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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE PROSPECT that tropical Africa may within the next half-century become mainly Christian, suggested by Bishop Stephen Neill, associate general secretary of the World Council of Churches, in a most interesting report on his recent tour of East and Central Africa. His commission was to make a survey of the present scope and future requirements of theological education, but he has interpreted his terms of reference with such wide and welcome breadth that the resultant report contains much of general importance. By permission of the International Missionary Council we are able to quote many striking passages from the report, and we commend them to the notice of readers generally, especially those who are engaged in public life. Probably few people are aware that Christian missions in Africa have grown more rapidly than those anywhere else in the world, and many may not realize that the admitted weaknesses in the African churches are largely due to the great rapidity of this progress, to inadequate shepherding of converts from primitive paganism, and to the indifferent education of most

African catechists and some of the African clergy. Bishop Neill faces these facts quite squarely, and lays great stress on the need to produce thoroughly well-educated ministers.

One striking fact which he emphasizes, and which we do not recall ever having heard mentioned by anyone else, is that more than three out of four of the students now enrolled in colleges in East and West Africa are adherents of a Christian Church. This means, says Bishop Neill, that the future leadership of East and West Africa will be "in some sense Christian, adding that "the extent and nature of the Christianity will depend on the actions not of the colleges but of the Churches." Extension of the work of the Student Christian Movement is meantime recommended. What the layman has not proposed—doubtless because the subject was theological education, not education as a whole—is that special care should be taken in selecting men and women for appointment to the staffs of non-mission colleges in Africa. If they are Communists or fellow-travellers,

as some have been in recent years, more than ready to parade their contempt for religion; they may seriously damage the faith of young African Christians, and inculcate purely material conceptions in them and other pupils. There is all too much evidence of the materialistic outlook of many young African students, and one evident need is to give them other and better standards.

In the first place this is a personal matter, but it is also one of public importance, for those who take one or other of the courses at Makerere or any of the comparable institutions of higher education elsewhere in Africa must be expected to exercise increasing influence on their fellow-Africans. They, having enjoyed the coveted advantages of instruction, automatically inherit a prestige which strengthens their influence, whether it be good or bad. If it be bad, they can do almost limitless harm; if it be good, they can spread beneficial influence of great value. We have often written in these pages of the high importance of leadership at this stage of Africa's development; and to produce the right kind of African leaders is quite as necessary as it is to produce wise leadership among Europeans, Asians, and Arabs.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES of the Secretary of State for the Colonies in respect of the Colonial Development Corporation have still not been adequately defined. Mr.

Griffiths summarized them in the House of Commons as those of ensuring that the activities of the corporation are in line with Colonial policy and in keeping with the general public interest. It is held that he should not become involved in intervention in day-to-day administration or in the preparation or investigation of the technical and commercial merits of individual schemes. Mr. Lennox-Boyd—who may be Secretary of State for the Colonies in the next Conservative Government—retorted that still left the Ministers open to the risk of misleading Parliament about the corporation by making unreliable statements which it had itself provided, adding that that had repeatedly happened. In the same debate a Socialist member, Mr. Ellis Smith, charged the former chairman of the corporation, Lord Treferne, with having withheld adverse reports on important C.D.C. activities not only from the Secretary of State but even from his own board; and it is astonishing that the Minister of State, Mr. Dugdale, made no attempt what-

ever to deal with that damning accusation, riding off with the allegation that the Opposition was inspired by personal and party hostility to Lord Treferne, perhaps because he was at one time a Labour M.P. But, as we have stated, it was a Socialist speaker, not a Conservative, who made that most serious indictment.

Is it not part of the duty of the Secretary of State to satisfy himself, in consultation with the Treasury whenever necessary, that public funds entrusted to the corporation are being satisfactorily expended? He and his chief advisers have, we suggest, been placed by Parliament in a position analogous to that of the chairman and board of a great commercial undertaking which controls subsidiary companies, each with its own chairman and board. In such a situation the parent organization avoids hampering a subsidiary by frivolous interference, but keeps in the closest contact with its operations, plans, and senior personnel in order to satisfy itself that unwarranted risks are not being taken, and that any errors that are corrected as quickly and economically as possible. Similar action could easily be arranged by the Colonial Office, almost certainly without addition to its system of advisers, who already cover almost every major subject, or to its staffs, in every territory in which the C.D.C. may operate.

It is upon the Secretary of State that constitutional responsibility for the corporation rests, and, in the exercise of that responsibility to Parliament and the public,

he ought also to take what ever steps are necessary to ensure a regular and adequate flow of information.

The corporation has broken one promise after another to provide regular progress reports, and the Secretary of State has failed to insist that that unsatisfactory state of affairs shall end. Would it not also be reasonable for him to satisfy himself that the most important appointments made by the corporation are wise? The chairman or managing director of a commercial corporation would automatically take that precaution in regard to subsidiary companies, for every business man knows that the right leader can produce results in adverse circumstances, whereas the wrong man may fail even if the prospects are favourable. For these reasons we hold the view that Mr. Griffiths has given too narrow an interpretation of his responsibilities.

THE COLONIAL OFFICE THREAT

nationalize the cotton ginning industry of Uganda which was criticized in these columns a fortnight ago, as, by a coincidence, denounced that same day in Kampala by the president of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce in the presence of the Governor, Sir John Hall, who replied merely that those affected could see the Secretary of State when he visits the country in May. That assuredly means that Sir John Hall takes no view of the industry (as we stated in our leading article), for if he had disagreed with any major point made by the commercial spokesman he would naturally have said so. He

referred at length to other points raised by Mr. Clerk and it was only on the subject of cotton that he refrained from comment. Yet the president of the Chamber had quoted effectively from the Governor's budget speech, which emphasized that the millions of pounds now needed to develop secondary industries could be obtained only by British industrialists and financiers, and confidence in the political and economic stability of Uganda. Mr. Clerk asked pointedly how they could have that confidence if nationalization were now to be forced upon the leading cotton industry in the Colonial Empire. Perhaps the Secretary of State for the Colonies would answer that question.

Notes By The Wgy

Northern Rhodesian Loan

THOUGH ITS TERMS WERE BETTER than those of the recent Southern Rhodesian loan, last week's Northern Rhodesian 3½% issue of £5m. in London faced much worse, the underwriters being left with no less than 94%. The authorities and the underwriters were the victims of a sudden and relatively severe weakening in markets here and in the United States. The chief influences were the approaching budget, sharp fears about developments over Persian oil, the unsatisfactory export figures for February, anxiety about inadequate stocks of raw materials and future commodity prices, and the setback on Wall Street. Between decisions on the terms of the loan and the opening day these factors produced their unfavourable effect.

Unfortunate Market Conditions

TWO MONTHS AGO Southern Rhodesia raised a 3½% loan in London at par for a 30 to 35 year period, and underwriters had to take up 43%. Northern Rhodesia shortened the term to 19-21 years and issued the stock at 99, thus offering the public considerably improved terms which, when the prospectus first became available, were regarded as just about right. The market in the scrip opened on Friday at 2 discount on the issue price and considerable institutional buying was reported, such investors regarding the stock as cheap at 1 or thereabouts. The disappointing public response was essentially due to the state of the market, not to lack of confidence in Northern Rhodesia or to special dissatisfaction with the prospects.

Is This Education?

HAS THE EDUCATION OF AFRICANS is still of very slight interest at times is suggested by the questions at some examinations. Bishop J. Holmes Steele, a white Father well known in Tanganyika, has sent to the Dar es Salaam Standard those set in a recent geography paper to African boys and girls in standard 8, most of whom were about 16 or 17 years of age. They were given two minutes each to answer questions such as the following: Where is there a rift valley in Germany? Write down the names of the Black Mountains in Germany? Does the Si-Kiang have a delta or an estuary? Name three things made from the wood of coniferous trees. Draw and label on a blank map of Europe the Meseta and Carpathian mountains and the Lanarkshire coalfields.

Preparation for what Life?

WILL ANYONE HOLD that such questions suggest that the best use can have been made of the time of the scholars who were expected to grapple with such queries? What proportion of the readers of this newspaper, educationists included, would be sure of scoring a pass under such testing? And to what imaginable use are young Africans supposed to put such knowledge if they acquire it? Education is supposed to be wise preparation for life. This travesty suggests to me at any rate a monstrous waste of time and opportunity.

High Tea

HOW MANY OF OUR READERS to land from Africa realize, as they sip their tea in the open, that it is a very special brew? Since the boiling-point of water (212° at sea-level) drops one degree for approximately every 550 feet of altitude, it boils at 11,000 feet at about 192°—a temperature insufficient to infuse the tea leaves properly. Such conditions are partially corrected by the "pressurizing" of B.O.A.C. air-liners, but boiling-point is nonetheless still several degrees lower than normal. A special tea has therefore been blended for B.O.A.C. Stewards and stewardesses, pre-heated all equipment and added an extra spoonful of sugar to each cup of tea. Dwellers in lofty areas like Molo in Kenya, please note.

An Invitation

NO PART OF THE EMPIRE can have among its people a population of higher proportion of ex-Servicemen than the British East and Central African Dependencies, to which an exceptional appeal must therefore be made by an ex-Service organization, and to claim without exaggeration that it is unique. An organization of that character—and it has great character, he told me that it would particularly welcome visits from the Africans and Rhodesians when they are in the country, and I pass on the invitation with pleasure. For acceptance of it by readers would bring to those who have a special title to it. I refer to the Star and Garter Home at Richmond, Surrey, for sailors, soldiers and airmen who were crippled in the service of their country. There are 169 of them in the home at present, about half from the 1914-18 war and the others from the 1939-45 conflict. They are members of an amazingly happy community; but they are eager for visits, especially from those coming home from overseas. No prior appointment need be made.

Tropical Africa Might Be Mainly Christian in Fifty Years

How Churches Should Meet the Challenge of Materialism

THE FUTURE OF TROPICAL AFRICA will be determined in the next 20 years. If the Churches rise to the opportunity that future might be set firmly and unalterably in the Christian direction.

The part played by Christians in the life of the African countries is so remarkable as to hold out the hope that in 50 years tropical Africa might be in the main a Christian continent. The forces of Islam are still pervasive, but less is heard of the Moslem menace than 50 years ago. A far greater danger is the sheer materialism, consequent on the rapid and destructive effects of the application of mechanical power to African life, which may become the religion of educated and semi-educated young Africa.

A Church does not flourish unless its ordained leadership is adequate to the spiritual needs of the lay people of the Church, and able to give its part, with maturity and courage, in the development of national as well as of ecclesiastical life. It is these things that are the main business of the ministry in Africa should have, as an almost first priority in the whole scene of the Christian enterprise to-day.

Africa was one of the earliest fields of Christian enterprise, but more than any part of the world, it manifests that fluctuating and uncertain character of Christian progress. After the disaster of the Muslim invasions, little was done for Africa until the Portuguese took up the task again in the 15th century.

