

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, November 16, 1950

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ESTABLISHED 1899

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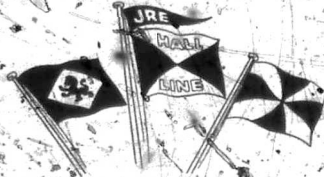
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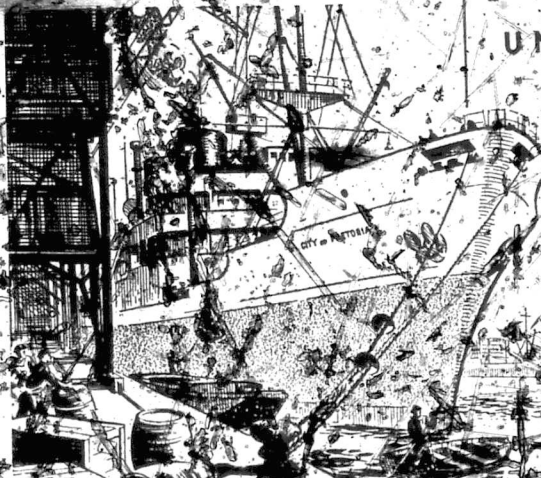
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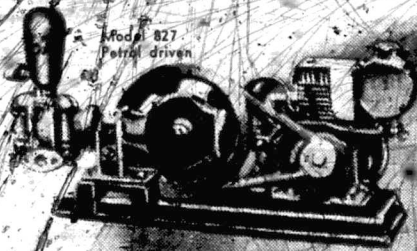
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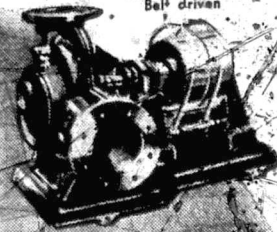
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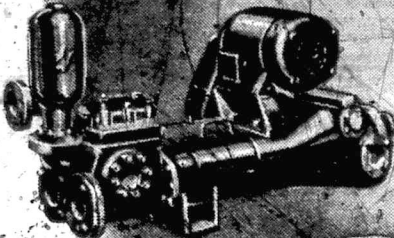
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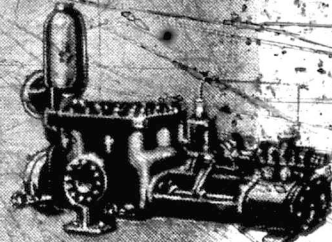
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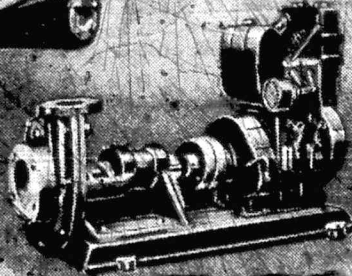
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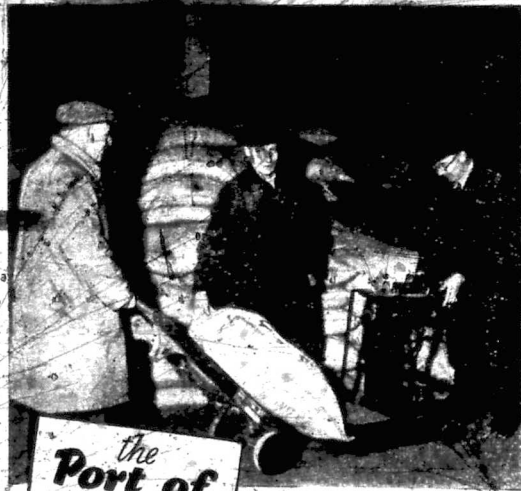


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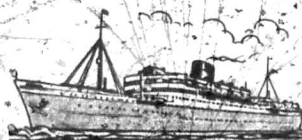
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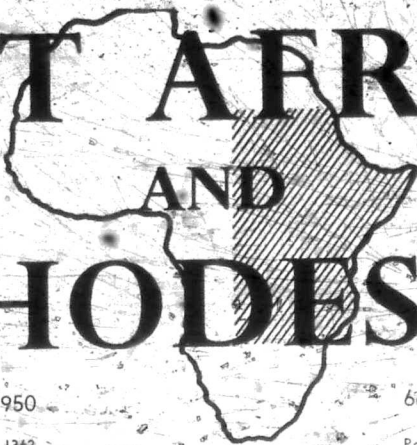
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES** in East and Central Africa are not opposed in principle to the formation in appropriate circumstances of trade unions by and for African and African workers, but they are critical of the artificial stimulus which has been officially applied all too often in recent years. It is significant that the pressure for African trade unions has come from Socialist politicians in this country, rather than from natural movements in Africa itself. Not less noteworthy is the fact that the trade union officials who were picked with great care in this country and sent by Socialist Ministers to Africa as trade union advisers quickly realized in almost every case that the preconceptions which they had shared with those who appointed them did not fit the conditions, and that the great gulf between British and African circumstances demanded an approach totally different from that customary in the Mother Country. Indeed, some of those who entered upon their task with the conviction that time and opportunity had been neglected, soon recommended their Governments to decelerate the trade union programme, not accelerate it. Now, as this issue shows, the labour commissioners of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory have all publicly declared themselves to be opposed to the policy of the rapid develop-

ment of trade unions. Nothing less than a high sense of public duty can have impelled them to that course, for they well knew that their candour would be resented in high influential quarters.

Kenya's senior official spokesman on labour matters has said in London that in that Colony a wrong approach was made to trade unionism, which has been pushed too fast and too far, and that the movement has been exploited by agitators for their personal advantage.

**"Pace Too Fast," Say Labour Commissioners.**

East Africans are, of course, well aware of those facts, which have been noted in these pages again and again; but it is a good thing that the doctrine advocates of more and more trade unionism should now have to consider the emphatic warning of the labour commissioner who added the rider that Communists might use trade unionism to disrupt the economic life of the country. His colleague from Uganda endorsed those comments, and stated his conviction that the right time to establish trade unions would be when Africans had acquired practice in the regular discussion with their employers of matters of common interest. The labour commissioner has also, in his references to the main body of African workers to understand

the concepts of trade unionism; in his opinion years must pass before a trade union movement based on sound foundations can be expected to emerge in that Territory.

These affirmations from such authoritative quarters ought to be emphasized in both Houses of Parliament, for they conflict with the policy which has been enunciated on

### Conflict with the Ministerial View.

more than one occasion by the present Secretary of State for the Colonies, who has no personal knowledge of Africa (though we were very glad to be able to publish the exclusive news recently that Mr. Griffiths hopes to visit Eastern Africa a few months hence). Due allowance must be made for a Minister who, having spent the whole of his life in the trade union movement in this country, has allowed his enthusiasm to mislead him in regard to Africa, but for Africa's sake his misconceptions must be recognized and recorded, not camouflaged or covered. Four months ago the Secretary of State asserted that "strong and responsible trade unions are essential to good government" in the Colonies, a statement which EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA promptly disputed, pointing out that though there was generally good government throughout British East and Central Africa, there were "strong and responsible trade unions" in none of those territories (apart from two European unions of railwaymen and mineworkers in the Rhodesias, of whom Mr. Griffiths was certainly not thinking). It was, we said, impossible to escape the conviction that the trade union policy of the present Government in regard to the Colonies was dictated by its Socialist theories, not by an impartial assessment of Colonial requirements.

Now the Minister has from the three men best able to advise him in respect of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika the joint affirmation that all is not well, and the evidence that

### Dangers of Precipitancy.

theories exported from this country require drastic modification before they can be safely applied in Africa—where the legislation controlling minimum wages, Native housing, and the provision of rations provides much of the protection for labour which is given in more advanced countries by trade unions. Our argument throughout has been that unions should develop as a natural, not a forced, growth; that they should suit the local circumstances, not be mere copies of United Kingdom practice; and that the artificial stimulus of official encouragement may do

more harm than good, especially while there is so much danger that these organizations may be captured by Communist agitators, African and Asian, and utilized by them to foster discontent and subversive activity. Only when the general level of education of the workers has risen substantially can these dangers be satisfactorily reduced. If there were reason to be wholly satisfied with trade unionism in this country, there might be some excuse for precipitancy in seeking to impose it in Africa; but almost every week Socialist Ministers are constrained to admonish their own unions for their malpractices. If that is the position among British workmen, with generations of experience behind them, and a tradition of tolerance unknown in Africa, is it not folly to disregard the risks of impetuosity in that continent where hundreds of thousands of workers are still but little removed from the primitive state?

**C**LOSER ASSOCIATION of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland is to be thoroughly examined early next year in London by a conference of officials of these three Governments, the Central African Council, the Commonwealth Relations Office, and the Colonial Office, for His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have accepted the suggestion made by Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, because the Cabinet "have after careful consideration

come to the conclusion that it is desirable to have a fresh examination of the problem." That decision will be warmly welcomed in Central Africa, in East Africa, and among responsible people in this country with close African connexions. The impression has been widespread, in the Rhodesias in particular, that the political party now in power in Great Britain have been determined to prevent amalgamation or federation of the three contiguous Central African territories, however strong the case for that natural, and in our view ultimately inevitable, development. That that suspicion will now be alleviated is in itself of value.

If fair use is to be made of the opportunity now offered, the authorities concerned must exercise great care in selecting the officials best able, not only to speak to a particular brief, but, more important still, to negotiate with the other parties to the discussion, for their joint task goes far beyond examining and considering whether it is possible of this examination, for them to

proposals, and if a further advance can be made in the closer association of the three territories. The exponent of fact may therefore not necessarily be the right man for this duty. Indeed, he will not be if he is averse to change. No greater challenge to the Governments to choose the best men at their command can have been made, and they should respond by selecting solely on merit for the special purpose in view, and certainly not on mere seniority or on the tenacity of a particular appointment.

If able, broad-minded, forward-looking men foregather for some weeks, perhaps months, under competent, impartial chairmanship and in an atmosphere of statesmanship, we have no doubt

**Personal Factor Highly Important.** That practical proposals of the highest importance to the Empire, and in particular to British Africa

can emerge from their deliberations, but if some of the participants in the conference are parochially-minded partisans, more concerned to defend the past or to argue about present trivialities than to lay firm foundations for the future, a most timely opportunity will be lost to the great detriment of all three territories. That risk is the measure of the responsibility of the authorities for sending to London the very best men available, and it is to be hoped that they will not be found wanting in the discharge of that duty. Much, perhaps everything, will depend upon the personal factor, and if that aspect of the matter be wisely settled, the conference should quickly assume the character of a Council of State. Nothing better could be wished and nothing less would be satisfactory.

## Notes By The Way

### C.D.C. Chairmanship

LORD REITH, who a few days ago entered upon his new duties as chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation, showed while he was director-general of the B.B.C. that he was ready to make unpopular decisions when he considered them necessary to adhere to a much-criticized policy. Decisiveness and determination, if based on consultation with men of the best Colonial experience, are needed at the C.D.C., which has been much too prone to vacillation, to expedients in place of policy, to disregard the advice available in overseas territories, and to a secrecy which has aroused quite unnecessary suspicions in many influential quarters. It is to be hoped that Lord Reith will promptly institute the system of issuing regular progress reports; they were promised long ago by Lord Trefgarne, his predecessor, but the undertaking is still unfulfilled.

### Lord Reith's Career

THE NEW CHAIRMAN, now aged 61, was the first general manager of the B.B.C., which he served from 1922 to 1938. Then he became chairman of Imperial Airways, and of B.O.A.C. on its formation a little later. Between 1930 and 1942 he was for short periods Minister of Information, Minister of Transport, and Minister of Works and Buildings. Since 1946 he has been chairman of the Commonwealth Telecommunications Board and of the National Film Finance Corporation, offices carrying salaries of £3,500 and £2,500 respectively. In announcing his new appointment the Colonial Office stated that Lord Reith "has agreed to considerable financial sacrifice to relinquish as quickly as may be convenient his other public appointments and commitments." That gave some newspapers the opportunity of criticizing the nomination of individuals to dual posts at combined salaries far higher than those paid to the most senior civil servants, while others disputed the official reference to "considerable financial sacrifice" by pointing out that, after deduction of taxation, the net difference in the old and new salaries of Lord Reith would be no more than £276 a year.

### Snatching at Credit

MR. JOHN DUGDALE, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, told a meeting in Staines that the peoples of Africa are better fed and clothed than when Conservatives were running the Empire, "when goods were produced at sweated rates." Hearers and readers of such words were presumably intended to infer that the earnings of Africans were deliberately depressed by the conservative Governments and have been really disastrously increased by the actions of Socialist Administrations. That suggestion, of course, is nonsensical. The earnings of millions of Africans have, it is true, increased—almost entirely as a result of economic factors, not of political happenings.

### Fiction and Fact

IF LABOUR DISAPPEARED from office tomorrow, the upward trend of African earnings would continue, simply because the prices of primary products are so high and still rising. It is also safe to say that the wages of large numbers of Africans will soon rise substantially whatever political party may be in power. As to production at sweated rates, Mr. Dugdale, who recently visited East Africa, specify which of the exports of those territories were sold at unduly high prices when the Conservatives were in power before the war? He can certainly not say that of coffee, sisal, tea or maize, the chief products of European agriculture. The truth is that most white settlers made no more than a reasonable living from their enterprise, but that, in consequence of the Socialist extravagance which led to the devaluation of sterling, many of them make far larger paper profits today than they ever dreamed of doing. I emphasize "paper profits" for their largely fictitious nature must not be overlooked.

### Ignoring the Background

MR. DUGDALE'S REPORT to the House of Commons last week in the House of Commons, received by the audience while he was speaking, dozens of questions or the subsequent

realization of the immense civilizing work which has been done in these vast and previously barbarous areas within the span of a man's life. As will be seen from the report in this issue, the background was not even mentioned. There was not a word about the self-sacrifice of the pioneers; not one reference to missionary work; not a suggestion that Kenya was saved from a German invasion in 1914 by the small but dauntless European settler community; and no reminder that without the white settlers of East Africa, Rhodesia and the Union, British East Africa would have fallen to the enemy in the last war and that the successful campaigns in North Africa could not have been fought. There were, it is true, a few complimentary comments by the Minister of State about white settlers, but they seemed almost irrelevant to his main theme.

### Benevolent Imperialism

IN A SATISFACTORY CONTRAST was the speech of the Dean of St. Paul's at the annual luncheon of the Kipling Society, on which occasion Dr. Matthews declaimed the Imperialism of which Kipling sang as one of the great and beneficent influences in world history. The poet's idea had been that the world would be best served by the rule of the best and most competent men who could be found; in other words, by an aristocracy of the best kind. Dr. Matthews suggested that his audience must regard democracy as no more than a necessary evil, tolerable only so long as it gave scope to the people most fitted for the exercise of power. Unhappily, it is that high conception of democracy which is nowadays the frequent target of little and often embittered men, who, seemingly affronted by great deeds and angered by fine traditions, are more concerned to level down than to raise the standards of public and private life.

### Two Years Late

WHAT POSSIBLE EXCUSE can there be for the publication nearly two years late of an important departmental report? Not until a few days ago did copies reach London by air mail from Kenya of the annual report for 1948 of the African Affairs Department. There is nothing to indicate the date on which the document was completed, but the preface by the Chief Native Commissioner was written in January, 1950, more than a year after the period covered. The report contains much interesting information, but its value has been inevitably and greatly decreased by the passing of time. This review, so far as I can judge, could have been ready within two or three months of the end of the year in question; and I again suggest that all Governors should rule that any departmental report which is not rendered within, say, three months after the end of the period to which it relates must be accompanied by a full explanation in writing by the head of the department. That should reduce the procrastination which is now so general, ought not to be tolerated, and shows so little concern for the public interest.

### Prescription for Promptitude

THE EXCUSE which Colonial Governments, usually made for such dilatoriness is that their printing plants are overwhelmed with work. One obvious way of correcting that situation where it exists is to eliminate much of the matter which is now printed. Some reports are so poor that it would be a kindness not to print them; others have so restricted an appeal that they might be cyclically; most would be markedly improved by drastic sub-editing; and when a report is badly related the pruning should be far heavier than it would otherwise be. This African Affairs report from Kenya could certainly have been cut considerably without the slightest detriment. Indeed, abbreviation would have enhanced its interest. Parts are so good that a newspaper like EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA would have been glad to quote lengthy extracts if they had been

reasonably up to date. Now, so long after the event, much briefer treatment must suffice.

### Mr. Harry Franklin

MR. HARRY FRANKLIN, Director of the Information Department in Northern Rhodesia, whose work has often been praised in this newspaper, is shortly to retire. The editor of the *Sunday Times* has commented: "The Colonial Service is losing a good man in Harry Franklin, who conceived and created in his broadcasting service to the Africans of Nyasaland and the Rhodesias a major contribution to the education of backward peoples. The most practical of visionaries, he decided at the very beginning that the best broadcasting service in the world was useless if it could not be heard, and his three-year search for a firm that would make his £5 battery set is an epic not without its comicities. Now the set is being produced in thousands—an educational boon to unlettered Africans and a commercial blessing to the British firm that was persuaded into mass-producing it. Still in his forties, Franklin ought to be snapped up by the B.B.C. for I am told that, of the 20,000 British schools that listen to its excellent school broadcasts, at least half cannot receive them properly because their sets are out-of-date, unsuitable, or badly handled."

### Seven Shillings a Foot

A FEW PEOPLE think no more of catching a mamba than others do of playing polo, ping-pong, or patience. For those rare heroes there is good news—that the snake park in Durban will gladly pay four guineas each for black or green mambas. Though that seemed to me when I heard of it well below the rate merited by the performance of a dangerous job which most people would not willingly tackle on any terms, it appears that this is a peak price, equivalent to about 7s. a foot of snake, and an increase of 40% on last year's rate. The market in pythons is more sluggish at 3s. 6d. a foot, which represents an increase of only a shilling within the year. The higher prices have already acted as an incentive to collectors; the great majority of whom are Africans. They earn every penny of their takings.

### Bark and Bire

A PAPER which I should have expected to be guiltless of such an error, and at the identity of which I shall not hint, recently devoted the best part of a column to a disquisition on the export of "mango bark" from East Africa to the United States. In the late Captain "Jackie" Eagles, R.N., Mr. Granville Squiers, and those who worked with them in the mangrove forests of the Rufiji Delta after the 1914-18 war had read the irritating repetition of "mango" instead of "mangrove," they might well have squirmed—they did in the discomfort which was quite frequently their lot when they pioneered the industry after the establishment of British rule in Tanganyika. Tanners would agree that there is more bite in mangrove than in mango bark.

