

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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## Collapse of the Groundnut Scheme

MRS. R. F. HILDESLEY, wife of the District Commissioner in Kilwa, Tanganyika, has been seriously injured by the explosion of an old Army cannon on New Year's Eve. She has been flown to the continent for treatment of a broken leg and injuries to her arms.

The engagement is announced between Mr. DERRICK ALLIX PEASE, younger son of Sir Richard Pease, Bt., and Lady Pease, of Richmond, Yorkshire, and Mrs. ROSEMARY PORTMAN, younger daughter of the late second Portman and Sybil, Viscountess Portman, of Dunton.

SIR GODFREY HUGGINS, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, attended a Council held by THE KING on Thursday afternoon. He was a guest at a luncheon at Buckingham Palace, and had an audience with THE KING during the afternoon, and is to receive the honorary degree of D.C.L., at Oxford on January 18.

MR. R. R. FIDDIAN-GREEN, who has been appointed a joint general manager of Messrs. Cooper, and Nephews, South Africa (Pty.), Ltd., Johannesburg, was for many years manager in East Africa. The other joint manager, Mr. H. J. CRAUFORD-BENSON, has been a frequent visitor to the East African territories.

PROFESSOR C. POTTER, head of the Department of Insecticides and Fungicides, Rothamsted Experimental Station, delivered a Fernhurst lecture yesterday at the Royal Society of Arts in London, on insecticides and their study, in which he gave brief accounts of the more important synthetic organic chemicals now used in plant protection.

MR. H. O. R. HINDLEY, chairman of the Raw Cotton Commission, has resigned. In a letter to Mr Harold Wilson, President of the Board of Trade, he stated that he had, on two occasions drawn his salary in advance, and the auditors did not approve those advances. SIR JOHN WISE, vice-chairman of the commission, will act temporarily in his stead.

MR. E. R. S. SHIRLEY, since 1948 Commissioner for Native Affairs in the Somaliland Protectorate, has been appointed to compile that office with the post of Chief Secretary. Educated at St. Columba's College, Dublin, and Sandhurst, he joined the Colonial Service as a commissioner in the Somaliland Protectorate in 1929, after serving with the Royal Irish Fusiliers for 11 years.

### Obituary

CAPTAIN T. H. BROOK-ASCOUGH, who has died at the age of 75, served in the Matabele War and the British South Africa Police.

BROTHER EUGENE, for the past three years principal of St. Mary's College, Kisubi, a Canadian who first went to Uganda in 1926 as a Roman Catholic missionary, has died in the territory. During the war he took charge of an internment camp for alien missionaries.

LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES LESLIE ROSE WEIR, C.I.E., who has died in Nairobi at the age of 67, was at one time British Resident in Baroda and Gujarat, and previously political agent in Kashmir. He twice visited Tibet. After retiring from the F.C.S. he settled in Kenya, but from 1943 to 1945 he was commissioner in Cairo for the Indian-Red Cross. Mr. Weir is living in Ngonjo.

SEYKID, GHALIB BIN KHALID BIN BARGASH AULI, an Imam, a barrister employed as administrator-general's agent in Pemba, has died as the result of an accident at the age of 37. His father seized the throne for a few hours in 1896 on the death of the Sultan, but the British consul-general protested and the palace was bombarded from the sea. After taking refuge in the German embassy, he fled to Dar es Salaam; but surrendered to the British at the end of the First World War, and was sent to St. Helena. Permitted to return to East Africa later, he died in Mombasa in 1927.

## White Paper on Groundnut Scheme

(Continued from page 479)

and to repay advances made to them from the Consolidated Fund. Parliamentary authority will therefore be sought as soon as possible for the amendment of the financial arrangements appertaining to the Corporation, including the writing-off of all money advanced to the Corporation up to the time of their transfer to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Corporation have not felt able to indicate when, if ever, the new scheme can be expected to operate on a commercial basis. Their operations will, therefore, be financed from the time of transference of Ministerial responsibility from matters to be voted by Parliament, subject to effective control by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in consultation with the Treasury.

### The Port of Mtwara

When the East African groundnut scheme was first considered it was recognized that the most promising area for development was situated in the Southern Province. But since the site chosen was nearly a hundred miles from the sea it was not possible for bush clearing to begin until communications had been established. It was decided that, although a railway connecting the development area to a temporary landing hard at Mkwaya on the Lindi Creek would suffice while development was in its early stages, a more adequate port would later be necessary.

A Government Mission recommended the construction of a deep water port suitable for ocean going vessels at Mtwara. This recommendation was accepted, and work on the new port has been proceeding. The railway connecting the development area to Mkwaya was completed and opened on October 25, 1949. The railway connexion between Mtwara and this line is under construction.

Under the revised plan proposed by the Overseas Food Corporation, the development in the Southern Province of Tanganyika will be on a much more limited scale than was originally intended, and the expected volume of Corporation traffic is correspondingly reduced. On the basis of the new plan the Corporation do not consider that their needs if taken alone would justify the completion of the new port of Mtwara. But the Tanganyika Government proposes to undertake an intensive development plan in the Southern Province which, over a period, will substantially increase other export and import traffic over the railway.

The Government intend, subject to the approval of the Legislative Council, to spend substantial sums in constructing and improving feeder roads, while the East African Railways and Harbours Administration proposes to extend the railway 60 miles westward from the groundnut area under guarantee by the Tanganyika Government, again subject to the approval of the Legislative Council. This is intended as the first stage of a westward extension of the railway to Lake Nyasa.

In the light of these decisions by the Tanganyika Government and the East African Railways and Harbours Administration the Corporation have agreed that the port of Mtwara and the railway connecting it with the existing line should be completed. His Majesty's Government are convinced that this conclusion is right, and they have indicated to the Tanganyika Government and the East African Railways and Harbours Administration that they warmly welcome the forward development policy being pursued.

### M.V. Warwick Castle

PASSENGERS for East and Central Africa who left by the M.V. WARWICK CASTLE last week included:

To Mombasa—Mr. R. E. Adamson, Mr. H. M. P. Ashby, Mr. & Mrs. E. Betts, Mr. K. V. Booth, Mr. L. V. Brewbridge, Mr. & Mrs. P. Collister, Mr. & Mrs. I. J. Crook, Mr. P. H. Greenwood, Mr. E. W. Lloyd, Mr. & Mrs. J. MacDonald, Mr. & Mrs. A. D. McGregor, Mr. & Mrs. A. R. Meredith, Mr. & Mrs. C. M. Newbold, Mr. R. S. Paine, Mr. P. Patten, Mr. & Mrs. C. Plesner, Mr. C. D. Ramsdale, Mr. & Mrs. B. J. Ripley, Mr. A. E. Roland, Dr. & Mrs. W. G. Sellar, Mr. L. Scherfowitz, Mr. A. B. Simpson, Mr. & Mrs. B. W. Thompson, Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Dr. & Mrs. W. C. O'Keefe, Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Thompson, Mr. H. F. Varian, Mr. & Mrs. W. W. Wainwright, Mr. & Mrs. H. Whittaker, Mr. D. M. Williams, Mr. & Mrs. R. Young.

To Dar es Salaam—Mr. R. Anderson, Mr. & Mrs. H. A. Burridge, Mr. P. M. Curtis, Mr. M. H. W. Lewis, Mr. & Mrs. Lockhead, Mrs. R. E. Meenan, Dr. & Mrs. J. S. Oakey, Mr. & Mrs. W. C. Rees, and Mr. & Mrs. H. Smith.

To Zanzibar—Dr. F. D. O'Mahoney, and Dr. & Mrs. E. G. Wheeler.

To Beira—Mr. J. M. McClery.

### Mabira Forest

AN AMENDED SCHEME for reorganizing the share capital of Mabira Forest (Uganda) Rubber Co., Ltd. and for clearing the arrears of preference dividends has been issued by the directors.

It is proposed to subdivide the existing £20,073 6% cumulative participating preference shares of £1 and 50,000 ordinary shares of 10s. each into preference and ordinary shares, both classes into one class of ordinary shares.

All arrears of dividend on the preference shares will be cancelled, and each holder of ordinary shares of 10s. resulting from the subdivision of the existing ordinary shares of 10s. will contribute one-half of his holding of such shares which will be distributed rateably among the holders of the existing preference shares.

The company will issue to the holders of the existing preference shares £5,000 unsecured funding income stock at the rate of 5s. nominal of such stock for each preference share held. The stock will carry interest at the rate of 5% per annum, which will be cumulative. The necessary meetings are called for January 31, in London.

### Trade School for Africans

SEVENTY AFRICANS are in their second year, and 80 in their first year at the Government African trades school at Thika, Kenya, where a four-year apprenticeship scheme is in operation. Bricks and tiles are made in an adjoining brickfield for use on school buildings and outside contracts. Tuition includes building construction and drawing, plan reading, arithmetic, geometry, and the simple estimation of quantities and manufacture costs. A further 50 trainees will be accepted in the near future.

The conference on Central African federation will begin in London on March 5.

### Change of Domicile

Sisal Estates, Ltd. will hold an extraordinary general meeting in London on January 31 to consider resolutions for the transfer of the seat of management from the United Kingdom to East Africa, bearing the premium payable on the redemption of the 6% redeemable cumulative preference shares from 2s. 6d. and for agreement that the company shall be entitled to redeem any of such shares only after December 31, 1958. A separate general meeting of holders of the 6% redeemable cumulative preference shares will be held immediately before the extraordinary general meeting to approve the resolutions concerning their holdings. It has been proposed that Mr. S. G. E. Crouch, Major R. D. K. Curling, and Mr. H. G. Lidd should retire from the board if the new articles are adopted, and that Major F. H. de V. Joyce and Mr. H. Slade should be appointed additional directors. The present secretaries, Messrs. John K. Gilliat, would retire from their offices as secretaries.

### African Farming

TEN MILLION POUNDS spent over the past 10 years would be needed to make the Native Farming areas of Southern Rhodesia self-sufficient in food production, said Mr. R. M. Davies, Director of Native Agriculture, recently. The Africans had not shown their willingness to do their part as farmers; too much land was inefficiently used or positively misused. Mr. Davies said that the Native Agricultural Department had 61 land development officers to supervise about 30,000,000 acres, with 300 African farming demonstrators. Would any European farmer work half a million acres with only five Native overseers? These figures indicate how urgently we need extra staff.



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# NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

A soccer team from Cape Town University recently played four matches in Southern Rhodesia.

The new Church Assembly Hall has been opened at Empangeni, the oldest Catholic mission in Matshidland.

The Missionary Council of the Church Assembly will be known in future as the Overseas Council of the Church Assembly.

When the British men's hockey team tours southern Africa in the summer they will play their first games in Salisbury and Bulawayo, against Rhodesian sides.

There are now some 5,500 African "squatters" in the Bulawayo area. The Southern Rhodesian Government has asked the city council to allocate land at Hyde Park for Native housing.

The Bulawayo district veterinary officer has warned that the rabies position is such that an outbreak within Bulawayo or its environments is imminent. He urges the increase of the dog tax to 10s. and introduction of a muzzling order in urban areas.

Men with teaching or administrative experience are wanted by the Church Missionary Society for their schools in the Uganda, Sudan, and Upper Nile dioceses. Particulars may be had from the candidates' secretaries, 6 Salisbury Square, London, E.C.4.

## Asian High School in Nairobi

A modern high school for Asians is to be opened in Nairobi next month. The building, which has 47 class-rooms and two science laboratories, will provide technical and commercial education. The head master will be Lieut. Commander John Miller, G.C.

"Discovery of a chemical called phenothiazine has reduced the danger of disease among sheep, and mutton sheep farming could now be successfully undertaken in Rhodesia," said Mr. Seymour White recently. He is a pioneer sheep farmer of the Mazoe district, who won the Royal Trophy at last year's Salisbury Show.

The East African Association of Engineers has now a Kenya Centre, a Tanganyika Centre, and an Uganda Centre, of which Mr. C. R. Westlake is the first chairman. Mr. Bridger, vice-president of the Kenya Centre, said at the inaugural dinner of the Uganda branch that the association, though in no sense a trade union, had been called the "Plumbers' Union".

"Appointments in His Majesty's Colonial Service" is the title of a pamphlet published for the Colonial Office by H.M. Stationery Office at 2s. It contains full details of pay, conditions of service, and qualifications required for the large variety of posts involved. At the present time there are fewer than 1,000 vacancies—the lowest number since the end of the war—and some 60% of the vacancies are for posts in Africa.

## Tanganyika Budget Items Expenditure Now Over £9m

TANGANYIKA'S 1951 BUDGET, which provides for an expenditure of rather more than £9m, the largest single item is £3,527,000 for the Medical Department, closely followed by £794,843 for education. Police will cost £470,573, the Territory's contribution to the East Africa High Commission has risen to £456,000, provincial administration requires £459,979 (with an additional £101,149 for provincial councils), and £104,745 is the price of the Secretariat.

Pensions and gratuities exceed £342,000; defence is rather higher at £264,926; prisons will need nearly £300,000; but the cost of the Labour Department falls sharply from £135,000 to just under £69,000. Contribution to development is reduced from £701,000 to £260,000, but water development is up from £42,500 to £75,300, and surveys and town planning get an additional £40,000 at £144,315.

Printing and stationery stands at the high figure of £116,430, and the Information Department has an £116,200 vote, against £9,100 in 1950. Agriculture is estimated to require £289,630; co-operative societies will cost half as much again at £21,280, and the Accountant-General's Department will prove considerably more expensive at £113,390. Forestry is granted £108,720.

Almost 5% of the revenue is expected to be obtained from import duties, excise duties are calculated to produce £600,000, and export duties £150,000, or rather more than twice as much as last year. Taxes and licences appear in the estimates at £34m.

## Buganda Constitutional Changes

CONSTITUTIONAL changes in the Lukiko (Legislature) of Buganda include the right to debate the estimates, which have previously been merely the subject of questions. Non-official representation has been increased from 36 to 40 members, and the number of non-officials who reach the Lukiko through the electoral college system has been reduced. The new composition, apart from the Kabaka, is of 89 members, of whom three are ministers, 21 nominated by the Kabaka, 20 saza chiefs, 20 members elected by the electoral college system, and 20 members elected by saza councils.

## Textbook on Race Relations

"COLOUR AND RACE, PREJUDICE" shows itself among Africans as well as among Europeans, in suspicion, mistrust, false imputations, resentment. The colour bar has to be broken down from both sides. As a guide to missionaries and other Europeans living in Africa, I would suggest the permanent relevance of Philippians II, 3-7, and III, 12-16, and I St. Peter V, 5.—The Rev. R. Neil-Russell.

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N. Rhodesia: Wilson & Watson Ltd., Cecil Ave., Harare.

## Of Commercial Concern

### Prices of Copra

Greitersmans Store (Rhodesia), Ltd., which recently increased its capital from £275,000 to £422,500 in order to acquire the entire issued share capital of Economy Bazaars, Ltd., and to provide funds for further development, has now 47 branches in Southern and Northern Rhodesia. Profits for the past year totalled £43,998, compared with £17,309 in 1949.

Cotton experiments covering 368 square miles are to be conducted in the Nachingwea area of Tanganyika by the Overseas Food Corporation. As the district is in the cotton-free area established to prevent the spread of pink bollworm from the extreme south, permission had to be obtained from the Government of the Territory.

The controlled maximum price of copra in Tanganyika has been raised from 4.45s. to between 4s. and 4s. 1d. per frasco (36 lb.). The price on the free market in Zanzibar is from 21s. to 21.50s.

With a total of 2,100,726 miles flown in October, Central African Airways topped the 2nd mile mark for the fourth consecutive month. More than 1,000 passengers a week were carried.

For the first time the price of cloves on the open market in Zanzibar has exceeded 200s. per 100 lb. Prices ranging from 195s. to 201.25s. were paid recently when 2,192,938 lb. were offered.

### International Sisal Control Unlikely

Mr. E. R. Hitchcock, chairman of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association, who is now in London, considers that international control of sisal is unlikely unless circumstances alter.

Messrs. Dalgety and Co., Ltd., will shortly circulate to holders of their 4% and 4½% irredeemable debentures particulars of a scheme for the partial repayment of these stocks and the redemption of the balance by a redeemable debenture.

A ban forbidding the crews of the 25 ships of the Union-Castle Line to bring ashore in this country wine or spirits bought in South Africa has been issued by the company.

Stewart and Lloyds, Ltd., announce that the 1950 steel ingot output exceeded the record of the company in 1949 by 165,000 tons and the target figure by 26,000 tons.

Proposals for the manufacture of newsprint in Portuguese East Africa, where ample raw materials are said to be available, are being examined.

A cargo of cloves totalling 1,896 tons and valued at £500,000 has left Zanzibar in the British ship ETRICKBANK for Singapore.

Ministry of Food prices for bacon exported from Kenya have been raised by 10s. per cwt., and for frozen sides by 1d. per lb.

Uganda has now a Department of Commerce, which will assume all the functions performed by the Department of Supplies.

The number of vacancies registered by employers in Southern Rhodesia in October fell from 907 to 869.

Ethiopian Air Lines now operate a twice-weekly service between Addis Ababa and Nairobi.

### Sisal Outputs for December

The Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd.—530 tons of fibre, making 4,050 tons for nine months.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd.—223 tons of fibre, making 1,102 tons for six months.

Dwa Plantations, Ltd.—92 tons, making 1,263 for 1950.

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd.—206 tons of fibre.

## Turner & Newall, Limited

### Increased Profits

Messrs. TURNER AND NEWALL, LTD., report an aggregate consolidated net profit of £7,154,468 for the year ended September 30, 1950, after providing for all charges, including £1,357,774 for depreciation of machinery and plant. This compares with a profit of £6,274,079 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £4,993,552, leaving £2,960,916, to which must be added £795,863 provision for taxation no longer required. Specific reserve against stock-in-trade receives £460,000 and £150,000 is reserved for future taxation, while the portion of profits of subsidiaries attributable to minority shareholders stands at £40,280.