Importance of Training in Africa

Probably there is not a Christian Church or mission in tropical Africa which does not wish to keep open for some of its African members the possibility of a period of study and training in one of the countries in which the Christian Church has had a longer history than in Africa. There would seem, however,

to be general agreement that such a period should be preceded by extensive theological and ministerial training in Africa, and should be regarded rather as special training for special responsibilities than as a normal part of theological education. The availability of training in the West should not be accepted as an excuse for failing to provide the earliest means for adequate theological training in Africa itself.

In the early stages of almost every mission the first ordained ministers are trained individually or in very small groups by persons with whom the students reside on terms of such intimacy as existed between St. Paul and the Roman friends who accompanied or represented him in the evangelistic enterprises of the apostolic period. This method was very much to commend it, and can never be wholly replaced by any other. Until recently it has been the method followed in the highly successful mission of the Church Missionary Society in the Southern Sudan.

But this type of training is expensive in man-power and strength. It naturally tends to strengthen the devotional rather than the intellectual, and so sometimes at the expense of the intellectual; and too great influence on the part of one greatly loved teacher can make the pupil unresponsive to other influences in the life of the Church by which also he might well profit. Even where the individual method has been abandoned only with regret, almost every mission has in course of time been driven to the foundation of a theological school or college.

* Being extracts quoted by permission of the International Missionary Council from Bishop Stephen Neill's report on his survey of theological education in East and West Africa.

The East African is inclined to be a little resentful of what he considers to be the superior airs given himself by the West African. West Africa is not readily accessible to the idea that it might learn some useful things to learn from East Africa. Those transferred from one side of the continent to the other have not always found it possible to adapt themselves to the new conditions, and have not always been successful in their work. Nevertheless, to the visitor from Europe or Asia, the resemblances seem much greater than the contrasts.

Almost everywhere there is the sense of a vast empty, largely unexplored country. Except in some of the most fertile and densely populated areas, humanity seems to be holding its precariousness in its environment, rather than to be in process of successfully subduing it. There is the omnipresence of the African tribal systems, richly diversified within itself, but presenting similar features in widely separated areas. There is the almost universal phenomenon of erosion and the degradation of the soil, in fighting which at least the efforts of enlightened Governments seem to be crowned with a measure of success.

Short History of Christian Influence

From the Christian point of view, what immediately impresses the visitor is the newness of everything. The first baptism among the Virile and the Kuyu took place only in 1901, and in the Uganza region of Kenya in 1908. The great churches in Uganda have been built up within the memory of living men—since the great persecution of 1886. The first ordination of an African, as a deacon in the Universities' Mission to Central Africa took place only in 1879.

In numbers, however, the mission in Africa have outstripped in every other part of the world. Recent estimates suggest that the population of the continent may be as much as 200 million, and that 12 million are within the Christian constituency. For our present purpose we shall divide these seven millions of Congo and Ethiopian Christians and the perhaps 10 million Europeans, mainly in the south. Even so, the position in little over a century of churches numbering 13 million, of adherents in vast numbers. In India, after four centuries of mission, slightly more than 2% of the population is Christian. In tropical Africa the proportion of Christians seems to be not less than 10%.

The social status of Christians in these areas is not less remarkable. There are areas in which every chief of importance is a Christian, though it must be admitted that, of those who are nominally Christians, the majority for one or another are not in good standing in their respective communities.

The rapidity of progress is one of the greatest causes of weakness in the African churches. The resources available for those who have come in from the background of primitive paganism and heathenism are more than a rather hurried course of elementary instruction in the Christian faith, as they are to be delivered from the old patterns of traditional life into a real understanding of the Christian Gospel which demands it makes on the one who profess allegiance to

Shortage of Ordained Ministers

The shortage of trained and ordained ministers is one of the gravest weaknesses in the development of the Church. The majority of African Christians live in small and scattered groups, and the West African makes adequate supervision and spiritual care more difficult than in countries where the individual system in its fullness has long been established. In Uganda, for example, there is on the average only one ordained minister to 5,000 baptized Christians.

There are areas in which the Roman Catholic missionaries outnumber the Protestants by 10 to 1, and the number is still increasing. It can hardly be denied that the Roman Church consciously aims at turning tropical Africa into a Roman dominion, and perhaps by this means recouping the losses that it has suffered elsewhere.

The gravest weakness of the Roman system in Africa is that everywhere the non-Roman African ministry exceeds by far more than 10 to one the Roman African priesthood. The reason for this can be given in a single phrase—the insistence on celibacy. Elsewhere, in some United Churches, the Church signs of creating a United church in tropical Africa. It is extremely difficult under the conditions of African life, and especially in those who have come recently out of tribal conditions.

As a result of disappointments, the Church of Rome has become extremely cautious in the ordination of Africans to the priesthood. Whereas the Anglican Communion has seven African bishops, the Roman Church has only one (Mgr. Kiwanuka, in Uganda; and it was said to be by African that Mgr. Kiwanuka considered so long in Rome, as almost he has ceased to be an African). Few are admitted by Africans that African Roman priests are not under such supervision by the European missionaries as to feel shamefully perpetually in a dependent position. At a time when the African claim to independence and equality is so extremely strong, this weakness on the part of the African ministry cannot but work against the progress of the Roman Church and its real integration with the life of Africa.

To some extent, the shortage of African ministers is compensated for by the work of lay ministers. These are numbered by thousands. In fact, the village catechist, with his slender qualifications and very modest pay, is the real hero of the Christian situation in Africa. He bears testimony to the wonderful faithfulness and devotion of a class of men who carry on under conditions of great isolation, with little spiritual help, and according to their lights shepherd the flock of Christ in the face of difficulties that might well daunt the heart of those who have had far greater privileges in the way of Christian background and instruction.

Debt to African Clergy

In every area, evidence is seen of the weakness and failure of spiritual training in practical efficiency, even in moral conformity to the demands of the Christian life. Nevertheless, it would not be right to go further without placing on record a conviction as to the immense debt which the Church owes to its African clergy. A few of them are scholars, few are saints, few are outstanding leaders, but cannot the same be said of the clergy in Europe and in America?

We are told in scripture that it is required in stewards that a man be found faithful. Judged by this standard, the African

ministry need not feel that of comparison with their brethren in other lands, especially if allowance is made for the immensely greater difficulties with which they have to contend. But we must not lose sight of the demands that must be met soon: them if the Church is to fulfill its role. It is getting education and for the first time having its place on the general stage of human history. The man to whom spiritual responsibility is committed must be aware of the changed world in which he lives and able himself to play a part in it.

General Educational Foundation

Most African clergy have started life as village catechists. Their course of elementary training they have begun to work as preachers of the Gospel. They have then been brought in again for one or two periods of training as catechists, and then finally for a further period of training for the ordained ministry. On the whole, this theological training is well done within the limits of what is possible under present conditions. The weakness is not so much in the training itself, as in the inadequacy of the general educational foundation on which it rests. Many African clergy have received hardly a year's general education at all.

For a very long time the African churches will need many ministers of the old type, whose qualities of faithfulness and devotion can find their outlet in the service of the village congregations. Equally, if the young generation is to be held in the service of the Church, it will need the personal care of ministers who have themselves been educated from within the new context of African life, understand its new problems, and can understand its new needs. Our concern is to consider how, with the minimum of dislocation, the necessary new can be joined to the indispensable old.

(To be continued)

Parliament

Deportation of Uganda African Leader Debated

Allegation of Mr. Fenner Brockway in Masazi Case

THE DEPORTATION from Uganda of Mr. Ignatius Masazi was the subject of an adjournment debate in the House of Commons last week at the instance of Mrs. FENNER BROCKWAY (Labour).

He said that Mr. Masazi, president of the Uganda African Farmers' Union, which with 80,000 members represented 25 per cent of the farming population of the Protectorate, visited Britain in 1949 when the subject of explanation to the Colonial Secretary the difficulties which Uganda African farmers had in making arrangements for gaining their goods. He also wished to study the British cooperative movement, so that on returning to Uganda he could develop the organization of the farmers on cooperative lines. The Secretary of State had, however, ordered his deportation.

Charges against Mr. Masazi

In April, 1949, Mr. Brockway continued, the disturbances broke out in Uganda. There is no evidence whatsoever that Mr. Masazi had anything to do with those disturbances at all. The only charges made against him in connection with those disturbances was that he sent a telegram to the Colonial Secretary and that a copy was sent to the Governor of Uganda.

"As that telegram was not published until nine months after the disturbances it obviously could have had no effect in encouraging the disturbances at all. I am not denying that telegram, though Mr. Masazi himself puts a very different interpretation on what appears in the Kingdon report.

"There are two other charges only made against Mr. Masazi. The first was in 1939, when he was charged with forging signatures to a petition. In actual fact the bona fides of the signatures were recognized and because of that the charge had to be changed to transferring signatures from one petition to another. He denies absolutely that he was guilty, but he was found to be guilty and was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment. The other charge, formulated 12 years ago, cannot possibly justify the deportation from Uganda.

The other charge against him is that he participated in a general strike in Uganda in 1945. On that occasion he served his sentence and asked for a public trial. A public trial was refused, but it was reported for five years for conspiracy with intent to overthrow the Protectorate and the Buganda Government. I have examined with the greatest care all the facts about Mr. Masazi's attitude in this country and in Uganda, and I am entirely convinced that his influence throughout that period was for moderation and against violence.

Expresses Confidence

"I went to Uganda in 1949 to make a complete investigation of this matter. It came to the conclusion that the charges against Mr. Masazi's organization are not justified, that the charges against Mr. Masazi himself are not justified. I could not find a single man in Uganda who believed that Mr. Masazi should be prevented from returning. I accept, of course, the Government's official view.

"The Bishop of Uganda expressed his complete confidence in Mr. Masazi. The staff of Makerere College expressed complete confidence in him. Professional men and business men expressed their complete confidence in him. I have known this man closely myself for nearly two years, and I say that there is not an atom of violence or vengeance in him. There are very few men for whose character I have greater respect."

Mr. Brockway alleged that the Government had since found out that everything he had said about Mr. Masazi's organization was true. He admitted that, with the exception of Mr. Masazi was also genuine, based on the Uganda African farmers' movement on a constructive basis. The Colonial Secretary had been gravely misled.

He (Mr. Brockway) had been assured by the Colonial Secretary that Mr. Masazi would be free to live under conditions in which his wife and family could join him, and where representatives of his organization would have access to him. The facts were that Mr. Masazi had five children at school, and with the allowances which would be given if his wife lived with him in the village of deportation (Moyo), she would have to go on working in order to maintain the children at school. It was impossible for her to join him. Moreover, since Moyo was a two-day journey, what chance was there for representatives of the farmers' union to discuss matters with him?

"The honest thing would be for the Uganda Government

and the Colonial Secretary to acknowledge that a mistake had been made both in the organization and the man.

Mr. J. GRINFIELD (Lab.) supported Mr. Brockway. He believed that the Colonial Secretary was sympathetic towards alteration in the system by which people could apparently be deported or detained without trial in the sense in which the British people regarded a trial.

Mr. N. DODDS (Lab.) said that the co-operative members in the House were satisfied that the action taken had been a terrible blot on Colonial administration.

