

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, May 18, 1950

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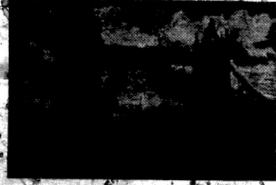
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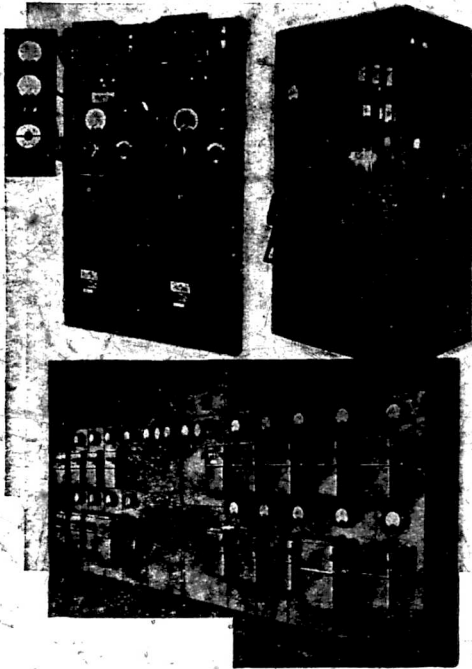
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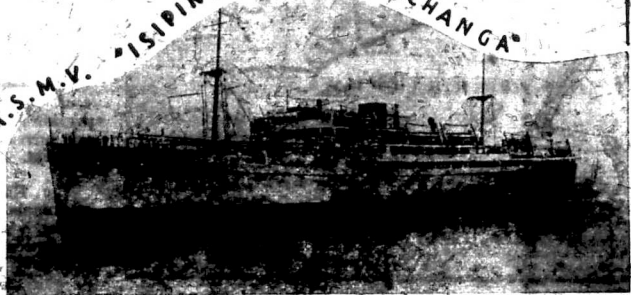
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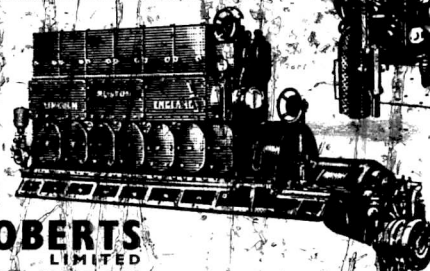


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|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
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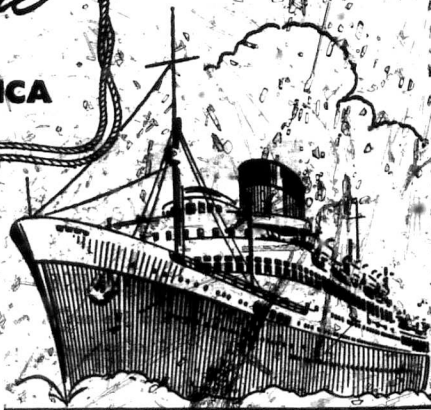
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Thursday, May 18, 1950  
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**Founder and Editor:**

**F. S. Joelson**

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**THE FOREIGN MINISTERS** of Great Britain, France, and the United States issued a joint *communiqué* on Saturday evening at the conclusion of their talks in London which contained the following passage:

**Three Powers  
And Africa.**

The three Governments were basically in agreement as to the importance of the political development of the peoples of Africa and the achievement of improved economic and social conditions. The three Ministers recognized the need for developing the existing co-operation amongst the French, British and other African Powers, and of the establishment of closer co-operation between those countries and the U.S.A. to achieve this end. Africa, then, had its share of attention in a meeting convened to review some of the world's main problems, including those of Communism in Europe and Asia, Germany, and Western European Union.

It is distressing, however, to find that the three Foreign Ministers put the "political development of the peoples of Africa" before improvement in their economic and social conditions. Since the declared policy of the Attlee Administration is that political development in the dependent territories must not outrun economic progress, and since the policy of France is not to lay

**Unfortunate  
Declaration.**

undue stress on political advancement in her overseas territories, the words which we have quoted were presumably inserted on American insistence, or at least initiative. That fact, if it is a fact, would be bad enough. Even worse is the phraseology itself. It offends against the principle, for which we pleaded editorially again only a week ago, that men in positions of public responsibility should carefully define their terms. What is the world to make of a statement that the three Powers "were basically in agreement as to the importance of the political development of the peoples of Africa"? The words, so nebulous that they offer the prospect of minimum advantage at the cost of maximum misunderstanding, will encourage agitators, sentimentalists, and theorists to cling to the dangerous idea that politics must come first. That delusion already inspires far too many people in every race.

Africans, in the face of all the evidence to the contrary, are still being told that political activity holds out great promise of almost immediate benefit. Quite recently the Government of Tanganyika imprudently made this suggestion in a memorandum which has been denounced throughout the whole of East and Central Africa, a memorandum which the Colonial Office has dis-

**Northern Rhodesia  
v. Tanganyika.**

**Northern Rhodesia  
v. Tanganyika.**

garded as a memorandum which the Colonial Office has dis-

owned, and one which the authorities in Tanganyika would be very glad to forget. Blunders of this kind, especially those which feed the ambitions of a small and unrepresentative section of the public, cannot be treated that way, however. Proposals, once made, linger in the mind of those to whom they appeal, and the more absurd they are the greater will be the value set upon them by men of little or no judgment or experience. The Government of Northern Rhodesia is following a much wiser course. The Governor in his addresses to African gatherings, and the Secretary for Native Affairs when presiding over one of the Native provincial councils, have said emphatically that there is no present justification for granting increased political responsibility to Africans. Nobody who reads the minutes of the Native provincial councils can doubt that the official view is right: the time has not come to extend the powers of their members, who must earn progress by their own achievements. That cardinal condition ought to be reiterated throughout the African territories, and it is most unfortunate that the task of educating the African public to its realization should be aggravated by a reckless generalization in the names of Great Britain, France, and the United States.

\*\*            \*\*            \*\*

**A**N EARLY CONFERENCE in Southern Rhodesia of representatives of the Governments of the United Kingdom, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland, under the chairmanship of a nominee of the Imperial Government, is foreshadowed by Mr. Welensky in an interview which we publish to-day. If a suitable Minister would concern himself on the spot in Africa with the urgent problem of the closer association of the British Central African territories, and discuss the inherent but not insuperable difficulties with the representatives of the three Governments primarily affected, much good might result. Overworked public men in the Rhodesias who have tried individually or in little groups to snatch occasional days from their routine responsibilities to consider the means of achieving some kind of federation have made no progress. That was the view which we expressed when the Central African Secretariat was recently created; it was endorsed by Mr. Welensky, himself an ardent advocate of closer association, in a broadcast talk last Friday, when he said candidly that the Secretariat is not a step towards federation, and nothing more than a means of liaison between the three territories.

Liaison is not enough, as many political leaders in the United Kingdom, Socialists no less than Conservatives, now admit. Some who were firmly opposed to any form of closer union of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland have changed their minds already, and others have

### Move to End The Deadlock.

reached the point of conceding that time, on which they previously relied for a solution, now seems likely to prove an enemy rather than a friend. Events in Central Africa are by no means static. They are very much dynamic—and in some respects potentially explosive. That makes high-level consultation all the more desirable, and we hope that it will take place soon under the chairmanship of the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations. Acceptance of that task by Mr. Gordon-Walker would be deeply appreciated through Central Africa, which wants only to make its maximum contribution to the cause of Imperial unity.

\*\*            \*\*            \*\*

**T**HOSE WHO DRAFT statements on British Imperial history need to be careful that they do not play into the hands of the cranks who are only too anxious to decry

### Travesty of Imperial History.

the great good which has been done by generations of devoted men and women, cranks who in their campaign of calumny will make unfair use of any serviceable phrase, and not hesitate to tear it from its context. The Church of England Youth Council, having circulated eighty thousand copies of a form of service prepared for use on Empire Youth Sunday, has had a sharp reminder of the need for caution. The proposed service began with a general confession reading: "Forgive, we beseech Thee, the shortcomings of our Imperial history; the greed and failure to consider the interests of the weak; the misunderstandings and discords we have inflamed and aided; our intolerance, injustice, and uncharitableness." Fortunately, there were prompt protests on the ground that what was intended as an admission of isolated lapses would be interpreted in some quarters as a general description of our Imperial record, which it would be used to besmirch.

\*            \*            \*

Lord Elton, chairman of the committee of Empire Youth Sunday, said: "Taken by itself, it is a complete travesty of British Imperial history, and would be of some use to some Russian newspapers." For that reason his committee has expressed the hope that the passage quoted will be omitted, and a request

### Great Services To Mankind.

to that effect has been issued by the Church of England Youth Council. It should be added that eight sentences of thanksgiving followed the brief confession, one of them returning thanks "for the great services which God has permitted the Commonwealth to render to mankind; for all good that under God it has been allowed to do; for

just and merciful government; for slaves set free; for uprightness in public service; for freedom granted to nations as their due." That passage more accurately epitomizes a history which, with all its human shortcomings, is one of the brightest in the annals of mankind.

## Notes By The Way

### Mr. K. W. Blackburne

MR. K. W. BLACKBURNE, director of information services at the Colonial Office, is to become Governor of the Leeward Islands in the place of Earl Baldwin, who resigned a few days ago after a term of office lasting little more than two years, a period marked by a good deal of candid criticism from European residents and fluctuating popularity among the coloured population. Though Mr. Blackburne, who is only 43 years of age, will not have a very happy inheritance, close observers of his work in London know that he will bring to his new task the necessary qualities of judgment, vision, tact, firmness, and a willingness to explain Government policy and listen to the views of the governed. He has powers of persuasion and marked administrative ability, and the information services of the Colonial Office have been much expanded and improved under his leadership. I hope that his successor will be a man of similar character and competence, not just someone on the rota for promotion. Then he should soon enjoy the high measure of confidence and esteem which Mr. Blackburne has won in newspaper circles in London. No Governor can have had such close contacts as he with leading representatives of the Press, who will watch his career with friendly interest and confidence.

### May Visit East Africa

A LABOUR M.P. who holds his views with exceptional tenacity tells me that he hopes to be able to visit East Africa during the Parliamentary summer recess. If Mr. A. Fenner Brockway is able to fulfil his present intention—there is as yet no definite decision—it will be surprising if he does not write a good deal about the territories, for he is a journalist with a large party following. This would be his first visit to Africa (though his father was born in Bechuanaland, in which his grandfather was a missionary for many years). Mr. Brockway himself was born in India, which he has revisited from time to time, and with which he has had close family connexions, his sister having only just retired from the appointment of principal of the Women's Training College in Madras. Naturally, therefore, India has been his main interest outside the United Kingdom.

### Political Career

His plan to see something of East Africa springs from the conviction that that part of the Empire has attained a position of special importance, and is destined for still greater prominence politically, economically, and in other ways. Mr. Brockway, a former secretary and chairman of the Independent Labour Party, once contested the Abbey Division of Westminster unsuccessfully against Mr. Churchill, and he represented East Leyton as a Socialist from 1929 to 1931. At the last election he had a majority of 4,393 in a four-cornered contest at Eton and Slough against Conservative, Liberal, and Communist opponents. During the 1914-18 war he served terms of imprisonment for refusing to serve in the Forces.

### Japanese Ambitions

A PLAN for the division of world textile markets has been placed before the Anglo-American mission now in Japan, whose members were told a few days ago that Japan would be willing to leave to the high-grade textiles of Lancashire and the United States "adequate and profitable markets" elsewhere if the industries in the United Kingdom and the United States would agree to leave Nippon free to concentrate on supplying South East Asia and eventually China, and to regard Africa as a sphere of trade for apportionment on a "mutually profitable" basis, whatever that may mean. In plain words, the Japanese want a cartel arrangement; but that is not all, for they also want British and American help in increasing their manufacturing capacity from four to six million cotton spindles. Those concerned with the problem of finding employment for the Lancashire trade must view with misgiving the prospect of ever-increasing Japanese competition, especially as the United States favours the maximum development of Japanese cotton piece-goods exports because that would expand her purchases of American raw cotton.

### Lancashire's Reply

THE BRITISH and American delegations have been sent to Japan to investigate facts, not to negotiate agreements, but they must be anxious to discover the long-range ambitions of a country which in the years before 1939 usurped so many of the markets which had previously drawn on the U.K. and the U.S.A. So far as the Eastern African territories are concerned, the answer to competition from Japan and other Asian sources at prices at which Lancashire cannot hope to supply is surely the establishment of mills to process cotton in the country of origin. A large mill is likely to be built in Uganda at an early date under the auspices of one of the leading English combines, a smaller one is to be started in the Kisumu area of Kenya by other Manchester interests, and one in the southern Sudan will be producing very shortly. Just before closing for press we hear that the Japanese have withdrawn their "offer," no doubt with the equivalent to the telephone operator's "Sorry you have been troubled."

### Up-to-Date

A WORD OF PRAISE is due to the East African Statistical Department for its monthly bulletin, which provides much useful information about the economy of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory. Whether all copies are printed on light-weight paper I do not know, but one in my possession, which was sent by air mail, is of that type. The issue for March contains numerous tables up to the end of 1949—and since its arrival in London I have received several departmental reports for 1948! While the Statistical Department is evidently determined to keep abreast of the times, some other departments give no evidence of concern with the calendar.



# Inter-Governmental Conference on Federation

## Mr. Welensky Interviewed on His Visit to London

**DISCUSSIONS IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA** between representatives of the Governments of the United Kingdom, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland, with a nominee of the Imperial Government in the chair—that is the suggestion which has been made during his talks at the Colonial Office and the Commonwealth Relations Office by MR. ROY WELENSKY, leader of the non-official members of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia.

He told EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA just before his departure by flying-boat yesterday for the Victoria Falls that in his view this was the best means of dealing with the problem of closer association between the three British Central African territories.

"Though I am a representative of Northern Rhodesia," he said, "I recognize, of course, that Southern Rhodesia is our senior partner in these matters, that Salisbury would be the right place for a conference, and that the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, being the Minister with whom Southern Rhodesia deals, ought to be invited to preside. Moreover, Mr. Gordon-Walker, having been Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for some time before his promotion to his present office, has been dealing with at least some aspects of our problem for some time, whereas all three Ministers at the Colonial Office are entirely new to the work of their department and have had no time to make themselves *ac fait* with the serious issues demanding urgent attention in Central Africa.

### Question of Chairmanship

"While the question of the identity of the chairman has not been raised, and while there has been no binding promise by His Majesty's Government, I return with the conviction that, if my proposal is acceptable to Sir Godfrey Huggins and his Cabinet, a meeting of this kind will take place in the early future.

"The great advantage, if each Government selected a strong team of delegates, would be that we should soon discover the matters of joint concern on which practical agreement could be reached, and then turn to those presenting greater difficulties.

"In all the talks I have emphasized my conviction of the importance of federation in Central Africa—for the sake of the British Empire and of the African not less than for that of Northern Rhodesia economically. We must think and act in closer concord, and there must be co-ordination of some at any rate of the common services, so that we may establish and develop the habit of working together and seeing more of each other's difficulties. There are means of proceeding by stages, learning by doing, and avoiding offence to those who have sincere doubts in various matters.

"I do not ask for everything at once, but I do ask most emphatically for a beginning to be made without further procrastination, for there are grave dangers in the continuation of the delays which have already been so regrettable. Imperial interests are not served by the present state of affairs, and certainly not by the propaganda of the theorists, who, never having seen Rhodesia, and lacking experience of its liberal attitude generally, unfairly charge it with all manner of sins.

"Immigration of Europeans on a large scale is essential to both of the Rhodesias. In Northern Rhodesia our white population, now about 40,000, is rising by between 5,000 and 6,000 a year. By the institution of proper arrangements we could raise the entries to about 10,000 annually within three years, and I have no doubt that the right policy is to plan to bring the total to 100,000 within this decade.

"An African population of about 1,600,000, including no more than 350,000 adult males, of whom about 180,000 are out of the country at any given moment, cannot possibly develop a territory of 280,000 square miles. Our scanty African population cannot even feed itself at present, and since it takes about 25 years for the African population to double, there is abundant scope for a relatively large influx of Europeans while we simultaneously expand our policy of improving African use of the land.

### Tobacco Production Could Be Doubled

"We could quadruple our tobacco production within a few years and find ready markets. We need to produce more meat, more dairy produce, more fruit, more vegetables for local consumption. Secondary industries will develop in many ways, and I am not apprehensive about finding useful work for the numbers I have suggested.

"Overcrowded Great Britain would be serving itself, Northern Rhodesia, and the Empire by sending us the right kind of men and women to help us in our development. They must not expect to find everything provided in advance for them; on the contrary, they will have to rough it a bit for a time, but that will be a challenge to people of the right type, a reason for coming, not a reason for staying away.

"Housing will be one of our major problems, but it need not deflect us from our purpose. All over Africa people have made do with temporary housing, without unnecessary discomfort, and similar arrangements can be made for our new-comers until the new Chilanga cement works are in full production.

"Not many months hence the first kiln, with a capacity of 55,000 tons a year, will come into operation, and Sir Gilbert Renne, the Governor, and I have discussed with Lord Trefgarne, chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation, which has a 75% interest in the cement factory, the desirability of adding a second kiln, the output from which would enable us to make cement piping, roofing, and other necessities.

"In my talks with members of both Houses of Parliament, financiers, industrialists, other commercial men, and journalists I have been very much struck with the unanimity of view that British Colonial policy as we know it to-day is in essence, though of course not in detail, that which would prevail if there were a change of Government to-morrow. This is the conviction with which I am left after talks with men of all parties and of none.

### Extremists Have Lost Ground

"There are differences as to the speed at which this or that should be done, but those in Africa who imagine, as quite a large number of people do, that some great change would occur at the Colonial Office if a Conservative Minister were installed, are certainly not corroborated by the people whom I have met. Indeed, the only ones who have held a contrary view, and they have been very few, have been well-known extremists on one side or the other—and, as the general election in this country showed quite clearly, the United Kingdom has little use for extremists to-day.

"Because there is so much common ground, I hope that we shall not suffer further in Africa from the ill-informed sentimentalism which imagines that it is serving African interests but is really doing nothing of the sort. All too often it has mistaken a few African extremists, who represent nobody but a small clique, for the general community—which has far better and wiser promoters in Europeans than in the few African

demagogues who are already beginning to make extravagant claims, which, if granted, would do untold harm to Africa and Africans.

"It is true to say, I am sure, that the wider interests of the Empire and the true interests of the great body of Africans are similar. Africans need peace, order, well-planned development, and economic and social advancement, very much more than a slavish copying of politics on the Westminster model; and for the Empire precisely the same things are needed.

"When I talked to the Commonwealth Group of the Labour Party in the House of Commons, I was heartened, and rather surprised I admit, by the recognition of these facts by almost all who put questions. Socialist M.P.s as a whole have changed their views quite significantly on Colonial problems in the past few years. There are extremists still, but they are fewer and less influential, and quite a few Labour members asked me not to allow people in Africa to imagine that the party

stands committed to the ideas of the Fabian Colonial Bureau: Several were scathing in their references to that body."

Mr. Welensky said that he had put before Mr. James Griffiths, the new Secretary of State for the Colonies, the views of the non-official members in Northern Rhodesia in regard to amendment of the constitution, and their feeling that at least two more portfolios should be held by non-officials at the expiration 30 months hence of the period covered by the present arrangement.

Because Mr. Griffiths and his colleagues were new to Colonial affairs, and because they wished to consult further with the Governor, who was now in England on leave, Mr. Welensky agreed that consideration of these matters should be deferred.

That Northern Rhodesia would need something like £10,000,000 next year in loans for railway and development purposes was emphasized, and the non-official leader feels that in this matter there need be no cause for anxiety.

## Artificial Fertilizers for East Africa

### Neglect of Measures Which Would Greatly Increase Crops

CONSUMPTION OF ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS in Tropical Africa is almost negligible, except for Southern Rhodesia, which uses about 40,000 tons, mostly for growing tobacco.

Why has usage of fertilizer been so small? One reason is that it has been generally believed, as Lord Hailey says in his "African Survey," that "if new methods of fertilization are to win their way they must be adapted to the financial and labour resources of the average African farmer, and it would seem therefore that they must be based on natural processes rather than on the use of artificial fertilizers."

Most agricultural processes, such as ploughing the soil or milking a cow, are quite unnatural; and it is strange how strong the objection has been in many countries to the use of fertilizers on the grounds that they are not "natural."

#### Not Really Tried

The chief reason why fertilizers have not been used in Tropical Africa is that they have not been really tried, but have been rejected on the grounds that they would be too expensive or likely to be ineffective.

Recently Manning, in a summary of fertilizer work in Uganda, stated that "prior to 1946 the question of artificial fertilizers was considered to be relatively unimportant." Imported fertilizers, he said, were regarded as so costly that only exceptionally large increases could be of economic value, but in 1946 an extensive rock-phosphate deposit was opened near Toporo in Uganda, and the possibility of obtaining cheap nitrogenous fertilizers, using cheap power available at the Ripon Falls near Jinja, was outlined in development plans. He went on to say that the necessity for increased production per acre was an equally important incentive for laying out fertilizing field trials in 1946. In other words, very little was done until 1946.

Mosefield, in a very useful recent work on Tropical African agriculture, devotes only four lines of the whole book to the use of artificial fertilizers, where he states that there is little response to phosphates because they are fixed by the soils in some unavailable form, yet there

is no doubt that with comparatively small applications of phosphates very marked responses are obtained in many parts of Tropical Africa.

Crops known to respond include maize, sorghum, groundnuts, rice, sugar cane, bananas, yams, cotton, tobacco, wheat, and beans. The plant foods needed are chiefly nitrogen and phosphate. Some countries have been very backward in carrying out experiments, e.g., the Belgian Congo and the Gold Coast, and no experiments have been done on cocoa. The Rice Commission (1948) reported that they had not come across one case of a replicated fertilizer experiment on rice in West Africa.

Perhaps the most important crop in Tropical Africa is grass. It grows luxuriantly in the wet season, but there are no clovers (except in the Highlands) to supply nitrogen as they do in temperate climates, so that the need for fertilizer nitrogen is more marked. Grass is so utterly important as a food for cattle, as a ley to improve the soil, and for the prevention of erosion, that the need for added nitrogen must some day be appreciated. Work done by Hall and Meredith in South Africa showed the economics of the use of nitrogen on pastures over several years.

#### Experiments in the Tropics

Fertilizer experiments in the tropics are more difficult than in this country. Terrific downpours of rain wash away fertilizer plots unless sites are very carefully chosen and protected. The nitrate content of the soil varies enormously from time to time, and the timing and number of applications of nitrogen fertilizer need study. Concomitant and hiding may be at times more important than the fertilizer, and must not be neglected. Manning refers to a cotton experiment in Uganda where riding the soil apparently doubled the yield. Sometimes, of course, the matter must be supplied liberally to the soil. On the other hand, it has been shown that the value of farmyard manure depends entirely on its plant-food content and can be more cheaply replaced by a small dressing of fertilizer.

In hot countries, where soil and moisture relationships and soil temperatures are all-important, the use of vegetable mulches must be considered, and I would like to mention the exploratory work in this all-important field (mulches and soil moisture) by Pereira and his colleagues in East Africa, in which they give reasons for preferring mulching to composting, and recommend that if compost or farmyard manure is used, it should be placed under the mulch, which later should be not less than four inches deep to be really effective. In Nigeria mulching was very useful in establishing pastures; in Sierra Leone in establishing fruit trees; in Kenya on coffee.

In other words, it is not sufficient to lay out an experiment on platitudinal principles testing plant food. One must also decide what other conditions are likely to be important to the crop, such as ridging, mulching, etc., and see that these also are supplied.

It has been said that the African cannot be trusted with

\*Being a continuation of a report of an address to the Royal Society of Arts by Mr. W. V. Blewett, lately consultant on tropical agricultural problems to Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.

fertilizers, for either he may destroy the young germinating seedling or he will continue to force crops out of an exhausted soil which should go back to grass or bush fallow. That is not our experience in South Africa.

No-one who has studied the response to fertilizers in various parts of this area can doubt that fertilizers can increase yields by 30% to 40%, and may play an important part in helping to maintain soil fertility, for an indefinite period. Is it not strange that at a time like this, when people are talking about the over-population and under-nourishment of Africans, and asking whether Africa can feed herself, that fertilizers in most areas have hardly been tried?

It is not suggested that, by some wave of a wand, millions of tons of fertilizer will be used in Africa, for there are many difficulties—cost, transport, lack of manufacture—but the greatest obstacle has been that fertilizers have been neglected.

### Peasant Farming

African peasant farming schemes can be mentioned only briefly. In several areas the right balance of crops and the right rotations for an individual African family are being investigated in a practical way. I saw interesting attempts to do this in Kenya and Nigeria.

In Kenya there is an area of 500,000 acres south-east of Nairobi at Makuani, with a rainfall of about 20 inches, which was until after the war tsetse and rhinoceros infested and therefore unoccupied. A thousand rhinos were shot; the tsetse is being controlled by selective clearing of trees, leaving under 10 to the acre. If this settlement scheme is successful, it will be an outlet for a neighbouring overcrowded African reserve.

About 15 to 18 acres are allocated to a family, and the occupier has to carry out instructions as to the crops to be sown, the silage to be made, and the farmyard manure to be produced. At first there was a very poor response to the appeal for farmers, but last year the position changed and Africans were coming forward more quickly than the land was being made available. This scheme has many critics, but it should be carried through whatever difficulties may be met until the possibilities have been fully tested. The Europeans in charge are enthusiasts, fortunately, for like so many jobs in Africa this is a heart-breaking one.

Another branch of African farming is communal farming in African reserves, which cover a great part of the southern and eastern Colonies of British Africa. The best work I have seen in any reserve was in Echidugu Reserve south of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. There contouring, use of farmyard manure and compost, and rotation of crops were being carried out with considerable success, and the evidence of co-operative effort was most striking.

There is no doubt that some form of group farming will be the best way to tackle many problems, including maintenance of soil fertility and soil conservation. There was a Colonial Office conference in Cambridge last year, in which administrative and agricultural officers took part in thrashing out the problems connected with group farming, and a most instructive report of their findings has been issued.