### New Seychelles Governor

MR. FREDRICK CRAWFORD, O.B.E., Director of Development in Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed Governor of the Seychelles. Born in Northumberland in 1906, and educated at Hyners College and Balliol College, Oxford, he joined the Colonial Service as an administrative officer in Tanganyika in 1929. After serving in districts and in the Secretariat, he was engaged during the war years with the economic production and supply organizations in East Africa, becoming Director of Produce Disposal and Director of Imports in the East African Produce Marketing Council in July, 1945. He was Secretary in Northern Rhodesia and has since January,



# Trade Unionism Pushed Too Fast and Too Far

## Comments of Labour Commissioners of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika

MR. E. M. HYDE-CLARKE, Labour Commissioner in Kenya until his recent departure from the Colony on transfer to West Africa, said when addressing the Colonial Group of the Royal Empire Society in London that a wrong approach had been made to trade unionism.

Being the highest form of worker representation, it was one which African workers should be expected to develop last, not first; but that had not been appreciated by those who had insisted on pressing on with the creation of trade unions in Africa. Many of them wrongly regarded trade unionism as the apex in industrial relations; it was not the keystone to the arch of employer-employee relationships, but the topstone on the workers' side.

Far more important than trade unions at this stage in East Africa was it that employers and employees should become accustomed to discussing mutual problems round the table. An obstacle to that highly desirable development was the fact that trade unionism, because it had been pushed too fast and too far, had been used in various African territories for the personal purposes of people who thrust themselves forward as leaders, sometimes because they saw that in present conditions an immature trade unionism offered them a fertile field for agitation.

Communism, which counted for little in Kenya at present, might in certain circumstances quickly sweep over the country. Attempts had been made to use trade unionism as a subversive agency for the disruption of Kenya's economic life, and there was the real risk of a repetition if works councils, staff associations, and similar efforts were not increased.

### More Jobs than Workers

Trade unionism had developed in the United Kingdom through times of unemployment, often of serious unemployment. In East Africa, on the contrary, there were more jobs than workers, and it seemed peculiarly wrong to thrust forward trade unionism when there was always a shortage of labour. A cynic might say that the logical thing would be for the employers to form a trade union to safeguard themselves against exploitation by their employees.

Better development of local resources required good personal relations between employers and employees; it might almost be said that industrial relations and wage relations were one and the same thing.

The African distinguished between good, personal relations and good conditions of employment, and would often work happily in bad physical conditions for a master whom he trusted and liked; on the other hand, when offered excellent housing, good food, and other amenities, he would sometimes give a disappointing output because his personal relations with those on the management side with whom he came into contact were not satisfactory from his standpoint.

The second need was a greater business efficiency. The railways, workshops in Nairobi were a highly efficient undertaking, but even there, by drastic modification of the layout, a leading firm of United Kingdom business consultants had made proposals which had increased output by almost 50% without calling for the slightest additional effort on the part of the African staff.

Africans and those who pleaded their case in this country, almost always talked in terms of wages, whereas wages generally represented less than half the emoluments, the balance taking the form of housing and food. Cash wages had in many cases increased

only a few shillings a month in the last 10 years, whereas the cost of the housing and food supplied by the employer had doubled, trebled, or even quadrupled. An employer who paid 20s. a month in wages commonly spends at least 30s. on food and housing, so that his payment to the workers was really 50s., not the 20s. which would be cited as the wage.

Since very few of the 400,000 Africans in wage employment in Kenya were under the compulsion of need to take the job, relations between employer and employee must be reasonably good, and some of the Europeans engaged in agriculture and industry were model employers. It was true that the Labour Department received about 50,000 complaints a year, but 99% were frivolous or trivial, and of 88 industrial disputes registered last year three only had any substance.

### Advantages of Studying European Unions

MR. L. A. MATHIAS, Labour Commissioner in Uganda, said that he agreed with the views of Mr. Hyde-Clarke.

Comparing the general irresponsibility of African trade unions in East Africa with the responsibility shown by the African mine workers' union in Northern Rhodesia, he suggested two reasons for the striking contrast: (1) that the Africans on the Copperbelt had had the advantage of studying and copying a European union on the spot, and (2) that the African movement had grown naturally from within, not been projected from without, as had been done casually in East Africa.

He stressed the importance of works councils, and expressed the view that the right time for the establishment of trade unions would be when Africans had acquired practice in regularly discussing matters with their employers.

E. PONSOMBY said that in a recent visit to East Africa he had found that labour troubles were minimized where representatives of employers and employees habitually met to consider their problems. That he felt went to the foot of the matter.

### Danger of Bulldozing Methods

MR. GENERAL ANDERSON, of Nairobi, objecting to hasty, bulldozing methods on the ground that Africa and Africans must be wooed and won to new ways, said that revision of present ideas and practices in respect of urban employees was overdue. Wages were still generally fixed on the assumption that the labourer had a wife and family in a reserve who could support themselves and to whom he could return from time to time. Once the need was to bring the wife and family to live in the towns, so as to build up home life, to make that possible higher wages must be paid.

Africa's vertical divisions must go, for they divide a country which should be united. The division must henceforth be horizontal. Regular conversations between management and labour would lead to mutually better conceptions of living of life for the worker. That was essential for the new type of society in Africa must evolve in the future was to be safe and happy. The best thing which the Government of Kenya could do would be to establish a Department of Human Relationship—starting with itself as a large employer of African labour.

In the Legislative Council of Tanganyika, the Labour Commissioner, MR. M. J. B. M. said that strikes and stoppages of work cost the Government 20,000 man-days. He continued:

The vast majority of workers here are in a present condition completely incapable of comprehending the principles and

of trade unions, and neither they nor their employers are as yet capable of sitting down round the table and thrashing out their problems together.

"We have an example of this in the port industry of Dar es Salaam. After the strike of 1947 the port workers forged themselves into a trade union—of which the Labour Department had no knowledge until it applied for registration. A joint agreement made with the port employers operated rather promisingly for about two years, when everything broke down, and we had a stoppage of work in February. This failure may prove beneficial in the long run, for it has shown us the need to treat methods of this nature with the greatest caution, and that our watchword must be *Festina lente*."

### Three Cornerstones

"To maintain the structure of industrial relations on a sound basis you require three cornerstones: you must have (1) effective wage regulation machinery, (2) a revision of trade union legislation, and (3) effective machinery for settling trade disputes. The former are the two most important; the latter comes into operation merely when the former begins to fail.

"Wage fixing legislation must protect, where necessary the interests of both parties in industry by fixing wages by statutory authority whereon are represented both employer and employee, and it must foster a spirit of co-operation between employers and workers in industrial undertakings by the creation of machinery whereby those employees in those undertakings can bring forward their grievances to their employers.

"In this way the workers will learn the elementary principles of consultation with their employers, and we may then in the

years to come—and I stress these words, for we are to come—begin to see the emergence of a trade union movement based on sound foundations.

"The Regulations and Conditions of Employment Bill has three purposes: (1) it provides for the establishment of a Minimum Wages Board, which will operate in respect of the lowest paid unskilled worker; (2) as the next stride it provides for the establishment of wages councils for fixing wages for specified workers or classes of workers in specific industries; (3) it provides for the "recognition of works councils or machinery whereby employees in individual undertakings can bring their grievances to the notice of employers."

"I set up a Whitley Council in my own department in the middle of last year, chiefly to act as a model for other employers. It has been extremely successful, and has put forward some quite constructive suggestions.

### Minimum Wage Boards

"It is not intended to apply this Bill universally throughout the Territory at present. It will be applied only where it is considered necessary in the interests of preserving industrial peace. If the Bill becomes law I expect that it will be necessary to set up a minimum wage board in respect of the municipality of Dar es Salaam, and it may also be necessary in the case of Tanga and Arusha. There is urgent need for the establishment of a works council for the port industry here and in Tanga, since in these industries no machinery exists for effectively regulating conditions of employment. If these councils are set up I doubt whether they will do very much more than formalise and confirm the existing rates."

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

## Commons Debate on Colonial Affairs

### Another £20,000,000 for Development and Welfare Fund

COLONIAL AFFAIRS were discussed in the House of Commons last week, when Mr. JOHN DODDALL, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, moved the second reading of the Bill to increase by £20m. the sums at the disposal of the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund.

"The intention," he said, "was not to allocate the additional money to individual Colonies, but to keep it in reserve for research and other services and for special purposes in the Colonies as individual schemes might warrant. Special attention would be given to schemes designed to strengthen the economy of a territory, to opening new areas and the production of cash crops earning or saving dollars, and to the ability and willingness of territories to increase their own taxation within the limits of their capacity. Moreover, the bar on grants to self-governing territories would be removed.

Having criticized the Opposition for not spending freely on the Colonies when they were in power before the war, Mr. Doddall said that the deliberate sacrifices now made by the British people for the further development of Colonial resources and the improvement of Colonial living conditions constituted an act of faith in the Empire.

### Ministers Should Be Less Arrogant

MR. A. T. LEWIS BOYD, who led for the opposition, said that lavish and ill-considered expenditure by the Government had so reduced the purchasing power of sterling that the £120m. allotted in 1945 were now worth only £96m. The African's best friends were not those who had mishandled the grant-in-aid scheme at a cost of some £32m., but men such as the who had created the copper mines in Northern Rhodesia.

Ministers who wandered about East Africa ought, he suggested, to be "a little more humble and a little less arrogant." He wondered whether some of the immense sums held by marketing boards in the Colonies could not be put to tasks which would ease the burden upon the British public.

SIR RICHARD ACLAND expressed the hope of "a closer association between Northern and Southern Rhodesia

and Nyasaland, if it can be achieved on grounds that will commend themselves to all parties concerned" and without arousing suspicion or going against the wishes of Africans.

Special contributions should be exacted for Colonial development from those who were now making very large profits from some Colonial products. He thought private enterprise an entirely unsuitable instrument for

### Recruitment for the Colonies

Veterinary, forestry, and education officers, engineers, surveyors and administrators were seriously short in many Colonies. Maintenance of civilized values might depend upon our ability to recruit enough such people imbued with enthusiasm, and it was urgent to discover from our schools, training colleges, and universities why more men were not being attracted to the Colonial Service. Might not young men who committed themselves definitely to the Colonial Service be exempt from military training?

SIR PETER MACDONALD pleaded for the utmost encouragement of private enterprise, and denounced as a colour bar in reverse the precedent just treated in the Gold Coast under the new Constitution of which only two of the 44 members representing the Chamber of Commerce and the Chamber of Mines in the Legislature could vote.

MR. A. EDWARD DAVIES held that the rich nations of the world should allocate part of their national income to improve living conditions in backward countries.

MR. A. D. DODD PARKER emphasized that the population of Africa would double within 55 years, and that the necessary food could not be produced by the traditional methods. Science must be fully used and its discoveries more widely known.

MRS. S. AWBRY described the additional £20m. as "a chicken-egg," and urged large trade unions in the country to support trade unions in the

MR. A. E. BALDWIN argued that the future of the Colonial Empire would be determined by the success or failure of the Government's policy of raising at least hundreds of millions of pounds in

their development. White settlers should be able to count on security for themselves, their children, and their children's children.

SIR RICHARD AGLAND: "Does the hon. member take account of the possibility that the white people might be turned out of Africa altogether sometime?"

MR. BALDWIN: "We cannot have the confidence which is necessary for us in the Colonies if such statements are made. The hon. member for Oldham West (Mr. Hale) said last Friday, 'As long as the colour bar is written right across the flag of Southern Rhodesia, we would not support any proposals for the creation of a new Dominion there.' (Hon. members: 'Hear, hear!') That statement gets applause from the benches opposite, but Rhodesia has the least trouble of all African Colonies with the colour bar.

Mr. Dugdale and Mr. Brockway Rebuked

"It is no use pouring our money away if we cannot create confidence in those countries that they will remain part of the Empire. I suggest to Mr. Brockway that he might have taken a lesson from the former Secretary of State for the Colonies, who went out to Africa full of Fabianism, but by the time he left was viewed with respect and affection. He said: 'The more I travel in East and Central Africa, the more I appreciate the contributions which European thought and enterprise have made and can make to African development.'"

"More of that spirit is necessary from the Minister of State (Mr. Dugdale). I refer to his recent visit to show the harm done by these visits and statements by responsible Ministers. The Minister of State said: 'I believe that many Europeans would gladly see an end put to this discriminatory practice, so that, for instance, European, Indian, and African members of some official or other body could, if they wished, have a cup of tea together.'"

"When he was sowing this discontent, according to a letter from a doctor which will appear in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, a meeting of the British Medical Association in Nairobi was attended by 20 Indian doctors and their wives, and two days later in the New Stanley Hotel 11 Indians, four Africans, and a belated 25 European sat down to dinner together. That is a good move. I ask hon. members to be careful in what they say on this question so that that spirit can be encouraged.

"May I ask the hon. member for Eton and Slough if he went to the model African village in Nairobi which is an entertainment hall which is difficult to enter in our country districts?"

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY: "Yes, and I appreciate the very highest appreciation of it. I think the housing and health commission are doing in Nairobi one of the best pieces of work in the Colonies to-day, and I am glad to see it."

Dangers of Political Tests

MR. BALDWIN: "How much better it would have been if the hon. member had said that here last week, 'Colonialism has played a great part in the development of the world. It is on its way out; there is an upsurge of feeling for self-government. That self-government should not come until all races can agree together to govern their own country, and we try to hasten that situation will bring disaster.' As Sir Philip Mitchell said to the Africanists in Kenya: 'Do not think you are doing something for nothing; you have to work for it.'"

MR. C. BIRD suggested that Africa should be allowed to be settled by "transitory white settlers."

SIR PETER MACDONALD: "Why refer to 'transitory' when being transitory? Some have lived here all their lives and intend to stay."

MR. BALDWIN: "Those who have lived here two years and generally are not prepared to be expelled from this country every five years, especially if this kind of thing goes on."

MR. J. H. BARNES proposed that every project financed by the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund should bear a plaque showing that it was the gift of the British people. The first need was to make the people aware which could be done by the character of a programme and encourage them to help themselves; the second test should be character. There, with the Council of Empire on the one hand and the Council of Africa on the other.

MR. DENNIS HOUGHTON said that one of the greatest needs in the Colonies was to spread knowledge of birth control

methods; overpopulated territories ought to be encouraged to check the alarming growth in their populations.

MR. HEDDERSON STEWART asked for a machinery advisory bureau in England to deal with Colonial inquiries, having on it representatives of the British agricultural machinery industry, the greatest and best of its kind in Europe, which was now exporting machinery to an annual value of £30m., or 15 times the prewar average.

MR. R. SORESENSEN wanted more Colonial people in responsible positions on State boards and corporations to make it clear that development was not a patronizing act on our side but, one of co-operation with Colonial peoples for mutual advantage.

Call for Statelessness

MRS. C. E. MOTT-RADCLIFFE mentioned the folly of talking about raising the living standards and advocating with the next breath the grant of political independence to territories in no way ready for it.

MR. AWBERRY: "Political independence is included with the higher standard of living."

MR. MOTT-RADCLIFFE: "It is easy enough to create chaos and call it independence. That is an act of political cowardice, not of statesmanship. The great authority Sir Harold MacMichael, wrote recently in *The Times*: 'Given driving power, vision, due care, and caution in management, economic development can be made rapid and safe. The same is not true of political development. To clear the mind of trash, to produce a sense of responsibility and wisdom requires many decades.'"

"We are custodians of our overseas possessions, but, of course, for all the inhabitants, not only the docile majority. We have an obligation to our friends who are not merely fair-weather friends. The doubts which exist in some quarters as to our future policy for many territories do great harm. They dissuade suitable young men from joining the Colonial Service, and they certainly dissuade Americans from investing much-needed dollars."

MR. WANEFIELD gave the warning that the standards of Colonial life would not be raised merely by pouring in money, and that emotional humanitarianism would also have disastrous results in undeveloped areas. Whatever was done should never lose sight of the main objective—the moral and material progress of the people. Men were equal in value in the sight of God, but not equal in capacity.

MR. THOMAS DAVIES, having declared that the object of our expenditure should be to promote Colonial prosperity and the general good of the coloured man is anxious to state our opposition to European imperialism any longer and these underdeveloped territories are going to save history a show. Our aim should be to control the movement by intelligent development and intelligent administration of their affairs, all the time and running Colonies will disappear as a class. Some money should be used for teaching birth-control methods, to give the mothers a chance; money should be used for women's institutes, and more women should be recruited for the Colonial Service.

MR. ROLAND ROBINSON objected that the days of colonial soft military services would be destroyed if those going to the colonies did not contribute their share to national defence.

Invitation to Anarchy

MR. JULIAN AMERY described increased research the best means of promoting development and recommended abandonment of the clause which set a limit of £2,500,000 on research expenditure in any one year. He hoped that the Festival of Britain would draw attention to our Colonial work.

He ridiculed the impression given by Mr. Awbery that before the European cast his shadow on the earth the African enjoyed freedom, prosperity, physical happiness and the pursuit of suitable customs. Slavery, ritual murder, and cannibalism were rife in his customs.

"The Minister sometimes seems to be in danger of forgetting that to give advanced constitutions to people still living in ignorance and poverty is to run the risk of making a mockery of self-government, and to issue an open invitation to anarchy," continued Mr. Amery.

"Economic and social development must go hand in hand. Health is essential to hard work, and education is essential to the needs of modern machinery. But the external welfare must be backed by the economic possibilities of the Colony concerned. It is no use sending a Colony such expensive projects and then add that it has not the means to produce them. Expenditure must be accompanied by the necessary government machinery and a two-way flow."

While proposing to associate the Colonial peoples with the administration, we should maintain, and if possible improve, the British administrative element, the best type of

man, and we cannot get him unless we create the necessary conditions, material and psychological.

It is not convincing that we are paying the King's servants in the Colonies the rate for the job. This applies especially to the senior officials. In the past many of them had means of their own, but now that situation no longer prevails. If we are to maintain the high standards of administration which were our pride, we shall have to re-examine the whole question of the remuneration of the higher Civil Service.

The Government must make it clear that they favour constitutional advance not as the liquidation of British responsibility, but as a progressive expansion of the partnership between the British and Colonial peoples. We are not, I hope, a mere transitory element in Africa or elsewhere.

Much more could be done by way of exchanging Native Civil servants between the different Colonies, to give them a broader horizon, and the feeling that not only is the Englishman their partner in their particular Colony, but that they are his partners in the whole Commonwealth and Empire.

**Equal Rights for All Civilized Men**

A problem of growing importance, especially in East Africa, is that of the relationship between European and African. We should try to return to Cecil Rhodes's conception of equal rights for all civilized men; we should substitute a culture bar for the colour bar.

I shall be told that the conception of a property or educational qualification is undemocratic, but I am not persuaded the majority view is in all conceivable circumstances the best type of government. There have been cases where minority rule is not always the best. The Gadarene swine acted with a unanimity which would have delighted the heart of any chief whip, but who shall say that they went into the right lobby?