Secretary of State

THE SECRETARY OF STATE, Mr. J. Griffiths, replied that he was examining with the Governors the existing powers of deportation.

The Uganda African Farmers' Union, formed by Mr. Musazi, has believed that the arrangements for the sale of their cotton to the ginners and the conditions under which the sales were effected were not all that they should have been. That in itself was a problem. The future of the ginning industry—in which a promising co-operative movement was developing—was being given considerable attention.

In April, 1949, there were disturbances which led to loss of life and some considerable damage to property. My predecessor appointed a commission of high judicial experience and with the highest qualities to make an inquiry. That commission recorded a finding which was that the disturbances were the result of activity by the Uganda Farmers' Union, Mr. Musazi, and the Bataala party. These were held to be responsible for organizing what the report of the commission described as a planned rebellion.

On the evidence I have examined, I think my predecessor was right in accepting the findings of the inquiry. The position under Uganda law at that time was that no charge could be made in regard to any event six months after the event had taken place. Therefore, no charge has been made against Mr. Musazi. But he and another leader of another party were both held responsible for this planned rebellion.

The Governor of a Colonial territory is responsible for its security, and he must bear that in mind, particularly when there have been experiences which have not been happy. There had been tragic experiences in Uganda. Planned rebellion which leads to loss of life is not something to be treated lightly, and a Governor has to take the steps which he may think necessary to prevent further disturbances of this kind.

Mr. Musazi is in detention in Mombasa. He is provided with quarters, and arrangements have been made for his wife and children to be with him. Mr. Brockway thinks that the allowance made to Mr. Musazi is inadequate. That is a matter of opinion. He is not kept in a prison. During the daytime he is allowed to be within a precinct of the town.

Mr. Griffiths said a way would be found by which Mr. Musazi would cooperate with the Government. That did not prevent him from criticizing the Government. The Ordinance was not as it should be, but it was desirable that the farmers' union should be brought within the ordinance.

When the Governor is satisfied that it is possible to have Mr. Musazi freed from all restrictions, then he will be allowed to return to his area. When he does, I hope it will be his major and only concern to develop the co-operative movement, and that we shall have no more planned rebellions, no disturbances, and no loss of life.

Question Time

Mr. J. JOHNSON (Lab.) asked if the Colonial Secretary would sponsor publication of an atlas of the Central Province.

Mr. DUGDALE, the Colonial Secretary, said he was aware that maps are lacking in the Colonial territories. To remedy this defect the Central Directorate of Colonial Affairs was set up in 1946 and is turning out maps as fast as available resources permit.

Mr. B. CHADDOCK asked the number of cotton gins in Uganda; how many were operating during the present cotton season; and how many were owned by Europeans, Asians, and Africans respectively.

Mr. DUGDALE: There are 20 gins of which 12 are owned by Europeans, 171 by Asians, and one by Africans; 155 ginneries are being operated during the 1950-51 cotton season, including 13 owned by Europeans, 131 by Asians, and 11 by Africans. The Protectorate Government has asked on the African co-operative ginneries that are owned and operated by the African Co-operative Union, which is the operating African-owned ginneries.

Mr. CHADDOCK asked the Colonial Secretary if he was aware of the serious deterioration of the soil in the Machakos district of Kenya.

Mr. DUGDALE: Yes. The Kenya Government is fully aware of the serious situation in Machakos, which has been aggravated by an unprecedented two years' drought. A series of relief and resettlement areas have been and are being

developed, stretching from Kibweo to M'Kueni. No less than 132 small dams and 10 large dams have been built in Machakos Reserve districts to fast the rivers and much work has been done to rehabilitate the population. At present steps are being taken to prevent further erosion in the area, with a view to obtaining increased production from the local African population, within which the relief process can be achieved.

Mr. J. JOHNSON (Lab.) asked the number of people entering Northern Rhodesia in 1948, 1949, and 1950, and how many had come from the Union of South Africa.

Mr. DUGDALE: The figures are as follows: 5,376 in 1948, 2,392 in 1949, and 1,949 in 1950. The figures for the last quarter of 1950 are not yet available. It is estimated that 20% of immigration into Northern Rhodesia from the Union of South Africa was effected by air—1,000 in 1948, and 25% of immigration from the United Kingdom similarly offset.

Mr. J. HEND (Lab.) asked if the Northern Rhodesian Government intended to hold a census of the African population, and the reasons why a census had not been carried out earlier.

Mr. DUGDALE: District Commissioners in Northern Rhodesia have carried out annual population counts for many years. It was decided recently not to hold a general census on normal lines, but to undertake a detailed demographic survey based on a sample of villages. This survey, which was carried out in the latter part of 1950, includes numbers and rates of births and deaths as well as population estimates. The analysis of the results of the inquiry is not yet available.

African Colonial Forces

Mr. ALPORT asked the Secretary of State for what whether he had any statement to make regarding the Government's policy for the organization and employment of African Colonial units in the event of emergency.

Mr. M. STEWART: The importance of the use of African Colonial units in an emergency is fully recognized, and plans to this end are now being examined.

Mr. ALPORT: Does not the first gentleman realize that the Commander-in-Chief has recently had to deny rumours that African troops were being used exclusively in mines and labour units, and does not he agree that it is very important that the Government should get out a clear statement on this matter at an early date in order to check any decrease in the morale of the African units?

Mr. STEWART: Measurably, of course, it is important that rumours of that kind should not be spread.

Mr. Welensky on Gold Coast Elections

Criticism of Colonial Secretary

CRITICISM of the Colonial Secretary's comments on the Gold Coast election has been made by Mr. Roy Welensky, leader of the non-official members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council.

Mr. Griffiths has been correctly reported as having said in Broken Hills: "I think it fair to tell him that the vast majority of Europeans in Southern and Central Africa do not agree with him, if it is the aim of the British Government to repeat the policy which has been applied to India, Pakistan and Burma, the great vast majority of Europeans in Colonial Africa will back me in saying that we will resist with the utmost vigour any attempt to apply that policy here."

The Government in Britain has been caught up in its own folly, but we will not stand idly aside and see Northern Rhodesia ruled by the same hands. The British Government must realize that it is time to talk of partnership and in the same way imply that Northern Rhodesia is to go the way of Burma, India and the Gold Coast.

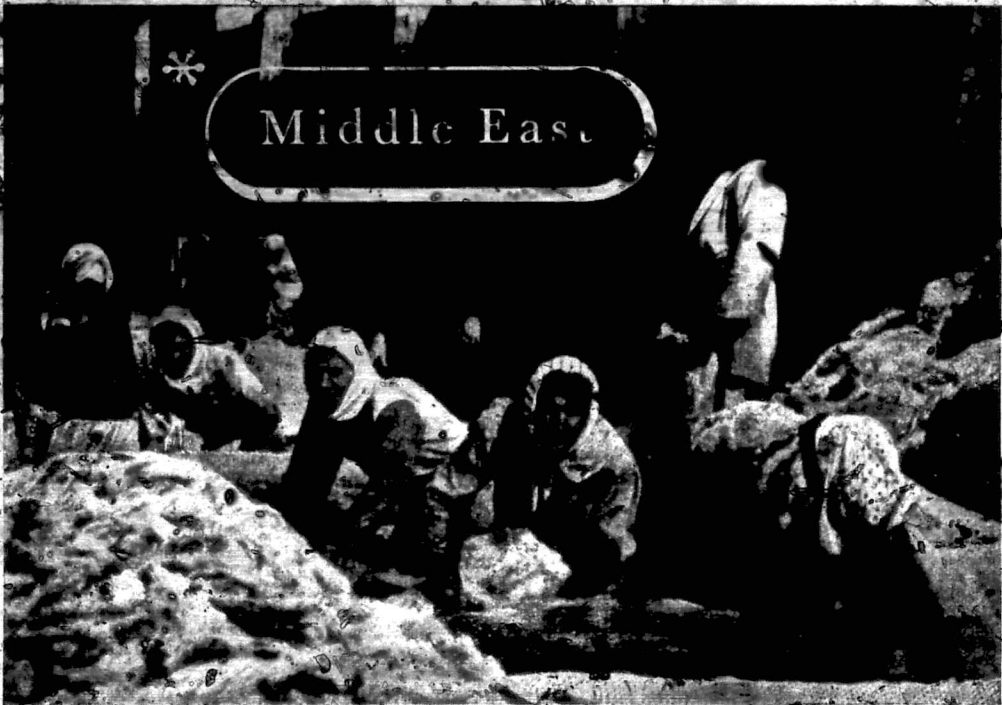
Mr. Welensky, who is himself a Socialist, also said at the beginning of this week that even the minimum of interference from London, Central Africa could not have a policy which would allow Europeans and Africans to join in governing and developing the country to the best advantage. He described asarrant nonsense "the view of the Socialist Government in Great Britain that democracy was merely a counting of heads for democracy could work reasonably well only with a reasonably qualified electorate. He accepted the point that the rights for all civilized man."



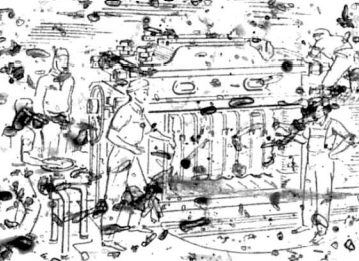
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Middle East



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United States and Colonies Views Changed in Last 10 Years

MR. IVON TOMAS has contributed an interesting article to *The Times* of the United States attitude to Colonies. He wrote, *inter alia*:

"Until recently it was not possible, outside Anglophile circles, as many surveys have found, to get a fair hearing in the United States for the British handling of Colonial and other imperial questions. 'Empire' was a dog with a very bad name.

"In the past few years, however, a great transformation has taken place in the official American attitude and to a large extent in that of the American press and public.

"The beginnings of a better understanding may be dated to the agreement in 1940 for the lease of naval and air bases in the British West Indies whereby, in Mr. Churchill's phrase, the British Empire and the United States became mixed up together in some of their affairs for mutual and general advantage. Two years later the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission was set up. Not the least of its contributions has been the insight which it has given the American members into the true objectives of Colonial rule as opposed to the caricatures.

"In 1943 such an insight was by no means common in high places, and the proposals made for the supervision of dependent territories by the projected United Nations were sometimes dictated by good intentions rather than by knowledge.

Fixed Dates for Independence

"According to a proposal of Mr. Cordell Hall, endorsed by the President, the Colonial Powers were to be called upon to fix as soon as possible the dates upon which Colonial peoples under them would be granted full independence within a system of general security. Such a proposal to fix dates by independence is still sometimes heard in the United Nations, but not as usually with American support.

"It is perhaps not surprising that at Yalta, according to Mr. Byrnes, Mr. Churchill was moved to exclaim: 'After we have done our best to fight in this war and have done no crime to anyone, I will have no suggestion that the British Empire is to be put in the dock and examined by anybody to see whether it is up to their standard.'

"The able work has been done by officials of the Colonial Office, especially by Sir Hilton Poynton, in explaining to the appropriate members of the State Department, such as Mr. Benjamin Gerig, the principles of trusteeship leading to partnership by which British Colonial rule is animated, and in showing how the speed at which these principles can be applied depends largely on the capacity of the Colonial peoples to train themselves for self-government.