### The Corridor System

Much attention has been given at Yambou and elsewhere in the Congo to the modification or replacement of the African's shifting cultivation, and a new system is now being tried out. Combined with this is linked the improvement of the African villages and living conditions. The corridor system is primarily intended to increase food crop production while avoiding the damage to the soil which results from unsound methods.

There are two principles to be observed in tropical cultivation of light forest soils: first, they must be protected from the sun as much as possible and be stirred or dug as little as possible; secondly the plants themselves must receive the maximum amount of light for on the equator, with its short day, light is a limiting factor. Furthermore, conditions should be favourable to forest re-establishment as soon as cultivation ceases.

These principles are put into practice by clearing and cultivating narrow corridors running east and west, so as to be exposed to the sun all day, by growing mixed crops (giving good soil cover or shade) as much as possible, and by planting towards the end of the cultivation period crops which favour the return of forest plants. The total period of cultivation after clearing is three to four years.

These corridors are 100 metres wide and a mile or so long. Next to a cultivation corridor is a forest belt of 100 metres, then a cultivation corridor, and so on. By having several of these in a block to be worked from one African village, there will be time for the first corridor to have been under forest for one to 15 years after cultivation before it is again cultivated.

The crops which are most destructive of soil organic matter and structure are the cereals, chiefly maize and rice, which, however, must be grown in order to supply the Africans. They are grown in the early part of the three to three and a half

years of corridor cultivation, and are followed by beans, cassava and bananas. But several other crops are grown in the mixed cropping, e.g. tobacco, suga, sugar cane, and groundnuts. Soil cultivation should be reduced to a minimum. It has been found that the narrower the corridor the more quickly the forest regenerates, growth of the parasol tree being frequently so thick that it looks like a thickly sown plantation.

The system carries the assumption that forest fallow cannot be dispensed with and must occupy the land for 80% of the time. The ideal, of course, is to maintain fertility indefinitely by using fertilizer applications to replace the plant foods which, with forest fallow, are brought up to the surface by the trees. The trees are then burnt, thus returning their mineral elements to the top soil, which is frequently higher in pH, not only from the wood ash, but also from the decomposing forest litter.

This systemization of the African's shifting cultivation has not adopted until European methods were used with disastrous results. The corridor system must be fully investigated in order to study all the factors involved, in the hope that a modification may be found which will reduce considerably the time needed for fallowing.

## Sudan Legislative Assembly Governor-General's Address

SIR ROBERT HOWE, Governor-General of the Sudan, at the opening of the second session of the Legislative Assembly expressed warm satisfaction that the foundations of Parliamentary procedure and tradition had been laid.

Ministers, he said, had proved themselves skilful in directing policies and in debate on the floor of the House, and the members had conducted business with the interests of the whole country at heart.

The original constituencies and the methods of election had been experimental. It was intended to allow for more direct elections, to change the method of representation of the southern provinces, and to increase the share of the Sudanese in the direction of internal policies.

The executive continued to be exercised at the country's great dependence on cotton. The expansion of the Gezira irrigated area from 900,000 to 1,000,000 fedans continued, and new works would add 6,000 fedans to the White Nile schemes. Arrangements were being made to take over management from the Sudan Plantations Syndicate, Ltd., and the Kassala Cotton Co., Ltd., on July 1.

### Grain and Live Stock

A large expansion of grain production on unpopulated rainland near the railway in the southern Kassala Province was envisaged. Mass treatment of cattle with anticyde was proposed, and the possibilities of the development of the live stock industry in the tsetse belt were being investigated.

It was hoped that the buildings for Sudan Meat Products, Ltd., a subsidiary of Messrs. Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., Ltd., would be ready in the second half of next year.

Preparations were being made for the first census of the population, possibly in 1952.

The new plan for education in the southern provinces, which would be presented later in the year, would bring methods into line with those of the north, in particular by the introduction of Arabic into all schools above the elementary level, though this would be done without prejudice to the preservation of the local languages or the maintenance of the present standard of English.

The Executive Council would consider proposals for reorganization of the Sudan Defence Force, including the creation of an administration wing in the Military College in order to train Sudanese officers for staff appointments and higher command.

"Young men from the Colonies concentrate too much upon the professions of medicine and law. There are many coloured doctors and lawyers of distinction, but few engineers, chemists, geologists, agricultural scientists, foresters, and the like."—Sir John Shaw.



## Colonial Exhibition on Tour Secretary of State's Views

MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said at the inauguration of Southampton's Colonial Week, *inter alia*—

"A powerful and united Commonwealth can contribute possibly more than anything else to world peace. If we are to strengthen our association, we must learn to understand one another's problems, and find out how best we can help one another to solve our difficulties.

"This need for understanding is particularly great in relation to Britain and the Colonial territories, with nearly 70,000,000 people of different races and backgrounds, for whose well-being and progress we have accepted responsibility.

"If we are to achieve our aim of helping the Colonial peoples forward on the path of responsible government, if we are to have their full co-operation in achieving this aim, and if—as we all hope—they will want in the future to retain their association with the British Commonwealth, we must create in this country a body of well-informed public opinion on Colonial affairs. For it is on such a well-informed opinion that an enlightened Colonial policy must be based.

"How far we are from reaching that aim was shown in a social survey carried out in 1948 in order to find out the state of public knowledge about the Colonies. Thirty-eight per cent. of those interviewed were unable to name a single Colony, and 70% could not tell the difference between a self-governing Dominion and a Colony.

### Appalling Ignorance

"To overcome this appalling ignorance the Colonial Office has launched a campaign to increase public knowledge of the Colonial territories. The campaign consists of the provision of lecturers, films, and literature; but a short-term campaign was also needed which would arouse public interest and create the demand for further knowledge.

"I prefer to dwell, not on what the Colonial territories can do for us, but on what we have done and are doing for them, for therein lies the whole justification of the existence of the Colonial Empire. Whenever the British flag has been raised in backward and underdeveloped countries, there law and order have followed; peace has been enforced between tribes and tribes; all men have been made equal before the law. Missions and Governments together have brought schools and medical aid and the Bible. British engineers have built roads, railways, and ports.

"Encouraged by British instruction and example, the peoples have achieved a measure of material prosperity, and the foundations have been laid which we trust will lead in due time to the control by each territory of its own affairs, within the broad framework of the British Commonwealth.

"In the meantime, every effort is being made to develop the material resources of the territories, so that their political structure may be firmly based on a sound economy. To this end Great Britain is contributing £100,000,000 under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1945, and the Colonial Development Corporation has been set up, with authority to borrow up to £140,000,000, as a public instrument for stimulating new enterprises in the Colonial territories and diversifying their economies.

### Two-Way Relationship

"But British efforts alone could not have brought about the achievements of Colonial history. The Colonial peoples have played their part, a part which grows more important from year to year. They give, for example, providing from local revenues or loans, East £2 towards their 10-year development plans for every £1 that comes from this country. The struggle for better living standards, the great battles against ignorance, against poverty, and against disease are being waged by the British and Colonial peoples together in a powerful alliance.

"This exhibition has been planned to illustrate the two-way relationship which exists between the Colonies and ourselves, and to show the mutual advantages to be gained from co-operation, both between British and Colonial peoples within the territories, and between the territories and the United Kingdom within the larger frame of the Commonwealth of Nations."

"For men of good courage, enterprise, and capacity the East African territories offer scope and opportunities not easily to be equalled anywhere else in the world."—Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya.

## Canada and the Colonies Sterling Payments Suggested

THAT CANADA should interest herself in Colonial development on a large scale has been suggested by Mr. Michael Foot, M.P.

Unless trade between the United Kingdom and Canada is to be restricted to an undesirably low level, he argued, Canada must be persuaded to accept sterling in part payment for goods sold to this country, such sterling becoming available for current transactions, and, above all, for Canadian investment in the Colonies and other parts of the Sterling area.

Mr. Julian Amery, M.P., commented in *The Times*—

"Such a course would be to Canada's best interest as well as our own. Like the U.K., but unlike the United States, Canada is a deficiency country, she has no tropical resources—no latex, no cotton, no rubber, no citrus. Indeed her future development as a great nation depends on her being able to create new supplies of tropical raw materials and new markets for her finished goods. Many Canadians already share this view."

### Three Essential Conditions

It would be a very bold step, however, for a young country which still offers great scope for domestic investment, to come into partnership with us in the development of the Sterling Empire. While, therefore, the decision to embark on such a course can be made only by Canada, it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom Government to create the conditions in which Canada would be encouraged to invest in the tropical Dependencies. I suggest that there are three essential conditions—

(1) Canadians must be able to make a reasonable profit out of their investments and take it out in dollars. Of course the interests of the local population in the Colonies concerned must be borne in mind, but the Colonial Office should not forget that the rapid development of backward regions is in the long run, in the highest interests of their inhabitants.

(2) As a condition *pro quo* for Canada's acceptance of sterling payments for British goods, the U.K. should be allowed to invest in approved Canadian companies.

(3) If Canadian goods become over-partnered in the development of the Colonial Empire they must be left in no doubt that such development is the real aim of the British Government.

"It is no use, therefore, paying lip service to the principle of non-discrimination, reducing preferences, or passing piecemeal resolutions in Geneva, Havana, Agency, or Toronto. Instead, we have got to go back to the principles of the Ottawa agreements—home producer first, Empire producer second, the rest also."

"Above all, Canada's acceptance of sterling payments would go a long way to correct the present imbalance in world trade. Canada probably represents little more than 1% of the dollar world's productive power. She produces, however, some 20% of the dollar imports of the sterling area and E.R.P. countries combined, some 33% of the dollar imports of the sterling area alone, and a slightly larger proportion of the dollar imports of the United Kingdom than does the United States.

"Canadian acceptance of payments in sterling would thus halve the dollar gap almost at once."

## Commonwealth Parliamentary Assoc.

AT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the United Kingdom branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker were elected *ex officio* honorary presidents, the Prime Minister *ex officio* chairman of the committee, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer *ex officio* honorary treasurer. Sir George Harvey, *Baronet*, was the other honorary treasurer, and the executive committee for 1950-51 is as follows: Mr. H. W. Butler, Mr. E. A. Butler, Mr. A. Crawley, Sir Ronald Cross, Mr. Hugh Dalton, Colonel A. Deeds-Parker, Mr. R. Gordon Walker, Mr. James Griffiths, Mr. Ghislain Hall, Mr. Charles Colson, Mr. Heathcote Amory, Mr. A. Henderson, Mr. A. T. Lannox-Bowd, Lord Listowel, Lord Mowbray, Brigadier A. Law, Major J. Milner, Sir Hugh O'Neill, Lord Peulich-Lawrence, Mr. A. Spearman, and Lord Wilmut.

### Franco-German Co-operation

Mr. Scrumm's proposal that French and German coal and steel production should be brought under the control of an international body open to other nations is one of the most significant steps taken towards the peace and stability of Europe since the war. There is no vague verbiage about unity and good-will between nations. But the concrete proposal that coal and steel, the sinews of war and of prosperity in peace, should be administered by a common authority. If this can be made to work, the Rhine Valley may once again assume its natural geographical function of a unifying and central force in Europe, instead of a line of demarcation. In the Rhineland the French and German cultures almost coalesce, whether in the regions of heavy industry or among wooded hills and smiling vineyards. There was a time after Rome collapsed when the Rhine Valley became and remained a cradle and centre of Western European culture. There is no fundamental reason why it should not be so again. Those who selected Strasbourg as the meeting place for the Council of Europe must have had some such hope in mind. The new project is clearly a very important part of the movement towards a united Europe, if it is not dimmed by ill-will and the half-hearted the prospect is brighter than any other of the European horizon these many years. — *Time and Tide*

**Press Freedom.** "The Press should enjoy by right the full freedom of expression secured by every individual, which freedom should in no case be restricted by law in consequence of specific transgressions proved to the satisfaction of a competent court of justice to be known and generally appraised by law. No separate limitations of the exercise by the Press of the rights of the individual are necessary or tolerable, except during declared national emergencies. Restrictions specially applying to the Press should operate only in time of national emergency and then only in strict safeguards to ensure minimum interference with Press freedom, immediate and complete restoration of that freedom at the end of the emergency, and protection of the courts. No such restrictions should be voluntarily agreed in advance between the Government and appropriate Press organizations, as conferences where the necessities of national security and the essential democratic functions of the Press are both fully considered." Statement issued by the council of the Empire Press Union.

# BACKGROUND

**Empire Trade.** "Our economic survival and the improvement of our standard of living depend on yet other trade links with the Commonwealth. Already the Commonwealth, with whom we carry on nearly half our trade, is the largest single trading area in the world, and our exports to Commonwealth countries are well required in the trade of raw materials passing through our ports day by day. But we know also that our economic security in the future and the opening up of great parts of the Commonwealth depend on our being able to export large quantities of capital equipment and other goods for Commonwealth development. We know, too, how much the economic recovery of Europe and the close links which have been formed between ourselves and our neighbours in Western Europe depend on our export and import trade with them. Our overseas trade since the end of the war has been of the same strategic importance as this country's military operations were a few years ago." — Mr. Harold Wilson, President of the Board of Trade.

**Investment Policy.** "The Prudential has been subject to the criticism that the size of its equity portfolio has given it vast and socially undesirable powers of control over British industry. The truth is that it is our deliberate policy to avoid control of the companies in which we invest our funds and to abstain from taking part in the conduct of their business. We hold a majority of voting shares in only two companies operating in Great Britain: one is a finance company and the other is our own soluitree company which exists for the purpose of holding securities on behalf of our staff pension fund and in connection with our trustee business. The charge that we exercise powers of control in British industry is thus totally unjustified. Furthermore, as it is not our practice to conceal our interests by holding stocks and shares in nominee names, the extent of our interest in any company can be ascertained. During 1949 we obtained a satisfactory spread of investments. Apart from 222 million of British Government and British Government guaranteed securities, we invested 62 million in ordinary shares, 62 million in properties, 22 million in debentures, and 122 million in preference shares. — George Lewis Barlow, Chairman, Prudential Assurance Co.

**Dealing with Communists.** "The Australian and South African Governments are embarking on an experiment in the handling of Communist activity which may offer useful lessons to other Governments. Both have tabled Bills which seek to disband the Communist Party and to make it an offence for any individual to be a Communist or to be associated with Communists. The Bills may be amended on their passage through the two Parliaments, but there seems little hope that a more liberal spirit will be infused into them. Mr. Menzies has stated categorically that he intends to see his Bill through in its entirety. In each Dominion the Communists are stronger and a greater potential threat to the State than they are in Britain. But the banning of a political party in a democratic State, however subversive its doctrines, is wrong in principle and seldom achieves the object of checking the activities of party members. Indeed, it is more likely to spread around Communism an atmosphere of clandestine adventure, conspiracy, and martyrdom which might attract better — if not more — people than the present humdrum propaganda and committee activity offered by the party leaders, for even six fellow-travellers scared by such legislation into the militant are created. Moreover, a party working underground is difficult to control, especially if it concentrates on industrial unrest and sabotage. Mr. Menzies has laid it down that the onus is placed on an individual described as a Communist to prove that he is not a Communist, that information which leads to the declaration of a person being a Communist need not be divulged, and that private houses in which Communists are suspected to be hiding may be raided. These provisions may be essential for carrying out the intention of the Bill, but they constitute a deep encroachment on the rights of individuals and an invitation to abuse of power by the police. The democratic and liberal way to fight the Communists is by personal action in committee, in conference and in writing. The law should be used only to protect the individual and the community from violence and unconstitutional methods." — *The Economist*.

"We have in our trade with Canada and the United States almost entirely filled the new dollar gap created by devaluation." — Sir Cecil Wren, chairman of the Dollar Export Board.

# TO THE NEWS

E. R. remarked.—At present the Navy is desperately short of air pilots.—Lord Gifford.

"Why is it always necessary for Admiralty establishments in Scotland to be closed down as soon as wars end?"—The Earl of Selkirk.

"The situation in Malaya is very serious indeed."—Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, British High Commissioner General for South-East Asia.

"The British Commonwealth is the greatest influence for world stability and peace."—Mr. John McLean, president of the British Chambers of Commerce.

"It used to be a common race which bound us of the Commonwealth together, to-day it is a common faith and outlook which unites us."—Lady Bonham Carter.

"The history of the Empire is one glorious catalogue of the names of great adventurers—of explorers, settlers, and colonists creating new homes; of missionaries striving to bring light; and of administrators bringing peace and order."—The Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery.

"A year or two ago there were 10,000 employees in British film production. There are only 4,100 to-day."—Mr. Arthur I. Rank.

"Football pools and dog tracks are the principal enemies of the savings movement, and enemies of the people as well."—Lord Kindersley.

"Materialism and individualism are the twin generators of our selfish divisions and social injustices."—M. Robert Schuman, French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

"We are living in a deper-sophalized and mass age, and the recovery of the dignity of the human person is one of our greatest needs."—The Bishop of Chichester.

"Nations develop cohesion and strength in direct ratio to their national consciousness, and develop weakness and dissolution in as far as the national ideal is neglected."—Truth.

"An American submarine has travelled 5,000 miles submerged for 21 days, and in a British experiment a submarine was submerged for nearly six weeks and travelled some 3,000 miles."—Viscount Hall.

"Concessions to farmers at the taxpayers' expense are running around our economy like cock-roaches."—Mr. Stanley Evans, M.P.

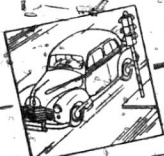
"I see the day coming when professional cricketers will regularly captain both county and England cricket teams, and when the whole amateur position will be overhauled."—Mr. Norman Yardley, former England captain.

"Prior to the war the average stake on a football coupon, varying according to the time of year was from about 1s. 10d. to 2s. 2d. The average stake to-day varies from 3s. to 3s. 6d."—Mr. E. Holland Hughes, secretary of the Pool Promoters' Association.

"Collegiate residence, common meals, and cap and gown give a priceless social training in good manners, which is shared with sailors only. The incidental scholarship counts for nothing except its delusive qualification for certain professional jobs."—Mr. G. Bernard Shaw.

"The existing method of handling the procurement of our tea is not satisfactory. We realize that there are important reasons why it is desirable to hafd back the import of tea to the London tea auctions, and we are now at work on that situation."—Mr. Maurice Webb, M.P., Minister of Food.

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# PERSONALIA

SIR GILBERT and LADY RENNIE are staying in Norfolk. MR. H. S. POTTER is Acting Governor of Uganda while SIR JOHN HALL is on leave.

COLONEL C. L. R. GRAY, of Afusha, is due in this country very shortly. He will stay mainly in Brighton.

SIR ARTHUR GRIFFIN, general manager of Rhodesia Railways, and LADY GRIFFIN have arrived in England.

SIR REGINALD ROBINS, Commissioner for Transport in East Africa, arrived in England a few days ago on leave.

LORD FRANCIS SCOTT, who has been suffering from serious heart trouble since March, left hospital in Kenya on Tuesday.

PROFESSOR MONICA WILSON is to address the Royal Anthropological Society at 5 p.m. on May 23 on "The Nyakusa Age-Villages."

MR. ROY WELENSKY and MR. REGINALD HEATH discussed Rhodesian affairs in a broadcast talk from London on Friday last.

MR. M. FOLLIICK, M.P., broadcast in Sunday's "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.B.C. in the "Opinion from Westminster" series.

MR. H. GOODHIND, a director of Messrs. Leslie and Anderson, Ltd., and MRS. GOODHIND have arrived in London by air from Mombasa.

LORD TREFGARNE, chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation, and LADY TREFGARNE left last week in the "QUEEN ELIZABETH for New York."

Ealing Studios, Ltd., are considering the production in East Africa of a film about elephant poachers. MR. HARRY WATT intends to go to Nairobi in August with technicians.

MR. C. R. M. GRAHAM, managing director of Messrs. Samuel Taylor (Rty.), Ltd., of Sydney, the largest importers of pyrethrum in Australia, has been on a six-day visit to Kenya.

PRINCESS MARGARET was present at the wedding at St. Margaret's, Westminster, of MR. C. C. BRIDGE, son of Brigadier and Mrs. C. E. Bridge, of Eimenteita, Kenya, and MISS P. A. DUNNE.

DR. and MRS. FRANCIS BRETT YOUNG are outwards-bound in the STIRLING CASTLE. Dr. Brett-Young served as a medical officer in the East African campaign of 1914-18, and wrote "Marching on Tanga."

MR. MALCOLM GRANT and MISS JOAN DALTON, daughter of Mr. A. Dalton, general manager of the East African Railways and Harbours, and Mrs. Dalton, of Nairobi, have announced their engagement.

MR. GEORGE C. MCGHEE, Assistant Secretary of State for the Near East and African Affairs in the American State Department, has paid a short visit to Ethiopia, where he was the guest of the Emperor.

SIR WILLIAM LAWTHORPE, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, arrived in Bulawayo on Monday from the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt. He will go on to Johannesburg before returning to this country.

MR. HAROLD ABRAHAMS, who has been appointed secretary of the National Parks in Great Britain, is a brother of Sir Sidney Abrahams, who spent many years in legal service in Tanganyika, Uganda, and Zanzibar.

MR. PHIL BRANDON, film director, and MR. JACK WHITEHEAD, cameraman, of R.K.O. Radio Pictures, Ltd., left London by air for Nairobi last week on a reconnaissance trip in connexion with a new Tarzan film.

ARCHDEACON BANKS, of Dodoma, formerly education secretary of the Church Missionary Society in Tanganyika, has been appointed to the new post of education secretary-general for non-Roman missions in the Territory.

MR. CECIL RAY, who has been making a survey for U.N.E.S.C.O. of Press, radio, and films in the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, and the Union of South Africa, will shortly carry out similar work in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika.

DR. HAMILTON FAIRLEY, Professor of Tropical Medicine at London University, and one of the leading malarialogists in the world, has been awarded the Manson Medal of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene.

The engagement is announced between MAJOR ARUNDELL RAY LEAKEY, youngest son of Mr. A. G. A. Leakey, of Nyeri, and MISS MURIEL LE POER TRENCH, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Le Poer Trench of Mombasa and Kitale.

DR. E. B. WORTHINGTON, scientific secretary to the Colonial Research Council, is to address a joint meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies at 1.30 p.m. on May 25 on "Uganda Is Alive by Itself." LORD HAILEY will preside.

MR. F. LIVINGSTON DIGGENS, managing director of Messrs. J. G. Aronson, Ltd., and a director of half a dozen other companies operating in East Africa, expects to arrive in London in mid-July. Mrs. Diggens flew from Nairobi to London a few days ago.

THE REV. CEDRIC FRANK sailed on Monday in the DUNNOTTAR CASTLE for Dar es Salaam to take up his duties as chaplain for the U.M.C.A. He was a journalist in Hull before his ordination, and a missionary in the Diocese of Nyasaland from 1938 to 1946.

MR. E. BELART, vice-consul for Switzerland in Kenya, in which he has been a prominent commercial and social leader for more than 25 years, and MRS. BELART arrived in this country recently for a short visit. Towards the end of this month they will return to Switzerland for a long stay.

SIR STEWART GORE-BROWNE, senior member representing African interests in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, sailed last Thursday in the STIRLING CASTLE. From Cape Town he will drive to Lusaka in time for the opening of the Legislative Council at the end of this month.

MRS. A. MUNDY has been re-elected chairman of the East African Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. CAPTAIN A. T. A. RITCHIE, formerly Game Warden of Kenya, LADY MACMILLAN and MRS. P. WHELOCK have been elected councillors for long and distinguished services.

MR. A. OLLENUE, an African member of the Gold Coast Legislative Council, and MR. W. E. F. WARD, deputy educational adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, will represent the British non-self-governing territories at the forthcoming session of the U.N.E.S.C.O. general conference in Florence, which opens on May 22.

SIR HENRY GUY, secretary of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, who has been visiting Southern Rhodesia, said that he would welcome a Rhodesian Institution of Engineers, and that when such a development had taken place the existing society would rejoice in sponsoring Rhodesia's application to be represented at a Commonwealth engineering conference.

**APPOINTMENT WANTED**  
 EDUCATED ENGLISHMAN, single, 25, seeks career in East Africa/Rhodesias. Sound business experience, initiative and personality. Good organizer. Tall, of good physique. Reply to Cuthbertson, 25, Martin Road, Slough, Bucks.

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 SEVEN GLOBE-WERNECKE BOOKCASES, each containing seven detachable shelves. To be sold at £3 per shelf. Apply: The Royal African Society, 18 Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2.



MR. FREDERICK KNAPP, headmaster of the Government school at Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia, has retired after 20 years' service. At a farewell party the Director of European Education, Mr. T. Williams, announced that the building would henceforth be called the Frederick Knapp School.

Among Colonial officials who have arrived in this country on leave are MR. C. B. GARNETT, director of Agriculture in Nyasaland, DR. B. A. KEEN, Director of the East Africa Forest and Agricultural Research Organization, and MR. G. S. VINCENT, Imports Controller in Northern Rhodesia.

The Home Secretary has appointed a committee of inquiry to consider cases of deprivation of citizenship of the United Kingdom and the Colonies. LORD JUSTICE WYNN PARRY is the chairman, and the members are LORD MUNSTER, LORD LAWSON, PROFESSOR SEABORNE DAVIES, and MISS C. V. WEDGWOOD.

ARCHDEACON PERCY J. BRAZIER, who has just been appointed Assistant Bishop of Uganda, became a pastoral missionary of the C.M.S. in 1929 and sailed for Uganda in the following year, since when he has been stationed in that territory and Ruanda. Married to Dr. Margaret Cooper in 1933, he became an archdeacon in 1946. It is possible that he may come to this country early next year.

MR. G. G. MHINA is the first African for some years to enter the senior branch of the Tanganyika Service on his appointment as a veterinary superintendent. After completing his veterinary training at Makerere College, he was for four years assistant veterinary officer in the Territory before being selected for a scholarship under the Colonial Development and Welfare scheme for two years' study at the Royal Veterinary College, Edinburgh, where he obtained certificates in bacteriology, hygiene, dietetics, and animal husbandry. Since his return to Tanganyika he has served in the Songea district. The first African to attain a senior Government post in the Territory was the late Mr. Martin Kayamba.