In this country the extension of the franchise has always followed the extension of the educational system. The conception of equal rights for every civilized man recognizes that the great mass of the African people are still sunk in primitive conditions, but it also proclaims, positively, that racial equality is the ultimate goal, but that the work of unification between white and black can begin here and now, if only on a limited scale.

I appeal to hon. members opposite who have some influence with the trade union movement to use their influence with the white trade unionists in Africa to take a broader view of this question.

It has been one of the silver linings to the dark cloud of Socialism that high taxation here has got a certain amount of capital to work in the building of the Colonial Empire. But it is in the increasing production of goods we can see the disposal of the goods produced.

**Trade Policy for the Colonies Wanted**

A trade policy for the Colonies is wanted. The Government make it give priority to the British market to the Colonial producer as against the foreign producer. There are many ways in which this can be done. We on the other side of the House have always preferred the method of a preference upon a tariff. We regard it as the most liberal and flexible method of influencing the flow of trade. But I do not think this should be a party matter.

It is not only Empire preference which is under fire at Torquay. State trading and subsidies are also being attacked. The respective merits of these measures, as against Imperial preferences, are very proper subjects upon which Socialists and Conservatives may differ, but we ought to be able to agree on the principle that by one method or another, the Government of the day, Socialist or Conservative, should, within reasonable economic limits, give priority to the Colonial producer as against the foreign producer.

The success or failure of development and welfare schemes depends upon our maintaining the right to pursue a policy of preference: moral, economic co-operation within the whole Commonwealth and Empire. A policy of Empire development and welfare cannot succeed unless it is accompanied by a policy of Empire preference.

THE SECRETARY FOR THE COLONIES, Mr. James Griffiths, said that was the fourth Colonial debate since he entered upon his office five months ago. It must be almost a record for the House to have devoted three and a half days to Colonial affairs within that time.

Private investment, not driven by the profit motive and often accompanied by adventure, had played a notable part in the development of Colonial territories since the middle of the 19th century, but two evil agencies had begun to balance economies in many countries through over-dependence on one or two basic commodities and a failure to plough back a fair proportion of the profits for the development of those territories.

Moreover, the outsiders engaged in developing Colonies had never tried to associate the people with that development. Part of the function of the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund and the Colonial Development Corporation was to correct those defects, and to supplement and complement private investment, not replace it.

It was necessary to strengthen the economic foundations on which social services must be sustained, particularly as social services, once created, tended to grow. There must not be a superstructure of social services which would collapse later because the economic foundations were not sound; first consideration must be given to schemes intended to strengthen the economic foundations.

"One thing I have learned in nine months," said Mr. Grimond, "is how important it is when we speak in this House or elsewhere about Colonial territories for us to realize how the words we use can perhaps be misinterpreted. Those interested in private investment and everyone else must not think in 1950 that investment can be secured by bargaining about political powers and political advance. That is the way to hand over the world to the Kremlin. We welcome private investment, we are seeking to supplement it, but it must be private investment and public investment by us as a country and nation."

**We Welcome Private Investment**

Successive generations of men have left this country for the Colonial territories imbued with a sense of adventure, missionaries and others. If young men and women of this country go out to work in any sphere in these Colonial territories they are rendering a great service to this country, to the Commonwealth and to the world, for they are helping to ensure that they develop as democratic countries.

"I make a plea to those in the Colonial territories who come over here and go to the universities to train. I am somewhat perturbed about the proportion who want to be trained for the professions and want to be lawyers. I should like more of them to want to become engineers, scientists, technicians, and artisans, because, if we are to build a democratic State, we must have all these varieties of skill and labour."

However good our plans may be, we shall fail unless as these plans develop we increasingly associate with them the people in the Colonial territories. Full development becomes a real partnership with them; that it is not being done because we are doing it for them.

That is why I reject the suggestion to have a plaque put up saying: 'This is a gift from the people of the United Kingdom.' I do not want the people in the Colonies to look upon what is done as a gift. I want them and us to look upon it as a great partnership in which here in the United Kingdom and in the Colonial territories we are all working together towards the development of their social services and standards which may be built up so that they may ultimately become equal partners in the Commonwealth."

A few days earlier, during the debate on the King's speech, there had been several references to African affairs.

**Torquay Conference**

MR. LENOX-BOYD criticized the Government for not having called an Imperial Conference on the day of victory to settle mutual problems and create a Commonwealth Defence Council and a Commonwealth Tribunal as successor to the Privy Council.

We could have provided something like O.E.E.C. for the Empire, and problems of investment and priorities of money and materials could have been hammered out at the beginning of the post-war era.

At the Torquay Conference, much what happened in the name of the British people about which we are ignorant, it was astonishing that such a gathering should be held before a British Empire trade conference had been convened.

Few people understood that we had recently bound ourselves to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to have no new barriers whatsoever in the Empire, not to increase preferences and, as we once abolished them, not to re-impose them. We had bound ourselves for the first time to apply the most discriminatory procedures to Empire countries with the consequence that if Australia wanted to increase a duty on goods from Japan, she must do exactly the same duty on our goods entering Australia, and we would have to give Australia a concession in the British market we must give it to Italy also. The Conservatives deserved the right to restore loosely to the members and they needed the part of the agreements reached at Torquay which might be of some use in trade.

MR. LESLIE HALE (H. COUD) hoped

# Mr. Dugdale's Impressions of East Africa

## Minister's Address in London to Fabian Colonial Meeting

**MR. JOHN DUGDALE**, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, told a Fabian Colonial Bureau meeting in London that he had found the East African territories undergoing an economic revolution.

By and large, it was not a fertile agricultural area. He had not realized that two-thirds of Kenya was desert, but had imagined that the population was spread fairly evenly over the country. The soil was generally poor; fertilizing might eventually make it good, but on the whole it now appeared to be fit only for ranching.

"It is sometimes said that but for the 30,000 white settlers, Kenya would have had no economic development," continued Mr. Dugdale. "Yet in Uganda, which has no settlers, we see great economic development, carried out mainly by African peasants with the help of British officials. Just as fine work has been done in Uganda without settlers as by settlers in Kenya."

In 20 years the number of Indians in East Africa had increased by 250%, to about 170,000. He hoped the majority now considered themselves East Africans, for it was essential to build up a homogeneous population.

### Problem of Peasant Ownership

The 17 million Africans were now for the first time seeing many aspects of civilization. They were attracted by the better pay to the towns, but might lose their tribal traditions and the security represented by a plot of land to which each man could return. The problem of peasant ownership had been solved in Russia at the cost of millions of lives through starvation, though the land now produced more. If the land was to be collectivized in East Africa—and he did not say that, that was the intention—a smooth way would have to be found.

The industrial revolution in the towns owed much to the labour provisions of Mr. Crech Jones, a great Socialist Secretary of State, whose work had to be followed in Africa to be believed. He had given a new direction to many things. For instance, the factory laws of East Africa were about to be brought virtually into line with those in Great Britain; trade union advisers had been sent out, and there had been a great development of public enterprise, including the hydro-electric scheme in Uganda.

The Colonial Development Corporation was engaged on schemes of great magnitude. It had bought gold and copper mines which had not been doing as well as they might, and its investigations of coal and iron in Tanganyika might change the whole position.

### Africans Missing the Land

"The most depressing thing I saw was soil erosion. In Tanganyika I saw mile upon mile of land without grass or soil, with nothing but rock and gullies—land which 50 years ago carried good pasture. It has been rendered absolutely useless by the African peasant keeping great herds of cattle simply for the pleasure of looking at them. I found that impossible to believe, but it is true. Some of the Masai have so many cattle that they could afford to buy a Rolls-Royce car; yet they will never sell an ox until it is unfit to eat. This cannot go on, for it is making a desert of East Africa."

"A prime problem is to get the African to farm properly. In Kigezi, near the Uganda border with the Congo, I saw a striking example of the resettlement of 18,000 African peasants at a cost of only £1 a head."

"A first class system of education is woefully lacking. Only about 20% of the children get even primary education. There are good schools, of course; in Zanzibar I saw one built with the British taxpayers' money which is better than many schools in my own constituency."

"Africans have now a chance to show what they can do in the Legislatures. Their appointment as M.P.s

will obviously go on. You do not appoint two M.P.s, or four, and assume that that is going to be the end. You have gradually to bring Africans into the Governments in all directions. That will take time, but we have started the process, and we cannot and shall not go back."

"But the most important thing is not political equality, but social and economic equality. There must be no economic bar against any person of any race getting any job. The principal thing is social equality."

"I ask any Indian to look into his heart and say what the Indian people most disliked about British rule. There was much that they liked; a great deal of it was very good. What was very bad was social inequality, the feeling that one man could not go where another could. That meant more than political or economic inequality."

### Breaking Down Social Barriers

"There are in all parts of East Africa—including Kenya, which always gets depicted as the most reactionary territory—many fine men who are doing all they can to break down the social barriers, men who invite Africans and Indians to their houses, very fine men indeed; but they are by no means in the majority."

"When I was staying at Government House in Tanganyika I had an African as a fellow guest; it was the first time an African had stayed in that Government House as a guest."

"In East Africa we can take either the road of the colour bar, which will lead to frustration, misery and despair, or that of equal rights for all men. His Majesty's Government have chosen the second road."

In answer to questions, Mr. Dugdale said that there could be no question of giving more land to white settlers, that he had been told that some Nairobi hotels which operated as a bar were owned by Indians, who ought to set an example to the Europeans by abolishing all racial discrimination, and that East Africa had a much better record than Northern Rhodesia in the removal of aspects of the colour bar.

"Political power could not be handed over to Africans until they were much better educated. There was a great deal to be said for the idea of inter-racial schools, since it would be good for the children to mix freely together. Though he hoped that a general system of election could be reached, that must depend upon people becoming sufficiently educated; the present Government were anxious to achieve an educational revolution in the quickest possible time, because the sooner it could be achieved the sooner there could be African representation."

Several African students made complaints during the discussion. One from Kenya objected to the suggestion that appointment to an official vacancy should depend upon character, arguing that that qualification was being introduced to keep out Africans. One from Northern Rhodesia asserted that the strict colour bar in his country meant that Africans would not be given fair scope on their return. One from Uganda said that although the Government of the Protectorate has set aside £1,000,000 for general educational purposes, not even the interest on that sum has been spent on sending Africans to this country for educational courses.

An Indian from Tanganyika criticized the decision to pay non-Europeans qualified to act as district officers or magistrates only two-thirds of the salary of the post when occupied by a European; Indians, suitable for such appointments would, he said, not accept them on such terms.

Mr. P. S. Jorgensen said that many unreliable suggestions about East Africa had been made, and that he must try to correct some of them in the three minutes available to him.

### Benefits of White Settlement

"The prime problem in Mr. Dugdale's view was to teach Africans to farm better. Was it not significant that the greater achievements in that direction in East Africa had been made in the Southern Rhodesia settlement Colonies by its white farmers and administrators?"

"The benefits to Africa and Africans of white settlement in Kenya would be much more clearly stated. The audience should have been told that the Kenya Highlands were virtually

empty when British rule was established, and that white settlement had been started as a deliberate policy by the British Government in order to begin development and provide traffic for the railway which had been built mainly to get to the slave trade. In making his comparison between Kenya and Uganda the Minister had not referred to the totally different climates, soils, crops, and population densities and attributes; he had not compared like with like.

Lord Delamere (the mention of whose name by Mrs. Dugdale had caused loud laughter) had done more practical agricultural experimentation at his own expense in Kenya than had been achieved by the combined efforts of all the agricultural departments in East Africa in 10 or perhaps 20 years; and far from being the profiteer which the audience seemingly imagined, Lord Delamere had continued to lose large sums on his farming.

#### Monopoly

The Colonial Development Corporation had not done a magnificent prospecting job for coal and iron in Tanganyika, as might have been gathered from the references to it. That prospecting had been done years ago, some of it long before there was a Socialist Government, by devoted geologists of the Tanganyika Government, whose discoveries had been handed over to the C.D.C. for further prospecting; and that State corporation had been granted a monopoly, not merely over the discoveries which it was investigating, but over all iron and coal anywhere in a Territory of 365,000 square miles—and that at the behest of a political party which claimed to loathe monopolies!

### Rhodes Frustrated German Plans Occupation of Rhodesia Commemorated

THE WHOLE EMPIRE, not merely Rhodesia, owed an immeasurable debt to Rhodes for his vision and to the 1890 Pioneer Column for its almost reckless daring," said Sir Douglas Malcolm at last week's luncheon in London to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the occupation of Mashonaland.

Rhodes's main inspiration, he said, was the conviction that the Germans were planning to occupy a great area of Central Africa in order to create a wide corridor from the German East Africa Protectorate, now Tanganyika Territory, to German South West Africa. He (Sir Douglas) had learnt recently that the French archives contain a record of a talk between Rhodes and a Foreign Minister of France in which Rhodes laid great emphasis on German African ambitions.

#### The Pioneer Well

Mr. K. M. Goodenough, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, said that when he was deputy mayor of Bulawayo in 1943, it had been intended to mark the 50th anniversary of the occupation of Matabeleland by building in the grounds of Bulawayo City Hall an ornamental garden with an oblong pool fed with water from the well used by the Pioneers in 1893. He hoped that plan would be implemented in the celebrations of 1953, and that the water would be drawn not from the mains but from the pioneer well, which was still in good condition.

Major-General the Earl of Athlone, who presided, recalled that his regiment, the 7th Hussars, had once staged a mock charge to impress the Matabele, who appeared at one moment to think that they were about to be wiped out, but then realized that it was merely one lot of soldiers showing another lot what they could do.

#### Stock and Crop Thefts

THEFTS OF CROPS AND CATTLE by Africans in the Moshi-Arusha area of Tanganyika have increased so seriously that the Northern Province Labour Utilization Board has issued a circular to landowners, which refers to the fact that farmers on Meru and Kilimanjaro estates here in some cases using one-third of their African labour forces solely as guards for growing crops.

## Commonwealth Relations

### Methods of Consultation

"WE TRUST EACH OTHER implicitly that our most important agreements are never written down at all," said Mr. P. Gordon-Walker, M.P., Minister for Commonwealth Relations, in an address to Rotary International in Southport.

We exchanged information and opinions in a continuous stream. Whereas in 1953 the Commonwealth Relations Office had sent 5,656 telegrams from London to Commonwealth countries, it sent 27,100 last year, a four-fold increase, and was now dispatching about 60 telegrams daily.

It is sometimes suggested that there should be some central secretariat in the Commonwealth to facilitate exchanges of view," continued the Minister. "Ideas of this sort must be considered on their merits, but any such proposal would certainly appear to some members of the Commonwealth to smack too much of a central organ of authority. In any case, it is questionable whether a central secretariat would improve methods of consultation. It might merely put another cog in the machine, and a cog that could slow things up instead of speeding them up. It is easy to get too much centralization in any administrative machine.

### Reconciling Differences of View

"I think the methods we now have are based upon the right principle—that we all have pretty similar ideas in the Commonwealth, and that we all want to agree and seek to reconcile any differences of view there may be. The principle in which we work is that if we can find means to share our information, to exchange views at an early stage, then as an automatic consequence we shall find that on all major matters we are substantially in agreement. There is no question of one member of the Commonwealth imposing a view upon the others; it is a question rather of getting agreement on the facts, talking things over, and assuming that a broad unity of action will result.

"I am not complacent about the methods of consultation. You can, of course, continuously improve and extend the application of this principle. This we must always do. We must never rest content with things as they are."

### Demand for Copperbelt Land

GROWING DEMAND for farming land on the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt is reported among Europeans employed on the mines and in local industries. Members of Legislative Council have been urged to accelerate the allocation of small-holdings, although experienced farmers and soil experts in the territory consider the region unsuitable for farming. At present £11 is the initial payment for a 45-acre plot, and the annual rent is only £6. The Land Board must be satisfied that a prospective holder has liquid assets worth £750 and is prepared to expend £250 a year for three years. If at the end of three years the holder has constructed permanent improvements worth £50 and has stocked his land with a small number of cattle, poultry, sheep, or pigs, or has cultivated at least eight acres of land for every 50 acres held, he may be granted a 999-year lease.

### Policy for East Africa

THE CHAIRMAN of the European Elected Members' Organization in Kenya has issued the following statement:

"Taking advantage of the presence of Mr. Geoffrey Higgins in Nakuru to open the Royal Agricultural Society's Show, he was invited to discuss the views of the European representatives in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika in connexion with the future of the three territories. It is well known that the matter was not one on which his countrymen were concerned at this stage, but that he was given the advice he could give on his long experience. Later the representatives of the three territories reached agreement on preliminary matters relating to the future policy for East Africa, and it is hoped that conferences will be held to which representatives of other States will be invited."

# Central African Federation To Be Officially Examined

## London Conference Which May Last Some Months

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES made the following announcement in the House of Commons last week:

"The question of the closer association of the Central African territories of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland has been under discussion for many years.

"H.M. Government in the United Kingdom have after careful consideration formed the conclusion that it is desirable that there should be a fresh examination of the problem, and they have accepted the suggestion of the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia that a conference of officials of the three Central African Governments, of the Central African Council, and of the Commonwealth Relations Office and Colonial Office shall be held in London for this purpose. It is intended that the conference shall meet early in 1951.

### For Officials

The officials will examine the problem in all its aspects and consider whether it is possible in the light of this examination for them to formulate proposals for a further advance to be made in closer association of the three Central African territories which they could recommend to the Governments of these territories and to H.M. Government in the United Kingdom.

"It should be emphasized that the work of the conference will be purely exploratory and will in no way commit any of the participating Governments to the adoption of any proposals that may be formulated by the conference.

Full account will be taken of the special responsibilities of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom towards Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland and adequate opportunity will be afforded for publication of any proposals that may be put forward. There will include consultation with African opinion in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland in accordance with H.M. Government's statement made in the House of Commons that full account would be taken of it before any change affecting African interests could be considered.

### Non Official Opinion to be Consulted

MR. BUTCHER: "In view of the fact that this conference is purely exploratory, is it proposed to invite South Africa to be represented on it?"

MR. GRIFFITHS: "No, sir."

MR. SNOW: "While welcoming the proposed talks and hoping that by patience and mutual understanding they will lead to the strengthening of all three territories, may I ask the right hon. gentleman one question? When he talks, quite rightly, of consultation with African interests in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, it is also his intention, I hope, to consult with non-official European opinion in all three territories."

MR. GRIFFITHS: "Yes, sir; but I wanted to emphasize that we regard ourselves as having special responsibilities towards the Africans."

MR. LESLIE HARRIS: "What will be the Native representation on this conference?"

MR. GRIFFITHS: "This is a conference of officials, and I regret that at this stage there are no African officials with the qualifications necessary to take part in the conference. That is one reason why I wanted to emphasize that we fully recognize our special responsibilities and that places a special responsibility upon the officers of my department to attend the conference."