"American officials, and through them their political chiefs, became convinced of the sincerity of British motives and aware of the stubborn nature of Colonial problems. Territories are not backward because they are Colonies, but are Colonies because they are backward," was a typically persuasive saying of Sir Hilton Poynton.

"In the light of these events the American attitude to the United Nations became more sympathetic to the Colonial Powers.

"There are large groups of nations in that organization which have tended to support automatically and unthinkingly proposals for the immediate ending of Colonial status anywhere and everywhere, and precisely because, like the United States, they are mindful of their own Colonial origins. Most Latin American, Arab, and African members would be glad to go into the lobby and tell the Colonial Powers how they felt that it is so doing that they are galling themselves. In some cases, it is so obvious that they are doing their own worst.

"The Soviet Union quickly recognized and said that its best chance of defeating the Germans was to win the Colonial issue. In so doing it could not only misqu Shore's observation of the oppressed, it could also gain the support of the United States, or at least embarrass the American delegation.

"They were not lost on the Americans, and as they saw more and more evidence both of the sincerity of the Colonial Powers and of the hollowness of the attack, they tended to assist them and their own moral support to the administering authorities.

"From my own experience I am deeply conscious how much the United Nations owes in these matters to the solid good sense of Mr. Foster Dulles. The tendency was enhanced, of course, when the United States took over the trusteeship of the former Japanese mandated islands and itself became an administering authority, but it is important to get the sequence of events right: the attitude of the United States had changed before this new assumption of Colonial responsibility, and not because of it."

Racial Discrimination in Uganda

European Association's Memorandum

IN VIEW OF REPEATED ASSERTIONS from the Prime Minister and the Colonial and Foreign Secretaries that there is no racial discrimination in the Colonial Empire, Europeans in Uganda are definitely discriminated against, says a memorandum issued by the Foro European Association. It continues:

"Land.—There are vast areas of Crown land in Uganda, unoccupied. The Governor in a recent declaration stated that it is not the intention of H.M. Government and the Protectorate Government that the Protectorate of Uganda shall be developed as a country of non-African farming and settlement. In other words no application for lands will be considered if submitted by Europeans. This has already happened.

"It seems strange that Europeans of British stock who have fought in one or both the last two wars in defence of East Africa should be refused land in a part of the Empire which they defended.

"The result of this policy will be that this Crown land will remain unoccupied and unproductive indefinitely, when the world is crying out for food and raw materials.

"Any foreign Natives from the Belgian Congo, French and Portuguese territories may come into Uganda and take up land where they please, cultivate it and establish a home in this free 'paradise of colour'.

"At land auctions some European may bid for Native property, but those same Natives may purchase property in England, if they wish.

Mr. Dugdale's Misstatement

"Mr. Dugdale stated to the Fabian Society in England that there were no settlers in Uganda. This statement is incorrect. There would be more if the land policy did not discriminate against us. It is noticeable that there such settlers exist the standard of life of those who have has been improved. Further, there has been an increase of Natives settling around such estates.

"Taxation.—The European pays income tax. The Native does not, however, prosperous he may be. This also applies to Native companies. There are a great number of Native landowners who collect rents from Native tenants, but they pay the same small poll tax as the tenants.

"We are told that there is no tax levied for both income tax and poll tax graduated poll tax applicable to all, irrespective of race or colour.

"In addition to income tax, we also pay a poll tax which is approximately five times that of the Native.

"Medical.—A small point illustrating racial discrimination by the Government is that the European pays for medical attention and drugs in Government hospitals, while the Native obtains these services free.

"There are no hospitals and dispensaries throughout the country, and only with accommodation in the Toro district. There are no hospitals in any of the 100 Europeans in various parts of the country, no provision at all is made for their medical treatment or accommodation. The nearest hospital accommodation for us is over 20 miles away.

"Racial.—The Governments of East Africa inevitably divide the people into three racial groups, Africans, Asians, and Europeans, for the purposes of legislation, taxation, etc. In this racial grouping, it is of our choosing and we deplore it. We stress that our continuous emphasis on the difference between groups is not eventually to be the cause of a settlement between those groups; and, being very aware of the overriding need for security in Uganda, we implore the Government to cease from this policy of differentiation and to treat all people alike under the law, irrespective of the racial groups from which they have sprung.

"The Colonial Secretary stated that in the Colonial Empire there is no racial discrimination and that there is equal opportunity for all whatever the race or colour. As pointed out in this memorandum, this statement is a mere of

East African Section in London Critic Tax Burdens on Trade

EAST AFRICAN SECTION of the London Chamber of Commerce appointed a taxation sub-committee last week, consisting of one representative each of Kenton Gold Areas, Ltd., and Messrs. R. Lehmann and Co., Ltd., R. C. Treat and Co. Ltd., and A. Wigglesworth and Co., Ltd., to submit recommendations to the chamber's taxation committee before it gives advice before the Royal Commission on the Taxation of Profits and Income.

It was felt that the views of companies engaged in commerce, agriculture, and mining in East Africa should be co-ordinated and sent forward, particularly as the revenue authorities in the United Kingdom hold opinions at variance with those of the authorities in East Africa in connexion with allowances for depreciation, estate rehabilitation, and other allowable deductions.

Mr. Sydney Trauter drew attention to the recent transfer of domicile by companies operating in the Overseas Empire, and controlling combined capital amounts into many thousands of pounds, solely because of the undue burden of present U.K. taxation. Some members of the section had, he said, taken that step already, others were known to be contemplating it, and if the United Kingdom Government continued to refuse fair relief many more transfers of domicile would soon be made.

Waiting for Two Years

A member complained that his company had been waiting two years to ship 250 tons of cement to East Africa, and that 100,000 tons were still ahead of them on the register, which, he suggested, must mean that some houses had registered far larger quantities than they could sell.

The chairman, Mr. H. E. Pettipiece, described the cement crisis as unsolvable, and that was admitted by a representative of the African Cattle Line, who explained that the shipping companies could do nothing, because until they were called forward. Even then the failure to produce the cement did not necessarily mean that the entry had not been genuine at the time of entry, for supplies which may have been available could have been sold elsewhere in the interval.

Pointing out that the companies had the right to claim freight on cargo called forward and not on cargo not called forward, he suggested that they should adopt that course in order to discourage as a deterrent to those who abused the register.

It was agreed that the recent increases in ocean freight between the United Kingdom and East Africa were reasonable in view of the increased charges which the lines had had to meet owing to slow handling in the docks and higher cost of fuel.

Considerable improvement in the shipping position was reported by the chairman, who said that general commercial cargo shipped to Mombasa and Dar es Salaam respectively totaled 14,001 and 2,584 tons in November, 15,855 and 3,423 in December, and 18,163 and 3,798 in January. In mid-February 12,400 tons were on the register awaiting shipment to Mombasa and about 11,400 tons were booked for Dar es Salaam.

Objection to Kenya's Government's Decision

The intention of the Government of Kenya to alter the grading of chillies was unanimously regretted. Strong objection was expressed to the policy of renaming f.a.o. and not one member supported the idea of introducing a new classification between f.a.o. and undergrade.

Notice was also given that the Government of Kenya would revise the grading of white haricot beans.

A resolution of thanks to Mr. A. E. Pollard for his co-operation with the section was passed with acclamation on a motion by the chairman, who said that Mr. Pollard was about to retire from the staff of the East African Office.

Mr. Norton expressed great regret at the impending loss of a colleague who was at one time H.M. Trade Commissioner in East Africa and had been most helpful to the office in London.

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PERSONALIA

SIR WILLIAM AND Lady MacKenzie have returned from their visit to Southern Rhodesia.

MR. A. T. ROSE returned last Friday from his visit to South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

SIR EDWARD THURSDAY, Secretary of Tanganyika, is expected to arrive in this country to leave about a month hence.

MR. H. WYNN JONES, District Commissioner in Tanganyika Territory, will arrive in London early next month.

MR. B. A. DAVIS, who has been appointed Director of Education in Zanzibar, has served in Nigeria and Tanganyika.

When PRINCE ALY KHAN visited Kampala, he was given a civic reception and a special meeting of the municipal council.

THE RT. REV. ROBERT SELWYN TAYLOR, Bishop of Northern Rhodesia since 1941, has been appointed Bishop of Pretoria.

MR. F. CRAWFORD, Governor of the Seychelles, and Mrs. Crawford left last week in the ATLANTIC CASTLE for South Africa to visit their children in Durban on their way to Waile.

MR. CHRISTOPHER HOLLAND, MARTIN, chairman of the Uganda Co., Ltd., and COLONEL and Mrs. MON. MRS. CHARLES PENNY are due back from their visits to East Africa early in April.

MR. R. C. M. WOOD, who first went to Kenya 36 years ago with the Royal Fusiliers, and after the 1914-18 war was appointed to the Treasury, becoming establishment officer in the Secretariat in 1927, has retired.

Mrs. GOODENOUGH, wife of the High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, will perform the naming ceremony when the new 17,300-ton Union Castle liner RHODESIA CASTLE is launched at Belfast on April 5.

CHIEF KIDAHU MAKWALA, MR. V. M. NAZERALI, MR. E. C. PHILLIPS, and BRIGADIER W. E. H. SCUFHAM will be the Tanganyika representatives who will come to this country as guests of the Government during the Festival of Britain.

Eleven Spitfires bought from the R.A.F. by the Government of Southern Rhodesia left England last week for the Colony under the command of LIEUT. COLONEL F. W. S. JACKLIN, who commands the Southern Rhodesian Air Force.

At the annual dinner of the Tusker Club at Cambridge University MR. ERNEST B. HADDON, senior treasurer, spoke of his early experiences in Uganda. The president is Mrs. G. R. GUNSON, and the hon. secretary MR. H. M. D. NORTON.

MRS. C. R. DAVIDSON, a director of the Kenya Advertising Corporation, is the first European woman delegate to the International Advertising Conference to arrive in this country. Mr. and Mrs. DAVIDSON and their family will spend several months in England.

M. ROBERT DEVAIGNETTE, Minister for France Overseas in the French Cabinet, will deliver the Lugard memorial lecture on Thursday next, March 28, at 8 p.m. at the Institut Français, Queensberry Place, London, S.W.7. His subject will be the African policy of Lord Lugard.

ENGAGEMENT

DR. I. A. ROXBURGH and Miss G. E. NORTON.—The engagement is announced between Ian Archibald, eldest son of Dr. and Mrs. A. C. Roxburgh, of 5 Redington Road, Hampstead, and 121 Harley Street, London, W.1, and Gillian Frances, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roger Norton, of 49 Courneil Road, London, S.W.7.

SIR JOHN HALL, Governor of Uganda, whose term of office ends on December 31 next, will proceed on his pending retirement shortly after the receipt of the final Secretary in mid-September.

Portraits of three former Governors of Southern Rhodesia, SIR JOHN CHANCELLOR, SIR HERBERT STANLEY and SIR CECIL ROWWELL, have been hung in the Parliamentary common room. They are the work of SIR FRANK WILES, who is doing five other portraits for the Museum.

