much more one of how each race can keep its characteristics and yet work with the others, than of how they can all become some form of emasculated and unproductive modern man."—The Very Rev. H. A. Evans Hopkins, Provost of Nairobi.

"European settlement will never remain, however, unless societies you form, however many meetings you hold, however fierce you appear, unless it can get a better world not only for Europeans but for Asians and Africans in Kenya as well."—Mr. E. B. Blandin, M.L.C., Rift Valley.

"If all that Rhodesia can do is to oppose an African nationalism by a British nationalism, it means failure. The Colony must find the solution for a new racial continuity, which South Africa has not discovered."—C. Alan Paton, author of "Cry, The Beloved Country."

"In the course of a year spent recently at one of the Negro universities in the United States I came widely into contact with leading Negroes, and was greatly impressed by the extent to which the sincerity of our own intentions in Africa is judged by Negroes on in the Union of South Africa."—Dr. S. Little.

Lack of Moral Sense

MISS HELEN GLOVER, the president, said at the recent annual general meeting of the Nyasaland Council of Women: "It has been disturbing to find how little loyalty or sense of service to each other exists among the Africans themselves. We have come across innumerable cases of families, working hard to get some food grown, who have had their gardens stripped just as the crops were ripening. I brought this to the notice of the then Colonial Secretary, Mr. Creech Jones, on his visit to this country last year and he admitted that this petty thieving and lack of moral sense were causing His Majesty's Government the greatest concern, not only in Nyasaland, but in the whole of East Africa. I think that most of us feel that education has not produced the results that were hoped for; something has gone wrong, but it is not easy to find the right remedy."

Government Chemist's Tasks

MR. H. M. NEFDI, Government chemist in Kenya, discloses in his departmental report for 1949 that the number of samples analysed fell from 2,168 in the previous year to 2,069, of which 594 were for the police. Of these 271 were blood stains, but the list includes many and varied items from nail-clippings to poisoned arrows. Attempts to sell brass for gold were frustrated, and in one case it was found that "granulated brass particles were simulated to appear like small nuggets by coating them with an alcohol soluble dye." For the Posts and Telegraphs Department "examination of registered covers suspected of having been violated showed that this had occurred in the majority of cases; the high degree of skill employed in many instances was again noticeable."

Sudanese View of London

MY WIFE IS VERY CONCERNED about my safety while I am in London for it is such a dangerous city," said a Sudanese assistant superintendent of police during his visit to this country. He was horrified to see how well prisoners were treated, adding that their meals were much better than those of many hard-working ordinary persons in their homes. He considered that too many first offenders were put on probation, but thought that the use of the lash was unjustified, because young men would "boast about what heroes they were to take flogging without flinching."

Mr. E. Mathu, an African member of the Kenya Legislative Council, has applied to Natives of the Kambari district to put an end to the spate of petty law suits which are being brought before the local tribunals, suggesting that the men should roll up their sleeves and get down to honest work.

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"Pretoria Castle"	28,705	Sept. 14
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"Bloemfontein Castle"	18,400	Sept. 14
*"Lagstophan Castle"	11,346	Sept. 28

*Via Ascension and St. Helena. Calling at Walvis Bay.
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Church and Racial Discrimination Council of Churches and Seretse Case

THE BRITISH COUNCIL OF CHURCHES, meeting in Cardiff under the presidency of the Archbishop of Canterbury, decided that it ought to express its opinion on the Seretse Khama case, "in view of the considerable concern aroused." The following statement was adopted:—

"Recognizing the complex situation in the Ramangwato Reserve, the council notes the Government's assurance that its decision was taken in the interests of good government in the Bechuanaland Protectorate and not on any grounds of racial discrimination.

Widespread Suspicion Aroused

Nevertheless, the manner in which the matter has been handled has given rise to widespread suspicion of the official British attitude to racial relationships in Africa.

The British Council of Churches therefore wishes to state that racial discrimination, or any policies which involve it, cannot be justified, and that the churches, missionary societies, and other bodies co-operating in the council are determined to oppose any tendencies towards racial discrimination in any territories for which the British Government is responsible.