## "Dunnottar Castle" Passengers

FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS in the M.V. DUNNOTTAR CASTLE, which sailed from London on Monday for East Africa and South Africa, include:—

*To Mombasa*.—Mrs. J. K. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Banks, Miss V. M. R. Beckinsale, Mrs. K. E. Bieber, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bignell, Mrs. J. K. Blakely, Miss V. H. M. Blood, Miss D. J. Blowers, Mrs. E. Breckenridge, Captain and Mrs. J. C. C. Bullock, Mrs. C. M. Cairns, Mr. C. K. Cameron, Mr. R. L. Gapper, Mrs. E. A. M. Catesby, Mr. E. Cotton, Mr. E. D. Delaney, Mrs. E. M. Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Dunmall, Mr. C. B. Dunning, Mr. M. J. W. Elworthy, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Fraser, Mrs. E. B. Ginsburg, Mrs. D. Hammon, Mrs. A. K. Hargrett-Beavis, Mr. E. C. Huber, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hudson, Miss I. J. S. Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Latimer, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Lee.

Mrs. B. Masarik, Lady Christabel Medhurst, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Morgan, Mrs. Morgan, Mr. J. W. Nash, Mrs. R. Parker, Miss P. K. Parris, Mrs. M. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pickup, Mrs. J. B. Pollard, Miss O. Reilly, Mrs. B. J. Sheridan, Miss R. S. Simon, Mr. D. Smith, Mr. G. R. Smith, Mrs. C. E. M. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Taylor, Mrs. A. O. Undall, Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Waizeneker, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Warner, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Wentmore, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wright, and Mr. H. J. York.

*Genoa to Mombasa*.—Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Winter.

*Port Said to Mombasa*.—Colonel Lancaster.

*To Dar es Salaam*.—Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Bell, Mr. W. B. Berry, Mrs. K. Cameron, Major P. W. Coventry, Mr. N. O. Durnin-Hollamby, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Feery, Mr. A. F. Giles, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. M. Harvey, Miss M. F. M. Horley, Mr. B. M. Juma, Mr. R. E. Kennedy, Miss S. B. MacFarlane, Mr. A. J. E. Mumford, Mrs. A. M. Mustill, Miss M. A. E. Smith, Mr. A. Welch, and Mr. R. White.

*Zanzibar*.—Mrs. H. M. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Boydell, Dr. and Mrs. K. D. Young.

*Beira*.—Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Clayton, Mrs. C. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Knopf, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Thomas, Dr. Mary Thomas, Mr. C. H. Thomas, and Mr. and Mrs. Venino.

## Obituary

### Mr. Arthur Mortimer Champion

MR. ARTHUR MORTIMER CHAMPION, O.M.G., who has died in Nairobi at the age of 65, was, except for a break of four years when he served with the R.F.A. in Europe in the First World War, an administrative officer in Kenya from 1909 until his retirement in 1935, but his more recent work with cinema propaganda for Africans was no less notable than his district and provincial service.

Educated at Clifton College and Sandhurst, he joined the Indian Army in 1905, but had to relinquish his commission two years later owing to ill health. The greater part of his service in Kenya was spent in the Turbana Province, of which he became provincial commissioner four years before his retirement.

#### Propaganda by Cinema

Re-engaged by the Kenya Government in 1940, he toured Native reserves with a mobile cinema van supplied by the Ministry of Information, by means of which he explained the war news and gave commentaries on the films through a loud-speaker to large crowds of Natives. This work was no novelty to Champion, since he had himself made films of his travels, one of which, shot during his trip from West to East Africa, was shown at the Over-Sea Club in 1939.

A man of many interests, he wrote several papers for the Royal Geographical Society, which awarded him its gold medal in 1939. His travels included some pioneer motor trips, including one from Nairobi to Cape Town in 1927 and one across Africa to Nairobi 10 years later.

His C.M.G. was awarded in 1935. He received the Order of St. John of Jerusalem four years later.

MR. JAMES DOUGLAS CRAIG, C.M.G., C.B.E., who has died at his home in Woodbridge, Suffolk, at the age of 68, was Deputy Civil Secretary to the Sudan Government from 1926 to 1929. Educated at Shrewsbury and Hertford College, Oxford, he joined the Sudan Political Service in 1906, and was appointed Governor of Kordofan Province in 1922. During the recent war he was assistant secretary to the representative in Eire of the United Kingdom, and in 1947 was elected chairman of the East Suffolk County Council.

THE REV. MOTHER MECHILDE, whose death in Uganda is reported, was born in Holland in 1875 and went to Uganda with the first party of White Sisters in 1899. Since 1908, when under her care African women were first received for training as religiouses, Mother Mechilde had devoted herself to this work. She also planned the primary training centre and secondary school in Bwanda.

There were three European fatalities when the steamer KERRER sank in the Upper Nile last Friday. They were MRS. ELIZABETH MEADOWS, wife of Mr. James Meadows, inspector of education in the Sudan, and their young son ROBERT, and MR. GEORGE FINLAY, an inspector of police in the Upper Nile Province. Mr. Meadows was also on board, but was rescued when the vessel capsized.

MR. HENRY GASCOYEN MAURICE, C.B., who died last week in London at the age of 75, was a former Secretary of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, president of the Zoological Society of London from 1942 to 1948, and honorary secretary of the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire.

LADY GWENDOLEN WINSLOW, the widow of Sir Bartle Henry Temple Ffere, died last Saturday in this country at the age of 79.

MR. F. W. BRAUNE has died in Karen, near Nairobi, at the age of 70.

MR. R. H. CASSIDY, late of Bihar, India, has died in Kenya.

## Parliament

Beira Negotiations Held Up  
News Leakage of "Tanks" Deal

BEIRA was the subject of the following statement in the House of Commons a few days ago by Mr. ERNEST DAVIES, who answered a question put to the Foreign Secretary:—

"In my statement of April 3 I said that negotiations had just been completed in Lisbon between the Governments of the United Kingdom, Southern Rhodesia, and Portugal for an agreement for the development of the port of Beira. I regret to have to state to-day that our expectation was not fulfilled by subsequent events.

"In the confident belief that the Portuguese Government had accepted the draft of the convention as it stood on March 31, our delegations left Lisbon between April 1 and 3. On the afternoon of April 4 the Portuguese Government raised certain fresh points about the reports, including one the substance of which Sir Godfrey Huggins, who returned to Lisbon on April 5 to sign the convention on behalf of his Government, and H.M. Ambassador in Lisbon, who was to have signed the convention on behalf of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom, found themselves unable to accept for incorporation in the convention without giving their Governments an opportunity to examine the issues involved. Sir Godfrey Huggins was therefore obliged to continue his journey to Southern Rhodesia without having signed the convention.

"Meanwhile the Portuguese Government have informed H.M. Government in greater detail of the points which they wish to cover, and this communication is under consideration in consultation with the Governments of the British Central African territories. The Portuguese Government have informed H.M. Government that they are not prepared to sign the convention until these outstanding points have been cleared up."

## Corporal Punishment in the Colonies

Corporal punishment in Colonial territories was the subject of a statement in the House of Commons, recently by Mr. COOK, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, who said that the whole matter was under active review.

To an inquiry by Mr. SORENSEN, the following reply was circulated:—

"The power to inflict corporal punishment on adults is vested in the courts of all Colonial territories except Nyasaland, Seychelles, North Borneo, Malta, Trinidad, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, New Hebrides.

"These powers are very rarely, if ever, used in the following territories: Cyprus, Zanzibar, Gambia, Brunei, Sarawak, Barbados, British Honduras, Leeward, Windwards, Fiji, Solomon Islands, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, New Hebrides, Falklands, St. Helena and Ascension, Aden, Mauritius.

"The power to inflict corporal punishment on juveniles is vested in the courts of all territories except the following which have agreed to abolish it or have abolished it: Nyasaland, Seychelles, Singapore, Cyprus, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, New Hebrides, Jamaica.

"The following territories rarely, if ever, use this form of punishment for juveniles: Zanzibar, Sierra Leone, Sarawak, Gibraltar, Malta, Virgin Islands, Fiji, Solomons, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, New Hebrides, Tonga, Falkland Islands, St. Helena.

"In general, corporal punishment may be awarded only for serious offences against the person, such as sexual offences and assault causing previous bodily harm, but in one or two territories the power still exists for its award for such as the following offences: fighting, housebreaking, stealing, burglary, stock theft, injury to animals, breaches of expulsion, and deportation orders.

"With regard to the infliction of this form of punishment on adults, the only territories to show an increase in recent years have been Tanganyika, Malaya, and Bermuda. With regard to its infliction on juveniles, increases have occurred in Tanganyika, Malaya, Hong Kong, the Somaliland Protectorate, and Northern Rhodesia.

"Native courts are empowered to inflict corporal punishment and use this power in Uganda, Northern Rhodesia, Tanganyika, and Nigeria."

"Native authorities have from time to time been consulted and have expressed their views on the matter of corporal punishment, but it is impracticable to give detailed information on this point without first addressing inquiries to the Governments of the Territories concerned."

"At question time Mr. J. JOHNSON asked what contribution was made by the Tanganyika Government to the capital and recurrent costs of the schools for employees of the O.F.C."

Mr. DUGDALE: "The Tanganyika Government has assumed full responsibility for the corporation's technical school at Ifunda. As regards schools for the children of African employees, the Government make a capital grant equal subject to a prescribed maximum, to half the cost of buildings and a recurrent grant equal to 95% of the salaries of employed teachers. No capital grant is made in respect of European schools, but the Government make a recurrent grant equal to total recurrent costs."

## Admission to Universities

Mr. K. PICKTHORN asked what was being done to minimize difficulties and misunderstandings arising in the Colonies from changed rules for admission to U.K. universities consequent upon the new leaving certificate arrangements.

Mr. J. DUGDALE: "Universities in this country have agreed to recognize success in specified subjects of the present Overseas School and Higher Certificate for exemption of Colonial students from their entrance requirements until at least 1952. This in itself will minimize difficulties in the Colonies."

Mr. R. ROBINSON asked why the Colonial Secretary had refused permission for American technicians working in the Colonies under the Economic Co-operation Administration plan to be accompanied by their wives.

Mr. J. DUGDALE: "The hon. member is misinformed. American technicians working in the Colonies may be accompanied by their wives on exactly the same terms and conditions as are applicable to British officers serving in comparable appointments."

Mr. JOHN GRIMSTON asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he would make further investigations amongst all parties to the negotiations, both official and non-official, the leakage of news on April 26 concerning the Government's sale of shares in Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., in view of the fact that those concessions were a principal source of uranium.

WING-COMMANDER BULLUS asked if the Chancellor would investigate further how the transaction between the Bank of England and an Anglo-Belgian group of mining companies for the sale of 1,667,961 shares of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., came to be published on April 26, two days before the announcement was made.

Sir S. CRIPPS: "I am satisfied that further inquiries would not serve any useful purpose."

Mr. GRIMSTON: "Does not the Chancellor think it very disturbing that our only Communist newspaper, which is normally relied upon to be the last with the news, should show itself so very well informed on this matter?"

Sir S. CRIPPS: "I do not think that it is very disturbing in view of the very wide circulation which necessarily is this agreement had before it was actually settled."

Mr. EDEN: "Do I understand that the rt. hon. and learned gentleman has made inquiries and investigated?"

Sir S. CRIPPS: "I have made enquiries, and I find that the agreement had necessarily a very wide circulation before it was actually finalized, owing to the large number of groups and other people interested in it."

## P.M. on Beira Talks

"WHY THE PORTUGUESE BOUGHT the port of Beira I do not know, because they do not seem to want to spend money on it," said Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, when he recently told the Colony's Parliament of his talks in London and Lisbon.

"The large conference in Lisbon spent their time agreeing and not agreeing, pulling clauses to bits, putting them together again, and finally reaching agreement. It was asked to come to Lisbon and I went, but not quickly enough. By the time I got there they had disagreed again.

"There was, however, only one major disagreement, and this is likely to be resolved. We will probably get from them an oil wharf, a chrome wharf, and two general wharves, and they will fit us up for some time."

## Kenya Canning Factory Opened Government Help for New Industries

THE MODERN FACTORY in Thika of Kenya Cannery, Ltd., was opened recently by Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of the Colony, who said, *inter alia*:

"The company will concentrate primarily on the canning of pineapples for export, but later many other fruits and vegetables will also be processed. This type of enterprise is particularly welcome, first, because it will process local produce obtained from both European and African farmers, and thereby provide a growing and convenient market for their crops, and, secondly, because, while not neglecting the local market, it will make an important contribution to the economic development of the Colony and the balance of payments.

"Last year the apparent adverse balance of trade for Kenya was £25,000,000, much of which was spent on importing machinery, equipment, and building materials to meet the needs of new development projects. It is true that large sums of money were brought into the country for capital developments, public and private, by the tourist traffic, by members of H.M. Forces, and by people who draw their incomes or pensions from external sources. It is true too that the economy of East Africa must be considered as a whole in this matter of the balance of payments, for reasons that will be obvious to all of you; but each of the territories nevertheless has a duty to do everything it can to expand the export trade by means of sound productive enterprises and in the common interest of East Africa as well as its own particular interest.

### Government's Encouragement to Industry

"It is with this end in view that the Government of the Colony has given and will continue to give every encouragement to industrial development that is in its power to give. Such expert advice as we can give we are always happy to make available to any who ask for it, and they can rely on the unstinted co-operation of the departments of Government concerned.

"An example is the favourable terms upon which land is made available for approved industrial enterprises in areas such as this. This land was valued by the official valuers at £50 per acre, but the valuation was reduced to £40 an acre in order to encourage industrial development. That figure does not, of course, include the cost of roads, railway siding, sewers, and surface and storm-water drainage.

"Development charges of that kind must be met by those who benefit from such works in proportion to the size of their holdings, for, while the Government is prepared to do everything in its power to encourage enterprises of this nature by means of concessions in respect of land and such other help and advice as its departments can give, it could not subsidize directly or indirectly the costs of establishing factories, for the very good reason that it has not the financial resources to do so.

"It is held by many that it pays in the long run to meet from the public purse the cost of roads, railways, water and light installations and the like in new industrial estates on Crown land. That may be true, but it would involve a capital commitment beyond the capacity of the Colony to carry, and it is for that reason that we have taken the alternative course of leasing the land for less than a tenth of its valuation in itself a very substantial concession.

"I once owned a farm in a part of South Africa where a large pineapple canning industry has been successfully established. It was an area which was transformed by that enterprise from a rather depressed cattle-ranching country to great prosperity as farmers in increasing numbers came to realize the possibilities and good profits to be made. I am sure that farmers who have a share of this factory, European and African, will have the same experience and will take full advantage of it. The Agricultural Department has indeed already arranged for the planting of some 600 acres by African farmers.

"The principal suppliers of canned pineapples, and also of most forms of canned vegetables, are situated in hard currency countries. To the advantages we enjoy of climate and soil we can add therefore very great advantages on this account, advantages which lay an important part of the stepping market, and of markets associated with it, wide open to enterprises such as this. May they prosper and multiply!

"Already the Metal Box Company is establishing an important factory beside Kenya Cannery, and I hope that Thika

will see other factories for other projects follow the lead of these two new enterprises, for it is admirably situated to develop into an important industrial area.

### Capital and Board

The capital of Kenya Cannery, Ltd., is £125,000. The directors are Mr. B. B. West, chairman of T. West & Co., Ltd., of Louth, and of Pickering and West, Ltd., of Stockport and Manchester; Major E. Beddington Behrens, a director of a number of well-known industrial concerns in Great Britain, including Ocean Trust, Ltd.; Mr. F. Hutchinson, lately company manager of Messrs. Morrell & Sons, Bardney, Lincoln, and now of Thika; Mr. C. W. P. Harries, a large coffee and fruit grower in Kenya; Messrs. D. A. Ross and L. B. Webster, both directors of Messrs. Pickering and West, Ltd., Stockport; and Mr. R. J. Cox, managing director.

The canner manager is Mr. Hutchinson, above-mentioned; the chief chemist is Mr. Ian Dickson, lately of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.; and the field officer, responsible for the planting and cropping of materials for processing, is Commander K. W. Stewart, who has been farming in Kenya for some years. His task is to supervise the supply of seed to European and African growers and advise them on cropping at the right stage of maturity and delivering to the factory in the best possible condition.

About 700 acres of land have been acquired by the company on which to make seed trial tests and to plant pineapples for propagation.

The most modern machinery has been installed. The present plant can handle about 100 tons of pineapples a week, and that capacity is to be increased as growers expand their production. Green beans can be handled at a rate of 50 tons a week, and other fruits and vegetables are also to be tinned.

The Cigarette  
of  
Good Taste

MADE IN ENGLAND

The advertisement features a black and white illustration of a man's face in profile, looking towards the right. He has a slight smile and is holding a lit cigarette in his right hand. Below the face is a pack of Gold Flake cigarettes, shown at an angle. The pack is labeled 'THE GOLD FLAKE' and 'MADE IN ENGLAND'. The text 'The Cigarette of Good Taste' is written in a stylized font above the pack, and 'Made in England' is printed at the bottom of the pack.

## Race Relations in N. Rhodesia

### Statement by Two Non-Officials

TWO OF THE YOUNGER ELECTED MEMBERS in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, Mr. A. A. Davies and Mr. G. F. M. van Eeden, have issued a joint statement on race relations which appears to indicate the beginnings of a cleavage within the team.

The statement takes the form of a reply to recent writings of Sir Stewart Gore-Browne, senior representative of African interests in the Legislature, who has just left England on his way back to Lusaka.

The text of the statement is as follows:

"Every European in Northern Rhodesia agrees with Sir Stewart Gore-Browne that race relations are a major problem in Central Africa to-day. Sir Stewart says further that these relations have deteriorated noticeably during the past few months.

"Sir Stewart, in company with Native political spokesmen, in Central Africa and with the Colonial Office in London, makes it clear that he lays responsibility for this deterioration in race relations at the door of what are called 'European extremists'. In actual fact the precise opposite is the case.

"During the past six months the major factors in the worsening of race relations have been these:

#### Concentration on Political Questions

"In November last year the Rev. Henry Kasokolo, one of the two Africans in the Legislative Council, said: 'Africans of this territory do not trust the settler foreigners.'

"In Ndola a month ago the growing concentration of Africans on political questions culminated in a demand for equal numerical representation with Europeans on the Northern Rhodesian Legislature and for an African representative on the Executive Council, the Governor's chief advisory body.

"The European settlers, who opposed as premature the bringing of Africans on to the Legislature at all, but who permitted it rather than precipitate a racial dispute, now feel their original fears justified.

"It is clear that the African, whatever his spokesman said at the time, regards all European attempts at smoothing race relations as a weakness. His latest demands prove this conclusively.

"Most recent of all, and in our view a matter which has not been sufficiently appreciated, is the Africans' categorical statement at the Ndola meeting of the Native Provincial Council that they had lost faith in the official Government.

"This means, quite simply, that because the Government tried to remain strictly neutral on the issue of a federated Central African State, the African immediately accuses the Government of betrayal.

"There could be no clearer proof that what the educated African of Northern Rhodesia wants is not a fair Government which will consider all national interests, but a partisan Government concerned with Native interests only.

#### Demands Never Repudiated

"The most significant point of all is that in no single instance have these demands been repudiated by any representative—European or African—of Native interests or any African politician. The gravity of this fact cannot be over-emphasized.

"Is there any wonder that all European settlers, including a vast majority whom not even Mr. Creech Jones could call extremists, conclude that the Native representatives, black and white, accept and endorse the type of extravagant demands now heard from Africans everywhere?

"In view of the above, it is plain that the relationship between the African nominated representatives and the European elected members in the Legislative Council will have to be reviewed when the council reassembles next month.

"No European members, so far as our personal experience goes, wants to relegate the African to a position of permanent inferiority on the grounds of colour. At the same time there is no intention of showing unearned benefits on the Native merely because he is a Native.

"The public record of the Europeans in Northern Rhodesia is reflected in the activities of their elected representatives in the Legislative Council. The development, guidance, and education of the African has been pushed ahead, often regardless of cost.

"It is this practical record which requires to be set against the recent political demands of the Africans when any assessment is being made here, in Central and Southern Africa and in Britain, of the relative share of the blame for the worsening of race relations which is so constantly referred to by Sir Stewart Gore-Browne and many others."

## No Racial Discrimination

### Prime Minister's Assurance

THE FOLLOWING correspondence between the Archbishop of Canterbury, president of the British Council of Churches, and the Prime Minister has been sent to us for publication:—

MY DEAR PRIME MINISTER.—I am writing to you officially as president of the British Council of Churches to bring to your attention the resolutions which were adopted by the council on April 20, 1950, when it was meeting in Cardiff.

It will be noted that while in the opinion of the council the matter of Seretse Khama had not been well handled by the Government, the council did not in any way question the Government's assurances that the policy of H.M. Government in regard to race relations remains unchanged, and that the decisions taken in the case of Seretse Khama were taken in interests of good government alone, and not on grounds of racial discrimination.

At the same time there can be no doubt at all that grave suspicions have been created in the minds of many Africans and others that this country is inclining to abandon its traditional policy, and even though these suspicions are quite unjustifiable, they can be eradicated only by a strong and repeated reaffirmation by H.M. Government in the plainest of terms that the Government is entirely opposed to racial discrimination in territories for which it is responsible.

Such a plain statement would be widely used by the bodies represented on the council, both in this country and through their missions in Africa and elsewhere, in order to remove suspicions and to convince those who are really disturbed on this matter that the Government and our people do intend to stand by our traditional policy and to oppose any tendencies towards racial discrimination in any territories for which the British Government is responsible.

You will understand that we are deeply concerned by our Christian convictions to secure that this traditional policy should be both maintained and proclaimed.

I trust that you will allow the publication of this letter and of your reply to it, since this would be a convenient means of promoting the reassurance that we desire.

Yours sincerely,

GEOFFREY CANTUAR.

### Prime Minister's Reply

MY DEAR ARCHBISHOP.—I have read with care the resolutions of the British Council of Churches which you sent me with your letter of April 21.

It is to me a matter of real regret that the Government's decision upon the succession of Seretse Khama should have been so misinterpreted in certain quarters as to give rise to fears of some change of policy on race relations. I note with appreciation that your council accept the assurance that the decision was not taken on grounds of racial discrimination; and although, as the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations said in the House of Commons on March 28, I should have thought that no resentment of our attitude was really called for, I have no hesitation in responding to your invitation and say that there has been no alteration in the policy of His Majesty's Government, and that they remain entirely opposed to racial discrimination in the territories for which they are responsible.

I have no objection to the publication of your letter and this reply.

Yours sincerely,

C. R. ATTLEE.

## Suk Commission

SIR CLAUDE SETON, a former Chief Justice of Fiji, who is now resident in Kenya, is to be chairman of the commission of inquiry appointed by the Government of Kenya to report on the disturbances amongst Suk tribesmen, as a result of which three European officials and one African policeman were recently killed. The only other member of the commission is to be Mr. E. B. Hoskins, former Chief Native Commissioner in Kenya. The terms of reference are so wide that the commissioners are given complete freedom in their task. The situation in the Baringo area is now well in hand. A large force of police is operating in the district, and a company of K.A.R. and some armoured cars have been moved to Kitale as a precautionary measure. A strong police force will be stationed in Kabarnet for a considerable time, and the cost will be charged to the local inhabitants.



## Higher Standards or Revolution

### Labour Commissioner's Views

SEVEN MILLION POUNDS are paid in cash wages annually to African labourers in Kenya, the Labour Commissioner, Mr. Hyde-Clarke, recently told the Legislative Council.

The average monthly cash payment to an African employed in agriculture rose from 12s. 6d. in 1947 and 15s. in the following year, to 16s. in 1948, and most of them were fed and housed, at an approximate cost of another 18s. or so, bringing the total earnings to something over 30s.—not the 6s., 7s., or 10s. monthly for which Africans were alleged to work.

While the average wage of the so-called resident labourers was 13s., their average income from grazing or agricultural work on plots made available to them by their employers was anything up to £10 a month said Mr. Hyde-Clarke.

In the public services the average monthly cash wage of Africans in the three years had been 30s., 32s., and 43s., and in private and industrial employment 30s., 37s., and 42s.

Of the 400,000 Africans now in wage employment in Kenya, about 85,000 were in Government jobs, 100,000 in commerce and industry, and 200,000 in agriculture (including 40,000 children and 30,000 women).

### European Initiative Praised

The fact that 400,000 voluntarily offered themselves for work was proof that relations between employer and worker must normally be good. The Africans were generally willing and cheerful, though not imbued with any strong idea that hard work was necessary. The Europeans had shown initiative, enterprise, diligence, and good humour, despite innumerable irritations.

Not far away, in Ruanda Urundi, some four million Africans were crowded up in a very restricted area in which they had to cultivate every hilltop and swamp. In such circumstances Africans realized that work was essential to life, and the time would come, said the Labour Commissioner, when a similar outlook would develop among Africans elsewhere in East Africa.

While the Government completely supported the growth of decent trade unions, they were absolutely opposed to their use for the personal or pecuniary advantage of political demagogues who were interested only in their own advancement.

"We are conscious of the need to overhaul our approach to this most difficult subject. We have done what we have done in good faith, but it has not had the results for which we had hoped, and it is quite clear that the time has come when we must look into that whole question very carefully."

### African Householders

"We must make provision for the development of areas throughout Kenya—not only in Nairobi—where the African can become the owner of his own house. I mean in trading centres and the Native land units themselves. I should like to see quarter-acre plots in urban areas, in up-country towns and trading centres, and especially in the reserves, where the African can become the owner of his own house. That is the first stage towards social security."

"In planning our industrial development, it may be desirable to move some of our industries to the area of densest population, rather than move the population to the industry."

"We must investigate the possibility of building not very far from Nairobi a new African town at a much lower standard than is necessary for the city proper. If we cannot answer this question quickly, you can put paid to the question of better output, because relations will deteriorate, as they have in other parts of the world, to such a degree that there will be no question of employment or output. There will be riots and revolution."