MR. JOHN PINNEY, of the Colonial Administrative Service in Kenya, youngest son of the late Major General Sir R. J. Pinney, and of Lady Pinney, and Miss JULIA PESHALL, only daughter of the Rev. E. E. Peshall, Chaplain of the Fleet (Retd.), were married in London last Friday.

MR. F. KIRCHMANN, Labour M.P. for Yarmouth, and a member of the executive council of the Joint East and Central African Board, is one of four members of the House of Commons selected to attend the opening of the new Legislature of the Gold Coast by a delegation from the United Kingdom branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

TSHEKEDI KHAMA, the former Regent of the Bafianzwato in Bechuanaland, has arrived in this country for talks with the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations. He will probably see his nephew, SIKHOSI KHAMA. It is understood that discussions will concern only his personal claim in the reserve from which he has been excluded by the Government.

MAJOR GENERAL THE EARL OF ATHERTON, whose departure from Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, for Cape Town has been delayed on medical advice, will preside at a reunion luncheon to commemorate the 35th anniversary of the Relief of Mafeking at the Royal Empire Society, Northumberland Avenue, London, on Friday, May 18. He has been suffering from an internal chill.

MR. JOHN S. MOFFAT, Commissioner for Native Development from 1945 until recently, has been appointed by the Northern Rhodesian Government to be a member of the Legislative and Executive Councils representing African interests. Mr. Moffat, who succeeds SIR STEWART GORE-BROWN, is 45, and began his career in the territory in 1927. THE REV. E. G. NIGHTINGALE has been re-nominated as the second European member in the Legislative Council represent-

Mr. YERNON BARFLETT, the well-known writer and broadcaster, who recently returned from East Africa, Mr. KENNETH BRADLEY, formerly of the Colonial Service in Northern Rhodesia and West Africa, DR. ROBERTSON NICHOL, of Sierra Leone, who is doing post-graduate medical research in London, and Mr. F. S. JOELSON, editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, were the participants in an unscripted discussion of African problems in the General Overseas Service of the B.B.C. at the beginning of this week.

SIR NEWNHAM ARTHUR WORLEY, since 1947 Chief Justice of British Guiana, who has been appointed vice-president of the Eastern African Court of Appeal, was born in Reigate in 1892 and educated at Reigate Grammar School and Emmanuel College, Cambridge. Entering the Colonial Civil Service in Malaya in 1914, he transferred to the Legal Department 23 years later as Solicitor-General of the Straits Settlements, becoming a puisne judge in 1941. During the recent war he was interned by the Japanese.

Obituary

MRS. PEDERSEN, wife of the Rev. R. A. Pedersen, of the Augustana Mission, Kiomboi, Tanganyika, has died after many years' service with the mission.

MRS. ANNIE ELIZABETH TARTON, widow of Henry Tarton, has died in Nairobi. Born in South Africa, she went to Kenya with her husband 47 years ago.

Southern Rhodesia's Trade Last Year Adverse Balance Halved

Southern Rhodesia's visible trade balance of last year dropped from £28,000,000 in 1949 to £10,500,000 this year.

The total value of goods imported in 1950 was £5,289,735, a rise of nearly 50,000. Imports of wheat increased from 76m. lb. (£915,000) in 1949 to 89m. lb. (£1,023,000), but other imports fell from 56m. lb. (£510,000) to 46m. lb. (£440,000). Other foodstuffs imported included raw sugar 44m. lb. (£700,000) compared with 61m. lb. valued at £748,000 in 1949, and tea, 2,283,000 lb. (£349,000), compared with 1,287,000 lb. (£233,000).

The significant and continuous rise that took place in imports of metals, metal manufactures, machinery, and vehicles in the immediate post-war years was halted in 1950, when the value of imports amounted to £24,761,664, an advance of £85,043,155 in the peak year, 1949. A high percentage of goods in that class consisted of capital equipment and other goods for development purposes. The decrease, the Colony's *Economic Bulletin* suggests, is indicative not of falling demand, but of the depression in the world supply position.

Imports of Machinery and Vehicles

Imports of machinery totalled £80,75,000 (£8,454,000 in 1949), motor vehicles £3,687,000 (£3,770,000 in 1949), and railway material £2,524,000 (£2,897,000 in 1949).

The value of imported fibres, yarns, textiles and apparel continued to expand, and reached the record figure of £11,613,299, an increase of £1m. This was largely attributable to price increases, but also to heavier imports of clothing yarns and other raw or semi-manufactured goods for the textile industries.

Heavy purchases of mineral oils increased the value of imports of oils, greases, resins, paints, and varnishes from £2,308,443 in 1949 to £3,282,241. The steady increase in imports of motor spirit continued during the year, when 31m. gallons were bought (£1,123,000), against the previous record figure of 22m. gallons (£749,000) in 1949.

Only a slight rise (£2m. to £2,300,000) was recorded in imports of woods, cane, and manufactures, but this would have been greater had world supplies and transport facilities been easier. Substantial imports of rubber tyres and tubes and footwear caused imports of leather and rubber articles to advance from £1,643,492 to £2,208,856.

U.K.'s Share of Exports

The United Kingdom took Southern Rhodesian goods to the value of £21,897,835 (53.7% of the Colony's domestic exports) as against £16,529,152 (55.8%) in the previous year. Manufactures to the U.K. fell from 47m. lb. (£3,579,000) to 61m. lb. (£12,336,000).

Purchases by South Africa, now Southern Rhodesia's second best customer, continued to expand and amounted to £4,429,990 (10.9% of domestic exports), compared with £2,591,008 (8.7%) in 1949. Apparel constituted the main item exports in this category totalling £1,560,000, as against £756,060 in the previous year.

Southern Rhodesia's exports to Northern Rhodesia reached the record figure of £3,441,916 (£2,977,269), but the actual share in domestic trade declined from 10.1% to 8.4%.

Salvation Army

Full details of the work and personnel of the Salvation Army are given in their year book for 1951, which has just been published. It shows that in the East African territories, where the territorial commander is Colonel G. C. King, there are 321 officers, 208 employees, 146 corps, five societies, 175 outposts, 80 schools, and nine institutions. In Rhodesia under the command of Colonel T. Holbrook, there are 288 officers, 455 employees, 188 corps, 68 outposts and societies, 148 farms, eight institutions, and 177 schools.

ENTRY INTO THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, SANDHURST AND WOMEN'S ROYAL ARMY CORPS SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION

Opportunities are now available for male Colonial candidates wishing to adopt the Regular Army as a career to enter the Royal Military Academy of Sandhurst from East Africa.

APPLICANTS should apply in the first instance through the headmasters of their schools, and must be between the ages of 17½ and 19½ years, and have passed an examination equivalent to the School Certificate of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board.

Only candidates who are members of families established and resident in the territory from which the application is made and British subjects or citizens of the Irish Republic are eligible.

Candidates must also be qualified for British Army standards for service in any part of the world.

PROCEDURE

Following the application through the headmasters of schools, the candidates will be interviewed by the General Officer Commanding East Africa Command. The cost of travelling to and from Nairobi will be borne by the candidate, but the cost of retentions and quarters incurred while attending the interview are met by the War Department. Following the approval of the General Officer Commanding East Africa Command, a free return passage is granted on tourist basis to the United Kingdom, is granted, and candidates are required to appear before a Regular Commissioning Board.

The successful candidates are then enlisted on a Regular Army engagement of five years, with the Colours and eleven years on the Reserve, and undergo a pre-Sandhurst training in the ranks before joining the Royal Military Academy. Candidates who fail the Regular Commissioning Board are liable for their own maintenance following the announcement of their failure and the cost of a return passage to their home country.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, SANDHURST

The course at Sandhurst lasts for 18 months, divided into three terms, with leave granted between each term. Officer cadets will receive 5s. per day for the first 12 months, and 3s. 6d. per day for the remaining eight months. Candidates who complete the course successfully will be commissioned into the rank of 2nd Lieutenant, and will receive a daily basic rate of pay of 17s. 6d.

WOMEN'S ROYAL ARMY CORPS

Female Colonial candidates who wish to join this Corps as Regular Officers will follow the same procedure of application and interview as given for male candidates. The age limit is between 18½ and 26 years, and married women are eligible provided a certificate is given that family circumstances will not be permitted to restrict liability to overseas service. Successful candidates will be granted a 12-month engagement and sent to a training centre in the United Kingdom for a period of basic training. Before entering the Central Cadet Training Wing for a nine-month course, and during the training period until date of commissioning, female candidates will receive a daily rate of pay of 17s. 6d. and will be promoted into the rank of 2nd Lieutenant. Successful candidates will receive a daily rate of pay of 17s. 6d. and will be promoted into the rank of 2nd Lieutenant.

All the above rates of pay are subject to the usual deductions for commensation, and clothing which are served out to the candidates on commissioning.

Role of the Colonial Office To-Day

Sir Hilton Poynton's Survey

SIR HILTON POYNTON, Deputy Under-Secretary of State at the Colonial Office, writes in *Corona*:—

"The achievements in economic development in the Colonies in recent years and the prospects (given a settled world) are most encouraging. Of course, we cannot claim all the credit for past achievements for Government alone. Private enterprise, nature, and the world shortage of some commodities have perhaps had much or more to do with it. Even so, these very satisfactory developments have occurred in territories for which we together are governmentally responsible.

I say 'we together', and I mean by that the United Kingdom Government and the Colonial Governments, with the Colonial Office in the middle, linking the two and belonging to both.

"There is a story of a visitor to London walking along Whitehall during the war, gazing at the buildings and looking for some particular one. Eventually he stopped to pass by and said: 'Excuse me, but could you tell me which side is the Colonial Office?' The answer was 'Ours, I believe.

"Which side is the Colonial Office on? I have no doubt in my mind in saying firmly: 'Yours, I believe.

A Much Less Authoritarian Body

The whole nature of the work of the Colonial Office has changed profoundly since I came into it 21 years ago. The Colonial Office is much less an authoritarian body than it was in those days. In its relation with Colonial Governments, it has surrendered a good deal of its authority now that almost every Colony has a non-official majority in its Legislative Council and Finance Committee, and often the rudiments of a ministerial system.

Parallel with this development, owing largely to the war and the period of shortages, exchange difficulties, and so on which have followed, has been the increasing complexity of economic and social problems and the multiplicity of international organisations, and the necessity in our interests, as well as ours to integrate the economic policies of the Colonial Empire much more closely with that of the U.K. itself and the rest of the world.

In the old days the Colonial Office enjoyed a great deal of independence in Whitehall. To-day ours is very much wider than it has to be, as a team with other departments and also to take part and keep track of the increasing international machinery to which I have referred. In other words, the Colonial Office has to a great extent lost its position of autonomy in both directions—in relation to Colonial Governments and to the rest of Whitehall.

"I often think that our previous isolationism in Whitehall was a weakness and that other departments regarding the Colonies as a departmental hobby of the Colonial Office, instead of a national responsibility of H.M.G.

