

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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**Founder and Editor:**  
**F. S. Joelson**

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

MR. MAURICE WEBB, the new Minister of Food, gave the impression in last week's debate that he is determined to discover and disclose the facts about the

### Groundnut Debate in House of Commons.

groundnut scheme in Tanganyika, the future of which must, he said, "be firmly grounded in reality, and based on the most stringent and scrupulous measurement of what it can be expected to achieve... as a broad project of Colonial development with a wide and varied agricultural content... as an imaginative scheme of Colonial development in its widest sense." That must mean the abandonment of the unfathomable follies for which Mr. Strachey, the former Minister, and Sir Leslie Blummer, the friend whom he appointed chairman of the Overseas Food Corporation, bear the main responsibility. Opposition speakers condemned their grievous blunders far less than their persistence in hiding the truth from the House and the country. Mr. Gammans, who estimated that about thirty million pounds had "irrevocably gone down the drain," quite reasonably complained of Mr. Strachey's absence from the inquest on his failure, and Mr. Godfrey Nicholson, who denounced the top-level political decisions as sheer lunacy, argued that the chief culprit was unfit to hold any other portfolio, for his whole conduct of the groundnut scheme had shown that his

mind was impervious to reason; millions of pounds had been wasted, hearts broken, and disrepute cast upon the country because of his determination to mislead Parliament.

Yet nobody pursued the argument to its logical conclusion that the Cabinet stand condemned. The Prime Minister and his colleagues have long known of the gross mismanagement and scandalous extravagance which quickly became characteristic of a scheme started with universal good-will. They tolerated these damaging defects because they would not face a quarrel with Mr. Strachey and his Left Wing supporters. Political convenience, not efficient discharge of a public duty, was the touchstone. Constant and detailed criticisms in both Houses and in the Press, and repeated representations from senior members of the staff (including some members of the board) left the Cabinet unmoved. By their continuing indulgence to an incompetent Minister and his friend they ratified what Mr. Alan Wood has described as "procrastination slipping into provariation, and evasion slipping into equivocation" and which at long last the scandal could not be disregarded. Mr. Strachey was merely transferred to the

War Office. His *protégé* had meantime received a knighthood. These were Cabinet responsibilities, but so unrealistic was the long debate that the collective accountability of that body was not even mentioned.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, having been the first newspaper to criticize the constitution of the working party which has now been sent to Kongwa, had the satisfaction of noting that the points made

### Queer Idea of Objectivity.

in these columns were echoed by many speakers in the debate. None appeared to be impressed by Mr. Webb's defence of the nomination of Sir Charles Lockhart as chairman of the working party. "I have the utmost confidence in his judgment and objectivity, bearing in mind that the whole purpose of the working party is to concern itself with the future and not with the past," said the Minister. But the prospects cannot be assessed without examining the experiences of a past for which Sir Charles Lockhart has so heavy a share of responsibility that he cannot possibly look back upon it with complete objectivity. As to his judgment, nowhere in Africa is its fallibility more evident than at Kongwa. Without labouring the point, we need merely recall that recruitment and negotiations with the contractors (of which nothing like the full and ghastly story has yet been told) were his special concern. It is safe to say that Mr. Webb's confidence is not shared by those in Tanganyika who are far better able than he to judge. They are of Mr. Frederic Harris's opinion that the working party has now constituted "means merely wheels within wheels"; or, as Mr. Hurd put it, that the appointment of Sir Charles suggests that this is "just a make-do-and-mend party." What is needed is a wholly impartial inquiry, with which some really practical tropical agriculturalists should be associated.

For three years this newspaper has demanded regular progress reports. They are now to be furnished, for the new chairman, Sir Eric Coates, has agreed with Mr. Webb that Parliament and the Press ought to have

### Three Years Too Late.

"regular information on the general aspects of the corporation's progress, and be kept fully informed as to the way things are going." If that simple step had been taken hitherto the country would have been saved many millions of pounds and a great development project would not have been brought to the verge of catastrophe. What it should have taken the Government — this, also, is a Cabinet responsibility — three years to arrange for one

of its nationalized industries to "meet their obligations under the requirements of public accountability," to use Mr. Webb's words, is another shocking instance of indifference to the elementary rights of the taxpayer. (Incidentally, the annual report of the Colonial Development Corporation gives the welcome news that that body will henceforth submit quarterly statements to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The record of the C.D.C. in the matter of publicity is very far from satisfactory, and it is encouraging to know that Mr. Griffiths has insisted on the receipt of regular information. (We trust that he will rule that the public must likewise receive adequate news, and direct that the reports rendered to him shall be issued to the Press).)

It is staggering, but true, that even now the books of the O.F.C. in Tanganyika are in so chaotic a condition that the auditors are expected to qualify their certificate on the accounts for the year ending March 31 last. In speaking at length on that topic, Mr. Webb overestimated the interest of members, none of whom designed to deal with this disgraceful position. The O.F.C. must have had one or more documents from the auditors specifying the continuing shortcomings in the accountancy and store-keeping. Why should the facts as therein stated be withheld from the public? The Minister has not adequately explained the failure, even at the end of three years of operations, to provide the normal financial records. On the whole, however, he is to be congratulated on his approach to an unhappy inheritance, his relative candour at this stage, and his promise that future policy shall be rooted in reality.

His peroration declared that in Tanganyika "we are surely beating down the tropical bush to bring the dignity and well-being of a new civilization to the people whose interests we hold in so great a trust" — as though the Uncorrected groundnut project were contributing substantially to such ends. At its peak it will make but a puny showing beside the great achievements of private enterprise. Despite its drastically truncated form, irrepressible Socialist speakers and writers adhere to the most exaggerated claims for the scheme, presenting it as the acid test of British Colonial intentions and achievements. The truth is that it falls far below the norm of commercial performance in the recruitment, housing and management of its African employees, as of so much else; instead of being provided with model conditions, they have had far less



# Candour about the Groundnut Scheme at East

## Auditors Still Dissatisfied with the Accounts

MR. MAURICE WEBB, the new Minister of Food, was candid with the House of Commons when the Tanganyika groundnut scheme was debated last week, and promised that regular progress reports will in future be published by the Overseas Food Corporation.

He disclosed that the auditors are unlikely to give a clean certificate for the 1949-50 accounts, announced that Sir Cyril Jones has been appointed to the O.F.C. board, with special responsibility for finance; promised that technical experts and commercial ability would guide the selection of two new part-time members; admitted that sunflowers had been a great disappointment so far, and predicted that the enterprise would evolve into "an imaginative scheme of Colonial development in its widest sense."

### Mr. Strachey Mined the House

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, opening the debate for the Conservative Opposition, urged once more that the groundnut scheme should be administered by the Colonial Office—which in its last two annual reports had devoted 12 and 25 lines respectively to what was the largest single economic interest of the Government and the British people in the Colonial Empire. Though nearly £36,000,000 had now been spent on the scheme, this year's returns in groundnuts, sunflowers, sorghum and maize might be no more than 250,000.

The most sinister feature was the way in which the country had been misled for three years. The former Minister of Food, Mr. Strachey, had suggested deliberate planning, when there was nothing but a series of hasty improvisations. He had made every effort to hide from Parliament the real facts about staff relations in Tanganyika.

"It is not the mistakes that we condemn, but the fact that the Minister glossed over the mistakes, misled the House, brought needless discredit on the Government, and has almost jeopardized the whole future of the scheme."

As Mr. Allan Wood says, there was procrastination sliding into evaporation, evasion slipping into equivocation, and so, step by step, the position arising in Africa when officialdom was not only failing to tell the whole story but anybody who did tell the truth was liable to be denounced as a rascal or a fool.

### Working Party Criticized

"We asked in November for a full inquiry. A mission is now going, but it is an absurdly limited inquiry, and cannot possibly fulfil the real purpose of an inquiry to see the picture as a whole. The inquiry is led by a man whom all who know him respect very much, Sir Charles Lockhart, but who, as a member of the board himself, is not a suitable person to head an inquiry of this kind. Independent investigation is most urgently needed to appraise Kongwa and the other districts."

An inquiry should be charged to discover whether the scheme should now be treated as part of Colonial development as a whole and forthwith transferred to the Colonial Office, whether the time has not come for those who ran this scheme to go to East Africa, not from London; and whether there is still the same urgent necessity, in the light of the world situation of oilseeds and fats, to push on with the original plan for oilseeds even in this smaller form.

"The total acreage was originally to be three million and cost £24 million. In 1947 it was estimated that 150,000 acres would be cleared by the end of 1948, but only 7,500 acres were cleared and planned. The Overseas Food Corporation had permission to clear and plant 2½ million acres at a cost of 26½ million, but the Government turned that down when they suggested cutting down the production at Kongwa from 450,000 to 90,000 acres and at Urambo from 300,000 to 90,000 acres."

It has produced from the scheme as a whole products

from 500,000 acres at a cost of £48 million, and on that proposal the corporation is now operating in Africa. We are now negotiating for one-fifth of the original scheme costing twice as much, and no-one believes that this is a realistic figure. Only a commission inquiring into all three centres of groundnut production would produce worth-while conclusions.

"This has led to be a groundnut scheme, and should be treated as part of the general development of Tanganyika, with coal, cattle, timber and oilseeds all playing their part. Nothing now is a matter of the great timber possibilities, the large dollar exports in timber that the former Minister of Food spoke about; of the very valuable and expensive sawmill erected at Noli before anybody had even counted the trees to see if there was any work for the sawmill to do. These things are now coming into the daylight, and public resentment is naturally very strong indeed."

"Not the least maddening feature has been that, because of the headlong speed with which it was started, we have learned very little as to the future of large-scale mechanized farming in Africa."

"Many of us believe that there is a future in Africa for peasant cultivation with modern science helping him and for large-scale mechanized farming. Such a commission could lay down the lines on which the two forms of agriculture can develop in the future. That would help to lift this scheme outside party politics and treat it as an imperial economic conception."

### Mr. Webb's Reply

MR. MAURICE WEBB, Minister of Food, said that a realistic modification of the long-term programme was needed, and that he wanted the enterprise to be firmly grounded in reality and based on scrupulous measurement of what it could be expected to achieve. A carefully revised long-term plan should be completed by the O.F.C. by late October, the Government's conclusions would be reached soon afterwards, and he hoped to publish a White Paper with all the relevant factual information in the late autumn.

In the course of his speech MR. WEBB said:

"Ultimately, if it is to prosper and bring security and well-being both to the Territory and to our own people, the scheme must be fashioned and shaped as a broad project of Colonial development with a wide and varied agriculturist content, rather than the purely food producing ideas on which it was first established."

"In the long run we must use the vast capital resources, the numbers and painfully gained experience of tropical agriculture, and all the huge accumulation of men, materials, lands, townships, and ideas, all that we call broadly the 'groundnut scheme,' as the machinery for an imaginative scheme of Colonial development in its widest sense."

Before the O.F.C. could complete their study of the accounts for the year ended March 31 must be analyzed; the results of the harvest to be completed in August must be known; the cropping programme for 1951 must be decided; the future of Kongwa must be settled; a new organization must be set up in the Southern Province, where 20,000 acres would soon be available in selected areas; other administrative reorganization might be necessary; and precise study of the costs of the various agricultural operations must be made.

"The original hopes have not been realized. We must go forward more steadily, basing our methods carefully at each stage, on a task which will take very many years."

"When the auditors report on last year's accounts is published in the autumn, they may still find it necessary to give a qualified certificate. Every effort has been made to clean up the accounts for 1949-50, and I am sure that the auditors are appreciative of what has been done. But it remains for them to say whether they are fully satisfied, and they may still not find it possible to give a completely clear bill. But so far as the year beginning April 1, 1950, is concerned, the board is satisfied and I am satisfied that firm foundations have been laid to produce sound accounts and secure adequate business control with systematic costings."

"When the board was reconstituted in December, 1949, the accounts for that year—1948-9—were still in an unsatisfactory

condition, in particular as regards accounting in detail for the receipt and issue of stores. The accounts were still being maintained centrally in Dar es Salaam by a staff still inadequate in numbers and quality, and heavy arrears in store accounting had developed. It soon became evident that not only would very special measures be necessary to clear these arrears, but also that the whole system of accounting and of budgetary and financial control required overhaul.

The first step was greatly to augment the staff at all levels in order to cope with both tasks. The next step was to prepare a detailed appraisal of the nature and extent of the arrears and to begin a new system for dealing with them under close supervision. Intense effort was put into this task from January onwards, and it is continuing. Great progress has been made.

Simultaneously, steps were taken to revise the financial and accounting systems. A decision was taken in January 1950, to decentralize the accounts to the regions, with effect from April 1, 1950. Monthly accounts under the new system are coming forward on due dates with reasonable initial success and are being closely nursed to completeness and accuracy. The staff have responded well, and the outlook, I think, is encouraging.

The effective way in which the accounts situation in East Africa has been reorganized is due principally to the splendid direction which Sir Eric Coates, who was recently appointed chairman, gave to the work.

### Strengthening O.F.C. Board

Sir Cyril Jones has accepted my invitation to join the board and accept special responsibility for finance. I feel confident that he will carry on the impressive work of his predecessor. Sir Cyril has been secretary to the Finance Department of the Government of Madras, and for eight years from 1939 secretary to the Finance Department of the Government of India. He made a high reputation as an administrator of great energy and ability, and he has since been engaged on German financial questions, and recently on special duties under the Minister of Health.

I have it in mind to appoint two other members to the board, probably on a part-time basis, and these will be chosen particularly for their technical experience and ability in industry and commerce.

The direction of the work in East Africa has been concentrated under a single chief general manager, Mr. Raby. Arrangements are also in hand to bring the administration of the Kongwa and Urambo regions under the direction of one regional general manager. By early 1952 it is expected that there will be only the two regions—the Southern region and the joint Kongwa-Urambo region. These regions will then be directly responsible to the board. In due course it will be possible to diminish the scope of the central organization in East Africa.

### Disappointing Results

So far at Kongwa 3,100 acres of groundnuts, out of a total of 9,500, have been harvested, and the yield per acre is 214 lb. shelled, 32,000 acres of sunflower, out of a total of 56,000 acres, have been harvested, and the yield is 90 lb. to the acre. A proportion of the smaller acreages sown to maize and sorghum has been harvested, and the yields are 100 lb. and 790 lb. to the acre respectively.

At Urambo all the groundnuts, 2,700 acres, have been harvested, and the yield is 540 lb. shelled to the acre. Nearly 8,000 acres of sunflower have been harvested, and the yield is 110 lb. to the acre. More than half the maize has been harvested, and the yield is 700 lb. to the acre.

Only a relatively small acreage was sown in the Southern Province, and the yield of groundnuts is 530 lb. shelled to the acre, and 400 lb. to the acre of sunflower.

The results are not as good as the corporation expected, but at Urambo and the Southern Province, the groundnut yields are promising. At Urambo in the first year they secured a yield of only 314 lb. shelled to the acre, although it must be remembered that this was a year of drought, and in the Southern Province the yield was 410 lb. shelled to the acre. The figures I have given are preliminary. When clearing is finished at Urambo and in the Southern Province the figures may be improved upon.

The biggest disappointment is the low yields of sunflower at both Kongwa and Urambo. It looks as if the high hopes which the corporation's advisers had about the possible use of sunflower as a rotation crop will not be realized. I would, however, deprecate any speculation about the future of sunflower until we have our long-term plan. But the comparative failure of the sunflower crop and also the low yields at Kongwa are disappointing.

It is one of the reasons why I welcomed the decision of the corporation to send out a working party to East Africa to give advice on the future long-term and short-term agricultural

policy to be pursued at Kongwa. They have secured the services of a number of eminent experts to work under the chairmanship of Sir Charles Lockhart. The hon. member opposite rather deprecated Sir Charles Lockhart. I have the utmost confidence in his judgment and objectivity, bearing in mind that the whole purpose of this working party is to concern itself with the future, not with the past.

The people around Sir Charles Lockhart are all people of competent technical experience. There is Mr. G. F. Clay, Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies; Professor S. H. Frankel, Professor of Colonial Economic Affairs at Nuffield College, Oxford; Dr. H. H. Storey, Deputy Director of the East African Agricultural Research Organization; Mr. A. M. Hutu, Member for Development in the Tanganyika Government; Mr. J. C. Muir, Member for Agriculture in the Tanganyika Government, and Professor J. F. V. Phillips, Agricultural Adviser to the corporation.

They are not likely to be led astray by such a wild man as Sir Charles Lockhart; they are people of competent technical judgment, whose reports I and the board await with great interest and anxiety.

At Urambo the plan was that by the end of this year 50,000 acres should be ready for agricultural use. It will not be achieved. Bush has been felled on 65,000 acres, and the first piling of the timber is complete. Not all the 65,000 acres will be available for agricultural use. Some 13,000 acres may have to be used for soil conservation purposes, and there is a further 8,000 acres covered with ant-hills which it will be difficult to prepare for agricultural use. The corporation do not propose to continue any clearing work at Urambo after November.

They have decided that it is preferable to concentrate on the Southern Province, and I agree with their decision. In the Southern Province we hope to achieve the target of clearing 20,000 acres by the end of 1950. Bush has been flattened on 24,000 acres. Piling is well advanced, and the subsequent operations have been begun.

### Plans for Southern Province

But the method of land clearing is rather different from that at Kongwa. The land in the Southern Province is undulating, and the soils vary considerably from one acre to the next. Instead of clearing all land, as was done at Kongwa, only those areas are being cleared which will be particularly suitable for agriculture. The resulting areas are scattered through the bush, and will ultimately call for a different form of agricultural administration.

The clearing target in the Southern Province for 1951 was 100,000 acres. The corporation have decided to revise this target after a close review of the resources. They found it was possible to build up the necessary bases to support only two fully trained land-clearing teams of 100 tractors each, as against the three which would have been required.

I have been anxious that those in charge of the scheme should meet their obligations under the requirements of public accountability. The most obvious way to do this is to provide as much information as possible, whether it be good or bad, of the way things are going. I have suggested to the new chairman and he has readily agreed to my request, that the board should regularly publish the clearing, acreage, and yield figures to the House and to the country. A start has already been made.

Last week the board issued the latest facts at its disposal about the harvest, and it is hoped to follow this up with regular information on the general aspects of the corporation's progress, so that the House, the Press, and the public may be kept fully informed as to the way things are going.

### Confidence in Future

It is surely common ground that this venture should go forward. This is a great example of the questing, pioneering spirit of our race. Its early days have been clouded by frustration and grievous disappointment. Only in the end will it be possible to attribute blame and distribute praise in the right proportions. My concern is to look to the past only in so far as it is necessary to learn from experience the answer to our future problems.

Many acute and intractable problems still await solution. But we shall solve them without doubt. Here is a project, whatever its ultimate advantages in food for these islands, with immense possibilities for good for the great Native millions of Africa. What we are doing out there is not merely clearing a way to new sources of material wealth, but something much more important, something on which we may finally be judged—we are surely beating down the tropical bush to bring the dignity and well-being of a new civilization to the peoples whose interests we hold in trust in the African territories.

# Operations of the Colonial Development Corporation

## Undertakings in East and Central Africa

DETAILS OF THE WORK of the Colonial Development Corporation are given in its second annual report, which covers the calendar year 1949. The document, presented to Parliament last Friday, is published by H.M. Stationery Office at 2s.

At the end of last year 28 undertakings, involving an aggregate capital of £14,187,000, were in operation; projects under active investigation but not launched numbered 52, and of all were accepted the amount of capital committed would rise to about £50,000,000. Between January 1 and June 30 of this year the amount of capital committed in 42 approved undertakings rose to £26,243,000.

The largest commitments in East and Central Africa were in Nyasaland, where £1,559,000 will be spent on the Vipya tung estates and Limpasa Dambo farm, and £10,000 in Nyasaland Fisheries, Ltd. An investment of £750,000 has been made in Chilanga Cement, Ltd., Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia; £650,000 has been set aside for a 35,000-acre wildlife plantation in the Njombe district of Tanganyika, and £500,000 has been approved for participation with the Government of Kenya in the operation and development of East Africa Industries, Ltd., the successors to a small war-time factory near Nairobi, which now produces pottery, general chemicals, and refractories.

### Nature of Undertakings

Of the 28 undertakings, in respect of which the C.D.C. had commitments by the end of last year, 14 were wholly directed by the corporation; seven were subsidiary companies, either wholly owned or controlled; in three the corporation held a minority interest; three took the form of loans on debenture to commercial companies; and in one the corporation was acting as managing agent for a Colonial Government.

Ten of the undertakings were agricultural, involving approved capital of £3,820,500; four were factory ventures, totalling £1,605,000; four forestry ventures, involving £2,613,000; four fisheries, at £771,300; two finance projects, calling for £4,125,000; two animal product schemes at £1,052,000; one a mineral development venture calling for £200,000; and the other an engineering undertaking.

Altogether 396 projects had been considered, 213 being rejected, 137 withdrawn by their proposers, and 28 accepted and launched, leaving 118 still under consideration, of which 52 were being actively investigated or in the final stages of negotiation.

### The report states—

"It is broadly true to say that the corporation has actively pursued every application which has shown promise of fulfilling the criteria of technical and commercial possibility, provided the board have been satisfied that the undertaking would in fact be of benefit to the Colony concerned.

"In cases where production for the Colonial market is proposed, it has been necessary to make certain that the costs of such production would be less than the cost of import, or the advantages greater, or that the production would supply a market for which imports were not available.

"In cases where production for export is contemplated, it has been necessary to investigate the long-term market prospects. In most cases increased export earnings will directly benefit the Colony by making possible an increase in imports, but the corporation has endeavoured to avoid promoting new export industries which cannot be assured of a long-term and relatively stable market for their products.

"Subject to the fulfilment of this condition, the corporation has naturally aimed at selecting the projects which show promise of either earning or saving dollars in the interests of the territory itself and the sterling area as a whole.

"The new parity of the dollar against the sterling makes production

for hard currency markets financially attractive, but the hard currency markets for Colonial products are among the most vulnerable to change in demand. This is characteristic of the market for Colonial products in the United States in particular which would make the participation of American capital particularly welcome. Without the aid of reinsurance which would be provided by such participation the corporation must naturally hesitate before committing large sums to enterprises wholly or largely dependent upon an uncertain market.

"Nevertheless, in spite of its appreciation of the risks involved, seven out of the corporation's 28 undertakings will produce wholly or in part for the American market.

### Fibres

Among agricultural raw materials other than food, the corporation has given most attention to the possibilities of fibre production. Manilla hemp production has already been undertaken in North Borneo, and proposals for hemp or other hard fibre production have been examined in several other areas.

Among soft fibres, the production of jute and jute substitutes has been given special consideration. Jute trials have been carried out in various parts of the world under other auspices, but, with one exception, they have been unsatisfactory. On the whole, the corporation feels that the possibilities for substitute fibres are greater than those for jute, at any rate in the Colonies.

"Experiments have been carried out on four jute substitute fibres which show promise of suitability for sack manufacture. Although such fibres grow in profusion as weeds, it has yet to be proved that commercial production is an economic proposition. The chief problem is that of finding a suitable decorticating process to replace the traditional methods of retting in soaking in water, which are very expensive in manpower and involve a distasteful form of work.

"Samples of certain fibres have been brought to the United Kingdom and processed experimentally under laboratory conditions; these tests showed that mechanical extraction is possible, but larger-scale experiments will have to be undertaken and the results assessed before commercial production can be planned.

"Ramie, another fibre which has been examined, can be used as a substitute for flax or cotton or mixed with other fibres to give greater strength or water resistance. It has had certain specialized uses in European industry, but has never been used extensively for textile production, except in China.

### The Economic Background

The chapter entitled "Colonial Economic Background" says—

"The economies of the East and Central African territories have developed differently from those of West Africa. The alienation of agricultural land to European settlers has been extensive, and agricultural production outside the African reserves is on an estate basis. The European producers are well organized and have their own marketing organizations; their production provides almost the whole of the export trade of the area.

"Except in Uganda, where some cotton is grown for export by Africans, the African population live by subsistence agriculture. Owing to the primitive methods generally used by African farmers and the uncontrolled grazing permitted in the reserves, the land available for African settlement has in some Colonies been reduced by soil erosion, and everywhere yields are low.

"Where practicable the corporation will consider schemes to raise the productivity of African agriculture, either by organizing co-operative activities among existing peasant farmers or by settling them on new land. It will be appreciated that these and other schemes must depend upon the active co-operation of the Colonial administration and of local authorities.

"Uganda, Nyasaland, and Northern Rhodesia have no direct outlets to the sea. The latter two territories depend almost entirely upon the railway through Portuguese territory to the port of Beira. The increasing congestion of this route has severely limited the rate of development, particularly in Nyasaland.

"The programme of railway extension in East and Central Africa, under consideration by the Government concerned, will result, it is hoped, in the linking up of the East African railway system with the Central and South Africa

railway systems a energy providing through communication from north to south and possibly also from east to west.