"That a letter be sent in the name of the Council to the British Government, enclosing a copy of the resolution above, calling attention to the grave suspicions of racialist intentions and good faith to which the handling of this matter has given rise, and stressing the urgent necessity for the Government to reaffirm, explicitly and in unequivocal terms, that its policy is opposed to any form of racial discrimination in any territory for which it is responsible."

A mission comprising four members of the Trusteeship Council and six members of the United Nations Secretariat will visit Somalia, Tanganyika, and Ruanda-Urundi next year. It is estimated that the three months' tour will cost £20,000.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Five Bagishu members of the illegal Dini ya Msambwa religious society were recently committed to prison in Mbale, Uganda.

The Midlands Child Welfare Society of Southern Rhodesia, which meets at Gwelo, has just celebrated its 21st anniversary.

There is a proposal to build a Gandhi Memorial College in East Africa, and to open it to European, Asian, and African students.

On the ground that it is "obviously based on the Seretse Khama affair," a play by Mr. and Mrs. Michael Walsh has been banned by the Lord Chamberlain.

Legislation to limit the period of cultivation of land under crops and to enforce a system of grass-leys has been passed by the Kipsigis African District Council in Kenya.

Five blocks of flats to be built by Salisbury City Council, Southern Rhodesia, will be named Birchmough Court, Chirundu Court, Shangani Court, Kariba Court, and Jubilee Court.

Anti-Malaria Experiments

An improved medium for testing new drugs to combat malaria may have been found in African tree rats, in which American biochemists have discovered a disease resembling human malaria.

The foundation stone of the new headquarters of the St. John Ambulance Association and Brigade in Southern Rhodesia was laid in Salisbury recently by the Governor, Sir John Kennedy.

The first award for gallantry of the Police and Prison Service Medal instituted in the Sudan last year was been made to a corporal in the Darfur Warden Force for rescuing a woman from a burning hut.

Road accidents in the Nairobi division of Kenya caused 31 deaths and 34 permanent injuries in the first half of this year. This compares with 47 persons killed and 502 permanently injured during the whole of 1949.

Four Valetta aircraft have flown 415 adult passengers and 10 children who had arrived at Wadi Halfa by steamer and were unable to reach Khartoum owing to washouts on the railway. Three tons of mail were also carried.

The Glancy Report, which recommended a method of identification alternative to finger-printing for registration purposes in Kenya, has been approved by the Legislative Council by 20 votes to 10. Messrs. Chemahani, Erasmus, Jeremiah, Nathoo, Ganga, Patta, Rama, Sago, Shatry, and Salim voted against the motion. Messrs. Mathu and Britam were absent.

New Borehole at Lusaka

Lusaka's new borehole, on which the town's 6,000,000 water supply scheme is based, is now producing 100 gallons per day, and greater pump capacity is expected to double this amount. At Broken Hill, which is situated on similar limestone, some 500 gallons daily have been pumped from the mine for many years without apparent effect on the water-table beyond a radius of one-and-a-half miles.

In the local council elections in Umtali, Southern Rhodesia, Councillors Saxon-Wood (the town's mayor) and E. H. Blitch were returned unopposed for three-year terms. Mr. A. S. H. Hall was returned unopposed as a new member for three years and Dr. J. M. Wessels was elected for a term of one year. The *Umtali Advertiser* commented: "The town has little reason to be pleased with the interest shown in this election. For the third year in succession new councillors have been returned unopposed, simply because the great majority of the ratepayers are unwilling to share the responsibilities of citizenship."



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Book Reviews in Brief

"Booker T. Washington," by Basil Matthews (Student Christian Movement Press, 12s.).—The author, a skilful biographer (who wrote a good life of Rhodes) has produced the first full and authoritative biography of the great American Negro educator and interracial interpreter. His book, based on prolonged research in the United States, is important to those who seek to improve inter-racial relations in Africa.