"To-day our rôle is not so much to control the Colonies but, in the economic field, of which I am speaking, (a) to

provide them with services—money (C.D.W.) and advice which enable them to prosecute their plans of development; (b) to negotiate on their behalf with other departments and internationally, to safeguard and promote their interests and get them their proper place in the world and (c) their own demands to represent to Colonial Governments the point of view of H.M.G. on general Commonwealth and world economic policy, and ask for the help which we need if in carrying out policies which we believe to be for the general good, even though sometimes they may involve some sacrifice of local interests. I regard (a) and (b) as our primary function, but I make no apology for including (c) in the functions of the modern Colonial Office.

Unfailing Help from the Treasury

There is to-day a wide inter-departmental interest in and sympathy towards the Colonies. We have received unfailing help in recent years from the much-maligned Treasury. They have really been splendid and remarkably co-operative. I know of no recent case in which it could be said that Treasury obstructiveness or inactivity had set up any important Colonial development.

"We work very closely with the Treasury departments whose activities have an impact on Colonial development—such as the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Supply, Board of Trade, Foreign Office, and the Commonwealth Relations Office.

There is a permanent inter-departmental committee for Colonial Development presided over by the Secretary of State. The Central Economic Planning Staff (I am the chairman) which has served a most useful purpose in the past, is practically educationally. The members of the Staff are now coming to an outlook and have rapidly become conversant with the basic problems of Colonial development.

As a result, the Colonial Office is now more on the ground floor in the formulation of economic policy for the disposition of the economic resources of the United Kingdom, instead of being a mere observer. There are, of course, many other inter-departmental committees in which we sit, and ultimately we discuss matters individually or collectively.

"In the long run we get the best results from inter-departmental negotiations by simultaneous agreement, not backing any and every principle to the extreme. A ministerial show-down is a waste of time and the interest of the case. Otherwise we should simply keep bad proposals and everything from the Colonial Office, which would be liable to rejection. We must exercise our own judgment in such cases.

"I think I would say that in the past the Colonies had probably done far more than to be expected by the Colonies by their own enthusiastic support of what we had done. It has been done by the support of 1700 Colonies, more often than not a minority of them, and the Colonial Office and a Colonial Government have not been in conflict of interest between the United Kingdom and a Colony, but is not more than on the side of the Colonies where the true interests of the Colonies are at stake to attain them. If there is a real case, we should be able to clear about it and explain the position.

"I do not see anything inherently inimical to the United Kingdom seeking the collaboration of Colonial Governments in helping the United Kingdom in any further or other Commonwealth work, or in any other area where the world is some sacrifice to themselves. To call it an independent world every community of people, whether in a sovereign country or in a dependent governing area, owes obligations of good-neighbourliness as well as to its rights."



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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Swahili or English are now used for the... the annual general meeting of the... will be held in... Africa...

The Finance Secretary of the Sudan is transferring the local government section of the Finance Department to the Civil Secretary's office to form a combined branch which will supervise all financial, administrative, and judicial aspects, as recommended in the Marshall Report. The director of the new branch will be Mr A. C. Beaton.

Rehabilitation Centre A long-term soft-making concern for the after-effects of... has been formed as a limited liability company... The State Duties have given £500 towards the cost of investigations now being carried out, and plans are being considered. Plans include facilities for a library, and the building of a swimming pool... The aim of the centre, which will cost £10,000, is to take people out of hospitals, and employ them in occupational...

Residential Settlements in line with the... report has been started by the... in... Plots 60 ft. by 30 ft. at... residential settlements... who will build their own... Leases will be for 40... years, unless the plot... There will be... after it will be... materials may be... and in cash to...

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Threat to Uganda Cotton Industry Protest against Proposed Nationalization

IN A LEADING ARTICLE a fortnight ago in AFRICA AND RHODESIA it was stated that the Secretary of State for the Colonies had rejected a plan for the nationalization of the Uganda cotton ginning industry which had evolved after months of effort by the Uganda Cotton Association and accepted as satisfactory by the Government of Uganda.

We attributed this obstructionism by the political head of the Colonial Office to political reasons and argued that such cases made nonsense of the reiterated official claims that the policy was to offer Colonial Governments all possible expert advice and guidance and then encourage them to make their own decisions in the light of local requirements.

On the very day on which this leading article was published in London, the president of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, Mr. M. Clerk, referred at the annual general meeting of that body in Kampala, which was attended by Sir John Hall, the Governor, to a report from the Colonial Office to nationalize the cotton ginning industry.

Enterprise of the Pioneers

Defects in the industry could be said to put right if Government wanted to do it rather than end the enterprise of the largest cotton growers in the Colony in the Colonial Empire. It could not be supposed that lack of enterprise lay behind the Secretary of State's intention, for the courage shown by the pioneers in Uganda was admirable, and it had brought light and civilization to areas previously inaccessible.

What lay behind "the pressure from the Colonial Office for nationalizing the industry, which is so well organized." It could not be for the purpose of ensuring participation by Africans for the industry itself.

... official views in that respect, and had already based grievances for operation by the African co-operative society, and that co-operation would increase as the movement developed.

Action Which Would Frighten Capital

Ms. Clark recalled that the Governor had said during the budget session of the Legislative Council, "If industrial development is to become as complicated as fact, it is essential that leading industrialists and financiers in Britain should have confidence in the future of Uganda. They are not going to invest millions or employ their technical knowledge and equipment in a country, however rich in natural resources, in whose political or economic stability they have little confidence."

Did the Colonial Office intend to force nationalization upon the cotton ginning industry would sound the death knell to all private enterprise in the country, asked the president of the chamber. Capital would certainly not shy of Uganda in that event and that at a time when there was a greater need than ever for industrial development.

The Governor had already stressed the need to encourage and stimulate the establishing of new and big secondary industries. For total capital on a large scale would be required, and it would not be forthcoming if the Government were now to interfere with the existing cotton industry by forcing nationalization upon it.

The industry had always resented the official policy of bulk sales, and even the Government was now convinced that it was detrimental to the best interests of Uganda. Yet circumstances had made it necessary to enter into a trade agreement with India by which bulk selling of cotton continued for another three years, though admittedly with the *quid pro quo* of an assurance of piece-goods and jute return.

Uganda's cotton production ought to be raised to at least 500,000 bales a year, but in the immediate future that could not be done except by extending the area under the crop. Great experiments were placed under the research work at Namulongi.

Governor Dislike of Nationalization

Sir John Hall said in the course of his remarks that representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and the Cotton Association would be asked to state their views on regard to nationalization to the Secretary of State when he visited the country in May.

He said the Governor had hoped that bulk sales of cotton could be discontinued, but the threat of war and the heavy demands for rearmament now compelled the Government to maintain the maintenance of currency controls and steps to ensure regular supplies of cotton at reasonable and stable prices. There must consequently be postponement of the date at which we can hope to escape from the circumscriptions of bulk selling and dispose of our crop in a free and competitive market.

He was convinced that the cotton crop in Uganda would be substantially increased even with the present acreage; indeed, an additional yield of no more than 200 lb. per acre would raise the crop above the half-million bale mark, which was the present objective.

Kenya Legislative Council

A MOTION by MR. A. B. PATE to abolish racial segregation for commercial and residential purposes was defeated in the Kenya Legislative Council by 22 votes to eight, the official members voting with the European elected members. Mr. Pate pointed out that the *status quo* of land reserved for Africans would have to be maintained, "not for racial but for economic reasons," and the land might be bought by the Irish community which is the richest in Kenya.

MR. F. SANDHU, Director of Medical Services, introduced the Pharmacy and Poisons Amendment Bill, which "certain traders, mostly of the lesser sort, hold large stocks of poisons, which they suspect, with good reason, have come into their hands illegally. This black market is a pernicious and dangerous thing." A motion that the increase in the price of maize should not be passed to the consumer but made good by a subsidy was rejected by 23 votes to eight.



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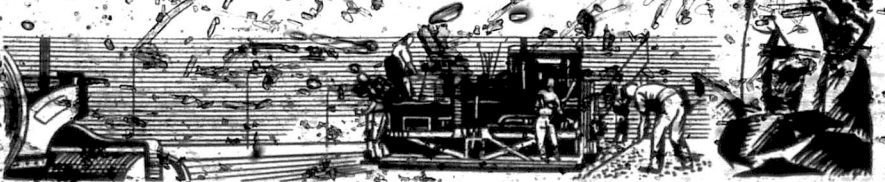
A local legend at La Brea, Trinidad, describes how the famous pitch-lake was once the site of an Indian village. The villagers offended the local deity by their persecution of the flaming birds (which were animated by the souls of dead Indians) and as a punishment they were engulfed in the pitch lake with their belongings.

In 1595 when on his illustrious expedition to South America in search of El Dorado, Sir Walter Raleigh called at Trinidad. He made use of the pitch for caulking his ships and reported that he found it "most excellent good" - an opinion which has since been endorsed by road makers in Great Britain and in many other parts of the world.

Full and up-to-date information from our branches in Trinidad on market conditions and industrial trends in the island is readily obtainable on request.

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Statement of Dismissed Minister

Mr. Halsted's Explanation

MR. R. F. HALSTED, lately Minister of Trade and Industrial Development in Southern Rhodesia, who was dismissed by Sir Godfrey Huggins because his resignation in our last number, has issued a statement which includes the following passage:

"If the petrol muddle was the only consideration, I might have agreed to the Prime Minister's request for my resignation, inasmuch as it was in the interest of having a stable Government for the Colony.

"For some time past there have been fundamental disagreements between the Minister of Finance (Mr. E. C. Whitehead) and myself. In more recent months I have been alone in the Cabinet in opposing some of the Minister's wider economic theories which he has been striving to put into practice. In my opinion the Minister of Finance is a reactionist, and he is in his element in announcing a crisis and propounding some revolutionary theory in order to combat it. As a result of my intervention in the Cabinet discussions I have been able to some extent to curb the Minister. Again I stress that in recent months I have been alone in this.

"Had I therefore resigned, as the Prime Minister asked, I would in effect be leaving the Minister of Finance with a very heavy responsibility on his shoulders. It is the practice at the expense of the Government of Southern Rhodesia that it was therefore I decided in these circumstances to resign. I went but to get it out and do what I could to act as a brake on the Minister. I believe now that it is only a question of time before the Minister of Finance brings the Government toppling down.

Oppose Rationing Scheme

Mr. Halsted then explains in some detail the course of the muddle over petrol, saying that a proposal by the Minister of Finance for the immediate introduction of a full wartime petrol rationing scheme had been strenuously opposed by him just before he left Salisbury for a holiday; that Cabinet support for his (Mr. Halsted's) view was reversed while he was away; that he was not notified of the change and knew nothing about it until his return to the Colony some weeks later; that he then obtained some modification to the drastic scheme which had been accepted; and that he told his

colleagues of his grave doubts whether the necessary arrangements could be made departmentally in the time.