"The completion of such a programme will greatly accelerate the rate of development possible in the inland areas, although the experience which the Corporation gained in operating the Lindi canopy showed that development could not in all cases await the construction of new railways and all-weather roads."

### Prospects in Tanganyika

"The possibilities of development in Tanganyika Territories are considerable, and the fact that they have been fully exploited in earlier years must be attributed to the uncertainties of the Territory's political status first under British mandate and later under British trusteeship. Investors have been shy of putting money into a country whose sovereignty might become the subject of international dispute.

"However, the realization of the interdependence of the East and Central African Territories, which dating aid, since the recent war has led to closer association of Tanganyika with Kenya and Uganda in the East Africa High Commission has brought about a change in this mood, and the activities of the Overseas Food Corporation have contributed to the wider understanding of the problems involved.

"In spite of the aridity of much of the country, the presence of rainfall and the lack of ground water supplies for non-forest rivers, there is still much land suited to agriculture."

"In addition to its wattle undertakings, the Corporation is investigating a number of other projects, and it is certain that further undertakings will be launched during 1960.

"The Corporation is also engaged in an important investigation of potential coal-fields in the south-west of the territory. If workable deposits are proved, the mines will be able to supply coal to the projected railways and may well provide the basis for additional development. The Corporation is also

considering the possibility of stock farming in areas which are agriculturally cleared or set-aside."

"In Tanganyika it is the energy and the initiative of the government itself which has made possible the Corporation's extensive investigations."

"Four suitable proposals have been received from Kenya, Uganda, and Northern Rhodesia, that might have been expected. In Northern Rhodesia (this is probably explained by the fact that there are considerable capital resources in the Colony, and in Southern Rhodesia, to finance most of the development that is practicable) before new railways relieve the congestion on the Beira route and make possible a further opening up of the country."

### Stock Farming and Ranching

"In Kenya and Uganda the explanation may be in some degree the same, but capital resources available locally are adequate for the small and medium-size schemes within the scope of local initiative and technical capacity. In Uganda, considerable development of secondary and processing industries is expected to follow the completion of the Owen Falls hydro-electric scheme, but at present the high cost of transport would more than offset the advantage of cheap power, and it is probable that large-scale development will take place only after the projected railway extensions have been completed."

"In East and Central Africa generally there are considerable possibilities for the extension of tobacco, cotton, and sugar production for export, which would materially assist the dollar payments problems of the sterling area as a whole. The best opportunities for expanded and improved stock farming and ranching are also to be found in the Central African Colonies and in the High Commission territories."

"Further extracts and editorial comment will appear later."

## Further Points from the Colonial Debate

### Importance of Continued European Leadership

*Owing to the very heavy pressure of Parliamentary news in this issue, the continuation of our report of the debate on Colonial affairs in the House of Commons has had to be drastically abbreviated.*

*In order to make the best use of the space available, salient passages from the most important speeches are recorded.*

**MR. EDEN:** "Self-government in the Colonies is dependent on the transfer of power to the people, not only to a minority. The dominant minority in a Colony which is pressing for larger political powers at an early date is not always representative of the larger and less vocal element. The minority sometimes claims to speak for millions from whom it differs in race, custom, or religion. There is a vast difference between managing their own affairs and the affairs of others from whom they are separated by a wide gulf socially, racially, and intellectually.

"Many vernacular newspapers are by our standards not papers at all. They are filled with poisonous misrepresentation about H.M. Government. I cannot suggest a solution. I am not suggesting any form of censorship, because we have to preserve the liberties of the Press. Would the right gentleman consider consulting the Empire Press Union? If no attention is paid to this matter, we may find in a year or two that the consequences are very great and not unrelated to things happening in other parts of the world."

### Rampant Communism

"Not long ago a battalion of a famous African regiment was asked to produce a regimental emblem. They produced the lion rampant; the command made from headquarters was that, in view of the tendencies of the times, it would be perhaps better to have a lion couchant. We should not get into that sort of temper."

"I like very much the words which the Secretary of State used about the situation in East and Central Africa. For any period of time we can foresee European leadership and guidance will be essential. Whatever the final pattern of the constitution, there can be no question of eliminating those who have made their homes there, whatever their colour. That, I understand, was the first hon. gentleman's position."

"Without Europeans that part of the world would never have made the vast strides it has. Men alive today can remember that part of Africa in the early thirties, when there

were no roads, no railways, no currency, no commerce except in slaves; not even the wheel or plough. This achievement has been led by the whites."

**MR. THOMAS REID:** "If the Colonies are made responsible for obtaining their own money and paying a modest rate of interest for it, they will have more respect for the donors than if the money is ladled out from the British taxpayer as a free gift."

"My rt. hon. friend will find himself plagued at every turn by the Communists in the Colonies, the Fifth Column of the Russian Politburo, posing as the champions of the coloured races. They are flying the racial flag, which is a very inflammable flag in Colonial territories."

### Combating Communism

"The general statement which I hear is that all we have to do to combat Communism is to give people enough to eat and drink and to raise their standard of living. I do not believe one word of that. Even if you do raise their standard of living, if they fall for this racial clamour they will become Communists all the same. There must be counter-propaganda and counter-education."

"I suggest that the chief means is the radio set. In Northern Rhodesia a very simple and cheap receiving set has been evolved. Let us raise the standard of living, but we must get at the minds of the people as well as their stomachs if we are to combat Communism—which is cashing in on the colour question. In fighting disease, poverty, and ignorance in the Colonies, we are also fighting Communist imperialism."

"Unless we can overcome the lethargy of the mass of the Native people, we shall fail. Most of them have a different philosophy of life from ours. We must change their attitude towards life, or we shall not succeed in this vast effort."

"It is idle to imagine that Britain can provide social services for 65 million people, educate them, provide all the roads, railways, and the rest. Help must come from all the nations in U.N. Instead of leaving it to Britain, France, and Belgium and President Truman's Fourth Point, I suggest that in the United Nations Assembly they be pressed to do this, because they will benefit from the development of these Colonies just as much as the rest of the world."

(Continued on page 1450)

# BACKGROUND

Korea. "Flatulent over-confidence, not truth, was the first casualty of the Korean war. A few hours before the invasion the American Secretary of Defence returned from the Far East and announced, 'We've got all the facts.' The head of the military mission training the South Korean army had just boasted that it was the best fighting force in Asia and able to lick three times its number of North Koreans. . . . But the Soviet leaders have done the one thing necessary to ensure the defeat of their own tactics. As the Prague coup ensured the passage of Marshall Aid, the Korean aggression can turn the policy of containment into cold military reality. The Western Powers cannot live any longer in a cloud-cuckooland of containment without weapons and defence by instalments. There may be other aggressions on the borders of China—or in the Middle East—but the issue will be determined, whether by cold war or hot, in Europe. It is here that mortal blows can be exchanged. The first priority of a policy of peace through strength is to create an international army in being in Europe strong enough to deter aggression. The second is to have similar forces within reach of the other weak spots in the chain. The third is to create a mobile reserve of the free nations. The fourth is to have plans, designs, and orders ready so that industry can be rapidly mobilized. The fifth is to make sure that the allied countries work to an agreed programme. If all these things be done, there will be no world war. Technical advance in the design of weapons and aircraft is now so rapid that it is tempting to keep on improving prototypes rather than plunge into mass production. It is essential to have up-to-date weapons actually in the hands of trained troops. The best designs that exist today should be put into production. To secure the weapons it may be necessary to reduce sharply the number of cars, refrigerators, television sets, and household fittings made available to the public." *Economist*.

**Russia's Strength.**—Soviet Russia to-day has the strongest standing army in the world—170 infantry divisions, 35 armoured divisions, 60 artillery divisions. The peace-time effectives of the Russian army number 4,500,000 men. Trained reserves amount to 2,500,000. We have in Western Germany two British divisions, two American divisions, and three

French divisions. The French have also four divisions in France and two divisions in North Africa, and could mobilize about 40 divisions if they could arm them. There are no organized divisions in Britain; there are, or rather were, 10 divisions in the United States. If war suddenly broke out the Russians would most likely be in Calais before any British or American division could land in France. The Soviets are not scared of us, because western Europe is not united, because there is not a common will which imposes on her the effort necessary for her salvation. We seem to be plunging into a third world war, as we did into the first two, on account of the relaxation of our intelligence and will. We must create a confederation of the countries of western Europe and we must do it now. This confederation, which would have powerful American aid, should have as a first aim the defence of its very life. It must raise its armaments to the level of those of Soviet Russia. It must work the steel industries of the Ruhr as well as those of Britain and France. It must raise at least as many German troops in western Germany as Russia has raised in eastern Germany."—M. Paul Reynaud.

**Avoid Pretence.**—"The greatest danger facing the free nations is to say: 'Let's pretend; let's pretend that the world is really at peace; let's pretend that we have a great world organization whose resolutions can give us protection. We must brace ourselves to the facts of life. We must stand to if we are to save the things we believe in. Let us recall two or three vital principles. The first is that our foreign policy must always be in complete harmony with our defence policy. I cannot understand why, if our defence policy is Empire, our foreign policy cannot be Empire too. You cannot have a diversity of foreign policy and a unity of defence preparation. One of the curses from which we suffer is the gentleman who invented the idea of multilateral contracts and multilateral agreements, all based on the quaint idea that if you make a contract with 50 other people it is more likely to be performed by them than if you make one with a fellow whom you know and trust. I don't believe it. Whenever the strain comes on we show our friends. It is a very wise thing to identify them in advance and to select what your obligations are going to be to your friends and their obligations to you." —Mr. Menzies, Prime Minister of Australia.

**Swing of the Pendulum.**—"There is not one English character but two. The Englishman is adventurous, vigorous, clear-headed, humorous, and kindly, but he is also lethargic, muddled, high-minded, sentimental, and selfish. On his good days the first set of characteristics is uppermost; on his bad days the second. Happily for mankind, the good days have greatly outnumbered the bad. Twice at least in our history a period of exceptional vigour and splendour has given way to one of dreary fanaticism. The Elizabethan Age was followed by the Civil War and the Protectorate. Victorian England, passing through the turmoil and anarchy of the first half of the 20th century, seemed to settle down quite comfortably into the mould of Socialist Britain." Mercifully, the Englishman, when he does take to fanaticism, seems unable to keep it up for long. The Protectorate lasted for a little over a decade. Socialist Britain has already been in existence for half that time, and we are already through the worst. There is no precedent for a great Parliamentary majority disappearing as rapidly as the Socialist majority of 1945. It usually takes 10 years for the pendulum to swing far enough to wipe out a majority measured in hundreds of seats. This time five years has been enough. During the past five years we have been governed by prigs, and we have had just about enough of it—as our forebears had by 1660. This fantastic Government will shortly be driven out of office on a great gust of laughter." —The Rt. Hon. Richard Law, M.P., in *Time and Tide*.

**Unprepared.**—"We are probably less prepared for war in the 1950 style than we were for the wars for the 1914 and 1939. Plans to build new schools touch the average man's imagination, whereas plans to avoid the existing ones bring laid low do not. Health schemes projects to keep our bodies fit enthrase him, but activities to save those same bodies from being blasted by bombs or mutilated by Slav parachutists leave him cold. Yet any morning this year he may wake up to realize that even the most peace-loving country guns are sometimes more important than butter; that defence is social service number one, and that if that fails in emergency no other social service is worth the name. We must fill up and enjoy it." —Brigadier Ralph Rayner, M.P., in the *Daily Telegraph*.



# THE NEWS

**E.A.R.-marked.**—Soviet propaganda has recently devoted much attention to Persia.—Mr. K. G. Younger, M.P., Minister of State, for Foreign Affairs.

"There is no leadership from Mr. Attlee. He doodles."—*Daily Mail*.

"The World Council of Churches is a more universal organization than the United Nations."—Dr. Bell, Bishop of Chichester.

"The policy of the Labour Party is largely directed by organizations under the control of people who are not Members of Parliament and owe no responsibility to the electorate."—Mr. Edward F. Iwi.

"Each unit of the Commonwealth possesses independence plus. However powerful in its own right, each is more powerful through membership of the Commonwealth."—Mr. Patrick Gordon-Walker, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.

"Chaplains should be appointed to factories, as they are to ships. If the Church can be brought into the working lives of the people, we shall be hitting them where they live and lessening the gulf between worker and parson."—The Rt. Rev. J. W. G. Wand, Bishop of London.

"Sin in the heart of men can make mockery of social legislation and scientific discovery."—Dr. W. E. Sangster.

"Newspapers have been printed in the United States on paper produced entirely from bagasse."—Mr. H. Alan Walker.

"The National Gas Board is bigger than General Motors, General Electric, and Fords put together in the United States."—Mr. G. Worledge.

"A handful of American soldiers, three or four battalions at most, have fought with daring and skill their delaying actions against overwhelming odds in Korea."—Mr. Churchill.

"A Third War might happen at any time between now and mid-October, but probably not much later this year. Therefore the next three months are extremely critical."—*Scrutator*, in the *Sunday Times*.

"The value of the pound sterling, as compared with its value on September 1, 1939, on the assumption of a purchasing power of 20s. on September 1, 1939, was about 10s. 6d. on May 16 last."—Sir Stafford Cripps.

"Since 1930 holders of the £589,380 ordinary stock of Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., Ltd., have received one dividend, totalling £16,208 net. During the past two years alone the five directors of the company have received £48,186 in fees and emoluments. For whose benefit is the company run?"—A correspondent in the *Financial Times*.

"Communism thrives on starved bodies and stunted minds, and those who have power, strength, and great resources must redouble their efforts to improve the conditions of life in Europe, Asia, and Africa, and by removing material obstacles to spiritual progress win final victory over the materialist creed."—Lord Pakenham, Minister of Civil Aviation.

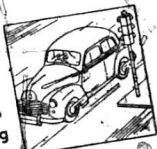
"The Union of South Africa, is administered with an inefficiency that it would be hard to match outside the Balkans or Near East. The Union is far less civilized than Brazil (which has mixed its blood and yet produced a rich Latin culture of its own). Johannesburg's slums are so vile that the city's own chamber of commerce estimates that it would cost £22,000,000 to make them habitable."—Mr. Cyril Ray, in *The Spectator*.

on top...

On top in traffic.  
On top on hills.

in top

This lively 6-cylinder Vauxhall Velox performs smoothly and silently on top gear from little more than 75 m.p.h. on the open road. It will cruise without effort at sixty, take hills without a change, even when hauled by the car in front. And with normal driving will average 25-28 m.p.g.



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# PERSONALIA

MR. C. HANDLEY BIRD is due in London on Saturday by air for a visit of about 10 days.

MR. W. F. STUBBS, Provincial Commissioner in Northern Rhodesia, has arrived in England on leave.

MR. J. D. RANKINE, Acting Governor of Kenya, is making an extended tour of the Nyanza Province.

MR. BAILEY SOUTHWELL has sailed for Cape Town in the ATHLONE CASTLE after three months in this country.

COLONEL C. F. KNAGGS has arrived from Kenya, and will leave London in a few days to spend about a month in Ireland.

GENERAL SIR ALAN CUNNINGHAM has been gazetted a Deputy Lieutenant for the town and county of Southampton.

DR. SEWANYANA is the first African born in Uganda to qualify fully as a medical practitioner and return to practise in that country.

THE REV. G. N. ANDERSON has been elected chairman of the Christian Council of Tanganyika, of which the BISHOP OF ZANZIBAR is vice-chairman.

SIR HERBERT COX, Chief Justice of Northern Rhodesia, LADY COX, and MISS COX arrived in Southampton on Friday in the ATHLONE CASTLE.

The appointment of SIR EVELYN BARING as High Commissioner for Basutoland, Bechuanaland, and Swaziland has been extended to the end of June, 1951.

MR. J. L. WORLEDGE, Director of Colonial Audit, will leave London by air on August 31 for a tour of the Far East, from which he is expected to return on December 19.

AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR LESLIE HOLLINGHURST, member of the Air Council for personnel, is visiting Kenya this week. He is on a tour of the Middle East and Eastern Africa.

SIR DOUGAL MALCOLM, president of the British South Africa Company, is outward-bound for Rhodesia in the PRETORIA CASTLE. He expects to be back in London by the end of September.

VICE-ADMIRAL MCCARTHY, Commander-in-Chief, South Atlantic, has invited an officer and 20 cadets of the Southern Rhodesia Sea Cadet Corps for a fortnight's cruise in his flagship, NIGERIA.

PRINCE MARIA ERNST HUBERTUS ALFONS CARL FREDERICH STEPHEN THOMAS VON ISENBURG-BIERSTEIN, of Moshi, Tanganyika, has applied to the Governor of the Territory for naturalization.

MR. F. E. WATTS, the new manager of the Imperial Hotel, Kampala, was president of the Kenya Football Association while resident in Nairobi. During the last war he was torpedoed four times.

MR. ERNST MAY, the architect and town-planner who now practises in Nairobi, and was in pre-Nazi days one of the leading architects in Germany, addressed the Architectural Association last night.

DR. E. PARRY JONES, managing director of Pest Control (Central Africa), Ltd., will leave London to-day by air to return to his headquarters in Southern Rhodesia, where he has been resident since 1933.

MR. JOHN FOYLE, a director of Foyles Educational, Ltd., is paying a business visit to East Africa and the Rhodesias, and expects to return by air about the middle of next month. Salisbury, Bulawayo, Livingstonia, Lusaka, Nairobi, Nakuru, and Entebbe are among his points of call.

*On account of the dispute between the London Society of Compositors and the London Master Printers' Alliance, no overtime work can now be done by London printing houses. As a consequence the size of this issue has unfortunately had to be reduced.*

MR. LEIF EGELAND, lately High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa, has joined the board of the Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Co., Ltd., which is interested in Rhodesian mining.

MR. P. E. W. WILLIAMS, education and labour adviser to the Overseas Food Corporation in Tanganyika, has been appointed a member of the European Authority for Education in the Territory, in place of Dr. J. W. WELCH.

SIR JOHN LUCIE-SMITH, a puisne judge in Kenya from 1931 to 1946, during which period he acted at different times as Chief Justice of Kenya and of Zanzibar, is on leave prior to retirement from his present appointment as Chief Justice in Sierra Leone.

BRIGADIER and MRS. A. PALLANT, of the Salvation Army in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and their son DAVID have all been admitted to Lusaka hospital following a motor-car accident. The son is suffering from a broken leg and his parents from fractured ribs.

MR. A. G. KNOX JOHNSON, lately Assistant Chief Secretary in Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed Assistant Chief Secretary to the East Africa High Commission. He will shortly take up his new duties, following the retirement of Mr. C. B. A. DARLING.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR SOUTHERN RHODESIA and Mrs. GOODENOUGH are giving a sundowner party at Rhodesia House, London, on Wednesday, August 2, to meet the members of the Rhodesian Bisley team and their wives on the eve of their return to the Colony.

MR. ABBOT LOW MOFFAT, deputy chief of the Economic Co-operation Administration Mission to the United Kingdom, whose address on "Marshall Aid and Africa" was reported in our last issue, has been appointed head of the United States technical and economic mission in Burma.

SIR LESLIE PLUMMER, until lately the £5,000-a-year chairman of the Overseas Food Corporation, and the recipient of £8,000 compensation for loss of office when Mr. Webb gave him his *congé*, has bought a 550-acre farm adjoining his own at Toppenfield, Essex. The price is said to have been £24,000.

MR. BRINSLEY BUSH, managing director of Messrs. W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., flew to the Union of South Africa last week, and in a few days will begin a business tour through the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda, and the Belgian Congo. This is his first visit to Central and East Africa. Mr. Bush will be away for about two months.

DR. W. W. M. EISELEN, Secretary for Native Affairs in South Africa, and chairman of the Native Affairs Committee, is visiting East and Central Africa and the Belgian Congo to study systems of African education. He is accompanied by MR. DE WET, M.P., and DR. P. A. W. COOK, head of the National Bureau of Education and Social Research in the Union.

## COTTAGE TO LET

CORNWALL.—Modern farm cottage from Sept. to April 30. All electric. Slumberland beds; c.h.; mod. san. Half-mile golf course, near sea. Three bedrooms, living room, kitchen, bath. 3½ gns. weekly. Fremlett, Bosinger Farm, St. Austell.

## CHILDREN'S GUEST HOME

FAMILIES VISITING BRITAIN can leave children, happy and well cared for in CHILDREN'S GUEST HOME. Short or long visits. Terms and references on application to Major and Mrs. Cresswell-George, Brackendale, 22 Tewit Well Road, Harrogate, Yorkshire, England.

## ACCOMMODATION NEAR GUIDFORD

DOES THIS INTEREST YOU? A comfortable home offered to Europeans on leave in charming surroundings near Guildford. From 41 guineas weekly. No extra particulars from Box 11, EAST AFRICA, 10, SHOEING 66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

LADY WILSON, president of the East Africa Women's League, MRS. FAWCETT, chairman of the England Branch, MRS. BEECHER, MISS THERESA WILSON, and a member of the Junior Branch of the league, are expected to form the East African delegation to the triennial conference of the Associated Countrywomen of the World, which is to be held in Copenhagen in September.

The Rt. Rev. E. F. PAGET, who has had the Lambeth degree of Doctor of Divinity conferred on him, served in the 1914-18 war as a chaplain to the Forces in East Africa, and was awarded the M.C., and was Chaplain-General to the Southern Rhodesian Forces during the recent war. Bishop Paget has occupied the See of Salisbury for 25 years. He was created C.B.E. in the recent Birthday Honours.

Sir AAR. BAILEY, the South African and Rhodesian mining millionaire, left instructions that his house at False Bay, near Cape Town, was not to be sold for at least 10 years after his death, and was meantime to be used as a temporary/seaside home "for such persons in public life as, my executors may from time to time select". The 10 years will expire next month, and it is now known that the house will be sold.

In recognition of the hospitality extended to Greek airmen in Southern Rhodesia during the war, the Royal Greek Government, by permission of The King, has bestowed the following honours: SIR ROBERT HUDSON, to be a Grand Commander of the Order of Phoenix; SIR ALLAN WELSH, to be a Commander of the Order; and the BISHOP of SOUTHERN RHODESIA, MR. A. G. COWLING, and LIEUT. COLONEL F. W. HARRISON to be Officers.

MR. J. A. SEYS has been elected president of the East African Guernsey Cattle Breeders' Society, with MR. T. H. CHEWITT as vice-president, and GEOFFREY IRELAND as hon. secretary and treasurer. The other members of the council are MR. R. D. T. BRECKENRIDGE, MRS. R. CARTWRIGHT, COLONEL N. EL CHAPLIN, MRS. A. R. H. CRAFTON, MR. G. R. GRIMWOOD, and MR. GEOFFREY IRELAND. East year's president was MAJOR R. W. COOPER.

THE ETHIOPIAN AMBASSADOR held a reception at the Embassy on Monday evening on the occasion of the anniversary of the Emperor's birthday. Those who accepted invitations included members of the Government and of the Diplomatic Corps, and among the Ethiopian guests were H.I.H. Prince Sahle Selassie and the Minister of Agriculture, Blatta Ephrem Tewelde Medhen, a former Ambassador in London, who is on his way to Lake Success.

A conference of matrons-in-chief of the East African territories was recently held in Dar es Salaam under the chairmanship of MISS CROGG, of Tanganyika. The other members were MISS BEECROFT, of Zanzibar; MISS BONTERON, of Uganda; LIEUT. COLONEL CLARK, assistant director of the Army Nursing Service in East Africa; MISS GRIFFIN, of Kenya; MISS HOULDING, of Northern Rhodesia; and MISS HUTCHINSON, of the Somaliland Protectorate.

## Obituary

MR. LUDWIG NAPOLEON LAPENFES, one of the few survivors of the Pioneers of Rhodesia, has died in Shabank at the age of 85. Reading Salisbury in May, 1891, he established the first auctioneery business there. He served in the Shangani patrol, the Matabele rebellion, and in the 1914-18 war in East Africa, and then engaged in farming and transport in the Shangani district. He was a well-known big game hunter in his youth, spoke many of the African languages, and, with the other surviving members of the 1893 Column, received the freedom of the City of Bulawayo in 1943.

## Rt. Rev. Leonard Beecher Consecrated at St. Paul's

The ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY, in St. Paul's Cathedral on Tuesday morning, consecrated THE VEN. LEONARD JAMES BEECHER, M.A., B.Sc., Archdeacon in the Diocese of Mombasa, to be Assistant Bishop of Mombasa.

Dr. Fisher was assisted by the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Tichfield, and some 20 other bishops. Among the large congregation were many East Africans.

Bishop Beecher, who first went to Kenya in 1927 as an assistant master in the Alliance High School, became a missionary of the Church Missionary Society three years later, and is joint author of a Kikuyu-English dictionary.

### Exceptional Measure of Trust

He has won an exceptional measure of trust from Africans, the European settler community, and the Government, and was one of the nominated representatives of African interests in the Legislative Council for four years from 1943 (and also a member of the Executive Council). His retirement, in order that an African might be appointed, was regretted on all sides.