"The Cancellations of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland," by H. C. Dann (Robson Lowe, 15s.).—Anyone interested in the history of the British Central African dependencies will welcome this book, the fruit of painstaking research by the late H. C. Dann, whose earlier book on the subject became a standard work of reference. The present volume, which is for the specialist rather than the casual collector, is well illustrated and kept up to date.

"British Stamps," by Patrick Hamilton (Peter Davies, 12s. 6d.).—Most philatelists give first place in their collection to the stamps of the United Kingdom, and this further book by Mr. Hamilton will be warmly welcomed for its very thorough descriptions of all the postage stamps issued in this country since 1840. The chapter arrangement is to deal first with all the 1d. issues, then with those of 1s., and so on for the various denominations up to £5. The 438 pages are packed with fact.

"Gazetting in East Africa," by Dr. A. J. Jew Blake (Longmans, Green, 50s.).—The third edition of this admirable publication, which Dr. Jew Blake has edited, and to which well-known residents in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika have contributed, has considerably enlarged and improved. Some chapters have been entirely recast, in all these are substantial additions and changes, and there are also new chapters. The

volume has now 20 delightful and useful coloured plates, depicting 110 wild flowers of Kenya, by Mrs. Joy Adamson. This excellent compilation, which ought to be in the book-case of every keen East African gardener, has a good index and gives most practical advice on insect pests and the treatment of plant diseases.

Trade Unions

LEGISLATION providing for the recognition of trade unions in Tanganyika has given little impetus to the movement in the Territory; only 11 African and two Asian organizations having taken advantage of it, and only three African and two Asian unions remain on the register. The Union of Shop Assistants of Tanganyika, which was formed in 1933, changed its name to the Union of Commercial Assistants in 1936, and ceased to exist in 1940. "The changing of the name," says a recent official report, "seems to be the only result this organization achieved during its short existence." A trade union official arrived in the Territory in 1946. The report concludes: "The policy of Government is neither to create nor assist such organizations except when a trade union deliberately breaks the law relating to trade unions, and it is then a matter for the Registrar or Member for Law and Order to take appropriate action. This has been done as and when necessary."

Efforts are being made by the Nyasaland Government to persuade the United Nations Health Organization to relax its ruling classifying the Protectorate as a "potential area" of future yellow fever infection. Meanwhile, the international agreement must be observed, and all persons leaving by road, rail, or air are being suitably inoculated (at a charge of 2s.) so far as is known, no case of yellow fever has occurred in Nyasaland.

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Company Meeting**Sena Sugar Estates, Ltd.****Li-Col. C. B. R. Hornung's Review**

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE SENA SUGAR ESTATES, LTD., will be held at Adelaide House, London Bridge, London, E.C.4, on August 28, 1950.

LIEUT.-COLONEL C. B. R. HORNUNG, chairman of the company, referred to the great loss which they had sustained by the death of the Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Landley, G.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.E., who had been chairman for the past 11 years.

The following is an extract of the chairman's statement which had been circulated with the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949:

"When we held our meeting in England last year prospects for crop 1949 did not look good. However, most unexpected rains were experienced during the period when dry weather is normal, with the result that the cane continued to grow, and we were able to continue crushing until early December. These conditions, together with the better yields of new cane varieties now being cultivated, enabled the factories to produce 60,032 tons of sugar or 7,629 tons more than in the previous year. The higher controlled prices for sugar in Portugal came into force in June, 1949, and applied to all our shipments to Lisbon from last year's crop.

Effects of Devaluation

"Devaluation of sterling in terms of escudos in September, 1949, increased the sterling value of our sugar sales in escudos by 25% and these sales comprised more than 80% of our crop. Against this we have had an increase in terms of sterling of our escudo expenditure. However, these increased costs only applied to the last quarter of the year while most of the crop sales reaped the benefit of devaluation, consequently the result of the year, as now shown, cannot be taken as a true guide to future results.

"The profit on trading amounts to £545,000 compared to £369,000 in the previous year, but the increase is exceptional for the reasons stated. However, I hope that we shall continue to show results which stockholders will consider satisfactory. We are recommending a dividend on the ordinary stock of 12%.