"We have large uneconomic labour forces, earning low rates of pay and costing a very great deal more in housing, supervision, accommodation, and feeding than is really necessary, and until we can reduce the amount of uneconomic labour, we shall not have found any answer to this problem of output. We want to lift the whole economy of the country beyond what it was when large numbers of people were working two and a half, three, or four hours a day for very low wages."

# PROGRESS . . . .

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Dar es Salaam and District Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Dar es Salaam. P.O. Box 236. Tel. 561; Telegrams "Daresco." Branches: Arusha, Moshi, Mwanza, Tabora, Dodoma, Kigoma. System: A.C. 400/230 volts 3 ph.

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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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## Buying for Generations Ahead Revelations about O.F.C. Stocks

THE EAST AFRICAN SECTION of the London Chamber of Commerce was told at its recent meeting by Mr. A. D. DODDS-PARKER, M.P., that facts about the groundnut scheme in Tanganyika Territory could not be obtained in the House of Commons because questions about the nationalized industries were not permissible.

He had therefore not been able to ask the Minister of Food to confirm or deny the information which had reached him that enough lubricants had been bought by the Overseas Food Corporation for the groundnut scheme for about 11 years, while in the case of bitters the stocks shipped to Tanganyika were said to represent the estimated requirements of the staff for 75 years.

MR. B. E. PETITPIERRE, vice-chairman of the section, who presided in the absence of Mr. E. W. Bovill, added that when the surplus stocks of liquor were offered by the O.F.C. to traders in Dar es Salaam, they calculated that they were equivalent to something like a 30-year supply on the basis of present consumption.

When shipping questions were considered, MR. W. S. CANDY, of the Union-Castle Line, said that 11 vessels were due to leave the United Kingdom for East Africa between the middle of May and the end of June, most of them being passenger liners. The shipping companies could be relied upon to carry cargo for Mombasa and Dar es Salaam up to the allocations of the port committees. At the moment the capacity of Dar es Salaam was about 13,000 tons a month, excluding vehicles.

### Long Delays in Surface Mails

The secretary reported complaints that surface mails to and from East Africa had taken up to eight weeks in one case and 10 weeks in another. The chairman added that an East African company of which he is a director posted letters in Dar es Salaam on a number of dates between January 18 and February 15 and that all were delivered in London on the same day.

MR. M. WARRENDER RICHARDSON, of the East African Posts and Telegraphs Department, said that his department was doing its best to improve internal mail services, but that external services were primarily the responsibility of the British Post Office, which suffered from the fact that the shipping companies apparently found it impossible to adhere to fixed sailing schedules, partly as a result of labour and other difficulties at the ports.

The pre-war practice of railing mails to Marseilles had not been restored because of frequent strikes there; moreover, there was no guarantee that the mails would connect with the ships: The idea of shipping by fast P. & O. liner to Aden for transhipment to East Africa had been abandoned because Aden had no spare storage accommodation and because the connexions from Aden to East Africa were not sufficiently definite. Routing the mails to South Africa for transhipment would be too costly and unlikely to save time. Use of the Nile route offered no better prospect because services through Egypt were unreliable.

Speedy services were, he recognized, essential to traders in order that they might compete for the benefit of British trade. The crux of the matter was that ships were too often delayed in harbour.

Asked whether that was due to a go-slow policy by African labour in Dar es Salaam and Mombasa, Mr. Richardson replied that on his recent voyage home in the MULBERA it had seemed to him that the port work got slower and slower as the vessel moved northwards.

MR. A. E. POLLARD interposed that since the recent reorganization of labour in the port of Dar es Salaam the amount of cargo handled per man per day had increased from 1.91 to 2.51 tons—while, Mr. PETITPIERRE said, although a move in the right direction, was a long way from the London average of between 17 and 20 tons per man per day.

When told that telegrams often suffered heavy mutilation in East Africa, Mr. Richardson said that incoming and outgoing cables were handled by European staff with modern equipment, but that all internal traffic was operated by Africans using old-fashioned Morse machines, though a beginning had been made

with the installation of teleprinters. He thought the African was, on the whole, doing a very good job, and was improving steadily; but it was undeniable that there were many mutilations, which could be especially disconcerting in the case of code telegrams.

The Department of Agriculture in Kenya having notified its intention to redraft the regulations for the grading of chillies, the London Chamber of Commerce, said the chairman, had discussed the matter with City brokers, who all complained that quality was far below the pre-war standards, and that shipments were now often very dirty.

In the case of capsicums, the London market did not worry about length, with which the Department of Agriculture appeared to be concerned; it knew only two classifications, "on stalk" and "off stalk." Colour was, however, important, buyers demanding deep reds and freedom for the yellows.

MR. E. C. SORTWELL said that his company, W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., large users of chillies, could confirm that the shipments from East Africa were of nothing like the pre-war standard.

MR. V. R. B. SMALLWOOD said that the chamber was arranging for a year's training in England, of an African business man from Uganda. His first month, to be spent in and near London, would include visits to industrial undertakings; thereafter he would be attached to a great trading organization for some months; and then he would be given an insight into commercial practice of other areas.

COLONEL W. K. TUCKER was reappointed to the Transportation Committee, and Mr. PETITPIERRE to the executive committee of the Import and Export Merchants' Section of the Chamber.

## R.A.F. in Somalia Withdrawal

THE R.A.F. played a prominent part in the change from British to Italian administration in Somalia, according to an Air Ministry statement. The operation was planned by the East Africa Command under the code name "Operation Caesar." To support the Army at a time when some degree of tension was foreseen, the R.A.F. flew aircraft from Middle East squadrons to Mogadishu, and several transport aircraft operated from Air Headquarters at Eastleigh, Nairobi. A bi-weekly shuttle service was run between Eastleigh and Mogadishu, and Dakotas operated a courier service, flying dispatches, coded signals, and other important communications. As one of its last acts in Somalia the R.A.F. flew an aircraft into the interior to bring back to Mogadishu an Italian soldier who had been taken ill with peritonitis and for whom no Italian aircraft was available.

## Trade Union Leaders Arrested

FRED KUBAI, the African president, and Makan Singh, the Indian general secretary, of the East African Trades Union Congress, were arrested in Nairobi on Monday on a charge of being members of a body which, under Kenya's trade union legislation, was not registered and should have been dissolved. The Government refused registration to the congress in September, and an appeal should have been made within three months or disbandment undertaken. Bail was refused, and the accused were remanded in custody. Sacks of documents were seized when the police raided the organization's offices, the homes of the two leaders, and an Indian printing works. An attempt had been made by the six trade unions affiliated to the congress to stage a general strike a few days earlier, and police forces were strengthened in the city. On Monday a strike began by employees of Indian printing establishments in Nairobi for improved working conditions, the union representing these workers being one of the six affiliated to the congress.

"Very few Africans in the Protectorate really understand and rightly benefit from film shows. In the outlying districts cinema shows are very ineffective, and are regarded as pastime projects. The first step should be to educate the people, and then give them film shows which would find a background for leaving fruitful impressions."—MR. P. C. Ringo, an African member of the Uganda Legislative Council.

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## NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The American film "The Snake Pit" has been banned in Nairobi.

Entry into Uganda of the Nairobi *Daily Chronicle* has been prohibited until further notice.

Five European farms in the Moshi district of Tanganyika have been acquired for the Chagga tribe.

Academic and professional distinctions were gained by 22 Sudanese students in this country during 1949.

From May 22 to 27 a film entitled "Tea from Nyasaland" will be shown at the Imperial Institute at 3 p.m. daily.

The Vice-President of the Eritrean Liberal Progressive Party was shot dead in his home on Tuesday by terrorists.

Two African price inspectors in Uganda have been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment each for accepting bribes.

In a recent issue by a typographical error, Mr. G. C. Schluter's address was stated to have been at the Royal African Society. It should have read Royal Geographical Society.

### Crop Protection Campaign

In the course of last year's campaign in Nyasaland against animals damaging crops 79 elephants, 187 large antelope, 163 waterbuck, 106 hippopotami, 469 pigs, 357 other buck, and 8,892 baboons were killed, mainly by African hunters.

Twenty-five Africans of the Kikuyu tribe have been arrested in Kenya for attempted administration of an illegal oath. It is alleged that as members of a politico-religious group, they tried to coerce Africans by threats to take a secret oath.

Mrs. Ruth Khama, wife of Seretse Khama, chief designate of the Bamangwato tribe in Bechuanaland, gave birth to a daughter last Monday in Serowe. The child is to be called Jacqueline.

Oral administration of aureomycin as a treatment for yaws may replace penicillin, which has the disadvantage of requiring daily injections. The new cure, which has achieved some success in the Gold Coast, is slightly slower than penicillin but would simplify mass treatment.

"If you begin by being useful citizens here at Kafue, you will end by becoming useful citizens of the world." That was the keynote of the address given at the recent prize-giving ceremony at the Kafue Training Centre in Northern Rhodesia by the Acting Governor, Mr. R. C. Stanley.

### Non-Stop Flight to Khartoum

A twin-engine Curtis Commando aircraft recently flew non-stop from London to Khartoum in 47 hours. This is the first time such a flight has been made by a twin-engine machine. It was piloted by Air Commodore Hassan Akef Bey, air A.D.C. to King Farouk of Egypt.

Three leading British engineers, Mr. V. A. M. Robertson, president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, Dr. S. F. Dorey, president of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, and Professor E. B. Moullin, president of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, recently inspected the new Livingstone airport, Northern Rhodesia.

Publications issued last year by the East African Meteorological Department, which has its own printing section, included 63,000 copies of bulletins and summaries, 1,500 copies of reports, and 300,000 forms. Routine publications comprise two weekly, seven monthly, and 10 annual reports, and there were nine non-routine productions.

Mr. Duncan Dycke Wright-Hall, district welfare officer in Kisii, Kenya, who served during the war as a captain, has been sentenced to 10 months' imprisonment with hard labour on three counts of obtaining respectively £150, £27, and £15 by means of cheques which he knew would not be honoured, and one charge of theft of £24. He pleaded guilty.

### Training for Blind Africans

Accommodation for 100 students is now available at the Institute for the Blind in Thika, Kenya, where two and four-year courses in basket-making, carpentry, mat-making, shoe-repairing, net-making, and gardening are given. Mr. M. P. Shah has given £250 towards a recreation room for the institute, for which donations may be sent to the Salvation Army (which founded and maintains the work), Box 80, Thika.

More than 2,000 new houses were built in Southern Rhodesia last year, and 706 *pis-de-terre* houses were completed by the National Housing Board. The gross output of the building industry totalled £6,112,308, compared with £4,670,924 in 1948. There are now 510 European building employers, and 2,523 European artisans employed by the Government, Rhodesia Railways, and the National Housing Board.

The world's first four-jet air-liner, the de Havilland Comet, arrived back at Hatfield aerodrome, Hertfordshire, last Thursday, having flown from Cairo despite headwinds in 5 hours 41 minutes, equivalent to 386 m.p.h. On the outward flight to Cairo, 2,204 miles, the average speed was 427 m.p.h. Since leaving England on April 24 the Comet, carrying 14 passengers, had successfully undergone its tropical tests in Kenya and the Sudan. On the return journey the flight of about 1,000 miles from Khartoum to Cairo was made in 2 hours 59 minutes, a record.

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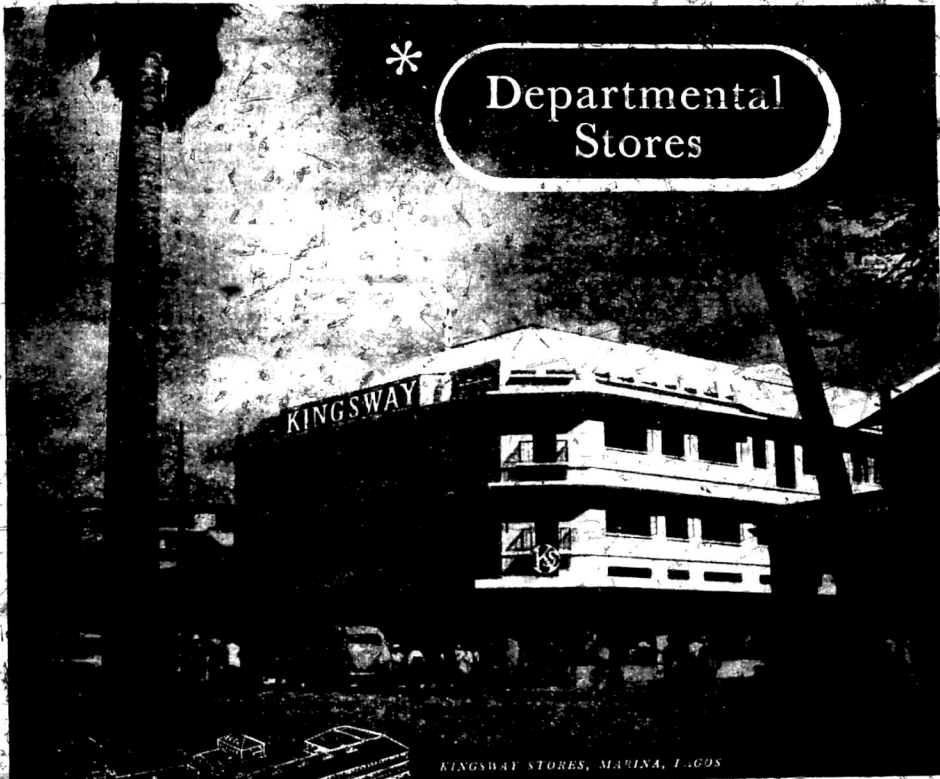


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## Of Commercial Concern

Northern Rhodesia plans to expand its palm oil industry. Investigations have been made in the Lupupa-Labe Mweru area of the territory, and the Developing Authority intends to encourage local Africans to increase the planting of palm trees in suitable localities. The Commissioner for Native Development, Mr. John Moffat, said recently that his department was endeavouring to evolve apparatus for steaming the palm nuts when they were cracked to reduce the acid content of the oil. A simple type of oil press would be used to make extraction more efficient and simple than the traditional African method. Improved seed, ordered from Nigeria will be planted in test plots.

The Southern Africa Customs Union Council, which was appointed in January last year, is now at work in Salisbury and will remain in Southern Rhodesia until the end of September. Its three members are Mr. Justice B. A. Findlay (chairman), Mr. S. A. Rowe (formerly of the Department of Commerce and Industries of Southern Rhodesia), and Mr. A. A. Smit (representing the Union Government). It has been recommending tariffs and rates of import duty for the Union and Southern Rhodesia, and has considered complaints by Union manufacturers about the effect of the present customs agreement on their industries.

Excellent crops are reported from the Rhodes Inyanga fruit estate in the north-eastern region of Southern Rhodesia, where an extensive orcharding programme was begun last year. The aim is to establish a research station rather than a commercial one, growing propagation, but a considerable number of commercial orchards are expected to be established.

### Mombasa Port

During April 44 deep sea ships, 32 coasters, and one of H.M. ships entered Mombasa. Thirty-six ships waited a total of 174 days for berths, while seven ships berthed on the day of arrival. Some vessels were worked in the stream. The average daily railings from the port in the week ended May 5 were 2,457 tons.

Pitt-Moore, Mirengi and Co., Ltd., a company formed to operate a glass works three miles from Nairobi on the Athi River Road, has already a daily output of 10,000 bottles. In a few months the production of tumblers, insulators, and plate glass will begin. All the bulk materials used are found in the Colony.

Control of hotel tariffs in Kenya has been withdrawn for a trial period of six months, except for those situated in Nairobi and within a 10-mile radius of Mombasa Island, and the Nakuru, Kisumu, Eldoret, Kiule, Nyeri (excluding the Ouspan Hotel), and Nanyuki townships.

Because the recent issue of shares by Block Hotel, Ltd., was not fully subscribed, the company has decided not to go to allotment.

Quantas Empire Airways plan to introduce on June 1 a new direct service between Australia and South Africa via Cocos Islands and Mauritius, the flying time for the journey being 49 hours. The present air mail route via Cairo-Karachi-Singapore takes 10 days.

The hide purchasing agreement between the Board of Trade and the Kenya Government, by which only members of the Hide Exporters' Group were permitted to export hides from the Colony, has been terminated.

Richard Costain, Ltd., public works contractors with interests in East and Central Africa, after spending £92,240 for taxation, earned a net profit of £83,278 (£96,425). The dividend is 10% (the same).

A scheme for building a block of 200 small unit flats to be rented at £8 a month to single persons and childless couples is to be submitted to the Southern Rhodesian Government by the Salisbury city council.

### Kassala Railway

Kassala Railway Ltd., report gross traffic receipts for 1949 at £207,297 (£156,376). The net profit is £64,642 (£23,417). The annual general meeting will be held in London on May 22.

Growing of *acacia* trees by Africans is being extended in Nyasaland. Nurseries have recently been started in the Misuku Hills.

Taylor-Woodrow and Co. Ltd., have declared a final dividend of 12½% (the same) again making 20% for the year.

Messrs. Galacher and Co., Ltd., pioneers in the use of African tobacco, have maintained their dividend of 32½%.

Dwa Plantations, Ltd., produced 89 tons of fibre in April, making 389 tons for four months.

On May 1 there were in Mombasa 11,515 tons of cement landed and 13,000 tons afloat.

The Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd., produced 285 tons of fibre in April.

### Problem of Native Migration

THE WHOLE PROBLEM OF MIGRATION calls for more research," said Mr. E. W. Barltrop, Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, when he recently visited Southern Rhodesia. "The long-term policy must be the stabilization of Native labour. The consequences of continued migration will be serious, not only in the social effect on the Native worker himself, but also in the reduced productive capacity of industry." Mr. Barltrop paid tribute to the free transport service provided by the Southern Rhodesian Government for migrant Native labour. During 1949, he said, that Government had transported 102,565 African workers over distances ranging from 150 to 200 miles, the average cost working out at the remarkably low figure of 12s. 10d. per head.

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## Fish Marketing in Uganda New Companies in S. Rhodesia

THE UGANDA FISH MARKETING CORPORATION, a public utility concern in which the Uganda Government hold a 51% interest, started production from Lake George on January 17, and by the end of the month 242,000 lb. of fish had been landed and put under process.

Landings in February totalled more than 500,000 lb., and rose to 846,000 tons in March, at the end of which month a daily average of 14 tons of fish were being brought in. The present policy is to leave the fishing to Africans, though later deep-water fishing may be undertaken by the corporation.

Most of the fish is dry salted for the Congo market, the quality is comparable with high quality dry salted sea fish processed in Europe.

From Lake Albert dry salted fish is dispatched regularly from Butinga to Mahagi. A specially designed 36 ft. transport launch and low barges are under construction.

Crocodile production is being increased from Lake Kyoga and the Semliki River. Experiments are being made in the production of oil from crocodile tails, in drying crocodile meat, and in fish meal production.

Lake Victoria is not a concern of the corporation.

## Union-Castle Line Report

THE UNION-CASTLE MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. LTD. after providing £1,826,417 for taxation, report a consolidated profit of £2,163,735 for the calendar year 1949, compared with £1,922,341 in the previous year. Reserves received £1,008,207, £255,000 is transferred to the staff provident fund, interest on the preference shares absorbs £88,446, and a dividend of 8% on the ordinary shares requires £120,560, leaving £1,952,152 to be carried forward against £1,260,624 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £30,000 in 4% cumulative preference shares of £10 each, £2,500,000 in 6% A cumulative preference shares of £1 each, and £2,744,000 in ordinary stock. Reserves stand at £1,214,555, minority interests at £51,342, 5% debenture stock at £1,802,769, and current liabilities at £71,493,83. Fixed assets are valued at £10,918,286, and current assets at £16,779,765, including British and Commonwealth securities quoted in the United Kingdom, at £4,781,222 (market value £4,874,875), securities quoted in South Africa at £37,402 (market value £518,390), tax certificates at £2,002,222, deposit accounts at £5,242,249, and £637,251 in cash.

The directors are Sir Francis Vernon Thomson (chairman and managing director), Sir George P. Christophers (deputy chairman), The Duke of Abercorn, Sir William H. Clark, Mr. C. E. Ditch, Mr. A. H. Millbourne and Sir Campbell Stuart. The usual general meeting will be held in London on June 8.

## British India Line Report

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD. after providing £667,943 for taxation and transferring £200,000 for additional depreciation, earned a consolidated profit of £475,656, in the year ended September 30 last, compared with £398,945 in the previous year. Pension reserve receives £172,922, interest on the preference shares absorbs £79,730, and dividends totalling 6% on the ordinary shares require £1,588, leaving a balance of £111,359 to be carried forward, against £107,584 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £650,000 in 5% and £2,000,000 in 6% cumulative preference stock and £38,700 in ordinary shares of £1 each. Capital reserves stand at £14,716,58, revenue reserves at £5,314,780, minority shareholders' interest at £1,777,734, and current liabilities at £1,89,833. Fixed assets are valued at £23,369,327, and current assets at £1,250,478, including British Government securities at £2,617,102 (market value £3,707,811), quoted investments at £28,037, and cash at £2,78,750.

During the year the old steamships HOWA, GURNA, GEZINA, GAMARIA, TALMA, WESSEX, BAHORA, ETHERIA and VITA were sold, and S.S. FULTALA, WILKA and CARPENTIERA were delivered.

The directors are Sir William Crawshaw Currie (chairman), Mr. A. O. Lang and Mr. D. F. Anderson (deputy chairmen), the Hon. J. G. Simon, Sir Geoffrey H. Clark, Sir Alexander Macdonald, Sir George MacCathie, Mr. G. F. Harcourt, Viscount Bledisloe, the Earl of Glasgow, Lord Leathers of Burket, and Vincent Bruce of Melbourne. Sir William G. Currie, Mr. D. F. Anderson, Mr. A. O. Lang, Sir George R. Campbell, and the Hon. J. G. Simon are managing directors. The adjourned annual general meeting will be held in London on May 18.

COMPANIES REGISTERED in Southern Rhodesia recently include the following:—

- Margolis Trust Company, Ltd., Salisbury (£30,000);
- Rhodesian Industries Co., Ltd., Salisbury, soap and candle manufacturers (£400,000); Mashonaland Buildings and Investments Ltd., Salisbury (£200,000);
- H. Margolis and Co., Ltd., Salisbury, general merchants and dealers (£200,000); Electrical Contracting and Winding (Rhodesia), Ltd., Bulawayo, electrical engineers (£200,000);
- Rüstein Brothers and Friker, Ltd., Bulawayo, general dealers (£100,000); Bulawayo Clothing Factory, Ltd., shirt and clothing manufacturers (£60,000); John Mackay Jeanyery Shopping Co., Ltd., Salisbury (£60,000); Watt's Garage, Ltd., Que Que (£0,000);
- Dummafor Investment Trust, Ltd., Salisbury (£35,000); Northern Investment Co., Ltd., Salisbury (£35,000); Charles Homes, Ltd., Salisbury, chemists and druggists (£30,000); Abercorn Ranch Ltd., Salisbury (£30,000); and Colonial Import and Export Co., Ltd., Bulawayo, cycle dealers (£30,000).

## Sisal Export Tax

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association has unanimously resolved to press for the total abolition of the export tax on sisal recently introduced by the Government of that Territory. It was suggested that the discriminatory nature of the tax should be brought to the attention of the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations, since the effect is to favour production in a neighbouring British territory to the detriment of producers in the Trust Territory of Tanganyika. It was also decided to press the Government for a complete re-examination of the incidence of direct and indirect taxation. Mr. E. F. Hitchcock, chairman of the association, arrived in London early this week for discussions arising out of these decisions.

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**Mining****De Beers Consolidated Mines**

DE BEERS CONSOLIDATED MINES, LTD., a company which with its subsidiaries, owns the Diamond Corporation, Ltd., and has interests in East and Central Africa, earned a profit of £7,216,568 in the calendar year 1949. Taxation absorbs £1,525,000, reserves receive £1,150,000, interest on the preference shares requires £800,000, and dividends totalling 3s. and a bonus of 1s. 6d. per share £1,450,751, leaving a balance of £5,386,850 to be carried forward, against £5,103,307 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £2,000,000 in preference shares of £2 10s. each and £3,945,279 in deferred shares of 5s. each. Funds appropriated for expenditure on fixed assets in excess of special capital stand at £8,989,552, a general reserve at £10,386,850, special reserve at £1,059,339, and current liabilities at £5,513,073. Fixed assets are valued at £14,934,831, quoted securities at £4,910,364 (market value £7,101,788), loans at £1,734,321, and current assets at £10,314,576, including £1,855,484 in cash.

The directors at the end of the year were Sir Ernest Oppenheimer (chairman), Mr. H. F. Lardner-Burke, Mr. A. G. W. Compton, Major-General I. P. de Villiers, Mr. E. H. Farrer, Mr. B. H. Friel, Mr. G. J. Joel, Mr. H. J. Joel, Sir Robert Kottz, Mr. D. McHardy, Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer, Mr. H. P. Rudd, Sir Herbert Stanley, Mr. S. S. Taylor, and Field-Marshal Earl Wavell.

The 62nd ordinary general meeting will be held in Kimberley on June 23.

**De Beers Industrial Corporation**

DE BEERS INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION, LTD., earned a profit of £415,867 in the calendar year 1949; and the dividend received on April 21 last from African Explosives and Chemical Industries, Ltd., in which the company holds a 50% interest, was £28,268 after deduction of tax. Taxation absorbs £73,000, interest on the preference shares requires £55,000, and a dividend of 1s. on the ordinary shares £250,000, leaving £236,592 to be carried forward, against £170,457 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £1,000,000 in 54% cumulative preference shares and £6,000,000 ordinary shares, both of £1 denomination. Share premium account stands at £850,000, loan from De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., at £301,189, and current liabilities at £326,993. Investments are valued at £5,154,121, loans to African Explosives and Chemical Industries, Ltd., at £2,000,000 and to Cape Explosives Works, Ltd., at £300,000, and current assets at £60,653, including £2,423 in cash.

The company has a 50% interest in Boart Products (South Africa), Ltd., which manufactures drilling crowns and other diamond drills. Experimental work has been carried out in the Northern Rhodesian copper mines with encouraging results.