Last year he presided over a committee appointed by Sir Philip Mitchell to advise on African education, and the thoroughness with which the task was discharged is evident from the fact that the resultant report contained no fewer than 148 specific recommendations.

Bishop and Mrs. Beecher will return to Kenya in November.

## New S. Rhodesian Minister

MR. J. M. GREENFIELD, Southern Rhodesia's new Minister of Justice and Internal Affairs, following Mr. T. H. W. Beadle's appointment to the Bench, is the United Party Member for Hillside, Bulawayo. Taken to the Colony from the Transvaal at the age of two, he was educated at Milton School, Bulawayo, and Cape Town University, and became a Rhodes scholar at University College, Oxford, in 1929. Returning to Bulawayo four years later to practise as an advocate, he showed a deep interest in African affairs, and has been for some time chairman of the Federation of Native Welfare Societies. Mr. G. A. Davenport, Minister of Mines and Transport, has taken over the portfolio of Education and Mr. W. A. E. Winterton, Minister of Native Affairs, is now responsible for the Department of Health, both of which were formerly held by Mr. Beadle.

## E. A. & Rhodesian Who's Who

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

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

Some forms may have been scattered in the mail. Duplicate copies will gladly be sent on application.

The aim of the publisher is to make this work of reference as comprehensive and valuable as possible, and the more suggestions for the co-operation of all who wish to be included in such a volume.

## Parliament

Major Campaign against Locusts  
Commonwealth Co-Ordination

AT QUESTION TIME in the House of Commons, Mr. F. HARRIS asked what precautions were being taken to safeguard farmers in East Africa from expected attacks by locusts.

Mr. J. GRIFFITHS: "Under the auspices of the Desert Locust Survey, an organization under the control of the East Africa High Commission, teams have been at work destroying incipient swarms of locusts in the breeding areas to the north of British East Africa. Unfortunately recent reports indicate that the rate at which locusts are breeding is likely to demand a major campaign to destroy them. Plans for this are being discussed in Nairobi this month by the organization with representatives of the many countries concerned and with Dr. Uvarov, Director of the Anti-Locust Research Centre."

Mr. ALPORT asked the amount of revenue raised during the last financial year by the Nyassaland Government from tobacco and tea export taxes, and whether alternative sources of revenue were available which would not interfere with the development of those important producing industries.

Mr. COOK: "The export tax on tobacco produced £186,000 in 1949 and that on tea £89,000. There are no alternative sources of revenue which the Nyassaland Government would regard as preferable to these taxes, and I do not accept the inference in the last part of the question."

Mr. JAMES JOHNSON requested a statement on the removal of Kikuyu from the Kiambu district of Kenya.

Mr. COOK: "I assume my hon. friend is referring to the recent eviction of some Africans from the Olenguruone settlement. These evictions were the result of a court order, after the settlers had persistently refused, despite repeated warnings, to abide by the elementary rules of good farming which they had agreed to observe when they were first settled in the area."

## "Sudden Death" Disease in Zanzibar

Mr. ALPORT asked what steps it was now proposed to take to control the spread of the disease known as sudden death among clove plantations in Zanzibar and Pemba.

Mr. GRIFFITHS: "Until the cause of the disease has been definitely ascertained by research, which is continuing, no remedial or control measures can be devised. It is, however, hoped to maintain the industry by replanting. The British Resident is working out a scheme of financial assistance to plantation owners to facilitate and expedite replanting, and I hope to receive details of this scheme shortly for consideration."

Mr. PETER SMITHERS asked what steps were being taken in the Colonial Empire to produce high-quality palm fibres suitable for the manufacture of hats, in view of the fact that there was no supply of such fibres within the sterling area.

Mr. GRIFFITHS: "The possibility of producing palm fibre suitable for Panama hats is being investigated in Kenya."

Mr. PETER SMITHERS asked what action was being taken to investigate the possibility of growing mangoes in the Colonial Empire for sale in the United Kingdom and elsewhere.

Mr. COOK: "The Colonial Primary Products Committee investigated this matter two years ago. They felt that the practical and economic difficulties involved in packing and shipping this fruit for export were likely to remain a handicap to the development of anything more than a luxury trade. My hon. friend proposes, however, to have a fresh inquiry made into the matter possibilities."

Mr. J. JOHNSON asked to what extent it was the custom for the Kenya Government to grant allowances to the African members of the Legislative Council to enable them to tour the country and explain their work to the people, and whether such tours included the European-settled areas.

Mr. J. GRIFFITHS: "Allowances are not given for this purpose."

Mr. FARRER asked the Secretary of State if he would advise the Kenya Government to appoint an African representative on the Development and Reconstruction Authority of Kenya in order to expedite African projects and to ensure the confidence of the African peoples.

Mr. GRIFFITHS: "No, sir. An African representative has, however, been appointed on the Planning Committee which formulates development plans."

Mr. PITCHFORD: "Have H.M. Government considered appointing an African to look after the development and reconstruction of the Mandau project?"

Mr. GRIFFITHS: "That is a specific question."

Mr. PARKER inquired how many teacher-training centres had been established in Kenya for Africans.

Mr. COOK: "Forty-three teacher-training centres for Africans have been established in Kenya; 965 men and 207 women are attending these centres."

Mr. STRACHEY, Minister for War, told Mr. Alport that no King's or Governor's commissioned African officers were serving in the East African Forces.

Mr. DRIBBERG asked under what section of the Penal Code two Africans were recently sentenced to death for rape in Kenya.

Mr. GRIFFITHS: "I have asked the Governor of Kenya to supply the information, and will communicate with the hon. member in due course."

Mr. ALPORT asked how many African women held executive appointments in the Government service of the East and Central African Colonies; how many had professional qualifications and in which professions; and how many African women nurses at present existed.

Mr. GRIFFITHS: "Detailed information on these points is not available in the Colonial Office, but I will ask the Colonial Governments concerned to supply it."

Mr. PARKER asked how many Natives had been moved from the Kilimanjaro-Meru region of Tanganyika.

Mr. GRIFFITHS: "None, sir. The scheme of land reallocation in this area approved in 1949 on lines recommended in the Wilson Report involved the moving of some 500 African families from the northern to the south-eastern slopes of Mount Meru, but no move has yet taken place."

## Corporal Punishment in Schools

Mr. SORENSEN asked in what Colonies regulations existed respecting corporal punishment in schools, and whether any inter-Colonial consideration had been given to the question of school-discipline with particular reference to corporal punishment.

Mr. COOK: "The question of corporal punishment in schools is left by Colonial Governments to the discretion of school authorities. So far as I am aware, no regulations exist and no inter-Colonial consideration has been given to the matter."

Mr. SORENSEN: "Does my hon. friend consider that it would be advisable to acquaint the various education committees in the Colonial areas with the regulations and procedure of this country? Is he not also aware that in some cases no regulations exist, and that the result sometimes is that rather questionable practices are pursued?"

Mr. COOK: "We will take notice of that."

Mr. SORENSEN asked how many Colonies possessed and published index numbers in respect of cost of living, and on what bases wage and salary increases had been granted where index numbers were not published.

Mr. J. DUGDALE: "Twenty-seven Colonial Governments publish index numbers relating to cost of living. Cost-of-living indices are not, of course, the sole basis on which wage and salary increases are decided. The material put forward by trade unions and staff associations in support of their claims, together with the general economic conditions of a territory, are the usual basis on which decisions are made."

Mr. HECTOR HUGHES: "Where indices of that kind are not available, will the Minister tell us if proper statistics are kept, and, if not, will he take steps to see that proper statistics are kept which can be made the basis for such index figures?"

Mr. SORENSEN: "Can my rt. hon. friend say whether steps are now being taken to try to secure this very necessary basis, and if not will this be done in the near future?"

Mr. DUGDALE: "Yes, sir. The work of preparing the new indices is now in hand."

## Sisal Products

CAPTAIN DUNCAN asked the President of the Board of Trade whether he was aware that sisal ropes for fishermen had advanced in price by 13s. 6d. per cwt. and sisal trawl twine by 14d. per lb.

Mr. H. WILSON: "The recent advances in prices of sisal rope and twine were due to the substantial increases in sisal prices at the beginning of the year, and were approved by the Central Price Regulation Committee. Concurrently with the advance in sisal rope prices, there was a reduction of about 10s. a cwt. in the price of Manila rope as a result of a fall in the price of raw manila."

CAPTAIN DUNCAN: "Is the rt. hon. gentleman aware that continual increasing costs of production in the fishing industry are making it well-nigh impossible for it to be profitable, and that unless something is done to reduce costs—because housewives will not pay beyond a certain price for their fish—the prospects of the fishing industry will be really very depressing?"

Mr. WILSON: "I am aware of the high prices of fish. I would remind him, however, that sisal is on a completely free market; it is not controlled in this country."

MR. H. BROOKE asked the Home Secretary on what grounds persons recruited from this country to the service of Colonial Governments abroad were made ineligible to vote by post or proxy at elections in this country.

MR. EDE: In accordance with the decision of Parliament, the general rule is that a person is not entitled to vote unless he is resident in the U.K. The only exceptions are members of the Forces, Crown servants paid wholly out of money provided by Parliament, and wives of both. There is not the same case for making an exception for Colonial Crown servants as for U.K. Crown servants abroad.

MR. PETER FREEMAN asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he was aware that Italian arms found in Eritrea had been traced to an ammunition dump in the Massawa Archipelago, from which they were transported by night in Arab dhows to the mainland a few miles north of Massawa, and thence by camel to Keren, and that at least two consignments of modern rifles and ammunition had been delivered by this route for the use of Italian adherents.

MR. ERNEST DAVIES: A report on this effect was current in April, but upon investigation it was found to be quite untrue.

**Commonwealth Contacts**

MR. BLACKBURN, on the adjournment, raised the question of Commonwealth relations, urging the early establishment of permanent machinery for the formation of Commonwealth defence, foreign, and economic policies, even if every member were not prepared to participate from the start. It was, he said, fantastic that there should be an organization for European Economic Co-operation before there was one for economic co-operation within the Commonwealth and Empire. America was sending hundreds of technicians free to backward countries to advise their Governments on development. H.M. Government should do the same.

MR. PETER SMITHERS, who expressed surprise that there was no one present from the Colonial Office, thought it a weakness that while the Dominions were represented in London by their own representatives, the Colonies had only the Colonial Office. The Colonies should be adequately and directly represented at the Empire Economic Conference which must eventually be held.

MR. P. C. GORDON-WALKER, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, replied that anything which would lead to the creation of a super-State or federation would be against the nature of the Commonwealth, and would be bitterly resisted by some of its members.

We should not think in terms of ganging up in a tight community of nations which agreed on every point, and always spoke with exactly the same voice. Too much formalism must be avoided, for it would drive us apart by forcing the nations of the Commonwealth to emphasize their differences and to make provisos to protect their sovereignty. New and more flexible methods of consultation must be found.

There were already military liaison staffs between all the countries of the Commonwealth, an advisory committee on defence science, and regular meetings in London to exchange information covering the whole economic field. When the Prime Ministers met in 1946 they agreed that existing methods of consultation had proved their worth, and that it would be a mistake to substitute centralized machinery.

**British Colonial Responsibility**

MR. D. J. M. ALPORT, M.P., said in a broadcast talk to East Africa on Sunday: "No British Government is prepared to be intimidated into abandoning its Colonial responsibility. I sense from the Government benches a general stiffening of attitude to irresponsible agitation. My impression is borne out by statements made by Ministers within recent weeks of our determination to remain in Malaya and Cyprus. Opinion in the western world, and particularly in the U.S.A., is beginning to realize that the British Empire system is an immense factor in the maintenance of world peace and security. If the attitude of the Europeans who live and work in Colonial territories to race relations is liberal in the broad sense, if they can provide the wise and tolerant leadership which will revive the confidence of African and Asiatic peoples in their good faith, racial problems can in time be solved."

"We non-official members of the Legislative Council have been appointed as advisers to the Government, not as an opposition." Mr. C. Handley Bird, M.A.C. Uganda.

**New Union-Castle Line Commodore**

CAPTAIN J. W. McALLEN, who began his career at sea as a boy and served for a time on the forecastle, has been appointed Commodore of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

Joining the company in 1915 when 27 years of age, he gained his first command when he was appointed to the ATLHENE CASTLE in 1940, and later served in the DROMDRE CASTLE on convoy duty across the Atlantic. This vessel was sunk by a mine off Grimby. In the LLANGIBBY CASTLE Captain McAllen took part in the first assault on the Normandy Beaches on D-Day. In the weeks which followed he took some 100,000 troops across the channel.

He received the command of the CARNARVON CASTLE in 1947, and a year later became the first commander of the company's latest mail vessel, the EDINBURGH CASTLE.

**Fishery Research**

EXPERIMENTS at the Fisheries Research Laboratory in Jinja, Uganda, which was established with Colonial Development and Welfare funds in 1948, have already resulted in the formation of a new commercial fishery operated by the Busoga Native administration to catch *Mormyrus* (elephant fish). Ways are being sought of utilizing many of the 50-odd varieties of *Haplochromis* in Lake Victoria without destroying too many small *Tilapia*, the fish round which most of the research in the lakes is centred. The possibilities of helping to control bilharzia by stocking dams with mollusc-eating fish are also being explored. The staff has recently been augmented by an algologist and an entomologist.

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THE GOLD FLAKE

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## Non-Native Planters in Uganda

### Labour Difficulties Increasing

Mrs. MURUBHAI MADHVANI, acting president of the Uganda Planters' Association, took the chair at the recent annual luncheon in Kampala, and expressed deep regret at the sudden death of the president, Mr. Jack Hunter.

Labour shortage and labour difficulties were increasing, and the provision of far better working conditions had not produced the results expected, said Mr. Madhvani. Desertion had reached alarming proportions, probably as a result of the abolition of penalties for the desertion of labour recruited under Government regulations—and at heavy expense to the employer.

The Acting Governor, who remarked that he had never believed that labour in East Africa was really cheap, said that although many aspects of labour were difficult, the greatest contribution could be made by better management.

### Contribution to Exports

Non-Native agriculture was making a great contribution to the prosperity of Uganda, which last year exported produce to the value of about £23,500,000, while imports almost reached £23,000,000. Uganda exported 46,008 tons of sugar, worth £1,021,695; 964 tons of tea, worth £770,120; about 1,500 tons of tea, worth £344,500; and 2,587 tons of coffee, valued at £227,257.

This season coffee prices have been increased by the Ministry of Finance by no less than 103% over the original Government price, largely due to the efforts of Mr. Roger Norton in London.

The latest figure of Uganda's area under tea was 19,825 acres, of which about 6,200 had been planted.

## NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The annual report of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine for 1948-49 has just been published.

Short-wave broadcasts from Omsurgan are heard in many parts of the world, especially, apparently, in Scandinavia.

Recent additions to the London Zoo include a larger brown eagle and some malachite and golden-winged sunbirds from Kenya.

Miflicil, the new drug which has cured some 90% of cases of urinary forms of bilharzia, has been found to lose half its potency when covered by a sweet coating to conceal the taste.

Forty-four members of the French National Assembly, under the presidency of M. Edouard Herriot, have formed a Group d'Amitie Franco-Ethiopienne. It represents all Parties.

Bumper crops of maize in the Nyanza Province of Kenya have taxed local storage space to the limit. At Kisumu airport the entire hangar accommodation has been used. From north, central, and south Nyanza alone 14 million bags have been collected.

Immigrants into Southern Rhodesia in May numbered 1,496 (for 258 more than in April), including 179 R.A.F. personnel and their families. The arrivals included 627 British-born subjects, 757 South Africans, eight Americans, 28 European aliens, and 13 Asiatics.

The increasing number of intending settlers in Northern Rhodesia is mentioned in the annual report of the Land Board for 1949, when the demand for vacancies for pupils on farms greatly exceeded the supply. Despite appeals to farmers through the Press and radio.

### Lord Wavell's Protest

That Lord Wavell protested against a campaign being waged in East Africa against the Italians before the rains early in the war is shown by Mr. Churchill in the third volume of his history of the war. The Prime Minister overruled General Wavell with results happy from every standpoint.

Mr. Bernard Corp, a South African naturalist, who is leading an expedition to the Sabi River area of Portuguese East Africa, considers that a rock painting, possibly 10,000 years old, showing a girl with hair reaching almost to her ankles, may help to determine the race which built Zimbabwe.

Formation of a province of the Anglican Church for Central Africa and the eventual establishment of an archbishopric have been recommended by a commission consisting of the Bishops of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland and representatives of the European and African clergy and laity in the territories.

An indication of the losses of cattle owing to drought in the Shinyanga district of Tanganyika is given by the return of hides exported from Shinyanga in 1948, approximately 228,000. This compares with 60,000 in 1948, 42,000 in 1947, and 63,000 in 1946. The cattle population of the district, estimated at 507,500 at the beginning of 1949, is thought to have sustained a net decrease of about 100,000.

Skilled African bricklayers, plasterers, woodworkers, and electricians are playing an increasingly important part in dealing with the demand for housing in the reserves and Native urban areas of Southern Rhodesia, according to Mr. Verter Kampen, chief engineer of the Native Affairs Department. Under the supervision of European instructors of the department, schools, hospitals, offices, and European houses have been built by Africans in many of the remote parts of the Colony. The standard of the work is considered high.

# TANGANYIKA



## SALES & SERVICE

DAR ES SALAAM  
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# Scientists on Racial Discrimination

## No Biological Justification

AN AUTHORITATIVE STATEMENT by an international panel of scientists formed by U.N.E.S.C.O. to define the concept of race and summarize the most recent findings in that field has just been published. The main conclusions, as announced by the British Ministry of Education, are as follows:

- (1) Racial discrimination has no scientific foundation in biological fact.
- (2) The range of mental capacities in all races is much the same. There is no proof that the groups of mankind differ in intelligence, temperament, or other innate mental characteristics.
- (3) Extensive study yields no evidence that race mixture produces biologically bad results. The social results of race mixtures are to be traced to social factors. There is no biological justification for prohibiting intermarriage between persons of different ethnic groups.
- (4) Race is less a biological fact than a social myth. As a myth it has in recent years taken a heavy toll in human lives and suffering, and still keeps millions of persons from normal development, and civilization from the full use of the co-ordination of productive minds.
- (5) But, scientifically, no large modern national or religious group is a race. Nor are people who speak a single language or live in a single geographical area, or share in a single cultural community, necessarily a race.

### Similarity of Mental Characters

- (6) Tests have shown essential similarity in mental characters among all human racial groups. Given similar degrees of cultural opportunity to realize their potentialities, the average achievement of the members of each ethnic group is about the same.
- (7) All human beings possess educability and adaptability, the traits which more than all others have permitted the development of men's mental capacities.

The original statement was drafted by Ernest Beaglehole, New Zealand; Juan Comas, Mexico; L. A. Costa Pinto, Brazil; Franklin Frazier, United States; Morris Ginsberg, United Kingdom; Humayun Kabir, India;

Claude Lévi-Strauss, France; Ashley Montagu, United States.

The text was then circulated by Professor Montagu and revised after criticisms by Professors Hadley Cantril, E. G. Conklin, Gunnar Dahlberg, Theodosius Dobzhansky, L. C. Dunn, Donald Hager, Julian S. Huxley, Otto Klineberg, Wilbert Moore, H. J. Muller, Gunnar Myrdal, and Joseph Needham.

### Marksmen

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S MARKSMEN are doing well at Bisley. They came second to England in the Kolarupore Cup shoot, the English score being 1,113, that of Rhodesia 1,100, and of Canada 1,097. The Ramelagh Challenge Cup has been won by the 1st Battalion The Royal Rhodesia Regiment with a score of 592 (Cairnbridge University following with 583 and the Royal Marines, Portsmouth, with 580), and the Belgian Challenge Trophy by the 2nd Battalion with a score of 558 (the City Rifle and Manchester Rifle Clubs both scoring 551). Sergt. J. F. Stoolet, of Southern Rhodesia, won the bronze cross for the first stage of the St. George's match. Kenya came third with 531 in the Junior Kolarupore Cup, which was won by Singapore with 544 points, followed by Trinidad with 533.

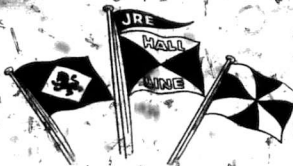
### Attack on Polygamy

PROGRESSIVE ABOLITION of polygamy among Africans has been a declared objective of the Government of the Belgian Congo for years, and the special tax on men with more than one wife, has been raised again and again, though with little effect so far upon a deeply rooted native custom. Now the Government has given notice that from January 1 next polygamists will be forbidden to reside in certain districts and urban centres, and that Africans in those areas will thereafter be unable to remarry unless their earlier marriages have been dissolved.

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# Commons Debate on Colonies

(Report continued from page 1441)

**MR. JOHN DUGDALE**, Minister of State for the Colonies: "Racial discrimination does not play any part in the Colonial policy of the Government. It never has done. The Government, so far as the Colonial Empire is concerned, are not in favour of the principle of *Apartheid*."

"The whole Colonial Empire is engaged on a major economic revolution. It may not show much this year, but in 30 or 40 years, maybe even before that, we may find such countries as Uganda, Malaya, and Nigeria, to mention only three, as highly industrialized even as Australia is to-day."

"Our aim is to help to build up social democracy in our Colonies as we are building it up here—to see that the people have the same opportunity as we have to live full lives, to see that their children can go to schools, and that their houses are not hovels. Our aim is to see that in all these developments, social, political and economic, they play an ever-increasing part and do it without distinction of race."

"That is our aim."

**MR. L. D. GAMMANS**: "Trade unions in the Colonies may become very quickly dominated by the Communists. That has happened in Malaya. They may be run by racketeers who start the unions not for the benefit of their members but for the benefit of themselves. That has occurred in Nigeria. Where the Government have got over those two difficulties, no one joins the unions. In the Federation of Malaya only 5% of the people eligible to join the unions have in fact done so."

"The largest single failure in the British Colonial Empire is that we have very largely failed to carry the intellectuals with us. Our success depends on creating such a state of affairs that a man from West Africa can get up and say 'I am a British subject' with the same pride as we when we say it ourselves. The King cannot have first-class and second-class subjects."

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"There is no more important job to-day than to see that the young men and women who come here from the Colonies as students should see the best of our way of life. They will not see that at the wrong end of Tottenham Court Road."

"We have to learn that, as a result of Communism becoming a world force, as a result of the heady wind of nationalism, the old ideas may no longer suffice. In the making of combinations, the growth of trade unions, or the relations of the Colonies with each other in defence and other things, I hope we shall never lack the courage to break new ground if and when it is necessary."

**SIR IAN FRASER**: "If we do not unite to study policy with South Africa, Rhodesia, and Kenya, we run the greatest risk of inflammation and threat to the whole of our Colonial Empire."

"The conscious Africa is a very small percentage of most of the key intellects, who have had good education, perhaps come to England under a scholarship, learned something of our civilization, gone back to their country, genuinely trying to carry out what they have learned, are greatly frustrated by the conditions to which they return. A civilization like ours cannot be learned in a few years even by a few able men."

"Behind this conscious Africa, conscious of its political growth and coming nationhood—race-conscious if you like—is a vast subconscious mass 100 or 1,000 times greater in numbers which is not in contact with the outside world. It is supremely dangerous when Ministers and others appear to make promises which are completely unreal so far as the great mass of these people are concerned."

"If we are to wait for the setting up of a central dominion in Africa until all men of any colour can be treated equally in the economic and political field, we shall wait for such a long time that it will not interest us or our children."

"Cecil Rhodes's doctrine that these should be equal for all civilized men was an extraordinarily good and workable proposition. I commend it for application of reapplication in the Colonial Empire. That doctrine gives all black men the feeling that there is no technical bar between them and others to the highest, that, including the right to vote, yet it admits a sufficiently small number of them to make the outvoting of the whites by the blacks impossible."

"One cannot even introduce organizations like trade unions among primitive people without extraordinary care. It is difficult enough for wise and skilled trade union leaders in Britain, like the Foreign Secretary and Mr. Deakin, to control a few hundred dockers or motor-drivers. How much more difficult is it for a few Africans, without any tradition of history in this matter and with very little training, to undertake such a job."

"Before anyone becomes head of a department in the Colonial Office, he ought to have some experience in living among these folk and seeing how charming, amiable, able, and clever they are, but also of realizing that in very many respects they are as children."

**MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD**: "I was alarmed at the Secretary of State's phrase that 'the movement of political and constitutional advance never pauses and never halts.' I do not know of any country where the art of self-government has been successfully achieved where advance has never paused and never halted, even where for generations the whole nation has been composed mainly of one race."

"Our duty demands a faith in ourselves, and we have that faith—though it is scarcely aided or proved when recently in Tanganyika all sorts of associations and individuals were asked semi-officially what form the new constitution ought to take. The Africans of Tanganyika might well be surprised when they heard this, and begin to doubt our instinct for government. Of all men the African values leadership most. Principles, however lofty, are no substitute for direct personal contact, and it is our task to provide that contact to bridge the gulf between the man the African knows and trusts and the principle which that man is the dimly understood living embodiment of."