The statement concludes: "I do not know what resignation meant. I believe it is my duty to remain and carry on from the Government back benches the task which I am now unable to do in the Cabinet, the task of restraining the Minister of Finance from crippling the Colony by introducing his wild economic theories, theories designed always to curtail individual freedom and place more power and controls in the hands of the Minister of Finance and Government officials."

Problem Might Have Been Tackled Earlier

The *Rhodesian Herald* commented:

"Mr. Halsted has as much right as the next man to stick to his guns, but if he had followed orthodox practice and asked to be relieved of his post, his exit would have been quite as effective and far more dignified. He could have written the usual letter of resignation, making clear his viewpoint, yet at the same time indicating that he did not wish to cause unnecessary embarrassment. It is true that Mr. Halsted may fairly claim that the policy decision was taken in his absence, and that he was therefore not responsible for it; the problem began some months at least before, and the recent confusion was to a large degree caused by the fact that it had not been tackled earlier."

Since the last general election Ministers have got out of touch with the electorate. So many of us, while deploring unavoidable factors which make our own businesses far more difficult and less efficient than they used to be, fail to realize that the same factors apply to the business of running a country. Ministers have become too deeply immersed in routine; they have not got about among the public, or kept them sufficiently and intelligently informed about what is going on. The new Government should make a determined effort to remedy this position."

The *Bulawayo Chronicle* wrote editorially:—

"The Prime Minister is notoriously loyal to colleagues, particularly those of long standing, and it would seem that he endeavoured to withstand the pressure of several days, taking the opportunity also of purging some of the complaints of disgruntled members in their own respective relation to pay and Government policy as a whole."

"The most surprising change is the appointment of Mr. W. A. E. Winterton, former Minister of Native Affairs and Public Health, to the Ministry vacated by Mr. Halsted. This portfolio is definitely overhauled, particularly in view of the part it will have to play in so many aspects of the defence programme."

"Mr. Winterton has not been a success in the House since he became a Minister. He has not yet learned the art of brevity in presenting a bill or a case. In his department, however, he has done well. He works hard, shows a keen desire to gain knowledge of his field, and prefers a talk across the table to a sheet of correspondence. His associations with trade and industry have probably been confined to legal aspects, and it may be that the Prime Minister considers that a man with no preconceived ideas may see more clearly the national rather than the sectional interest."

Surveys by U.S. Engineers

TWO AMERICAN ENGINEERS, Mr. Edgar F. Foster and Mr. Clarence M. Jackson, members of the United States Bureau of Reclamation, flew to Northern Rhodesia from London last week to explore the possibilities of increasing food production by utilizing the flood waters of the Kafue River for rice growing. Their survey is sponsored by the Colonial Office and the Economic Co-operation Administration. A third member of the Bureau of Reclamation, Mr. Thomas E. Ahrens, a ground-water geologist, has been assigned to Italy in Somaliland for four months to conduct a survey sponsored by the Italian Government and E.C.A.

Colonial Forces

COLONIAL MAN-POWER AND DEFENCE were debated in the House of Commons last week on an Opposition motion requesting that the British Government "has failed to facilitate in consultation with Colonial Governments the additional use of Colonial volunteers in defence of the cause of democratic freedom." An amendment moved by Captain A. Field (Lab.) that the Government should investigate the possibility of raising further forces in the Colonies and Dependencies was passed by 185 votes to three. The debate will be reported fully in next week's issue.

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Of Commercial Concern

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., will hold an extraordinary general meeting in London on April 6 to authorize capitalization of £47,500 of the £75,000 standing to the credit of general reserve, and the issue of the new shares to holders in the ratio of one share for every two held. The object of the capitalization is to be amended to make it clear that the extra remuneration of the directors shall be calculated on the profits for the year before deduction of income tax, profits tax, or any similar levy; in any year in which a dividend of not less than 10% is declared, the directors are entitled to a sum amounting to 1% of the net profit for that year.

A sub-committee of the Board of Commerce and Industry in Kenya has been formed to deal with matters affecting African trade and the development of rural industries in Native areas. It consists of two members nominated by the Chief Native Commissioner, one nominated by the Board, the African member of the board, one business man, and one secretary to the Member for Commerce and Industry.

Mr. M. A. Maybury, Commissioner for Commerce in Uganda, has told the Chamber of Commerce that though the "fair prices" campaign had some initial success, it had not been completely successful, and would be abandoned in favour of an extension of price control.

Greenwoods Paints, Ltd., who are establishing a paint factory near Dar es Salaam, report their group current assets to have been £483,495 and current liabilities £212,599, on November 30 last. The annual general meeting will be held in London on April 6.

Messrs. Hazell, Watson, and Viney, Ltd., dealing with an interest in an establishment in East Africa, are raising £400,000 of 4% unsecured loan stock.

Uganda Co. (London), Ltd., has been registered as a private company with a capital of £1,000. The directors are Mr. G. J. Holland-Martin, Major-General John Buckley, Mr. J. S. Baxton, Mr. John Eccles, and Mr. W. W. Hazell.

For the first time Northern Rhodesia exports have exceeded in value those of Southern Rhodesia, the respective figures for 1950 being £49,341,724 and £48,253,261. Imports were respectively £26,710,475 and £28,374,719.

Uganda's approved estimates for 1950 provide for revenue of £2,452,481 and expenditure of £1,648,432, compared with draft estimates of £2,444,459 and £1,756,388 respectively.

The National Bank of Egypt, which also covers the Sudan, is to pay a final dividend of 16%, making 20% less tax, for 1950.

Sudan L type cotton has been rejected by R. to 85d c. m. b. by the Raw Cotton Commission.

Sisal Outputs for February
Sisal Plantations, Ltd., 173 tons, making 176 tons for two months.

General Line Sisal Estates, Ltd., 130 tons on the Pangawe and Kingolwa estates, making 130 tons to date.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., 180 tons, making 500 tons for the first eight months of the financial year.

Dividend
Messrs. Hall Brothers, Ltd., interim for the year ended August 31 last, 6 1/2% on the 41% cumulative participating preference shares; 7% on the 5% non-cumulative participating preference shares; 11% on the ordinary shares; and 30% on the A shares. The rates are the same as those for the four preceding years.



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Company Minutes

Blantyre and East Africa, Limited

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Mr. J. W. H. Steedman's Review

THE FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF BLANTYRE AND EAST AFRICA, LIMITED, was held at the company's offices, 2 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, on Monday, March 19, 1951.

MR. J. W. H. STEEDMAN, chairman of the company, had circulated to the shareholders with the report and accounts for the year ended September 30, 1950, a statement from which the following are extracts.

The directors are again pleased to be able to present to the shareholders a satisfactory report for the year ended September 30, 1950.

Weather conditions on the tea estates were reasonably good, and the tea crop for the year amounted to 2,700,975 lb., as compared with 1,990,862 lb. in the previous year. The increase for the year was accordingly 350,113 lb. or 17.6%. The crop from the various estates was as follows: Lauderdale, 822,695 lb.; Glenorchy, 411,382 lb.; Limbuli, 724,798 lb.; Zoa, 212,100 lb.

During the year additional tea acreage was planted on Glenorchy and Limbuli Estates, and the planted area of the company's tea estates at September 30, 1950, was 2,759 acres, of which 65 acres were immature.

Increased Costs

Costs again continued to advance during the year. In particular, our expansion programme was affected by a surcharge of 60% on the ocean freight of machinery and other requirements between the United Kingdom and Beira. That surcharge has recently been removed and a new phasing scheme for cargo to Beira has come into operation. Freight, however, has been easier generally, and the congestion at the port of Beira has been somewhat relieved.

Unfavourable weather conditions throughout the planting and growing season adversely affected the tea crop. The total amount of fire- and flu-cured tea delivered to our factory from our estates and the auction floor amounted to 2,700,975 lb.

The tung crop was normal, but the downward trend in the price received for tung oil during the year under review was disappointing. We expect that more favourable prices are now expected.

Financial Results

Taking into account the above and less than £100,000 for our net profit before taxation, and £100,000 for the highest figure which the company has yet achieved. Our income is also slightly higher, and, with the balance brought forward from last year, there is a total distributable amount of £15,170. Taxation on profits for the year is £49,000 and the directors suggest for your approval that there should be placed to the reserve account £10,000, and to the profit and loss account for buildings and machinery £20,000.

In explaining at this point that during the year the company has expended over £200,000 on additional machinery and buildings required on the various estates, and that similar things ought to be done to bring our tea factories in line with the increasing crop and into modern scientific manufacturing practices, and to provide for the expansion should be made in the programme.

It is to be noted that the survey of the Swazi Estate, on the north-west coast of Swaziland, is well

watered, with a favourable rainfall, and consists largely of excellent tea-growing land. They have therefore made a beginning with its development as a tea estate, and in course of time it is hoped to make it a self-contained unit with its own factory and other buildings. The completion of that development will, of course, not be possible for some years.

The remaining items of the profit and loss account and the balance sheet will be readily followed. You may remember that last year reference was made in this review to negotiations with the Nyasaland Government for the acquisition by them for Native settlement of certain areas of undeveloped land. These negotiations have resulted to date in the transfer to Government of some 26,000 acres, and other individual sales to private persons have also been concluded. The net result is that the estates now stand in the balance sheet at the sum of £11,6867—a very conservative estimate of the company's property in Nyasaland.

Dividend Policy

It gives your directors pleasure to be able to recommend a somewhat increased dividend and while they are always hopeful of stabilizing dividends, it must not be taken that this can be repeated every year. This rate of dividend is in complete conformity with a policy of moderation and restraint in the distribution of profits. It is equivalent to only a small percentage on the capital employed by the company as represented by the balance sheet figures. It is no new thing for this company to exercise moderation and restraint, for that is its traditional policy. Only by a constant and rigorous self-denial over the past 52 years has it been possible to build up our resources and develop our estates to their present strength and capacity.

You will naturally want to have some idea of what the coming year may have in store for us, but I am afraid that it is not possible to be very definite on that point. Up to the end of 1950 there has been a policy of bulk buying of tea by the Ministry of Food. This arrangement had various advantages, especially during the period of rationing following upon the war.

Reopening of Tea Auctions

It has now been arranged that the London tea auction should be reopened in April, 1951. Briefly the effect of this will be that our tea, instead of being taken over in Africa by the Ministry of Food, will be consigned to the London auctions. As these have not yet started, it is impossible for your directors to say what their trend will be, and this is that new arrangement will have one disadvantage, and that is that we shall require to finance our tea production for the additional period estimated at about five months before receiving payment for our consignments. In view of our considerable production, this will certainly involve a large part of our liquid resources.