High Costs of Equipment

"At some stockholders think that the distribution might reasonably be higher, I must point out that the reserves are not liquid resources available for distribution either now or in the future. They are necessary because of the much higher costs of equipment and

stores required to carry on the company's business, and the cost of increasing our output which we have in view.

"Present world prices must end to encourage over-production and eventual dumping of sugar as was experienced before the war. However, we feel that our own position is a strong one, owing to the increasing Portuguese markets to which we have access, and also the demand from neighbouring African territories which develop to such an extent annually that we have found it quite impossible to meet.

Record Rate of Crushing

"I have just returned from a visit to the estates. The cane fields have never looked better after a very good growing season, while the factories are crushing at a higher rate than ever before. Although it is still too early to make an accurate estimate, I believe that the quantity of sugar made in cane is well ahead of last year and everything points to a final output in excess of what we have done before.

"The continued increase in our cost, which has been accelerated by the increased sterling value of the escudo, causes me some concern and, although every effort is being made, I see little likelihood of this coming down.

"To the Portuguese authorities we express our gratitude for their endeavours to understand the problems with which we are faced. I had the honour of being received by the Portuguese Prime Minister, Dr. Salazar, last March, when I was able to explain to him the problems of sugar producers, which must be solved before Portuguese territory produces sufficient sugar for its requirements.

"Our staff, led by our very capable general manager, are in good heart and we are doing everything possible to improve the conditions under which they live and work by the building of new houses and other amenities. Our thanks are due to them as well as to our staffs in Lisbon and London for their continued loyalty to the company and the successful outcome of their work."

Paper Industry

THOUGH INVESTIGATIONS made in Uganda two years ago by the Colonial Development Corporation and representatives of a well-known English firm of paper manufacturers showed that it would not be economically practicable to use elephant grass or papyrus for the production of paper or pulp, the Government of Uganda has announced its intention of continuing to endeavour to attract capital to Uganda for the establishment of a paper industry. It is thought that the higher prices paid for pulp as a result of the devaluation of sterling, and the increasing need for a packing paper suitable for bags, particularly in connexion with the creation of a local cement industry, have favourably affected the prospects.

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Of Commercial Concern Nairobi Industrial Extension

A new industrial extension to Nairobi is being made on the edge of the Athi Plain, where 1,000 acres have been allocated for secondary industries. The Railways have already laid three and a half miles of tarmac roads and railway sidings to serve the new industries. There are three areas: (1) a go-down and small industrial area, with plots of 450 x 50 feet; (2) larger inoffensive industrial sites, with plots of two acres; (3) an offensive factory area, with plots from 150 x 50 feet onwards. All the plots which are on a 99-year lease basis have road water and light facilities provided.

The high cost of building in Northern Rhodesia has been considered by an official committee composed of Messrs. G. W. R. L'Ange, M.L.C. (chairman), C. E. Todd, T. H. Louw, B. A. Barker, A. Hopewell, C. E. Ellefson, A. A. Davies, M.L.C., and J. B. Brown (secretary). The committee will consider such questions as the possibility of producing within the territory building materials not imported, and whether price control should be extended for the duration of the 10-year Development Plan.

Villa Elisabetha Compensation

Compensation for the trustees of Villa Elisabetha Estates in Northern Rhodesia for the acquisition by the Government of 370 acres has been assessed by the High Court at £26,729. The trustees who were ordered to pay costs, asked £66,600, whereas the Government had offered £20,000. The Villa Elisabetha Estates, totalling 680 acres, were originally bought by the late G. M. B. Marapodi for £19 10s. per acre.

The newly formed Nyasaland Hotels and Publicity Association held its first meeting in Limbe under the chairmanship of Mr. G. H. Gwynne, managing director of Nyasaland Hotels and Resorts, Ltd. General meetings will be held every two months, and executive committee meetings monthly. For hotels the annual subscription is £25 per bed, and for transport and tourist concerns £3 3s.