The balance for the year available for appropriation by Turner and Newall, Ltd., is £2,696,123 (£2,388,717). The sum of £1m. is allocated to reserve for the replacement of fixed assets and £250,000 to the writing down of investments in subsidiaries. Interest on the preference shares requires £55,004, and dividends totalling 17½% and a bonus of 2½% on the ordinary stock £587,247. Appropriations of £20,000 to the welfare trust and £300,000 to general reserve are recommended by the directors. This would leave a balance of £1,075,891 to be carried forward against £852,552 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £1,444,369 in cumulative preference stock and £5,388,600 in ordinary stock. Capital reserve stands at £2,960,907, revenue reserves £10,599,396 and current liabilities at £6,238,755. Fixed assets are valued at £4,544,738, interest in subsidiaries at £2,295,160 and current assets at £19,673,000.

The directors are Mr. W. W. F. Sheppard (chairman), Sir Samuel Turner (deputy chairman), Messrs. H. Gordon and R. G. Soothill (joint managing directors), Mr. E. Turner, Mr. Starkley, G. Willson and J. S. Smith.

The annual general meeting will be held in London on January 25 and the chairman's statement appears on another page in this issue.

Several new schools will be built this year in Bulawayo, where in 1950 the record number of 7,000 children attended. The total this year is expected to be more.

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**BANANAS**

The Latin name of the common banana is *Musa sapientum* and this complimentary designation is based on the legend that in ancient Asia Wise Men used to rest under its shady leaves and so die. The banana was originally an Asiatic fruit and though the story of how it gradually spread westwards is lost in the mists of time, it is known that in 1615 a Portuguese missionary brought it to Santo Domingo in the West Indies. The cultivation of bananas soon spread through the Caribbean and Jamaica became the world's largest supplier of this fruit from the nineteenth century onwards. In the late 1930's the Jamaican banana trade was seriously affected by diseases which attacked the plantations. The new disease-resistant strains now being developed will, it is hoped, be successful in restoring the position.

Full and up-to-date information from our branches in the island on market conditions and industrial trends is readily obtainable on request. Please write to our Intelligence Department at the address given below.

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# Neutrality on Spiritual Issues

(Continued from page 476)

My own limited knowledge of West Africa suggests that materialism in the wrong sense is on the increase, and that among peoples whose heritage includes an emphasis on spiritual things, and who by tradition see the political and religious functions of the State as complementary to each other.

The spiritual includes all those intangible things which are not capable of assessment in material terms—the values of truth and goodness, honesty and reliability, music and dancing, and the graphic arts, the traditions and folklore, in which the soul of a people is kept alive, and, above all, acknowledged, more of the existence of God. It is in this realm of the spiritual that the real tensions between the culture pattern of our own and other civilizations are to be found. It is there that the conflict comes between tradition and change, and it is there only that those tensions and conflicts can be resolved.

On the proper emphasis over against material things the future will depend in our Colonial territories, as has in Britain. In the proper emphasis education has an important part to play, but we cannot assume that an expanded educational system will automatically give us what we desire; for education can be the agent of totalitarianism if guided wrongly. Ultimately what education gives to a people depends upon what the teachers are and what they believe. The new university colleges call for "distil sweetness and light" or dialectical materialism; the embryonic Colonial colleges of arts, science and technology will have to fight hard with themselves if they are not to be merely secular and secularizing institutions.

## Danger of "Educative Society"

Education tends much to emphasize the spiritual issues, but in the last resort it is not only an instrument of social change, but also an expression of a people's will for its own future. Sir Frederick Barrow asks about the political dangers of the "educative State": "need constant application to the Colonial field, particularly when—as in Africa—the Christian Church is losing something of its predominance in education."

Professor Hancock, in his survey of Commonwealth affairs, pays tribute to the importance of what he calls the "missionaries' spirit," "freely accepted society by clergymen, but not men." Lugard also, "it has," he says, "been the historic task of the missionaries to defend primitive peoples against the destructive effects of the European impact," and he asks: "What would have been the record of European expansion if the missionaries had not shared in it?" The Christian Church in its expansion in the 19th Century into a world-wide Church made many mistakes, and failed often to see where its duty lay, but the self-governing peoples would be in a poor plight without it. The Church has to-day, as in the past, the duty to act fearlessly when it considers that a Government ignores or defies moral principles, or when commercial activity takes inverted aims.

Increasingly it is becoming the Church of the people of the land: the Methodist Church in the Gold Coast, the Anglican diocese of Uganda and the Niger, the Anglican Province of the West Indies, of the Baptist Church in the Congo illustrate the new tendency. As the Colonial territories assume more responsibility for their own political government, the indigenous churches can enter into a new partnership with them, if they so desire, a partnership in which the Church's right to criticize is recognized, and the Church is happy to see Governments take more responsibility for education and social welfare, because it knows that Governments and Church desire the same emphasis on things spiritual and things material.

## Disaster of Disunion

The Colonial service throughout its history has included many men and women who have set an example of Christian duty in service, but the official policy of Governments has, very naturally, been one of neutrality on religious matters. This has been due to territories where there is a Muslim population, a desire to be fair to the Muslim faith, that this neutrality has tended often to be unfair to Christian missions, is perhaps unbalanced all to the good. And in non-Muslim lands the disastrous disunion of the Christian Church has made Government neutrality inevitable.

On the issue between sheer materialism and the belief in spiritual values—which is the issue to-day in the world situation—can Governments any longer be so neutral in the old sense? For courts are Christianity and Muhammadanism, they are, in the belief in the existence of God and the ultimate sovereignty of the spiritual, and the Christian Churches, with the exception of the Roman Church, have drawn closer together.

What would be the effect if Governments made clear that the issue between the two opposing ideologies of materialism

and religion it was no longer neutral? Rhodes said in his early days in Borneo: "Religion and law are so united in these countries that I do not see how they can be parted by giving people a new system of the one without also a new system of the other." *Christi mutandis*, that will hold good.

The Christian Church has much to say that is relevant to the present world conflict, for the ideological conflict is between opposing views of God and man, and the Communist sees this clearly enough; he believes that once institutional changes have been appropriately made and the social setting furnished, a nobler type of manhood will be evolved. The Christian does not believe in the power of systems to change individuals, but in the need for individuals to redempt systems, and the will of God to redeem individuals. The Church does not always make this clear, and wastes a great deal of time and energy on things which matter far less, but it is the crucial point.

## Need for Dynamic Faith

If we believe this, we should have a faith as dynamic and powerful as that of the dialectical materialists. We believe in liberty secured by law, in justice which is inescapable and see above State policy, in political freedom secured by an evolving democracy. We are pledged to work for self-government. These essentially spiritual things can be secured only by means which are spiritual as well as material.

Kitson Clark says that secure freedom is not something which can be conferred by law, tradition, thought, or even perhaps by the social service State, but must be something whose sanctions are outside the reach of society, however benevolent society, and that the power to obtain it must come from within a man or perhaps from above.

It is in that setting that we should see all our development policy. But unless the British people and the British administration have a real faith, how can the peoples of Africa be expected to believe in the policy? As it is, we are afraid of humbug, we do not like wearing our hearts on our sleeves, and so we sometimes let an issue go by default. Leonard Barrow says of the British officials, somewhat bitterly: "In Africa the British official still rises high, but it grows low and acquiescent in a clear conviction, neither for schemes for material development nor our advances in political freedom will succeed, there have something of supreme value to give to the Colonial peoples—a moral achievement of the basic human goodness. We have to steer a course between the Scylla of sentimentalism and the Charybdis of complacency, but we have a chart in which we can have faith."

## Sense of Urgency

This may sound woolly and vague; I have said very little that is practical. To preserve our honesty of purpose and pursue a policy which is essentially spiritual in all the countries of a plural society is a task which might cause the bravest hearts. We need a greater sense of urgency. We certainly cannot endure much longer the existence anywhere of a social colour bar. We need more courage in our education for citizenship, far more drive in community development.

But the sense of urgency, the courage, and the drive can come only when we have faith in what we are trying to do, and when we cease to be officially neutral on spiritual issues. The challenge of to-day is not only intellectual but moral also, and it is urgent and not to be avoided—"for the future of the world may be in our hands if it is true that the safety and freedom of man lies only in the service of God."

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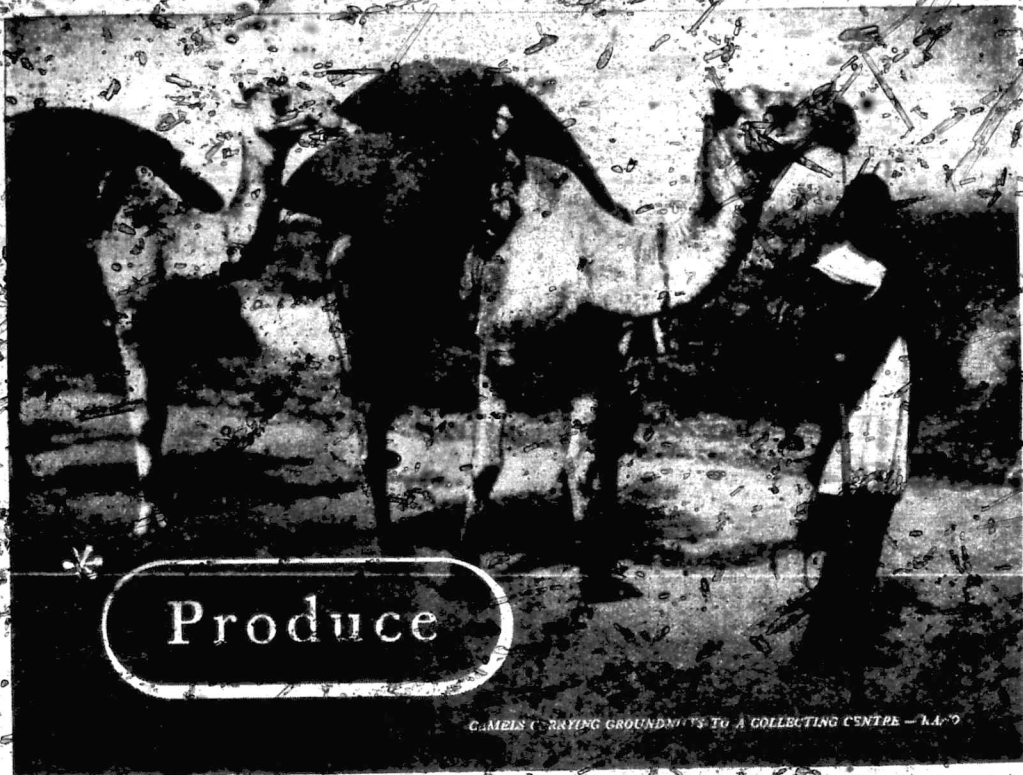
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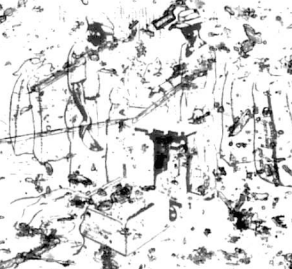
Vol. 1 No. 1



Produce

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In 1929 more than a million tons of tropical African produce, valued at nearly £50,000,000, were purchased for export by The United Africa Company, largely on behalf of the Colonial Produce Control Board. Palm oil, groundnuts, shea nuts, raffia, calabashes, grassmats and many other articles are loaded by motor or carried on bicycles, donkeys or camels. This produce is brought from a multitude of little farms to the Company's buying points throughout British West Africa.

Arriving in lots of anything from round the two hundred to twenty tons, its range includes cocoa, cotton, hides, sisal, beeswax, groundnuts, palm kernels and palm oil - the last being three of the foremost and richest of the world's tropical vital fats.

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AMBER, JEWELLERY, MERCHANDISE, PRODUCE & ALLAN STREET



# Copper Mines and Coal Prices

## Debate in N. Rhodesia

"OUR COPPER MINES" are, on the average, paying more than the Southern Rhodesian consumer for his coal, and are, in effect subsidizing the Southern Rhodesian consumer.

This statement has been made by the Northern Rhodesian Economic Secretary, Mr. R. A. NICHOLSON, in a Legislative Council debate. Attention had been drawn to a resolution passed in Salisbury that the Southern Rhodesian Government should urge that copper companies in Northern Rhodesia should pay more for coal, with the object of reducing the price to non-contract consumers.

Mr. ROY WELLESKY, member of the non-officials, asked: "Are we getting coal more easily than consumers in Southern Rhodesia? Should the copper mining community—or the small man trying to make a living—to subsidize the Southern Rhodesian consumer?"

### Supplies and Transport Inadequate

The Economic Secretary replied that long-term contracts had been agreed before the war between the copper mines and Wankie Colliery. Development in the two Rhodesias was now so tremendous that Wankie could not serve the full requirements of both territories. Transport and distribution facilities were also inadequate.

These long-term contracts had now, in effect, been broken, said Mr. Nicholson, by the institutions of export control by the Southern Rhodesian Government, in order that non-contract consumers should obtain a fair share of the available coal. As a result, the copper mines had been forced to burn expensive wood fuel, whereas Wankie coal was about 20d a ton, the mines now had to spend an average of 25s a ton.

There is no case whatever why any further subsidy by the Northern Rhodesian copper mines would be justified," he added. "After increasing, during the period from about 1947 onwards, a succession of unfulfilled assurances and unconvincing excuses given for non-fulfilment of reduced allocations of coal, I do not see how this Government has cause to apply any such pressure to the copper mines unless the position in regard to coal allocations becomes more satisfactory."

### Company Progress Reports

**Wankie Colliery.**—163,418 tons of coal and 8,695 tons of coke were sold in December.

**Sherwood Staff.**—210 tons of ore were milled in December for a working profit of £1,634.

**Stann & Motor.**—21,000 tons of ore were treated in December for a working profit of £25,005.

**Kentia.**—16,087 tons of ore were treated in December at the Kentia mine for 3,411 oz. gold.

**Rezende.**—A working profit of £1,700 was earned in December for a treatment of 6,700 tons of ore.

**Estimote.**—25 1/2 oz. gold were recovered from 11,700 tons of ore milled for an estimated working loss of £308.

**Monte Etna.**—96 oz. gold were recovered in December from 10,000 tons of ore treated. The estimated working profit was £2,735.

**London, N. Rhodesia.**—Pickstone development No. 2 vertical shaft sunk to No. 2 level and No. 2 station cut, No. 2 shaft, shaft from 3rd level to No. 2 shaft, stripped full diameter to 42 ft. below 2nd level, 3rd level, full drive advanced 45 ft. Cross-cut at 120 ft. in rock wall drive advanced 52 ft. averaging 52 dwt. over 52 in. on E. side, and 7.5 dwt. over 42 in. on W. side. No. 2 parallel drive E. advanced 35 ft. av. 42 dwt. over 21 in. 4th level main drive W. advanced 70 ft. av. 41 dwt. over 41 in. Rise at 2,825 ft. E. coal seam advanced 35 ft., last 25 ft. av. 9.2 dwt. over 52 in.

### Platinum Syndicate

AN EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE for platinum has been granted by the Southern Rhodesian Government to a syndicate of Bulawayo business men who have undertaken to spend £25,000 on operations over the next three years. A firm of British mining consultants, approached by the syndicate, claim to have discovered a deposit for extracting platinum economically. Mr. Marzotta, as member of the syndicate, has said that the Rhodesian Great Dyke Development Exploration Co., Ltd., has agreed to finance the systematic sampling of the

# Kenya Consolidated Goldfields

KENYA CONSOLIDATED GOLDFIELDS, LTD., an operating profit of £2,208 in the year ended March 31 last, which is due to the prospecting and development account. The issued capital is £292,000 in shares of 2s. 6d. Current liabilities total £19,775, fixed assets appear at £300,845, and floating assets at £12,648.

Production of mine amounted to 739 oz. of gold and 987 oz. of silver from 11,835 tons of ore treated for a gross revenue of £44,656.

Sales of soapstone provided £1,048. Ore reserves are estimated at 1,000 tons at an average value of 15 dwt. over 30 inches.

The directors are: Lieut.-Colonel A. C. Low (chairman), Major W. Cavendish-Bentley, Mr. B. F. Hill, Mr. J. L. Riddoch, and Mr. W. J. S. Oates, and the secretaries are Messrs. Bowly, Matheron and Co., Golders Green. The 17th ordinary general meeting was held in Nairobi on December 22.

### African Mineworkers' Dispute

Mr. C. E. COUSINS, Commissioner for labour in Northern Rhodesia, has shown to Kivua in an attempt to settle the dispute between the African Mineworkers' Union and the copper mining companies. The union, which includes in its membership 20,000 of the 30,000 Africans employed in the mines, have asked that the bonus scheme applicable to European employees should apply to its members, a claim which the companies have refused. The union will hold a ballot to decide the course of future action.

### S. Rhodesian Mineral Production

PRODUCTION OF MINERALS in Southern Rhodesia in the nine months ended September 30 last was valued at £10,203,352 compared with £138,858 in the corresponding period of 1949. Of last year's total gold accounted for £7,755,940 (£3,631,587), asbestos £3,572,416 (a decrease from £522,301), chrome £873,171 (£68,559), and coal £834,456 (£68,794).

### Tati Goldfields

TATI GOLDFIELDS, LTD., report a loss of £2,639 for the year ended March 31 last, compared with a loss of £4,004 in the previous year. The chairman, Mr. J. H. Hayes, has said that since the mine had been closed the pound had been devalued, increasing the price of gold. It was possible that the mine might be reopened.

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SOUTHERN RHODESIA: Heddon & Co. Ltd., BULAWAYO.  
and SALISBURY.  
NORTHERN RHODESIA: Campbell Bros. Carter & Co. (Central Africa) Ltd., KITWE and BENCHES.  
NYASALAND: The Industrial and Planting Supply Co. Ltd., BLANTYRE, and branches.

THE TILLEY LAMP CO. LTD.  
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**Port of London**

Bridged Prospectus

Consent of His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, in compliance with the Order made under Section 1 of the Control of Finance (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1946.