The directors are Sir Ernest Oppenheimer (chairman), alternate, Mr. H. F. Lardner-Burke), Mr. P. M. Anderson (alternate), Mr. T. P. Stratton), Mr. E. H. Farrer, Mr. S. R. Fleischer (alternate), Mr. P. S. Hammond), Mr. R. B. Hagart (alternate), Mr. C. H. Beck), Mr. G. J. Joel, Mr. W. H. A. Lawrence (alternate), Mr. P. H. Anderson), Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer (alternate), Mr. H. H. Taylor), and Mr. K. Richardson (alternate, Mr. F. H. P. Rooome). The London committee consists of Mr. J. K. C. Millar, Mr. S. S. Taylor, Earl Wavell and Mr. A. C. Wilson, and the London secretaries Anglo American Corporation, Ltd.

The sixth ordinary general meeting will be held in Kimberley on June 23.

**Selection Trust**

SELECTION TRUST, LTD., had a consolidated revenue of £731,742 for the year ended March 31 last compared with £634,164 in the previous year. Profit on realization of investments amounted to £177,998 (£228,034) and other revenue to £23,777. After deducting £68,743 (£66,454) for expenses, there remains a balance of £864,774, of which taxation absorbs £376,338, investment reserve receives £150,000, exploration reserve £50,000, and preference share redemption premium reserve £2,500, while interest on the preference shares requires £19,765 and a dividend on the ordinary shares of 2s. net per share £246,664, leaving £19,507 to be added to the unappropriated profits carried forward, raising them to £239,676. The annual general meeting will be held in London on June 15.

**New Ferro-Chrome Plant**

THE FERRO-CHROME PLANT to be built at Gwelo will consume as much electricity as do the cities of Bulawayo and Salisbury at present, said Mr. A. B. Cowen, chairman of the Southern Rhodesian Electricity Supply Commission, recently.

**Lead Price Rises Again**

THE PRICE OF LEAD has again been increased by £2 to £92 per ton; the fourth such change to be made within three weeks.

**Globe and Phoenix Jubilee**

THE GLOBE AND PHOENIX MINE near Que Que, Southern Rhodesia, this year celebrates its jubilee of the "dropping of the stamps." Between August 5, 1900, when crushing began, and the end of 1949 a total of 3,544,520 tons had been milled, yielding 3,104,091 ounces of fine gold, valued at £16,389,936. The mine is now over 5,000 feet deep, well below sea-level, and there are 76 miles of underground workings. It was in 1894, when the Phillips Exploration Syndicate left Kimberley for Matabeleland, that two prospectors named Pearson and Schukula pegged the Phoenix and the Globe claims on old workings pointed out by Africans. The Phoenix was bought by the syndicate for £600 cash, and the Globe for £300 cash, and £500 in shares.

**Dividends**

RHOKANA CORPORATION, LTD., announce an interim dividend of 30%, less tax, for the year ending June 30 next.

OCEANA DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., a company interested in Rhodesian asbestos mining, have announced a 7½% (6%) dividend on the ordinary stock.

CENTRAL MINING AND INVESTMENT CORPORATION, LTD., after providing £513,300 for taxation, earned a profit of £636,463. The final dividend is 1s. 9d. per £1 share, less tax.

MINERALS SEPARATION, LTD., have declared a final dividend of 30% (40%) making 50%, less tax, for 1949 (the same). Group profits amounted to £188,230 (£178,895), of which taxation absorbed £96,558.

**Coalfield Near Serowe**

ACCORDING TO A BULAWAYO BUSINESS MAN, the existence of a coalfield in Bechuanaland, believed to be the richest in Africa and recently reported to have been located by Colonial Development Corporation geologists while searching for new water sources, has been known for years. The business man, who is keeping his identity secret, has produced a letter dated June, 1931, from the Chartered Company acknowledging his discovery of coal near Serowe, and adding: "It is not possible to grant you permission to work the coal at present, but your letter will be forwarded to the general manager of the British South Africa Company in Salisbury for attention on some future date." The coal is said to cover at least 100 square miles.

**Uganda Minerals Research**

THE GOVERNMENT OF UGANDA has set up a Minerals Research Committee, which is working in collaboration with a well-known chemical engineer in the United Kingdom. The main present task of the committee is to attempt to solve the varied technical difficulties concerned with the successful exploitation of the mineral complex in the Tororo area.

**Tanganyika Minerals**

TANGANYIKA'S MINERAL EXPORTS for the first two months of this year were valued at £160,849, against £431,755 for the corresponding period of the previous year. February's total was £87,669, compared with £207,622. Gold increased from £38,010 to £67,846, but diamonds declined from £161,512 to £8,163.

**Roan Strike**

EUROPEAN EMPLOYEES of Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., at Luanshya, Northern Rhodesia, went on "token" strike at the beginning of the week, because timbermen had been ordered to use an electrical cutter. African workers were not affected.

**Union Miniere**

UNION MINIERE DU HAUT-KATANGA announce a dividend, subject to confirmation, of 480 Belgian francs net for 1949 (the same). The meeting of shareholders will be held in Brussels on June 22.

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For Information regarding  
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The Commissioner,  
 East African Office,





Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2

Telephone: Whitehall 5791/2/3

Telegrams: Esamatters, Rand, London. Cables: Esamatters, London



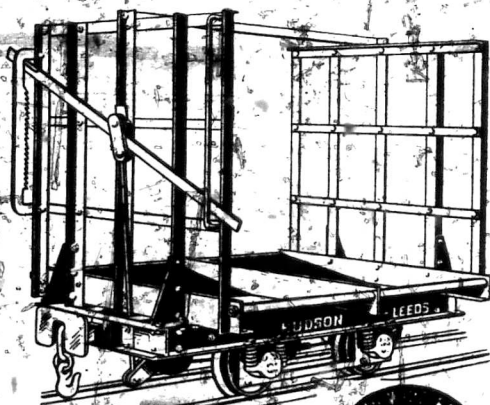
Total 1948 U.K. exports to the territory were £21,200,000. These included:

|   |                                    |            |
|---|------------------------------------|------------|
|  | AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL TOOLS | £31,000    |
|  | CEMENT                             | £424,000   |
|  | CHEMICALS, DRUGS, DYES, COLOURS    | £1,353,000 |
|  | PAPER & CARDBOARD                  | £750,000   |

The table shows some of the goods that British East Africa bought from Britain in 1948. There is a market, too, for many other British products.

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Thursday, May 25, 1950

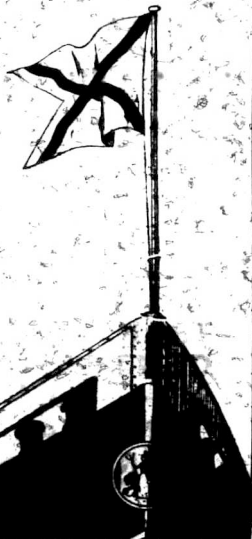
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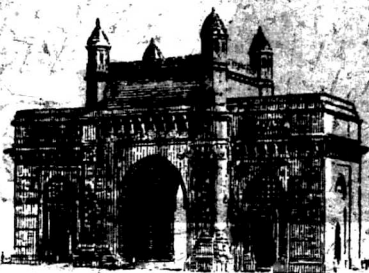
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*British Statement on Eritrea*

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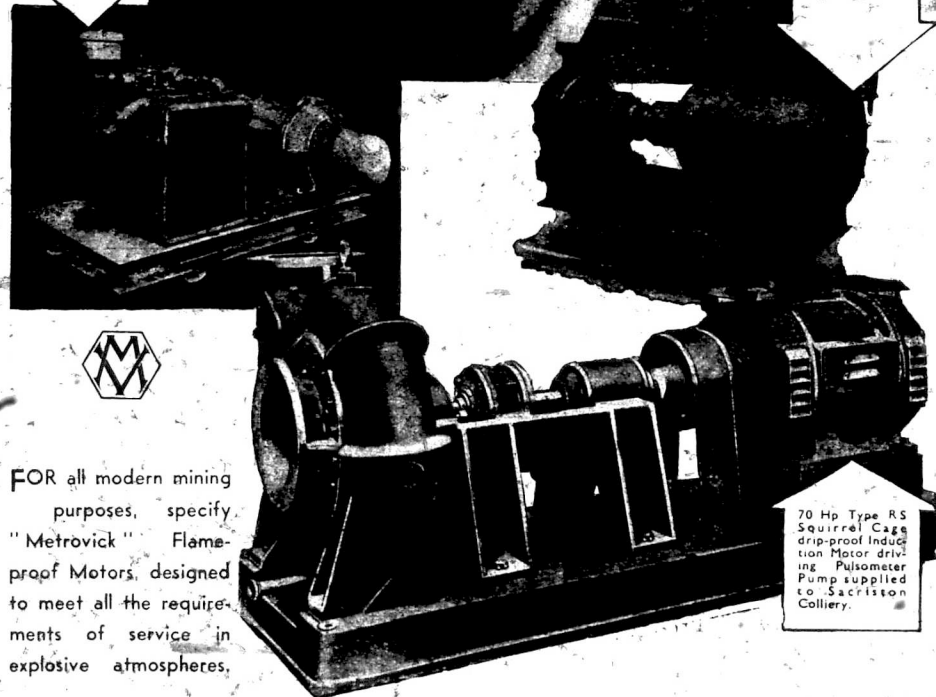
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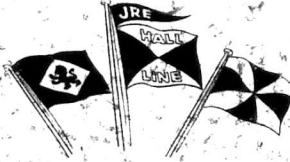
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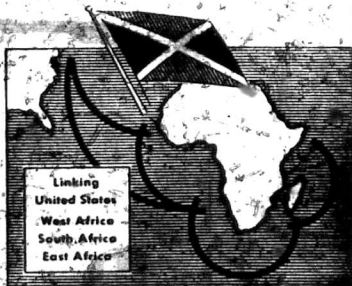
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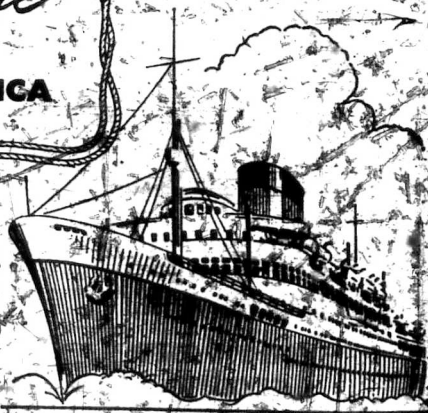
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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

YESTERDAY WAS EMPIRE DAY and the eightieth birthday of General Smuts, who has done as much as any living man to influence the immense changes which have

occurred in Imperial relations in the first half of the Twentieth Century.

When it dawned he was one of the Boer leaders fighting against the British forces in the South African War, at the conclusion of which he threw himself wholeheartedly into the creation of the Union of South Africa. A few years later he commanded South African, East African, Rhodesian, West African, United Kingdom, Indian, and West Indian troops in the campaign against German East Africa, leaving before it was ended (or had even reached its bloodiest battles) to become a member of the British War Cabinet. The League of Nations was probably much more his idea than that of President Wilson, and the Mandate system for the administration of the former German territories were certainly his proposal—though it should never be forgotten that the Empire has to thank Mr. Amery for the most important clause of all in the Mandate for Tanganyika, that which permits the incorporation of the Territory in a customs, fiscal or administrative union with neighbouring British Dependencies, a clause obtained in the Trusteeship Agreement.

When the Germans resumed their onslaught on the world in 1939, General Smuts was soon recalled to political power in the Union, and fortunate indeed was that de-

velopment for the whole of Africa, the Empire, and the world, for if the republicans had remained in control—and some of General Hertzog's ministers openly avowed their sympathy with Hitler and his gang—East Africa would almost certainly have fallen to an invading Italian army based on Ethiopia, the Sudan could scarcely have withstood similar attack from overwhelming forces massed in Eritrea, and our armies in the Middle East, lacking the support which depended so largely on South African co-operation and energy, could not have survived to lay at El Alamein the foundations for the final overthrow of Fascism and then Nazism. General Smuts, Africa's greatest seer and leader, is also an acknowledged world figure. From all over the globe he will receive tributes on reaching his four-score years. Few from outside his own country will, we believe, gratify him more than those from Rhodesia (of whose armed forces he was in supreme command during the latter part of the last war) and East Africa, for he has very strong affections for those territories and their peoples, who in their turn have cause for the deepest grati-

tude to him. But for his loyalty to the Imperial ideal when many of the Afrikaners of his country were antagonistic or indifferent, the British East, Central, and West African Dependencies would not exist as they do to-day.

\*\*                      \*\*                      \*\*

**T**HE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA ought not to have thrown upon two former officials alone the onus of reporting on the disturbances among the Suk tribe, as a result of which three European officials and an African policeman lost their lives, Sir Claude Seton, a former Chief Justice in Fiji, who now lives in Kenya; and Mr E. B. Hosking, a former Chief Native Commissioner in the Colony, and one of its most popular residents, can be relied upon for objectivity, but if one of them should take one point of view on some aspect of the inquiry or the evidence, and the other should hold a contrary opinion with equal tenacity, obvious difficulty must arise. On that ground alone it would have been better to appoint a commission of not fewer than three men, at least one of whom might well have been a non-official—in the sense not merely that he has retired from the Colonial Service, but that he was never in it.

\*                      \*                      \*

This, also, was surely the kind of occasion on which an African might have been included among the commissioners. It will be surprising if the report does not contain a measured condemnation of a subversive African movement, and it is a great pity not to have seized the opportunity of associating an African with a finding of that kind, if, as we fully expect, it results from the inquiry. That would have represented a challenge to any African nominated to the commission, who if he did his duty without thought of personal advantage and concurred in the views of his European colleagues, would have been provided with an occasion on which to show real leadership of his people. The racial aspect apart, we have no doubt that three or five members would have been much better than two, and we hope that it is not too late for the Administration to have second thoughts.

\*\*                      \*\*                      \*\*

**D**EVELOPMENT OF MINING in areas of East and Central Africa in which the industry is now non-existent or unimportant

would be beneficial in many ways. Probably none of the Governments within the territories covered by this newspaper can be so eager to see the successful establishment of mining on a large scale as that of Uganda, which, already committed to an expenditure of some ten million pounds on the great hydro-electric scheme at the Owen Falls, does not yet know what consumers will emerge for the electrical power which will be available a few years hence. In the fairly recent past Uganda has had more than one Governor who made it quite plain that he had no intention of assisting mining development; indeed, one told the writer of this note (and, we believe, certain other people) that he would do anything in his power to prevent the establishment of any large-scale mining enterprise. Fortunately, wiser counsels now prevail, for Sir John Hall is a Governor who wishes to see full use made of the known mineral deposits of the Protectorate.

\*                      \*                      \*

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has good reason to suggest that Uganda must have been prominent in the mind of Lord Bessborough, chairman of the important Rio Tinto Company, when he told the shareholders a few days ago that the directors had decided to investigate the possibilities of exploring and developing mineral properties in Africa, and that certain opportunities were being closely followed up. From several sources outside the Rio Tinto Company—which has already large investments in the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia—we learn that it may become associated with the Frobisher group of Canada in the exploitation of the vast deposits of copper in the Kilembe area of the Ruwenzori Range of Uganda. Between the wars the Robert Williams group spent much time and money on extensive (and encouraging) prospecting in that locality, but unhappily at a time at which the metal could not be sold, at a price satisfactory to the producer. Now there is an active demand at far higher prices, with the consequence that Kilembe may be developed into one of Africa's great base-metal properties under the joint auspices of the Frobisher and Rio Tinto interests. They were established for the purpose of operating in Canada and Spain respectively, and none of the founders of either company can have imagined that they would one day be at work in the heart of Central Africa. In association they can powerfully reinforce East Africa's mining industry.



# Notes By The Way

## Spokesman for Commerce

MR. G. R. A. JOHNSON, who has been elected president of the Rhodesia Federated Chambers of Commerce, is a son of the late Sir George Johnson, one of the founders of that body, and for many years an outstanding commercial leader in the Colony. His son was educated at Oundle, and then underwent a course of engineering training in England lasting five years. Joining the family business of Johnson & Fletcher, Ltd., in 1931, he became a director two years later, moved from Bulawayo to Salisbury in 1934 to take over the management of the branch in the capital, and has been chairman of the company since 1947. He is also a director of the Rhodesian Engineering & Steel Construction Co., Ltd., and of the Lytton Tobacco Co., Ltd., was president of the Salisbury Chamber of Commerce in 1946 and 1947, and at one time held the squash rackets championship of Southern Rhodesia. From 1940 to 1947 Mr. Johnson served in the 1st Battalion The Rhodesia Regiment (Territorial).

## From Farming

REFRESHED by rustication in Devonshire, Mr. G. G. S. Hutchinson sailed from Liverpool last week-end in the CITY OF PRETORIA with Mrs. Hutchinson on his way back to Nairobi to resume duty as manager of the Information Services in Kenya—the only Colonial territory to adopt that title, so far as I know. There are directors of information services, information officers, public relations officers, and the rest, but the good commercial connotations of "manager" have seemingly not commended themselves elsewhere. But Mr. Hutchinson also differs from nearly all his colleagues in background. Certainly none in East or Central Africa, and perhaps none elsewhere, farmed for five years before entering Government service.

## To Information

AFTER LEAVING Emmanuel College, Cambridge, in 1924 with an honours degree, he was an assistant master at Stubbington House, Fareham, for a year, and then went to farm in the Naro Moru district of Kenya until 1928, when he went to the Iringa district of Tanganyika to experiment with Turkish and Virginian tobacco. At that time the venture proved a failure through lack of warehousing facilities and other causes, but now tobacco growing is an established industry in that locality. Joining the Education Department of Kenya in 1933, Mr. Hutchinson was transferred to the Information Office soon after its establishment early in the war, and he has been in charge of the work since the end of 1945. "As a young man he played Rugby football for Cumberland against Westmorland, and cricket for Cambridge University Crusaders and for the Settlers of Kenya in 1928 in their annual match against the Officials.

## Dr. Emory Ross

DR. EMORY ROSS, who has been elected president of the trustees of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, has been for years one of the most influential men in the United States from the standpoint of Africa. After spending 21 years in West and Central Africa as a missionary, he returned to America in the early thirties to become secretary of the American Committee on Work in the Congo, and later executive secretary of the Africa Committee of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America. A great believer in personal contacts, he

travels widely, visits London quite frequently, and knows most parts of Africa at first hand. His book "Out of Africa," published in 1936, was described in this newspaper at the time "as small in size, big in conception, broad in delineation, wide in sympathy, and long in vision. Few Americans understand British Africa as he does, and from all parts of the continent friends and admirers will congratulate him on his new office.

## Colour Conflict

THE COLOUR QUESTION'S one on which Uganda people do not itch to utter acrimonious views. And so it's rather startling news to read that Mr. Handley Bird (an active M.L.C.) was stirred to say that he could not dismiss from charge of colour prejudice a Government which sought restraint upon the colour of the paint (indeed, the right to lay it down) with which the folk should paint the town. In vain did Mr. Bird protest the Government did not know best. For if a householder should think his bungalow looked well in pink, why should some smug official follow order the man to paint it yellow? Or if a business man should find that blue reflects his state of mind, why should he yield to an appeal to paint his office *eau de Nile*? Conflicts in colours never cease. Some praise Picasso and Matisse, while others with a dreadful oath simply abominate them both. The Bill, when the debate was done, was passed by 16 votes to one, for Mr. Handley, undeterred, opposed it, though he got the Bird.

## Optical Illusion

EVEN AN OPTICIAN does not see everything. One, Mr. H. Cahal, who has established himself in practice on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia, motored thither from England through France, Italy, Greece, and, *via* Cyprus, to Israel and Egypt, whence he took ship to Beira. During his visit to Cyprus he was surprised to find strangers rushing to tell him of the great success of the anti-malarial campaign in the island Colony. Why pick on him? Because his car bore a registration plate reading DDF250.

## Unduly Belated

ON MAY 18, 1950, H.M. Stationery Office published a Colonial Annual Report for Kenya for 1948. The compilers, seemingly determined to aggravate their offence, could even then do no better with some of the statistical tables than give the figures for 1947—which were thus nearly two and a half years out of date on the day of publication. If that proof of lethargy troubles no senior official in Kenya, it might at least stir the non-official leaders to protest.

## Quoted without Comment

"FROM EARLY THIS MORNING, following the birth of a baby—to Mrs. Ruth Khama, in the local Native hospital, plane-leads of reporters and cameramen descended on Serowe's rough airstrip and made for the hospital."

## Comical Comet

"THE NOISE of its jets was only very noticeable when it taxied on to the tarmac," states the account of the arrival of the De Havilland Comet in Khartoum. How many smiles to the gallon?

# British Statement on Eritrea

## No Case for Independence or Trusteeship

His Majesty's Government maintain the view, which has already been expressed by their representatives at the General Assembly of the United Nations, that the central and eastern provinces of Eritrea, namely Massawa and the Red Sea Province, the Hamasien, Akale Guzai, and Seraye, should be incorporated in Ethiopia subject to safeguards for the Italian and other minorities, including appropriate municipal charters for the city of Asmara and the port of Massawa.

As regards the Western Province, H.M. Government consider that a different solution is required. They do not consider that the inhabitants should be incorporated in Ethiopia, contrary to their expressed wishes, nor that the province can justifiably be placed under a separate trusteeship looking to its future existence as a separate State.

### Territory Not Economically Viable

H.M. Government have accordingly supported, and are still prepared to support, proposals for its incorporation in the adjacent Sudan, since this would seem to be the best solution on ethnic, geographic, and religious grounds.

H.M. Government are firmly of the opinion—an opinion founded, *inter alia*, on their experience as administering Power for a decade, during which period they have been able to give the fullest consideration to every possible solution—that the establishment of an independent Eritrean State is not a practicable solution.

The territory is not and never has been economically viable, and it possesses neither the national, religious, racial, linguistic, nor geographical unity which would be the prerequisites of such a State.

In common with most Colonial territories in Africa, Eritrea is not a product of organic political growth, but an artificial conglomeration of widely disparate races and religions. Geographically, the central provinces form part of the Ethiopian plateau. Further to the south the Danakil coast and the port of Assab are geographically part of the Ethiopian hinterland, and indeed are without lateral communications except by sea with the remainder of Eritrea.

### Affinity with the Sudan

As regards the Western Province, its geographical affinity is with the Sudan.

These facts equally preclude a solution on the lines of trusteeship either for a definite or an indefinite period. The lack of any sort of political, social or economic unity in Eritrea would militate against a trusteeship régime for the territory as a whole, since such trusteeship could have no aim or purpose, given that the inhabitants of Eritrea, as at present defined, cannot in the foreseeable future be in a position to take over their own Government from a trustee Power.

Both racially and religiously Eritrea is mixed. The largest racial community are the Coptic Christians of Nigraean race (i.e. Ethiopians) who inhabit Asmara and the three surrounding central provinces. They number some 470,000 out of a total population for the whole territory of just over 1,000,000, and comprise almost 70% of the indigenous population of the area which under H.M. Government's proposals would be ceded to Ethiopia.

The remaining racial groups which would be incorporated in Ethiopia under these proposals are the Danakils, a Moslem tribe of Arab-Afar origin, in number some 30,000, who inhabit the coastal strip south of Massawa. The majority of the other members of this tribe are already included within the boundaries of Ethiopia.

*A brief report of the British Government's view was published in a recent issue. The full text, as issued by the United Nations, can now be seen.*

In addition there are some 64,000 Saho-speaking Moslems in the eastern part of Akale Guzai, one of the central provinces; they are nomadic or semi-nomadic shepherds with no future save as part of some existing state entity. There are also 35,000 nomadic and semi-nomadic Tigre or Saho-speaking Moslems in the Red Sea Province. Finally, there are 29,000 Moslems residing in Asmara alongside the 80,000 Coptic Christian inhabitants of that town.

### Asmara and Massawa

In addition to the 29,000 Moslems of Asmara there are 16,000 Italians (out of a total population of 126,000 in that town, and further 1,000 out of a total population of 26,000 in Massawa). The total Italian community of these numbers slightly more than 20,000. The minority communities of these two towns would, however, benefit from the safeguards, including municipal charters, already referred to.

H.M. Government have not as yet put forward in detail proposals for these safeguards. It may suffice at this stage to indicate that they must in the personal field cover the personal status, judicial position, and human rights of members of these minorities, and, in the municipal field, might provide for representative municipal councils (possibly with foreign chairmen appointed by the United Nations) and the establishment of a port authority for Massawa. If the idea were accepted in principle it should be possible to work out the details.

The population of the Western Province of Eritrea, except for some 32,000 Christians and about 7,000 pagans, is almost wholly Moslem. Racially, the inhabitants, except for two Nilotic Negroid tribes and a few communities of Ethiopian origin are of mixed Beja and Arab origin, closely akin to the inhabitants of the eastern part of the Sudan. Indeed, the largest, Beja Arab tribe, the Beni Amer, is split between the Sudan and Eritrea. The Beja Arabs comprise 75% of the total population of the Western Province (2,700,000 out of 3,600,000).

Linguistically Eritrea shows the same diversity as it does religiously and racially. There is no common language. The Coptic Christians speak Tigrinya, the language of the Tigray Province of Ethiopia. The Danakils speak Afar, a language completely of their own. The Saho Moslems also speak their own language. In the Western Province the prevalent languages are Tigre (which has no connexion with the Ethiopian Province of Tigrai and only a distant affinity with the Tigrinya language), Beja, Arabic, Beletin and certain Nilotic dialects.

### Links with Ethiopia

In view of the circumstances set out above, H.M. Government consider that there is a very strong case for the incorporation within Ethiopia's borders of those parts of Eritrea which are inhabited by an overwhelming majority of Tigraean Copts—i.e. the provinces of Hamasien, Seraye, and Akale Guzai. The manner in which these provinces are linked by language, race, and religion with the Ethiopian Province of Tigrai had been set out above, as has their geographical identity with the Ethiopian plateau.

It is true that H.M. Government's proposals would include the cession to Ethiopia of Massawa, a predominantly Moslem town. Asmara, however, is more than 75% Christian, and Massawa was the natural port of the plateau—could not be separated from it without grave economic disruption; nor could these two towns be separated from the Coptic plateau.