"In Tanganyika the people most trusted by the Africans are those who say that a firm declaration that Britain intends to stay and make this a permanent partnership is the best thing for the Africans themselves."

(To be concluded)

Turkish tobacco production in Southern Rhodesia has declined from last year's total of 367,336 lb. to about 250,000 lb. Difficulties in marketing, greater competition for labour, and risks of damage by frost are said to be the reasons for the decline.





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## Of Commercial Concern

Further details of the £30,000,000 scheme at the Kariba Gorge have been given by Mr. P. H. Hatfield, Director of Irrigation in Southern Rhodesia. A 400-foot high across the Zambezi River below the Victoria Falls would require half of the capital. It is estimated that the power continuously developed would be about 600,000 k.w.s. Six generating groups would eventually be able to transmit about 1 m. k.w. over lines of 175 to 250 miles.

Tanganyika Packers, Ltd. have begun operations at their meat packing factory at Msaani, near Dar es Salaam. Starting with about 30 head of cattle daily, the factory is expected to reach an output of at least 200 a day by the end of this year, and 400 within three or four years. The company has a capital of £500,000, of which 51% is held by the Tanganyika Government, and 49% by Liebig's Extract of Meat Co. Ltd. The manager of the factory is Mr. J. S. Harris.

Clan Line Steamers, Ltd., are forming Scottish Tanker Co., Ltd., as an associated company. The directors are Lord Rotherwick, chairman of the Clan Line, and Sir Nicholas Cayzer and Mr. H. R. Cayzer, both directors of the parent company. A new canteen seating 90 persons and providing washing facilities has been built at Tilbury Dock by the company. It was opened by Lord Ammon in the presence of Lord Rotherwick and Sir Nicholas Cayzer.

### British Leather Exports

Samples of leather goods made by about 50 British manufacturers have been on show in Salisbury and Bulawayo this month and are now being exhibited in Ndola by the Leather, Footwear and Allied Industries Export Corporation, Ltd., of London—a non-profit-making organization created to publicize British leather products in overseas markets.

Greenham Equipment, Ltd., an East African subsidiary of which was recently registered in Tanganyika, has in the past four years exported new and reconditioned contractors' plant and machinery, building equipment, and supplies to a value of just over £1,000,000. The company has moved to modern workshops and offices in Greenford, Middlesex.

Further applications will now be considered for licences to import into Tanganyika from Western Germany bolts and nuts, cameras, charcoal iron, hoops and buckles for binding, hurricane lamps, machinery, nails and screws, office supplies, piping and pipe fittings, mats and sleepers, small trucks, textiles, wire and wire products, tools, and implements.

Approval by the Governor in Council is sought for a loan of £216,643 to be raised by the Municipal Council of Kampala. A sum of £95,445 (repayable over 10 years) will be devoted to mechanical equipment, £51,398 (repayable over 25 years) to miscellaneous works, and £69,800 (repayable over 40 years) to staff housing.

Duple Motor Bodies Ltd., who built many of the buses and coaches now on the roads in East and Central Africa, made a trading profit in the year ended March 31 last of £304,728, compared with £281,315 in the previous year. Taxation amounted to nearly £130,000. Ordinary shareholders have again received 20%.

Mr. Clifford Shields, vice-president of Farrell Lines, said on his return to New York from his tour of Africa: "Africa, East, Central, South and West is a vast reservoir of strategic materials and commercial commodities upon which the United States will increasingly depend."

### Uganda Electricity Tariff

A new tariff issued by the Uganda Electricity Board came into force on July 15. The flat rate for ordinary and domestic lighting is 1s. per unit; for commercial lighting, 90 cents of a shilling; and for commercial power and heating, 50 cents per unit.

Sena Sugar Estates, Ltd., are repeating the 12% dividend on the ordinary stock. The trading profit for the year was £545,293 (£801,000), and the net profit £182,493 (£119,518), after taxation totalling £248,973 (£110,955).

Provision for the establishment of Whitley Councils for Government bodies and for a Joint Industrial Council in Kenya is contained in a new Bill which will be published shortly.

Reports from the Mwanza area of Tanganyika state that disease and pests have damaged the cotton crop. The official estimate is now 40,000 bales of lint of 400 lb. each.

Average daily sailings from Mombasa in the week ended July 14 were 2,347 tons. There were 13,213 dead-weight tons of export cargoes in the port at the end of the week.

The minimum wage for shop assistants in the Salisbury area of Southern Rhodesia is now £40 per month in the case of males and £25 for females.

A new direct telegraph circuit from Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, to Pretoria, has just been opened.

Uganda's cotton crop is now officially estimated at 240,000 bales.

Seychelles finances show a deficit of 658,838 rupees for 1949.

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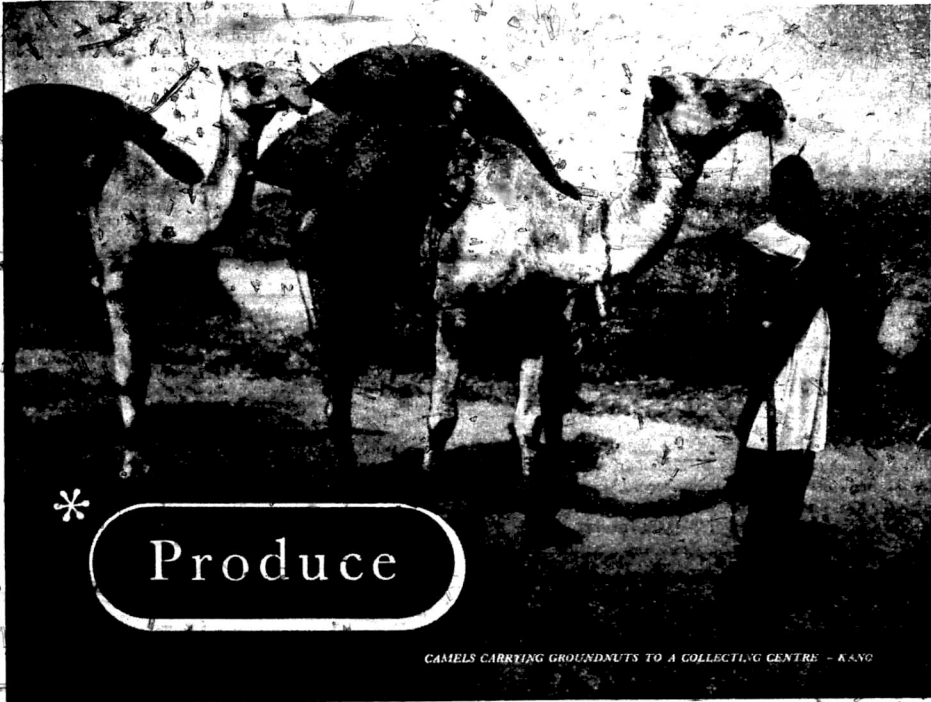
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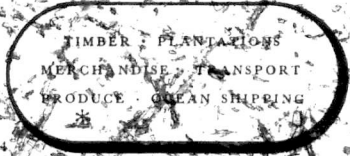
WEIGHING COCOA



In 1949 more than a million tons of Tropical African produce, estimated at nearly £50,000,000 sales value, were purchased for export by The United Africa Company, largely on behalf of official Produce Control Boards. In calabashes, grassmats and kerosene tins, head-loaded by men or carried on bicycles, donkeys or camels, this produce is brought from a multitude of little farms to the Company's 1,700 buying points throughout British West Africa. Arriving in lots of anything from roughly twenty pounds to twenty tons, its range includes cocoa, cotton, hides, sisal, beeswax, groundnuts, palm kernels and palm oil - these last being three of the foremost and richest of the world's sources of vital fats.

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## Northern Rhodesian Trade

IMPORTS INTO NORTHERN RHODESIA in the first quarter of this year were valued at £5,796,374, compared with £4,549,048 in the corresponding period of the previous year. Exports worth £9,799,480 (£7,651,915) were dispatched in the same period.

The principal imports were metals and metal manufactures at £2,596,653, yarns and textiles at £360,376, foodstuffs at £447,720, and minerals, earthenware and glassware at £405,294. The United Kingdom was the largest supplier with 39.4%, followed by South Africa with 24.1%, Southern Rhodesia with 12.2%, and the U.S.A. with 9.8%. Commonwealth countries provided 82.6%.

The principal domestic exports were blister copper at £6,459,292, electrolytic copper at £2,058,662, zinc at £521,698, and lead at £262,056. The United Kingdom's share of exports was 53.1%, and those of the United States 12.5%, South Africa 9.9%, and Belgium 6.5%.

In the mines in 1949 there was a monthly average of 2,454 Europeans employed on the surface and 1,708 underground, the corresponding figures for Africans being 18,031 and 17,262; the average monthly wages for Europeans respectively were £62 and £74 per month, and for Africans 54s. 6d. and 64s. 9d. exclusive of bonuses.

New registrations of cars and commercial vehicles respectively in 1949 numbered 1,164 and 1,403, of which 652 and 344 were British and 495 and 1,055 American or Canadian. The most popular British makes were Vauxhall, Austin, Hillman, Ford, and Morris.

Forty-eight companies were registered in the year, with a total capital of £2,100,200, and in the first four months of this year 18 companies with capital of £294,300.

Heavy shipments of cloves to Singapore and Java have caused record prices in Zanzibar, where sales at 157s. per 100 lb. have been recorded. Stocks will remain low until picking starts next month. A large crop is expected, possibly 1,200,000 fradilas.

## Companhia De Mocambique

COMPANHIA DE MOÇAMBIQUE reports a revenue of \$12,800,542 (escudos) in 1949, compared with \$15,783,835 in the previous year. Of this year's total \$8,017,631 (\$6,815,342) derived from undertakings in Portuguese East Africa. After deducting expenses and \$203,058 for taxation, there remains a balance of \$7,537,446, of which \$306,777 are allocated to the legal reserve fund, \$309,934 to clause 27 (sections A and B), and \$6,000,000 to dividends, leaving a balance of \$1,020,734 to be carried forward, against \$1,401,904 brought in.

The issued capital is \$125,000,000. The legal reserve fund stands at \$14,485,036, special reserve at \$11,783,652, dividend equalization fund at \$10,000,000, provision for expenses in connexion with arbitrations, etc., at \$366,400, debtors and creditors at \$1,721,711, dividends payable at \$4,142,359, and contra accounts at \$19,793,355.

On the assets side of the balance sheet, securities are valued at \$57,024,665, debtors and creditors at \$12,510,153, financial participations at \$1,000,000, vehicles and equipment at \$4,813,665, urban and rural properties at \$33,925,911, general stores at \$6,207,608, holdings in Bloco Industrial in Malaya at \$8,548,776, Savoy Hotel at \$7,310,524, forestal undertakings at \$17,889,072, farms at \$2,473,496, rice production at \$1,339,799, road transport service at \$894,337, buildings at \$4,969,695, accounts to be liquidated at \$5,531,692, bills receivable at \$16,000, contra accounts at \$19,793,355, and cash at \$11,908,392.

The company's holdings include 3,733 ordinary shares in Nyasaland Railways, Ltd., 200,000 in the Trans-Zambesia Railway Co., Ltd., and interests in the following concerns: the value shown: Companhia do Porto da Beira, \$12,000,000; Companhia Nacional Algodoeira, \$12,000,000; Companhia Carbonifera de Mocambique, \$12,000,000; Companhia das Aguas da Beira, \$2,073,100; Companhia de Seguros Sagres, \$7,245,000; Banco Nacional Ultramarino, \$294,400; Uniao Electrica Portuguesa, \$218,540; Entrepoto Commercial de Mocambique, \$1,500,000; 1943 Consolidated Loan, \$2,757,960; 2½% Treasury Bonds, \$2,379,000; Companhia Reunidas de Gaz e Electricidade, 34% debentures, \$700,700; Companhia Colonial do Buzi, \$1,588,851; Companhia dos Diamantes de Angola, \$1,988,750; Beira News, Ltd., \$44,000; Companhia de Construcões de Moçambique, \$250,000.

## Whiteaway and Laidlaw

MESSRS. WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW AND CO., LTD., a concern with four branches in Kenya and many in India, Malaya, Ceylon, and elsewhere, after providing £56,000 for taxation, show a profit of £37,034 for the year ended February 28 last, compared with £105,893 in the previous year. A substantial loss in trading in Shanghai, drastic curtailment of imports into India and unsettled conditions in Malaya contributed to the reductions in earnings. No dividend is recommended on the ordinary shares. Interest on the preference shares absorbs £22,825, the employees' provident fund receives £8,000, and £7,000 is allocated to obsolescence, leaving £48,356 to be carried forward, against £45,147 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £400,000 in 6% cumulative preference shares, £250,000 in 7% A cumulative preference shares, and £598,380 in ordinary shares, all of £1. Capital reserve stands at £36,468, revenue reserves at £232,356, and current liabilities at £735,976. Fixed assets are valued at £690,054, shares in a subsidiary company at £13,379, and current assets at £1,548,741, including Government securities at £2,000 and £151,520 in cash.

The directors are Mr. J. E. Percival (chairman), and Messrs. M. Wilkinson, E. G. Merrell, A. J. King, and W. R. O'Brien.

The 42nd ordinary general meeting will be held in London tomorrow.

## Tourism in N. Rhodesia

THE POSSIBILITIES of developing tourist traffic in the Abensom area of Northern Rhodesia were stressed by the Director of Information after his recent tour of the district. The scenery was, he thought, the best in the territory, north of the Victoria Falls, and it should be possible to attract tourists from the Falls and from Kenya. Camping areas were being cleared, but a first-class hotel was needed; a group in Cape Town might be interested in such a venture. The new Abensom airport, with a runway of 6,000 feet, could cope with Viking aircraft. The flight over Lake Bangweulu was one of the most interesting in Africa.

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## Company Meeting

## The Standard Bank of South Africa

## The Earl of Athlone on the Economic Situation

THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED, was held on July 26 in London.

The Rt. Hon. THE EARL OF ATHLONE, K.G., the chairman, presided.

The following is an extract from his circulated statement:—

"In developing areas such as the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia there must come periods of adjustment and consolidation. The year covered by the accounts now presented is one such period, when efforts directed towards the balancing of oversea payments became a major consideration. The effects of the measures taken towards this end are reflected in the changes appearing in our balance-sheet.

"You will observe from the profit and loss account that, after providing for taxation and after an appropriation to the credit of reserve for contingencies, out of which any diminution of assets has been provided for, but before making an allocation towards writing down premises and to the officers' pension fund, the profit amounted to £760,692.

"This compares with £713,834 for the previous year. After adding £192,832 brought forward from 1949 we have a sum of £953,524 for disposal. Out of this an interim dividend at the rate of 7s. per share (amounting to £175,000 gross, and, after deduction of income-tax, £96,250) was paid in January last.

**Dividend and Bonus Maintained**

"From the balance of £857,274 remaining, the same appropriation as last year—viz., £150,000—is made to bank premises. It is also recommended that an allocation of £350,000 be made to the officers' pension fund, and that a final dividend of 9s. per share, together with a bonus of 4s. per share, be paid, leaving a sum of £178,524 to be carried forward.

"The dividend and bonus to shareholders, now proposed, will take £325,000, and after deduction of income-tax appear as £23,750 and £55,000 net respectively in the accounts. The final distribution recommended together with the interim dividend already paid will amount to 20s. per share—that is, the same sum per share as was paid last year.

"We have continued to increase the number of our branches, and expenditure in connexion with this and the provision for their maintenance continues at a high level.

"In reviewing the economic situation of the Union of South Africa it should be borne in mind, that it is still a country in the course of development, and the changes from time to time in its external trading position must be considered against this background. At the present time the situation is very sensitive to change because of the scale of development in progress and the degree to which this must be sustained by new investment from oversea.

"Trading activity in the Union contracted in the past year. Employment has been generally steady, and the demand for essentials has remained constant, but the influence of price levels has been such that the market for luxury goods has been selective.

"The benefit to the mining industry from devaluation was shown by the increase in the sum distributed in interim dividends for 1949. Operations were also assisted by improved deliveries of equipment and stores and by a large increase of the Native labour force.

"For a great part of the year sales of diamonds were

strongly affected by currency difficulties and the general expectation of devaluation but, after that event, markets quickly recovered, and the value of sales for the Union was maintained.

**The Rhodesias**

"Trade in Southern Rhodesia was active during 1949 and, as stocks were varied and plentiful, commercial concerns generally experienced favourable conditions. The demand for necessities remains steady, but merchants have found that consumers are becoming selective and less inclined to buy luxury goods.

"The growing use of credit facilities is an indication that there may possibly be some difficulty in maintaining the high turnovers of the past few years. The good crop prospects for the coming season, and the continuance of the flow of immigrants, both European and Native, into the Colony will, on the other hand, stimulate trade. Following on the devaluation of sterling, and since the abolition of most price controls by the Government in October last, price levels have risen.

"During the year under review there was a further increase in the adverse visible trade balance, the value of exports rising to a much lesser extent than that of imports. The external trade position offers scope for the local manufacture of such consumer goods as can be undertaken from the Colony's raw materials.

"Mineral production last year reached a record total value, due mainly to the high current prices for asbestos and chrome, and, since the devaluation of sterling, the greater price for gold. The increase in the volume of base metals exported is welcome.

"In Northern Rhodesia activity in all sections of trade was well maintained and business conditions were generally satisfactory, although there were signs of a greater use of credit facilities. The prosperity of the territory is closely tied to the market for its mineral output and the demand for this remains firm at favourable prices.

**Nyasaland**

"The general level of business in Nyasaland in 1949 was satisfactory, and compared favourably with the previous year, the present high price of tobacco acting as a stimulus to trade. In the early months of the year, however, severe drought conditions were experienced, the food crops failed and, in the districts affected, buying was limited. Recent heavy rains have retarded the growth of current sowings of maize, but the prospects of a more satisfactory crop for this year are favourable.

**East Africa**

"During 1949 the rainfall in Kenya was much below normal and in some parts severe drought conditions were experienced. In spite of the adverse weather conditions in the early part of the planting season, the harvest of cereals improved over the previous year.

"Although coffee production in Tanganyika was lower than for the previous year, the fall was not so marked as in the other East African territories. In spite of the fact that a greater acreage of cotton was planted in Uganda, the output will not reach the total of the previous year, due to unfavourable conditions at the time of planting.

"The sugar and coffee crops were also affected by the lack of rain. The contract for the Owen Falls hydro-electric scheme has been awarded, and the initial stages of the project have been started. The clove season in Zanzibar was up to average.

The report and accounts were adopted.

**Mining****Union & Rhodesian Mining & Finance**

UNION AND RHODESIAN MINING AND FINANCE CO., LTD., report a profit of £26,553 for the calendar year 1949. Taxation absorbs £6,606 and directors' fees £3,670. £5,000 are reserved, and an interim dividend of 2 1/2% requires £12,500, leaving £55,587 to be carried forward, against £56,810 brought in. The issued capital is £600,000 in shares of 2s. each. General reserve stands at £30,000 and investment reserve at £25,000. Land holdings are valued at £21,500. Government and municipal stocks at £80,496, quoted investments at £453,499 (market value £688,614), unquoted stocks at £100,783, debtors at £43,534, loan at short call at £10,000, and cash at £28,510.

The directors are Mr. Clive S. Corder (chairman; alternate, Mr. J. H. Mitchell), Sir Digby Burnett (vice-chairman; alternate, Colonel L. B. Clapham), Mr. G. E. P. Orpen (alternate, Mr. B. I. Breach), Mr. E. M. Hind (alternate, Mr. H. P. Jeppe), Mr. A. B. Murphy (alternate, Mr. H. C. Hunter), and Mr. Bailey Southwell (managing director; alternate, Mr. R. V. Ord).

**Company Progress Reports**

**Rhodesian Corporation.**—3,700 tons of ore were treated at the Fred mine in June for 788 oz. gold and a working profit of £1,646.

**Rosterman.**—1,199 oz. gold were recovered in June from 3,314 tons of ore treated and 960 tons of waste. The estimated working profit was £1,765.

**Phoenix Prince.**—3,882 oz. gold were recovered in the June quarter from the crushing of 31,140 tons of ore for a working profit of £16,281. Total development on reef 1,050 ft.; payable 594 ft.; value 4.62 dwt. over 53 in.

**East Band Consolidated**

EAST BAND CONSOLIDATED, LTD., a company with holdings in Falcon Mines, Ltd., the Oceana Development Co., Ltd., Rhodesian Corporation, Ltd., and Wanderer Consolidated Mines, Ltd., incurred a loss of £59,047 in the calendar year 1949.

**To Relieve Beira**

UP TO 400 TONS of Northern Rhodesian copper a month may be shipped from Port Elizabeth in order to relieve the congestion at Beira.

**Promising Report on Kilembe**

PROMISER EXPLORATION CO., LTD. in their annual report disclose that large potential bodies of commercial copper cobalt ore in Kilembe, Uganda, have been indicated or partially developed on the eastern and northern deposits by underground development and diamond drilling. Additional ore possibilities of major importance have been suggested by geological surveys.

Underground work on the eastern deposit has indicated and partially developed approximately 2 1/2 tons of ore estimated to average 2% copper and 0.2% cobalt. Ore veins range from 30 to 175 feet.

In the northern deposit an estimated 1 1/2 tons of mixed oxide and sulphide ores averaging approximately 3.5% copper have been outlined. Important additional ore tonnages which are to be explored by underground development from a new adit, have been indicated.

Further exploration by underground work and drilling is planned for the stream deposit, the potentialities of which are considered to be of major importance.

**Mullite**

KYANITE, which Kenya exports to the United States, is worth more in its calcined form of mullite, and a dollar loan is being provided for the machinery necessary to effect that transformation. Mullite is used in electric furnaces and refractories.

**Congo Gold**

GOLD PRODUCERS in the Belgian Congo are now permitted to sell 60% of their output (on which there is a 44.80 tax) at 66,000 Belgian francs per kilogramme, a rise of 2,000 francs.

**Prospecting in Rukwa Area**

A SPECIAL EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE has been sought by an undisclosed applicant over some 2,500 square miles in the Lake Rukwa region of Tanganyika.

**Iron Ore Tests**

FIFTY TONS of iron ore have been sent from Liganga, Tanganyika, for tests in Sweden.

**News of Our Advertisers**

EARL DE LA WARR has been appointed an additional director of the Brush Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd.

# PROGRESS.....

The East-African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., Electricity House, Harding Street, Nairobi. P.O. Box 691. Tel. 2553; Telegrams "Electric".  
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Tanganyika Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Tanga. P.O. Box 48. Tel. 355; Telegrams "Tanesco". Hydro-electric station at Pangani Falls. System A.C. 400/230 volts 3 ph.

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

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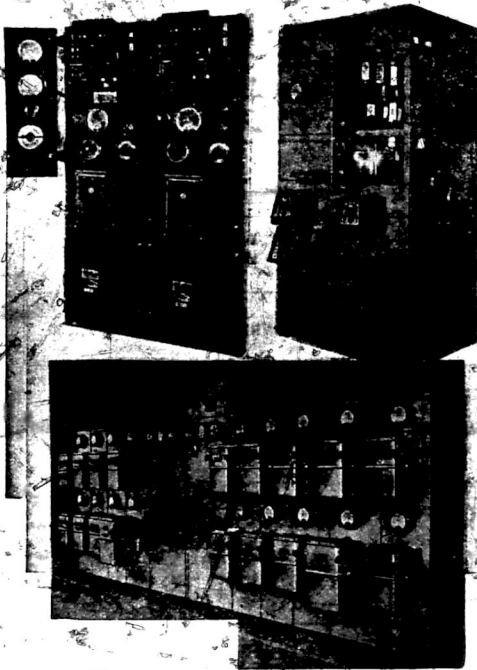
According to figures published by the East African Statistical Department, between August, 1939, and August, 1948, the Nairobi COST-OF-LIVING index rose by 83%.

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 current tariffs by what were, even then, most modest percentages.