The list of applications will open at 10 a.m. on Friday, the 12th January, 1951, and close at or before 3 p.m. on the same day.



# KENYA GOVERNMENT

## 3½ per cent Incribed Stock, 1973/1978 ISSUE OF £6,070,000

of which £570,000 has already been placed in the terms of the Prospectus, £2,250,000 is reserved for subscriptions by applicants resident in Kenya which have been guaranteed and the remaining £3,250,000 is now offered for subscription.  
Authorized by Ordinance No. 14 of 1950 and No. 47 of 1950.

Interest payable 1st April and 1st October.

A full six months' interest will be paid on the 1st October, 1951.

### Price of Issue £100 per cent.

Payable as follows:—

- On Application £100 per cent.
  - On 1st February, 1951 £40 per cent.
  - On 1st June, 1951 £50 per cent.
- £100 per cent.

The Government of Kenya having complied with the requirements of the Colonial Stock Act, 1900, trustees are authorized to issue the Stock, subject to the restrictions set forth in the Trustee Act, 1925.

The proceeds of the loan will be applied to the financing of development, including agricultural and educational development, road communications, public buildings, and water supplies.

The loan and the interest thereon, the property of persons not resident in Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar will not be subject to any taxes, duties or levies by the Government of Kenya.

THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES on behalf of the Government of Kenya invite applications for £2,250,000 Stock as stated above. The Stock will be issued under the provisions of the General Loan and Stock Ordinance, 1949, and will be registered in accordance with the provisions of the Colonial Stock Act, 1900.

The loan is secured on the general revenues and assets of the Government of Kenya. A sinking fund will be formed in this country for the redemption of the loan under the management of the Crown Agents, who are appointed trustees. Half-yearly contributions to the sinking fund will be at the rate of not less than 1% per annum and the first contribution will be made on or before the 1st October, 1951. These contributions may be increased, and will only be discontinued if and when the trustees are satisfied that no further contributions will be required to ensure the repayment of the loan at the final date.

The stock will be transferable in multiples of 1d. at the Crown Agents' Stock Transfer Office, Lloyds Bank Buildings, 55 & 64, Moorgate, E.C.2 (subject to the provisions of the Government and other Stocks (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1939), without charge. Stamp duty will be paid by the Government of Kenya.

Serial Certificates to Bearer will be issued at the Crown Agents' Stock Transfer Office in exchange for

allotments. The amount of the amount due on the 5th February, 1951, is intended that at a later date advantage shall be taken of the provisions of the Colonial Stock Act, 1948, and of Section 37 of the Kenya General Loan and Stock Ordinance to make arrangements which will have the effect of converting the stock into registered stock.

Arrangements for the receipt of applications from residents in Kenya and for the payment of instalments on allotments made to such residents in respect of cash applications will be made by the Government of Kenya in pursuance of the maximum of £2,250,000 is being offered to Kenya holders of the local 2½% East African War Bonds, 1949/51, which are due for redemption on the 1st April, 1951, and of which approximately £5,000,000 is outstanding. Cash applications are being invited for such an amount to be taken together with the amount converted make up the total of £2,250,000 reserved.

A commission of five shillings per cent will be allowed to bankers and stockbrokers on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp.

The revenues of Kenya alone are liable in respect of the above stock and the interest thereon and the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom and the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury are not directly or indirectly liable or responsible for the payment of the stock or of the interest thereon, or for any matter relating thereto (Act 40 and 41 (1947) (Ch. 59, Sec. 19).

The fund available to the Government of Kenya on the 30th June, 1950, amounted to £16,210,800. The accumulated sinking funds amounted to approximately £1,010,000 at the same date.

Full prospectuses and application forms may be obtained from the Crown Agents for the Colonies at 4, Millbank, S.W.1, or at Lloyds Bank Buildings, 55 & 64, Moorgate, E.C.2, or at Messrs. J. C. & Co., 29, Gracechurch Street, Liverpool, and 26, Princess Street, Chester, or the National Bank of India Ltd., 26, Bishopsgate, or the Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd., 10, Clements Lane, F.O. 4, Messrs. Mullens & Co., 13, George Street, Mansion House, E.C.4, Messrs. J. & A. Scrimgeour, 3, Lothbury, E.C.2, or at any Stock Exchange in the United Kingdom.

All applications will be subject to the terms of the Trust Prospectus.

AGENTS OF THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, MILLBANK, LONDON, S.W.1.

## Company Meeting

## Messrs. Turner and Newall, Limited

## African Mines Operating to Capacity

## Mr. W. W. F. Shepherd's Statement

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF TURNER AND NEWALL, LIMITED, will be held on January 25, 1951, at the Chartered Accountants' Hall, Manchester, when it is expected that Mr. W. W. F. SHEPHERD, the chairman of the company, will preside.

Mr. Shepherd's statement to the stockholders has been circulated to them with the report and accounts, and, after dealing with the accounts of the company, it contains a detailed review of the company's operations during the year to September 30, 1950, both at home and abroad.

The following are extracts from the statement as regards certain matters referred to therein:

## No Slackening in World Demand

Our African mining companies have operated during the year to the maximum capacity of their milling and trading plants, but under continuing difficulties arising from shortages of labour and materials. Notwithstanding these difficulties the production programme was largely achieved, and this reflects considerable credit on the mine managements. There is no indication of a slackening in the world demand for raw asbestos, and it is expected that our mines in Africa will be operating to capacity, and under difficulties due to the above shortages for some time to come.

Bell Asbestos Mines, Ltd., at Theford Mines, P.O., has also operated to capacity during the year under review. The preparations for the transfer from a 'quarrying' basis of ore recovery to a 'hard-ground mining' form of operation have been in an advanced stage, and it is expected that this change will be made either during or shortly after the end of the year.

## Wide Range of Manufactures

Turner Brothers Asbestos Company, Ltd., has for long years enjoyed a sustained and steadily increasing demand for the wide range of its asbestos manufactures, which consist in the main, of products technically essential to almost the whole field of industry. This favourable experience still continues, and at the end of the last financial year a very high level of demand had been reached. Similar conditions apply in the case of the company's various belting products.

During the year was reviewed the transfer of belting production from Rochdale to the new Hindley Green factory has been effected. The considerable problems in making this transfer and in building up the operation of the new factory have been successfully overcome, and this important stage in the company's major development programme has been achieved.

## Ferodo Products

The large building programme at Chapel-en-le-Frith to which I have referred on previous occasions, and the installation of a modern plant are enabling Ferodo, Ltd., still further to expand its business. With the end of petrol rationing in this country, a very substantially increased demand for Ferodo brake and clutch linings and fan belts was experienced. The company's exports of fan belts to replace-ments for British cars, which are in such large quantities for vehicles of European origin. There is no make of vehicle in the world for which suitable Ferodo materials cannot be supplied.

It may be of interest to mention that, in addition to its main business in brake and clutch linings, Ferodo, Ltd., has developed a significant trade in two other fields. The Ferodo 'airbrake' is now a well-established product, which is being used in constantly growing quantities in buildings, ships, omnibuses, etc. The other field is that of technical plastics, where 'Ferobestos' products are making steady progress, though to some extent still on a pioneering basis. The successful applications of these materials are many and diverse, ranging from railway coaches to roller skates, and from chemical plant to aircraft.

Turner's Asbestos Cement Co., Ltd., has experienced a heavy demand throughout the year from both the home and export markets. In the light of this demand it was unfortunate that it should have been hampered by a lack of suitable grades of asbestos fibre, which rendered impossible the full operation of all available plant. In spite of these difficulties, the export allocation was well maintained, resulting in some deficiency in the home market.

## Building Materials

The post-war requirements of building materials have served to emphasize the demand for asbestos fibre, which has been a relentless world supply. This has led Turner's Asbestos Cement Co., Ltd., to make intensive investigations into methods of conserving these fibres, and I am glad to say that the results are promising. Success in this form of research would have a helpful effect in maintaining the present high level of production of our asbestos cement products.

Orders, both at home and from abroad, for the products of The Washington Chemical Co., Ltd., have increased beyond even the very high level which they were received last year. This augurs well, not only for the underlying buoyancy and permanence of demand for the company's goods, but indicates the satisfaction given to customers by the consistently high quality of the output of the sea-water dolomite process, the final establishment of which was referred to last year.

## Marine Work

During the year under review Newalls Insulation Co., Ltd., has been very actively engaged in its normal sphere of contract work for heat, cold and sound insulation, both on land and afloat. Many large contracts have been completed, and even though the recession in the building of large passenger ships, which was forecast last year, has materialized, the company's position as regards marine work has been fully maintained by contracts on a large oil tankers and cargo vessels. Our export trade has continued at a high level, and while currency restrictions have almost excluded us from certain markets, the demand experienced from other areas has been sufficient to maintain our export volume of previous years. We have had many good customers, and a steady increase in the reduction of their current and we have hope that this rather unfortunate position will continue for very long.

Your board this year recommend a final dividend of 12½% on the ordinary stock, making, with the interim dividend already paid, a total dividend of 17½% for the year. On this occasion the board also recommend the

addition of a special bonus of 2½% on the ordinary stock, in respect of the past financial year. The bonus contains the 10th anniversary of the formation of the Turner and Townsend Limited group as such, and the 25th anniversary of its becoming a public company, and it is pleasing to your directors that earnings permit them to recommend that these anniversaries be marked in this way. The increase in the dividend on the ordinary stock is also a matter of satisfaction to your board, in that the rate of ordinary dividend (disregarding the special bonus on this occasion) is now restored approximately to the average level obtaining during the five years immediately preceding the recent war.

**Replacement Costs**

The need for conservation of liquid resources still remains however, and the retention in the business of a substantial portion of our earnings will continue to be necessary if we are to maintain our progressive outlook and policy without raising additional capital. The cost of replacing old fixed assets and the acquisition of additional assets for new projects remains very high and is still increasing, and your directors see no likelihood of any reversion to the vicinity of pre-war price levels.

Long term forecasting remains impossible so long as world conditions continue in their present chaotic state. Taking a short term view, however, the prospects for the immediate future are better, in terms of volume of demand for our products, than was the case when my statement of last year was issued. Demand has undoubtedly been stimulated by defence requirements in various parts of the world, and it appears likely that throughout the current financial year a high level of production will be required for most of our products throughout the world.

Costs, however, are continuously increasing, and

cannot always be reflected quickly in selling prices. Accordingly, therefore, we expect during the current year to produce the maximum volume obtainable from available supplies of raw asbestos, which are not as adequate as we should like them to be, but the somewhat increased volume of production which we expect will not necessarily be reflected in increased profit.

**Campbell Booker Carter, Ltd.**

Messrs. BOOKER BROS., MCCONNELL & Co., LTD., have now completed the internal reorganization of the group into the four main operational divisions of shopkeeping, shipping, sugar production, and rum distribution. In the United Kingdom Campbell Bros., Carter & Co., Ltd., has been renamed Campbell Booker Carter Ltd., and in Northern Rhodesia Campbell Bros., Carter & Co. (Central Africa), Ltd., is now to be known as Campbell Booker Carter (Central Africa), Ltd. It has Pelleuer, Ltd., as a subsidiary company handling agency business in the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland, and in Nyasaland storekeeping is undertaken by the London and Blantyre Supply Co. Ltd.

**General Strike Abandoned**

THE THREATENED ONE-DAY GENERAL STRIKE by the United Trade Union Federation in protest against the government's labour policy was abandoned following a statement by the Legal Department that the strike would be illegal as it was not in furtherance of a trade dispute. The federation announced that they wished to take the complications arising from the imprisonment of the Chief Justice, and present an appeal on his behalf to the Chief Justice.



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**TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.**  
**DAR ES SALAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.**

1922		1936		1950	
Undertakings operated		Undertakings operated	16	Undertakings operated	15
Number of Consumers	1,904	Number of Consumers	11,023	Number of Consumers	27,500
Annual consumption	1 million units	Annual consumption	211 million units	Annual consumption	110 million units
Capital	£70,000	Capital	£945,000	Capital	

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Vessel	Tonnage	Departure
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"Carnarvon Castle"	20,141	Jan. 25
"Edinburgh Castle"	28,706	Feb. 1
"Manchester Castle"	20,001	Feb. 8
"Capetown Castle"	27,002	Feb. 15



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taking Passengers and Cargo  
to CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON,  
DURBAN, LOURENÇO MARQUES and BEIRA.

Vessel	Tonnage	Sailing
"Langlorey Castle"	10,639	Feb. 15
"Bloemfontein Castle"	18,400	Feb. 22
"Kenilworth Castle"	9,916	Feb. 27
"Dunnottar Castle"	18,002	Feb. 31

Cargo for EAST AFRICA must be rege. with the Conference.  
\*Cargo vessels with limited passenger accommodation.



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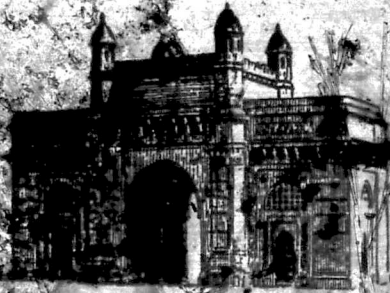
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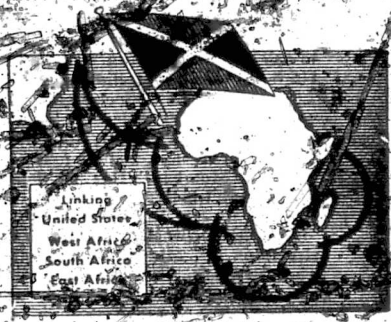
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## PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

Matters of Moment 500  
Notes by the Way 501  
White Paper on  
Groundnut Scheme 504  
Labour Problems in  
African Colonies 504

Prime Ministers  
Conference 500  
Governor of  
Northern Rhodesia  
Press Comment on  
Groundnut Change 512  
Latest Mining News 512

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE GROUNDNUT is not a plant which lends itself readily to mass methods over vast acreages." That sentence from the latest White Paper on the groundnut scheme, entitled "The Future of the Overseas Food Corporation," must be

### Collapse of the Groundnut Scheme.

as strange as any of the many excuses advanced in the past three years or so for the failure of a plan which was never given a fair chance because the Socialist Government saw in it an attractive political weapon. From the very first Mr. Strachey, the irresponsible Minister responsible for the work, played politics with it, and because it was a political plaything more than a great Colonial development project, the Cabinet tolerated the mismanagement for which he and his friend Sir Leslie Plummer, made chairman of the corporation and then hastily knighted, were chiefly accountable. Long after it had become clear to everyone that they should be removed, both were retained in their posts because the Minister had the support of the Left Wing of the Labour Party and the chairman had that of his old comrade Sir Atterton. Atterton became Minister of Food, and the disappearance of Sir Leslie Plummer followed promptly, though solaced by a large tax-free

payment for "loss of office". What some of his colleagues on the board and in other senior appointments under the corporation thought of him as the leader of a great tropical enterprise, was told to Parliament and the Press and recorded in these pages from time to time.

It cannot be denied that there has been the grossest mismanagement, and that it is only relatively recently that prudence has begun to show itself. The belated candour of the White Paper is, of course, to be welcomed, but it would be astonishing if Parliament accepted the new proposals without calling for the removal of all those who have a high share of culpability for the indescribable blunders which have wasted much more than a score of millions of pounds of public money. During the next year, four out of five of the corporation's staff will be going.

### Original Directors Should Be Sacked.

Surely the best to go should be those members of the board who have personal and collective responsibility for so ghastly a series of errors. The newcomers of recent months should, in all fairness, not be branded with the remaining original members, everyone of whom should draw if for

no other reason than that everything for which he has stood is now admitted by the corporation and the Government to have been wrong.

Nor is there a fair case for the public to be called upon to pay compensation to directors who have shown themselves so incapable of performing the tasks for which they have received substantial emoluments, and the Government should be pressed for an undertaking in that sense. Incidentally, have some of the members of the board not also drawn fees from the subsidiary Earthmoving and Construction Company, which the corporation acquired? Parliament ought also to be told what payments have been made to members of the board in connexion with visits made by them to Africa and other countries. It should likewise be provided with a full schedule of payments by the corporation in respect of the termination of the services of former members of the staff. Such a return would, we believe, shock the House, both by reason of its total and by its revelation of the lightheartedness with which engagements were made and ended. Surely there can never have been an organization of the size for which a higher proportion of high-salaried men were engaged, or one in which so many were paid, and good men were prevented from doing the jobs they yearned to do.

Now, when thirty-six million pounds have to be written off, some sanity is to be introduced; de-centralization is to be the policy, and the fault managers are to be given responsibility. What lack of elementary common sense! These principles have been proposed again and again and again in these columns and elsewhere, but the planners would have none of them. With their feet in the air and their heads in the stratosphere, they were more concerned with paper than with the land—and never once did they suggest the misgiving which has now the force of proclamation of fact, that the groundnut is not a plant which lends itself readily to mass methods over vast acreages. Had a critic made that kind of comment, he would have been accused of sabotage, and the planners would have retorted that hundreds of thousands of acres of groundnuts are grown every year in British and French West Africa by peasants, and that no insuperable problems should be involved in large-scale mechanized production of the crop in East Africa.

What did the corporation in fact visualize? The original plan of 1946 was to clear three and a quarter million acres by 1953, and thereafter produce 600,000 tons of groundnuts annually, the total outlay to that date being £23,000,000, including the costs of building railways, roads, and a great new port. At the beginning of 1948 (when the chairman designate had spent some months working with the managing agency, and just before the Overseas Food Corporation were to assume full responsibility) a progress report averred once more that the proposals of the Wakefield Mission were realizable. By November of the following year Mr. Strachey was considerably deflated. His estimate of the practicable was down to 600,000 acres—or less than one-fifth of the previous total, but at about double the cost first estimated for more than three million acres. Now the corporation expects to have cleared less than half the lowest Strachey-Plummer figure, and that by 1957, not 1954. Kangwa has 90,000 acres cleared, or one-fifth of the original target; 24,000 acres are to be used for agriculture, half that area being under crop each year, and the rest grazed. Urambo was to have 300,000 acres cleared, but the bush has been felled on only 13,000 acres only, and a maximum of 45,000 will be under crop this year.