In general, therefore, the three provinces can only be regarded as Christian, and the overwhelming majority of their inhabitants have expressed a desire to be incorporated in Ethiopia.

In addition, under H.M. Government's proposals, Assab and the Danakil coast, which form part of the Red Sea Province, would be incorporated in Ethiopia. The reasons underlying the proposal, i.e. the absence of lateral communications with the rest of Eritrea and the close affinity, racial, geographical and linguistic, of this province with the adjacent Danakil areas of Ethiopia, are set out above.

It is worthy of note that H.M. Government's proposal for the disposal of this part of Eritrea has the merit of including nearly all the Danakils of North-East Africa—the large majority of whom are already included in Ethiopia—within the same political frontiers, thus avoiding the problems, present in so many parts of Africa, which arise when international frontiers cut across tribal boundaries.

H.M. Government cannot, in advancing these proposals, visualize any alternative to them which is not open to obvious and overriding objections. The objection to independence, either in the immediate future or after an intervening trusteeship, has been set out above.

The absence of unity in this artificially created territory, the fact that it could never be an economically viable unit, and the conception of a "dependent Eritrea" wholly and

Economically most of Eritrea is in fact part of Ethiopia, and the territories an independent entity could only have a heavy adverse balance of trade.

#### Case for Partition

It is true that during the work of the Four-Power Commission, Christians and Moslems alike professed opposition to partition, but whereas the Christian Copts wished because they wish to see the whole of Eritrea incorporated in Ethiopia, the Moslems did so because they saw in unity a means of regaining that, as the Copts formed slightly less than half of the total population of Eritrea as a whole, the wishes of the Moslems should prevail.

It is understood, moreover, from recent pronouncements made by political parties in the territory, that the objection to partition is less strong than it was thought to be, and in the view of H.M. Government this solution would in the event be accepted with little question by the great majority of the population.

The practical difficulties of uniting these two widely different classes of people under a "National" Government to be chosen by themselves would be immense, and to attempt it would be a deep rooted racial and religious strife and jealousy.

#### Risks of Civil Strife

The strife which has recently characterized relations between the Eritrean communities is, moreover, a clear indication of the civil conditions which a solution on the lines of independence would provoke. Such a solution could, in the teeth of a hostile population on the plateau numbering nearly one-half of the total indigenous inhabitants of the country, be established, and its administration maintained, only by strong military forces and at considerable cost.

H.M. Government understand that the Italian Government no longer lay claim to the trusteeship of the territory, but they feel obliged to state that they could in no circumstances support any proposals involving the return of an Italian administration in any form.

## European Leadership Essential in Africa

### "Round Table" on the Criterion of Moral Excellence

THAT EUROPEAN LEADERSHIP is indispensable to African progress is the theme of an article in the current issue of the *Round Table* from which the following passages are quoted:—

"The avowed policy of Whitehall is to train Africans in the art of self-government. Democratic government requires many things, however. From the smallest units of local government upwards it requires financial integrity, but at present African cashiers and accounts clerks in local Native councils and other bodies too often find themselves in the courts on financial charges. It demands honesty in voting, but for a large illiterate population adult suffrage would be absurd. Much groundwork must first be successfully carried out.

"Another consideration which affects the East African scene is the growth of vast industrial and technical enterprises. Such schemes as the electrical developments on the Nile at Jinja in Uganda demand administrative experience and engineering skill which are quite beyond the Africans of to-day. That is not to say that future generations will not be equal to the task. It means that now and for some time to come European leadership in the material progress of Africa is essential.

#### Moral and Social Leadership

"On the moral and social planes also European leadership is required. Many Africans, and at any rate some Asian groups, ask that the British outlook should be explained to the people of East Africa, who should be helped to absorb it.

"And, all things considered, although there may be some Europeans who favour the doctrine of *Apartheid*, there are far more who, without being able to see any clear future, recognize that African education is an increasing force, that Africans are progressing in technical skill, that thousands of Asians have made East Africa their home (many of them having only sentimental ties with India and Pakistan), and that co-operation on the basis of ability and moral excellence is the only possible solution of the racial problems of East Africa.

"Even those of the greatest good-will and tolerance would hardly care to predict the future form of government and social relationships, and would, perhaps not go further than say that government of one race by another cannot be a lasting solution. In the meantime Britain and the British in Africa have the responsibilities of government and of ensuring the progress of all races.

"A fine example of the attitude of many Europeans in East Africa to-day was given by the mayor of Nairobi in October when he attended the King's Day celebrations at the European Prince of Wales School.

"You must be the most critical judges of yourselves, he told the boys; 'only by so doing will you be able to justify your position as leaders in this land.' And they must have, the mayor went on to say, 'the good manners which come from a willingness to treat all men on their merits and to see every man's point of view.'

#### Clear Statement of Policy Needed

The *National Review*, supporting the campaign for a clearer enunciation of British Colonial policy, writes in its current issue:—

"There is a widening rift between this country and the settled white populations of Africa. This problem will have to be handled with courage and understanding; and it is so vital to the moral authority, the well-being, and even the ultimate cohesion of the commonwealth that a clearer formulation of British policy upon it is imperative.

"The issue is simple. It consists in two questions which are inextricable from each other: how is economic progress in Africa to be combined with the political aspirations of the African peoples, and what is to be the rôle and status of the European in those areas where he is as much a part of Africa as his African and Indian fellow-countrymen?

"In this country we are very nearly—but not as yet completely—committed to the principle of ultimate self-government combined with majority rule. That principle seems to be governing our policy in West Africa, though it is masked by a cynical or at any rate cowardly refusal to face the certain consequences of what is proposed, if political is to outstrip economic development at the rate to which recent events and decisions have committed us. West Africa is a separate problem because it contains no European settlers who have made it their home. It may, and probably will, go its own way, wherever that may lead. We may be allowed to hope that it will not be the Burma way.

#### Inescapable Facts

"But in the parts of Africa where white populations are settled they will not on any terms consent to go that way. What then is to be the policy of the United Kingdom Government?

"It will be as well for Parliament and people here to realize that their power of influencing the outcome is limited. They cannot, whatever they plan or dream or spend, alter the decisive fact that in Africa, from the borders of Ethiopia to the Cape, economic development on a scale sufficient to raise the status of the African peoples—and indeed, to save them from starvation—will depend upon white capital, white enterprise, and white leadership.

"They cannot, moreover, whatever they plan or dream or strive to impose, ultimately prevent the white populations upon the spot from taking command of their own destinies.

"This outcome is rendered certain by two inescapable facts: that the white populations would otherwise be starved, and that no such populations would consent to extermination at the behest of an ignorant, remote, and opinionated democracy. The fact that the white settlers in East Africa have already



asked Dr. Malan to receive a deputation shows what European solidarity in Africa will be, if this country continues to assume that it can dictate policy in British Africa without regard to the British settlers who inhabit it.

"The fumbling and groping uncertainty so long displayed in reaching a decision in the Seretse Khama case is only one example of an instability which is undermining the moral authority of this country throughout Africa. The danger has been revealed by a whole series of incidents, and it is urgent that informed opinion in Parliament and elsewhere should recognize it."

## Southern Rhodesian Budget Debate

### Minister of Finance Replies to Critics

**IN THE RESUMED DEBATE** on the Southern Rhodesian budget, Mr. P. A. WISE (Liberal) urged that every European should be made to pay taxes. He thought it disgraceful that while all Natives, some of whom earned no more than £20 a year, paid a flat rate of £1, only a small proportion of the Europeans in the Colony paid taxes.

On his own farm, said Mr. Wise, an African had been killed during a beer drink. One African had been arrested and seven others were summoned to Salisbury as witnesses. After a wait of 28 days the accused pleaded guilty, and five of the witnesses returned without having given a word of evidence.

Mr. W. H. EASTWOOD (Labour) complained that the budget contained no proposals for dealing with the rising cost of living. The Government had rubbed the salt of a free economy into the Native's wounds, and seemed unaware of a growing tension among the Native population.

He criticized the sharp rise in the price of maize to 36s. 6d. a bag, compared with 10s. in 1939, and 24s. to-day in the Union, and 30s. 2d. in Northern Rhodesia. The high price in Southern Rhodesia had hit the dairy industry hard.

The number of permanent civil servants had risen from 4,646 before the war to 8,230, and expenditure on the Civil Service was now four times greater.

#### Africans Contributing Fairly to Revenue

The increase in the price of cigarettes for Natives was disgraceful. It was not true that Africans were not making a proper contribution to the national revenue. In no part of the Commonwealth, with the possible exception of the Channel Islands, was taxation of high incomes as low as in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. D. MACINTYRE (United Party) said that the policy of transferring excess revenue to loan account could be justified only when a country was over-burdened with debt, which was not the case in Southern Rhodesia. Although the national debt was £44,000,000, the proportion earning interest was £35,500,000, and it did not represent a real liability.

Replying for the Government, Mr. E. C. F. WHITEHEAD, Minister of Finance, pointed out that it was only partially true that lower taxation would have a great effect.

A considerable number of the most important companies operating in the Colony were registered in the United Kingdom, and under the double taxation agreement every time a higher rate of tax was introduced in S. Rhodesia a little more went to the United Kingdom Treasury.

On the rate of 9s. in the £ in Britain, companies were allowed to deduct 7s. 6d. paid in Southern Rhodesia, and 1s. 6d. went to the U.K. Treasury. If the tax rate in the Colony were reduced to 5s., the U.K. Treasury would take 4s.

Since two-thirds of the total tax received in Southern Rhodesia was paid by companies, and 48% of the total amount paid by companies came from those registered in Britain, more than 25% of the taxes collected in the Colony would be affected by reduced taxation.

One of these incidents was the publication of a memorandum by the Tanganyika Government which was clearly menacing to the future of white settlement. That Government has since explained that the memorandum was intended to be confidential and was in any case only a "cockshy". The only possible comment is that responsible rulers should not send such documents round to a wide circle of readers without allowing for their becoming public, and should also, at the very least, refrain from dropping matches in power magazines just to see what may happen.

Mr. Whitehead said that leaders of commerce and industry had told him that, where the undistributed profits tax and super tax were concerned, they preferred the position in Southern Rhodesia, despite its difficulties, to that in the Union. The new companies law would probably be passed next year, and it would then be possible to withdraw the undistributed profits tax in respect of public companies.

#### Entry of New Capital

The existing level of direct taxation had not affected the inflow of capital; £19,000,000 had entered in the last 12 months.

"One class of U.K. investor did not want income, because of the high rate of tax in Britain; they wanted capital appreciation, and in that respect the Colony was attractive."

"What is important is that investors should have real confidence in the Colony's future, in its continued growth, and in the stability of its Government institutions," said Mr. Whitehead. "I have found in London that what investors are interested in is not our rate of taxation, but how we are tackling our Native problem. Will there be peace, progress, and prosperity, or are there likely to be a succession of strikes and civil strife? How are we tackling our water and transport problems? That is what the security of their funds depends on."

The Minister emphasized that it was vital to make certain provisions for loan expenditure out of current earnings. A sinking fund was used as a means of acquiring assets, and was virtually a form of hire purchase. Until loans were repaid the country did not own the assets. It was unwise to borrow everything for development, and it was essential that fortuitous surpluses should be used to relieve the burden of debt.

He did not believe in tying up money for a rainy day. Had the Colony done so, her assets would have depreciated by 30% as a result of devaluation. Funds were more wisely invested in public works.

As to the tax on Native cigarettes, as more and more Africans flocked into the urban areas it would be necessary to provide them with social services, and the time was approaching when Africans must make a greater contribution. The higher tobacco tax was one of the best methods.

The European staff of the Civil Service had increased by 4,527 since 1939 as a result of the country's rapid development. Staff economies had been made wherever possible, and this year 308 posts were being eliminated. A committee of "hard-headed business men" to consider reform of the Civil Service organization would be of little use.

The adverse balance of trade was necessary for development, but the Government must be careful that it arose in respect of heavy plant and machinery, not of consumer goods.

The general economic outlook was extraordinarily good, and the Minister asked the House to consider going part of the way towards paying for the Colony's development out of current earnings. "Then," he concluded, "if in a few years there is a serious world recession, we shall be in a very strong position to meet it."

### Another East-African Loan

THE EAST AFRICA HIGH COMMISSION to-day invites subscriptions for a 3½% loan, 1966-68, for a total of £7,100,000, at an issue price of 99½, the money being required for railway and dock purposes. £2,000,000 has already been placed and £5,000,000 is reserved for subscriptions in East Africa, leaving £4,600,000 available to the United Kingdom market. When a similar issue was made in March the issue price was 97½, but that stock had already risen to 100½, from which there was a slight fall on Monday. The gross redemption yield of the new loan works out at £3 10s. 11d., compared with £3 10s. for the Uganda loan issued last month.



## Tear-Gas Used in Nairobi Strike "Asian Brand of Communism"

TEAR-GAS BOMBS were used by the police in the Native quarter of Nairobi last Thursday for the first time in Kenya after other means had failed to disperse crowds of Africans protesting against the arrest on the previous Monday of Makan Singh, the Indian secretary, and Fred Kubai, the African president, of the unregistered East African Trades Union Congress. Leaflets signed by two Africans, one of whom is in custody, had been distributed among members of affiliated unions urging them to strike for the release of the arrested men, for a monthly minimum wage of 100s., and, in the words of the appeal, for "freedom for Africans throughout East Africa."

Staffs affected included those of the hotel, baking, city cleansing and electrical industries, followed later by those of the P.W.D., the oil companies, some schools, and the civilian sections of the Army Ordnance depot. Much intimidation was noticeable when pickets visited private houses and stopped transport vehicles in the endeavour to induce workers to join the strike.

### Attempt at General Strike

On the first day the strikers numbered about 2,000, and by the second day the total had been doubled.

Aware that an attempt to call a general strike might follow the arrests, the Government of Kenya had made emergency arrangements to maintain services. A new ordinance, by which strikes and lockouts are illegal in essential industries until the dispute has been submitted to arbitration, came into force last week.

Agitators have been exploiting all possible causes of dissatisfaction, playing particularly on wages, living costs, and race relations.

Augmented police forces have confined the crowds to the Native quarters of the city with the help of armoured cars, riot squads, and some specially trained units.

In moving amendments to the penal code, by which reciprocal application of the seditious laws may be achieved throughout East Africa, and by which the Government is empowered to seize printing machinery which has been used for seditious purposes, Mr. K. K. O'Connor, Member for Law and Order, who was recently transferred to Kenya from Malaya, said in the Legislative Council:—

### Africans Deluded by Asian Communists

"In this country to-day certain not too well-educated, deluded persons, mainly Africans, are being seduced from their own way of life by an Asian brand of Communism. They remind me of animals confronted by a snake—mesmerized, bemused, and swaying to the rhythm of the snake in a way that when they have swayed sufficiently the result will be agonizing paralysis and consumption alive."

Kubai was charged on Friday with the attempted murder of an African member of Nairobi town council.

Makan Singh, a Sikh, is a declared Communist. During the last war he was held in detention in India (to which it is believed in some quarters that he may be deported).

Some of the strikers have begun to drift back to work, and cases have been reported of threats to cut off the ears of strike-breakers. Others have had their heads shaven.

Early this week pamphlets were dropped from the air over the Native quarters calling upon the men to resume their duties, and stating emphatically that the demand for the release of the arrested trade union leaders would not be considered by the Government.

## Empire Society for the Blind Pilot Schemes for Colonies

THE BRITISH EMPIRE SOCIETY FOR THE BLIND, a voluntary organization to be directed by experts in Colonial administration and in the welfare of the blind, has been initiated for the prevention of blindness and for welfare work among the blind in all British Colonies.

An appeal for contributions made by Mr. A. Crech Jones, lately Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a letter to *The Times*, points out that in Colonial Africa alone there are four times as many blind persons as there are in Great Britain and the United States combined. The new society will assist Colonial organizations, train a nucleus of teachers, and undertake pilot schemes, one of the first of which will be a training centre in East Africa.

### High Incidence in East Africa

Reliable data of blindness in East Africa are few, but surveys carried out during the past 20 years in various districts show the incidence to be alarmingly high. A medical survey in the Digo area of Kenya reported conjunctivitis in its simple and granular form to be universal, while another in the Masai country declared that 68% of adults and 84% of children were affected, and 10% of adults blind in one eye.

In one small area in Uganda there were 37 totally blind persons out of a population of 3,482. It was estimated that 80% of the cases of blindness in the territory were preventable. A partial investigation in Tanganyika revealed a high incidence of blindness, and that children represented 20% of blind persons.

An official estimate put the number of blind persons in Nyasaland at 20,000 to 25,000, of whom 3,000 were young people.

Though the society will work mainly in the Colonies, it has power to assist efforts in the Sudan, should the local authorities so wish. Sir Stewart Symes, from 1934 to 1940 Governor-General of the Sudan, is chairman of the general purposes committee.

Subscriptions should be sent to the chairman, Sir Bernard Reilly, 53 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. The secretary is Mr. J. F. Wilson.

## Conserving Natural Resources

### New Bill in S. Rhodesia

THE NATURAL RESOURCES AMENDMENT BILL, which has been read a second time in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament, proposes to set up a court to deal with differences between the Natural Resources Board and landowners, using the water court judge and the machinery of that court.

The Minister of Agriculture will be given powers to construct works in Native reserves, the principle being that those who benefit should contribute to the cost of such works. This may be done through a labour contribution at current wage rates or in the form of a levy imposed by the Minister of Native Affairs.

The most contentious clause defines what farmers or owners may be ordered to do by the board. This includes not only soil and conservation work, but may extend to the control of cultivation methods and utilization of land. A farmer may be ordered to limit the numbers of his stock and prohibited from cultivating certain parts of his land or erecting buildings at any place which the board considers to be too near a public stream.

Mr. J. M. CALDICOTT (United Party) said that he did not mind surrendering a little personal liberty to ensure that the Colony's natural resources were conserved.

Mr. L. M. CULLINAN (United Party) considered that to compel farmers to grow certain crops was onerous, and objected to power being placed in the hands of a small number of people.

Mr. J. L. SMIT (Liberal) complained that co-operation between Government and farmer was now being replaced by domination.

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. P. H. SMITH, replied that the Bill's purpose was simply to prevent the soil from being destroyed. There was no intention of teaching farmers how to farm.

# BACKGROUND

**Combating Communism.**—We cannot combat Communism without arms. To suppose that the cold war can be won by moral superiority is as realistic as to suppose that Hitler could have been defeated in 1939 by a few, really well-written leaflets. Both arms and a faith are necessary. The Greek soldiers who battled their way through to Konitsa in 1948, so turning the tide of the Communist offensive against their country, had both. That is why American and British expenditure on behalf of Greece has proved amply justified. The Greeks knew what was involved in the threat of Communist domination; they had had a foretaste of it in 1944. They fought with a vigour which was not found among the Chinese Nationalists because they knew with a terrible clarity precisely what would be the consequences of defeat. We can and must supply arms to South East Asia. We must endeavour to maintain the standard of living as nearly as possible at its present level. We must bring home to the peoples of Asia the true meaning of the Stalinist brand of Nazism which is on the march. Our own people are now tolerably well informed about the essential facts, as the rout of the Communists and fellow-travellers in our general election abundantly indicates. But it is not less necessary to bring home this truth to the peoples of Asia.—Mr. Christopher Buckley in *Time and Tide*.

**The Empire.**—"The peace of the world remains threatened. One bright light relieves the darkness—the British Empire and Commonwealth. It is not the political strength of that widespread organization, still less its military strength, from which the human race can glean some hope, but from its moral strength as a power for good in the world. The spirit of the nations comprising the British Commonwealth is that they should not need to fear aggression from each other. They have not created a Security Council, for they have determined to resolve their differences peacefully. Though scattered over the world, and composed of millions of people of different races, different historical backgrounds, different creeds, they have bound themselves to live together in peace and friendship. Let us again dedicate ourselves to the service of our great Family of Nations, to strengthen the spiritual ties which unite us, and so blaze a trail for humanity to follow out of the darkness of our time."—Empire Day message of the Royal Empire Society.

**Sterling Area.**—"Unless the United Kingdom pays its way, the cohesion of the sterling area as a whole must be ultimately undermined. The sterling area evolved on the basis of a Britain which was not merely solvent but which had substantial yearly surpluses to invest overseas. The sterling system, moreover, grew on the strength of a fully convertible pound. The machinery will not endure indefinitely if there is any impression among its members that the United Kingdom is not pulling its full weight in this concerted effort to achieve balance of payments equilibrium, and if sterling is to remain inconvertible for as long as the eye of the imagination can reach."—*Barclays Bank Review*.

**The Welfare State.**—"What divides Socialists and Conservatives to-day is how best to maintain the welfare State. Both believe in a mixed economy. The Socialists do not seek a 100% planned economy; otherwise they would be full-blooded Communists. The Conservatives would not abolish all controls, because that would produce anarchy. Socialists want the maximum of controls and regard free enterprise as a necessary evil, whereas Conservatives want all the freedom they can get, but would keep controls down to a minimum. Conservative faith may be summarized in the phrase 'public control of policy but not of administration,' and in that we are surely the true heirs of the European liberal spirit. We are confident that the highest standard for all can be obtained best by giving the fast and most highly endowed workers at all levels his head, and rewarding him adequately for his services, not in taxing him so heavily that he refuses to give of his best. Above all, we Conservatives believe the time has come to make the individual worker see that his welfare State cannot be maintained merely by Acts of Parliament, or by the threats of further redistribution of the national wealth, but only by his own efforts. We desire him to understand that the welfare State is something he must earn for himself by his own labours, and cannot be the free gift of a group of politicians, no matter what label they carry. Freedom, responsibility, and a willingness to put more into the common pool of life than we take out of it are the only basis for an enduring welfare State, and upon these old liberal virtues all liberal-minded Liberals can co-operate with the modern Conservative Party, which holds the same faith."—Mr. Cyril Osborne, M.P.

**Empire Day.**—"What is the B.B.C. doing about Empire Day? The *Radio Times* tells us that listeners will be taken on an imaginary journey round the Commonwealth. We shall visit West Africa, Ceylon, Australia, New Zealand, and Canada. But this programme is for schools only. Broadcast at 11.20 a.m., it will last for precisely 20 minutes. Nowhere else in the programmes is there any recognition of Empire Day. You can travel up the Dutch waterways in one broadcast. You can listen to an American commentary. You are invited to a French cabaret. You can watch an American film on the hills of Old Wyoming. But you can not hear anything about the Empire. Between the three sound services and television there are 39 hours and 50 minutes of broadcasting on Empire Day. The Empire gets just 20 minutes at a time when few adults can listen."—Mr. George Campey, in the *Evening Standard*.

**Hard Hit.**—"The fact that two absorptions—of the *Hulton Leader* by the *Hulton Picture Post* and of the *Odams News Review* by the *Odams Illustrated*—were announced on the same day this week is a significant demonstration of the difficulties which are attending the publication of any weekly journal under present conditions. (An amalgamation between the *National Review* and the *English Review* was announced last month.) The costs of everything—paper, printing, contributors' fees—have all risen, in some cases sharply, and printers are demanding further wage increases at this moment. Advertisements are less easy to obtain, since many firms, heavily hit by taxation, are spending less on advertising. Circulation is a problem equally, for while regular readers are as numerous as ever, the casual purchaser tends to become more casual. With all this the papers, or most of them, have not raised their prices to the public. Be a little sorry for them."—*The Spectator*.

**Materialism.**—"The real enemy of democracy is not Communism, not capitalism, but materialism. A materialist is a man who cares so much about himself and everything that affects him that he does not even care properly for the things around him, to say nothing of the people. Materialism is a disease which blinds and binds people, and deafens and deadens them."—Dr. Paul Campbell.

# TO THE NEWS

**E.A.R. marked** — "America's danger is far less grave to-day than after Pearl Harbour."—Navy Secretary Matthews.

"We must make the Ten Commandments and the Gospel practical politics of parish."—Sir Waldron Smithers, M.P.

"The growing power of the Cabinet is a danger to the democratic constitution of the country."—Lord Cecil of Chelwood.

"Of Dr. Adenauer's new German foreign service of 22 members, no fewer than 15 were former members of the Nazi Party."—*The Economist*.

"In Canberra the local hair-dresser and plumber pay more in income tax than the majority of the middle-grade civil servants earn in a year."—Sir Miles Thomas.

"Except for minor technical activities, the United Nations Organization is on the rocks—because the Russians put it there."—Commander Stephen King-Hall.

"It has been left to the dictators, beginning with the Caesars and in modern times Napoleon, Hitler and Mussolini, to be the great road-builders."—Major H. E. Aldington.

"We should endeavour to gather the support of all men and women of good-will outside our own party limits and unite in a common front against Socialism."—Mr. Churchill.

"All decent people should recognize as distasteful, ridicule of physical or mental disability, mockery at the paraphernalia of death, and delight in exhibition of violence and cruelty."—Miss C. A. Lejeune.

"Dr. Malan and his party, whether they know it or not, are acting as recruiting sergeants for the Communist Party, and surely sowing the seeds of doom for South Africa."—Lady Violet Bonham Carter.

"Nowadays the ordinary man finds it well-nigh impossible to believe that anybody wants him for himself alone, not for his vote, or his money, or his economic capacity."—Dr. Lovell Cocks, Principal of Western College, Bristol.

"The Empire has stood for something of incalculable value in the life of the world. The sense of inferiority which resorts so easily to self-criticism is often based on crass ignorance. Three times over we have saved the freedom of Europe."—The Bishop of Croydon.

"You have to know a man awfully well in Canada to know his surname."—Lord Tweedsmuir.

"Some artists skim the surface of life like a dragon fly over the water of a pool, flashing in the sunlight for our delight, and suddenly vanishing, leaving little or nothing behind."—M. Pierre Jeanneret.

"If a man dies before he claims his post-war credits, his beneficiary will have to reach the qualifying age before a claim can be made, and that age is 60 for women and 65 for men."—Lord Pakenham.

"A steady uninterrupted flow of materials to and from each workman will, on average, raise productivity by at least 15% using existing productive machinery."—Anglo-American Council on Productivity.