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

Telephone: Whitehall 5701/2/3

Telegrams: Ematters, C.A.F., London. Cables: Ematters, London

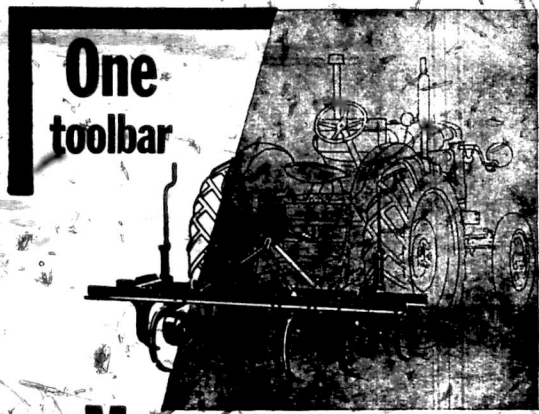


Total 1948 total exports to the territories were £37,252,000. (Value included)	
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*to the fore*



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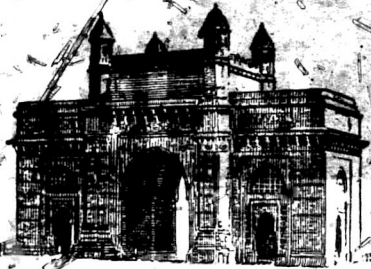
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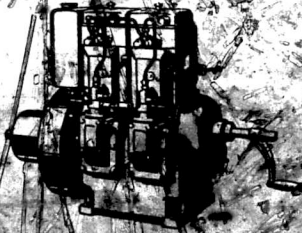
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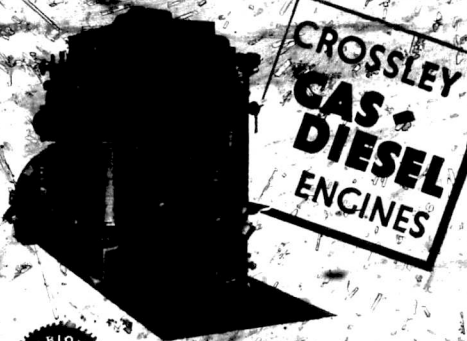
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**FIRST THINGS** were put first in last week's debate in the House of Lords on British Colonial territories in Africa. That was the first merit of the discussion. The second was that each speaker had

### Lords Debate on Colonial Africa.

personal knowledge of Africa. The level of the speeches was high—in contrast to those in the recent debate in the House of Commons, when none reached the standard attained by several of the peers. That comparison is no longer surprising, for over the past quarter of a century Colonial debates in the Upper Chamber have almost always been of far higher quality than those in the Lower Chamber, the proceedings in which have often done no credit to Parliament and little justice to the Colonies. Nowadays happily Colonial affairs are not generally examined in an atmosphere of political controversy (except by a few bitter and unteachable extremists, whose determination to score party points is greater than their regard for facts or their concern for the Colonial cause). Indeed, Lord Listowel, a Socialist, who was Minister of State for the Colonies in the last Parliament, went out of his way last week to support the plea often made by Conservative and Liberal spokesmen for some machinery which would keep Parliament in closer touch with Colonial affairs, either through a standing joint committee of both Houses or through a

consultative assembly meeting annually and composed of members of the Imperial and Colonial legislatures. He clenched his case with the remark that it ought no longer to be possible for anyone to assert that the Parliaments of Western Europe were more closely associated than the Parliaments of Great Britain and her Colonies.

Lord Rennet argued that urbanization and industrialization in Africa are now fast destroying the systems of Native administration of the past half-century, that the social structure of the main

### Trade Unions For Africa.

centres of African humanity cannot rest upon municipal government, and that there is no better way of filling the void than by trade unions of the right kind under the right leadership and control. He scouted the idea of merely transplanting to Africa the trade unionism attained in Great Britain after a hundred years of trial and error among a homogeneous community speaking one language. The over-hasty export of British trade union ideas to Africa had, he held, been harmful, and had enabled irresponsible and unscrupulous Africans to exploit their fellows. Yet, since urbanization must involve unionization, the Governments must accept it and ensure that its development was sound. Africans, in Lord Milver-

ton's experience, expected their unions to engage continuously in aggressive action against established authority, a defect which could be remedied only by education and time.

Lord Tweedsmuir considered that, the vertical loyalty from the mass of Africans to their chiefs having disappeared, trade unions should be used to create the horizontal loyalty of comradeship between people engaged in a common task. No speaker advocated the

#### An Astonishing Exaggeration.

swift development of unions under official encouragement, it being agreed that organic growth suited to African conditions was desirable. Incidentally, another example was provided of the tendency of Socialist Ministers to utter the most exaggerated opinions when trade unionism is under discussion, Lord Hall, a former Secretary of State for the Colonies, permitting himself the astonishing affirmation that "what has made this country great is the understanding of the trade unions and the employers." That remark, made without qualification, is arrant nonsense: but it will be noted and quoted as authoritative by agitators in the Colonies.

Earl De La Warr, a former Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, considered Africa's outstanding need to be better leadership springing from a firm faith in Britain's mission, the fulfilment of

#### Peers Call for Spiritual Unity.

which required a wiser balance in African education, with more adequate attention to training in agriculture. The Earl of Portsmouth, who farms in Kenya, declared categorically that we must "fill the spiritual vacuum of disrupted tribal disciplines and customs with new purposes, new skills, and spiritual unity, a unity which will embrace the African in partnership with the European." Lord Tweedsmuir, who served in the Colonial Administration in Uganda some years ago, and is now chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board, was emphatic that almost all our activities in the African Colonies are oppressed by a climate of uncertainty which perplexes people everywhere, hinders economic and political progress, and harms the African by depriving him of faith in those from whom alone he can learn. "No one else can be expected to have more faith in us than we have in ourselves," said Lord Tweedsmuir, who later argued that the terrible fate of Communism could be encountered only by a stronger faith which it was more than ever essential for us to recapture, proclaim, uphold, and serve.

More than once we have written in these columns that soil erosion is more dangerous than soil erosion. Lord Milverton shares that conviction, for he described Africa's chief danger as "moral

#### Soil Erosion Worse Than Soil Erosion.

erosion, the creeping paralysis which has attacked our own faith and confidence, the fear of leadership and desire to hide our growing lack of a sense of great destiny behind a barrage of catch-words and slogans which provide no proper background for economic development." Since the British aim was to build up prosperous and happy African communities, bred in the ways of freedom broadening down, why should we create the impression that we intended to make a shame-faced withdrawal from Africa? It had to be remembered, he urged, that there was no sense of public service endemic in the African; that African progress owed everything to European enterprise; that wise and confident leadership and the right sort of education must continue to be provided; and that the easy acquisition of political power would not endow the African with the courage, training, industry, and determination which, allied with science, the search after truth, are essential to success. In short, the only hope of peaceful economic development in East and Central Africa was guidance by the resident European population.

Lords Rennell, De La Warr, and Tweedsmuir all supported the protest first made by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA at the appointment by the Overseas Food Corporation,

#### Sir Charles Lockhart's Appointment Criticized.

presumably with the approval of the Minister of Food, of Sir Charles Lockhart, a member of the corporation, to be chairman of the working party now at Kongwa to report upon plans for the future of that area of the so-called groundnut scheme. All were shocked that an impartial chairman had not been selected. Several speakers criticized the Colonial Development Corporation—for its superior attitude, its failure to provide regular and adequate information of its activities, the absence of a single thread of common purpose running through the amazing diversity of its projects and undertakings, and its decision to run hotels and shops. Lord Tweedsmuir dwelt on the threat of Communism in Africa. All that can be said of Lord Hall's reply for the Government is that it was genial and well-intentioned, but that it dealt adequately with scarcely one of the major matters raised by those whom he purported to answer.

## Notes By The Way

### Cattle for Kongwa?

NEWS FROM KONGWA leaves no room for doubt that the working party has been strongly urged to recommend the Overseas Food Corporation to abandon faith in the production of groundnuts and sunflower seeds and try to save something from the wreck by running cattle in the area. The herd started last year has now been brought up to nearly 4,000, all Native cattle, bought at prices ranging from 30s. to 40s.; when fattened, they can be sold at about three times the purchase price. But optimism of this score must be restrained. Friends with half a life's experience of cattle in East Africa tell me that such counts will, on the average, not carry more than one beast to 25 acres, and anyone who has foot-slogged through that part of Tanganyika, as I did many years ago, will never forget its aridity. East Coast fever takes a very heavy toll of the calves in some neighbouring areas, and other diseases, some transmitted by wild game, are to be feared. For these reasons the optimism of a few enthusiasts is very heavily discounted by other people. The Urambo area will, it seems, continue to concentrate on groundnuts, for sunflowers are out of favour there also.

### Resignations

IN THE SOUTHERN PROVINCE the farming may develop, with groundnuts as just one of a number of crops. The latest story circulating in O.F.C. circles in Tanganyika is that the soil experts have now condemned most of the land in the Southern Province as unsuitable for groundnuts, and that operations there will be restricted below the best figure given to the House of Commons. As the rainfall is ample and a railway has been built for the O.F.C., however, it seems safe to predict that strenuous endeavours must be made to open up this country agriculturally. I should not be surprised if the decision to operate the scheme on the basis of two regions, Kongwa—Urambo and the Southern Province, leads to the disappearance of the chief general manager, Mr. Raby, and to the resignation and return to South Africa of Mr. Phillip. Drastic reduction of the headquarters organization is certain. Dr. Grantham, the very experienced chief geologist, has just announced his resignation, but I understand that he will continue to advise the Corporation on a part-time basis.

### Kenya's Hotels

EFFORTS TO ATTRACT TOURISTS cannot have an enduring measure of success if visitors feel that they have been treated with indifference, or worse, at the hotels at which they have stayed. writes Mr. E. W. Bovill, general manager, Bovill, Matheson & Co., Ltd., in a quarterly *Broadsheet* published by his company. A recent tour of East Africa reminded him unpleasantly that with rare and outstanding exceptions, the local hotel industry is still making no effort to meet the most elementary needs of the tourists whom the country is so anxious to attract. Seldom is a visitor to a hotel made to feel welcome. Asian and African employees are usually at least courteous, but European hotel employees proudly ignore the visitor and are apt to meet with studied insolence any complaint, no matter how courteously worded. Their coffee, like their manners, is usually execrable, and a wretched advertisement for the country and one of the chief industries. Lack of accommodation is so acute that the competition of the few really good hotels is not felt by the mass of bad ones.

### Comparison with Rhodesia

\* THAT JUDGMENT IS UNAMBIGUOUS—but I have heard equally harsh comments from other visitors, quite recently. One well-known public man told me on his return to London, not long ago that he had stayed in about a dozen Rhodesian hotels, almost all of them congested, but had met with courtesy and consideration in every one of them, and that in Kenya he had had the same experience in only two out of eight cases, and was astonished at the general lack of supervision of African servants. He likewise made the point that the coffee served in Kenya's hotels was an extremely bad advertisement for a Colony which grows some of the finest coffee in the world. What has the Coffee Board to say to these complaints? For many years it has been concerned with this problem.

### Tourists and Dogs

HAVING DENOUNCED bad service, Mr. Bovill proceeds to express appreciation of good service. He continues: "By happy contrast, the unflinching courtesy of the B.O.A.C. staff, both crews and ground staff at the airports, is beyond praise. The most exacting and disagreeable passenger can depend upon unsparring efforts to satisfy his most unreasonable whims. Their solicitude extends even to the dogs which B.O.A.C. often carry in the hold of their aircraft. If the hotels treat tourists like dogs, B.O.A.C. treat dogs like tourists." That last sentence must have been intended to penetrate some thick skins. For the sake of the efforts now being made to develop a substantial tourist industry, special attention ought to be given to Kenya's hotels. The Colony has some splendid establishments, but their excellence will not suffice if the standards of the majority become a byword.

### Kampala Quartet

NEVER BEFORE have four European non-official members of the Legislative Council of Uganda been in London together during their term of office. This week Mr. Ralph Fraser, Mr. C. Mandley Bird, Mr. C. L. Holcom, and Mr. J. T. Simpson, all of Kampala, happen to be here simultaneously. Three of them attended a meeting of the executive council of the Joint East and Central African Board a few days ago, but Mr. Bird had not then arrived. One very good reason for the fact that a quartet of non-official M.L.C.s from Uganda had not previously foregathered in London is that the representation of the European community was restricted to three until the beginning of July, when the resignation of Mr. Simpson, then on leave in this country, was gazetted.

### Money

ONE EUROPEAN IN FOUR in Northern Rhodesia earns upwards of £2,000 a year. According to the latest statistics issued by the Income Tax Department, 2,726 Europeans had four-figure incomes in 1948-49, though four years earlier the number was no more than 1,152.

### Kikuyu

"I'VE GROUND OUT someone, you will remember, so to be used as an operation of law—on Army lines." So declared the Minister who is now in charge of the War Office. Let us hope that the Army is not now being run on groundnut lines.

# Place of Trade Unionism in East and Central Africa

## Revisit the Debate of House of Lords Debate

**OBSTACLES TO PROGRESS** in balanced development in the British East and Central African Dependencies were discussed in the House of Lords last week.

**LORD RENNELL** estimated that in the past five years about £30,000,000 from purely Government sources (Colonial budgets, Colonial Development and Welfare Act funds, and Colonial Loans) had been invested on capital account in the British African Colonies. In addition to £33,000,000 by the Overseas Food Corporation on the groundnut scheme and £3,000,000 actually spent by the Colonial Development Corporation—say £68,000,000 from all Government sources.

### £120,000,000 in Five Years

Whereas the Colonial Office thought that about £30,000,000 had been invested in the same period from private sources, he calculated that the figure was at least £50,000,000, giving an aggregate for the five years of £120,000,000—a creditable investment for a country which was so often criticized for failure to develop its Colonies. That rate of spending would certainly rise sharply.

The groundnut scheme had been a miserable business, and it was most regrettable that the inquiry now in progress should be made under the chairmanship of a member of the board of the C.D.C. It ought clearly to be made under the presidency of a completely independent person, not one sharing the collective responsibility of the board for what had gone wrong. Sir Charles Lockhart should have refused to act as chairman if he was asked.

After criticizing the West African operations of the Colonial Development Corporation, Lord Rennell said *inter alia*:

"I hope that the corporation will treat commercial concerns as reputable equals, not set itself up as a higher or superior authority which knows very much better than they do what is good for them. The use of the C.D.C. is still very young. The life of many of our industrial and commercial concerns in Africa is very hard, and they and large they have proved their success."

### Trade Unions to Kill a Void

With big capital investment, we are bound to see a growing tendency to industrialization in Africa, with great concentrations of labour in specific areas. Commercial and industrial development is leading to urbanization, which did but enter into the scheme of things when the system of the dual mandate of Native administration was set up on the insistence of that great administrator Lord Lugard. Where these developments take place, the scheme, the form, the legal background of Native administrations are no longer practical politics, and something has to be put in their place.

"Municipal government" does not affect the social structure of these centres of African humanity. What is going to take the place of the old form of Native administration? One element that has to be introduced is trade unionism. When you have brought together in a centre of industrial centres men from every area of Africa, owing no legal allegiance to anybody, having no local administration of one which can cater for the alien, some form of trade unionism is inevitable as the only method by which you can get these people together to talk to them as a whole.

Trade unionization in Africa is not a new invention. It is entirely wrong that it was invented in 1948 when His Majesty's Government came into office.

"Trade unionism in this country has been the product of 100 years of steady growth, and our form, like a great many of our institutions, is peculiar to ourselves. We know how to work it, we have invented it. But it does not necessarily bear transplanting in the form in which it has grown here into a different climate. There is no reason to suppose that necessarily the application of the English model will work in tropical Africa.

There are in this country, speak English, a thousand people who speak the local dialect in Ashanti do not speak the same language; they may speak something up to 200 languages.

Can your trade union visualize a trade union in this country composed of 220 Poles, 195 Welshmen, 1,000 Scots, 400 Frenchmen, 200 Russians, a few Hungarians, and one or two Panosians getting together to run a proper trade union, and making a trade union out of it? What is wrong in that? I suggest we should make a little clique about the people who spoke English and try to run the union for their benefit. That has happened with a number of unions in Africa.

"It was a mistake to create unions before a common sprang locally. A number of people who went to Africa to try to lead the Africans trade unionization have come back in a somewhat changed frame of mind. One told me on his return: 'The Africans have not a clue.'"

In certain cases this large and profound knowledge of trade unionization have got the better of the Government and of a great many people's sense of humour. The union which heads the Institute in Singapore, the Girls' Association with 44 members, it is a pretty picture. What girls applying to the register of friendly societies for registration and incorporation. But that is a very large membership compared with some in Africa. In the list of 111 unions in Nigeria only six are of any substance; 45 have less than 100 members.

### Africans and Trade Unions

The report of the commission which inquired into recent disorders in Nigeria recorded that: Many experienced and progressive African administrators considered the unsophisticated African was not yet ready for the introduction of that trade unionism which has done so much to advance the prosperity and greatness of Britain. They predicted that, paradoxical though it might seem, trade unionism following slavishly the English model might lead to the exploitation of the workers by unworthy leaders who by reason of their education or the excess of their wits would gain the allegiance of the illiterate Africans.

"A friend of mine in Nigeria, a lifelong supporter of the Labour Party, wrote me recently: 'I am finding it increasingly difficult to be a loyal Socialist. The African regard trade unions as a sort of fiasco. He was required to subscribe something every month to avoid falling out of the club and wrath of the witch doctor. He now asks me to subscribe to the trade union. But when he wants something instead of going to the union, he still goes back to the nearest European.'"

Lord Rennell concluded with a plea that new unions should receive provisional recognition for a first year only; that cancellation should then follow if the membership was inadequate; that proper books of account must be kept; and that the emoluments of union officials must be made public.

**EARL DE LA WARR** considered that the most worrying feature of the situation in Africa was that profound illusions were still fostered in the average African mind.

### Too Much Politics

The most important issues is to see that we have less politics and more attention to material needs. There is still too much emphasis in our education of the African on questions that have little contribution to make to the immediate needs of that great continent.

"By continuing to harp, as some speakers do—and particularly spokesmen on the benches opposite—on the question of self-government, on which we all agree in an ultimate sense, that inevitably tends to produce in the African mind the idea that what really matter are new constitutions.

"The extremely difficult and complicated relationships that must be worked out between black and white cannot be advanced by speeches that suggest that we have anything for which to apologize, or that we need in any way be on the retreat. Our problems do not arise at a sensible half-way house between the political struggle in the extreme south and those pursued in West Africa. Unless we can find some solution to this problem, soon it may be too late.

"What are the realities of the situation? On the one hand we need to continue our course with no sense of apology. When the white man arrived Africa had been static for thousands of years. Virtually every advance in Africa had been the product of the white man's mind, and those advances that are being asked for now are also the product of the white man's mind.

On the other hand, we have to recognize that by our missionaries, trade, business and development, economic and educational, we have introduced to Africa the spirit of western civilization, the aspirations, the ambitions for a better and finer standard of life.

The standard of life is so low to-day, in spite of the advances that have been made, that its raising must be our first consideration. The second point is that Africa can be adequately developed only if every potential African is drawn into the task.

What are the jobs for our lawyers, politicians, or constitutions, but agricultural advisers, veterinarians, doctors, (I deliberately put doctors after agricultural advisers and veterinarians because it is as bad to die of starvation as it is to die of disease, traders, and teachers. But that doctrine we have as yet been unable to get across.

"Ask a group of Africans attending universities what subject they are taking, the vast majority have chosen the law, very few have chosen medicine, and practically none agriculture or engineering.

### Test of Success

The first test of our success is how far we can make a people of raising the standard of living, producing more food, stopping soil erosion, fighting ignorance and disease, and building roads and bridges. It all comes back to the leadership that we have to give.

As to the groundnut scheme, the original folly was to launch it without the tremendous experience of the Colonial Office, which would not have made the two cardinal mistakes—lack of proper surveys and lack of pilot plots; and there would have been a sense of balance in the disposal of the funds. Things what could have been done in the skilled hands of the Colonial administration with the £30,000,000 wasted in Tanzania.

On a last reading of the C.D.O. report it seems that they are embarking on many direct operations which they would do much better to leave to people who have made their own mistakes. They are contemplating building hotels and shops. There may be something to be said for putting up capital to build hotels in certain areas, but they are attempting to run

them and the shops. There are many operations for which the corporation may be fitted, but I cannot believe that the running of hotels and shops is one. They should think more of opening up new projects in new areas and less of the day-to-day running of them."

### Parliament and Colonial Affairs

THE EARL OF LISTOWEL commented that Africa was not the only country with too many trade unions, and that since the Government was usually a large employer of labour in a Colony, it became the duty of the Government to approve and sanction trade union leaders, then free trade unionism as known in this country would be dead.

That would be the first step towards the corporate State. It was better to allow working people to choose their own leaders, even if they made mistakes, than to subordinate a trade union organization to a Government department. Because trade unionism in the Colonies was in its infancy it required encouragement from everyone who had the interests of peaceful labour relations and economic progress at heart.

He wondered whether Colonial Affairs were adequately handled by Parliament. Careful thought should be given to the idea of a consultative assembly composed of British members of Parliament and members of Colonial legislatures, meeting annually.

The proposal for a standing joint committee of the Imperial Parliament to deal specifically with Colonial Affairs had attracted the support of Lord Lugard and Lord Samuel; it would not usurp the authority of the Secretary of State, but would better equip Parliament to discharge its responsibilities.

The Parliaments of Western Europe were now more closely associated than the Parliaments of the Mother Country and the Colonies. That position ought to be changed.

(To be Continued)

## Obstacles to Colonial Development

### How Governments Could Promote Investment

MANY COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS have taken measures to encourage investment from all sources. The most important of these is the waiving of import duty on development goods and on such supplies as fuel for agricultural tractors.

However, it is still true that Colonial taxation systems are often hostile to private investment—especially investment of a long-term or risky nature.

Certain changes in Colonial income tax ordinances, which would involve only a small sacrifice of current revenue, would greatly improve the prospects of some types of long-term development projects, which, if undertaken, would eventually bring much additional revenue to Colonial exchequers. Certain measures of standardization in the economic field would be easier of attainment, and more directly beneficial to some territories than measures of political integration which are so much more in vogue to-day.

#### Defects of Income Tax Law

Possible modifications of existing tax ordinances would include allowances for development expenses, and in particular for land clearance costs, to be set off against taxable profits. A further modification which would help projects with very long development periods would be the extension of the period allowed for carry-forward of trading losses from the five or six years which is now general to perhaps eight years.

Development enterprises would benefit not only from the extension of the period allowed for carry-forward, but also from the abolition of the clause contained in

some Colonial ordinances which restricts the set-off of losses in any one year to not more than half the profits of that year. While no doubt this provision was introduced to ensure that the Colony received a steady revenue from tax on trading profits, it is an unsatisfactory feature in that, with increasing rates of tax, it means that an enterprise is burdened with a heavy liability at a time when it is trying to consolidate its position after a period of trading losses.

#### Stimulating Development

Certain Colonies have already introduced legislation to assist development enterprises, in some cases against considerable local opposition. It is to be hoped that all Colonies in which development is contemplated will consider the desirability of similar or even more comprehensive steps. If they not be generally appreciated that Colonial points arising from the tax and land law of a Colony can materially affect the rate and type of new investment in the Colony.

Colonial law frequently provides, particularly in under-developed areas, for the revision of rents payable under leases, or rents of occupancy at intervals to be fixed at the discretion of the Governor, but not exceeding 33 years. The corporation, while taking no more than the law allows when assessing the commercial possibilities of an long-term undertaking, has felt bound to request to Colonial authorities to know within reasonable limits his future commitments for any such terms of rent.

In most cases Colonial legislation places certain limits on the extent to which a rent may be increased on any revision; in some cases a maximum percentage increase is established; in others it is provided that, in reassessing the rent, a Governor shall take no account of the increase in the value of the land resulting from the costs and capital expenditure of the occupier. Where no such limitation is imposed by law, the corporation has felt bound to request the inclusion of similar provisions in its leases or rights of occupancy.

\* Being further extracts from the annual report of the Colonial Development Corporation (H.M. Stationery Office, 2s.).

Governments and the authorities are coming to appreciate the importance of these considerations, and to realize that the development of the Colonies, which is an essential preliminary to the improvement of conditions for its inhabitants, can proceed only on a basis of reasonable security. The Tanganyika Government at the end of the year reverted to the previous practice of granting 99-year terms in place of the 30-year periods which were the maximum offered in the last few years. This widely welcomed change will make it possible for the Corporation to put in hand projects which otherwise could not have been contemplated.

In many other territories satisfactory agreements of a similar kind have been reached. In others again insistence on less favourable land tenures, mistakenly maintained in the belief that they will "protect" the community, is delaying measures which could substantially improve its economic status.

In some quarters it may have been expected that President Truman's Fourth Point policy would be implemented in respect of the British Colonies through the agency of the Corporation. Although the Corporation felt obliged for special reasons to decline a particular loan from the International Bank, it is anxious to find a way to put into effect a policy favoured by the American President and warmly welcomed by the H.M. Government. There is, however, a distinction between public and private investment.

**Public and Private Investment**

The investment of American public money in the Colonies through the International Bank or any other such agency would be expected to take the general form of fixed interest loans guaranteed by the Government of the borrower's country. It was this kind of loan that was provisionally offered by the Bank to the Corporation.

Private investment will generally be risk money, and will be forthcoming only where the risks offered are commensurate with the risk believed to be involved.

If it is intended to implement the Fourth Point in part by the investment of public money in the form of fixed-interest loans, it is possible that the public utility schemes included in many of the Colonial 10-Year Development Plans would provide a better field for this type of investment than the kind of undertakings in which the Corporation is engaged. The latter are not by their nature of a type calculated to attract fixed-interest loans, but some of them, could under certain conditions attract private risk capital.

The advantages to the Corporation of participating with

American risk capital are, first, the greater access to American "know-how" and markets. The Corporation would welcome the support of an enterprise, and disciplines which are characteristic of American business.