### From Mountain To Molehill.

The Southern Province was to be the *pièce de résistance*, outstanding success in that wonderful undeveloped area would more than make up for disappointments elsewhere. What now? Instead of clearing the 1,650,000 acres which were to justify the whole scheme, the plan has shrunk to pygmy dimensions: 20,000 acres have been felled, 40,000 should be added this year, and then the annual total is to be about 15,000, so that by 1957 not much over 100,000 acres will have been made ready for planting. One reason is that "close examination of the agricultural potential" has shown that not more than 150,000 acres within an economic radius of the headquarters at Machingwea could be made available for agriculture; it is not to reach that maximum in ten years. Good yields of groundnuts and maize are expected, and cotton and tobacco are to be grown experimentally. Farms will be limited to 3,000 acres each, and seven will be opened in the coming season. To cap it all, the great mechanized experiment is to use fewer machines and more hand-labour, (with

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### Deflation in the Southern Province.

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the sisal industry is being pressed by the Tanganyika Government to reduce its demands on African labour by increased mechanization.)

The sorry tale of miscalculation began at the time of the English fuel crisis of 1947, when essential machinery was delayed, sometimes for weeks, in transit to the docks, so that a whole agricultural year was lost. Mr. Strachey should pay the penalty by its late arrival in Africa. Cargo of all kinds was dumped into Dar es Salaam with so little forethought that chaos was created. What was to have been a new "Malberry Scheme" quickly became a laughing stock, because its distinguishing characteristics were indecision and procrastination, not

prevision and drive. In the face of mounting criticisms of glaring mismanagement, the Minister of Food and the Overseas Food Corporation followed a policy of reticence which grossly misled the public. Mr. They was, indeed, so stubbornly and obtrusely determined not to be candid with the nation that he caused millions of people to entertain hopes which were bound to be disappointed. "I shall be more proud of having been responsible for the initiation of this scheme than of anything else in my public life," he declared. That his pride has collapsed is not evident. But the scheme has done so, and if our politics were not now so unprincipled, he would promptly disappear from office. Control of the scheme is to pass to the Colonial Office, which will fully reflect that it could have spent such vast sums in Tanganyika to much better purpose.

## Notes By The Way

### Sir Godfrey Huggins

OXFORD UNIVERSITY is doing singular honour this week to Sir Godfrey Huggins. Last night he spoke to the Union on the occasion of a debate, but in a straightforward address, that is a privilege which is very rarely accorded, and one commentator has suggested that only twice previously have even Prime Ministers (Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Churchill) been so favoured. So the head of the Government of Southern Rhodesia has received a very exceptional tribute. To-day he is to be made an honorary Doctor of Civil Law by the university, and to-morrow he will fly to Lisbon for consultations with the Portuguese authorities, primarily in connexion with the construction of an oil pipeline from Beira to Umtata. His stay in Portugal must be short, for the Prime Minister wants to hurry back to Salisbury, to welcome Mr. Gordon Walker, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations. What he tells the Union on race relations in Africa will, I predict, cause quite a stir. Next week EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA will report the Prime Minister's statement.

### Ambassador Joins Mining Board

MR. LEWIS DOUGLAS, United States Ambassador in Great Britain from early 1947 until the end of last year, and one of the best occupants of the post in living memory, has this week joined the board of the Union Corporation, Ltd., one of the largest and most active of African mining companies. Whether this presages further investment of American money in South, Central and East African mining remains to be seen, but that is at least possible. The corporation has been investigating a large area in western Tanganyika for a couple of years; its main interests, however, are in the Union of South Africa. Mr. Douglas's career has been impressive. The grandson of a man who made a large fortune from copper mining in Arizona, and the son of a father who continued the family business, he is himself a mining engineer by profession, but he decided to enter politics, and sat in the House of Representatives from 1927 until he resigned six years later to become President Roosevelt's Director of the Budget, an office which he vacated in 1937 because he

would not be associated with a policy of death finance. Then he was president of the American Cyanamid Corporation, and later president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. During the last war he was war shipping administrator in the United States Government. He is now the vice-chancellor of McGill University, Montreal.

### Common Sense Required

AN EXPERT ON world cotton told me the other day that Uganda, which he has known well for many years, has a wonderful future as a producer of cotton "if we can get some common sense applied, and avoid general mishandling as a result of pressure from politicians in this country." The world is seriously short of cotton, and there appear to be slight hopes of any early and material improvement in the position. Rearmament in the United States will reduce supplies of fertilizers, prevent as rapid an increase of the acreage under cotton as might otherwise have been arranged, and increase the demand from American mills. India is not likely to be an exporter of cotton for years. Of Egypt and Pakistan my friend commented: "They are doing everything in their power to discredit themselves." All in all, the British African cotton-growing territories could scarcely be more favourably placed.

### Daison with the French

A FRENCH COLONIAL OFFICIAL is, I have reason to know, to be stationed in Dar es Salaam, partly for the purpose of keeping the French authorities better informed of developments in Tanganyika, and in order to promote commerce between the island and Madagascar, which was recently visited by Edward Tipping. The Governor of Tanganyika took the opportunity of emphasizing his anxiety that trade exchanges should be increased.

The Second Workshops Unit, R.E.M.E. in East Africa Command has been confined to barracks in Mombasa following allegations that some of the men attacked a European police officer and African civilians. In connexion with the affair the civil court has imposed fines totalling nearly £20 on four men of the unit who were charged with assault and drunkenness.

# Groundnut Scheme: Revised Long-Term Plan

## Drastic Reduction of Operations in Tanganyika Territory

THE REVISED LONG TERM PLAN for the East African Groundnut Scheme described in this paper proposes a further drastic reduction in its scope and objectives.

The White Paper plan of February, 1947 (Cmd. 7036) proposed the preparation for agriculture of 3,210,000 acres. Of this total 2,400,000 acres were to be in Tanganyika divided between Kongwa 450,000 acres, Urambo 300,000 acres, and the Southern Province 1,650,000 acres. A further proposal to develop 300,000 acres in Kenya and 510,000 acres in Northern Rhodesia was abandoned in the early stages of the scheme. The peak borrowing for the complete scheme was fixed at £23 millions.

When the Food Corporation assumed administrative control on April 1, 1948, it was already apparent that the acreage proposed in the White Paper plan could not be cleared and developed within the estimated capital expenditure. A revised scheme was prepared in 1948 for the clearance of 2,355,000 acres by 1957, involving a peak borrowing of some £66.7 millions, a figure which Ministers were unable to accept. Further experience in the operation of the scheme showed that both land clearing and the establishment of agriculture involved far higher capital costs than were provided for in the White Paper plan or were estimated in the first instance by the corporation.

In September, 1949, a revised plan was submitted to Ministers, which was approved and announced in the House of Commons on November 21, 1949, which estimated that a total of 600,000 acres could be brought into production in the three development regions by 1954 for a capital provision including a reserve for agricultural losses over the earlier years of £18 millions.

The financial estimates revised plans as of the White Paper plan, were based not only on the development costs being kept within estimates, costs which were of an important degree on the rate of annual development keeping pace with that assumed in preparing the estimates, but also on the net revenue from agriculture.

### Disappointing Seasons at Kongwa

The Kongwa contribution to the total of 600,000 acres was to have been 90,000 acres, of which 81,000 acres would be under production. As a result of two extremely disappointing seasons at Kongwa it was decided, on the recommendations of the Working Party which studied the position on the spot, to restrict contribution to 12,600 acres for the next three years.

The Urambo contribution was also to have been 300,000 acres. In the 1949-50 development programme was to clear to that extent. There was a delay at the beginning of the season in assembling in Urambo the land clearing resources necessary for the relief of famine, and it soon became known that 90,000 acres could not be reached in 1949-50. To have maintained the intended programme for a further season would have required an additional capital outlay which the corporation regarded as being unjustified. It was therefore decided to reduce the target for the acreage which could be completed in 1950, a figure estimated at 65,000 acres. The major effort was planned for the Southern Province where 420,000 acres were to be cleared. The plan provided for the completion of 20,000 acres during the current season ending in November, 1950, the balance of 400,000 acres to be completed by the end of 1954. Some 20,000 acres will have been cleared during the 1949-50 season. Large-scale operations

were due to commence in the next season (November, 1950 to November, 1951). Much effort and money have been spent on the build-up required to support these operations. The object was to create a base capable of housing and servicing two fully equipped land clearing teams, and this has been substantially achieved at a rough cost of £1,400,000. In the meantime the work of the Forward Reconnaissance Unit and the soil conservation staff was pushed forward at high pressure in the selection of the soil types suitable for agriculture and the preparation of the land clearing and soil conservation maps.

As a result of this close examination of the agricultural potential of the area it emerged that not more than 150,000 acres, at an economic radius of Machingwa could be made available for agriculture. It may be that further investigation into the productivity of the soils will bring a larger proportion of this area within the scope of cultivation, but this cannot be relied upon. Selective development in accordance with this survey creates small fields, irregular in shape and of an average size of about 1,000 acres each, and separated from one another by natural drainage courses and areas of unsuitable soil types.

### Expensive Soil Protection Measures

Access to them and communications between them called for a much more expensive road construction programme than that provided for in the original plan. The nature of the soils makes them unusually liable to erosion and entailed relatively expensive soil protection measures. The views of the soil conservation staff, based on soil selections and protective works, as embodied in their development maps for the region, have been confirmed by independent investigation.

In addition to the restriction of the possible development area and the enhanced cost resulting from these surveys, experience in the clearing of the 200,000 acres already cleared has shown a higher cost per acre than was provided for in the original plan, to which the greater expense of the clearing operations, the use of the Shervick tractors, conventional methods of clearing which have not improved, and may well improve still further, but the excessive cost of clearing entirely by mechanical means must be reduced.

The 1949 plan would have entailed, during the next five years, the simultaneous deployment of five land clearing teams. It became evident during 1950 that an effort on this scale was beyond the physical and financial resources of the corporation, and it was therefore decided to limit the build-up to two land clearing teams, each capable of clearing and preparing 60,000 acres a year.

The position described above led the general manager of the Southern Region and his staff to propose a revised plan for the region. This envisaged a reduced annual build-up over a longer period, namely 10 years, resulting at the end of that time to a total area prepared for agriculture of about 150,000 acres. It was proposed, as the only means of reducing clearance costs, to substitute hand labour for a part of the operations now done by machinery. The substitution of hand labour eliminates the least efficient and most costly of the mechanical operations, those of stumping and stumping. The labour required for this work necessarily reduces the rate of progress to some 15,000-20,000 acres a year.

### Limited Prospects in Southern Province

The facts described above, namely (a) the loss of 95,000 acres from production at Kongwa and Urambo, (b) the fact that not more than 150,000 acres could be developed in the Southern Province without the construction of another costly base of operations; (c) the fact that progress cannot be achieved at the rate estimated, and (d) the higher costs of development and land clearing in the Southern Region had had been estimated, meant that the 600,000 acre plan could not be carried out within the existing borrowing powers of the corporation, particularly if adequate sums were reserved to meet liabilities, all of them non-revenue earning, which would fall on the corporation as a result of the operation of the scheme as compared with that for which the plan was made in the attempt to clear the area within 10 years.

The corporation considered that some of the results so far achieved, and the problems which have remained to be solved, no justification could be shown for proposing any increase in their present borrowing powers, and felt it incumbent upon them to put forward a revised plan which is capable of being carried out, so far as can reasonably be foreseen within the

Being extracts from "The Future of the Overseas Food Corporation," a White Paper (Cmd. 8119, 9d), issued by the Government. The first part summarising the general proposals for the scheme, was published in our issue of last week.

250,000 units of long-term capital authorized by the Overseas Resources Investment Act.

The revised long-term plan now submitted accordingly therefore, with the conclusions which the corporation consider must inevitably be drawn from the facts which have emerged during the operation of the scheme to date and the facts with which it is now faced. The position as they see it is this:

(A) The attempt to produce crops economically on land which has been cleared for agriculture at a great cost in money and human effort must be sustained for a sufficiently long period to show conclusive results. This period they regard as being a minimum of seven years.

(B) The areas selected for development are capable of giving good yields of groundnuts and have done so on the small experimental farms. The problem, which has yet to be solved, is to reproduce these results, or something approaching them, on a field scale. The groundnut is not a plant which lends itself readily to mass methods over vast areas. The attainment of economic yields demands intensive farming. The operation of 30,000 acre units with a thin spread of European supervision and of machinery has proved unworkable, and must be replaced by much smaller farms of 1,500 to 2,000 acres independently farmed by men who can gain an intimate knowledge of the peculiarities of the land on their own farms, peculiarities which vary from farm to farm.

**Mechanical Forest Clearing Uneconomic**

(C) The clearing of forest and bush from land of the type occupied by the corporation by wholly mechanical means has proved impracticable with either the methods of the corporation envisaged in previous plans, or the mechanical clearing now being done, but if cannot be done at an economic cost in relation to the amount of the arable land created. Simple and direct methods must be substituted for a part of the mechanical technique so far employed in order to reduce these costs.

(D) Communications, installations, machines and man power have been built up over the past three years for a major land-clearing operation in the Southern Province due to commence in December, 1950. It would be wasteful not to utilize this accumulation of resources to the best advantage for a maximum tree-felling effort (the most efficient and economical of the mechanized operations) during the coming wet season.

(E) Provision must be made from the capital which remains at the disposal of the corporation to cover commitments, mainly negotiable, which result from the past and to provide some reserve margin for the unforeseen contingencies which will inevitably arise during the execution of any revised plan. Acting on these conclusions the corporation has formulated a plan designed to attain, within their statutory borrowing powers, the following broad objectives:

(A) To establish by experimental practices and scientific experiments a system of agriculture which will utilize economically all the cleared land available and which will be successful will point the way to future development.

(B) To equip all the cleared land with permanent installations and adequate machinery and implements without which the capital expenditure on land clearing will be wasted.

(C) To execute in the Southern Province, the first stage, extending to 1957, that which may become, as the result of a later review of the economic prospects, a plan to develop the total area of 150,000 acres capable of being serviced from Nachingwea, and to utilize to this end the installations, machinery and man power already accumulated; the alternative to disband an organization built up for the purpose over the past three years.

(D) To provide for all present and future liabilities so far as they can be foreseen.

(E) To establish that sense of permanence and stability without which no constructive objective can be achieved efficiently.

**Estimates for Three Year Period**

In the case of agriculture, estimates of costs and revenue have been provided for the first three seasons only, that is to September 30, 1953. This is because the corporation regard it as unrealistic to frame detailed estimates of farm costs and detailed predictions of crops, yields and prices over a longer period than three years, or to anticipate the changes in farming organization and technique, and in crop rotations which may result from the experiments now in progress.

Nevertheless, they regard an assured future for agricultural production over a minimum period of seven years as essential to eventual success, and if His Majesty's Government are unable to give such an assurance the corporation would regard any further capital expenditure as of doubtful justification. Annual reports and budgets prepared after a detailed appraisal of the progress of the scheme from year to year, would of course be submitted. It must be remembered, however, that an attempt is being made to establish a new pattern of farming in areas where farming, other than primitive African agriculture, has not hitherto been practised. If the scheme is to be

subject to periodic re-examinations such as bring its whole future into question then the corporation would see little prospect of establishing (once the drastic reduction and reorganization planned for the coming year has been completed) a satisfactory and enduring basis in its operations which the corporation regard as vital to success.

The plan makes prudent provision for agricultural losses and unforeseen contingencies. The corporation consider, moreover, that the costs as now estimated can be reduced in time. As a result of their own investigations and of the advice they can obtain, the corporation are satisfied that the prospects of success, and the advantages to African development which would flow from it, are worth the risks as may be involved in a seven year commitment, and they advise that such a commitment should be accepted. In doing so they are very conscious that the new plan cannot but contribute significantly towards British food supplies.

The average under-crop during the three year period to be shown is shown in the following table, and the balance now to be provided for within the borrowing powers of the corporation is 250,000 to 300,000 acres available for production in some form.

ACREAGES UNDER CROP

	Kongwa	Urambo	Province	Total
1950-51	12,450	45,000	7,200	64,650
1951-52	12,450	45,000	16,800	74,250
1952-53	12,450	45,000	24,000	81,450

Approximately 50% of the acreage would be under ground, the balance being, for the present, maize, sorghum and millet.

Disappointing as these results may be, the corporation regard the scheme as being capable on the scale which they propose of making what may become a significant contribution towards the hitherto unsolved problem of converting unoccupied but potentially productive areas of Colonial Africa into food-producing regions. Tanganyika Territory itself has yet to become self-sufficient in food.

**Outline of New Plan**

The broad outline of the revised plan includes:—

(A) To increase agricultural production on an acreage commencing at 100,000 acres in the year ending September 30, 1951, rising to 300,450 acres in the year ending September 30, 1953.

(B) The equipment of the land completed for agriculture with the installations, buildings, electricity, water supplies, plant, machinery, vehicles and tools essential for agricultural production.

(C) The utilization of the resources now accumulated in Nachingwea for a maximum tree-felling effort in the coming season, which should result in the clearance of some 40,000 acres; thereafter, i.e., from June, 1951, to September 30, 1957, operations will be reduced to such annual acreage as can be achieved by a permanent force, fixed at thirty tractors, assisted by hand labour. Thirty tractors, plus the labour force estimated to be available for this work, which is the limiting factor, would provide for a balanced and uniform annual effort. The acreage made available for agriculture annually by these methods should be of the order of 15,000 acres.

(D) Provision for commitments which arise from the reduction in scale of previous plans, which include guarantees given in respect of port, railway and oil tank construction, running down and maintenance expenses and compensation to employees for loss of office.

(E) Reserve provision for accumulated depreciation liabilities and unforeseen contingencies.