"His Majesty's Government remain vitally concerned in the independence, integrity, and security of Greece, Turkey, and Persia, and are determined to continue their policy of direct support to these and other countries which are striving through military and economic efforts to safeguard their independence and territorial integrity."—Mr. Bevin, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.



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*That's why you see  
them everywhere*

**BEDFORD**

**TRUCKS, VANS, BUSES**

# PERSONALIA

A daughter has been born to the KABAKA and NABAGEREKA of BUGANDA.

SIR FRANCIS and LADY PETHERSTON-GODLEY have arrived by air from Kenya.

THE ETHIOPIAN AMBASSADOR has returned to London from his visit to Addis Ababa.

MR. G. H. BACON has been appointed Director of the Ministry of Agriculture in the Sudan.

ARCHDEACON E. M. H. CAPPER will shortly arrive in this country on leave from Tanganyika.

MAJOR-GENERAL and MRS. REVELL-SMITH have arrived in London from Southern Rhodesia.

SIR JAMES ROBERTSON, Civil Secretary in the Sudan, was due to reach London yesterday on leave.

MR. A. D. DODDS-PARKER, M.P., is absent from his Parliamentary duties on account of jaundice.

MR. C. H. THORNLEY is acting as Chief Secretary in Kenya, while Mr. J. D. RANKINE is Acting Governor.

MR. TOM JAGER has retired after 20 years' membership of the municipal council of Livingstone, latterly as mayor.

MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS, Secretary of State for the Colonies, left London by air on Monday to visit Malaya.

SIR ROBERT HOWE, Governor-General of the Sudan, left Khartoum at the beginning of this week for leave in England.

MR. W. H. JONES has been re-adopted as Liberal candidate for Barnet, which he contested in the last general election.

MR. R. I. BECK, MR. R. GLOSSOP, and MR. H. J. B. HARDING have been appointed special directors of John Mowlem and Co., Ltd.

MR. DEREK THACKER, elder son of Mr. Justice Thacker, of Kenya, has passed his solicitors' law final examinations in London.

MR. ALEC REID, London editor of the *Hindustan Times*, has returned from a visit to Kenya and other British African territories.

MR. C. DOUGLAS SCRIVEN is the new chairman of the London Chamber of Commerce, with Mr. FRANK TRAVERS as deputy chairman.

SIR ERIC GORE-BROWNE has been appointed hon. treasurer of the Franco-British Society in the place of Lord Cromer, who has resigned.

SIR HERBERT COX, Chief Justice of Northern Rhodesia, will arrive in England on leave in July, and be in this country for about six months.

MR. E. I. G. UNSWORTH, solicitor-general in Northern Rhodesia, was outward-bound in the R.M.M.V. CAPE-TOWN CASTLE, which left Southampton last Thursday.

MR. F. R. COLLINS has arrived from Mauritius to assume his duties as principal auditor in Zanzibar. He replaces MR. BRADLEY, who has been transferred to Malaya.

## APPOINTMENT WANTED

EDUCATED ENGLISHMAN, single, 25, seeks career in East Africa/Rhodesias. Sound business experience, initiative and personality. Good organizer. Tall, of good physique. Reply to Cuthbertson, 25 Martin Road, Slough, Bucks.

## FOR SALE

SEVEN GLOSS-WERNICKE BOOKCASES, each containing seven detachable shelves. To be sold at £3 per shelf. Apply: The Royal African Society, 18 Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2.

DR. WILLIAM K. SEWANYANA, who is to join the staff of the C.M.S. hospital in Mengo, Uganda, will be the first fully qualified African doctor to practise in the Protectorate.

MR. H. R. F. WATSON, of the Colonial Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., has been elected chairman of the British Empire Producers' Organization, of which MR. A. D. DODDS-PARKER, M.P., is deputy-chairman.

THE RT. REV. L. J. CABANA, Vicar Apostolic of Uganda, leading Holy Year pilgrimage to Rome, recently left Entebbe by air accompanied by 30 Africans. After visiting Rome Bishop Cabana will go to Canada.

MR. H. G. DODD, lately secretary in London of the Overseas Food Corporation, who recently left for Dar es Salaam to engage in legal practice, has been appointed to the board of the Colonial Development Corporation (East Africa), Ltd.

MR. T. DAVIDSON is leading the first party for the survey of the railway link between Northern Rhodesia and Tanganyika. It is hoped that the whole of the survey in Northern Rhodesia and the ground survey in Tanganyika will be completed by 1951.

The portrait by MR. HAROLD KNIGHT, R.A., of MR. E. F. HITCHCOCK, of Tanga, which is shown in this year's Royal Academy, is to be lent to the Department of Fine Arts of the Carnegie Institute for an international exhibition which is to be held in the United States in October.

DR. CARLOS GARCIA BAUER, the Guatemalan president of the United Nations Commission on Eritrea, has resigned because he "cannot continue to preside over a commission the majority of whose members repeatedly took decisions contrary to the commission's rules of procedure and to the established traditions of the United Nations, to which I, as president, have always strictly adhered."



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Good Taste

Made in England



MR. DAVID PELHAM JAMES, eldest son of Sir Archibald James, of Marandellas, Southern Rhodesia, and of Mrs. Geoffrey Miller, Isle of Mull, was married in London on Saturday to the HON. JAQUETTA DIGBY, youngest daughter of Lord and Lady Digby.

MR. RICHARD COSTAIN, whose contracting company has large interests in East and Central Africa and who himself owns a farm in Kenya, has been appointed chairman of the Harlow Development Corporation by the Minister of Town and Country Planning.

MAJOR-GENERAL L. G. WHISTLER, G.O.C. Troops in the Sudan, on his departure for this country to assume his new post of G.O.C. Northumbrian District, was presented by the officers of the Sudan Defence Forces with a silver-hilted sword made in Omdurman.

MR. STEWART GRANGER, who has been making a film in East Africa, arrived in London a few days ago. He told the Press that he would have to remain in Hollywood for three years, since if he returned to England within that period he would become liable to double income tax.

MR. C. C. D. FERRIS, Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of Southern Rhodesia, will retire in August. Except for the Prime Minister, SIR GODFREY HUGGINS, he is the only person who has been in the House continuously for 25 years, since the grant of self-government.

The third annual conference of the Uganda Education Association, which was opened by the mayor of Kampala, elected DR. M. M. PATEL president for the ensuing year. MISS N. H. CORBY, the VEN. MOTHER MILDRED, and MESSRS. F. G. COATES, S. W. KALUBYA, and J. S. VISANA are vice-presidents.

MR. FRANK SAMUEL, managing director of the United Africa Co., Ltd., a part-time member of the board of the Overseas Food Corporation since its creation, and the originator of the plan for large-scale groundnut production in East Africa, has declined the invitation of the Minister of Food to continue on the board of the O.F.C. His term of office expired on February 15. Heavy pressure of other work is the reason given for his retirement. Mr. Samuel arrived in the United States on Monday.

## Obituary

### Mr. Vernon Arthur Lewis Chief Justice of S. Rhodesia

MR. VERNON ARTHUR LEWIS, C.M.G., M.C., who took up his duties as Chief Justice of Southern Rhodesia only on Monday, died suddenly in the capital of that Colony on the following day. He was 64 years of age.

Born in Cape Town, the fifth son of Dr. C. F. Lewis, professor of classics at the University of South Africa, he was educated in the Union and then as a Rhodes Scholar at New College, Oxford. He was afterwards called to the Bar by the Inner Temple.

He started practice in Rhodesia, and served in the Royal Artillery during the 1914-18 war, being awarded the Military Cross. In 1934 he was elected to the Legislative Assembly in Southern Rhodesia, and at once joined the Cabinet as Minister of Justice, Defence, and Internal Affairs.

MR. J. W. COLEMAN, who has died in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, at the age of 74, went to Maccloutsie in 1895 as a telegraphist. In 1931 he became district postmaster in Bulawayo, and held that post until his retirement in 1935. During the war he was recalled to the postal service to act as general censor, and then transferred to the Postmaster-General's office, where he worked until the day before his death.

## Fairbridge Memorial College

MAJOR-GENERAL D. C. HAWTHORN, general secretary of the Rhodesia Fairbridge Memorial College, will leave London for Southern Rhodesia on May 29.

Since January 1 the college, at Induna, near Bulawayo, has been administered and partly financed by the Southern Rhodesian Government, and in London administration is carried out by a general council, which is financed by voluntary effort. It is hoped that Rhodesian children will begin to enter the school in the first term of 1951.

General Hawthorn told EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA recently that there were now 129 children at the college, including 21 girls. About 300 could be accommodated, but it was not expected that the rate of entry would be higher than 30 to 40 a year.

The scheme, he went on, was open to all children (orphans and others) in the United Kingdom, but in accordance with Kingsley Fairbridge's wish, preference was given to those from the humblest homes who, through force of circumstances were unlikely to have good prospects for their future in Britain.

### Victims of the War

Many people forget that an orphan was not necessarily completely parentless; the loss of either the father or the mother put a child within the legal definition of the term. A very high proportion of the students now at the college were orphans or boys and girls who were victims of special circumstances brought about by the war.

A few of the older boys, the first to go out, were now leaving and had obtained excellent posts, on the railways, farms, etc. The girls had also settled down well.

The children were educated to the end of the junior school stage in the college, going daily to secondary schools in Bulawayo for the secondary stage. The college was entirely non-sectarian, but every child received the religious instruction desired by the parents or guardians.

H.R.H. the Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, is patron of the college, and the members of the general council are Viscount Elibank (chairman), Field-Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck (deputy chairman), Lord de Saumarez (vice-chairman in South Africa), Lady Tweedmouth (vice-chairman), Mr. Julian Crossley (hon. treasurer), Sir Frank Alexander, Lord Baden-Powell, Sir Alfred Beit, Colonel J. B. Brady, Lord Fairfax of Cameron, Sir John Chancellor, Lady Cynthia Selville, General Sir Miles Dempsey, Sir William Goodenough, Mr. K. M. Goodenough, Sir Godfrey Huggins, M.P., Sir Duggan Malcolm, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Hazelton Nicholl, Lord Rowallan, the Earl of Scarborough, Brigadier D. Schriber, Mrs. D. Schriber, the Rev. A. G. B. West, and Mr. E. C. F. Whitehead, M.P.

### Immigration Warning

"WE HAVE BEEN TRYING TO REDUCE the immigration rate to 8,000 a year," said Mr. T. H. W. Beadle, Southern Rhodesian Minister of Internal Affairs, in the Colony's Parliament recently, "but I regret to inform the House that the figure is rising. Last year it was 12,000; at the present rate it would reach the 14,000 or 15,000 mark. The social services are breaking down or are strained to their utmost limits. The housing position in Salisbury is worse than at any time in the history of Southern Rhodesia; and there are more people looking for homes to stay than there have ever been. If we relax the immigration restrictions the position will become intolerable."

### Air Photography in East Africa

FOUR LANCASTERS from No. 82 Squadron, R.A.F., recently set out from Nairobi to begin photographic mapping operations in Tanganyika, Bechuanaland, and Basutoland. Two aircraft based on Tabora will photograph an area in which a link between the railways of Tanganyika and Kenya is projected. The other two will cover the whole of Basutoland and the south-eastern region of Bechuanaland before helping in the Tanganyika project. Except for a short break in 1947 the squadron has been engaged on photographic work in East and West Africa since early 1946; it has photographed 420,600 square miles of Africa.

## Central African Secretariat Business Opportunities in Colonies

MR. J. HYNÐ asked the Colonial Secretary in the House of Commons a few days ago whether the proposed conference to control the inter-territorial Secretariat for Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland would deal with political questions or whether inter-territorial co-operation would be confined to purely technical matters.

MR. J. GRIFFITHS: "The proposed conference is designed to facilitate discussion and co-operation on all matters of common interest to the three territories. It will be a consultative body and will have no executive authority."

MR. R. ROBINSON asked which officials of the Colonial Civil Service required permission before being allowed to take their wives with them on their tour of duty in the Colonies, on what guiding principle that permission was given, and how far that rule applied to American technicians working in the Colonies under the Economic Co-operation Administration plan.

MR. J. GRIFFITHS: "The conditions vary between different territories, but broadly permission, which is in the discretion of the Colonial Government, is required for all officers of the Colonial Service on first appointment to African territories; in granting or withholding permission the main considerations are the availability of suitable accommodation and the nature of the duties which the officer may be called upon to perform. The same principles apply to American technicians."

MR. J. HYNÐ asked the Colonial Secretary what was the status of the planning committee dealing with the establishment of a sports club for Colonial students in London, and how far the facilities open to other students of London University were available to Colonial students.

MR. J. GRIFFITHS: "The planning committee set up by my predecessor is advisory to me. Its plans have envisaged a club open to all Colonial people in this country, not merely students. So far as I am aware, Colonial students at London University are welcome participants in all the university facilities."

### Municipal Representation

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY asked whether the grant of a Royal charter to Nairobi city had been accompanied by any readjustment of the representative character of the municipal council; what proportion of the members were Europeans, Indians, Africans, and Arabs respectively; and what was the method of election or selection in each case.

MR. J. GRIFFITHS: "The grant of a Royal charter to Nairobi has not involved any change in the constitution of the city council. That constitution provides for a total membership of 29. Seven are aldermen elected by the elected and nominated members of the council, of whom at present five are Europeans and two Indians; nine are European elected members; seven are Indian elected members; two are members representing the Government of Kenya, and nominated by the Governor; one is an administrative officer chosen by the Governor to represent African interests; two are African members nominated by the Governor; and one is a representative of the Nairobi District Council nominated by the Governor."

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY asked to what extent Asians and Africans were entitled to be recruited for the Kenya Regiment.

MR. J. GRIFFITHS: "Asians and Africans are not entitled to be recruited for the Kenya Regiment (which is a volunteer part-time force composed entirely of Europeans)."

MR. A. HURD asked the Minister of Food if, in view of the considerable revision which the Overseas Food Corporation were making in the programme for the Kongwa and Urambo centres of the groundnut scheme in Tanganyika, he would make a statement on the effects of this change of policy on the welfare of the European and Native staff.

MR. F. WILLEY, Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Ministry of Food: "The Corporation has been working on its present programme of limited development in Kongwa and Urambo since January, 1949. The policy has not affected in any way the welfare of the European and Native staff employed there."

MR. HURD: "Is there not considerable shifting of staff of Europeans, Italians, and Natives going on at present? When will the House be informed of these facts?"

MR. WILLEY: "Welfare is a responsibility of the management, and that is a matter for the day-to-day management of the Corporation."

MR. HURD: "And reserved to this House."

CAPTAIN CROOKSHANK: "When is the Minister of Food likely to complete the investigation which he is making into the whole of the groundnut scheme? Can he say when he will report again to the House?"

MR. WILLEY: "No, sir."

### Eritrean Hostages

MR. PETER FREEMAN asked the Foreign Secretary what sustenance was provided for the hostages taken from Eritrean villages of the high plateau ordered to reside in Tesseneti in the Western Province, having regard to the fact that six of the 10 persons taken from Zazega were over 50 years of age.

THE MINISTER OF STATE (MR. YOUNGER): "These persons are in no sense hostages. No sustenance is provided by the British Administration for them."

MR. FREEMAN: "Can the Minister say how long it is proposed to hold these hostages for a crime for which they were in no way responsible and in no way liable?"

MR. YOUNGER: "I cannot give the exact date, because it depends to some extent upon the co-operation received by the authorities from the places where they originally resided. It was non-co-operation which was originally the cause of this."

MR. FREEMAN asked the Foreign Secretary if he would give, in respect of the village of Zazega, Eritrea, on which a collective fine of £1,000 had been imposed on account of the murder of an Italian in the locality, the number of inhabitants in that village, and the average annual income per head of the inhabitants.

MR. YOUNGER: "Approximately 5,000. It is impossible to ascertain the average annual income per head of the inhabitants, but the wealth of the village may be estimated from the fact that it owns moveable property, for example, cattle, with a capital value of about £40,000 and some 2,700 acres of communal land."

MR. P. DONNER asked the President of the Board of Trade what measures he proposed to take to inform United Kingdom business circles of conditions and opportunities in the Colonial Empire as a whole.

MR. A. BOTTOMLEY: "United Kingdom business circles are kept informed through the publication of articles and notices in the *Board of Trade Journal* and through the Board of Trade special register service of information. The Secretary of State for the Colonies also makes available a very large amount of information about conditions in the Colonies."

MR. DONNER: "Is the hon. gentleman aware that the measures so far taken by various departments are wholly inadequate and quite ineffective?"

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## S. Rhodesia's Godlonton's Views

### Mr. W. A. Godlonton's Views

MR. W. A. GODLONTON has commented in the *Spectator* on the recent article contributed to that journal by Mr. A. Creech Jones. He writes, *inter alia*—

"We in Southern Rhodesia know from long and intimate experience that the average African—eager though he may be to enjoy the rights and privileges of our highly complicated but by no means immaculate civilization—has much to learn and unlearn before he can do his duty as a citizen, or, for that matter, distinguish between the good and the bad features of our civilization.

"The majority of Africans are not merely illiterate; their notions are primæval. Suitable education, religious teaching, and the good example of the European community must be relied on to rid Africans in course of time of their inbred superstitions. There are about 1,750,000 indigenous Africans in South Rhodesia, of whom fewer than 200,000 are in European employment at any one time. Just over 200,000 of them annually receive a rudimentary education at the hands of African teachers, whose qualifications for their task are regrettably but unavoidably limited. About 1,200 Africans annually receive post-primary education. The missions have for many years worked fervently to convert as many as possible to Christianity.

#### Regeneration of Character

"But the task of educationists and clergy is no less than the regeneration of the character of a whole race, and disappointments have been and will be many.

"Nevertheless, there is no differentiation in this Colony between Europeans and Africans in regard to the franchise. We have a common roll. The means test and the education qualification are the same for all. Africans have the full protection of, and equality before, the law.

Contrary to the view expressed by Mr. Creech Jones, territorial segregation was first begun in this Colony by the Imperial Government when in 1894 and 1898 it directed by orders-in-council that large areas of land be set aside for the exclusive use of Africans. Our Government, recognizing that land segregation is vital to the harmonious development of the country, has materially increased these areas, is considering further additions, and has undertaken extensive schemes of soil and water conservation in them.

#### Realistic Race Relations

"We can point with pride to the results of a realistic race relations policy that, although not without its faults, is liberal and progressive in every important respect save one. No solution of the economic colour-bar has yet been found. This bias, which is imposed not by law but by public opinion, has its source in the trade unions, whose members fear an African invasion of the skilled trades.

"Africans, accustomed from birth to sitting, eating, and sleeping on the cow-dung floor of a mud hut, are satisfied with a much lower standard of living than Europeans. The European workmen therefore believe that African competition would depress wages and so lower their standard of living. The answer seems to be to peg by law the wage rates for skilled occupations at a level which will provide a respectable European living standard. But the Imperial authorities have so far ruled in Northern Rhodesia, as we have failed here to solve this question. The main pre-occupation of colonial statesmen is to prevent the formation of a low-class and vicious poor white and hybrid community.

"It is not Africans living like Europeans, but Europeans living like Africans that really matters."

#### Brazilian Agricultural Mission

AN AGRICULTURAL MISSION from the State of São Paulo, Brazil, is meeting officials of the Colonial Office and other Government departments in London before beginning a five-months tour of Africa, including the East and Central Territories, to study the organization of schemes for increased production of groundnuts, coffee, cocoa, cotton, and sisal. Senor Rui Miller Paiva, head of the agricultural economics section of the Secretariat of Agriculture of São Paulo, leads the mission.

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## Colonial Development Corporation

### Support for Our Criticism

IN A RECENT LEADING ARTICLE we asked whether it was right that great State enterprises financed from public funds should seek advertising revenue from the manufacturers who are naturally anxious for their business, and pointed out that 13 of the 40 pages in the first issue of the expensively produced magazine started by the Colonial Development Corporation are occupied by the advertisements of manufacturers and merchants who are presumably selling or hoping to sell their goods or services to the corporation.

*Truth*—which described EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA as “a model periodical, which has always exposed undesirable tendencies in public life”—has made our comment the subject of a leader note, in which it quoted the following passages—

“The manufacturer from whom such advertisements are solicited may consider that it would be imprudent to decline the offer of space in the publication, or even to examine the proposal with the detachment which normally dictates his decisions as regards publicity.

“There is, in plain words, a real danger that a company or firm in close commercial relations with the corporation may regard itself as almost forced to buy space in the magazine, so much so that it will consider its expenditure as a disguised rebate rather than legitimate advertising. There is also the fact that buyers for the corporation, who are, in fact, acting in a fiduciary capacity for the taxpayer, may feel themselves under compulsion to purchase from those who advertise in the magazine, even though they may know better sources of supply among non-advertisers.”

### Leading to Corruption

Our contemporary added:

“Should the ideals of the Keep Left group be realized, there will soon be so many official or officially subsidized firms trying with the taxpayers' money, to jostle enterprises into bankruptcy, that situations such as that described by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA will multiply at a rate which makes impossible the direction of public notice to their existence.

“However pure may be the motives of those now conducting official enterprises, there can be no question that in the long run the formation of Government expenditure of these circles of dependent interests will lead to the possibility of nation-wide, indeed of world-wide, corruption.”

*Advertiser's Weekly* quoted at length from our leading article.

“East African Railways and Harbours have shown how it is possible to increase output by no less than 50% without the African himself having done a single extra hour of work—merely by getting things planned properly, by reducing unnecessary movement, and so on. They have in fact over the last 18 months put up their output in the railway workshops by 50% through proper planning.”—Mr. E. M. Hyde-Clarke, Labour Commissioner, Kenya.

## Countering Subversive Activities

### Bill Gazetted in Southern Rhodesia

SUBVERSIVE PROPAGANDA is defined in the Subversive Activities Bill recently gazetted in Southern Rhodesia as the propagation, dissemination, inculcation, or advocacy of all or any of certain defined ideas, doctrines, or matters likely to facilitate, aid, or further the spread of Communism.

Six main ideas then listed are:

(1) the desirability of establishing in the Colony a Communist totalitarian dictatorship;

(2) advocacy of the use of violence, threats, terrorism, or injury to person or property to bring about governmental, industrial, economic, or social change;

(3) the desirability of supporting and implementing the basic principles and tactics of Communism as expounded by Marx and Lenin;

(4) the desirability of the disruption of trade and commerce, inciting of strife and conflict, dissemination of propaganda aimed at undermining established government, and corruption of officials, in support of the establishment of Communist totalitarian dictatorship;

(5) the defence or justification of the use of violence, terrorism, or injury to persons or property in the establishment of Communist totalitarian dictatorships in other countries;

(6) advocacy of passive resistance to any law.

## Strikes in the Sudan

WORKERS of the hospital orderlies and of the light and power trade unions in the Sudan have staged a three-day strike, and most of the other trade unions came out in sympathy on the third day. Appeals to the orderlies in areas where cerebro-spinal meningitis was prevalent to remain at their posts were rejected, but work at the hospitals was maintained by volunteers, including Red Cross workers and boy scouts. Light and water services in Khartoum and Omdurman were preserved with the help of troops and others. All strikers have now returned to work and substantial agreement has been reached between the unions, and the authorities concerned on working hours, housing, schooling, and other matters in dispute.

## Soil Stabilization

EXPERIMENTS in the use of building blocks made of stabilized soil have advanced so far at Bulstrod, the English headquarters of the A.S.P. Chemical Co., Ltd., that a most interesting and practical brochure has been issued by the company to show how readily applicable the method is to African conditions. Soil stabilization technique can be used for the raft on which a building is to be erected, for the treatment of the mud blocks of which it is built, and for paths and roads in the vicinity, unskilled labour performing all the operations. Readers who need from time to time to build accommodation for African labour would be well advised to obtain the pamphlet from the company.

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## Sir Godfrey Huggins Attacked

### Liberal Leader's Criticisms

THE LEADER of the Liberal Opposition in Southern Rhodesia, Mr. R. O. STOCKL, recently charged the Prime Minister with having lost control of his Cabinet. He alleged that there was disagreement in the Unified Party over fundamental principles, that this lack of co-ordination and co-operation caused wasteful expenditure, and that Sir Godfrey Huggins had confessed that he was not in agreement with the Natural Resources Bill and the maternity benefit scheme of his own Government.

That there was confusion between departments was proved by the statement of Mr. Halsted, Minister of Trade and Industrial Development, that the central mechanical equipment department was an efficient organization but had been severely handicapped in all its undertakings by a lack of co-operation by other departments.

The Prime Minister replied that he disagreed with almost everything said by the Leader of the Opposition.

#### Government Requires Criticism

He was alleged to have lost control, but 12 months ago had been called a dictator. Perhaps he had learned something, and become more democratic. Perhaps he was not so self-assertive as he was 16 years ago.

Similar criticisms had been made in the past, when the Government had a huge majority. United Party members could, with the present large majority, express their views rather forcibly, so long as they did not defeat the Government. The public was getting a run for its money, which would not be the case if there were a numerically stronger Opposition.

Mr. Godfrey remarked that although he had stated that he did not like the maternity benefits scheme, it was the only

practical scheme they could afford at present. It had been approved by the Cabinet, and he saw no present alternative to it.

In referring to the Natural Resources Bill he had spoken as a farmer, not as Prime Minister. He thought that one clause went too far, since no one knew the proper rotation of crops, how could any board control it?

Ministers did not say "Yes" to one another all the time, but surface differences between members of the Government did not cost the country a single penny.

"I should not think much of my party of 24 if they did not criticize the Government from time to time," concluded the Prime Minister.

## NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Nairobi is to have three meatless days a week until further notice.

Three fellowships have been allotted to the Sudan by the Regional World Health Organization.

The *Uganda Journal* has published a short history of the military units of Uganda in the recent war.

More scholarships are to be offered by the Government of Czechoslovakia to Colonial students of foreign Powers.

Tropical trials of the Vickers Viscount turbo-jet aircraft are expected to take place early next month, when it is due in the Sudan.

Road freight and passenger services are to be organized by the East African Railways and Harbours Administration in Kenya but not in Tanganyika.

A two-day course for 70 teachers from Southern Rhodesia, the Union, Australia, Canada, and New Zealand was held recently at the Imperial Institute, London.