The American private investor is, however, believed to be more reluctant to take his money abroad than his British counterpart. This is not only because there has been and still is ample investment opportunity in America itself, but also because of the heavy risks, political and economic, which the American investor believes he takes when he invests his money in territories and enterprises which America does not control.

The figures for American private overseas investment during 1946-48 show that of a total direct investment of 67,650 million dollars some 50% was invested in Central and South America, and less than 2% in British Colonies. Some 73% of the total was invested in the petroleum industry.

**Not Attractive to Investors**

Whatever may be the validity of an investor's fears on grounds of the political insecurity or economic instability of the British Colonies, it is unlikely that the kind of enterprise in which the Corporation is interested will in present circumstances prove to be to any large degree attractive to the ordinary American investor. This position may decisively change when in a few years the spread and magnitude of the Corporation's activities build up into a demonstrably economic institution through which American dollar investment in various forms can be canalized.

But the present is the period of risk, and for the present, if some of the more immediate hindrances can be removed, the possibility of increasing participation in certain types of Colonial production is very attractive. American concerns specifically interested in the African market for the commodity of tin or possessing special techniques for its production, initial investment made with one of these special motives might lead to further investment in the industry in question when the American investor had gained confidence in the enterprise and knowledge of local conditions.

Particular deterrents to the American investor in British Colonies exist, or are thought to exist, because of the operation of the Exchange Control. It is now generally appreciated that American private capital will be attracted to the Colonies only if the convertibility into dollars of the total net earnings of investment is guaranteed, and also the recoverability of the initial capital, should the investor wish at any time to withdraw.

**Agricultural Progress in East Africa**

**Points from Mr. Roger Norton's Annual Report**

EAST AFRICAN DEVELOPMENTS are most interestingly reviewed by Mr. ROGER E. NORTON, East African Commissioner in London, in his annual report for 1949, a comprehensive document which deals with trade, secondary industry, settlements, transport, tourism, travel, publicity and other matters.

On this occasion the report runs to 82 pages, including the statistical tables.

From it we quote the following typical passages:

**Official Prospects**

**Coffee.** "The prospects for 1949-50 are not so good. Total production may not exceed that of the 1948-9 season, the Kenya crop is estimated at around 2,500 tons, while in Uganda the Native Rovers' crop is expected to be very much below the average. Uganda's native production is expected not to exceed 20,000 tons, and, although prospects for the 1949-50 British crop were promising in the early part of the year, recent and unpredictable weather conditions have so much diminished that the total crop will exceed 170,000 tons of parchment. In Tanganyika the Northern Province has promise of a bumper crop next season, but prospects in the Eltonia district are somewhat below average."

"Until recently coffee in Kenya has been produced entirely grown by Europeans, but there is an increasing interest being taken in this crop by Africans, and, under suitable safeguards and guidance, to maintain the very high standards already attained by the industry, satisfactory progress has been made in stabilizing

African plantings. Five hundred acres have already been planted, and an extension up to 2,000 acres by 1952 is expected in the Meru district and 500 acres at Embu. Plantings have also been made in the Nyeri district and in the Kimilili area of north Nyanza.

**Reduced Pyrethrum Growing**

**Pyrethrum.** "Three factors may tend to dissuade East African growers from extending the total pyrethrum acreage beyond a maximum of 30,000 acres, i.e., one-fifth of the war-time ceiling. These are increasing labour problems in the agricultural areas, the persistence of ruminant-bug diseases, and the inherent reluctance of farmers to favour a crop whose market potentialities may be considered to be speculative."

"Pyrethrum is a two-year crop. In the first year the yield of flowers, unless the rains are particularly favourable, may prove to be insufficient to cover the cost of broken ground and tanning; in the second year, planting and cultivation costs are more than covered, and a fair margin of profit may accrue, if only in the third year of cultivation, that the return may be considered to be anything like good. In the fourth year reasonable requirements of phosphate remaining in soil fertility have to be maintained."

"In the middle of the war the employment of pyrethrum had been discovered of synthesizing one of the essential ingredients of pyrethrum and certain apprehensions at that time the synthetic material had the prospect of a laboratory scale only; the extension of the experimental work to full plant scale indicated that the problem was more complex than had been anticipated. It is now considered that the synthetic process is unlikely to reduce the demand for natural pyrethrum to any time in the future."

"In view of the stability which has recently been afforded to the price position and of the development of new uses for synthesized pyrethrum products, it appears likely that East African pyrethrum growers can look forward to a period of comparative well-being."

### Bumper Wheat Crop Expected

**Wheat.**—East African wheats range over the whole field of quality; from very 'weak' wheats, similar to ordinary English, to very 'strong' wheats, some of which are equal in baking strength to best Canadian. The stronger wheats, being a small proportion of the total crop, are mainly retained to improve the quality of locally-consumed flour, and the varieties exported are soft red wheats, with a protein content of 11% to 12%.

Given normal climatic conditions and a reasonable price level, it is likely that small quantities of East African wheat will continue to be available for export, even when the new mills have been erected, a policy of self-sufficiency in flour could not be achieved without allowing some margin in wheat production.

In the greater part of the decade which has just closed East Africa has produced enough wheat not only to feed itself and to export to the islands in the Indian Ocean, but to export to other countries as well. In the African Continent south of the Mediterranean littoral, East Africa alone has been able to achieve and sustain self-sufficiency in wheat.

In spite of adverse weather conditions in the early part of the growing period, the 1949-50 crop is expected to be a bumper one, the latest estimate for Kenya European wheat being slightly in excess of 100,000 tons, an excess of 10,000 tons over the record yield from the 1948-49 crop.

### Lower Output of Papain

**Papain.**—In the first quarter of the year prices fell from 10s. per lb. for first quality to 7s., at the close of the year prices were approximately where they had been 12 months previously, with buyers at 10s. for first quality and 8s. for second quality. Few, if any, estates could produce down to these figures. Consequently the acreage under papaw was materially reduced by uprooting and abandonment, and very little new planting took place. As always happens on a weak market, buyers were unusually discriminating in regard to quality, and there was a noticeable preference for the good material.

"That the industry has not yet emerged from the pioneering stage is suggested by the continued wide variation in quality, for which factors beyond human control are in part responsible. Owing to the vagaries of soil and climate, it is not always the most efficient producer who achieves the best quality."

In Tanganyika the estimated acreage under papain in 1949 was 5,250, and the estimated production 71 tons, as against 9,000 acres and 121 tons in 1948. During 1949 the quantity exported, which included a carry-over from 1948, was 119 tons, valued at £3,801. Of this quantity 107 tons was exported to the U.K. and 12 tons to the U.K."

**Seeds.**—Uncertainty about market conditions in the U.K. continued to exercise a restraining influence on the young seed production industry in East Africa. The industry in Tanganyika is located in the Northern Province, where, in the case of vegetable seeds, the principal products are in beans, peas, and lettuce seeds. In 1949 production of seed beans amounted to some 1.75 million. Several varieties of flower seeds, such as zinnia, marigold, scabiosa, aster, antirrhinum, cosmos, stock, marigold, daisy, etc., have been successfully grown in the Kikuyu area.

### Plans for Pig Industry

**Pigs.**—Maize is the pig food most readily available in Kenya, but it has proved in some respects to have a restraining effect on the standard of bacon pig produced. The Pig Industry Board is now encouraging producers to use less maize and more barley and plans have been made for the use of barley as well under maize. It is suggested that results will be apparent in the class of pigs coming into the factory in the near future. A Government research station is being established at Malyasha with a view of conducting further experiments to find the type of pig best suited to climatic and feeding conditions in Kenya.

With the increasing emphasis on mixed farming in Kenya, it is most important that adequate overseas markets should be assured for pig products, so that pig production may take its proper place in the general farming programme. The industry fully appreciates that if sales are to be stimulated to the highest possible quality is essential.

"In Tanganyika schemes are under consideration for the development of a pig industry in the southern Highlands and the Northern Province."

**Timber.**—In Tanganyika machine-sawn production has continued to increase, 1949 output reaching 19,000,000 feet compared with 25,000,000 in 1948. Of these quantities 17,000 tons were exported in 1949 and 9,800 tons in the previous year. Overseas inquiries for timber continue to be numerous, and

restrictions have had to be imposed on the amount of timber in order that local requirements may be met, the establishment of new secondary industries and the development activities of concerns such as the Overseas Food Corporation creating a very heavy local demand.

East African resources, largely undeveloped as far as exist in the extensive dry forests which cover much of Southern Central Africa and Tanganyika in particular. During past years these extensive woodlands have provided valuable construction and utility timbers, and in the form of wood fuel, the power for many commercial undertakings and for locomotives on the Central Railway.

### Scientific Forest Management

But the yield from these forests in the past has been only a fraction of their potential capacity under systematic management and with increasing utilization of secondary species. Plans have been initiated for the scientific management of these forests in order to ensure the maximum sustained yield of timber to perpetuity. Mombasa Forest covers considerably over 100,000 square miles in Tanganyika, mainly in the western and southern regions.

A concession on the Kondo Plateau in the Southern Province was granted to Messrs. Steel Brothers, the well-known British timber firm, for the exploitation of the very valuable *strychnine* tree. The concession consisted of an area of some 1,800 square miles, and it is considered that the amount of *myvale* available is between 8,000,000 and 10,000,000 cubic feet. The annual cut gross will be of the order of 400,000 cubic feet of *myvale*, and perhaps 100,000 cubic feet of other species.

Production in Uganda is in the neighbourhood of 20,000 tons per year, mainly of hardwoods; of these, *nyale* and mahogany are generally considered luxury timbers. Export is permitted provided the quality is up to certain standards. In the west of Uganda two new mills have recently been opened.

In Kenya cutting in 1949 was nearly as great as during the peak period of the war, when large supplies were needed for the military forces, and amounted in all to some 110,000 tons. The output has mainly been consumed locally, and overseas exports have been small. An extensive softwood plantation scheme is in progress in the Colony, the present acreage under plantation amounting to 46,000 acres; it is hoped to increase this to 200,000 acres. The main species are cupressus and pines, and it is expected that in 10 or 15 years time there will be a large surplus of softwood for export.

(to be continued)

## Lord Latymer on the Sudan

LORD LATYMER, chairman of the Ottoman Bank, said at the recent annual general meeting:

"Last year was one of unique political importance for the Sudan, which saw the revised constitution in action, following the establishment of the Legislative Assembly in December, 1948. The spirit of enterprise and co-operation which has prevailed over the deliberations of this Assembly promises well for the future."

"Trade showed an appreciable advance, with imports totalling £E23,400,000 and exports £E26,400,000. The favourable trade balance is, however, somewhat larger than these figures would imply, as official returns exclude a number of items, such as the export of camels. Making allowance for these, the trade surplus is estimated as high as £E5,000,000. Cotton and cotton seed represent 80% of the exports."

"Our two branches in Khartoum and Port Sudan opened in February, 1949, and, although but recently established, have already made good progress and are taking an active part in the financing of the country's trade. In particular, our Port Sudan branch has handled an appreciable percentage of the country's imports of Indian textiles."

"Encouraged by the experience of our two branches and by the suggestions of a number of our clients, we have secured suitable premises in Omdurman, and are now preparing to open a branch there."

A Bibliography of Published Sources relating to Sudan Land Tenure has been published by H.M. Stationery Office at 4s. (Colonial No. 258). The chapters concerning East and Central Africa cover 81 pages.

# BACKGROUND

**Does Stalin Want War?**—Stalin told Mr. Eden that he would not make Hitler's fundamental error of not knowing when to stop. But Stalin's remark did not mean what Mr. Eden thought, for the essence of Stalin's whole position is that his stops are meant to be only pauses which precede further movement. Stalin regards himself as the principal agent for our day of an immense historical process which crosses all frontiers and which none may stay or stem though they may accelerate it. It is the clash of interests, the internal contradictions within the capitalist world which, according to Marxian teachings, must lead to the overthrow of capitalism and its supersession by Communism. But a Marxian materialist will never understand that life is larger than logic. It is illogical in a world of a thousand million women that men should die for love of one particular woman—but not infrequently they do. It was quite illogical that the British, having weakly abandoned every position in Europe which could have been held against Hitler, should then give a guarantee to Poland—the one place in Europe which they could not even get at. It was still more illogical that the British should stand by their guarantee and go to war over a lost cause. I think Stalin will retreat. I think he does not want general war. War means arming the Russian masses—and the masses of the satellite nations. If Russia should be defeated in a general war, the Bolshevik tyrants would be massacred to the last man. In my opinion Stalin does not feel secure of victory in such a war, and he will react logically.—“Drognes,” in *Time and Tide*.

**Reproach.**—“The Government has been alerted by the pouncing of one set of Koreans upon another set of Koreans at the other end of the world. Great pains have been taken in Washington and London to try to establish that what has happened in Korea is a precedent, showing for the first time that Communism is prepared to use armed force for its expansion. That is absurd. Communism sought to use armed force for the conquest of Greece; it used the same tactics in Persia when it launched the Azerbaïjan insurrections. Prodigious exertions by the mighty Western Powers because of the crossing of Parallel 38 by the North Koreans, were that pretext to be taken seriously, would make the United States and British Governments the laughing-stock of the world. Clearly the Korean civil war is merely a cover behind which these Governments seek to make good military deficiencies the existence of which—in the present state of world unrest—is a reproach to their inadequate sense of responsibility.”

—*Truth*.

**Communism.**—The fire started in Korea may burn down your house. The evil forces which are now attacking South Korea are part of a world-wide conspiracy against the way of life of the free democracies. Communists, whether they make war in Korea or cause disruption in Malaya, India, or Burma, whether they destroy the liberties of the Czechs and the Poles or try to wreck the economic recovery of Britain, France, or Australia, are all engaged in an attempt to mould the whole world to their pattern of tyranny. They seek to sweep democracy and liberty from the world. They are ready to destroy our lives if we do not agree with them. They talk of freedom while they murder it. They talk of peace while they support aggression. They are ruthless and unscrupulous hypocrites who pretend to virtues which their philosophy rejects. We are fighting the Communist menace seeking to remove the conditions on which it thrives. We have given full freedom to India, Pakistan, Ceylon, and Burma. We are extending self-government in the Colonial Empire, and, with other Commonwealth countries, we are promoting schemes for raising the standard of life of peoples in the less-developed parts of the world. The U.S., in accordance with what is called President Truman's fourth point, are taking part in this tremendous task. It is tragic that we should have to divert resources from this constructive work so that we may strengthen our defence, but until Communists have changed their hearts we have no option and no right to do otherwise. We must devote more of our resources to building up our naval, military, and air defences. I should not ask the nation to do this if I did not know it to be essential. Lask all of you to do your part, to keep ever in mind the value of the things for which we stand—freedom, democracy, justice, and the supremacy of the moral law. All over the world we are face to face with fanatics who believe in their creed. I think it an evil creed, but there are those who find in it an inspiration, as did the Nazis and Fascists in their creed. Our fight is not only against physical but against spiritual forces. Let us arm ourselves against evil with an equal enthusiasm, to preserve and protect the higher creed in which we believe.—The Prime Minister, broadcasting to the nation.

**Tanks.**—The North Koreans are using T34s, the Russian tanks that won the Stalingrad campaign, and the improved T44 model. The T44 has greatly thickened armour plating and an 85mm. gun. The latest British tanks in service, the Centurions, could deal with both these types. Should the Russian heavy tank, the Joseph Stalin III, appear, it is problematic whether the Centurion could deal with it. In the last war the Russians, on the whole, produced the best tanks, followed by the Germans. The Allies won by producing masses of mediocre tanks, the American Shermans, which were so easily knocked out and set on fire that the German Army nicknamed them “Ronsons”, but they were reliable and readily replaceable. The present standard tank of the British Army, the Centurion, is comparable with the German Panther, and owes a good deal to that design. It weighs nearly 50 tons, against the Panther's 45, and is probably the best general-purpose tank ever produced. The Russians appear to be the only Power producing heavy tanks in mass; besides their own Stalins, they have the German Tigers which have continued to be produced since the war in the Eastern Zone. The Joseph Stalin III is a low-built, heavily armoured vehicle mounting a 122mm. gun and weighing 50 tons or more.—*The Times*.

**Appalling Neglect.**—“In three years we have spent £958,000,000 on the Health Service and only £603,000,000 on the Royal Air Force. The Government have dithered deplorably on defence. At the demand of a small band of ignorant extremists they changed the structure of the National Service system in 48 hours—and then had to change it back again. Year after year the country has read a series of soothing phrases. ‘We must look to our defences,’ cried Mr. Attlee in 1948. ‘Has he done so?’ Mr. Shinwell's statement to the House of Commons revealed appalling complacency and appalling neglect of our defences. The Soviets, he said, have 25,000 tanks, 19,000 military aircraft, strong submarine fleets, and nearly 600,000 men under arms or on call. Then he admitted that our Regular Army and R.A.F. both give cause for ‘grave concern.’ How those last years between 1933 and 1939 come back to us! The same blindness, the same assurance, the same growing peril. We and our friends can still hold the world line for peace if we rearm at top speed, and lose no more chances. We must build high and strong, for in strength lies our safety.—*Daily Mail*.



# FOR THE NEWS

E.A.R.-marked. — "The Prime Minister has not the gift of leadership." — *Daily Mail*.

"Every extra ton of coal will help to stop the third world war." — The Minister of Fuel and Power.

"It is a pity that Mr. Attlee did not give greater urgency to his plea for sacrifice to build up our strength." — *News Chronicle*.

"Immigration into Australia to-day is being pursued by the Government on the largest possible scale, one as great as any undertaken by the United States in the last century." — Mr. Menzies, Prime Minister of Australia.

"Our quarrel with the Marxist is not with his passion for social reform but with his way of going for it, and his conviction that man is what he eats, with no destiny beyond the grave." — Dr. W. E. Sangster.

"A National Government should be formed at once, and the nation made to realize that higher taxation, sterner rationing, longer working hours, and less idleness and wastefulness are the price we shall have to pay for peace." — Mr. Cyril Osborne, M.P.

"The Government have still not grasped the magnitude of their duty." — *The Times*.

"An army of 72 divisions with the corresponding air force, should be built up in Europe within the next two years." — General Billotte.

"The United States is now producing 1.2 million tons more steel a year than in 1944—the peak year of wartime expansion." — Mr. Truman.

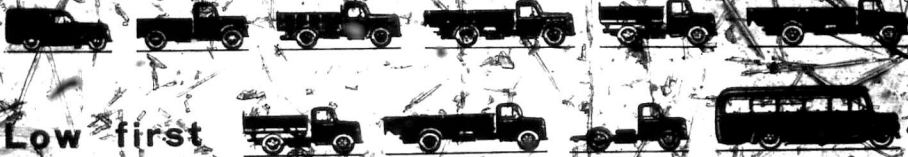
"Mr. Attlee persists in maintaining at the Service Ministries three men in whom the country can have no confidence. The Air Minister declared himself a pacifist less than six months ago. Mr. Attlee's first duty is to put first-rate men in charge of our military preparedness." — *Daily Express*.

"Only a slight chemical change is required to convert the Government of this country into an outright totalitarian system for Socialists are inevitably drawn into the ranks of the extremists, and their ambition is for power to impose their theories, and their will on others under the cloak of false humanitarianism." — Dr. C. K. Allen, F.R.C.

"Communist China will probably help the North Koreans when the tide turns. Will certainly invade Tibet; will certainly intensify the war in South East Asia." — Lord Vansittart.

"Great Britain leads the world in newspaper reading, with 579 copies of newspapers daily per 1,900 inhabitants. The comparable figures in the United States, Russia, and China, are 357, 161, and 10. The numbers of radio receiving sets per 1,000 inhabitants are 366 in the United States, 227 in Great Britain, and 40 in Russia. Cinema seats per 1,000 people number 190 in Monaco, 132 in Australia, 149 in New Zealand, 9 in Great Britain, and 83 in the U.S.A." — U.N.E.S.C.O.

"I sometimes think wireless and television are the greatest educational disasters of this century. Boys and girls who secure the whole of their daily ration of adventure stories and other entertainment from wireless and television lose an essential part of their early training. Reading an adventure story requires much more concentration and far more imagination than listening to the wireless or looking at television." — Dr. W. G. Humphrey, head-master of the Leys School, Cambridge.



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# PERSONALIA

DR. J. T. WILSON, professor of geophysics at Toronto University, is visiting East Africa.

MR. R. S. THOMPSON is on his way back to Northern Rhodesia after leave in this country.

MR. R. PEPPERALL, secretary of the Milk Marketing Board of England, is visiting Kenya.

MR. J. COLINVALE, chairman of Messrs. A. Baumann & Co., Ltd., is expected in London in mid-September.

MR. J. H. S. TRANTER left by air at the week-end for a visit of about two months to Tanganyika, Kenya and Kenya.

MR. LAURENCE WHISTER and MISS THERESA ELISE, daughter of Sir Ralph and Lady Furse, have announced their engagement.

PROFESSOR JOHN WELLINGTON, of Witwatersrand University, has examined the Sudan system of irrigation and water conservation.

MR. G. E. MERRICK, only son of Sir John and Lady Merrick, and MISS CELIA ROSEMARY RICHARDS have announced their engagement.

SIR BRIAN FREESTON, Governor of Fiji, and previously Chief Secretary in Tanganyika, has had his term of office extended until January, 1952.

M. GAZEL, the newly-appointed French Ambassador to South Africa, paid his first visit to Northern Rhodesia last week on his way to the Belgian Congo.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR JOHN H. DAVIDSON has been re-elected deputy-chairman of the boards of the Gresham Life and Gresham Fire and Accident Societies.

MAJOR G. S. CAMERON, chairman of the Cotton Research and Industry Board of Southern Rhodesia, has arrived in this country on a short business visit.

MR. C. HANDLEY BIRD, a non-official member of the Legislative Council of Uganda, arrived in London by air last week-end, and will remain until August 22.

SEÑOR VESTALFI, technical adviser to the President of the Argentine Republic, is visiting British Central and East Africa, Portuguese East Africa and the Belgian Congo.

MR. CHARLES M. MCLAUREN has been appointed vice-chairman of Messrs. John Brown & Co's Ltd., who have substantial interests in Southern Rhodesian secondary industry.

COLONEL C. B. R. HORNING has been appointed chairman of Sena Sugar Estates, Ltd., in the place of Sir FRANCIS O. LINDLEY, who has resigned on account of ill-health.

MR. MICHAEL STEWART, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for War, is expected in Nairobi on August 11 for a six-day tour of units in the East Africa Command.

The board of the Overseas Food Corporation has nominated SIR DONALD PERROTT, its deputy chairman, to be chairman of the Queensland British Food Corporation.

MR. KENNETH BLACKBURN was received in audience by The King last week, and kissed hands upon his appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands.

Research grants have been approved by the Leverhulme Research Fellowships Trustees to Mr. J. WALTON, education officer, Baguotoland, for Native housing in Southern Rhodesia; and Mr. J. WRIGHT, inspector of surveys in the Sudan, for hydrology of the River Sobat and its relation to the White Nile.

The term of office, as Governor of Gibraltar, of GENERAL SIR KENNETH ANDERSON, who was formerly G.O.C. in C. in East Africa, has been extended for a fifth year, i.e. to March, 1952.

SAYED MAHMOUD SALEH EL SHINGAIT, speaker of the Sudan Legislative Assembly, is paying a short visit to London. He was received in audience by the Pope when he passed through Rome.

COMMANDER NIGEL BATTINE, F.R.C. (Retd.), managing director of Leadenhall Investments and Finance, Ltd., who had been much interested in East African developments at one time, left £61,837.

MR. G. C. LOW, a resident magistrate in Uganda since 1935, has been appointed a puisne judge in the territory. He served with the Army from 1940 to 1941 and in the Royal Navy from 1942 to 1946.

MR. JOHN HUDSON DAVIES, organizing secretary of the Pembrokeshire Federation of Young Farmers' Clubs, has been appointed a revenue officer in the Accountant-General's Department of Tanganyika.

MR. H. DESCHAMPSNEUFS, a well-known London advertising agent, leaves England to-day by air for a two weeks' tour of East, Central, and West Africa. His stopping places will include Khartoum, Nairobi, Dar es Salaam, Salisbury, and Bulawayo.

SIR BERNARD REILLY, a member of the British delegation to Ethiopia in 1942, and head of the working party sent to report on ex-Italian Colonies in East Africa in 1946-47, presided at the second annual meeting of the Aden Dinner Club in London.

MR. K. P. VAN DER MANDELE, chairman of the Dutch Board of Trade, and MR. A. G. AUWES, secretary of the African Institute in Amsterdam, are among trade experts leaving Holland on Saturday to promote commercial relations with South Africa and Rhodesia.

SIR ERNEST MONTAGU, who has retired after 23 years from the presidency of the Royal Salisbury Golf Club in Southern Rhodesia, has been presented with a portrait of himself by Waikiki Diagemans. The picture is to be hung in the club house. Sir Ernest was captain of the club from 1899 to 1903, and vice-president from 1906 to 1927.