MR. DODDS-PARKER: "May I ask the Minister with appreciation as I am sure he does that the tendency to-day is towards bigger units, whether he is aware that there is great concern in this part of the world that at last we shall get concrete results out of this meeting?"

MR. SNOW: "Will the conference have the right to decline to hear evidence if it is offered? For instance, if the Rev. Michael Scott should offer to give evidence, could it be refused?"

MR. GRIFFITHS: "The conference will be one of officials, and will not be receiving evidence. There will be officials drawn from those countries and organizations I have mentioned, and it will be their duty to examine the problem and submit any proposals that may emerge from it to the respective Governments. They will therefore not receive any evidence."

SIR IAN FRASER: "Is not the South African Government an important Government in the British Commonwealth, and if they are not appropriately to be present at an official conference of Colonies, will they at any rate be consulted and their good will sought at a later stage?"

MR. GRIFFITHS: "There are, of course, several Governments in Africa. This is a conference of the officials of the Governments of the three territories concerned."

MR. JOHN LYNN: "While no one will question the desirability of a close examination of this question, is the Minister fully aware of the very strong suspicions amongst African opinion as to what this might lead to? In these special circumstances, will my right hon. friend consider, even if it is not possible to have official African representation at this stage, inviting African observers from responsible African organizations?"

### No Africans Yet Qualified

MR. GRIFFITHS: "I would want notice of that question. I regret that there are no African officers with the qualifications necessary for this conference. That is why I emphasize again that this places a special responsibility upon the officers of my department."

MR. G. BERTHOLD CRANDOCK: "Would it not be advantageous to have non-official members on this body as well as officials?"

MR. GRIFFITHS: "No; it has been arranged that this should be an official conference. I want to emphasize again that none of the participating Governments are committed in advance to any proposals they may make."

SIR RICHARD ACLAND: "Is there not a special reason for inviting some Africans who are not officials to take part in this conference, even if only as observers?"

MR. GRIFFITHS: "No. This has been carefully considered, and it is not desirable that at this stage it should be a conference of officials only. If any proposals emerge, the next stage will be the stage at which we shall—and I give this undertaking—consult fully African opinion."

MR. HENDERSON STEWART: "Did I understand the Minister to say that the delegates would report to their own Governments? Does that mean there will be no published reports of the conclusions of the conference? If that be so, how is public opinion to know what has happened?"

MR. GRIFFITHS: "These are not delegates; these are officers called together to do what is in a sense a technical job, to find out whether they can collectively formulate any proposals which they think they might submit to their Governments without any commitment. Therefore, they are in no sense of the word delegates."

MR. CHURCHILL: "Does the right hon. gentleman know what time it will take—one month or two months?"

### Proposals Will Not Commit Governments

MR. GRIFFITHS: "Some months. I would not like to be more precise than that. These officials will, if they can agree, submit proposals to their Governments. When those proposals are submitted, if the Governments feel they can be further considered, they will be that stage adequate opportunity for public discussion. I give the undertaking that there will be the fullest consultation with African opinion."

MR. HOPKIN MORRIS: "Will the Governments give an undertaking that the result of that conference will be made known when it is known to the Governments?"

MR. GRIFFITHS: "No, sir. The position is that these officials will seek to draw up proposals if they can agree principles. I want again to make it perfectly clear that none of the Governments concerned is committed. Any proposal may be put forward. All I say is that when proposals are put forward, they shall consider them, and we shall have the fullest consultation."

MR. HECTOR HARRIS: "As this will be a conference of officials, will the Minister made for it be followed by a conference of African opinion may be consulted?"

MR. GRIFFITHS: "We do not know. If any proposals will emerge during this conference of officials, if

# PERSONALIA

BISHOP and Mrs. BECHTOLD will return to Kenya about the middle of this month.

MR. ADRIAN CONAN DOYLE, son of the late Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, is visiting Zanzibar.

late H. B. WATTS, of Molo, Kenya, left £1,000 to the Coryndon Museum, Nairobi.

MR. SYDNEY TRANTER has returned to London from his visit to Tanganyika and Kenya.

SIR PHILIPPE and LADY RAFFRAY have returned to London from their visit to Mauritius.

SIR JOHN KENNEDY, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, has spent a short holiday at the Cape.

SIR DONALD and LADY MACKENZIE KENNEDY will shortly arrive in this country from Canada.

MR. ROBERT WHYTE has been appointed, assistant general manager of Barclays Bank (D.C. & G.).

SIR REGINALD STUART CHAMBLISS, Governor of Aden, has visited Uganda as a guest of the Governor, SIR JOHN HALL.

MISS ELSPETH JAWSON, who was born and educated in Kenya, is playing hockey for Natal University and Natal.

MR. W. L. GORELL BAINES, an Assistant Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, is visiting East Africa.

MR. A. M. HOBBS, postmaster of Bulawayo, has retired after 45 years in the Southern Rhodesian Postal Service.

DR. E. A. TRIM, Deputy Director of Medical Services in Kenya, is returning to the Colony after leave in this country.

MR. F. D. CORFIELD, Governor of Khartoum Province, has returned to the Sudan after leave in this country.

MR. ANDRÉ BEAUDOUIN has been appointed French Consul in Nairobi, with jurisdiction including the Rhodesias.

MR. G. S. J. JOHNSON, head of the Kenya Information Office since 1945, has retired after 17 years Government service.

While Dr. A. E. ROMYN, Secretary for Agriculture in Southern Rhodesia, is on leave, MR. N. E. BROOKS is acting in his stead.

MR. I. J. CRAWFORD and MISS JOYCE BALDWIN, daughter of Mr. A. E. Beaudouin, M.P., and Mrs. Baldwin, were recently married.

SIR EVELYN BARRING, United Kingdom High Commissioner in South Africa, recently paid an informal visit to Northern Rhodesia.

MR. H. R. FRASER has been re-appointed a non-official member of the Uganda Legislative Council for a further period of one year.

LADY KENNEDY, wife of the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, has been re-elected president of the Kenya Children of Seaside Holiday Association.

MR. FARQUHARSON LANG, headmaster of the secondary schools in Windhoek, SWANDBURG, has been appointed Assistant Director of Education.

MR. E. J. ROONEY and MR. G. M. FRICK have been appointed members of the Southern Rhodesian Mining and Agricultural Bank for four years.

MR. M. A. GEMER, who has been appointed editor of the *Sudan Herald*, is the first Sudanese to hold such a position on an English newspaper in the territory.

THE REV. MONSIGNOR ALOYSIUS J. HANSEN, Swiss, aged 40, has been consecrated the first Roman Catholic Bishop of both Victoria, Southern Rhodesia.

DR. PAUL W. FAYLOR, an American, has been appointed deputy director-general of the United Nations Educational and Cultural Organization.

SGT. MPEZENI MIZUNGU, who joined the 1st Battalion, The King's African Rifles, 50 years ago, is still serving in the Military Records Office in Nairobi.

MESSRS. S. B. ROGERS, P. A. K. HEIN, B. M. GOUGH, H. S. TAYLOR, and J. T. MUNGLE have been appointed members of the Southern Rhodesian Milk Control Board.

MR. H. J. BOSSELL, who has been manager of works and supplies in the Southern Rhodesian National Building Board since its inception, has been appointed assistant controller.

Among the passengers in the PRETORIA CASTLE, which sailed from Southampton last Thursday, are MR. and MRS. L. K. CARTER, MR. and MRS. T. G. C. VAUGHAN-JONES, and MR. A. T. WILKINS.

COLONEL T. H. HOLBROOK, the new territorial commander of the Salvation Army in Southern and Northern Rhodesia, has arrived in Salisbury with MRS. HOLBROOK from the West Indies.

MR. W. M. GIBBAM, representative for South and East Africa of the Harrison Lines, whose headquarters are in Durban, recently visited East Africa, calling at the ports from Swaziland to Mombasa.

DR. RALPH BUNCHE, director of the Trusteeship Division of the United Nations, is to receive the Nobel Peace Prize for 1950. He is the first Negro to receive the award since it was created 50 years ago.

MR. S. MARTIN, the former Worcestershire cricketer, who captained Southern Rhodesia against the visiting M.C.C. team in 1948, is leaving for a professional cricket. Another county player, MR. S. J. GRAY, of Essex, is now coaching in the Colony.

MR. JAMES PRICE JONES, appointed a district officer in Tanganyika, was in 1943 commandant of an Army headquarters camp in Somaliland. For the past four years he has been in the African administration department of the Foreign Office.

## RESIDENCE NEAR GUILDFORD

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## NEGOTIATOR'S SERVICES OFFERED

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MR. PETER WHITLEY, only son of Sir Norman Whitley, lately Chief Justice in Uganda, and Lady Whitley, and LADY MARY CAMBRIDGE, only daughter of the Marquess and Marchioness of Cambridge, were married in Newmarket last week.

MR. A. E. HAARER, who served for seven years in the Agricultural Department in Uganda and then for 15 years in Tanganyika, has written for Longmans, Green & Company a short adventure story of African tribal life as a reader for Africans.

DR. MARION PHILLIPS, a medical missionary of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa hospital at Minski, Tanganyika, treated the 17 Africans injured when a lorry overturned near Dar es Salaam. Eight passengers were killed in the accident.

MR. H. H. ROBERTS, who has held an agricultural appointment with the Southern Rhodesian Government for the past two years, has been appointed an agricultural officer in Northern Rhodesia. He was educated at the University College of North Wales, Bangor.

MR. J. E. PEAT, senior officer in Tanganyika of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, has flown back from leave in this country. Before going to the Lake Provinces of Tanganyika at the end of 1939, he had spent 14 years as a plant breeder in Southern Rhodesia.

DR. D. C. SPENCER, recently appointed an inspector of non-African schools in Tanganyika, was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and for the past four years has been deputy director of education in Bath. He served in the R.A.F.V.R., and was awarded the D.F.M.

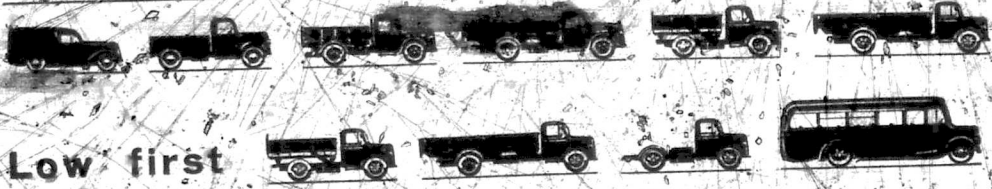
MR. "PADDY" O'NEILL, manager of the Jinja branch of the National Bank of India, has arrived by air with Mrs. O'NEILL and their son and daughter on long leave prior to retirement. He has spent 30 years in India, Ceylon, and East Africa (mainly Kenya) in the bank's service.

SIR THEODORE CHAMBERS has resigned the chairmanship of the Uganda Co., Ltd., but will remain on the board. MR. C. J. HOLLAND-MARTIN, who has been elected chairman, was at one time private secretary to Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya, and became a director of the company in 1947.

LORD HAWKE, who has succeeded VISCOUNT ELIBANK as chairman of the London Council of the Rhodesia Fairbridge Memorial College, is a director of the Leopoldina Railway Co., Ltd., and of the Leopoldina Terminal Co., Ltd. During the recent war he served in the Ministry of Economic Warfare and in the War Office.

DR. D. BAGSTER WILSON will represent East Africa at the conference of the Malaria Committee of the World Health Organization which will be held in Kampala at the end of this month. Among the 50 delegates from many countries will be DR. E. C. GARNHAM and PROFESSOR G. MACDONALD from the Ross Institute, DR. BLAIR from Southern Rhodesia, DR. S. WANSON and VINTKE from the Belgian Congo, and a representative of Portuguese East Africa.

Among recent promotions and transfers in the Colonial Service are the following: MR. H. V. ANDERSON, Registrar-General, Kenya, to be Registrar-General, Lands and Mines Department, Tanganyika; MR. E. B. GARNET, Director of Agriculture, Nyasaland, to be Director of Development, Gambia; MR. N. H. VICARS HARRIS, Director of Establishments, to be Member for Lands and Mines, Tanganyika; DR. W. C. B. HARRISON, senior medical officer, to be Deputy Director of Medical Services, Northern Rhodesia; MR. J. F. SELL, Registrar-General, Lands and Mines Department, Tanganyika, to be Registrar-General, Kenya; and MR. R. E. TURNBILL, Colonial Secretary, Cyprus, to be Chief Secretary to the High Commissioner for Basutoland, Bechuanaland, and Swaziland.



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## Obituary

### Mrs. Agnes Wilson

MRS. AGNES TAIT WILSON, who has died in Southern Rhodesia, where she had lived for 41 years, was well known in the Colony as an enthusiastic social worker. Born in Manchester, she spent part of her girlhood in South Africa and then went to Rhodesia, where in 1921 she founded the Women's Branch of the Responsible Government Party. She played a great part in the founding of the Red Cross in the Colony, and from 1931 to 1934 was president of the Women's Branch of the Reform Party. With the help of her son, a tobacco grower, she founded the Rhodesian Forces' Helpers' Society. Mr. N. H. Wilson, whom she married in 1910, formerly edited *New Rhodesia*.

MR. C. A. A. TEAGLE, who has died in Cape Town at the age of 74, was widely known in Northern Rhodesia. He had been secretary of the Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co. Ltd., the Lusaka Management Board and Chamber of Commerce, and founder of the Northern Rhodesia Board of Executors and Trust Company. He retired to Cape Town in 1944.

COLONEL ALAN DUNCAN STITT, D.S.O., M.C., who has died in Kenya at the age of 56, went to the Colony to farm after the 1914-18 war, joined in the Kakamega gold rush in the early thirties, and continued to interest himself in mining. He was a director of a hotel company. Mrs. Stitt, one son, and a daughter survive him.

MR. LEONARD DENNY, a well-known London stock-jobber, who has died at the age of 72, was an uncle of Mr. S. R. Denny, Acting Administrative Secretary in Northern Rhodesia. He presented to the nation the handsome wrought-iron barriers which are used on ceremonial occasions at the Cenotaph in Whitehall.

SIR PERCY EZECHIEL, K.C.M.G., who has died in Redhill at the age of 75, joined the Colonial Office as a young man, became a Crown Agent and member of the East Africa Currency Board in 1920 after a short period as secretary of the Colonial Economic Development Committee, and retired in 1937.

MR. CLIFFORD GORDON EASTWOOD, who has died in Southern Rhodesia, was a director of Ewing, Macdonald, and Co. Ltd. shipping agents in the Colony, and a brother of Mr. W. H. Eastwood, Labour M.P. for Bulawayo District.

COMMANDER C. L. EVAN THOMAS, D.S.O. (RETD.), of Peacering, Bullthorpe, Breckshire, who has died at the age of 59 years, had long been a member of the board of Messrs. Gellaly, Hankey & Co. Ltd.

MR. L. H. MACNAGHTEN, who has died in this country, entered the Public Works Department in Kenya in 1905. He became Director of Public Works in the Somaliland Protectorate in 1919.

MR. CYRIL FREDERICK JOHNSON, eldest son of the late Lieut. Colonel Sir Frank Johnson and Lady Johnson, of Rossmore, Jersey, has died in Southern Rhodesia after an operation.

MR. A. W. BLACK, managing director of Messrs. A. W. Black and Co. Ltd. manufacturers' agents, has died in Nairobi, aged 61.

CAPTAIN E. F. GILBERT, who retired from the Union-Castle-Line in 1934 after 40 years' service, has died in his 80th year.

MR. THOMAS JOSEPH MARRIOTT, an 1896 Rhodesian pioneer, has died in Bulawayo at the age of 79.

MR. FRED STUCK, who has died in Kenya, had farmed near bugari for 20 years.

## Malaria Control in Africa Criticism of Colonial Office

CRITICISM of the Colonial Office attitude towards malaria control in Africa was made by Professor G. Macdonald at a recent meeting of the Ross Institute Industrial Advisory Committee.

He referred to the Parliamentary debate in July when Mr. G. S. Arbutnot, M.P., described large-scale malaria control schemes carried out in Brazil, British Guiana, Venezuela, India, and Ceylon, and urged the Government to institute similar schemes in East and West Africa without delay.

Professor Macdonald said that the Government reply made by Mr. J. F. Cook, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, had been evasive, and that several red herrings had been drawn across the trail.

The fact was that nowhere in British Colonial Africa was there a major executive control scheme covering any large number of people. Most of the expenditure so far had been devoted to West Africa, but the measures undertaken had, as a whole, been quite inadequate.

### Inadequate Excuses

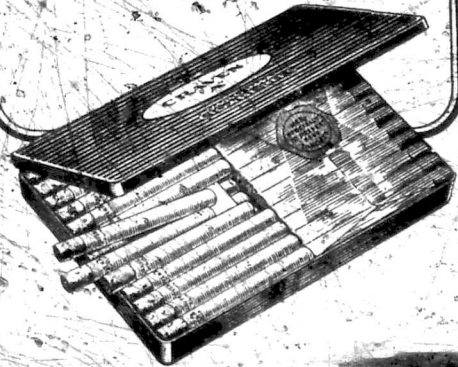
The excuse that large-scale eradication schemes presented great and peculiar problems in Africa, compared with other areas, would not bear examination. True, there was a shortage of doctors in the Colonial Medical Service, largely owing to inadequate financial incentive, but it was not true that that held up extensive malaria control measures. Few doctors, if any, had been used in the schemes already mentioned outside the British Empire, and African sanitary workers were quite capable of performing the necessary control duties.

Mr. Arbutnot said that he would raise the matter again in the House of Commons. His had been only the first stroll in a campaign which would be pressed vigorously.

The chairman referred to the international congress on malaria to be held in Uganda from November 27 to December 9, and said that the committee would appreciate up-to-date factual evidence of the economic effects of malaria on industry.

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# Tanganyika European Council Constitutional Changes Opposed

THE TANGANYIKA EUROPEAN COUNCIL wrote in a memorandum submitted to the Constitutional Development Committee appointed by the Government:

(a) Economic and social development is more important to East Africa than political advancement, and must come before any question of a satisfactory change in the Constitution can take place. It would therefore be preferable to postpone any major changes until we are satisfied that the economy of the country in its very broad sense has been adequately provided for.

(b) Local government, comprising township authorities, Native councils, district councils, provincial councils, etc., should be strengthened and encouraged to greater effort in this sphere, but should be entirely divorced from the Legislature, and, whilst providing a training ground for those capable of absorbing the intricacies of national administration, must in no way have any prior right of nomination, selection or election.

### Three Vital Points

(c) Too much time is spent on going into history when considering this subject; we must stick to fact and its application to the future. We ask for special consideration of the following three points:—

- (1) The African is not ready for enfranchisement.
- (2) The Asian is not capable generally of understanding it, and is no further advanced politically in the majority of cases than the African.
- (3) The European must for some time be the teacher, guide, and example.