Under main headings the estimated financial provision required is as follows:—

Schedule I—	Capital expenditure	5,960,000
Schedule II—	Provision to meet farming costs to September 30, 1953, including all administrative overheads and a depreciation provision for all assets utilized; less anticipated revenue from crops	700,000
Schedule III—	Provision for past commitments	
	Accumulated depreciation to March 31, 1951	18,750,000
	Contingencies	2,250,000
	Less the estimated net credits from utilization of surplus stores and equipment	2,500,000
	Estimated expenditure to March 31, 1951	36,900,000
	Less anticipated revenue from crops	145,000,000

# Labour Problems in African Colonies

Reviewed by Mr. E. W. Hedtrop, Colonial Office Labour Adviser

IF THE AFRICAN is to advance decisively, economically, workers other than those employed temporarily on the seasonal work away from their homes should be established permanently in residence with their families at or near their place of employment. That was the conclusion reached last July at an international labour conference in Elizabethville in the Belgian Congo. But there will be a price to pay.

Writing in 1945 of his visit to East Africa, my predecessor said that the average working week on plantations was not more than 25 hours, and when I was in Central Africa this year a number of tea estates gave the figures showing a maximum of 20 hours, 10% of the districts to work as such was not the whole explanation. Interest varied according to the type of work to be done. In a tobacco factory the best paid job was unpopular and had a 100% turnover in six months, and on the more popular job of plucking tea-leave workers were often prepared to work nine hours against the more normal five on weekdays.

Speaking generally, however, the Colonial agricultural worker has to do his day's work over in the morning and night to be given a specific task, which he can complete in, say, five hours, rather than a job to which, whatever his output he has to give, say, eight hours of time. Under this task system he thinks he has been given too much to do, and he makes the case complete of five or six hours he may take it easy, work at a half-rate pace for eight hours, and complete something less than the task allotted. The calculation of tasks calls for a keen appreciation of the worker's psychology.

## Incentive Problems

Some employers in Africa hold that the stimulus of an incentive for specified periods of time is a form of incentive unavailable to those who wish to reduce their labour turnover. This is contrary to the dearly held doctrine of "the rate for the job" held by trade unions in the country, and opposed to the official view that the African labourer's efficiency increases with an increase in pay.

Personal example and close supervision are effective aids to output, but nothing transcends the importance of a close personal knowledge of the mentality of the Native worker and so sympathetic approach to his problems. Fortunately, there is a growing appreciation among employers of the important part which can be played not only by themselves but by the personnel and welfare officers of the right training and experience.

Government and private employers are making increasing use of the system introduced into this country from America during the war known as T.W.I., or training within industry, a system designed to teach supervisors of all kinds how best to impart their knowledge to the workers under them. This essentially practical form of training yields workers of varying degrees of skill which call for appropriate recognition in wages. To determine the right grading a number of Governments employ skilful men to apply standard trade tests.

One hears from time to time that Native labour, particularly African, lacks the intelligence necessary to master the techniques of modern craftsmanship. I would reply that throughout the Empire really skilled craftsmen in engineering and building are to be found, and that a short while ago a group of scientists of international repute declared that the "intelligence potential"

so-called Native races were no whit inferior to the white.

What is not so easily refuted is the almost universal contention that the African is not yet capable of shouldering responsibility in the same way as the European. But he would be a better man who would say that improved education and increased opportunity to advance and undertake responsibility will not in time dispose of that charge.

The day-to-day adjustment of relations between employer and employee provides abundant scope for anxious thought. Of 23,318,000 wage earners in this country, no fewer than 9,300,000, or 40%, are members of trade unions. Reliable figures of the wage-earning population of the Colonial Empire are scarce, but the claimed trade union membership of 5,000,000 is unlikely to be more than 10% of the wage-earning and if regular paying members are taken, 5% would be an outside figure. Each year the total membership claimed by registered unions was only 14% of what it is to-day.

## Obstacles to Trade Unionism

Some would find it very hard to imagine that the figures suggest a fact reflected everywhere in mistaken tactics and a failure to appreciate the long-term objectives of the African trade unionism, such as has slowly and steadily developed in this country over the years.

The main obstacle to trade unionism is largely increased illiteracy. It is a fertile field for self-seeking demagogues ready to offer impossible returns for extreme action; provided the necessary finance is forthcoming. The past 12 months have provided examples of the power of one individual to sway his followers to courses of action highly inimical to their own interests. If temporarily advantageous to their spokesman, fortunately there are also examples of men who are wise, unyieldingly respected, and constitutional in their methods. In either case the force of the personality of the leader plays a dominant part in the direction of union policy.

Practically all Colonial Governments have laws which afford the protection enjoyed by unions in this country against action for conspiracy, restraint of trade, or tort. In some territories there are variations designed to prevent the creation of a multiplicity of unions representing the same class of workers or to require that certain conciliation procedure shall be followed before strikes may take place, but except in respect of a few vital industries like water, electricity and health services there is no such virtual embargo on strikes and lock-outs as under emergency legislation obtains in this country.

## Colonial Secretary's Views

Have we gone too far? There are those who argue, sometimes for reasons of self-interest, that we have but it is worth recalling that following a recent commission of inquiry into disturbances in Nigeria, the Secretary of State said: "The right course is to press on with the development of trade unionism, and attention should be devoted not to reprimand but to drawing lessons which will be in the future."

The desire of Colonial Governments for trade unions is not entirely altruistic. There are advantages to be gained from consultations with organized workers on matters of industrial policy, and the day-to-day running of a union can provide good training in democratic ways of government.

The biggest problem is the production of the right leaders, and more must be done to afford opportunities for potential leaders from the ranks of the workers to receive training in leadership. Ex-trade union officials from this country can be found in all the larger Colonies acting in an advisory capacity to those willing to listen, and training courses are run in the territories for periods which have varied from a week-end to as long as three months. Moreover, some leaders

come to this country for training under the auspices of the Educational Trust for as long as a year. It is a sad fact, however, that on their return some of these men and women are suspicious and virtually shouldered by their countrymen.

Of course, the appointing type of leader from any advice from Government officers unwelcome. How is the damage which a bad leader may do to be guarded against? Should the law impose restrictions on unions as to the fields from which they may select their leaders? Clearly any such invasion of the principle of freedom of association could be justified only in the interests of the workers themselves and should not be prolonged a day longer than is necessary.

For the great mass of wage-earners, whose interests are not represented by trade unions, reliance must be placed on statutory protection, and few Governments have the woken power to fix a minimum wage. But the tripartite wage council of which in this country is to be found in only a few Colonies. In some positive hostility is shown to it by employers and unions, the former for fear that the machinery will be too rigid and the latter for fear that their power and prestige will be undermined. However, wherever necessary this method of safeguarding the workers' interests should be developed; the wages aspect apart, the system is a valuable alternative where attempts at collective bargaining have crashed on the rocks of suspicion, mistrust, and inexperience.

**Restraining Power of Third Party**

Moreover, the compulsory conduct of negotiations in the presence of a disinterested third party holding the balance of power has a restraining effect, and provides an admirable training medium against the day when the two industrial parties can stand on their own feet. This is a lesson which ought to be but has not yet been, wisely learned.

Colonial departments of labour achieve a large measure of success—a they often feared when attention is focused on the strikes that do occur. The most intractable disputes, though seldom without some grievance of genuine industrial character, are more often than not those whipped up by reasons of personal advantage of unscrupulous leaders, or those arising from competition between unions.

In the Colonies, as here, dividends are earned from a system of joint consultation at the local level by it in estate, mine, factory, or office. Even if wages questions are resolved by negotiations or wage councils, there is abundant scope for discussion of problems relating to other conditions of employment, including matters of welfare, such as housing and feeding. However, not all employers are of that way of thinking, and some unions, fearful of their prestige, have no affection for the local works council.

Labour departments will none the less continue to strive to sell this idea, if only because it affords a potential trade union leaders valuable training in negotiation, and arises naturally out of traditional methods of reaching decisions as matters of importance.

Heavy infestation in the Sudan, large numbers of hoppers in Ethiopia and Somalia, and further swarms entering Kenya are reported in the summary issued in London last week by the Anti-Locust Research Centre. The probability of the invasion of East Africa on an increased scale is foreseen.

**Native Policy in S. Rhodesia Select Committee on Land Allocation**

THAT NORTHERN RHODESIA'S NATIVE POLICY is based upon land segregation into African and European areas was reiterated in a recent address by the Colonial Minister of Native Affairs, Mr. W. A. Winterton.

Africans at present occupied some 32,250,000 acres, compared with 48,000,000 acres occupied by Europeans, he said. No African could own land within European areas, but could occupy land as long as he was working there, nor could a European occupy land in a Native area unless his presence there was to the advantage or advancement of the Natives.

A select committee was considering the allocation of 1,000,000 acres, including 1,000,000 acres borrowed from and to be returned to Europeans, and 2,000,000 acres to be returned to Africans.

**Electoral Qualifications for Africans**

Some 500 Africans voted on the Colony's voting poll, but legislation would shortly come before Parliament to increase the financial qualifications and add a severe educational test. Mr. Winterton said that there was a protest in Rhodesia coming under the political domination of the African, when the additional Parliamentary seats were reserved Africans would receive 1,500 votes before they could obtain their own constituency. "That will not occur during my lifetime, not that of my children," the Minister commented. Whether an African or a European representing Africans should sit in the proposed Upper Chamber was being considered.

Mr. Winterton described the new Land Utilization and Good Husbandry Act as applying solely to Native reserves and special Native areas. It would, consistent with preserving certain advantages of Good Husbandry, allocate small plots to individuals, and would devote reserves to communal grazing.

**Plans for Teacher Training**

Mr. Winterton, an African member of the Legislative Council, spoke on the subject of the details of the modifications of the teacher report on African education which he criticized the Government's decision not to accept the recommendation of the report in respect of charging fees for teacher training. He said that he has always thought it a bad principle not to charge fees at these institutions, and would like to see fees charged at other professional training centres, in which Government at present paid pocket money to students instead of charging them for their training. If some Africans considered he was not doing in their interests in expressing these views he would be glad if it was not in the interests of Africans to be spoken.

**Sudan Wage Commission**

A commission has been appointed by the Governor-General of the Sudan to review the rates of basic wages and cost-of-living allowance payable to Government employees not on the establishment. It will work in co-operation with the commission already appointed to review terms of service conditions on the establishment. Mr. C. Wakefield, Director of Surveys, is chairman of the new body, of which the other members are Ibrahim Eff. Bedri, a former assistant district commissioner, and E. Sayed Ahdil Fatah El-Maghribi, M.L.A.

**Instruction in Afrikaans Refused**

AFTER MEETING a DELEGATION representing the three African churches and certain cultural societies in Southern Rhodesia, the Minister of Education rejected a request for the introduction of Afrikaans as an optional subject in primary schools, but said that the Education Department would be asked to appoint kindergarten teachers able to speak Afrikaans as well as English.

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## Background To The News

**Task of Leadership.** "The weakness of the Western Powers is the real threat to peace. There can be no question of giving the charge for successful settlements, but to recognize the necessity for rearmament and to hold a back in the hope that negotiations might make it unnecessary would be disastrous. This country can claim to have done much already. Tested by the share of resources put to defence in recent years, by the number of conscripts or by the part played in fighting Communism, the effort is already large. Tested by the military forces, ready, armed, equipped, and deployed to fight, the effort still falls far short of the least requirements of Atlantic and Pacific defence. There has been warning enough of changing over Europe, and the Russians are serious, however much their great strength may sometimes be overstated; in Korea the Chinese have chosen war instead of negotiation, as the way to their goal. The task of leadership is to will, to plan, and to explain the means of national safety. It is to purchase the needs of defence, to decide present lines of investment, and then to ensure that the people frankly what has to be done. It was never prudent to regard defence as only an insurance premium to be added to the bill for all the better things of civilian life. To regard it in this way now would be madness. It has to be decided what fighting forces are required for safety, and then to make sure that the materials, manufacturing capacity and money will be forthcoming against all other claimants. It means increasing total output and it means, as well, curtailing the civilian use of many goods and materials. It means harder work and longer hours. The call for more coal is not only an attempt to keep the community warm and at work; it is, one example, at a key place, of the general curriculum of national safety. The follies of nationalizing iron and steel is multiplied many times by the urgent demand for defence; the Government's stubborn attempt to keep intact the entire schedule of social and civilian expenditure has been made impossible. The beguiling Conservative programme for 300,000 new houses a year, smaller taxes, a lower cost of living, and fewer controls has been thrown finally out of court by the same hard facts. If rearmament is to be real, both parties will have to abandon much of the programme and the policies which each cherish."

—The Times.

**U.S. Press Attacks.** "The popular American newspapers have shown neither good taste nor good judgment in their handling of the issues created by the debate in Korea. There has been more anti-British comment than at any time since the Palestine conflict. Are the *New York Daily News* and the *New York Daily Mirror*, the largest circulating newspapers in America, just the fanatic fringe? Doesn't anyone else seriously take the tireless Roy Howard chain, the tremendous William Randolph Hearst stable, the Henry Luce magazines (the *Chicago Tribune*, the *Washington Times Herald* and the *Wall Street Journal*)? All these publications have been venomous in their comment on the British attitude to the crisis. We have been showered with insults since the trouble in Korea began. We have been branded as cravens, lay and dishonest by the columnists and commentators of the largest newspapers. The only voices of reason have been the *New York Times*, the *New York Herald Tribune*, the *New York Post*, *Newsweek*, and some of the steadily independent provincial newspapers. As in the case of the *Herald Tribune* we have had to take the acute insinuations of the columnist David Lawrence, who seems suddenly to have been stricken with Anglophobia. The American popular press has shown itself at its worst during the last few weeks. Its comments have been inflammatory and I seriously believe that the editorials of Hearst, McCormick, and the *New York Daily News* have helped to bring war nearer. It seems to be the ambition of the owners and editors of these newspapers to shatter the North Atlantic alliance and sell out civilization everywhere except in the Western Hemisphere. There have been no reason and no logic in the stand taken by the popular newspapers. When the British and French counselled caution they were denounced by American editors of popular papers as appeasers, fair weather friends and quitters with run-out powders at the ready. To-day, these same critics are advocating complete abdication by the United States of its responsibilities and solemn obligations. We are damned if we do and damned if we don't." —Don Edson, in the *World News*.

**Coal Crisis.** "Confidence must be restored if we are ever to get the coal we need. But how can the men feel confidence in that remote, dis-embodied, dehumanized set-up, the National Coal Board? The Board were not even represented at the talks at No. 10, yet they are the bosses. It seems that the Government have no confidence in their own brain-child. It is high time the Board were decentralized and brought into closer contact with the miners. The miner is a human being. Give him a real zest for his job, which would come from being close to a live, energetic, enthusiastic boss, and we believe the output graph would shoot upwards. Just as the miner has no confidence in the N.S.C.B., the country has no confidence in the Government in this matter. It was known six months ago that the situation was likely to be grave, but nothing was done, and warnings were, as usual, arrogantly brushed aside. Mr. Luce has left everything to the last, desperate moment. If he thinks that listening to the miners' claims will do the trick now, why did he not try it months ago? It may be a coal crisis, plus a crisis of confidence, but it is also a crisis of leadership." —*Daily Mail*.

**South African Racial Policy.** "If South Africa will abandon prejudice, accept guidance from its distinguished scientists, and implement the findings of many commissions, it will be a happier and more prosperous country. It will regain the respect of the world which its colour policy has forfeited. So long as the colour of a man's skin is to decide his lot in life, no matter the excellence of his character or his attainments in education, so long will unrest and opposition to the white ruling class grow to an ever increasing and dangerous degree. I see nothing but danger for our country unless partnership takes the place of *Baasskap*." —The Right Rev. Wilfrid Parker, lately retired from the Bishopric of Pretoria.

**Defence to-day depends** on the use of mobile armaments which will strike anywhere and at any time had the enemy. It is certainly only form of defence that could succeed against the Russian manpower army." —General Le Q. Martel.

All free nations are exposed, and all are in peril. Their only security lies in banding together. —President Truman.

### Race Relations in Tanganyika Inter-Racial Bodies in Dar es Salaam

"IN TANGANYIKA, African, Asian and European can live, work, play, travel and worship side by side," the Dar es Salaam correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* has written, adding: "There are in Dar es Salaam at least seven clubs, societies, or social organizations in which race by itself counts for nothing at all. That is a pretty high proportion in a town of the size, which displays the widest racial mixture."

"Yet it would be untrue to pretend that there is no colour consciousness of a kind that means an occasional present embarrassment and a constant prospective danger. There are exclusive hotels here, and there are men and women who in moments of exasperation will utter biting and sweeping words about the other colours."

However, no crisis is yet in sight or need ever be. Tanganyika's circumstances of history and geography are such that there is a chord of colour harmony more complete than in any other African territory which has a large and influential immigrant population.

### Fund of Goodwill Created

"The League of Nations mandate meant that there was built up a great fund of trust and goodwill between the African (who normally likes things slow) and the non-Africans with whom he came most into contact—Government servants, missionaries, farmers, planters, and miners. That fund of goodwill is still being augmented from time to time, and though there have been drafts made upon it, it is still handsomely in credit."

There is no room for a big, homogeneous, and comparatively leisurely settler community. This means that Tanganyika needs settlers of the best possible type. It is still possible that in Tanganyika the world may see what it has yet seen nowhere else; the building up of a State where Aggrey's figure of the keyboard is overpassed, and not only white and black, but white and black and brown combine in fullest national harmony."

### Policy of Rhodesian Industrialists Danger of Under-Capitalization

"THE AVERAGE INDUSTRIALIST in Southern Rhodesia is far too bond-minded," said Mr. Colin Kirkpatrick, general manager of the African Finance Corporation, in a recent address.

"The corporation was mainly asked to provide bond or debenture, he said. Building up a business on debentures and borrowed money was all very well up to a point, but there were snags. A Socialist government would quickly upset that theory, whilst if the Colony ran into difficult times a company which had over-borrowed in relation to its share capital might find itself in a very awkward position."