COLONEL F. W. HARRISON, head of the C.I.D. in Southern Rhodesia, is retiring. His successor is MAJOR H. JACKSON, formerly provincial criminal investigation officer in Mashonaland. After serving with the Machine Gun Corps and the R.F.C. in the 1914-18 war, Colonel Harrison joined the B.S.A.P. in 1920, was commissioned 11 years later, and was appointed assistant commissioner of police in 1947.

EL SAYED MOHAMED AHMED ABU SIN, member of the Sudan Legislative Assembly for Rufaa in the Blue Nile Province, has been appointed a councillor without portfolio on the Executive Council, in the place of MR. A. SAITSKELL, who resigned on becoming managing director of the Gezira Board. The Sudanese members of the council now number seven, against a British membership of five.

MR. M. P. BARROW is this year's president of the Nyasaland Society, of which MR. A. G. TALBOT EDWARDS is vice-president, DR. C. W. B. ARNOLD is secretary, MRS. B. L. MITCHELL hon. treasurer, MRS. E. M. WITHERS hon. librarian, and MR. F. M. WITHERS hon. editor. The other members of the committee are MESSRS. A. P. S. FLEMING, G. D. HAYES, B. L. MITCHELL, C. E. SNELL, C. W. BENSON, FR. GOODWIN, W. H. J. RINGLEY and R. W. M. WHELAN.

## CHILDREN'S GUEST HOME

FAMILY VISITING BRITAIN can leave children happy and entertained in CHILDREN'S GUEST HOME, Spoor of the World. Terms and references on application to Mrs. J. W. WILKINS, Chestnut Grove, Brackenhurst, 22, Town Wall, Loughborough, Leicestershire, England.

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

Recent callers at the Northern Rhodesian Office in London have included:

MR. H. BOKEMAN, MR. E. W. DUNDIE, MR. S. R. G. EVANS, MR. and MRS. G. H. EXLEY, MR. and MRS. J. O. FORESTER, MR. and MRS. K. W. S. GREEN, MR. and MRS. W. F. J. HARRIS, MR. P. K. JONES, MR. A. T. LENOW, MR. A. F. LLOYD, MR. A. PAUL, MR. L. A. RUSSELL, MR. W. G. SNEYD, MR. and MRS. J. R. STRAY, MR. and MRS. R. STURDMAN, MR. R. S. THOMSON, MR. E. C. THOMSON, MR. H. WEDGEWOOD, MR. J. B. WILLIAMS, and MR. H. WOODWARD.

MR. MICHAEL WYNHAM STEPHENSON, son of the late Lieut.-Colonel A. Stephenson and of Mrs. Olga Stephenson of Northern Rhodesia, has joined the staff of Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., after completing his training as a mining engineer at the Camborne School of Mines, and is on his way back to Rhodesia. Born in Livingstone, educated at Ruwazi School, Southern Rhodesia, and Wellington College, Berkshire, he served during the recent war in the ranks of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment in Madagascar, and in that island and Burma with the 1st (Nyassaland) Battalion The King's African Rifles after being commissioned. He married the daughter of Mr. H. C. J. Barker, a provincial commissioner in Nyassaland.

### Obituary

#### Dr. E. V. Hunter

DR. E. V. HUNTER, O.B.E., who joined the Church Missionary Society in 1921, has died suddenly in Nairobi. He served in Uganda, chiefly at Mengo Hospital, until 1943, when he became the mission's regional medical adviser for East Africa, living part of his time in Naivasha, Kenya, and part in Kampala. Dr. Hunter, who was educated at Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Barnet, and the Ceylon Medical College, first became a missionary in 1903 in India, where he worked until commissioned in the R.A.M.C. 12 years later. For a year after the 1914-18 war he served as a surgeon on a P. & O. liner. He was awarded the O.B.E. in 1943. Mrs. Hunter, who was also a missionary, died last January.

#### Mr. T. R. Pickard

MR. THOMAS REED PICKARD, who has died suddenly in Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia, had been since 1933 general manager at the mine of Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd. An American by birth, he was educated at the Houghton School of Mines, and worked in the northern and western parts of the United States before coming to Northern Rhodesia. In the 1914-18 war he served as a 1st Lieut. in the 526 Engineers in France. Mr. Pickard, who was 61, leaves a widow and two daughters.

THE REV. MOTHER DE VILLELE, who has died in Kampala at the age of 85, arrived in Uganda 38 years ago. She was a granddaughter of the Count de Villele who was Secretary of State under Louis XVIII and Charles X of France.

MR. DONALD MACKENZIE, who has died in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 83, served in the Matabele Rebellion. He had been a prospector and miner in the Colony ever since.

MR. JOHN ANDERSON, one of the few surviving 1870 Pioneers of Rhodesia, died in the DUNNOTAR CASTLE on his way to Beira from South Africa.

MRS. WHERRED MAY NICHOLSON, wife of Mr. John Nicholson, who went to Southern Rhodesia nearly 30 years ago, has died in Marandellas.

MR. ERNEST GEAR, who has died in Nairobi at the age of 58, was at one time light-weight boxing champion of Kenya. He was an accountant.

MR. T. J. ROWE, a former manager in Portuguese East Africa of the Revie Dredging Co., Ltd., has died in Beira at the age of 57.

## More Europeans Required

### Position of Northern Rhodesia

ESTABLISHMENT of a large British community in the African's strongest safe-hold in Central Africa, said Mr. Roy Welensky, leader of the non-official members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, when he introduced a motion that a State-aided immigration scheme would benefit not only Northern Rhodesia but the whole British Commonwealth.

Since other parts of the Overseas Empire also required settlers, the right course would be to encourage immigrants from Great Britain, but it should be made clear that Northern Rhodesia had no desire to keep out citizens of other Dominions; he would also welcome other Europeans, especially from Scandinavia and Holland.

In the next five or six years the territory should aim at absorbing 10,000 European immigrants annually. It was vital from a defence point of view to strengthen the British stock in Central Africa, and he wondered whether the time had not come for Northern Rhodesia to consider the use of Europeans of a peasant class on the land.

Of a total African population of about 1,700,000, he estimated that there were between 300,000 and 400,000 adult males, of whom some 80,000 or 100,000 went south for employment. Consequently there was a great shortage of African labour.

### Racial Friendship

SIR CHARLES MORTIMER presided at a meeting in Nairobi of 45 persons drawn from the European, Asian, and African communities in Kenya to discuss how greater friendship and co-operation could be established between the three races. The following resolution was passed unanimously: "That this meeting, representative of the different communities of Kenya, thinks that the time has come for definite steps to be taken to establish greater friendship and co-operation between the races and that a committee be appointed to make concrete proposals towards this end. A committee of five from each community was elected with authority to appoint from its own members a small sub-committee to consider suitable projects for inter-racial co-operation.

### Trade Dispute

A DRAFT BILL amending the Trades Dispute Ordinance in Uganda in order to afford protection to essential services from the arbitrary effect of strikes or lock-outs will be laid before the Legislative Council shortly. It will extend the protection already enjoyed by utility undertakings, health, hospital and sanitary services, to services other than those which are Government controlled. The Governor is empowered to delete or add to the schedule of essential services, for confirmation by the Legislative Council when convenient. Heavy penalties may be imposed for infringements whether by trade union officials or others.

## E. A. & Rhodesian Who's Who

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

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

Some forms may have miscarried in the mail. Duplicates will gladly be sent on application.

The aim of the publishers is to make this work of reference as comprehensive and valuable as possible, and they are anxious for the co-operation of all who wish to be included in such a volume.

## Parliament

## Dismissal of Nairobi Strikers

## Colonial Discussions in Washington

**REPERCUSSIONS OF THE NAIROBI STRIKE** were mentioned in the House of Commons last week, when Mr. DRIBBERG asked if the Secretary of State for the Colonies had received a report on the resolution passed by employers in Limuru, near Nairobi, on May 20, to the effect that all who took part in the strike should be summarily dismissed and not be re-engaged by any employer, except at wages reduced by at least 25%.

Mr. JAMES GRIFFITHS: "The Acting Governor of Kenya has confirmed that such a resolution was passed. The average wages paid in the area run from 16s. to 18s. a month, rising by increments to 25s., plus food and housing valued at 15s. to 19s. a month. The average daily task rarely exceeds five hours, though herdsmen may remain on duty for longer periods.

"I am strongly opposed to victimization, but I must point out that many strikers who were in occupations scheduled under the Essential Services Ordinance, committed an offence and broke their contracts by striking without notice. They were therefore liable to dismissal. The number of dismissals was not significant, and although some dismissed men were re-employed at slightly reduced wages, there was no general reduction and prevailing rates have on the average risen slightly owing to a shortage of labour."

## Exchange of Views with U.S.A.

Mr. G. OODGA asked under what circumstances it had been decided that two assistant under-secretaries to the Colonial Office and the head of the African Department should be sent to Washington to discuss Colonial questions with American officials, what was the length of time that Mr. J. M. Martin, Mr. A. B. Cohen, and Mr. A. N. Galwey had each served in the Colonial Office, and how many years any of them had worked in the Colonial Service in Africa.

Mr. GRIFFITHS: "This informal exchange of views was an example of consultation which, it has been agreed between the two Governments, should be held between officials from time to time. H.M. Ambassador in Washington took part in the talks, which covered problems affecting dependent territories generally, not only those in Africa. The officials in question joined the Colonial Office in 1931, 1933, and 1938 respectively. They have not served in the Colonial Service in Africa."

Mr. KEELING asked how much money had been spent and how much revenue lost on account of the recent drought and famine in Nyasaland.

Mr. GRIFFITHS: "The Governor of Nyasaland estimates that the direct net cost of relief was approximately £30,000. There has been a considerable loss of revenue, including the indirect loss resulting from an estimated decrease of £1,250,000 in the value of agricultural production in 1949, but, with the exception of a shortfall of export duties and Native tax of about £81,000, it is not possible to assess the loss. No grant in-aid by H.M. Government is contemplated."

## African Legislative Councillors

Mr. I. JOHNSON asked if the Minister would advise the Government of Kenya to grant allowances to the African members of the Legislative Council to tour the country and explain the work of the Council to the people; and whether he would include the European settled areas.

Mr. GRIFFITHS: "The allowances paid to members of Legislative Council in Kenya follow broadly United Kingdom principles, and I see no reason to suggest to the Government there that they should make the special arrangements proposed in the question."

Mr. A. TROTT asked whether the Minister was aware that, under the assurance given on February 17, 1948, by his predecessor that common entrances to European and Africans buildings be provided at all post offices in Northern Rhodesia, such entrances still existed.

Mr. GRIFFITHS: "The assurance given was that a new post office buildings in Northern Rhodesia would have common entrances to all races. The practicability of altering some of the existing buildings has been examined, but it has, as I understood, been found that, as they were already barely adequate for the greatly increased volume of business, the proposed alterations would have little advantage for Africans, and facilities in regard to these buildings must therefore

wait until major structural alterations have to be undertaken. Such alterations were made last year in Lusaka and common entrances provided."

Mr. SORJENSEN asked why medical practitioners with German qualifications were allowed to practise in Tanganyika and the Cameroons, but not in other Colonies.

Mr. GRIFFITHS: "There are no special rules about German qualifications as such. In most Colonial territories doctors from outside who wish to practise are required by law to have qualifications of a kind set by the General Medical Council in the United Kingdom. The law in the former mandated territories, however, invests the local authorities discretion to register practitioners with other qualifications. The recruitment of foreigners for the Government medical services in the Colonies is, obviously not free from difficulty, but a number of foreign doctors and dentists have been appointed during the last two or three years. Most of them had obtained British registration."

## Hundred Slaughter of Cattle

Mr. SORJENSEN asked what extent humane methods of slaughtering cattle were being employed in the Colonies.

Mr. GRIFFITHS: "This is a matter to which Colonial Governments have devoted much attention. Several territories have made experiments with a view to adopting improved methods, and I recently inquired to what extent they were proving successful. In the light of the experience gained I shall consider addressing Colonial Governments generally on the matter."

Mr. GRIFFITHS stated that £146,865 were issued from Colonial and Development Funds in 1949-50 to assist in combating African cattle diseases.

The Minister said he was aware that advertisements were appearing in Tanganyika of woolen sweaters with fur collars, Government surplus goods for sale to people living near the Equator.

## Fewer Dollars for Tobacco

PURCHASES of American and Canadian tobacco for 1950-51, to cover both the home and export requirements of the United Kingdom, are to be reduced to \$77.4m. compared with \$98m. last year. From Southern Rhodesian sources U.K. manufacturers plan to buy 60m. lb. against 45m. lb. last year. Under an agreement between the growers and companies in this country further expansion of the Colony's supplies will involve raising production to a total crop of 120m. lb., of which Great Britain is committed to buy up to two-thirds.

The first part of this season's Southern Rhodesian crop has been sold for about 28.5p. so far, at an average price of 38d. per lb., with the better grades realising 5s. The U.K. has so far taken 70% of the quantity sold. It is expected that when the sales close the average price will have dropped to 36d., or 4d. per lb. higher than last year, which is not much more than a fair reflection of increases in costs caused by devaluation, amounting to a rise of 31 points in the index figure.

Rhodesian opinion is generally that the peak in prices has been reached. The gradual expansion of production continues, 250 new growers having applied for their first registration for next season. Shortage of Native labour is still a limiting factor.

## Tea Auctions To Be Resumed

EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICAN TEAS, like those from other countries, will be sold in London by auction from next April onwards.

Making the announcement in Parliament last week, the Minister of Food said:

"The Government have decided, in principle, that the London Tea Market shall reopen in April, 1951, and the trade are now free to take any necessary preliminary steps to that end. Rationing, price control, and subsidy arrangements must continue for a time, and a scheme has been devised for the continuation of the tea auctions under these conditions."

"Full co-operation has been promised by all sections of the trade, and, as this has largely contributed to the successful working of the present system, I believe that the scheme will serve its purpose satisfactorily. This decision may have to be reviewed in the light of any developments in the international situation."

Asked for details of the scheme, the Minister said that Government would cease to buy tea at the last moment before April, 1951, when they were required to buy tea. Governments of exporting countries had been consulted, but he did not know whether tea auctions would be permitted to deal with tea manufactured before 1951. Government stocks of tea, once the auctions were reopened, would be made available and sold at the auctions as part of the scheme.

### Mrs. Erskine and Glancy Report

#### Statement to East Africa and Rhodesia

Mrs. DEREK ERSKINE, elected member of the Legislative Council of Kenya for the Nairobi South constituency, was asked by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA if it would rely upon reports from Nairobi that she had decided to resign from the Legislature after the debate in August upon the Glancy Report.

He has been good enough to give us the following statement for publication:—

"The answer to your question is that I do not know. I said that I should resign if Government used the whip and voted *en bloc* for the acceptance of the Glancy Report. During the adjourned debate in the May session the Acting Chief Secretary and two other Government spokesmen announced their intention of doing so. I accepted this as *fait accompli* and wrote out my resignation. That evening the Acting Governor told me that the debate would be adjourned  *sine die*, and that is how my resignation also stands!

If Council accepts the Glancy Report, it follows that the Registration of Persons Ordinance (1947) will be amended to allow 'educated' persons to be identified by photograph, signature, and sponsors in lieu of fingerprinting.

"Such an amendment would constitute a breach of faith, since the African leaders agreed to retain the principle of registration only in the assurance that citizens of all colours and creeds were treated alike. Apart from this betrayal, discrimination on educational grounds would be most unjust in Kenya, where, *l'angle de mieux*, European children have compulsory education and African children do not.

"It is well known to me and to every other member of Council, whether official or private, that the Glancy Report gravely underestimated the weight of the opposition to a discriminatory alternative method of identification, and that the commissioner was misled by a campaign cunningly organized by a group of European malcontents who flooded his office with specially prepared memoranda.

#### Need for a Cheap Registration System

"Kenya is primarily an agricultural country, and therefore a poor country. Our Government's total revenue from all sources amounts to £2 per head of the population, as compared with £80 per head in Britain. In consequence, we are under-administered, especially in the African areas, and a cheap but efficient system of national registration, with a permanent and positive means of identification for all our heterogeneous population, is vitally necessary before we can hope to advance along the road to nationhood.

Obviously national registration can be a success only if the bulk of the population are prepared to co-operate. A firm Government could cope with a trivial handful of European intrinsics; but two million African passive resisters would be quite a different story.

Again, if 100,000 Africans, or even 10,000, took the trouble to get themselves coached up to qualify for the simple 'education test, and chose the 'alternative system,' the whole scheme would become farcical, and all that we should save from the wreck would be £10,000 worth of fading snapshots for the family album.

I still believe that the Kenya Government will find a statesmanlike solution to the problem, and that the next few months will see the belated rejection of the two-and-a-half-year-old Registration of Persons Ordinance.

But if this belief proves ill-founded—if Government sides with 10 European elected members against the representatives of 100,000 Asians and five million Africans, I shall resign my seat.

I should not, of course, stand for re-election on this issue, because if I were re-elected I should have to continue on this one issue in opposition to my colleagues; and it is necessary, and in the best interests of the country, that the 11 European and the 11 elected members should work together as a team on all major matters of policy.

I can say no more at present without revealing matters which are confidential. Whatever the outcome, I shall continue to work towards the goal of one, happy, prosperous, loyal, and united Kenya. In this atomic age I see no excuse for aiming at any lesser target."

### Agricultural Production

#### East African Output in 1949

NON-NATIVE GROSS PRODUCTION in Kenya for 1949 was as follows with the previous season's output in brackets: wheat, 100,000 (90,600) tons; maize, 91,800 (84,400) tons; barley, 10,000 (6,600) tons; oats, 8,000 (5,800) tons; coffee, 6,200 (6,500) tons; sisal, 36,000 (36,000) tons; and pyrethrum, 2,600 (1,600) tons. The average price per cwt. for wheat was 22.4s. for maize 14.6s., and for bats 17s. The average monthly export comprised 591 tons of wheat, 523 tons of wheat flour, 651 tons of coffee, 2,788 tons of sisal, and 319 tons of pyrethrum, and 221 tons of tea.

European meat production included 25,400 grade cattle, 3,000 grade calves, 24,200 grade sheep, 6,800 grade lambs, 21,600 bacon pigs, 10,600 porkers and 2,200 hares. The prices realized for grade I meat during the year were 55 cents for a killing for grade I, 70 cents for calves, 81 cents for sheep, 1s. for lambs, 1.04s. for baconers, 98 cents for porkers, and 85 cents for hares.

Exports of live stock products included 42 tons of butter (£19,900), 225 tons of hides (£26,400), 38 tons of wool (£7,900), and 660,800 skins.

Crop production in Tanganyika in 1949 included 4,700 tons of wheat, 600 tons of tea, 7,700 tons of sugar, 123,300 tons of sisal, 200 tons of pyrethrum and 8,200 tons of cotton lint. The monthly averages of principal exports were 1,003 tons of coffee (£122,000), 11,043 tons of sisal (£926,000), 32 tons of pyrethrum (£2,000), 200 tons of cotton lint (£172,000), 4 tons of papain (£8,000), and 338 tons of hides and skins (£50,000).

Uganda's principal exports averaged monthly 5,307 tons of cotton lint (£1,450,000), 1,992 tons of coffee (£241,000), 85 tons of tea (£19,000), and 241,080 of hides and skins.



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## Objectives of British Policy

### Mr. Creech Jones's View

THE RIGHT HON. MR. CREECH JONES, Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1946 until he lost his seat as a result of the recent general election, wrote in the *Daily Telegraph* not long ago:

"I differ from Mr. Christopher Buckley on certain points of policy, but I think he has rendered a public service in writing the articles on Africa which you recently published.

"He is right in saying that the general objectives of British policy can be stated simply, but that the task of realizing these objectives is not and cannot be simple. It is in the application of policy that most difficulties arise.

"The Southern Rhodesia racial pattern, as I understand it, is different from British Native policy elsewhere. Surely it cannot be described as setting no bounds upon those Africans who can genuinely adopt themselves to the white man's civilization. The 'Wey Pyramid' system seems to me to be inherently unstable and certainly fails to show that relationship between the races which is consistent with the aspirations of the African.

"It is because of this that there is African opposition to amalgamation or federation of the three territories in Central Africa. The Africans fear that their rights will be prejudiced by the political supremacy of the Europeans in any scheme. In Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland they fear that the Native policy of Southern Rhodesia will pervade the three territories.

### Fears of Europeans and Africans

"Both Europeans and Africans feel insecure, because there is African suspicion that British policy may encourage European settlement and European agriculture and business enterprise, together with political control, to the prejudice of African rights in land and participation in government. There is fear among the Europeans that they will be used for economic and political development so long as results the policy of Britain, and then control will pass to the African with a consequent insecurity.

"General issues presents other problems to which answers have to be found. How is participation in government to be attained? What degree of responsibility should rest upon London or the Protectorates? Should commercial and economic control be in the Legislative Council? How can the colonies be dissolved on the Copperbelt?

"I understand the criticism of those who feel that there is danger that political machinery may not be suitably adapted and be modified too much to European structures, and that political development may be too slow and economic growth. Social and economic foundations are of course essential, and a great deal has been done in these fields.

Political responsibility depends on experience and practice, and a tradition which cannot suddenly be created.

"Further, I agree that many of the intelligentsia have little conception of the complexity of self-government. Nevertheless, I would have difficulty in agreeing that the British authorities are conducting what amounts to a restrained action. There has been no radical departure from the traditional Colonial policy of Britain.

### Orderly Progress and Stability

"The problem is: how to maintain orderly progress and stability, how to keep a balanced progress all along the line, how to meet reasonable political claims and at the same time the essential economic foundations on which self-government must ultimately be placed. Meantime, we have to keep good relations with the people while the road to self-government is being built.

"Of course, such political leadership is immature, and some political aspirations are fatuous. It will also take a long time to get an adequate number of African officers competent to take over administration and the technical services. The process, however, cannot be halted.

"As to education policy in Africa, it is easy to be critical. Such policy has helped to serve our own purposes as well as to contribute to African ends. For many years now it has been argued that the content of education has been too closely associated with theory, that education policy has been shaped too nearly to policy in the country, and that theory has not had too great a relevance to the economic and social background of the country."

## Lands of Southern Rhodesia Division between Races

THE PRESENT AREA of lands in Southern Rhodesia reserved for Europeans is 48,351,299 acres and the Native area 29,030,604 acres, said the Minister of Native Affairs recently, adding that the latest estimates of population were about 12,200 Europeans and 1,800,000 Africans, including about 36,732 Native families.

Six-sevenths of the 21,000,000 acres in the Native reserves were considered suitable for agriculture, stock-raising, or both, but many people thought that that was too high an estimate, especially as much of the land was waterless or subject to tsetse fly.

Where land was held communally, 100 acres per family were required in the agricultural areas. In high rainfall localities about 10 acres per beast were needed, and that rose to as much as 16 acres where the precipitation was under 25 inches, as it was over more than one-third of the reserves.

In some places the Government had been buying European land for settlement by Africans, but that procedure must cease.

The present intention was that the land for Europeans should total 48,351,299 acres and that Native areas of all types should be 32,353,826 acres plus a right to 80,156 acres, leaving unassigned a total of 17,780,968 acres.

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# Colonial Debate in the Commons NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

(Report concluded from last week's issue)

Mr. G. BRESFORD CHODDOK: "I am doubtful whether any secondary industries would be really prosperous in East Africa. There was a suggestion in one name of having a textile spinning and weaving industry, but the real trouble about the development of secondary industries is the small local market. I doubt whether any secondary industry would be a great success for that reason.

"The social and constitutional development of East Africa can only follow a strong and sound economic development. It would be wrong and quite dishonest to allow the East Africans to think that they will have self-government in a very short time.

"I hope it will be made plain that the British people, the Government officials, the missionaries and the mercantile community have made a great contribution, and that there must be no question of looking upon the British settlers who in Kenya has now reached the second or third generation as an immigrant. It is a very important part of the Secretary of State's mention of this very important part.

"The real way for social and constitutional development in East Africa is through the oil but with a reservation, 'a slow slavery'. The Africans are kindly, lovable and possess a great sense of humour. Above all, they are loyal to the British people."

### Minds Poisoned with Communism

Mr. FREDERIC HARRIS: "I am deeply concerned about Communism among Africans. I have been shocked by some of the serious examples which have come to my notice. It is amazing what development has taken place, particularly in East Africa, during the last year or two and the progress which some of the Communist efforts there have made.

"In a world in which peoples' minds are being easily poisoned with Communism, we have an opportunity in the Colonies to resist its progress by our own democratic principles, to hold the fidelity and loyalty of the people of the Colonies by the continuance of wise British administration.

Mrs. JAMES JOHNSON: "The Zambesi Valley is coming into a period of desiccation as in northern Europe we are coming into a period of milder climate. The water table is sinking in Central Africa, in Kenya and in the tablelands east of the Great Lakes.

"The impact of the white man in Africa has led to a sense of uselessness among the Native people. Their emancipation is implicit in history, and sooner or later we shall have to give them self-government. This task will manifest on the black peoples themselves.