We submit that for some years the *status quo* in both Legislative and Executive Councils must be maintained, and whilst we would welcome an increase in number, proportionate to each section of the community now represented, to give wider representation in both Councils, we would repeat the necessity for maintaining the *status quo*.

So far as Legislative Council is concerned, European membership should be by election, and all adults of over one year's residence in the Territory should be included on an electoral roll.

We consider that candidates for election should be British nationals of European descent in order that the full oath of allegiance to the Crown can be maintained.

"In submitting this memorandum we consider that we have included only those recommendations which will best serve the Territory and all its inhabitants, and be for the benefit of future generations by encouraging a very gradual development which all can appreciate."

When Colonel E. H. Bax gave evidence in support of the memorandum, it was suggested that paragraph (2) differed from the previous demand that the European and Asian communities should be given electoral representation.

### Problem of Asian Representation

He agreed that the paragraph was unfortunately worded and might give rise to misrepresentation, but said that it was not the intention of the T.E.C. to suggest that the Asian community should be denied electoral representation. That community had persons as well qualified as any other to fight their battles, and nobody had a greater respect than he, for the responsible Indian. But that responsible element might be largely swept away if the whole mass of the Indian population could elect their representatives. That led them to doubt the wisdom of giving general enfranchisement to the Indian community.

Economic development should have priority over politics for many years. To give an economically backward people advanced political institutions was like planting flowers in an unprepared garden.

Asked if thought had been given to the question of a common roll, Colonel Bax said that the objective should be something similar to the Constitution of the United States of America, where many races lived together in harmony without sacrificing their individual characteristics; the differences in standards at present in Tanganyika were so great that a common roll, though desirable in principle, would be out of the question in practice.

British nationality would have to be insisted upon for membership of the Legislature, largely because of the need for an oath of allegiance. Though all adult Europeans

should have a vote, only British nationals should be able to stand for election.

Asked about the previous proposals for a non-official majority on the Legislature, with European predominance, Colonel Bax said that both points had been dropped. The suggestion now was for maintenance of the *status quo*, the opinions previously expressed by the Northern Province Council and others had been moderated.

[There have been complaints from some areas that the memorandum was not circulated in draft to the provincial committees of the T.E.C. before submission to the Government, and some members of the executive have publicly declared their disagreement with the document.—Ed., E.A. & R.]

### Letter to the Editor

## Unsatisfactory Air Mails Indifferent Service at High Cost

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA  
SIR.—What is wrong with the East African air mail service?

I posted an air letter to London in Dar es Salaam on Friday, October 20, before 1 p.m. (scheduled closing time) and another on Saturday, October 21, before 6 p.m. (scheduled closing time). I left Dar es Salaam on Monday afternoon October 23 (i.e. three days after the first letter was posted), spent two days at Nairobi, and arrived in London on Thursday, October 26. The letters were delivered the following day.

There are seven fast air mail services from Nairobi to London per week (every day of the week except Mondays, but two on Fridays), with excellent feeder services from Dar es Salaam and Mombasa; and delays such as those mentioned are inexcusable. There are many instances. While I was in Dar es Salaam, two letters from the London area (one posted on October 3 and the other on October 7) were delivered by the same mail on October 11.

These services are no improvement on the pre-war services; in some cases they are worse. The public memory is short, and we have forgotten that before the war all first-class mail matter was carried by air for ordinary postage rates. We now pay either three times or six times that rate (according to the type of letter used), and get an indifferent and irregular service in return.

This is an intolerable state of affairs, which the postal authorities in East Africa should set right without further delay. I have the impression, but no proof, that the delays occur in East Africa.

Carshalton Beeches,  
Surrey.

Yours faithfully,  
J. H. WALLACE

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## Groundnut Working Party Report

### Extensive Reorganization

THE OVERSEAS FOOD CORPORATION has announced its acceptance of the essentials of the report of the working party formed to advise on future agricultural policy at Kongwa.

As far as arable agriculture is concerned the recommendations are to operate for the next planting season, beginning at the end of 1950. According to Sir Eric Coates, chairman of the O.F.C., the report will affect the general revision of the long-term plan of the whole scheme on which the board is now engaged.

Professor S. H. Frankel recommended that a separate company should take over the Kongwa estate, but the board concurs with the view of the majority of the working party that whatever the merits of this proposal, it would be premature to introduce it until the new methods recommended have been tried.

The members of the working party were Sir Charles Lochart (chairman), Professor J. F. V. Phillips, Mr. G. P. Clay, Dr. H. H. Storey, Professor S. H. Frankel, Mr. A. M. B. Huth and Mr. J. C. Muir. Attached as observers were Messrs. C. E. A. Biggs, W. E. Burns, D. Whyte, and T. O. Pike, all Tanganyika Government officials.

The report is reproduced hereunder in a somewhat abbreviated form.

§ 1-5.—Recommendations on Future Agricultural Policy at Kongwa.—After consideration of all the information and advice available, the working party were left in no doubt that large-scale agriculture on the lines so far practised should be discontinued, but that the attempt to establish a viable pattern of arable agriculture should not be abandoned. Annual cropping over the next three years should be restricted to approximately 12,000 acres, the balance of the cleared area being utilized for feeding store cattle.

#### Results of 1949-50 Harvest

§ 6.—The most striking evidence on the results to date is that of the 1949-50 harvest. The following figures are to some extent estimated, and estimates of cost are based very largely on the costing of agricultural operations in the previous year. The figures can, however, be taken as sufficiently accurate.

Crop	Acreage planted	Average yield per acre	Average yield per acre	
			harvested	planted
	Acre	Acres	th.	th.
Groundnuts	9,000	8,700	168 (a)	184
Sunflowers	60,000	49,700	27	94
Maize	7,000	3,700	8	10
Sorghum	3,000	1,100	970	970
	74,300 (b)	63,200 (c)		

#### (a) Kernels

(b) The acreage available for planting was 80,000. It proved impossible to plant more than 74,300 acres within the time available.

(c) The difference between the acreage planted and the acreage harvested was due to: (1) 4,000 acres replanted (sunflowers); (2) 7,000 acres not worth combining of lifting (sunflowers and groundnuts).

Crop	Total acreage (th.)	Estimated value on farm	
		£	£
Groundnuts	9,000	34,000	96,000
Sunflowers	2,080	56,000	480,000
Maize	1,300	22,000	29,000
Sorghum	480	6,000	9,000
		£108,000	£614,000

Owing to the London printing dispute it is only now that it has proved possible to get this report set in type. It ought, we feel, to be put on record in these pages.

§ 7.—In round figures, and without any allowance for overheads off the farm, it cost £600,000 to produce crops to the value on the farm of £100,000, but 85% of the loss is due to the failure of the sunflower crop, planted on 60,000 acres out of a total of 74,300.

§ 8.—While the 1949-50 season was not as favourable climatically as Kongwa can experience in a very good year, it must be regarded as having been as good as there is any reason to expect on the average.

§ 9.—The questions with which we found ourselves confronted in the light of the evidence given to us were:—

(a) Is there any reasonable expectation that the causes of failure in 1949-50 can be overcome and an economic farming system established, given the assumption that these causes can be broadly summarized as being an attempt to deal with too large an acreage for the numbers of staff and quantity of equipment available, farm units of unmanageable size, European staff lacking adequate experience, equipment deficient in quantity and not in all cases yet well adapted to its task, operation by African staff of insufficient training and with insufficient supervision; or

(b) Whether, given the highest efficiency in farming practices which there is any reasonable prospect of attaining would it still be impossible to produce economic yields of any crops on a sufficient scale in view of the marginal nature of the area?

#### Low and Erratic Rainfall

§ 10.—We cannot answer these questions, although there is evidence to show that the low annual rainfall and its erratic nature, combined with the limited range of crops for which the area is likely to be suitable, makes large-scale arable agriculture at Kongwa a difficult venture. The point is whether these difficulties are insurmountable.

§ 11.—If consideration were confined to the bare facts set out in §§ 6 to 8, it would be difficult to escape the conclusion that the production of groundnuts at Kongwa will never be successful on the large scale. We were, however, informed in evidence that under the controlled and more easily operated conditions associated with production on an experimental as opposed to field-scale basis satisfactory yields of both groundnuts and sorghum can be achieved.

As a result of experiments conducted under these conditions over the past three seasons, an average yield of 900 to 1,000 lb. of groundnut kernels per acre is reported by the chief scientific officer as possible in normal years. Moreover, the experimental work being carried out on implements and methods of cultivation could undoubtedly result in due course in much higher standards of efficiency in the field, to which the European and African staff will contribute.

§ 12.—To obtain maximum yields of groundnuts, two major factors must be satisfied: (a) timeliness of all the agricultural operations concerned; (b) establishment of the optimum plant population per acre.

The severe climatic conditions prevailing at Kongwa, the very limited critical period of about 40 days after the break of the rains in which to carry out the vital operations of: (1) pre-planting cultivation and the establishment of a weed-free seed-bed; (2) planting under conditions optimum for satisfactory germination; and (3) establishment of the crop, and the subsequent weed control in the early life of the plants.

Whether these operations can be carried out in time determines in large measure the ultimate yield, assuming the necessary minimum rainfall.

#### Intimate Knowledge of Land Essential

§ 13.—Timeliness of operations depends upon an adequate force of labour and machinery with which to carry out the various operations at the correct time, and an intimate knowledge of the land on his farm by the farmer in order to deploy his labour and machinery to the best advantage.

§ 14.—Establishment of the optimum plant population per acre depends upon timeliness of planting, quality of seed in terms of viability, and ability to supply the gaps inevitable in the initial stand under the chance rainfall conditions which obtain at Kongwa. It has been established that the optimum population for groundnuts is 50,000 plants per acre, but sample counts showed that only 38,000 plants per acre had been established under large-scale farming on the units. It would be unreasonable to assume that these results cannot be improved.

§ 15.—Successful farming is largely the outcome of accumulated experience, practical and experimental, experience has been built up at Kongwa in the initial years to provide for a high staff and a greater complement of implements, but ultimately be necessary once sound and experienced practice and management have been developed. There has been insufficient time to establish any balanced system of

farming at Kongwa. Consequently, much of the available costing data, notwithstanding its careful preparation, necessarily throws insufficient light on the probable costs of farming in an established farm economy in this region.

§ 16.—Our consideration of all the evidence presented to us in relation to this aspect of the problem has led us to conclude:—

(a) That the corporation would be ill-advised to proceed in 1950-51 with large-scale agriculture at Kongwa on the lines adopted in 1949-50.

(b) That the attempt to establish a pattern of arable agriculture suitable to the cleared area (which has been created at a great cost and may be a potential asset of importance) should not be abandoned without further experiments on a field scale, the total scale being limited to approximately 24,000 acres, with arable cultivation of 12,000 acres annually.

### Farming Organization

§ 18.—We regard the question of responsibility for direction and management as absolutely fundamental. The organization must be much smaller, much more flexible, free from the burden of preconceived objectives and targets, free from all extraneous costs not warranted by the enterprise on economic grounds, free from undue or premature publicity, and given ample time to foster gradually the growth of viable economic units in a form suited to the exceptionally difficult circumstances of the type of region in which they are being asked to operate.

It must be clearly understood that the farm units proposed are being established precisely in order to discover by practice whether really viable farm enterprises in the widest sense of the word can be permanently established in the region.

§ 19.—The suggestion has been made that the sense of individual responsibility could be encouraged and greater flexibility in management and policy obtained by creating a local company, Kongwa Estates, Ltd. The advantages to be expected from such an arrangement are set out in an addendum to this report by Professor Frankel. We appreciate these advantages but the majority feel that there are difficulties in the way of its adoption during the experimental phase.

§ 20.—Our detailed recommendations as to the organization of the area are as follows:—

(a) That it should be organized in three farms operated independently, with full responsibility on the farm manager in charge of each, but that for reasons of economy the buildings for each farm should be allocated from buildings available on the present No. 2 unit.

(b) That the cultivable area of these farms, allowing for three years' permanent grass leys and three years' cultivation, should be 12,000, 6,000, and 3,000 acres respectively, with 6,000, 3,000, and 1,500 acres under annual cropping.

(c) That an additional farm of from 1,000 to 1,500 acres of cultivation should be placed under a manager whose operations should be directed and controlled by the scientific department and the operational research unit, soil types for this farm being approximated as far as possible to those of the smallest farm in the cultivated area.

(d) That the farm managers of the farms recommended under (a) should be responsible direct to the general manager (central regions) and that an area manager or an area staff is not necessary.

(e) That for the machinery and implement repairs not carried out by the farm staff a scheme should be drawn up whereby the central workshop makes a charge at normal commercial rates for each repair on a job basis.

(f) That agricultural and scientific advisory services should be provided by the corporation.

(g) That the simplest possible system of accounts and statistical returns on the farms should be adopted and every effort made to reduce paper work by the farm managers.

### Determining Size of Farms

§ 21.—Our recommendations as to the size of the farms are prompted to some extent by the essential need to establish the optimum unit for which one manager can be expected to be responsible for ensuring farming efficiency. When this has been demonstrated on a farming unit which is economically self-supporting, then such farms could be repeated over a further proportion, though probably never the whole of the cleared area.

The experience gained will provide a valuable guide for the organization of the other regions which the corporation is developing.

We consider that the 30,000-acre unit, or any acreage of this order as a farming unit does not permit of a properly integrated arable farm economy, and its re-establishment should not be aimed at, although we see no objection to a purely administrative area of this size or ever larger.

§ 22.—The suggestion that a farm of 1,000 to 1,500 acres should be under the direction and control of the scientific

department and the operational research unit is intended to assist in demonstrating whether or not the results obtained by these departments on the smaller scale can be achieved on a farming unit which could be expected to succeed economically.

### Planting Programme

§ 23.—Our suggestions on the planting programme are:—

(a) That on the red soils planting for the first year should be divided more or less equally between groundnuts and sorghum (including some fodder sorghum), with maize on the valley soils.

(b) That sunflower and safflower should not be planted except on an experimental basis, and if planted at all should be confined to the scientific-operational research unit farm.

(c) That, in the light of present knowledge of cropping possibilities on the *mbuya* field scale planting there should be restricted to maize with some acreage of sorghum.

§ 24.—Our recommendations regarding agricultural methods are:—

(a) That on the three farms (but not the scientific-O.R.U. farm) hand labour for groundnuts should for the time being be substituted for machinery for cultivation subsequent to planting and for harvesting subsequent to digging, and that hand labour should also be used for supplying gaps in planting. One mechanical inter-row cultivation and the use of mechanical threshing where the crop is large enough to justify it could be included.

(b) The sorghum crop should be fully mechanized, with the possibility of some hand-weeding where necessary.

(c) The use of fertilizers on groundnuts in 1950-51 should be on a field trial scale only, sorghum and maize being fertilized over the greater part of the area.

(d) The cropping should be organized on a strip cropping basis, with alternating strips of cultivation and grass leys as far as possible.

(e) In view of the results obtained from cultivating on the ridge as an important factor in soil and water conservation, this method of cultivation should be employed wherever possible.

§ 25.—Our recommendations as to the part to be played by live stock in the agricultural organization as such are that the resting leys and also the permanent grass on the palud soil within the farm boundaries should be utilized to the maximum extent, and that the control of stock within these boundaries should be under the immediate advice of the scientific department. The density of stocking which would enable the grass available to be fully utilized is at present unknown, and this knowledge should be gained by experience.

### Scientific Research

§ 26.—We regard our farming proposals as being in themselves an experiment, and consider it essential that, if embarked upon, the work should continue over a period of at least three years. Indeed, purely from an agricultural standpoint, at least double this period would be advisable.

It is desirable that this experimental farming on a field scale should be supported by the scientific department and the operational research unit, who should maintain their research and experimental work on crop variety trials and other agronomic work, fertilizer trials and the continued testing of equipment and farming technique. We appreciate that the field which they can cover is necessarily restricted by staff and finance.

With this reservation, we make the following suggestions as to investigations to which special importance should be attached:—

(a) Fundamental studies on the soil physical side, including soil and water relations, and particularly the retention of water in the soil under different treatments, and on soil structure and the possibilities of counteracting soil compaction. We understand that E.A.A.F.R.O. might be prepared to collaborate in this work.

(b) Physiological-ecological studies on crop plants and grasses, with particular reference to the range of root systems.

(c) A closer study of rainfall, humidity, and evaporation.

(d) Soil and moisture conservation methods, including the following treatments on a typical hillside slope on red soils in which arrangements could be made for measuring soil and water surface movement and moisture contents of the soil at frequent intervals in time and space:—

(1) Continuous cultivation with soil conservation ridges and channels, both on and off the ridge.

(2) Strip cropping with alternating strips of cultivation and grass leys of three years' cropping and three years' permanent grass.

(3) Permanent grass strip of varying widths between cultivated strips.

(4) Bare fallowing at intervals in the rotation.

All reasonable combinations of these four methods should be used, and arable cropping should be confined to sorghum and groundnuts, which should be planted on the ridge. It

would be desirable also that treatment of the grass leys should involve various systems, e.g., grazing versus mowing.

(e) Studies of varieties of groundnuts, sorghum, and maize in relation to drought resistance.

(f) Extended small-scale trials of possible alternative economic crops, particularly cotton.

(g) The study of *Calidea* and methods of controlling it.

(h) Grassland research, *veld* surveys, and field scale experiments in pasture management.

§ 27.—Economic research in regard to the time and cost of agricultural operations, utilization of labour, and relative costs of hand and machine labour should be maintained.

#### Utilization of Total Land Available

§ 28.—Having recommended that only 24,000 acres should be utilized for cropping and farm stock over the next three years, we propose that action, to be regarded for the present as exploratory, should be taken towards turning to some account the balance of the region over that period. Our proposals are based on the following considerations:—

(a) If the farm units which we have recommended succeed in establishing a sound pattern of arable farming, a further proportion of the cleared area may be converted to arable, and thus reduce the area of grazing now available.

(b) The Kongwa area was originally planned for the clearing of 450,000 acres. Only 94,000 are cleared, of which only 24,000 acres will be utilized over the next three years under our recommendations, leaving 70,000 acres which will have reverted to a natural grass cover. There are thus large areas available to the corporation for further development. Much of this area might be suitable for organized ranching.

(c) It is established beyond the need for further experiment that the Kongwa region is a favourable one for local Zebu cattle. There is no tsetse fly, East Coast fever is not a significant factor; epidemic diseases are readily controlled; it is favourably situated for access to markets; and the Government veterinary headquarters and research station at Mpwapwa are only 25 miles away and are connected by road and telephone.

(d) The carrying capacity of the *veld* grazing is at present unknown, but it is understood that in the more favourable areas a capacity of one beast to 20 or 25 acres is at present possible. That on the cleared land should be more. Experience shows that carrying capacity can be increased by *veld* management.