A port of Mtwara, in Southern Tanganyika, is to be opened in September or October next year. The £50,000 airport, which should be in operation in the near future, has been given priority over that at Dar es Salaam. It is intended eventually to move from Lindi to Mtwara the headquarters of the provincial administration.

Raising Steel Output

Plans for increasing the output of the Iron and Steel Commission of Southern Rhodesia from the present 33,000 tons of finished steel products per annum to 109,000 tons are estimated to cost £11,000,000. That scale of operation would, it is calculated, transform the present annual loss of about £70,000 into a profit of £2,500,000.

A new cargo liner of the British India Line, S.S. ORDIA, a sister ship of S.S. OLINDA, has completed its trials. A single-screw vessel of 5,424 gross tonnage, capable of carrying 9,000 tons deadweight, she has a capacity of 490,000 cubic feet and a service speed of 22 knots.

Estimates of expenditure in connexion with the formation of an experimental mounted police unit for the farming areas of Northern Rhodesia have been submitted to the Legislature's standing finance committee.

The Japanese Cotton Spinners' Association hope to buy some 26,300 bales of Uganda cotton next season. Japanese imports of raw cotton from the U.S.A. are expected to be little short of 1,000,000 bales.

Bulawayo's new brewery has just been described by Mr. Bernard Dixon, chairman of Messrs. J. W. Green, Ltd. of Luton, as "the finest equipped brewery of its size in the world."

Values for the purpose of assessing clove duties in Zanzibar from October 1 have been fixed by Government as follows: cloves 123.06s., clove stems 13.5s., and mother of cloves 8s. per 100 lb.

Britavia, Ltd., of Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia, are manufacturing from sawdust a board for ceilings, doors, and other purposes, which is claimed to be impervious to white ants.

The Northern Rhodesia Government Office in the Haymarket, London, is showing a scale model of the new Livingstone Airport, built at a cost of £1,000,000.

Kosti, in the Sudan, which has embarked on a water and electric supply scheme which will cost about £90,000, has now a population of some 20,000.

Meisetter is to have a new hotel, to be called "the Chimanimani Mans." The intention is to start with 30 bedrooms and extend to 70 and then to 100.

Labour Corps Pay Increased

The basic rate of pay for men of the African Labour Corps in Northern Rhodesia has been raised from £2 6d. to 3s. per month.

The latest estimate of the crop of dark-fired tobacco leaf produced by Africans in Nyasaland this season is 10,000 lb.

The Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce has suggested the establishment of a cotton textile mill in the Protectorate.

The new civic centre in Khartoum North cost £15,000 to build.

Dividends

East African Lands and Development Co., Ltd.—Final dividend 66½% making 100% for the year.

Booker Brothers, McConnell and Co., Ltd.—Total dividend 9½% tax free.

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Mining

Forward Buying Charges Raised

THE ADDITIONAL CHARGES for forward purchases of copper, lead and zinc have been increased by the Ministry of Supply in order to discourage excessive forward buying in the present volatile state of the markets. The charges will now be as follows (original charge in brackets):

	2nd and 3rd months after month of order	4th, 5th and 6th months after month of order
Copper	£15.10.0 (£1 10. 0)	£15 (£3)
Lead	£7 (£1)	£8 (£2)
Zinc	£13 (£1)	£14 (£2)

S. Rhodesian Mineral Output

MINERAL PRODUCTION in Southern Rhodesia during the first six months of this year was valued at £6,816,884, including the following outputs: gold, 253,196 oz. (£3,142,796); asbestos, 35,966 tons (£2,393,378); chrome ore, 159,821 tons (£589,131); coal, 1,148,394 tons (£355,548); block-silica, 46 tons (£31,968); beryllium, 383 tons (£24,364); tin concentrates, 54 tons (£19,986); limestone, 134,824 tons (£17,486); tungsten concentrates, 55 tons (£10,282); and silver, 39,320 oz. (£10,105).

Coal Discovery in Rhodesia

THE DISCOVERY OF COAL at Neganega, Northern Rhodesia, is announced. The site, where well-boring was being carried out, is only two miles from the railway line running south of Kafue, and lies in a reserved location. Should the deposit prove extensive and workable, there would be a marked reduction in the rail haul of fuel to the copper mines from which it is only 280 miles distant. The haul from Wankie is 630 miles.