### Working Capital the Life-Blood of Business

"Working capital is the life-blood of any business, but where it is continuously being financed by means of an overdraft, it shows that the business needs more real and permanent capital. That applies particularly in a growing and rapidly expanding Colony such as Southern Rhodesia; and it feels sure that a large number of concerns here are under-capitalized."

Mr. Kirkpatrick said his corporation's duty was to assist in the building up of the Colony's investment trust companies, the investment departments of insurance companies, and, in particular, the Stock Exchange. Companies who found it impossible or impracticable to obtain their finance elsewhere must be induced until their records and prospects were such that investment trusts and the investing public would lend a hand.

A committee of six has been appointed by the Salisbury Chamber of Industries to consider every method of achieving results in matters of Native

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# PERSONALIA

LORD EGERTON OF TATTON is revisiting Kenya. MR. A. M. McGRIGOR has joined the board of the National Bank of India. EARL BIRNIE, of the Kenya Farmers' Association, is on a visit to this country.

WILLIAM CLARK sails to-day in the ATHLON. He will return in March.

SIR ALEXANDER MAXWELL is in a London hospital undergoing treatment for a tired heart.

MR. JENNINGS ATKINSON has been appointed Deputy Price Controller in Southern Rhodesia.

MAJOR-GENERAL F. YOUNG, Director of Army Health at the War Office, is visiting East Africa.

SIR EDWARD WILSHAY has joined the board of the Oriental Telephone and Electric Co., Ltd.

ARCHBISHOP BASILIOS has been consecrated in Cairo as Primate of the Ethiopian Coptic Church.

MRS. L. WORLEDGE, Director-General of Colonial Audit, has returned to London by air from the Far East.

MR. J. WARDLE SMITH, First Secretary of the British Embassy in Cairo, has paid a fortnight's visit to the Sudan.

The ETHIOPIAN AMBASSADOR in London gave a dinner last week in honour of the CROWN PRINCE OF ETHIOPIA.

MR. KENNETH E. ROBINSON will address the Royal African Society in London at 8 p.m. on Thursday, January 25.

CANON G. E. P. BENDERICK, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and Miss EVELINE GRAY have been married in this country.

MAJOR-GENERAL L. CHRISTLER, Raid of the Sudan from 1948 to 1950, has been appointed G.O.C.-in-C., West Africa Command.

LIEUT. COLONEL LESLIE, the recently retired Commissioner of Police in the Somaliland Protectorate, now farms near Winchester.

SIR HERBERT DIX, Chief Justice of Northern Rhodesia since 1946, will sail to-day in the ATHLON. He will leave in this country.

THE EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA has paid an informal visit to Gambela in the Upper Nile Province in the Sudan. Arriving by air, he returned the same day.

MR. IAN STEWART LLOYD and MISS FRANCES DORWARD ADDISON, younger daughter of Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. William Addison, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, are to be married in March.

VISCOUNT JOWITT, the Lord Chancellor, has returned by air from his eight-day visit to Kenya, during which he opened the new Court of Appeal of Eastern Africa in Nairobi.

MR. VALENTINE HINDS, a fishery expert, is on his way to the Somaliland Protectorate, where 160,000 rupees are being spent on the development of the fishing industry.

MR. W. M. ROBSON, a director of Messrs. Campbell, Booker Carter, Ltd., and Mrs. Robson have sailed in the ARUNDEL CASTLE for Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

MR. H. NUTCOMBE HUME, chairman of the Charterhouse Investment Trust, which he formed about 25 years ago, has left London for Australia. He is on the board of the Colonial Development Corporation.

SENOR EDUARDO MATIENZA, a Bolivian, has been appointed United Nations commissioner in Eritrea for the two-year transition period, within which self-government and federation with Ethiopia are to be introduced.

MR. JOHN McCULLOCH, chief press officer at the War Office since 1937, celebrated his jubilee in journalism last week. Starting in *Stratford* as a junior reporter, he later became editor of the paper. His son has been in Northern Rhodesia for several years.

SIR LESLIE PHUMMER, the former chairman of the Overseas Food Corporation, was on the short list from which Chelmsford Divisional Labour Party selected a candidate last Saturday. He was not chosen to contest the seat, which is held by a Conservative.

SIR MILES THOMAS, chairman of British Overseas Airways Corporation, is not offering himself for re-appointment as part-time director of the Colonial Development Corporation, in order that he may devote the whole of his time to reducing the deficit of B.O.A.C.

MESSRS. F. W. DALLEY and L. WHITE will represent British trade unionists in a delegation from the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions leaving on January 23 for a two-months tour of West and Central Africa, during which they will visit the Belgian Congo.

MRS. C. R. DAVIDSON, of Nairobi, a director of the Kenya Advertising Corporation, and a daughter of its founder, the late Major J. D. Leonard, is the first delegate from any overseas territory to register for the International Advertising Conference which is to be held in London in July.

BROTHER W. E. H. SCUPHAM has taken over the leadership of the non-official members of the Tanganyika Legislative Council from MR. E. C. PHILLIPS, and the chairmanship of the Non-official Members' Association, of which MR. V. M. NAZERALI is vice-chairman. The legislature meets again next month.

SIR GODFREY HUGGINS spent last week-end at TORONTO with LORD and LADY ALTRINCHAM. While in London he lunched with The King, the Lord Mayor, and the board of the British South Africa Company, and dined with the Prime Minister, the Canada Club, the New Zealand Association, and the Royal College of Surgeons.

LIEUT. COLONEL GIDDINGS, replying to the toast of The Regiment at the annual reunion dinner in Nkana of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment Association, claimed that the 1st Battalion had proved itself to be the best trained and best equipped unit in East Africa during the war. "The 1st N.R.R.," he said, "made the first mechanized move in the Command, from Musaka to Moshi in 1939, was the first to receive mortars, and the first to move overseas." MR. JUSTICE PALMER had proposed the toast.

## Obituary

MR. GEORGE SEYMOUR FORT, chairman of Surprise Mining and Finance Co., Ltd., a director of Linchwe Concessions, Ltd., and at one time a member of the London committee of Cam and Motor Gold Mining Co., Ltd., has died in this country at the age of 93. He was the author of biographies of Alfred Beit and Dr. Jameson.

MR. HERBERT PAET, who has died in Hertfordshire at the age of 64, was for 18 years editor of the Quaker weekly journal, the *Friend*. He was earlier associated with the Council of British Missionary Societies, and visited the United States to study the colour problem. For some years he acted on behalf of the B.M.S. in arranging broadcasts by missionaries.

MR. D. McLEISH, of the Public Works Department in Tanganyika, who has died in Dar es Salaam at the age of 53, went to Kenya in 1922 and worked on Kilindini harbour and other engineering projects. He served in the 1914-18 war in the Middle East and in the recent war with the R.A.F.

MR. LAUCH F. PEARSE, who has died on his farm in Majimuzuri, Kenya, went to the Colony in 1928, after serving in the Indian Army.



## Commonwealth Solidarity Reaffirmed Communique on Prime Ministers' Conference

THE PRIME MINISTERS of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, and Southern Rhodesia, and the Minister for the Interior of South Africa (representing the Prime Minister of the Union), issued at the conclusion last Friday of the London Conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers a declaration "of the great principles which have inspired the discussions and strengthened mutual understanding."

From the statement issued we quote the following passages:

"Our historic Commonwealth, which comprises one-fourth of the world's population and extends over all the continents and oceans of the world, is singularly well constituted to enable it to study and in some measure to comprehend the vexed questions which beset the world.

"These do not fit neatly into old patterns. In Europe there are grave and urgent problems which must be solved, and in Asia the rise of new nations and new national unities must be recognized if peace is to be secured on a basis of justice and prosperity.

### Commonwealth's Unique Quality

"The Commonwealth has the unique quality of embracing nations and peoples from every continent. Our own meetings have therefore given us special knowledge, and have left us with a special sense of responsibility.

"We are, both jointly and severally, pledged to peace. This is not merely a pledge given to other nations; it is solemnly given to our own. The great antidote to war is hope; its greatest promoter is despair.

"We all have deep within us a faith in the existence of a purpose of justice in this world, and we believe it to be our duty to forward it by everything we do. Indeed, this sustaining faith derives added strength from the fact that at our meetings it has been simply and sincerely expressed by men of widely different races, traditions, and creeds.

"We think it proper to declare once more that the Commonwealth countries, though they have a special and precious association which they value profoundly, do not regard themselves as some sort of exclusive body. They welcome co-operation with other nations.

### Working Closely with U.S.A.

"It has been their privilege to be able to work closely with the United States of America, whose efforts in the direction of assisting many war-stricken nations are warmly regarded, and whose practical support of the United Nations has contributed much to the strength of that organization. We will at all times seek by process of discussion to promote the utmost harmony among ourselves and to arrive at common international policies with the United States, and with all other friendly and co-operative nations.

"Our support of the United Nations needs no reaffirmation. The Commonwealth and the United Nations are not inconsistent bodies. On the contrary, the existence of the Commonwealth, linked together by ties of friendship, common purpose, and common endeavour, is a source of power, behind the Charter.

"We of the Commonwealth recognize that the peace and prosperity of the free world cannot be assured while millions live in poverty. We are therefore resolved, while keeping our own economies strong, to promote economic and social development in the under-developed countries, by providing such financial and economic assistance as we can command and by making full use of our resources of scientific and technical experience. The Colombo Plan is practical evidence of this intention.

"The Commonwealth countries concerned will continue to contribute, to the full extent of their ability, towards the execution of this and similar schemes for developing economic resources and raising social standards.

"In brief, the problem of peace is that of removing the causes of war; of easing tension and promoting understanding; of assisting those less developed nations which need our aid; of being at all times willing to discuss our differences

without foolishly assuming that all attempts to secure peace are a form of appeasement. We will cultivate the friendship we now have, and hope that with wise approaches differences may become less and ultimately disappear.

"But, while we say these things with a full heart, we are bound to add that, so long as the fear of aggression exists, we will have to strengthen our defences with all speed and diligence. This may well result in placing heavy burdens upon our peoples.

"It is our firm belief that the rule of law should govern human conduct; and we are prepared to accept whatever sacrifices may be necessary to uphold, with all other nations, those principles of international law and order which are essential conditions for world peace and progress."

### Shortages of Raw Materials

The Prime Ministers examined the economic problems arising from current shortages of raw materials, and they agreed that, apart from any comprehensive international organization for handling raw material problems, there was need for closer and more regular consultation between the Commonwealth countries on all questions of supply and production. They agreed to recommend to their respective Governments that the existing Commonwealth machinery for consultation on economic questions should be strengthened for this purpose.

The eight Southern Rhodesian officials who will take part in the talks in London on closer union in Central Africa, opening on March 5, are Mr. A. H. Strachan, Secretary to the Treasury (leader of the party); Mr. L. Powys-Jones, Secretary for Native Affairs; Mr. G. Gisborne, Secretary for External Affairs; Mr. J. R. B. Gubbins, Director of Census and Statistics; Mr. A. D. [unclear], Secretary, Department of Internal Affairs; Mr. J. Ward, Assistant Secretary, Department of Trade and Industrial Development; Mr. F. Bowles, Department of Native Affairs; and Mr. A. F. Nicholas, Cabinet Secretariat.



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## Hydro-Electric Plans in Nyasaland

### Governor's Address to Legislature

A GREAT WATER CONTROL and hydro-electric project in Nyasaland costing £10,000,000 or more is under consideration, said Sir Geoffrey Colby, the Governor, when recently addressing the Legislature. He said:

"The possibility of controlling and utilizing the waters of Lake Nyasa has been discussed for many years. During the past two years the problems of lake stabilization, hydro-electric power development, control of the Lower Shire, and power irrigation have been studied, and my advice is that these projects are practicable.

"It has therefore been decided to carry out a full-scale investigation, and to this end the well-known firm of consulting engineers, Sir William Halcrow and Partners, has been engaged. The survey, a major operation, will probably take two or more years to complete, and may cost some £300,000.

"The eventual project, if it materializes, will be one of the greatest water control projects in Africa. The idea of using the waters of Lake Nyasa as a reservoir, the building of a barrage across the Shire near Fort Johnston, the resulting control of the level of the lake, the development of vast hydro-electric resources on the Middle Shire, and the ultimate reclamation of large areas of land in the Lower Shire for controlled agriculture under irrigation, is one that catches the imagination.

"The whole project would cost ten or more million pounds; but it would undoubtedly revolutionize the whole economy of the territory.

### Higher Standard of Work Needed

Turning to labour problems, Sir Geoffrey said:—

"There is a determination and willingness by employers to improve conditions, wages, housing, feeding, and so forth, but if these better conditions already be secured the African labourers must lay their park and work a great deal harder than they do at present. In recent years labour conditions and salaries of semi-skilled and skilled workers have shown a very great improvement, and it is only reasonable to expect an improved output commensurate with these better conditions.

"I therefore commend to all Africans of influence that they should bring home to all employees that if they want better conditions in their own territory they have got to provide a higher standard of work, and if they provide a higher standard of work their conditions will progressively improve. There are now great opportunities for Africans in more responsible positions in Nyasaland, both in and out of Government service.

"In regard to the problem of incentives, I should like to say something about the availability of incentive goods. When one leaves the main centres of population in this territory one is faced with constant complaints of shortages of all types of essential goods. These complaints are not confined to any one section of the community, but are common to all.

"I have studied this problem with some care, and my conclusion is that the development of trading facilities has not kept pace with other developments, and particularly the increasing amount of purchasing power.

"I do not suggest that the deficiencies are necessarily the fault of the importers; they are due to many causes, some of which are outside their control, but I ask them to review their organizations, and to consider the availability of incentive goods, particularly in the northern half of this territory, and to reflect whether it is within their power to improve the position.

"The 1949 famine, which had resulted in a direct loss of revenue of about £230,000, might cost the country over £1,000,000 if the loss of import duties and loss of profits were added.

"The food shortage underlined the social evils attendant on emigration of the able-bodied males, as in most cases it was the dependants of the able-bodied males who were working in neighbouring territories who suffered greatest hardship."

"Another distressing feature was the indifferent attitude adopted by some members of the African population, who in many cases made no effort to assist their neighbours and friends.

"Two conclusions which we drew from the experiences early in 1950, were that even in years of normal harvests the dependants of migrant labour suffer from distress and food shortage, and, secondly, that the tradition of charity among African villagers, so much a characteristic in the past, seems to have died.

"The outcome of the 1950 harvest was satisfactory in nearly all areas, and there is probably more food in the country at present than there has ever been. This is very encouraging, but I fear that it has included a feeling of complacency among the African population. I have been very concerned to see in recent weeks the delay in the preparation of gardens in some areas. This, I am informed, is due to the fact that large quantities of food are available, and considerable quantities of maize, cassava, and other grains have been converted into beer. Beer-drinking this year has been excessive in some districts, and has seriously interfered with preparations for the 1951 season.

"There is no reason why all sections of the community should not have their beer and their holidays, but where moderation has not been exercised in the last few months and where this has resulted in lack of garden preparation and late planting steps must be taken to ensure that such a situation does not recur. I therefore propose that next year beer permits shall be severely limited in those areas where neglect has been apparent in the current year."

### Trading Operations of C.D.C.

Referring to strong criticisms by local business leaders of the trading operations of the Colonial Development Corporation, the Governor said:

"When the C.D.C. established their project on the Vitya Plateau, they at once realized that, if they were to secure and retain the large labour force, which was necessary, they would have to be sure that the necessary incentives in the form of a wide variety of trade goods were available.

"They soon reached the conclusion, with which anybody who knew the area could not fail to agree, that the trading facilities in the Northern Province were quite inadequate, and since there appeared to be little prospect of importers making the necessary arrangements they decided to make the necessary arrangements themselves. They accordingly opened shops on their properties, with beneficial results; but had the trading facilities been available, or had there been a reasonable prospect of adequate facilities being made available at an early date, they would have gladly left this question to private enterprise.

"It is the undesirability of utilizing public money for this end, in my view, the provision of greatly increased trading facilities in many parts of this territory is urgently needed, and, while I agree that it is preferable that such facilities should be provided by private enterprise, when faced with the choice between public enterprise and no enterprise, there can be as possible doubt as to the right decision, and accordingly the C.D.C. were given trading licences.

"It has been stated that the C.D.C. shops are providing goods at low prices. This is untrue. A condition was made when the C.D.C. started their shops that they should be conducted on commercial principles. This condition has been fulfilled, and will continue to be fulfilled. There will be no question of unfair competition with existing interests."

### Expenditure Tumbled in Five Years

Other points made by the Governor were that in the past five years the expenditure of the Protectorate has risen from £1,187,000 to £2,775,000, revenue having increased at about the same rate. Recurrent commitments for 1951 would be about £24m, while ordinary revenue would be something over £3m.

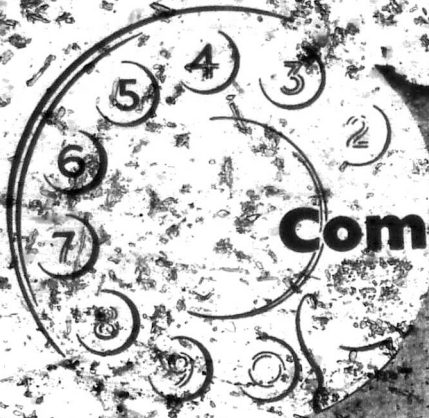
"There was now no backlog of merchandise in the port of Beira, the railway was carrying all cargo without difficulty, but freight rates having remained unchanged since 1935, would now have to be increased by about 12%.

"Though a cost-of-living allowance had been awarded to officials on July 1st, the Government could not undertake to increase salaries and wages indefinitely in accordance with advancing living costs, first because the remuneration must depend upon the financial resources available, secondly, because everyone must accept the fact that unproductive expenditure on rearmament would make impossible to maintain former standards of life.

"It had also to be accepted that social and other necessary services could be expanded only when the economy and finances of the country had been substantially improved.