(e) Slow but certain improvement in the quality of the stock carried can be effected by selection and skilled management. This process might be accelerated by the introduction of breeding stock of these improved Zebu types from elsewhere.

(f) A herd of some 2,500 head of local stock purchased as stores has already done well over a period beginning June, 1949.

#### Ranching Plan

§ 29.—Based on these considerations, we recommend the following line of action over the next three years:—

(a) The utilization of the grazing on the cleared area of some 70,000 acres outside the cultivated zone for the feeding of store cattle.

(b) The continuance of the present experimental feeding of store cattle on the *veld* grazing areas in proximity to the perimeter of the cleared area for which water supplies are available already.

(c) The preparation after survey of a working plan for ranching development, including stock breeding, over such part of the grazing areas outside the cultivated zone as would form a size sufficient to be worked economically as one unit.

This plan to be subjected to expert examination and advice (including that of an experienced rancher) before adoption.

(d) A complete survey of the areas available to the corporation outside those already cleared with a view to an assessment of their potentialities for ranching development.

Both these surveys, i.e. (c) and (d) should include an investigation of market outlets.

§ 30.—In order that the economics of these recommendations may be closely studied, a commercial balance sheet and profit and loss account should be produced each year, an independent check being obtained of the valuation of the cattle in hand, thus providing an index to their progress.

§ 31.—In connexion with these recommendations, we would advise the early appointment of a stock man of proved experience in the ranching of this type of cattle. The responsibility for carrying them out would be that of the general manager (central regions).

§ 32.—The recommendations made in this report are all short-term. It is not possible in our view to consider the long-term agricultural future of the region until the results of our proposals are known.

§ 33.—We appreciate that the suspension of full-scale agriculture at Kongwa, at least for a time, will come as a severe disappointment to the agricultural field staff. It is certainly no lack of enthusiasm and devotion on their part that has led to such poor results. We are satisfied, however, that apart from other considerations, it would not be in their own best interests to risk another failure by attempting a further all-out effort in 1950-51.

#### SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

§ 34.—Summary of Recommendations in bare outline is:—

(a) Cultivation over the next three years to be restricted to four independent farms with acreages under cultivation of (1) 6,000 acres, (2) 3,000 acres, (3) 1,500 acres, and (4) 1,000 to 1,500 acres respectively; i.e., a total cropping of approximately 12,000 acres annually.

(b) Cropping, except of small-scale experiments, to be restricted to groundnuts and sorghum, with some maize on the valley soils.

(c) Cattle bought locally for feeding and sale as fat stock to be grazed on the resting grass leys as part of the farming operations, and also to be ranged on the land within the cleared area not allocated to farming and on the *veld* grazing in proximity to the perimeter of the cleared area for which water is available.

(d) A working plan and surveys to be made to enable a possible further development of ranching to be considered after the end of the three-year period.

(e) Investment in agriculture, implements, and farming technique to be continued.

§ 35.—We are unable to predict the net financial effect of our proposals, but it is inherent in our recommendations that, in the situation with which the corporation is confronted, the risk of loss should be faced over the limited period proposed.

In order to put the unrolling picture of Colonial development into its natural Commonwealth setting, the monthly journal known for the past 20 years as the *Grown Colonists* has changed its name to *New Commonwealth* and extended its coverage to all the Dominions, India, and Pakistan. The aim is to mirror the Commonwealth to the Commonwealth. Mrs F. S. Clayton, the editor, will carry general good wishes with him in his new task.

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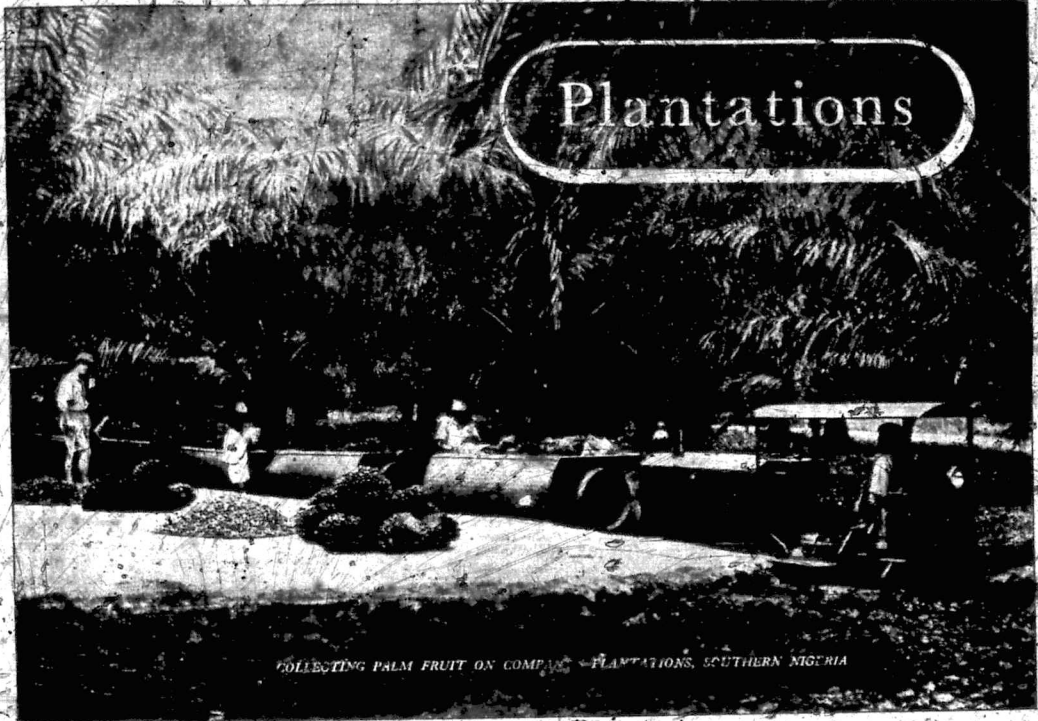
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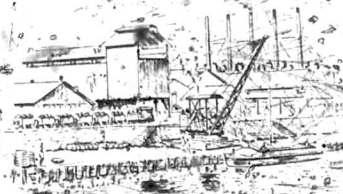
FACETS OF ENTERPRISE

Number Two



Plantations

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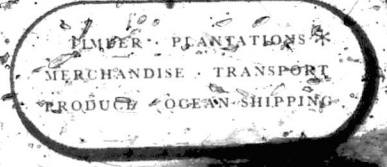
Palm fruit train arriving at Mill

In Nigeria and the British Cameroons, The United Africa Company produces palm oil, rubber and bananas on its own plantations, for shipment to the United Kingdom. The two largest estates, totalling 19,055 acres, are devoted to palm oil. Here, as on all these plantations, the Company has followed the best agricultural practice, planted selected strains, and provided modern homes and facilities for all its workers.

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## Colonies Debated in Commons

(Report continued from page 210)

Secretary would say something about proposals for federation of the Rhodesias. So long as the colour bar was written right across the front of Southern Rhodesia, Labour members would not support any proposals for the creation of a new Dominion that which would not reflect the needs of the Native population of Northern Rhodesia.

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY (Labour) said that if we were to remain in the Colonies it must be on a basis of equality and justice; it followed that what had what was happening in the Colonies to-day must be stopped.

"During the recess I visited Kenya" when the British went to Kenya they set the head and the African farmers were treated as "inferior races." That is a crime we have to live down before there can be anything in the nature of family relations. What disturbed me was to find that so much of that spirit and practice still exists.

### Allegation of Land Confiscation

"I lived with one of the best African farmers, the first to introduce coffee plantations into Kenya. Great areas of his land were confiscated from him without any compensation and given to a European planter. Every time he leaves his farm on the other side of the road he sees that land and notices the European planter allowed to grow coffee on it, while on his own farm he is prohibited from doing so."

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "If this story is a fact, it is an outrage, but it seems incredible that after six years of Socialist government that should be tolerated in a British Colony. I hope the hon. member will give us chapter and verse to justify such a sweeping and wild statement."

MR. BROCKWAY: "I speak with responsibility and knowledge of the facts, I am speaking to the Minister with all the facts. The farmer is now Koinange; he lives eight miles outside Nairobi, he is the mayor, his chief and an ex-magistrate. Although he was the first African farmer to grow coffee in Kenya, he is not allowed to do so to-day because his farm neighbours are European farmers, and the view is that because of the shortage of labour, if he were allowed to grow coffee there would be no coffee pickers for the European farmers who now enjoy land which has been confiscated from him."

MR. STEWART: "Who issued the prohibition?"

MR. BROCKWAY: "The Government of Kenya. There is no doubt about that. I discussed the matter with the Acting Governor; I take as another example what has been happening in Uganda. Before I went there I was told that it was a model Protectorate. The Government of Uganda and the people and even between the Native Government of Uganda and the people. I urge the Colonial Secretary to do his utmost to try to fill that vacuum and to give back to the people of Uganda the political rights which had been withdrawn from them as a result of the disturbances which occurred in April last year."

### Imperial Consultation Closer than Ever

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS, commented that consultation with the countries of the Commonwealth and territories was more continuous and closer than ever. One of the things that impressed him most was that in every Colonial territory there was growing consciousness of nationalism. Nationalism harnessed to constructive tasks could be a dynamic force for progress; unharnessed, it would become a destructive force.

"This is the biggest challenge. Can we in partnership harness this great, growing force of nationalism to build democratic States in these countries within the Commonwealth? If we cannot, we shall fail to do all the armies in the world will never prevail."

"If the policy of partnership, economic and social development and constitutional advancement, carrying the peoples with us in partnership is not accepted by a majority within the Home, we may fail. That is the policy of H.M. Government now, the policy of the Party to which I belong. It is the right policy."

Members of the British Cabinet, including the Foreign Secretary, are deliberately attempting by their speeches to keep the lid of racialism boiling. I challenge any of them to prove that in Northern Rhodesia the European has done anything but his best to advance the African politically. — Mrs. Roy Wolensky, chairman of the European Elected Members' Legislative Council.

## Question Time in Parliament

### Defence Conference Successful

MR. J. DUDDALE said that the recent Defence Conference in Nairobi had been most successful. It agreed on the existing organization, equipment and establishments of the East and Central African Land Forces, subject to certain modifications in the headquarters and administrative services which are now in process and which, when completed, will produce appreciable economies. The conference did not deal with naval or air forces. The conference also agreed the basis for dividing the cost of the Forces between H.M. Government and the Colonial Governments concerned. The latter are still considering the proposals, and I am not in a position to disclose them at present.

BRIGADIER SMYTH asked the Minister of Defence to consider the possibility of having at least two Colonial Divisions in a fairly high state of operational readiness in order to obviate having to raise troops continually from this country to send out at short notice to the Far East.

MR. SHINWELL: "The Indian Army was raised after a long period of time, and it was a very well-trained army. It would take a considerable time before we could train Colonial troops up to this level."

### Raising Additional African Units

MR. BRAINE: "In view of the high qualities displayed by West and East African troops in the late war, his specific consideration been given to the raising of additional units from the Royal West African Volunteer Force and the King's African Rifles?"

MR. SHINWELL: "It seems to be assumed from some of the questions that we have no Colonial forces." We have. There is no question of raising additional forces in the Colonies without the consent of the appropriate Government.

MR. GAMMANS: "Does the hon. gentleman realize that if he had taken the trouble to raise volunteer forces in Africa four years ago, they could be used now in Malaya, and the British garrison in Malaya could be where it ought to be, in Europe?"

SIR STEWART: "With great respect, I would say that I do not know of any military advisers to that of the hon. member."

MR. WAREFIELD asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what annual loss would be suffered by the Treasury if taxation as a result of the transfer of the headquarters of certain copper mining companies to Northern Rhodesia.

MR. LAW: "I cannot disclose information about the taxation liability of individual companies or groups of companies."

### Transfer of Domestic

MR. DONNEL asked how many companies had been given permission by the Exchange Control Department to transfer registrations abroad since January 1, 1948.

MR. LAW: "Twenty-seven companies with an issued capital of about £37m. have been granted permission since January 1, 1948. There are at present two applications outstanding. The chief reasons for granting applications are the more efficient management of the company or the requirements of the country in which the company operates."

SIR JOHN MELBURN asked the Foreign Secretary whether his attention had been drawn to the prohibition by the Egyptian Government of the transit through Egypt to Israel of certain Japanese products.

MR. ERNEST DAVES: "The Egyptian Government have taken certain measures in this respect. Although H.M. Government have not received any official communication concerning them either from the Egyptian or the Sudan Government, the matter is the subject of discussion between those Governments."

SIR J. MELBURN: "Will the Minister make enquiries and inform the House on this important matter and make it perfectly clear that the British Government cannot consent to any such prohibition?"

MR. DAVES: "This is a matter for the Sudan and Egyptian Governments, not for the British Government."

"When miners and so-called pitmen are used by South African Natives in Northern Rhodesia, Sir Stewart Gammans recently in the territory's Legislative Council said that these Africans appeared to have no experience or competence in exploiting these less educated fellows."



# NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The Maclean Road military stores depot in Kenya is to be abandoned.

The Executive Council in the Sudan is considering a Bill to make Communism illegal.

Nearly half of the continental criminals convicted in Somalia are to be withdrawn; it was announced last week.

The European population of Southern Rhodesia is now estimated at 138,000. The Native population is about 4,957,000.

The first battalion The East Lancashire Regiment is outward-bound for Khartoum to relieve the first battalion The Buffs.

Heavy rains last week seriously damaged earthworks near Mitwara of the new railway in the Southern Province of Tanganyika.

"King Solomon's Mines," the Metro-Goldwyn Mayer film made recently in East Africa, will have its London premiere on December 11.

In Southern Rhodesia the Native birth rate is 46.2 per 1,000, the death-rate 18.1, and the infant mortality rate 131 per 1,000 live births.

## Serengeti National Park

The Serengeti National Park is shortly to be gazetted in Tanganyika, the Government of which promised to take this step many years ago.

Nasr el-Fahmy, Minister of Egypt, said in Cairo on Monday that he will not bargain with Great Britain on the unity of the Nile Valley.

Swarms of locusts from Ethiopia and Somalia have crossed the Kenya border earlier than was expected, and have reached the Uaso Nyiro River.

The leader of the Ethiopian Independence Movement has survived the third attempt on his life in three years. Poisoned food was the method employed.

A population of 360,000, including 120,000 Europeans is envisaged 20 years hence by the town planning authorities of Southern Rhodesia's capital.

Taxicab fares in Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia, have been fixed by the town council at 3s. 6d. for the first mile and 6d. for each succeeding quarter mile.

The South African Topographical Union has warned members that they are liable to expulsion if they accept employment in the State printing works of Southern Rhodesia.

A gift of 14,000 volumes, mainly text-books and standard works of British literature, has been sent by the Canadian Council of U.N.E.S.C.O. to the Ethiopian Ministry of Education.

An ethnological survey by Harry Tew of the peoples of the Lake Nyasa region of Central Africa has been published for the International African Institute by the Oxford University Press at 16s. 6d.

## Christmas Mail

The latest dates for posting Christmas surface mail to the Rhodesias and Nyasaland is November 23 (parcels, November 16). To the Sudan the latest date for both letters and parcels is November 21.

Statistics prepared by the Salisbury and District Association for the Prevention of Accidents show that the chances of death on the roads in the Southern Rhodesian capital are one in 2,500 compared with one in 12,500 in the large towns and cities of Britain.

Of 14,000 cases tried in the Native Courts in Tanganyika each year, about half being civil and half criminal cases, there were 100 cases last year of provincial commissioners in 157 cases and of those all but 20 were dismissed. Of 431 appeals to the Government only five succeeded.

Uganda, in which there are now said to be more than 500 Government schools, is spending rather more than 10m. Ethiopian shillings on education in the current year. A university college is shortly to be established.

The South African Coalminers' Union has reintroduced the pre-war concession of a 25% reduction of the cost of inward and outward freight on cars shipped from Union ports and Beira to Britain and elsewhere. This reduction will apply only if both foreign firms and the companies which use them have the first priority embarkation.

Moses Mukibi, proprietor and editor of the Luganda newspaper *Dobbo* at Kampala, has been sentenced by the Principal Court of Buganda to four years' imprisonment on counts of writing and publishing an article derogatory of H.H. the Kabaka. There had been two previous convictions for sedition, two of them, and one for being in possession of stolen property.

## Housing Allocations Criticized

Housing allocations in the new Mabelton estate have been criticized in the Salisbury city council by Alderman L. B. Fereday, a former Cabinet Minister, who complained that the Government were taking 75% of the new homes for civil servants. Mr. R. F. Halsted, Minister of Trade and Industrial Development, replied that of 350 homes to be built on the estate 146 only would go to civil servants.

The Rev. David Steel and the Rev. Rowland, ministers of St. Andrew's Church of Scotland, Nairobi, appeal for funds for the new church, which the moderator of the general assembly of the Church of Scotland will dedicate next March. Donations may be sent to the Rev. Alex. King, at 121 George Street, Edinburgh. No moderator of the Church of Scotland has hitherto visited East Africa during his term of office.

Tsheketi Khama said at the beginning of this week that some months ago he and his nephew, Seretse Khama, had mutually agreed to renounce their own claims and those of their children to the tribal chieftaincy, but that Seretse, now in London, was violating the pact, and that his followers were being given possible positions by the Colonial authorities in Bechuanaland. Seretse Khama denied that he had infringed the agreement with his uncle.

## Rare Stamps

RARE POSTAGE STAMPS from different parts of East and Central Africa will be offered at auction in London on November 27 and 28 by Messrs. H. R. Farmer, Ltd. One 500 rupee stamp of the East Africa and Uganda Protectorate is valued at about £300; a set of 15 others 50-50-rupees is estimated to be worth about the same figure; there is a 2½ Rhodesian of erroneous colour catalogued at £65; a block of four 5s stamps from the same Colony are worth about £100. There are dozens of other interesting items. Catalogues may be obtained from the auctioneers at 39, New Bond Street, London, W.

## Beira-Umtali Pipeline

MR. R. F. HALSTED, Minister of Trade and Industrial Development, has told the Federation of Rhodesian Industries that the project of a coal and oil pipeline from Beira to Umtali is now being examined by a reconnaissance party. "The project is being examined by the pipeline," he said, "in the banks within the Colony of Southern Rhodesia has risen steadily in 1942 to 650,000 gallons in 1943, 1,000,000 gallons in 1944, 2,100,000 gallons in 1949, and 2,300,000 gallons in 1950."