Blast

SOUTH AFRICAN ENGINEERS recently demonstrated a new technique, "miss blasting", at the quarry of the Premier Cement Co. Ltd. at Colleen Bawn, Southern Rhodesia. A diamond drill and exceptionally heavy quantities of dynamite are used. With the aim of blasting nearly 30,000 tons of rock in one blast. The explosion was described as probably the loudest ever heard in Southern Rhodesia.

Gold Mining in Kenya

GRANTS to cover a portion of the cost of new and approved underground development in Kenya gold mines have been proposed by Mr. A. Hope-Jones, Member for Commerce and Industry. Gold recovered in the Colony in 1939 was valued at £600,000, but, despite the benefits of revaluation to the industry, production in the first six months of this year was worth only £100,000.

Wolfram Price Increased

THE PRICE OF WOLFRAM has advanced in London from 170s. 175s. to 180s. 190s.

News of Our Advertisers

MR. ALBERT J. BYRON has been elected to the board of Schweppes, Ltd.

SIR PATRICK HENNESSY, late managing director of the Ford Motor Co. Ltd., has been appointed deputy chairman and managing director.

E. W. Tarry & Co., Ltd.

Messrs. E. W. TARRY AND CO. LTD., engineers and merchants with interests in the Rhodesias after providing £75,000 for taxation earned a profit of £59,305 in the year ended March 31, last, compared with £78,309 in the previous year. Interest on the preference shares amounts £4,950 and dividend 6% on the ordinary shares amounts £20,625, leaving £68,000 to be carried forward, against £34,287 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £50,000 in 6% cumulative preference shares of £1 each and £250,000 in ordinary shares of 5s. Capital reserve stands at £152,879, revenue reserves at £218,017, £52,500 is reserved for taxation 1950-51, £70,000 provided for stock contingencies and current liabilities appear at £197,314. Fixed assets are valued at £138,597, and current assets at £947,113.

The report refers to a notable expansion of trade in Northern Rhodesia and higher sales in the Southern Rhodesian branches.

The directors are Sir H. F. Flannery (chairman), Commander O. Locker-Lampson, Mr. L. T. S. Hawkins, Mr. C. W. Pulford (resident in South Africa) and Mr. A. T. Dudley.

The annual general meeting will be held on September 15 in London.

PROGRESS

The East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., Electricity House, Harding Street, Nairobi, P.O. Box 691. Tel. 2558. Telegrams "Electric".
Branches: Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kitale, Kenyatta, Siaya, A.C. 415/240 volts 3 ph.

Tanganyika Electric Supply Co., Ltd., P.O. Box 155, Dar es Salaam.

Branches: Mwanza, Tanga, Moshi, Kilimanjaro, A.C. 300/230 volts 3 ph.

Es Salaam and District Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Dar es Salaam, P.O. Box 234. Tel. 561; Telegrams "Darasco".

Branches: Arusha, Moshi, Mwanza, Tabora, Dodoma, Kiloma, System A.C. 400/330 volts 3 ph.

Head Office: 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4. Tel. City 344. Telegrams: RUFELAB, LONDON.

According to figures published by the East African Statistical Department, between August, 1939, and August, 1948, the Nairobi COST-OF-LIVING index rose by 83%.

During the same period there was no permanent increase in ELECTRICITY RATES throughout Kenya, and only in November, 1948, was The East African Power and Lighting Company Limited compelled by soaring costs to amend certain tariffs by what were, even then, most modest percentages.

By any standard, the part played by the Electrical Supply industry in the development of East Africa entitles The East African Power and Lighting Company in Kenya, and its Associated Companies in Tanganyika, to a worthy place among the pioneers of progress in these Territories.

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 Telegrams: Sametters, Kenya, London. Sametters, Sametters, London

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	MACHINERY ...	£1,915,000
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	WOOLLEN & WORSTED YARNS & MANUFACTURES	£563,000
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