"Very direct criticism of the Governor's statement about the C.D.C. has been made by the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce. It will be reported next week.

—Ed.



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# Press Comments on Groundnut Scheme

## General Condemnation of Mr. Strachey

"POLITICS HAVE COME TO THE FORE" said the *Financial Times* in a leading article on the Government after its former decision to fund the East African groundnut scheme. "wrote the *Economist*, "realizing that Mr. Strachey was personally responsible for the speed with which the scheme was launched and which consequently involved the corporation in such heavy expenditure. He was also responsible for the attempts to hide from Parliament and the public the extent of the expenses and to give a falsely optimistic impression of what was happening." Elsewhere in the issue Mr. Strachey was described as "perhaps the most distrusted figure in the Government."

"No credit whatever is due to the former Minister of Food (Mr. Strachey) or the ex-chairman of the Overseas Food Corporation (Sir Leslie Summer) who persuaded in error far too long," said the *Spectator*.

Under a cross-heading "Evil Genius," the commentator of the *Sunday Times* wrote:

"The evil genius of the project was Mr. Strachey, an ambitious politician, who saw a wonderful chance of exalting himself in the eyes of his fellow Socialists by staging a great triumph for State enterprise. Things could scarcely have been done on so exaggerated a scale had Mr. Strachey possessed any sort of business confidence."

### Put Before the Horse

"The man failed because from the beginning the cart was put before the horse," wrote the *Times*. "When the Minister who was personally and enthusiastically, as well as departmentally, responsible for the extravagant sale and promotion of the whole affair has been gone for months, it is time the work the horse is allowed to make its prudent appearance."

"The undertaking becomes another Colonial project—no longer an optimistic venture in food production and its fresh purpose is appropriately marked by transfer from the Ministry of Food to the Colonial Office."

"The Government say that the amount required is fifteen million pounds in the seven years, and the suggestion that the whole thing were now to be altogether abandoned, with its surviving assets in the spot, it might cost about as much."

"The Government have to be firmly warned that if the financial drain runs again beyond the estimate they will have a howl."

"With this warning the revised scheme can be accepted with hearty relief that a great mistake, caused by a combination of too much zeal, mismanagement, and lack of foresight, has at last been admitted and stopped, though at heavy cost, and with the general hope that Africa and the Africans may still get much benefit from the new use of common sense."

### Realistic Recognition of Facts

The *Financial Times* commented that the decision to write off the losses was not an act of piety, but simply a belated recognition of a state of affairs which has been obvious to all, including the Government.

"There were whose interests of the scheme were those of the corporation, which is henceforth to become a subsidiary of the Colonial Government Corporation, and the care of the Colonial Office. This transfer does not in view of the reduced scope of its future activities. Since its inception the scheme has been standing rather and less grandiose than its predecessor. The outline of the new plan certainly suggests a trifling affair compared to the original version. The real consolation is that the capacity of the scheme to lose vast sums of public money is to be sharply reduced."

### The agricultural correspondent of the *Nairobi Chronicle*

"Not for the first time Africa has taught some pioneers a bitter and costly lesson. The politicians' little cart with groundnuts has come to the end of its 646,500-mile run. Had the experts been ready to listen to almost any sound advice from an Englishman whose life is spent in learning to tread the soil, this need never have happened. You cannot feed just by theory or arithmetic."

The *Daily Telegraph* said: "Action has come too late to save national prestige from the smirch of a wasteful failure. For neither itself nor the East has been to blame. It was an act of surprise, not of conscious contempt, transgressing the limits of what even as a scheme which the Parliamentary Opposition, in fact of course, had an essential part to play in contribution which any Government might be expected to have welcomed."

### Intelligent Criticism Disregarded

"But the Socialists had adopted the plan as their own and defence had become a political issue. The big tank and the big money the taxpayers' money, continued to flow. Yet the nature of African climate and conditions forced a series of setbacks which intelligent criticism in Parliament and by experts on the spot could not induce the Government to make voluntarily."

"Last July, when Mr. Webb was ready to envisage the project as an imaginative scheme of colonial development, the Parliamentary Secretary contended that there was no case for any further investment from the Ministry of Food. However, resistance has now prevailed, and all will hope that under new control and realistic management the scheme may now contribute to the development of East Africa."

Mr. Len Wood, former information officer to the O.A.C. and author of "The Groundnut Affair," commented: "It was inevitable two years ago. If Mr. Strachey had followed the advice given him then, a great part of the £10 million which has been thrown away could have been saved."

Mr. J. N. Rose, who with Mr. Strachey removed from the board of the corporation, was quoted by the *Sunday Times* as saying: "Real sense was one of the originators of the scheme did not prevail. As a result the view now held by everyone that it could have been cut down to a sensible and profitable abandonment of the scheme."

The first agricultural show in the Semantani Agro-processor has been held in Harare.

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Letter to the Editor

**East African and Rhodesian Who's Who**  
**Comments of Managing Editor of Burke's**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Sir, — May I express my pleasure in hearing that you have in active preparation your "East African and Rhodesian Who's Who," as I feel that it will supply a long-wanted need, and should also be of great value in recording the careers of those who are founding what one can call without exaggeration the landed gentry of East Africa. No doubt the earlier editions will be sought after by the sons and grandsons of the present gentry in some 50 years' time for providing biographical details of their predecessors.

It is now 68 years since Sir Bernard Burke started his "Colonial Gentry," the first volume of which appeared in 1891. Times have greatly changed since then, and it is no longer correct to apply "Colonies" to countries inhabited by great numbers of White settlers from these islands; they have become Dominions. Nevertheless the effort made by Sir Bernard Burke to chronicle and record British families who had settled and acquired land in Australia, Canada, etc., has continued and has been very successful. This enables the editor of "Burke's Peerage" and "Burke's Landed Gentry" in many cases to include long lines of collateral relatives in various articles in those volumes, relatives who have settled in Australia, Canada, and latterly very much so in Southern and East Africa.

There are many classes of the English nobility and landed gentry in Tanganyika, Kenya and other parts of East and Central Africa. This can easily be seen by a glance at any issue of your own periodical, in which one constantly comes across names which are familiar in the pages of Burke.

It may interest you to know that this year we shall, if going well, be preparing a book on the lines of Sir Bernard Burke's "Colonial Gentry," which will deal with those families of British descent who have settled overseas and correspond to the landed gentry in this country.

I sincerely trust that your own new reference book will make good headway and that we can be of mutual assistance to each other.

Yours faithfully

London,  
 E.C.4

L. G. PINE,  
 Managing Editor, "Burke's Peerage."

**Immigration Controversy**

Criticism of hints by Southern Rhodesian Ministers of immigration restriction has been made by the *Butcher's Chronicle*, which comments that "the country is being told that it is moving too fast, that it must consolidate, that times are troublous, and so on. Before Parliament swallows the Government view of the position and authorizes it to slow up the rate of expansion and immigration, it should have clearly in mind what is involved. It should, too, estimate very closely the effect of such restrictions on immigration as have already been imposed. They have not reduced the number of new comers, but have stemmed one stream only to strengthen another, and this in itself may be creating a problem for the future, a problem more menacing than any now faced." Parliament is thoroughly convinced that the housing, schooling, town and services difficulties are being energetically tackled in the best way. There is a good deal of assurance needed at that point before everybody is convinced.

The Rhodesian Society of Accountants is the first professional society to make a donation to the Rhodesian University fund.

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# White Paper on Groundnuts Scheme

(Continued from page 503)

The following is a summary of the corporation under the Overseas Resources Development Act of 1948 for £50,000,000 on long-term loans of £50,000,000 for short-term advances. A total of £2,000,000 has been invested in, or earmarked for, the Queensland British Food Corporation and it is proposed to earmark a further £500,000. It is therefore possible for the corporation to borrow a further £2,500,000 of long term capital before the statutory limit is reached. The corporation would propose to borrow this amount if necessary as a further general reserve.

**THE REGION—KONGWA Development.**—No further capital expenditure is proposed other than the small amounts required for crop storage and the completion of works which it would be uneconomic for to finish.

**Agriculture.**—The agricultural organization in Kongwa for the next three years will be that recently decided by the corporation and the Government on the recommendations of the Kongwa Working Party. Regional headquarters are being abolished forthwith. Three farms have been established of a gross area of 12,000, 6,000 and 3,000 acres respectively, one half of which will be under crop. The maximum acreage to be given to each farm manager, who will be directly responsible to the new general manager, Central Region, fourth farm of about 1,500 acres under crop has been established under the control of the Scientific Department and the Operational Research Unit, in order to give them wider scope to try out on a field-scale their experience gained on the purely experimental farms. This work will be continued.

The object is to conduct a series of field scale trials for a period of three years, when a further view will be taken depending on the results of the trials, of the possibility of again extending areas under crop. Some or all of the remainder of the cleared area will be reserved to preserve the cleared area and to gain experience in ranching on a small scale will be gradually introduced. Cattle will also be introduced into the new farms.

**URAMBO Development.**—As explained, the clearing programme for Urambo has been reduced to 65,000 acres, which it was estimated could be completed during the 1950 season. Further capital expenditure is necessary to equip new land with installations, stores, farm buildings and implements and for providing a minimum of permanent buildings for Urambo headquarters, which at present consists in the main of temporary structures. The total capital expenditure required to complete Urambo as a production area of some 60,000 acres will be about £3,000,000, of which £1,000,000 is required for soil conservation works to be completed at £140,000.

**Agriculture.**—Benefiting from experience in Kongwa, the farming on the completed land has been reorganized for the next planting season into two main administrative units: Unit No. 1: Six farms, ranging from 3,300 acres to 5,500 acres, with one of 4,700 acres, and Unit No. 2: Seven farms of 1,500 acres each and four of 5,000 acres.

## Determining the Economic Farming Unit

Each farm will be a self-contained and responsible entity. The selection of these acreages is dictated in part by topographical reasons but it is also desired to assist in establishing by trial, on a sufficient large scale to be dependable, what is the most economic farming unit.

The cropping programme comprises groundnuts, maize and sorghum. The yields taken for estimating purposes are:

	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53
Groundnuts, kernels	200	650	700
Maize	1,200	1,200	1,400
Sorghum	1,000	1,000	1,300

The main provision is made in the plan for cover farming losses in Urambo by October 31, 1953, it is impossible to predict with accuracy what the results will be over so large a new estate, or how long it may take before production on the whole area becomes self-supporting. Success will depend on improving farming efficiency to the point at which the results obtained on experimental farms can be reproduced on a larger scale and the extent with which supplementary crops, particularly tobacco, can be developed experimentally and themselves be established on the farm scale.

A tobacco plot of 100 acres farmed by two experienced tobacco growers is being commenced. Area headquarters are being retained, but on a greatly reduced scale, some services (workshops and hospitals) being shared with Kongwa.

The corporation are satisfied that the prospects of eventual success are sufficiently encouraging to justify the three years production programme at Urambo which they recommend.

**Southern Region Development.**—The Corporation will not previously, that not more than 150,000 acres of suitable land is at present available for development without the construction of a new base of operations, that resources equivalent to nearly two hand clearing units have already been assigned; that fully mechanized land clearing is far too costly and could be replaced by substituting hand labour, and that the cycle of substitution of hand labour requires a long period of operations, lead the corporation to submit the following recommendations:

- (A) An all-out felling effort during the remaining part season (December, 1953, to April, 1954) within the resources now in Nachingwea; and
- (B) The reduction of the mechanized effort to 100 men June 1, to a force of thirty operational tractors, commencing with the season of felled land in hand resulting from (A). This force would follow up the subsequent hand operations in root-cutting preparatory to agriculture, while carrying out at the same time a restricted programme of new felling. This has been provided for in the plan up to September 30, 1957.

## More Hand Labour

The corporation is satisfied that the most effective means of securing economical land clearing is to organize a compact and manageable mechanical force assisted by hand labour, to be employed over a fixed period of reasonable length rather than to work to a predetermined target of acreage. This form of organization would give a stability and coherence to the operations which cannot be provided even at this stage, in any other way. The acreages which it is estimated should be completed by the end of 1957 are 105,000 acres fully cleared for agriculture and 35,000 to 45,000 acres in various stages of preparation.

Assess can be taken in 1954, in the light of agricultural and land clearing experience to that date as to whether or not it would be economic to complete the development of the 150,000 acres available; an operation which would extend to 1960 or 1961. If the decision is against doing so, then the clearing programme can be suitably adjusted. The sequence of operations would be:

- (a) Felling, which is the only mechanized operation which can be described as efficient and economical; (b) Stumping the felled trees, stumping and twig picking by hand; (c) Root-cutting by tractor-drawn heavy disc ploughs or other implement. Experiments designed to reduce the excessive cost of this final operation are still in progress.
- Capital expenditure to complete the equipment of the area for agricultural production is provided in the plan, including the land clearing programme described above, with surveys and soil conservation works, installations, etc. The total capital required over seven years is estimated at £5,225,000.

**Agriculture.**—The agricultural aspect of the Southern Region scheme has been closely examined by a corporation committee which included Mr. G. F. Olay (Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies), Mr. Frank Sykes (a widely experienced English farmer, who is also interested in African agriculture and is a member of the Colonial Agricultural Advisory Committee), together with representatives of the Tanganyika Government.

The evidence given to this committee and their own observations and discussions led them to conclude that the Southern Region is capable of giving good yields of groundnuts; that there is no reason why good yields of maize should not be obtained, but that this remains to be proved; that cotton and tobacco should be developed experimentally and that, if successful, these two crops would much improve the economic outlook. They saw serious farming problems ahead owing to difficulties in soil management which could be overcome by good farming, and in the high seasonal demands for power and labour, which would remain a permanent disadvantage.

Nevertheless, the committee regarded the eventual prospects as being sufficiently favourable to justify the corporation proceeding with the agricultural development of the cleared land. Farms in this region are being organized for the present into 2,400 acres each, of which 2,400 acres should be under crop each year. Seven such farms are being opened in the coming season but it is unlikely that more than 7,200 acres will be under crop; they will come into full production during the next year. It is estimated that 105,000 acres will be opened for agriculture by the end of 1957.

Pending the successful development of supplementary crop production will be groundnuts, maize and millet. The following yields (per acre) have been taken for estimating purposes:

	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53
Groundnuts, kernels	200	650	700
Maize	1,200	1,200	1,400
Millet	600	600	900

(Editorial comment appears under Matter of Moment)

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## NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

It is hoped shortly to install teleprinters at the main post offices in Northern Rhodesia.

Application for the status of a municipal council has been made by the municipal board of Nakuru, Kenya.

The inaugural dinner of the East African Association of Engineers (Uganda Centre) has been held in Entebbe.

Subordinate courts under Somali magistrates have been established in Berbera, Bosoma, Zeilah, Las Anod, Burao, and Erigavo.

A ploughing unit run by the Native authority in Ulanga, Tanganyika, has been unable to cope with demands for its services.

The *Rhodesia Herald* has discontinued its weekly edition, and the *Salisbury Sunday Mail*, owned by the same company, has been enlarged.

Revised estimates put the cost of completing the Cathedral of the Highlands, Nairobi, at £21,500. The sum already collected is about £24,500.

A party of 24 scouts from Equatoria and Bah-el-Ghazal, Sudan, attended a rally in Gulu, Uganda, to meet the Chief Scout, Lord Rowallan.

### Libel Action Dismissed

An action for libel brought by Mrs. M. A. Nuti against the newspaper *Mwoko*, published by the White Fathers' Mission in Uganda, has been dismissed.

A team of Southern Rhodesian airmen, led by Lieut. Colonel E. W. S. Jackson, S.R.A.F., are shortly due in this country to fly 14 Spitfire aircraft back to the Colony.

A vote of £20,000 towards the cost of East and Central African defence has been passed by the Kenya Legislative Council with unanimous non-official support.

An institute for the study of African affairs, including African history, economics, art, religion and languages, has been established at Lincoln University, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Consulting engineers have told the Que Que town Council, Southern Rhodesia, that if electricity consumption increases at the present rate, there will be major breakdowns in the system.

The British Colonial Territories in 1950, a regional review of the year's progress issued by the reference section of the Ministry of Information, has appeared with commendable promptness.

### Colonial Service Appointments

Some 1,400 appointments to the Colonial Service were made in 1949, at the end of which year vacancies stood at more than 1,000. In the first half of 1950 about 800 posts were filled, but vacancies still stood at 1,150.

African and Asian police women are to be employed by the Kenya police, and the number of European women in the force is to be increased. Investigation of cases of juvenile delinquency will be among the duties.

Heavy cattle losses have been suffered by farmers in some parts of Matabeleland, due to the growth of poisonous weeds and to the thick mud following the onset of rains after months of drought and parched grazing.

The third meeting of the third session of the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly was held on Tuesday in Nairobi to discuss the draft estimates for 1951, supplement any estimates of the East African Railways and Harbours Administration, and consider the Lake Victoria Fisheries Regulations, 1951, the proposed extension of the railway from Kampala to Mityana and other business.

The Egyptian Government has agreed to the raising of the level of the Sennar reservoir by one metre in October next, subject to the conviction that the water required for this purpose would not be water which is now being used by Egypt.

A recent meeting of many sporting bodies in Bulawayo urged the municipality to provide more land for sports grounds. The chairman of the Rhodesia Rugby Football Union said that low interest loans should be granted to provide pavilions, dressing rooms and seats, which were usually beyond the finances of any one sport. A national public appeal may be opened.

The hope that discussions would be held between the G.O.C., East Africa Command, and the authorities in Northern Rhodesia has been expressed by Mr. Roy Welensky, leader of the non-officials in the territory. "We are making a pretty reasonable contribution towards Empire defence," he said, "and we want to be kept in the picture. We have paid the piper, and want some say in what is happening."

### Pages by the Million

In its annual report for 1949 the Printing Department of the Uganda Government reveals that 26,205,885 pages of matter were produced against 20,048,268 pages in the previous year. Some 6,714,500 pages were for the stationery store, 3,792,500 for African local governments, 3,516,575 for the Accountant General's Department, 3,300,000 for the Medical Department, 2,120,560 for the *Gazette*, and 1,767,700 for the Public Works Department.