## Of Commercial Concern

Three Asian businessmen well known in Uganda have formed the United Agencies, Ltd., Kampala, of which they are directors. Mr. R. G. Patel is managing director of Kampala Cotton Trading Co. Ltd., Mr. R. S. Shah is a director and manager of the Kawempe Cotton Co. Ltd., and the Kampala General Agency (1949) Ltd., and Mr. N. B. Patel is managing director of Iron and Steel Wares, Ltd., which has subsidiaries in Nairobi, Mombasa, and Dar es Salaam. The new business will act as manufacturers' representatives and commission agents.

Second-class air mail services from East Africa, previously available to the United Kingdom only, have been extended to every destination except Zanzibar to which air services are available. The rates per 1 oz. will be 35 cents of a shilling for the Somaliland Protectorate, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Portuguese East Africa, Somalia, and the Sudan; 40 cents for Great Britain, Madagascar, and Mauritius; and 55 cents for the Belgian Congo.

### Wheat and Maize Prices

Minimum prices for wheat and maize grown in Kenya for the next three years are respectively 35s. and 21s. per bag of 200 lb. Maize deliveries to the East African Cereals Pool for the first time for many years materially exceeded East African internal consumption, and arrangements are being made for the surplus to be exported at prices far higher than the internal price.

African coffee growers in Kenya now number 2,436, and their average totals 532 acres. There are six Native coffee growing areas near Entebbe, seven at Meru, two at Nyeri, and one at Kisumu. Licences are granted at a cost of 20 cents of a shilling per 100 trees. An African grower in the Meru area produced 18.5 cwt. of clean coffee per acre last year.

Cotton growers in Uganda are to be paid 12 cents per lb. (approximately 4s.) above the price guaranteed to them when planted some 18 months ago. Payments of 12 cents of a shilling per lb. for cotton in the Meru area. The new price should put about £20,000 more in the hands of the growers than they received for their last crop.

Calico Manufacturers Association, Ltd., who are expected to establish a large textile mill in Uganda, report a gross trading profit for the past year of £148,768, against £2,579,596. Taxation totalled £1,367,534 and after other adjustments the group net profit was £960,573 (£663,349). Ordinary shareholders received 10% plus a 2½% bonus.

### Higher Freight Rates

Freight rates between the United States Atlantic ports and South African, British, and Portuguese East African ports, Madagascar, Reunion, and Mauritius, will be raised by approximately 15% on January 1, following an agreement by all the conference lines operating on the routes concerned.

Companies recently registered in Tanganyika include: Colonial Merchants (Tanganyika) Ltd., with a nominal capital of £50,000; Tanganyika Bottlers, Ltd., £35,000; Rugnath Gokaldas and Co., Ltd., £25,000; and Jannahomeds, Ltd., £15,000.

East Africa is now the 11th largest exporter of hard timber to the United Kingdom. In the first six months of this year Great Britain imported 429,000 cubic feet from the three territories; nearly 10 times the quantity for the whole of 1948.

A standard railway gauge for Africa South of the Sahara is understood to have been agreed at the transport conference now in session at Johannesburg. The gauge would be the now standard in South Africa and the Rhodesias.

Average daily railings from Mombasa for the week ended November 3 were 2,516 tons. There were 18,080 deadweight tons of import cargoes in the port at the end of the week, and 17,242 deadweight tons of export. Kilifi Plantations, Ltd., have subdivided the 10s. shares into five of 2s. each, and received of £37,500 have been capitalized and distributed as a capital bonus of one of one new 2s. share for each 2s. share held. Support last week of a sale of sisal at 4s. per ton for No. 1 grade has aroused much interest in export circles. We understand that the fibre was of Portuguese African origin.

### Garage Sale

Reliance Garage, Nakuru, has been sold by Mr. John Bennett to Mr. Gordon Page Crawford, who is forming a company to operate the business under the name of Gordon's Garage.

Messrs. W. J. Bush and Co., Ltd., are to distribute 50,000 new £1 A ordinary shares to shareholders in the proportion of one for every five shares now held.

A sub-branch of the National Bank of India has been opened at Soroti, Uganda. It will transact business one day a week.

Lytton Tobacco Export Co., Ltd., Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, have changed their name to Lytton Tobacco Co., Ltd.

East African Sisal Corporation, Ltd., produced 180 tons of fibre in October, making 6.5 tons for four months.

### Dividends

Greaternan's Stores (Rhodesia) Ltd.—5% Group profit before tax of £43,998.

East African Sisal Corporation, Ltd.—30% (the same) of £70,194 (£80,000) before deducting minority share of £50.

Ellerman Lines.—40% (the same) tax free dividend of £3,414,840, estimated trading £7,341,800 (£5,414,840) for 1951.

East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd.—Final 4%, making 7% for the year (the same) on increased capital. Interim 3% (the same) for 1950. Group profits for 1949 totalled £267,908 (£173,963).

### Tung

IN THE VERA area of northern Nyasaland the Colonial Development Corporation plans to plant 18,000 acres of tung in four units of approximately equal size. The first 1,000 acres should be planted by 1952, and expansion thereafter is to be at the rate of 3,000 acres annually. The total area of 1,780 acres will be in full production by 1961 and the whole 18,000 acres six years later, by which time the output of tung oil is estimated at £250,000 a year.

**WANTED** by a firm of manufacturers' representatives, agencies for hardware, building materials, rayon, cotton and silk piece goods, electrical goods, and other general merchandise for East Africa.

**SHIPPERS** interested in the export of the above products are also requested to contact us.

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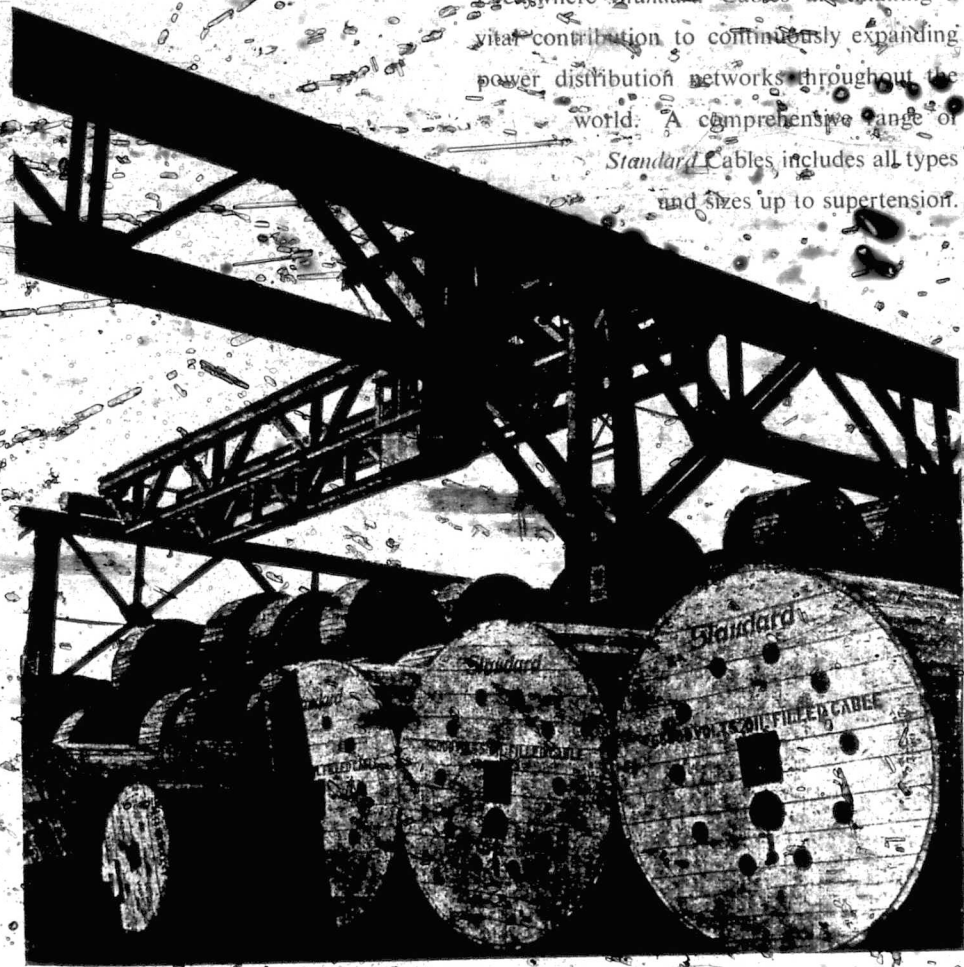
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## Roan, Antelope Copper Mines

**ROAN, ANTELOPE COPPER MINES, LTD.**, after providing £1,613,594 for taxation, earned a profit of £318,939 for the year ended June 30 last, compared with £636,543 in the previous year. To this year's total must be added £52,000 from over-provision for taxation in previous years. General Reserve receives £100,000, and loan stock redemption reserve £51,000. Dividends totalling 1s. 3d. per share, less tax, require £686,560, leaving £193,936 to be carried forward, against £160,557 brought in.

The issued capital is £4,993,160 in shares of 5s. each. Share premium account stands at £790,735, revenue reserves at £4,084,540, 4½% loan stock at £1,000,000, provision for replacements and obsolescence at £1,588,284, and current liabilities at £3,819,698. Fixed assets are valued at £6,927,888 and current assets at £9,148,829, including £4,108,563 in cash.

Production of blister copper during the year amounted to 63,557 long tons, against 56,162 in the preceding year. Revenue from copper sales was £127,48,7d. (£127,78,9d.) per ton. Production, selling, and administration costs amounted to £73 1s. 2d. (£72 14s. 11d.) per ton, and provision for replacements £14 3s. 2d. (£12 9s. 3d.) per ton.

### Exploratory Work

Ore reserves were estimated at 97,317,965 short tons, containing 3.25% copper. The company has accepted a 30% participation in exploratory work which Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., are carrying out in the northern part of the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt.

The directors are Mr. R. L. Praim (chairman and managing director), Mr. A. Chester Beatty, Jnr. (alternate), Mr. T. H. Bradford, Mr. C. W. Boise, Mr. D. C. D'Eath, Mr. N. Hickman, Mr. H. K. Hochschild (alternate), Mr. C. E. Nisbet, Mr. D. D. Irwin (alternate), Mr. S. T. Amner, Mr. J. E. W. Lomas, Mr. Douglas Malcolm (alternate), Mr. C. D. Hely-Hutchinson, Brigadier R. Micklethorn, Mr. R. M. Peterson, and Mr. H. Steele.

The general manager in Northern Rhodesia is Mr. A. B. MacLaren, and the manager Mr. J. Thomson. The 23rd annual general meeting will be held in London on December 13. Extracts from the chairman's address appear on another page.

## Wanderer Consolidated Mines

**WANDERER CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES, LTD.**, earned a profit of £2,628 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £21,625 in the previous year. Capital expenditure of £11,228 and expenditure of £13,837 on overhaul of the power plant have been written off. A balance of £122,481 is carried forward, against £141,979 brought in. The issued capital is £600,000 in £1 shares. Revenue reserves stand at £162,481 and current liabilities at £55,907. Fixed assets are valued at £726,638 and current assets at £91,750, including £20,817 in cash.

During the year, 28,000 tons of ore were treated (359,000 in the previous year) for 22,258 (27,549) oz. gold. Ore reserves on June 30 were 306,000 tons averaging 4.9 dwt.

The directors are Mr. R. Annan (chairman), Mr. E. C. Leaman, Mr. A. K. O. Williams, and Lord Walsingham. The 22nd annual general meeting will be held in London on November 22.

### Legal Mining

MOBILE POLICE are to be stationed in Musoma, Tanganyika, to deal with illegal mining.

## Progress Reports for October

**Rezende.**—Working profit of £339 earned from milling 8,200 tons of ore.

**Rhodesia Broken Hill.**—Output was 1,930 tons of zinc and 1,150 tons of lead.

**Kenton.**—Production at Geita totalled 5,015 fine oz. gold from 15,820 tons milled.

**Sherwood Starr.**—1,330 tons of ore were crushed for a working profit of £1,277.

**Cam & Motor.**—21,000 tons of ore were treated for a working profit of £25,016.

**Kagera.**—81 tons of tin concentrates were produced in October, including 3 tons from tributaries.

**Thistle-Etna.**—5,000 tons of ore were treated in October for 503 oz. gold, with an operating profit of £365.

**Globe & Phenix.**—1,874 oz. gold were recovered in October from 6,200 tons of ore milled. The working profit was £17,707.

**Rhodesian Corporation.**—October output of the Frodo mine was 777 oz. gold from 3,000 tons of ore milled. The working profit was £1,579.

**London & Rhodesian.**—2,700 tons of ore were treated at the Vubachikwe mine in October for a working loss of £477. There were power shut-downs and water shortages during the month. At the Connaught mine a working profit of £1,296 was earned from crushing 700 tons of ore.

### September Quarter

**Thistle-Etna.**—1,522 oz. gold and 835 oz. silver were recovered from crushing 14,800 tons of ore.

**Roan Antelope.**—17,795 long tons of blister copper were produced for an estimated working profit of £1,501,000.

**Mufulira.**—Production of blister copper amounted to 20,763 long tons. The working profit is estimated at £2,021,000.

### Mineral Outputs

IT WAS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED in London last week that mineral production in Northern Rhodesia—248,357,643 in 1949—was higher than ever before. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA did not, of course, print so obvious an error, which was given prominence in the daily newspapers. Two days later the Colonial Office issued a correction, making it clear that the total production of minerals in the territory from the time reports began to the end of last year had had an increase of 10% on the above figure.

### Base Metal E.P.L.

AN EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE covering 37.4 square miles in the Chaita district of Southern Rhodesia for a period of two years has been granted to the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Commission, which is required to spend £10,000 on operations during that period. It may prospect on all base metal blocks which are not being developed or worked, on condition that the registered owners is notified and furnished with a quarterly report on the work carried out.

### Mining Labour

THE ANNUAL LABOUR TURNOVER of European miners on the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt has fallen in the last few years. On one mine it was 45.7% in 1946, but is now down to 31%. Absenteeism figures throughout the Copperbelt are down to 5% in the case of Europeans and 12.5% for Africans. Of the present European labour force, 96% are from Northern Rhodesia, 34% from the Union, 9% from Britain, and 1% from Southern Rhodesia.

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## Mining Personalia

Mr. E. B. BURNETT, M.Sc.Eng., has left the country for Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. F. S. E. BRIDGEMAN, B.Sc., INST. M.M., has joined the staff of Rhodesia Corporation, Ltd.

Mr. A. G. BROOK, STUD. INST. M.M., has joined the staff of the Macalder mine, Kenya.

Mr. KEITH BROWN, a director of Powell Duffryn Technical Services, Ltd., is visiting the Rhodesias.

Mr. ADAM MARSH, ASSOC. INST. M.M., has joined the staff of Roan Antelope mine, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. J. A. LAWSON, INST. M.M., of the Northern Rhodesia Mines Department, has returned to Ndola.

Mr. L. C. HOOD, STUD. INST. M.M., has been an appointment with Kiharuwa Minerals Ltd., Tanganyika.

Mr. J. K. B. BOOTH, STUD. INST. M.M., has joined the Tanganyika Geological Survey as a geologist.

Sir LEWIS FRANKOR has been unanimously elected president of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.

Mr. W. WIERZBICKI, STUD. INST. M.M., is assistant mining geologist in Bulawayo. Mr. A. H. DOWD, M.Sc.Eng., is in the same position.

Mr. R. J. P. MALLATINE, STUD. INST. M.M., is now employed by Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. W. P. GUNNINGHAM, ASSOC. INST. M.M., has transferred from Selukwe Peak mine to Railway Block mine, Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. E. P. MEATON, ASSOC. INST. M.M., has been appointed an inspector of mines in the Land and Mines Department of Tanganyika.

Mr. H. L. TALBOT, M. INST. M.M., has been appointed correspondent in Northern Rhodesia to the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.

Sir REGINALD LEEPER has been appointed director of De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd. and chairman of the London Committee.

Mr. W. H. M. SNELL, of Effel Flats, Southern Rhodesia, has applied for transfer to membership of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.

Mr. F. A. SADDLER, of Geol. Tanganyika, has been elected membership, and Messrs. E. P. SAGGERSON, of Nairobi, and J. D. SANDY, of Lusitania, Northern Rhodesia, to studentship of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.

Mr. W. E. GOODAY, M. INST. M.M., after serving for four months as acting resident engineer in East Africa for New Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, Ltd. has returned to head office at Johannesburg. He has been elected president of the Chemical, Metallurgical, and Mining Section of South Africa for 1950-51.

## The Kenya Farmers' Association

THE KENYA FARMERS' ASSOCIATION (CO-OPERATIVE) LTD. made a splendid recovery in the year ended July 31 last, when trading profit reached £93,838 compared with a trading loss in the previous year of £11,601, as a result of which the preference dividend could not be paid. The dividends for two years have now been met at a cost of £34,242, and it is proposed to distribute 6% of the ordinary shares costing £9,372. Membership increased during the year from 2,899 to 3,023.

The issued capital is £521,600 in ordinary shares and £342,423 in 5% cumulative redeemable preference shares. The general reserve is £355,224. Fixed assets appear at £250,066, investments in Unga, Ltd. at £450,000, and current assets at £1,747,880 (£697,029 in cash) against current liabilities of £1,212,274.

The Directors are: Messrs. James Mackay, W. A. C. Bouyer, M.L.A., Andrew Dykes, H. B. Hamilton, H. S. Smith, L. A. Spiers, A. W. Symes, D. A. Vaughan, Pimpiti, and G. M. Path (managing director). Mr. P. H. O. Loped was joint managing director during the year but recently reverted to his previous appointment as assistant general manager.

The 28th annual meeting will be held in Nakuru on December 8.

## Mini Mini (Nyasaland) Tea Syndicate

MINI MINI (NYASALAND) TEA SYNDICATE, Ltd., after providing £19,000 for taxation, earned a profit of £16,975 for the year ended June 30 last, compared with £12,668 in the previous year. A sum of £6,000 is placed to general reserves, and £3,000 to dividend equalization reserve, and dividends totalling 45% (30% less tax) require £7,948, leaving £2,427 to be carried forward, against £300 brought in.

The issued capital is £29,688 in shares of £1 each, capital reserve stands at £7,000, revenue reserves at £44,427, deferred liability at £13,000, and current liabilities at £64,282. Fixed assets are valued at £37,292, and current assets at £89,985.

Total area under tea is 628½ acres of which 528½ are in full bearing and 7½ in partial bearing. The year's crop amounted to 582,431 (625,871 lb) at the average sale price of 11.80d per lb, and the f.o.b. cost 13.44d (11.80d) per lb.

Mr. L. A. Eoram (chairman), Mr. G. Brown, and commander J. G. Atherton. The 27th annual general meeting will be held in Lilongwe on November 20.