"I would be much happier if some black people would turn their backs on the glittering prizes of law and commerce and the tinsel show of politics and dedicate themselves to the service of their fellow-men."

A Rotary Club is in process of creation in Nakuru, Kenya.

The Nyasaland Agricultural Show will be held on Saturday in Zomba.

An experimental sample census of African agriculture is to be undertaken in Northern Rhodesia this year.

A delegation of 20 doctors and administrative officers from South Africa are visiting the Rhodesias to study constructional, dietetic, and staff problems of hospitals for Africans.

Sentences ranging from three months to five years' imprisonment have been passed on 19 Kenya Africans of the illegal Mau Mau Association for unlawfully administering an oath.

Heavy rains have flooded the 300-mile reach of the Nile between Atbara and Wadi Halfa. Land communications between Khartoum and Egypt are not expected to be restored for another week.

The Bakhter Ruda Institute of education of the Sudan Government produces about 60 elementary and 60 intermediate teachers a year. In the past five years about 220,000 has been spent on a building programme.

Eight Africans from the Union have applied for admission to the African Survey Training School in Northern Rhodesia. Conditions under which students from outside the territory can be admitted are still under consideration.

### Conservation

Conservation for all European males in Kenya between the ages of 17 and 35 is urged by Major A. G. Keyser, Leader of the European Section members of the Legislative Council. He suggests that 12 months' training should be given to all European boys on leaving school.

East Africa is free from locusts, except for parts of Ethiopia and the Somaliland Protectorate, but an invasion is to be expected by the end of this year of the beginning of next, according to the conference of the Desert Locust Advisory Committee which has been meeting in Nairobi. It is estimated that a maximum effort for three years will be needed to effect a decline in the incidence of the pest.

Profits from the Southern Rhodesia State Lottery for the year ended March 31 last were £83,840, an increase of £16,396 on the previous year. The principal disbursements were £20,518 for personal distress, £10,000 towards a Rhodesian university, and £5,000 each to the Girls' Hostel, Cecil College, Colman School Child Centre, St. John Ambulance, Bulawayo, eradication of bilharzia, and amenities for hospitals, homes for the aged, and maternity homes.

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## Of Commercial Concern

Ethiopian Air Lines, which were established four years ago by the Ethiopian Government and are managed by Trans World Airline, now operate regular services to Kenya, Eritrea, Egypt, Pakistan, India, Arabia, and French Somaliland, and have lately made special flights to West Africa. The internal services connect the capital with Jimma, Gora, Dombolla, Dire Dawa, Uardere, Jijiga, Ebra Marcos, Bahr-Dar, Gondar, Hosana, Soddu, Goba, and Chinair.

Circular communication flights have been started in Uganda by East African Airways Corporation. Six-seater aircraft leave Entebbe on Tuesday mornings and call at Masindi, Arua, Gulu, Lira, and Soroti before returning to the capital. On Thursday similar flights are made in the opposite direction.

Mombasa port handled 59,285 tons of lading tons of imports and 4,519 tons of exports in June in respect of 41 deep-sea ships. Total tonnage dealt with, including coastal traffic but excluding bulk oil, was 138,402 tons. Average daily raflings from the port in the week ended July 21 were 3,321 tons.

### Consolidated Sisal Estates

Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd., report a profit of £95,575 (£88,325) for the year to March 31 last, after providing for taxation and depreciation. The 25% dividend is repeated, and the carry-forward is £12,596 (£12,336). Taxation required £24,750.

A new coconut oil factory costing £40,000 has been opened near Zanzibar by Luximi Oil Industries, Ltd. Its capacity is 5,000 tons of oil a year. The refining plant can produce three tons of edible oil daily.

A radio telephone service between East Africa and Aden is now available from 11 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. on week days. The charge is 30s. for three minutes and 10s. for each additional minute.

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Increases of 45% in passenger-miles and of 32% in ton-miles flown over the corresponding figures for last year are shown in recent statistics issued by Central African Airways.

A Credit and Savings Bank is to be established by the Government of Uganda, on whose behalf it will be operated by the National Bank of India, Ltd.

A factory for the preparation of granular fertilizers has been completed in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, at a cost of £250,000.

### Federation of Rhodesian Industries

The first annual congress of the Federation of Rhodesian Industries will be held in Salisbury on October 18 and 19.

European farmers in Northern Rhodesia are expected to harvest about 500,000 bags of maize this season.

A rice experiment station is to be established east of Lake Bangweulu, Northern Rhodesia.

The export tax on beeswax in Tanganyika has been raised from £15 to £25 per ton.

The price of East African cotton was raised by 3d. per lb. last week.

Mufilira Co-operative Society has just begun trading operations.

## Standard Bank of South Africa

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD., after providing for taxation and making a transfer to contingencies reserve, but before providing £350,000 for the officers' pension fund and writing £150,000 off bank premises, earned a profit of £760,692 in the year ended March 31 last, compared with £215,837 in the previous year. Dividends totalling 16s. per share and bonus of 4s. less tax require £275,500, leaving £178,524 to be carried forward, against £192,832 brought in.

The issued capital is £10,000,000 in shares of £20 each, on which £10 has been paid. Reserve stands at £5,000,000, notes in circulation at £404,120,000, current, deposit, and other accounts at £232,587,238, subsidiary companies at £149,991, and contra accounts at £28,273,877. Fixed assets are valued at £56,251; bank property and premises at £2,873,926; investments at £9,430,156; bills discounted at £19,158,687; bills of exchange at £9,813,780; advances to customers at £86,199,161; remittances in transit at £10,745,750; and £42,654,920 in cash.

The bank has 25 branches in Southern Rhodesia, 14 in Northern Rhodesia, 10 in Tanganyika, nine in Kenya, four in Nyasaland, three in Uganda, and one in Zanzibar.

The directors are the Earl of Athlone (chairman), Mr. R. W. M. Arushatno, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Mr. M. F. Berry, Mr. R. Gibson, Lord Harlech, Mr. J. N. Hogg, Sir Douglas Malcolm, and Sir J. N. Ridley.

Mr. H. W. Jefferys is assistant-general manager for the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, and Mr. R. Gray, superintendent of the East African branches.

The 137th ordinary meeting was held in London on July 26, and extracts from the chairman's statement appeared in our last issue.

## Mabira Forest Report

THE MABIRA FOREST (UGANDA) RUBBER CO., LTD., after providing £5,000 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £17,019 in the 15 months ended March 31 last, compared with a loss of £1,638 for the previous 21 months. Preliminary expenses amounting to £2,069 have been written off, £12,221 has been retained in the accounts of subsidiaries, and £1,987 represents the profit of the holding company.

The issued capital of the holding company consists of £20,073 in 6% cumulative participating preference shares of £1 and £60,000 in ordinary shares of 10s. The adverse balance stands at £2,270, provision for 1950-51 income tax at £1,500, and current liabilities at £6,117. Investments in subsidiaries are valued at £85,000.

Production by the subsidiary companies comprised 5,848 cwt. of coffee, 20,047 lb. of green leaf tea, and 24,675 lb. of rubber.

The directors are Messrs. G. A. Todd (chairman) and secretary, I. F. Jarvis, H. S. Hopper, and E. G. A. Palmer.

The 42nd annual ordinary general meeting will be held in London on August 21. It will be followed by an extraordinary general meeting to consider special resolutions connected with the company's power to acquire and hold shares in other companies.

Company Meeting

# The British Central Africa Company, Ltd.

## Expansion of Company's Tea Plantations

### Mr. Donald Brook's Review

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA COMPANY, LIMITED, was held in London on July 27.

MR. DONALD C. BROOK, the chairman of the company, presided.

The following is an extract from his circulated statement for the year ended September 30, 1949:

Before dealing with the formal business of the meeting, I should like to welcome Mr. G. S. Napier-Ford, who has accepted an invitation to join the board of this company. Mr. Napier-Ford has had a lifetime of experience in all branches of the tea industry, in India, Ceylon, Africa, and in the City of London. In view of the increasing importance of the tea side of our business, I am confident that Mr. Napier-Ford's experience will be of the greatest value to the company. I am very pleased to say that he is paying a visit to East Africa in the near future and that he has agreed to extend his visit to enable him to inspect the company's properties in Nyasaland.

#### Drought in Nyasaland

"In submitting my statement to you last year, I gave some indication of the poor results which unfortunately it was clear had to be expected for the year under review, involving probable losses on our tobacco and soya crops, due to the abnormal drought which occurred in what should have been our wet season. I also said, having regard to provisions the board had made during good years against such a contingency, that, when the accounts for the year ended September 30, 1949, were submitted to you, although they might have an appearance of austerity, I considered members should not have cause for apprehension. Whilst I am still of this opinion, the final results for the year under review ended September 30, 1949, are, if anything, slightly worse than I then anticipated; I feel, however, that we have weathered the storm and that this year we should return to more normal conditions and results.

"The drought to which I have referred began about the middle of December, 1948, after we had planted considerable acreages of crops under reasonable conditions, but it was not until February 2, 1949, that the drought was broken, and thereafter rain was both spasmodic and inadequate. Meantime, our young tobacco and soya plants had suffered grievously, and field after field had to be abandoned. Replanting took place wherever possible, and at the same time, under a threat of famine, our staff planted out some 2,000 acres of Native food stuffs, which later proved of considerable value in helping to feed our labour.

#### Effects on Tobacco and Soya

"The crops most seriously affected were, as I have said, tobacco and soya, which we prepared 750 acres for each of our annual crops. We prepared 750 acres for tobacco, and eventually, after replanting considerable areas, we harvested a crop of only 172,000 lb. Further difficulties were experienced in curing and handling the leaf, due to the extreme dryness of the atmosphere following the drought, and it proved impossible to condition some 58,000 lb. of the crop in time for the auctions. This leaf was subsequently conditioned and produced a rather better price than was first expected. Generally,

however, the quality of the leaf of the whole crop was not good and the average price secured was below average. The cost per acre planted, after making allowance for the additional cost involved in replanting, was about the same as last year, but, having regard to the low output, the cost per lb. was excessive, and consequently we sustained an appreciable loss on this crop.

The soya crop, which it was thought last year might be some 300 tons, resulted in a much lower return, namely 226 tons from 1,702 acres, giving an abnormally low yield of 298 lb. per acre. Here again our cost per acre planted compared not unfavourably with previous years, but inevitably the crop was sold at a loss.

#### Tea and Sisal

Better results were obtained from the perennial crops, tea and sisal, as these are less affected by drought conditions. The production of made tea was 952,169 lb., as compared with 992,269 lb. from the previous year, a reduction of some 4%. Most of this crop was sold to the Ministry of Food and the balance in South Africa, and realized the normal ratio of profit. In sisal our subsidiary company had a satisfactory year, producing 305 tons of sisal and tow, as compared with 294 tons in the previous year. We received £5,370 in dividend from this company, as against £3,580 last year. The return from the tung crop was disappointing, but good results were obtained from our cotton ginning and baling operations.

"Turning to the profit and loss account, you will see that the profit on estates, plantations, etc., is reduced from £70,868 last year to £41,374, after taking into account the losses on the tobacco and soya crops, to which I have already referred. We have, in accordance with our practice in recent years, written off the additional expenditure on future crops, amounting to £9,897, as against the comparable figure last year of £1,448. The increased amount provides for larger areas of tobacco and soya prepared for the current year. Dividends, interest, etc., amount to £8,710, as compared with £6,967, the increase being mainly accounted for by the larger income, which I have mentioned, received from our subsidiary company, Nyasi Sisal Estates, Limited.

#### Results for this Year

"After providing for head office expenditure, an *ad gratia* settlement with our former general manager, to whom I shall presently refer, depreciation, staff pensions for a full year as against five months last year, and directors' remuneration, the trading profit for the year carried down is £19,122, to which has to be added profit on land sales, etc., amounting to £3,667, making the total amount available £22,789. Taxation on the year's profits is reduced by £28,644, as the charge this year is £4,481, as compared with £33,125 last year, after which the balance available for distribution is £18,306.

"Whilst the accounts show a serious contraction in revenue, it has been unnecessary to utilize any part of the contingency reserve, which was available if required, nor has it been necessary to interfere with other prudent measures which we have followed in previous years, such as writing off additional expenditure for future crops.

Having regard to all the circumstances and to the provisions and reserves which we have made in previous

years, the directors are able to recommend the same dividend and bonus as last year, requiring £13,550, and at the same time to increase the carry-forward from £21,835 to £25,833.

#### New Tea Factory To Be Built

Good progress has continued to be made in connexion with the new tea developments, and during the year under review we had prepared for planting some 430 acres of land. In addition, 90 acres of the land were actually planted during the year, and since September last, the 430 acres have been planted out. Both the young tea plants and those in our nurseries are making good progress.

It is hoped by the 1950-51 wet season, subject to the availability of labour, to prepare and plant out a further 720 acres, which should give us, in due course, sufficient leaf for two factories. The plans for the second factory have been completed and the necessary machinery and equipment is being ordered. It is anticipated that this factory will be required in the early months of 1952, and we are preparing accordingly.

#### Land Acquired by Government

Reference was made in the chairman's statements in 1948 and 1949 to the acquisition of land by Government, following recommendations made by the Planning Committee, which was set up as a result of the Land Commission Report of February, 1947. A Public Lands Acquisition Ordinance was subsequently passed in 1948, under which powers were given to Government to make a declaration that any particular land might be required for public purpose, and, if agreement between Government and the owner of the land was not reached, the amount of compensation would be settled by action in the High Court.

In the report of the Planning Committee, it was recommended that 20,916 acres of the company's lands should be taken over by Government, and the company was accordingly approached. As I told you last year, after careful consideration of the whole matter, the board indicated that it would be prepared to negotiate in regard to certain areas. I am glad to say that agreement was eventually reached with the Nyasaland Government, limiting the area to be acquired to 163,903 acres, and the amount of compensation was agreed at £102,064. The board is of opinion that, from all points of view, the arrangement is in the best interest of the company and of the members, as it was clear that Government was determined to secure this land. Further, the board does not consider that the company's future operations should be seriously prejudiced by the acquisition.

#### Chairman's Visit to Estates

Members will realize that considerable capital is involved in the new tea developments, and the compensation mentioned will be of great assistance in this connexion, but eventually further capital will be required to complete these tea developments.

In April this year I paid a second visit to Nyasaland and inspected the majority of the estates. I found a great improvement in the estates, and was impressed by the work done on the tea developments. Discussions took place with our general manager, and plans are being made for completing the second stage of the tea development were approved.

As to the prospects of the current year's crops, we have cultivated 747 acres of tobacco, and advance estimates of yield indicate a crop of some 250,000 lb. This is not a particularly good yield; the leaf, whilst of good colour, is very light in weight and has also been affected by white fly. Prices realized for leaf sold to date have been reasonably satisfactory.

#### Adverse Climatic Factors

Some 2,600 acres of soya have been planted and crops of reasonable quality but of varying yield reported from the estates concerned. The hot weather experienced during the last three weeks of April ripened the crop, and by the end of that month the greater proportion had been harvested, dry and in good condition. Previously a prolongation of the wet season had occasioned certain anxiety in this respect. Forward contracts for disposal of the crop have been arranged at some £3 to £4 above the Ministry of Food's contract price of £30 per ton.

Our tea suffered from some lack of rain in November, and the subsequent very long cold spell, which carried on to early April, lowered the soil temperature and restricted growth. The gardens have all received for the first time for some years a heavy application of nitrogenous fertilizers and look well. It is considered that by the end of the year a crop of normal weight will be produced, and sales in South Africa at reasonable prices have been effected.

#### Company's Staff

During the year under review Mr. J. Kaye-Nicol, our general manager in Nyasaland, suffered considerable ill health, and I am sorry to say that it was necessary for him to relinquish his position on that account on September 30, 1949. Mr. Kaye-Nicol joined the company in 1932, and since that time has rendered most valuable services to the company. I am sure you will join the board in thanking him for all he has done and in wishing him a long and happy period of retirement. In Mr. Kaye-Nicol's place the board have appointed Mr. A. C. W. Dixon, our assistant general manager.

To Mr. Dixon and to his staff we offer our thanks for devoted and loyal service during what must have been to them a most disheartening year, and which, but for their determined efforts, might have shown much less favourable results than we have to-day presented to you. We also would like to express our thanks to Mr. Armstrong, our secretary, and his staff in London, for the good work which they have put in during the year.

The report and accounts were adopted.

## The Manica Trading Company Limited

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Company Meeting**Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd.****Mr. S. S. Taylor's Statement**

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF NCHANGA CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES LIMITED was held in London on July 26.

MR. S. S. TAYLOR, C.M.B., D.S.O., deputy chairman, who presided, said: (*inter alia*):—

The programme adopted was to raise production to 64,000 long tons of copper per annum and also undertake shaft-sinking and development with a view to a still larger production. The 64,000-ton programme has proceeded, although various delays have occurred in delivery of plant and machinery, while there have been substantial increases in the cost of plant, machinery, and labour. The total cost of the programme was estimated at £4,987,000. Our latest estimate is £4,500,000.

**Expansion Programme**

We have had to provide for further capital expenditure. We have purchased £250,000 ordinary stock in Rhodesia Copper Refineries, Limited; we have provided additional stocks of copper in connexion with the increased production programme requiring £475,000; and our share of expenditure on the electric power inter-connexion scheme amounts to £180,000. These items, added to the cost of the extension programme, give a figure of £5,400,000. The amount of new capital raised in 1946 was £4,100,000, leaving a balance to be provided of £1,300,000, which is covered by our revenue reserves.

The rate of production of 64,000 long tons of copper should be reached by the end of December. Production each year has increased gradually: from 22,138 long tons in the year ended March 31, 1947, to 38,761 long tons in the year under review.

Since the end of the financial year production has increased monthly; for the three months ended June 30,

1950, production amounted to 13,545 long tons. Production for June itself was 4,324 long tons, which on a yearly basis is almost equivalent to 54,000 long tons.

**Output to be Greatly Raised**

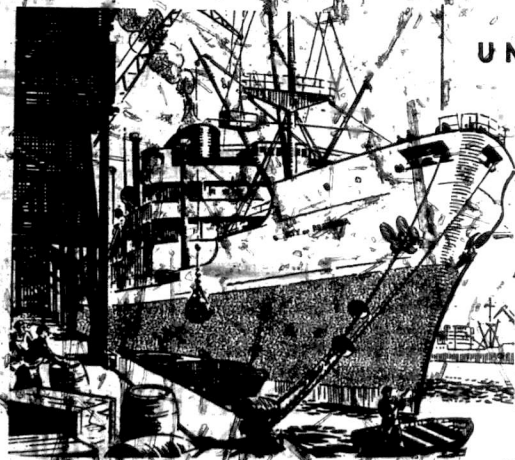
In 1944 it was thought that the final plans would not be made until the 64,000 long tons plant had been running for some time. Since then our views have changed. It is in the interests of the country that the fullest possible production of copper should be provided by the British Empire. There have been considerable delays in the completion of the extension to 64,000 long tons, and we have at present at the mine a large construction labour force which would take some time to reassemble if it was once disbanded. We have gained considerable information which will enable our consulting engineers to plan our mining programme.

For all these reasons your directors have decided to proceed with the next stage forthwith. We are planning for a production of 108,000 long tons of copper per annum. The estimated cost of the increase is £5,700,000. The present intention of your board is to obtain the main portion of the required funds by way of loan. We expect to complete this programme by the end of 1952."

The dividend of 20% was approved and the report adopted.

**Native Labour**

"THERE ARE TWO MYTHS in Southern Rhodesia: one is that Native labour is cheap, and the other that there is a shortage of Native labour in the Colony," so wrote Mr. F. Gordon Harper, secretary of the Federation of Rhodesian Industries, in a memorandum to manufacturers. He said that the majority of factories in the Colony lacked system, method, and organization, presumably because managers had grown up in an atmosphere of so-called cheap labour. Hardly any, he suspected, knew their exact production costs.

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## Mining

## New Name for Macalder Mine.

## C.D.C. Farm Nyanza Mines, Ltd.

THE COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION is forming a new company to be known as Nyanza Mines, Ltd., to develop and bring to production the Macalder mine in south-western Kenya. The mine is a copper-gold proposition, with the possibility of subsidiary zinc bases recovered at a later date.

Mr. D. J. Rogers, B.Sc., A.R.S.M., M.I.M.M., has been appointed general manager, and is now on his way to East Africa.

An extensive programme of diamond drilling, combined with a geological and geophysical survey, will be carried out to determine the mineral resources of the property. At the same time metallurgical test work will be conducted in a pilot mill, on which erection will begin immediately, with the object of deciding the most economical method of ore treatment, and the design of the final dressing plant.

## Rhodesian Mineral Outputs

MINERAL OUTPUT of Southern Rhodesia in the first five months of this year at £5660,237 is 28% higher than in the corresponding period of 1949. The higher price for gold (production of which dropped by 7%) was mainly responsible for the increase, to which asbestos, chrome and coal also contributed. In May asbestos output rose by nearly 1,000 tons, chrome by 9,400 tons, while coal for January-April was 110,000 tons higher.

Northern Rhodesia's mineral output this year is expected to exceed last year's record of £36,388,920. Production for the first four months is valued at £13,316,472, the highest total ever reached for such a period. Cobalt doubled last year's figures. More than 400 European immigrants found work in the mines during the period. African absenteeism fell from 4.9% in March to 4% in April.

## Mining Personalities

MR. BOSTON has resigned from the board of Exploration Co., Ltd.

MR. MATRICE GREGORY, M.I.N.S.I.M.M., has returned to this country from Ethiopia.

MR. H. G. HARDY, ASSOC. M.I.N.S.I.M.M., has returned in this country from Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. H. L. JENNY, ASSOC. M.I.N.S.I.M.M., has left Mpanda, Tanganyika, for leave in England.

Mr. D. A. HARKES, ASSOC. M.I.N.S.I.M.M., has left Scotland for the Geological Survey of Tanganyika.

MR. O. G. H. GALE, M.I.N.S.I.M.M., has joined the staff of Mufulira-Copper Mines, Ltd., Northern Rhodesia.

MR. A. C. WILSON has been appointed to the board of Rhodesian Anglo-American, Ltd., in the place of Mr. C. R. R. DAVIS, who has resigned.

Mr. A. E. MADLEY, since 1939 chairman of Willoughby's Consolidated Co., Ltd., has retired from the board. The new chairman is BRIGADIER S. K. THORBURN.

MR. CAULIN A. H. MORRISON, a partner in Messrs. Newick, Morison and Co., has resigned from the board of the Zinc Corporation, Ltd., but retains his directorship of Consolidated Zinc, Ltd.

MR. T. T. HEYWOOD, STUDENTS M.M., has resigned from Geita Gold Mining Co., Ltd., to accept an appointment with the Sierra Leone Development Co., Ltd., in the Nzega area of Tanganyika.

MR. R. B. HAGART, a member of the local committee of Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., and Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd., has been elected president of the Transvaal Chamber of Mines.

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## Nchanga Expansion

NCHANGA CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES, LTD. plan to increase their production from 64,000 to 108,000 tons a year by the end of 1952, at an estimated cost of £5,700,000. Nearly all the production will be in the form of electrolytic copper. Nchanga's ore is the richest on the Copperbelt. Most of the money required for the extension programme may be raised by loan.

## Company Progress Report

This Year—15,600 tons of ore were treated in the June quarter for 1,488 oz. gold and 681 oz. silver, with a working profit of £1915.

## PROGRESS.....

The East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., Electricity House, Harding Street, Nairobi. P.O. Box 681. Tel. 2222. Telegrams "Electric".  
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Tanganyika Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Tanga. P.O. Box 48. Tel. 355; Telegrams "Tanesco". Hydro-electric station at Pangani Falls. System: A.C. 400/230 volts 3 ph.

Dar es Salaam and District Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Dar es Salaam. P.O. Box 236. Tel. 2671; Telegrams "Daresco". Branches: Arusha, Moshi, Mwanza, Tabora, Dodoma, Kilimanjaro. 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 December, 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.

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 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2  
 Telephone: Whitehall 5701/20  
 Telegrams: Ematters, Lond, London. Cable: Ematters, London.

# SOUTHERN RHODESIA

The table shows some of the goods that Southern Rhodesia bought from Britain in 1949. There is a market, too, for many other British products. Write for our new booklet 'Overseas Markets'. It contains detailed trade tables for Southern Rhodesia and other territories where the Bank has branches.

TOTAL 1949 U.K. EXPORTS TO THE TERRITORY WERE £15,507,000. THESE INCLUDED:

	CUTLERY, HARDWARE & IMPLEMENTS	£481,000
	ELECTRICAL GOODS & APPARATUS	£298,000
	MACHINERY	£1,915,000
	POTTERY, GLASS, CERAMICS, ETC.	£472,000
	WOODEN & DYED YARNS MANUFACTURES	£543,000
	COTTON WOOL GOODS	£1,211,000

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## THE UGANDA COMPANY LIMITED

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