The Constitution Amendment Bill gazetted in Southern Rhodesia provides for an increase in the number of members of the Legislative Parliament. The Select Committee recommended an increase from 30 to 40, but the draft Bill would in certain circumstances allow for a larger number, for it stipulates "a number of members equal to the number of electoral districts from time to time fixed by a redivision of the Colony." A Delimitation Commission will be appointed as soon as possible after January 1, 1952, and thereafter at five-year intervals. Electoral districts are to contain equal numbers of voters, subject to a 15% variation either way, and at least 14 of the constituencies must be rural districts.

### Rabies Danger

"THE DANGER OF RABIES in Southern Rhodesia has been aggravated by carelessness or deliberate failure to carry out the control regulations," commented the *Rhodesian Farmer* recently. "That danger will face human beings as well as animals unless all dog-owners can be brought to a realization of their responsibilities." The journal referred to the warning given by Dr. G. R. Ross, of the Public Health Department, who had spoken of the callous disregard of others' interests displayed by people who had actually smuggled dogs from rabies-infected areas. "In this country, when that sort of thing happens," remarked Dr. Ross, "I am afraid we shoot the dog. In other countries they shoot the people."

### African Ginners

THE GOVERNMENT OF UGANDA has arranged a ginnery at Kawenpe, in the Mengo-Entebbe zone, in operation this season by the Uganda Growers' Co-operative Union, which already operates a ginnery at Iganga. In making the announcement a few days ago, the Government reaffirmed its policy of providing for the participation of Africans in the ginning industry, and stated that proposals were being prepared to give practical effect to the policy and to ensure the re-equipment and increased efficiency of the industry in the technical and managerial branches for which Africans are to be trained.



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## Of Commercial Concern

Kenya Hotels Ltd. have issued attractive folders giving particulars of their hotels at Nyeri and of terms for holidays of one, two, or three months for visitors from London, Johannesburg, and New York, with charges inclusive of return fares by air. For example, a three-months holiday, including a room with bath, a night at Treetops (from which the larger lake can be seen a few yards away), a comfortable car for 1,800 miles, and a week's tour of other parts of Kenya with hotel expenses paid, costs £724 from New York, £499 from London, and £349 from Johannesburg for one person. There are slight reductions for more than one visitor in the same party.

Europeans and Asians in Kenya are expected to pay £3,170,000 in income tax this year compared with £598,000 in 1943. Direct taxation of Africans has increased only slightly, though African produce exported from the Central Province alone has risen from £366,000 in 1949 to £1,187,000 in 1950. In the Nyanza Province for the same period the increase was from £417,000 to £808,700.

Beira Town Sites Ltd. report a loss for the year ended June 30, 1950, of £595 (£200 loss). The company's legal advisers report that they are in doubt about a decree published in the Colony which requires that land affected by the decree shall within a short fixed period be occupied with approved buildings, penalties fines being threatened in case of default. Beira Property Owners' Association has lodged a strong protest with the Governor-General of the Colony.

### Bulawayo Industrial Sites

The ban on the sale of industrial sites in Bulawayo imposed by the Government a year ago because of the shortage of houses for Africans living in the municipal area has been lifted. In announcing the decision, the Minister of Native Affairs, Mr. W. A. E. Winterton, gave a warning against the danger of "free and indiscriminate alienation of industrial sites, particularly to industries which will employ large numbers of African employees."

The new edition of the "F.B.I. Register of British Manufacturers" provides a buyers' guide to more than 6,000 members of the Federation of British Industries, and is therefore a valuable reference for business men at home and abroad who wish to buy British goods. This 32-page directory is stoutly bound in cloth, is published by Iliffe & Sons, Ltd., at 42s. post free.

Messrs. Alex. Lawrie & Co., Ltd., announce that the consent of the Capital Issues Committee has been obtained for a 100% scrip bonus issue which will capitalize £140,000. A one-for-one share distribution will be made to ordinary shareholders registered on February 2.

Last week's offer of Kenya Government 3½% stock 1973-78 at par was heavily over-subscribed. Applications for less than £5,000 and multiple applications covered by a single cheque were rejected. Dealings on Monday were at a premium of about 10s.

The current issue of *Colonial Plant and Animal Products* (H.M. Stationery Office, 5s.) contains articles and reports on natural and synthetic organic insecticides, essential oils from Tanganyika, ginseng bark from the Seychelles, and tingo-fibre from Nyasaland.

A large consignment of Turkish leaf grown in the Crimea has been processed by the Turkish Tobacco Co-operative Company of Rhodesia, Ltd., for an American firm. It was shipped from the Russian Black Sea port of Sukhumi and landed at Beira.

### Car Licence Fees Reduced

Annual licence fees for motor vehicles have been reduced in Uganda as follows: motor cycles, from 30s. to 20s.; non-commercial motor vehicles, from 5s. to 3s. per cwt.; commercial vehicles up to 50 cwt., from 6s. to 3s.; over that limit, from 4s. to 2s. per cwt.

Work has begun on a nine-storey block of offices in Bulawayo. The site has an area of 14,500 square feet. The Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Southern Rhodesia have now built their own offices, which are known as Ascot House, Ndebele.

The average daily railings from Mombasa for the week ended January 12 were 2,242 tons. At the end of the week there were 16,814 dead-weight tons of import and 25,434 tons of export cargoes in the port.

The annual general meeting of Messrs. Turner and Newall, Ltd., was held on January 25 in Manchester, and not in London, as stated last week in our review of the company's report and accounts.

Payment by the Portuguese Government of 73,994,399 escudos to the Companhia do Porto da Beira was made last week in accordance with the verdict of the arbitration tribunal.

One of the most modern hotels in southern Africa is being planned for Umfali, Southern Rhodesia. With 164 bedrooms, it will cost £300,000.

No further applications for import licences for Japanese goods into Tanganyika will be accepted for the period ending June 30, 1951.

An engineering survey of the port of Berbera is being carried out to facilitate proposals for its improvement.

Sudan cotton prices were advanced by 3d. to 6d. per lb. last week.

The latest quotation for cloves in the open market in Zanzibar is 245s.-246s. per 100 lb.

The Jinja Co-operative Society, Ltd., has been registered.

The valuation roll of Nakuru, Kenya, now totals £1,483,201.

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## Tanganyika Coffee Growers Association

TANGANYIKA COFFEE GROWERS ASSOCIATION, LTD., report that the Territory's crop of mild coffee in the year 1949-50 totalled 5,754 tons, an increase of 1,678 tons on the previous year. Of the year's total, which comprised 2,458 tons of non-Native production and 3,296 of Native-grown coffee, 2,032 tons were sold to the Ministry of Food and 172 tons locally. The average price paid at auction was £191 2s 7d, i.e. 5s. 5d. below the average price paid by the Ministry.

With the increased price of coffee, profits on plantations and in the curing works have been prevalent, and the effect upon the association and the Mwanjaro Native Cooperative Union Ltd. is put at about £4,000.

The association saved some £6,000 by using smaller bags in place of jute.

A coffee roasting, grinding and packing business has been started by the association for the local retail trade.

The surplus of revenue over expenditure was £2,931 for the year ended June 30 last. The issued share capital is £176 in shares of 20s. each. Reserves stand at £48,984 and current liabilities at £3,783. Fixed assets are valued at £1,669, investment in Tanganyika Coffee Curing Co. Ltd. at £25,000, and current assets at £26,874.

The president is Mr. W. H. Baldwin and the vice-president Mr. E. Pappas. Members: L. A. Bennett, J. Cassen, S. M. Gilbert, C. Redfern, and M. P. Tsukas are the other officers, and the senior research officer and the Custodian of Enemy Property, Dar es Salaam, are deputed members.

The report contains much useful statistical matter.

## Chagga Proposals

PROPOSALS that (a) the Chagga people of Tanganyika should be united under one paramount chief, (b) all African members of the Chagga Council should be elected by the people themselves and not nominated, and (c) chiefs should no longer exercise judicial functions, and that paramount chiefs are not chiefs should preside over Native courts, including appeals, have been made by the Chagga Citizens' League, which has engaged the services of a lawyer. At the year the tribe was reorganized under three chiefdoms of equal rank. The area councils, which assist the chiefs, combine to form the Chagga Council.

Rhodesians may now take £125 in each travel year (May 1 to April 30) to the following countries: Austria, France and the franc area, Greece, the Netherlands and Dutch possessions, Italy, Iceland, Portugal and the Portuguese empire, Turkey, Western Germany, the Belgian monetary area, Switzerland, Liechtenstein, and Luxemburg. Children under 16 are allowed £90. For areas in Europe, Africa and America outside the O.E.E.C. group, including Spain, Egypt, Brazil, Yugoslavia, and Israel, the allowance has been increased from £50 to £100 for adults and from £35 to £70 for children. A special allowance of £250 a year, irrespective of age, is permitted for Rhodesians intending to visit Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

## Mining

### Strike Ballot on Copperbelt Negotiations Reopened

It is noted that the moderate elements of the Northern Rhodesian African Mine workers' Union may avert a strike on the Copperbelt which has been reported in the last day or two. A strike ballot was taken during the week end among the 2,000 Native miners, but the final result is not known.

Negotiations were reopened on Saturday, although the ballot continued, and the Commissioner for Labour and Mines, Mr. C. E. Cousins, flew back from Southern Rhodesia to Istwe to act as conciliator.

The threat to strike arose through alleged disparate treatment between European and African workers. The former have since 1947 received a profit-sharing bonus, now worth 50% of the basic wage. The African union, representing 20,000, has demanded a proportionate increase in the basic wage of £4 1s. a year and has also made the offer of an increase of £7.

The average wage of European underground workers is now 95 a month, compared with £58 five years ago; the rise for African underground workers during the same period has been from £40 to £5 a month.

## Mining Share Prices

CLOSED PRICES of Rhodesian and East African mining shares on the London Stock Exchange were as follows:

- Bechuanaland Exploration, 11s. 1d.; British Colonial African, 2s. 8d.; British South African, 1s. 10d.; Bushick, 1s. 11d.; Car & Motor, 3s. 6d.; Charterland, 4s. 7d.; De Beers, 10s. 6d.; Eileen, 2s. 6d.; Falcon, 5s. 6d.; Globe & Phoenix, 2s. 6d.; Goldfields, 10s. 10d.; Kenton, 3s. 4d.; Kenya Exploration, 1s. 10d.; Rhodesia, 5s. 6d.; Washburn, 11s. 10d.; Molybdenum, 3s. 11d.; Changa, 5 29/32; North Charterland, 2s. 6d.; Oceana Consolidated, 1s. 4d.; Rhodesia Mining, 15s. 3d.; Phoenix, 1s. 3d.; Rezen, 1s. 3d.; Rhodesia Broken Hill, 1s. 11d.; Rhodesia American, 1s. 11d.; Rhodesia Consolidated, 1s. 11d.; Rhod. Selection Trust, 34s. 3d.; Rhodania, 1s. 11d.; South American, 20s. 3d.; Selection Trust, 45s. 6d.; Selhurst, 1s. 11d.; 2s. 3d.; Selhurst, 2s. 3d.; Standard Star, 1s. 11d.; xan Surplus, 5s.; Tanania, 2s.; Tanganyika Concessions, 2s. 8d.; 24s. 9d.; Tyan, 2s. 3d.; Wanderer, 1s. 11d.; Wink, 1s. 11d.; Willoughby, 1s. 12s. 4d.; Zambia Exploration, 1s. 11d.

## Lubumbi Coal

MR. D. MACINTYRE, M.P., a director of Anglo Colonial Territories, Ltd., who has a direct interest in Lubumbi Coal Areas, Ltd., formation of which was reported in our issue of last week, has stated that seams of coal of a high quality, ranging from 10 to 27 feet in thickness, have been found. Specific values of up to 13,000 B.T.U. are well above the standard required for coal of an exportable type. The area is 150 miles north of Bulawayo.

## Zambesia Finance Co., Ltd.

ZAMBESIA FINANCE CO. LTD., understood to have been formed under the auspices of the Zambia Exploring Co., Ltd., for purely administrative purposes, has been registered as a private company with a capital of £100 to acquire and hold shares, stocks, debentures, and other securities.

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## Company Progress Reports

**Rhodesia Broken Hills**—December output was 1,135 tons of lead and 1,830 tons of zinc.

**Kentia**—3,311 tons of ore were recovered in December at the Geta mine from 36,087 tons of ore milled.

**Kagera**—Nine tons of tin concentrates were produced in December, including three tons from tributaries.

**Wanderer**—1,942 oz. gold were recovered from the treatment of 25,000 tons of ore for a working profit of £468.

**Globe & Phoenix**—200 tons of ore were treated in December for 2,906 oz. gold and a working profit of £18,703.

**Motapa**—2,219 oz. gold were recovered in December from the milling of 23,000 tons of ore. The working profit was £4,020.

**London & Rhodesian**—A working profit of £545 was earned at the Vubachikwe mine in December from the crushing of 2,960 tons of ore.

**Thistle-Etna**—14,900 tons of ore were milled in the first quarter of last year for 1,525 oz. gold and 887 oz. silver. The working profit was £1,900.

**Phoenix Prince**—3,584 oz. gold were recovered in the December quarter from the crushing of 31,961 tons of ore. The working profit was £12,878.

**Coronation**—3,500 tons of ore were milled at the Tebekwe mine in December for a working profit of £5,585. The corresponding figures for the Muriel mine were 1,040 tons and £2,505, and for the Arcturus mine 2,600 tons and £1,924.

### Mining Personalia

MR. COMAR WILSON has been appointed chairman of Consolidated Mines Selection Co. Ltd.

LIBERTY CORNELIUS C. HOEY has resigned from the board of Kenya Consolidated Goldfields Ltd., of which MESSRS. W. H. O'NEILL and J. HENLEY have been elected directors.

MR. J. H. WAGENER, managing director of the Union Mine and Haute-Rouge in Brabant, has been appointed managing director in Elizabethville. His successors are MM. ROBILLARD and J. WAGENER, who is to be president of the board in Brabant. MR. WAGENER has been appointed general manager in AFNCA.

### Zambezi Valley Coal

THE COAL NOW BEING PROSPECTED in the Zambezi Valley represents a potential national asset of Northern Rhodesia which must be extensively and expeditiously exploited," said Mr. Rex E. AGE, M.L.C. in the Legislative Council recently. Over an area 50 or 60 miles long and averaging four miles in width about 140 coal seams of between one and three feet in thickness are already known, and 19 seams over three feet thick have been noted. Mr. Lange said that while the first analysis was rather disappointing, only one borehole had been sunk, and the high ash content of the coal was not incurable difficulty. Boreholes should be put down at least every two miles, and duplicated and triplicated where necessary.

### Tungsten Revival

SEVERAL CLAIMS for tungsten have been passed in the Bulawayo district recently. Southern Rhodesia has good deposits of this strategic mineral—of which China is the world's largest producer—and its price in the Colony has doubled in six months.

### News of Our Advertisers

MR. R. L. CENTRAL, chief technical engineer of the British Thomson-Houston Co. Ltd., has been appointed to the board.

MR. E. SALMON has been appointed comptroller and Mr. D. THOMPSON secretary of Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co. Ltd. following the retirement of Mr. J. G. LOWE, who held both offices.

MORE THAN 60 YEARS ago MR. H. R. HAMMER became professionally interested in philately, and the family business has now published its 25th annual resumé of prices reached at stamp auctions held under its auspices. In the quarter-century, many stamps have increased in value by 400% and so many instances of rises of 1,000% are not rare, but there are also cases of recession. Sales in London last year totalled more than £252,000, this being the fourth successive year in which the quarter-million-pound mark was passed. A £10 issue was sold for £23; a £25 of the same issue for £75; a £20 issue of the 1907 issue in Nyasaland for £320. Stamps belonging to Mr. G. N. I. Morrison, former of the Audit Service, and now in the British Administration in Tripoli, will be offered at auction on January 29 and 30.



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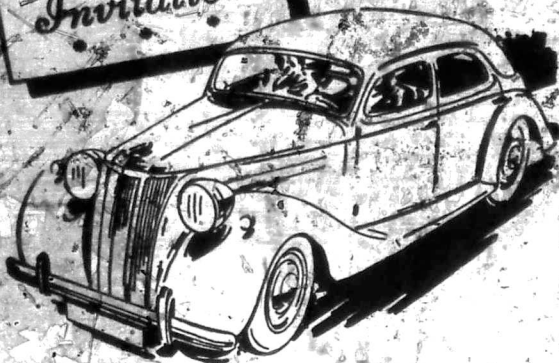
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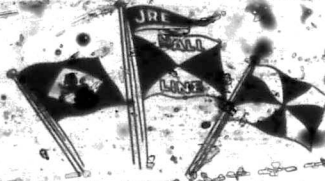


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"Edinburgh Castle"	28,705	Feb. 1
"Winchester Castle"	20,001	Feb. 8
"Cape Town Castle"	27,002	Feb. 15
"Stirling Castle"	25,554	Feb. 22
"Preferia Castle"	28,705	Mar. 1

### INTERMEDIATE & FREIGHT SERVICES

from LONDON

taking Passengers and Cargo

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

Vessel	Tonnage	Sailing
"Llandoverly Castle"	10,639	Feb. 15
"Bloemfontein Castle"	18,400	Feb. 22
*Via Ascension and St. Helena. *Via Lobito and Walvis Bay.		
to PORT SAID, SUEZ, PORT SUDAN and ADEN		
"Kenilworth Castle"	9,916	Jan. 22
"Dunnotar Castle"	15,002	Feb. 1

Cargo for EAST AFRICA must be regd. with the C.A.S.  
\*Cargo vessel with limited passenger accommodation

Head Office:  
3 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.  
Tel: MAN. 2550 (Passenger) and MAN. 9104.

West End Passenger Agency:  
125 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1, 1911.  
Branch Offices in: Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds,  
Manchester and Glasgow.