Seretse Khama received permission last week to stay in the Bamangwato Reserve of Bechuanaland for a short time in order to be with his wife and newly born daughter.

RHODESIA CASTLE and KENYA CASTLE will be the names of two new passenger and cargo vessels of 17,300 tons each which are being built in Belfast by Harland and Wolff, Ltd., for the round-Africa service of the Union-Castle Line.

#### Colour Films of Tanganyika

Colour films of wild life in Tanganyika will be shown at a general meeting of the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire in London on June 5 at 4.15 p.m. Talks will be given by Dr. T. H. Bassett, who made the pictures, and Mr. Keith Thomas, of the Game Department staff of the Territory.

The referendum among ratepayers in Bulawayo has been overwhelmingly against the employment of Africans as bus conductors in the municipality, a proposal strongly resented by local European trade unionists. The Bulawayo Omnibus Co., Ltd., has announced that European youths are paid £28 a month as conductors, but that not enough can be obtained.

Seven members of the executive committee of the male nurses' trade union in the Sudan were sentenced to 21 days' imprisonment and to execute a bond of good behaviour of £E15 each on release in Khartoum for breaches of their obligation to serve the sick during the recent strike. On appeal, the conviction was confirmed, but the sentences were reduced to five days' imprisonment, without bond.

The East Africa Tourist Travel Association held its second annual meeting in Nairobi last Thursday. Owing to the absence in England of Sir Reginald Robins, the president, Mr. Mervyn H. Gowie presided. He urged the East and Central African territories not to compete for tourists but to collaborate in their overseas publicity in order to persuade visitors to see a number of the territories.

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## Tea Marketing Expansion Board

### Need for Small Packets

THE INTERNATIONAL TEA MARKETING EXPANSION BOARD, LTD., in its report for 1949, draws attention to the decision that each country should contribute according to its export quota as determined by the International Agreement, and not on the production basis which obtained during the war, with the consequent more equitable distribution of the incidence of tea promotion expenditure on export markets and the cessation of the board's East African campaign. Since Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika had opted for the export basis, the board could not properly continue development work in the domestic markets of those territories.

It is pointed out that, as a result of legislation in the three territories fixing sale prices of tea for internal consumption at levels substantially below those ruling for export, East African producers realized that any immediate expansion of local tea consumption could be met only at a loss. The Interim Central Tea Committee, representing the producers of all three territories, intend, it is stated, to continue in a modified form the work previously done by the board's East African Bureau, and the board have gladly offered to place expert staff at the disposal of the committee in an advisory capacity.

### Industrial Tea Services

Activities of the bureau included the installation of tea services at a number of factories and estates, a trolley service and kiosks on Nairobi station, improved services in hospitals and social centres, and the introduction of tea services to long-distance bus routes.

A text-book in Swahili for African tea-rooms was published, and special classes conducted for African hotel and restaurant owners. The bureau's films were shown to audiences totalling 600,000 in Kenya and Uganda, while a tea play was introduced into the repertoire of the Uganda Government's demonstration team.

The headquarters of the Central African Bureau have been

transferred from Limbe to Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, where Mr. H. G. Sandy, from Nairobi, has taken charge. The board's former assistant commissioner, Mr. P. L. Bidard, having been transferred to West Africa.

New tea services have been started in 32 industrial concerns, at 454 main collecting points of the Government-sponsored receiving organization, and elsewhere by means of African tea-rooms, kiosks, and bicycle tea-carts.

In Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia progress is hampered by the absence of small packets. At four mines on the Copper-belt, with a compound population of 380,000 persons, a three-ounce weekly of dry tea is already available as an optional ration.

Mr. Gervas Huxley is chairman of the board, on which Mr. A. R. Scott, nominated jointly by the Nyasaland Tea Association, Ltd., and Rhodesia Tea Estates, Ltd., and Mr. Roger Norton, East African Commissioner in London, nominated by the Kenya Tea Cess Board, the Uganda Tea Cess Board, and the Tanganyika Tea Board, are directors.

Mr. K. B. Gourlay is chief commissioner at the International Tea Bureau (Africa), Nairobi.

## Tanganyika Coffee Growers

TANGANYIKA COFFEE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, LTD., in their 14th annual report, which covers the year ended June 30 last, show production of clean coffee at 4,076 tons, a decrease of 2,222 tons compared with the output of 1947-48, though approximating to the general average over previous years. The quality showed slight deterioration and was well below the standard laid down by the Ministry of Food. Membership of the association increased by eight to a total of 147. The managing committee was composed of Mr. W. H. Baldwin (president), Mr. E. Pappas (vice-president), and Messrs. J. Focsaer, S. M. Gilbert, C. Redfean, and M. P. Tsoulkas, with the senior research officer of the coffee research station, Lyamungu, and the Custodian of Enemy Property as co-opted members. When Mr. H. G. T. Stepany, acting general manager, resigned Mr. H. Marsland was appointed manager.

# PROGRESS . . . .

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Dar es Salaam and District Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Dar es Salaam. P.O. Box 236. Tel. 561; Telegrams "Darasco". Branches: Arusha, Moshi, Mwanza, Tabora, Dodoma, Kigoma. System: A.C. 400/230 volts 3 ph.

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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%.

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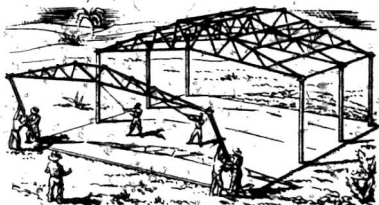
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ARCON STRUCTURES



## Of Commercial Concern

### Beira Arbitration Tribunal

The Companhia do Porto da Beira and the Portuguese Government have each nominated two arbitrators in connexion with the company's claim for £600,000 following the expropriation of the undertaking. They will nominate a fifth member; if agreement is not reached concerning him, the appointment will lie with the Supreme Court in Lisbon. The tribunal is expected to be formally constituted shortly, and its decision, from which there is no appeal, must be given within 90 days. Port of Beira Development Ltd. holds 80% of the capital of Companhia do Porto da Beira.

The Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association report that production of sisal fibre in the Brazilian State of Paraíba, started in 1943, amounted to 30,000 tons last year, against 25,000 tons in 1948. Production is also increasing in the States of Pernambuco and Rio Grande do Nord, where in some cases subsidies up to £45 per acre planted are granted. Large credits are being made available to planters for machinery and buildings. Most of the Brazilian sisal is sold to America, but sales to Europe and the Far East are increasing.

Nkata Bay, a fairly good natural harbour about half-way up Lake Nyasa on its western shore, and some 50 miles from the Vipya Plateau, on which the Colonial Development Corporation is planting tung trees, is rapidly developing from an isolated village, with one European and two Indian stores, into a township.

### Commonwealth Conference Proposed

A conference to consolidate the external trade of the Commonwealth, to form a single trading area with a strong and stable economy, and to discuss the development of Commonwealth resources, has been proposed by the National Union of Manufacturers in a communication to the Prime Minister.

In a recent leading article we wrote that the Tanganyika Sisal Marketing Association sold 70% of the fibre production of the Territory last year. The fact is that it sold rather more than 50% of the total sisal output, and represents 70% of the sisal estate proprietors of Tanganyika.

Messrs Harland and Wolff, Ltd., the Belfast ship-builders who have built many of the vessels in the East and Southern African trade, are maintaining a 7% dividend. Group profits, after providing £724,330 for taxation, were £679,461, compared with £758,194 in the previous year.

Britain has now regained her pre-1929 position as the world's leading exporter of cotton textiles, with 903 m. square yards, against 880 m. square yards by the U.S.A. and 720 m. square yards by Japan. Japan's production is, however, rapidly increasing.

The Pyrethrum Board of Kenya estimates that a minimum of 2,500 tons of pyrethrum from the Colony could find a market at reasonable prices in the season 1951-52, though it is not expected that more than 2,000 tons will be produced in the Colony.

The International Bank and the Colonial Development Corporation have both expressed their willingness to consider whether a new approach may be made to the question of a dollar loan for the purposes of the corporation.

Russian matches, said to be the first imports which Kenya has received from the Soviet Union, have arrived in Mombasa. They are offered at 2s. per gross under the price for British matches.

Average daily railings from Mombasa in the week ended May 12 were 2,355 tons, and at the end of the week 26,911 tons of import cargoes remained in the port.

## East African Immigration

IMMIGRANTS into Kenya in 1949 numbered 44,116, including 21,367 Europeans and 22,070 Asians, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 38,978, 18,062 and 20,196. In the same period there were 28,052 (20,873) emigrants, including 14,886 (9,602) Europeans and 12,751 (10,742) Asians. Excess of new permanent immigrants over permanent emigrants was 8,490 (8,103), of whom 2,310 (3,528) were Europeans and 6,114 (4,664) Asians. There were 17,555 (10,953) visitors of whom 11,498 (6,924) were Europeans and 5,701 (3,709) Asians.

Tanganyika immigration amounted to 20,415 persons, of whom 9,098 were Europeans and 10,987 Asians; new permanent immigration to 7,576 (4,313) Europeans and 3,107 (Asians); and visitors 8,155 (3,409) Europeans and 4,618 (Asians).

The corresponding figures for Uganda were 6,849 immigrants (4,064 Europeans and 2,737 Asians), 1,781 new permanent immigrants (774 Europeans and 1,008 Asians), and 3,889 visitors (3,137 Europeans and 779 Asians). The balances in the above figures are accounted for by Africans and others.

## Rhodesia Railways Trust

RHODESIA RAILWAYS TRUST, LTD., which is controlled by the British South Africa Company, had an income from interest and investments amounting to £178,925 for the year ended September 30 last, compared with £131,268 in the previous year. The income from a subsidiary was £9,076 (£14,398, making £188,001). After deducting £84,791 for taxation and other expenses, the net profit was £93,231 (£67,640). A dividend of 8% (the same as the previous year) requires £8,254, leaving a balance of £69,764 to be carried forward, against £64,787 brought in. Investments are valued at £4,376,666, and the Shabeni Railway showed a profit of £931 (£1,142). The chairman is Sir Douglas Malcolm. The annual general meeting will be held in London on June 7.

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Company Meetings**Selection Trust, Limited****Review of Interests**

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SELECTION TRUST, LIMITED, will be held on June 15 in London.

The following is extracted from the statement dated May 11, 1950, of the chairman, MR. A. CHESTER BEATTY, JNR., circulated with the report and accounts for the year ended March 31, 1950:—

**Mr. A. Chester Beatty**

"My father, Mr. A. Chester Beatty, mentioned at the last annual general meeting that he would be retiring, and he has now done so. He is 75 years of age and has worked in the mining business for 50 years. He created Selection Trust, which was formed a long ago as 1914 with a capital of only £20,000, and up till now he has been its only chairman.

"The Selection Trust has been developed by my father and his colleagues into the Selection Trust group of companies of to-day. The activities of these companies demonstrate the contribution which, in the course of his long and active career, Mr. Beatty has made to the discovery and development of the mineral resources of the world. I think it will be agreed that he is one of the outstanding mining figures of his time.

**Accounts and Dividend**

"The gross revenue for the year of Selection Trust and its subsidiaries was £933,517, compared with £956,809 for the previous year. Income from investments was £731,742, against £654,164. The profit on realization of investments was £177,998, compared with £288,034. After deducting expenses there was a balance of £364,774, out of which £376,338 was provided for taxation.

"The market value of stock of the Ultramar Company fell substantially further during the year and it has been necessary to write off £259,120 on this and other investments. The directors recommend a dividend of 2s. less income-tax, requiring the sum of £246,664.

**Copper**

"Our principal interest in copper, as you are aware, is through the American Metal Company, which has holdings in Roan Antelope Copper Mines and Rhodesian Selection Trust; the latter holds a 64% interest in Mufulira Copper Mines. Both these mines have continued to operate successfully. Their quarterly reports show that for the nine months ended March 31, 1950, Roan and Mufulira produced 46,698 and 53,561 long tons of copper respectively. Under agreements with the Ministry of Supply the companies' sales to the Ministry will continue to be based on the U.S. market price of copper. This price is at present 19½ cents per pound of electrolytic copper f.a.s. New York, equivalent to £156 per long ton.

"Results from the Teumeh Mine, continue to be most gratifying. The profit of S.A.£1,258,008 for the year ended June 30, 1949, compared with S.A.£386,619 for the previous year.

**Diamonds**

"Consolidated African Selection Trust for the year ended June 30, 1949, showed the highest earnings so far achieved and were a reflection of the record world sales of diamonds of approximately £38,000,000 in the calendar year 1948.

"World sales for 1949 were lower by some £10,000,000 than in 1948, but, taking into account the enhanced prices which have been applied to this product as a result of the devaluation of sterling, there is every reason to expect satisfactory results for the company's

current financial year. The reported world sales for the March quarter 1950 were over £12,500,000, and are an encouraging pointer for the year's trading prospects.

**Gold**

"The St. Helena Company has raised sufficient finance to provide for development work and the erection of a treatment plant. There should be a considerable increase in development progress when the recently completed No. 4 vertical shaft is fully equipped. The treatment plant will have an initial capacity of 50,000 tons per month, and if there are no undue delays, should come into operation about the middle of 1951.

"Western Holdings has continued its shaft-sinking, and it is expected that the basal reef will be intersected by the No. 1 shaft early in 1951 and that production will begin in the middle of 1952. Both shafts will be stopped temporarily below the basal reef horizon in order that sufficient development may be undertaken prior to production. Recent drilling in this area has given very satisfactory results, and a further hole will be sunk in order to obtain information for the development programme. Drilling is also continuing in the areas south of the Vaal River, but so far no outstanding results have been obtained.

"Through Central Mining Free State Areas we have a minor interest in the proposed Harmony lease area. We still retain our interest in certain farms north of the Sand River.

**Oil**

"In considering the agreement which we made during the year with Trepca Mines, Ltd., we came to the conclusion that it would be in the interests of both companies for Trepca to resume mining business in association with our company, and this was approved by the Trepca stockholders. In return for the grant to Trepca Mines of a 20% participation in our new mining ventures, we shall receive 10% of the net profits of Trepca, and we also have options to subscribe for such new capital as that company may require in the future up to 2,000,000 shares. I am quite sure that in these times, when such large sums are required to finance new mines, it is to the advantage of both companies to have made the agreement.

"The further finance recently raised by the Ultramar Company has enabled the Mercedes Company to maintain its position with the Texas Company in its operations in Venezuela. Production was initially disappointing but has improved, and is now running at about 18,500 barrels per day.

**Exploration**

"We have undertaken exploration work in the Gold Coast in conjunction with Ashanti Goldfields Corporation. No important discoveries have so far been made, but the work continues. Our participation with Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Company in the investigation of an area in the Western Rand gives us a welcome opportunity of taking part in the further exploration of this well-known goldfield.

"Our company is in a strong financial position, and we are well able to take advantage of any opportunities that may occur and to weather any adverse economic conditions which may arise. We shall continue, either by ourselves or in association with other mining groups, to search for, develop, and bring to production, new mining businesses.

"Finally, as regards the current year, I think financial results are likely to be maintained at the level of last year."

## Motapa Gold Mining Co., Ltd.

### Mr. W. M. Barclay's Review

THE FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF MOTAPA GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED, was held in Bulawayo on May 23.

The following are extracts from the speech of the acting chairman, Mr. W. M. BARCLAY:—

"The working profit amounted to £98,028, and after deducting £6,651, being the difference between sundry items of expenditure and revenue as detailed in the profit and loss account, there remained a net profit of £91,377. This, together with an amount of £305 unappropriated at the start of the year, made a total of £91,682, of which £70,000 has been transferred to general reserve, representing profits which have been ploughed back into the business, leaving a balance carried forward of £21,682.

"Capital expenditure for the year amounted to £61,788, against which has been credited £15,000, being the insurance claim paid to the company as a result of the destruction of the Ndujtjana dam. As the company has no working capital, shareholders will appreciate that capital expenditure has to be financed out of profits.

"During the year there was a yield of 26,806 ounces of the gold, recovered from a mill tonnage of 219,500 tons at a cost of 17s. 10.3d. per ton milled, the profit per ton milled figure being 8s. 11.2d. The reduction plant was completed in February, 1949, but unfortunately the supply of underground Native labour has been such that it has not been possible to attain the full milling rate, with a consequent effect on the profit-earning capacity of your mine. Every effort is being made to improve the supply of Native labour.

"The development footage advanced totalled 10,809 feet. A distance of 5,220 feet measured along the strike of the ore-bodies was fully proved by crosscutting or diamond drilling, and of this 2,730 feet proved payable at an average value of 3.3 dwt. per ton over a width of 13.6 feet.

#### Ore Reserves

"The ore reserve estimated at 386,000 tons averaging 3.3 dwt. per ton over a stoping width of 14.3 feet, compared with the ore reserve at the end of 1948, represents an increase of 69,000 tons, the value and stoping width being lower by 0.2 dwt. per ton and 2.4 feet respectively. This increase in tonnage was mainly as a result of the improved rate of development.

"It will be recalled that I reported at the meeting last year that it had been decided to endeavour to provide an adequate supply of water from the Bembezi River by the erection of a number of weirs instead of rebuilding the Ndujtjana dam. Through the impletion of this scheme an adequate quantity of water for present requirements has been made available.

"During the first four months of the current year operations have continued satisfactorily. The tonnage milled was 78,000 tons and the working profit was £38,100.

"The general health of the camp has continued to improve, and credit for this must be given to the resident medical officer.

"In conclusion, it gives me great pleasure to record appreciation of the services rendered by officials of New Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd., Johannesburg, particularly by Mr. R. B. Smart, consulting engineer. Mr. J. Coolbaugh's advice on certain metallurgical problems is also appreciated. I desire also to express appreciation of the services rendered by the mine manager, Mr. A. L. Gilmore, and by the staffs at the mine and head offices.

"The report of the proceedings at this meeting will not be issued to shareholders. But copies will be available on application to the head office or to the Johannesburg or London offices of the company.

The report was adopted.

## Nyasaland's Tobacco Outlook

### Need to Improve Yield and Quality

AT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE Nyasaland Tobacco Association, the president, Mr. W. D. Lewis, said:—

"Our main competitor in the heavy type trade, America, which has a large reported surplus of tobacco, is going to make this somehow available to the sterling area in sheer self defence. Then will come the landslides. That our fine-cured tobacco, already at a financial disadvantage from other aspects, should be further handicapped in relation to our main competitors and near neighbours, the Rhodesias, by these varicuous export tax, would have been unbelievable had we not the unpalatable truth before us.

"We must face the facts and admit that hard times are coming. Speaking generally, our yields are poor and our quality could bear improvement. Until good farming equals and passes Rhodesia's yield per acre and price we must not be content. But good farming costs money, and we are under-capitalized as an industry, and therefore must be allowed to hold what we have. There are many misconceptions about the apparent prosperity of our tobacco community.

"In consideration of the future must come fears for the stability of our market. Rhodesia saw fit to enter into an agreement with the Tobacco Advisory Committee in the United Kingdom at the time when Nyasaland decided against such a compact. Recently a delegation from the Rhodesia Tobacco Association visited London to strengthen the liaison, and seems very satisfied with the results; and the agreement has been extended to cover seven years. It would be well for us to consider whether it might not be to our own advantage to reopen the discussions."

Ten Africans have been sentenced in Scrowe, Bechuanaland, on charges of public violence following the dispute over the marriage of Seretse Khama. The ringleader was sent to prison for nine months.

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## Mining

## Rhodesian Corporation Report

RHODESIAN CORPORATION, LTD., earned a profit of £24,453 in the year ended July 31 last, compared with £74,995 in the previous year. To this year's total must be added £473 profit from sale of farms, £12,257 over-provision for taxation in previous years, and £250,000 transferred from general reserve. Taxation absorbs 117,869, £376,160 is provided for depreciation of investments, and £35,482 for amounts written off claims, options and participations leaving an unappropriated profit of £40,673, against £63,901 brought in.

The issued capital is £1,466,667 in shares of 5s. each. Revenue reserves stand at £90,673 and current liabilities at £114,593. Fixed assets are valued at £278,899, land and stands at £55,032, mining claims and options at £80,218, township expenditure at £213,532, quoted investments at £642,046 (market value £693,952), unquoted investments at £80,483, and current assets at £321,723, including £4,738 in cash.

## Ore Reserves

At the Fred mine, where ore reserves were estimated at 29,180 tons averaging 5.6 dwt. gold over an average of 39 in., 11,126 ozs. were recovered in the year under review. Ore reserves at the Redwing mine were estimated at 23,300 tons, averaging 4.4 dwt. over 75 in., and the year's production was 789 tons from 2,628 tons of ore crushed during trials.

Sales of land in Rhodesia totalled 269,802 acres, realizing a profit of £33,295.

Accounts have been delayed by negotiations with the income tax authorities, but a settlement has been reached, and the taxation position is now up-to-date.

The directors are Mr. L. C. Walker (chairman, alternate, Mr. A. Joussey, Mr. J. G. Paine, Mr. F. R. Peters (alternate, Mr. P. Whitehead), Major-General W. W. Richards (alternate, Mr. W. L. C. Richards), Lord Walsingham (alternate, Mr. J. C. Burns), and Mr. F. L. Wigley.

The 24th ordinary general meeting will be held in London on July 6.

## Rio Tinto Report

RIO TINTO CO., LTD., earned a consolidated profit of £413,295 for the calendar year 1949, compared with £355,438 in the previous year. Interest on the preference shares, less tax, absorbs £44,688, and a dividend of 10% free of tax, on the ordinary shares requires £12,500, leaving £396,177 to be carried forward, against £840,070 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £1,825,000 in 5% preference shares and £2,125,000 in ordinary shares, both of 5s. denomination. Capital reserve stands at £1,307,123, revenue reserves at £3,003,308, and current liabilities at £718,339. Fixed assets are valued at £3,044,998, minerals in opencasts in Spain at £173,433, current assets at £2,729,583, including £883,069 in cash, and investments at £2,828,823, of which quoted stocks have a market value of £7,445,750 (£6,907,455 are in Rhodesia), while unquoted stocks are valued by the directors at £498,050 (£133,313 in Rhodesia).

The report notes that certain opportunities in Africa are being studied, but that it is too early to estimate their value.

The directors are the Earl of Bessborough (chairman), Sir Maitland Ramsay (managing director), Mr. Etienne du Castel, Mr. C. E. Coke, and Sir Eric Gore-Brown.

The eighth annual general meeting will be held in London on June 8.

## Increased Price of Wankie Coal

MR. G. A. DAVENPORT, Southern Rhodesian Minister of Mines, replying recently to complaints about the increased price of Wankie coal, said the rise was inevitable because an additional £2,200,000 had been invested in the colliery, the mechanization of which was a costly business. He was confident, however, that the price would rise no further.

Wankie cost only 8s. 9d. per ton more than that of a test colliery in the Transvaal, not excessive difference considering that Wankie was a much greater distance from the coast, and that stores were consequently more expensive. Its climate was less conducive to hard work, and European wages were higher than those in the Union. Development of the colliery would have been retarded had there been no price increase.

Though Wankie was not yet able to meet all demands from the Central African territories, output had increased considerably in recent months. Total demand in March had been 197,695 tons, and the colliery had supplied 182,000 tons. Further improvements could be expected almost monthly, and increased allocations to the copper mines of Northern Rhodesia and to Southern Rhodesian consumers would then be possible. By 1952 Wankie should meet the expanding demands of Central Africa.

The company announces that the recent offer of 2,493,780 shares of 10s. each at 12s. 6d. has been over-subscribed.

## Mining Personnel

MR. T. H. BRADFORD is now managing director of Selection Trust, Ltd., and Selstrut Investments, Ltd.

MR. R. W. FOOT and MR. E. L. HANN have been appointed to the board of Wankie Colliery Co., Ltd.

MR. ROLAND BEAUMONT has retired from business and from the board of Central Mining and Investment Corporation, Ltd.

MR. H. VIVIAN SMITH has been appointed a director of Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd., in the place of MR. C. DAVIS, who has resigned.

MR. E. S. L. TAAFFE has resigned from the board of Tanganyika Central Gold Mines, Ltd., to which Messrs. J. F. CARRIE, M. C. G. MEYER, and A. KING have been appointed directors.

MR. A. CHESTER BEATTY, who recently retired from the boards of Selection Trust, Ltd., and Selstrut Investments, Ltd., of which he was chairman, has now retired from the board of the Union Corporation, Ltd.

MR. C. F. S. TAYLOR, managing director of the Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd., and a director of other African mining companies has joined the board of the Commercial Union Assurance Company, Ltd.

MR. H. K. HOCHSCHILD, a director of Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., and Rhodesian Selection Trust, has been re-elected chairman of the American Metal Co., Ltd., of which MR. W. HOCHSCHILD has been elected to follow him as president.

SIR ULICK ALEXANDER has been appointed chairman of Zambia Exploring Co., Ltd., in the place of MR. MAURICE HELY-HUTCHINSON, who has resigned owing to pressure of work in his capacity as chairman of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd. MR. NEVILLE CARR SELWAY has joined the board.

MR. T. A. J. BRAITHEWAITE has been nominated by Powell Duffry, Ltd., for appointment as the new general manager in Southern Rhodesia of the Wankie Colliery Co., Ltd., which has approved the proposal. Mr. Braithewaite will leave for Rhodesia at the end of this month, and take over his duties on July 1, when Mr. Darby retires.

## BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION, Ltd.

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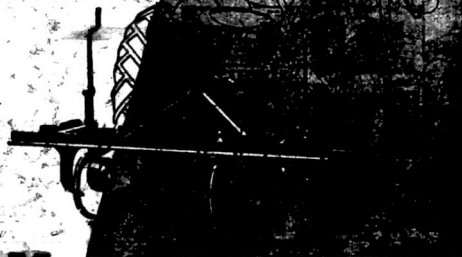
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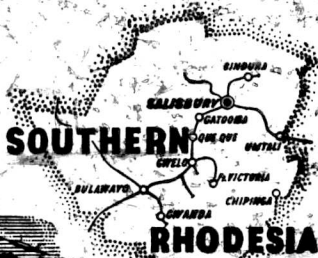
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