## Brooke Bond's Report

BROOKE BOND AND CO., LTD., after providing £410,247 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £1,146,056 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £750,000 in the previous year. From this year's total £1,465,555 must be deducted for interests of minority shareholders and £88,716 added for over-provision of taxation. Contingencies reserve receives £160,000 and £1,000,513 is allocated to subsidiary companies. Interest on the preference shares requires £33,000 and dividends totalling 4s. 6d. per share and a cash bonus of 1s. per share (all less tax), £90,750, leaving £1,662,688 to be carried forward, against £1,700,604 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £150,000 in A ordinary shares, £450,000 in B ordinary shares and £1,500,000 in 4% cumulative preference shares, all of £1 denomination. Capital reserves stand at £388,536, revenue reserves at £900,987, appropriation account at £186,698, reserve for future taxation at £2,700, mortgage and debenture at £47,600, owing to subsidiary companies £98,909, sundry provisions at £38,297, staff fund at £79,484, sundry deposits at £447,957, and current liabilities at £2,044,892. Fixed assets are valued at £447,415, interest in subsidiary companies at £7,899,114, and current assets at £2,782,925, including tax certificates at £105,950 and £1,041,033 in cash.

The company has large tea interests in Kenya and Tanganyika, and the chairman in his statement says that for the greater part of the group the year was earned by overseas companies.

The directors are Messrs. Gould Brooke (chairman), John Brooke (deputy chairman), J. H. Peel, C. E. Gray, J. G. W. Mackay, T. D. Rutter, A. D. Drummond, J. Blackwell, G. W. Warburton, and J. G. Green. The directors' joint resolution is: "The annual meeting will be held in London on Monday."

Earnings of Rhodesia Railways for the year ended March 31 totalled £9,939,095, an increase of £1,217,746, expenditure rose from £6,782,792 to £8,467,152. The total number of passengers carried increased from 1,271,271 to 2,371,271.

## Central African Federation

(Continued from page 267)

agreed proposals emerge, it will be at that stage that we shall follow our wifely non-friend suggests."

Mr. HOPKIN MORRIS: "Since this is a conference between officials, why does the Minister announce it now before he knows the result?"

Mr. GURRITHS: "I have announced that H.M. Government have accepted the invitation from the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia for a conference of officials. I thought it was my duty to announce that this conference would take place."

Mr. J. HYND: "As there has been serious misgiving in central Africa amongst natives about this kind of development, why the Minister take adequate steps to see that the real purposes of the conference are fully explained to African opinion in advance? He will be aware that there will be serious misrepresentation of these purposes which may be extremely dangerous."

Mr. GURRITHS: "I am fully conscious of that, and I will take every step possible to make the purposes of this conference known."

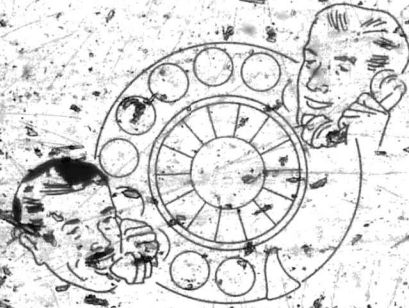
Mr. FRANKS HAYGIS: "Will the Minister not appreciate that this suggestion as a serious one? He is now going to take into consultation non-official views as the 'step' and when the Government will make a final decision."

Mr. GURRITHS: "The Minister will be glad to take part in the final three or four days of the conference, but I think it is best that the official who will be representing the Office official who will be representing the conference."

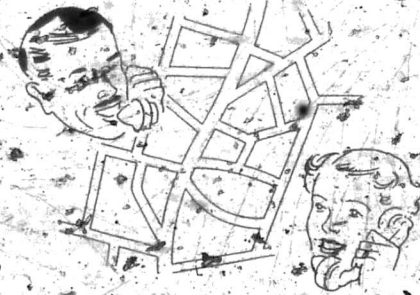
Mr. GURRITHS: "I have been in the conference which will be held only in the territories which will be the subject of the conference."

[Editorial comment appears under MATURE MOMENT.]

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## Ex-Enemy Sisal Estates Recommendations to Government

TWO OUT OF THREE of the ex-enemy sisal estates in Tanganyika should, in the opinion of the selection committee appointed by the Government, be offered on long-term leases to the present lessees. For the 24 estates in question there were 87 applications, most being for more than one plantation.

The committee (consisting of Sir Claud Seton and Messrs. J. F. R. Hill, J. C. Muir, and J. H. Wallace) favoured the continued tenancy of the existing lessees if their past management, including the care of African labour, had been satisfactory, except where another applicant appeared to be equally satisfactory and also possessed qualities likely to be advantageous to the Territory.

Particular attention was paid to the length and nature of experience in the industry of all applicants, the capital at their command, and the possibility of their being able to help in the development of the country in fields other than sisal.

If the recommendations are accepted, there will be 23 separate companies, syndicates, or individuals operating the 24 estates, for one company, Ralli Bros. Ltd., is proposed as lessee for two estates.

One interesting case is that of a syndicate comprising Amboni Estates, Ltd., Mazinde Estate, Ltd., Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd., N. V. Cultuur Maatschappij Ngombezi, Kikwetu Sisal Estate, Ltd., Ruvu Estates, Ltd., and Sudj Estates, Ltd. Represented by Mr. J. H. S. Trauter, it applied successfully for the Tungi plantation, previously leased to Karimjee Jivanjee Estates, Ltd.

Only two previous lessees would be entirely displaced by implementation of the committee's proposals.

## Land Settlement Board Broader Terms of Reference

BROADER TERMS OF REFERENCE have been given to the Land Settlement Board of Tanganyika, which is now expected:

To advise the Governor on the measures to be adopted to ensure the better utilization of land in Tanganyika in the interests of territorial development, and to submit recommendations on:

(a) The preparation of plans for rational land utilization in the various areas in the Territory;

(b) The selection of areas in the Territory, outside the townships and minor settlements, to be set aside for allocation under rights of occupancy, and any special conditions to be attached to such rights of occupancy;

(c) The selection of candidates for rights of occupancy in the Territory, excluding applicants for township plots;

(d) The measures necessary to ensure fulfilment of the conditions under which such rights of occupancy are granted;

(e) The measures to be adopted to encourage and develop a suitable system of agricultural land tenure for Africans giving the stability and continuity required by modern conditions; and

(f) Any other matter concerned with the utilization of land referred to the board by the Governor.

The chairman of the board has stressed the importance of a more stable system of land tenure among Africans, and of dispelling African fears of non-African agricultural enterprise.

"The vast land resources of the Territory, so little developed at present, can be harnessed for the good of all, of whatever origin, only by the combined efforts, not merely of the African himself with improved methods of cultivation and utilization of land, but with the example, stimulus, and guidance afforded by non-African agriculture," he said.

It is hoped that as new areas are opened up and lands allotted, they will be taken up by members of all races together, and that such schemes for development will provide not only for large-scale plantations and arable farms for mechanical cultivation, but also many smaller holdings for the peasant farmer, who must play such an important part in the economy.

It is hoped to initiate leasehold titles for Africans in the same manner as to Europeans, titles which they may hand down to their children provided they conform to the conditions for the proper use of land.

The board has been enlarged to include the Member for Local Government and an African from one of the most advanced areas in the Territory.

## E. African Commercial College Indian's Generosity in Uganda

OPPORTUNITIES FOR AFRICANS to qualify for senior positions in non-African commercial undertakings and to develop businesses of their own will be provided by East Africa's first commercial college, now being built in Kampala through the generosity of Mr. Muljibhai Madhvani, a wealthy Indian sugar planter in Uganda. The foundation-stone has been laid by Sir John Hall, the Governor.

The donor, who has spent 40 years in Uganda, said that Africans, if given sound commercial training, could form large business enterprises which would contribute much to the economic life of the country. He hoped that students from the adjoining territories would be admitted.

### Honesty the Best Policy

The Governor pointed out that the college would be administered by a board of governors representing the Uganda Government, the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, and the firm of Sir Isaac Pitman, Ltd. A control staff would manage the college and compile estimates of receipts and expenditure, and if such estimates were approved by Government, any deficit would be found from public funds, subject to the assent of the Legislature.

In conclusion Sir John Hall said:

"Training is not everything. If the African students, when they leave this college, are to achieve the best, both for themselves and for their fellow citizens, they must bear in mind that in commerce and industry it has been found that honesty is the best policy, and that in the long run it pays handsome dividends to give good measure and good quality both in goods and services.

The course will cover three years, the first year for full-time study, the second in part-time study and part-time employment, and the third in full-time employment and evening classes. Mr. Madhvani is erecting a primary school for the children of Africans working on his company's estate, a technical school of artisans, and an agricultural school.

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## Company Meeting Report

# Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Limited

## Mr. R. L. Prain's Statement to Shareholders

THE FOLLOWING is an abridgment of the statement by the chairman, MR. R. L. PRAIN, C.B.E., dated October 9, 1950, which has been circulated to members of the company.

### Mr. A. Chester Beatty

Last June his colleagues no longer felt justified in continuing to ask Mr. A. Chester Beatty to remain on the board as chairman against his expressed wish to retire, and accordingly on June 6 Mr. Beatty resigned after 25 years as first chairman of the board.

Mr. Chester Beatty was the founder of the company, and, indeed, is generally acknowledged to be the main architect of what is now the great copper industry of Northern Rhodesia.

My colleagues did me the honour of inviting me to succeed Mr. Beatty as chairman.

### Mine Position

After a successful and confident start at Roan Antelope, underground difficulties were encountered. The years, 1931 to 1938 were years when the low costs of production and the successful operation of the ore gave no indication of the trouble which was to develop later on account of the mine workings being subjected to unduly heavy pressure. This situation became evident in the year 1939, and resulted in the necessity of introducing more costly mining methods.

In the development period, during which the mine was being turned over to new methods, costs were bound to be high and production low, and it is only now that the results of this work are beginning to be seen. It is calculated that maximum production will be about 72,000 tons of copper per annum.

The development of the Roan Extension area proceeded satisfactorily; it is expected to begin hoisting at the Irwin Shaft during the current year.

The bringing into production of this area has taken four and a half years, and has cost about £1,000,000; all of which has been found out of taxed profits.

### Devaluation

In December, 1949, agreement was reached with the Ministry of Supply whereby the price basis for Northern Rhodesian copper delivered to the Ministry would be approximately the same as the price of copper f.a.s. New York. The importance of this decision to the Northern Rhodesian companies is obvious, as it results in a higher copper price in terms of sterling, which is essential to meet the inevitable increase in the costs of production and capital goods following on devaluation.

Neither the benefits nor the disadvantages of devaluation are reflected to any great extent in the accounts under review, owing to our policy on the one hand of selling copper forward and on the other of carrying stores and supplies to cover us for many months ahead. Both the increase in price, however, and the increase in costs should become evident in the current year.

### Results for the Year

The blister copper production for the year was 63,557 long tons (56,162 in the previous year).

Stocks were increased by 1,500 tons to about 18,000 tons, which completes the stock-building programme. The remaining production was sold at an average of £127 4s. 7d. per long ton of blister copper f.o.b. Beira (£120 7s. 9d. in the previous year).

The profit for the year, before replacements and taxation, amounted to £3,334,000, an increase of approximately £670,000, of which about half is due to the increase in the price received for our copper, and the rest to the increase in production.

In order to make adequate provision for the very heavy expenditure in the years through which we are now passing, the appropriation to replacements and obsolescence reserve has been increased from £700,000 to £900,000; the reserve now stands at £1,588,284. In line with previous policy, £100,000, being the approximate amount of the increase in the value of copper stocks, has been transferred to general reserve.

The board has recommended a final dividend of 9d. per unit of stock of share, which, together with the interim of 6d., will make a total distribution for the year of 1s. 3d. (1s. 1½d. in the previous year).

Taxes payable for the year amount to about £1,616,000, against which there is a credit in respect of over-provision for previous years amounting to £52,000. The carry-forward is increased to £193,936.

### Copper Market

Copper has been sold almost entirely to the Ministry of Supply. I have referred already to the agreement reached with the Ministry with regard to the effect of devaluation on the copper price. This price will thus continue to be based on the United States export quotation, which during the year touched a low point of 16 cents per pound of electrolytic copper f.a.s. point of 22.50 cents. At present this price is standing at 24.50 cents; it will not, I believe, be considered an excessive increase in price, considering the movements which have occurred in other commodities and the extremely strong statistical position which still obtains for copper.

### General

There were two short strikes, which together caused an interruption of three days. The matters in dispute were ultimately settled by the European trade union, either by discussion or through conciliation.

There were no disputes with the African Association or the African trade union, which were settled by discussion or conciliation.

In the case of the European union the only dispute on their agreement was that relating to the question of a 40-hour week. The union had requested the copper companies to recognize the principles of a 40-hour week, and the matter had been referred to conciliation, at which no agreement was reached. A board of inquiry was appointed into this dispute and into the question of compulsory arbitration; its findings have not yet been published.

There were no interruptions during the year on account of shortage of fuel. Deliveries of coal were not up to the company's requirements, but the effect of the shortages in deliveries was mitigated by the continued intensive wood-burning efforts of the copper companies.

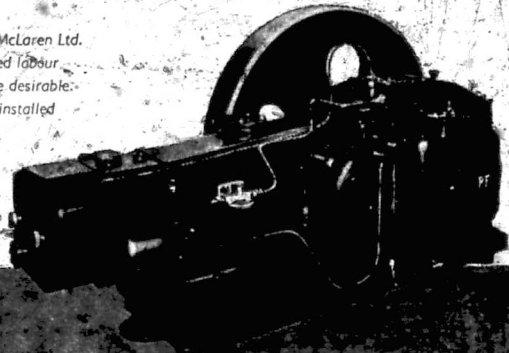
Since the end of the financial year there has been further deterioration in the fuel position, and the outlook is still far from clear. It does appear, however, if the problem may again develop, that it will pass, into one of carrying capacity rather than of colliery output.

Just over £9,000 was spent on an area to the west of the Copperbelt which is being prospected by Mufulira Copper Mines on behalf of itself and certain other Northern Rhodesian companies, and in which work this company has a participation of 30%.

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## Company Meeting Report

### Rosterman Gold Mines, Ltd.

#### Mr. A. H. Moreing's Address

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF ROSTERMAN GOLD MINES, LIMITED, was held on November 9 at Winchester House, London, E.C.2.

MR. A. H. MOREING, ASSOC. M. INST. C.E.E., chairman of the company, presided, and said in the course of his address:

"In 1949 33,080 tons of ore were treated for 12,309 fine ounces of gold, compared with 30,156 tons and 14,116 ounces in 1948. Gold sales realized £121,744, against £121,753; 8,194 fine ounces being sold at the old price and 4,114 fine ounces at the price now ruling. Had we received the present price for all our gold revenue would have been increased by £31,036, resulting in a profit instead of a loss of £13,116. The current year's output should be approximately the same as that for 1949, but there has been a steady increase in working costs.

#### Testing No. 5 Footwall Reef

"On the No. 5 footwall reef a winze 445 feet west was confined to the random of the No. 23 level, and opening up this level was begun by driving east and west 168 and 165 feet. A very strong quartz vein exposed carried only low values. Since August, however, the west drive has been continued to 200 feet, of which the last 20 feet show an improvement, averaging 3.4 dwt. over 52 inches.

"We have not had much luck with our development work in recent years, and unless we are successful in locating a good body of ore, the life of the mine is limited. There is a possibility, but no more than a possibility, that the No. 5 footwall reef may improve

in depth. It is a general characteristic of the mine that the gold-bearing reefs are situated in an area of diorite bounded north and south by volcanic rocks, and when the reefs enter volcanics they tend to disappear and become impoverished.

"Where the No. 5 footwall reef was located on the No. 21 level it was in the volcanics, and even on the No. 23 level it is still affected by this. This reef may therefore behave in the diorite in the same way as the other reefs. To test this a vertical diamond drill hole is being drilled to intercept the No. 5 footwall reef at a position well in the diorite.

#### Looking for Another Mine

"The general position has caused your consulting engineers and directors anxiety. The fixed assets (excluding the mining property) and current assets and stores on hand and in transit total £127,701. Should the mine close down for want of ore, these assets are unlikely to realize anything but a fraction of the figure at which they stand in the books. However, they would be of value should we find an additional source of ore for the plant, and we consider it wise to search for another mine. Whilst I have not abandoned hope that No. 5 footwall reef may yet yield a good tonnage of high-grade ore, I think it wise to do all that can be done to keep the company in production.

"The inflationary tendencies which are at work to-day eat into the profits which the increase in the price of gold made possible, and if this inflationary tendency is not checked the production of gold must inevitably suffer.

"Mr. Hugh Sandys, our consulting engineers' representative in East Africa since 1933, has retired. We record our deep appreciation of his untiring efforts, and our thanks to the superintendent and mine staffs for their loyalty in a trying time that has been beyond praise."

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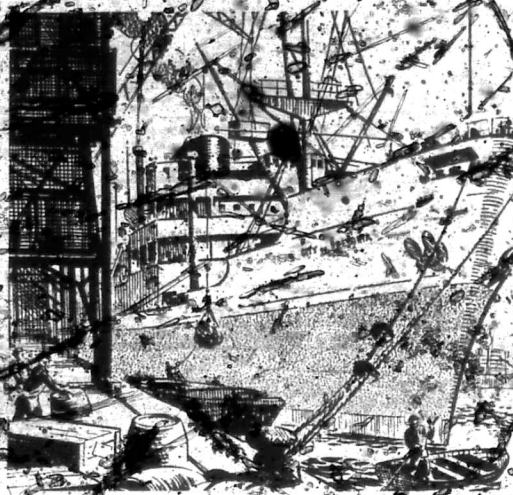
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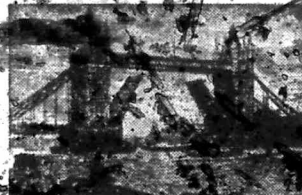
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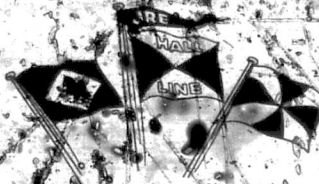
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"Stirling Castle"	27,584	Dec. 28

## INTERMEDIATE & FREIGHT SERVICES

from LONDON

taking Passengers and Cargo

to CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON,  
DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES and BEIRA

Ship	Tonnage	Leaving
"Blenheim Castle"	18,490	Nov. 30
"Langibby Castle"	12,039	Dec. 14

via Lobito and Walvis Bay  
via Ascension and St. Helena  
to PORT SAID, SOEY, PORT SUDAN and ADEN.  
"Durban Castle" 12,382 Dec. 6

Cargo for E.E. Africa must be registered with the Conference

Head Office:  
10, WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.2  
Tel: MAN. 2550 (Passenger Dept. MAN. 9104)  
West End Passenger Agency:  
10, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. WH. 1911.  
Branch Offices in: Southampton, Bristol, Cardiff, Leeds,  
Manchester and Glasgow.