Mr. R. Ross Stark's Services

I cannot include this review without making special reference to the fact, which you will have noticed in the directors' official report, that Mr. R. Ross Stark has had to be relieved from the position of managing director. I need not tell you how sorry we all are that Mr. Stark has found it necessary to come to this decision. His initiative and drive have been throughout the

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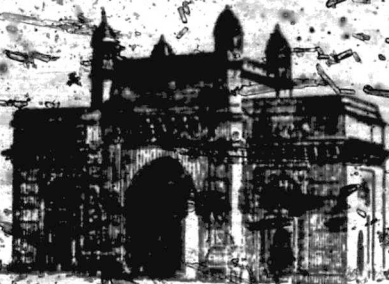
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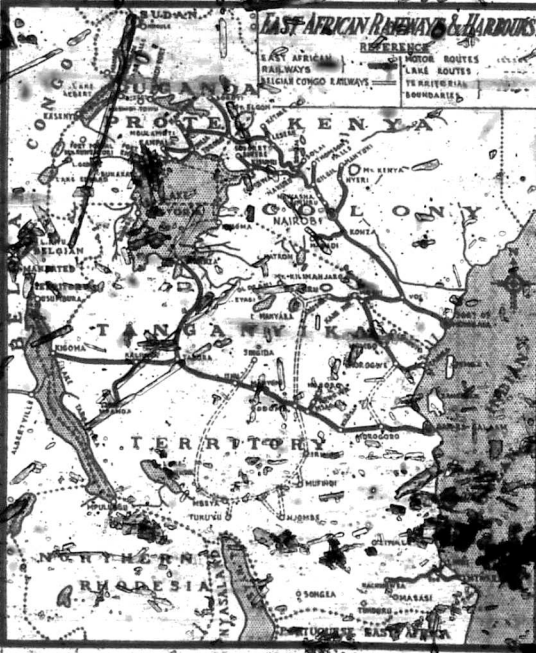
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE PROSPECT that tropical Africa may within the next half-century become mainly Christian is suggested by Bishop Stephen Neill, associate general secretary of the World Council of Churches, in a most interesting report on his recent tour of East and Central Africa. His commission was to make a survey of the present scope and future requirements of theological education, but he has interpreted his terms of reference with such wide and welcome breadth that the resultant report contains much of general importance. By permission of the International Missionary Council we are able to quote many striking passages from the report, and we commend them to the notice of readers generally, especially those who are engaged in public life. Probably few people are aware that Christian missions in Africa have grown more rapidly than those anywhere else in the world, and many may not realize that the admitted weaknesses in the African churches are largely due to the great rapidity of this progress, to inadequate shepherding of converts from primitive paganism, and to the indifferent education of most

African catechists and some of the African clergy. Bishop Neill faces these facts quite squarely, and lays stress on the need to produce thoroughly educated ministers.

One striking fact which he emphasizes, and which we do not recall ever having heard mentioned by anyone else, is that more than three out of four of the students now enrolled in colleges in East and West Africa are adherents of a Christian Church. This means, says Bishop Neill, that the future leadership of East and West Africa will be, in some sense Christian, adding that "the extent and nature of the Christianity will depend on the actions not of the colleges but of the Churches." Extension of the work of the Student Christian Movement is meantime recommended. What the payoff for has its proposed—doubtless because the attack was theological education, not education as a whole—is that special care should be taken in selecting men and women for appointment to the staffs of non-mission colleges in Africa. If they are Communists or fellow-travellers,

Careful Staffing of African Colleges

as mine have been in recent years, more than ready to parade their contempt for religion; they may seriously damage the faith of young African Christians, and inculcate purely material conceptions in them and other pupils. There is all too much evidence of the materialistic outlook of many young African students, and one evident need is to give them other and better standards.

In the first place this is a personal matter but it is also one of public importance, for those who take one or other of the courses at Makerere or any of the comparable institutions of higher education elsewhere in Africa must be expected to exercise

Educating Africans For Leadership.

increasing influence over their fellow Africans. They, having enjoyed the coveted advantages of instruction, automatically inherit a prestige which strengthens their influence, whether it be good or bad. If it be bad, they can do almost limitless harm; if it be good, they can spread beneficial influence of great value. We have often written in these pages of the high importance of leadership at this stage of Africa's development; and to produce the right kind of African leaders is quite as necessary as to produce wise leadership among Europeans, Asians, and Arabs.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES of the Secretary of State for the Colonies in respect of the Colonial Development Corporation have still not been adequately defined. Mr. Griffiths summarized them in the House of Commons the other day as those of ensuring that the activities of the corporation are in line with Colonial policy and in keeping with the general public interest, but held that he should not become involved in intervention in day-to-day administration or in the preparation or investigation of the technical and commercial merits of individual schemes.

Secretary of State And the C.D.C.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd—who may be Secretary of State for the Colonies in the next Conservative Government—returned to that still left the Minister open to the risk of misleading Parliament about the corporation by making unreliable statements which it had itself provided, adding that that had repeatedly happened. In the same debate a Socialist member, Mr. Ellis Smith, charged the former chairman of the corporation, Lord Trefgarne, with having withheld adverse reports on important C.D.C. activities not only from the Secretary of State but even from his own board; and it is astonishing that the Minister of State, Mr. Dugdale, made no attempt what-

ever to deal with that damaging accusation, riding off with the allegation that the Opposition was inspired by personal and party hostility to Lord Trefgarne, perhaps because he was at one time a Labour M.P. But, as we have stated, it was a Socialist speaker, not a Conservative, who made that most serious indictment.

Is it not part of the duty of the Secretary of State to satisfy himself, in consultation with the Treasury whenever necessary, that public funds entrusted to the corporation are being satisfactorily expended? He and his chief advisers have, we suggest, been placed by Parliament in a position analogous to that of the chairman and board of a great commercial undertaking which controls subsidiary companies, each with its own chairman and board. In such a situation the parent organization avoids hampering a subsidiary by frivolous interference, but keeps in the closest contact with its operations, plans, and senior personnel in order to satisfy itself that any errors made are not being taken, and that any errors made are corrected as quickly and economically as possible. Similar action could easily be arranged by the Colonial Office, almost certainly without addition to its system of advisers, who already cover almost every major subject or to its staffs in every territory in which the C.D.C. may operate.

An Analogy From Commerce.

It is upon the Secretary of State that constitutional responsibility for the corporation rests, and, in the exercise of that responsibility to Parliament and the public, he ought also to take what ever steps are necessary to ensure a regular and adequate flow of information after another to provide regular progress reports, and the Secretary of State has failed to insist that that satisfactory state of affairs shall be. Would it not also be reasonable for him to satisfy himself that the most important appointments made by the corporation are wise? The chairman or managing director of a commercial corporation would automatically take that precaution in regard to subsidiary companies, for every business man knows that the right leader can produce results in adverse circumstances whereas the wrong man may fail even if the prospects are favourable. For these reasons we hold the view that Mr. Griffiths has given too narrow an interpretation of his responsibilities.

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Official View Too Narrow.

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THE COLONIAL OFFICE THREAT to nationalize the cotton ginning industry of Uganda, which was criticized in these columns a fortnight ago, was by a coincidence denounced that same day in Kampala by the president of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce in the presence of the Governor, Sir John Hall, who replied merely that these affected could see the Secretary of State when he visits the country in May. That assuredly means that Sir John Hall signs the view of the industry (as we stated in our leading article) for if he had disagreed with any major point made by the commercial spokesman he would naturally have said so. He

referred at length to other points raised by Mr. Clerk and it was only on the subject of cotton that he refrained from comment. Yet the president of the chamber had quoted effectively from the Governor's budget speech, which emphasized that the millions of pounds now needed to develop secondary industries could be obtained only if British industrialists and financiers had confidence in the political and economic stability of Uganda. Mr. Clerk asked pointedly how they could have that confidence if nationalization were now to be forced upon the leading cotton industry in the Colonial Empire. Perhaps the Secretary of State for the Colonies would answer that question.

Notes By The Way

Northern Rhodesian Loan

THOUGH ITS TERMS WERE BETTER than those of the recent Southern Rhodesian loan, last week's Northern Rhodesian 3½% issue of £5m. in London faced much worse, the underwriters being left with no less than 94%. The authorities and the underwriters were the victims of a sudden and relatively severe weakening in markets here and in the United States. These the chief influences were the approaching budget, sharp fears about developments over Persian oil, the unsatisfactory export figures for February, anxiety about inadequate stocks of raw materials and future commodity prices and the set-back on Wall Street. Between decisions on the terms of the loan and the opening day these factors produced their unfavourable effect.

Unfortunate Market Conditions

TWO MONTHS AGO Southern Rhodesia raised a 3½% loan in London at par for a 30 to 35 year period, and underwriters had to take up 43%. Northern Rhodesia shortened the term to 19-21 years and issued the stock at 99, thus offering the public considerably improved terms which, when the prospectus first became available, were regarded as just about right. The market in the scrip opened on Friday at 2 discount on the issue price and considerable institutional buying was reported, such investors regarding the stock as cheap at 99, or thereabouts. The disappearance of public response was essentially due to the state of the market, not to lack of confidence in Northern Rhodesia or to special dissatisfaction with the prospectus.

Is This Education?

HAS THE EDUCATION OF AFRICA is still so very intelligent at times is suggested by the questions at some examinations. Bishop J. Holmes Siedle, a white Father well known in Tanganyika, has sent to the *Dar es Salaam Standard* those set in a recent geography paper to African boys and girls in standard 8, most of whom were about 16 or 17 years of age. They were given two minutes each to answer questions such as the following: Where is there a rift valley in Germany? Write down the names of the Black Mountains in Germany? Does the Si-Kiang have a delta or an estuary? Name three things made from the wood of coniferous trees. Draw and label on a blank map of Europe the Meseta and Carpathian mountains and the Lanarkshire coalfields.

Preparation for what life?

WILL ANYONE HOLD that such questions suggest that the best use can have been made of the time of the scholars who were expected to grapple with such queries? What proportion of the readers of this newspaper, educationists included, would be sure of scoring a pass under such testing? And to what imaginable use are young Africans supposed to put such knowledge if they acquire it? Education is supposed to be wise preparation for life. This travesty suggests to me at any rate a most unwise waste of time and opportunity.

High Tea

HOW MANY AIR TRAVELLERS to and from Africa realize, as they sip their tea in the cabin, that it is a very special brew? Since the boiling-point of water (212° at sea-level) drops one degree for approximately every 590 feet of altitude, it boils at 11,000 feet at about 192°—a temperature insufficient to infuse the tea leaves properly. Such conditions are partially corrected by the "pressurizing" of B.O.A.C. air-liners, but boiling-point is nonetheless still several degrees lower than normal. A special tea has therefore been blended for B.O.A.C. Stewards and stewardesses pre-heat all equipment and add an extra amount of water to make up the feet. Dwellers in high areas like Molo in Kenya please note.

An Invitation

NO PART OF THE EMPIRE can have among its European population a higher proportion of ex-Service men than the British East and Central African Dependencies, to which an ex-Service appeal trust therefore be made by an ex-Service organization able to claim without exaggeration that it is unique. An organization of that character—and it has great character—has told me that it would particularly welcome visits from East African and Rhodesians when they are in the country, and I pass on the invitation with pleasure, for acceptance of it by readers would bring joy to those who have a special title to it. I refer to the Star and Garter Home at Richmond, Surrey, for sailors, soldiers and airmen who were crippled in the service of their country. There are 169 of them in the home at present, about half from the 1914-18 war and the others from the 1939-45 conflict. They are members of an amazingly happy community, but they are eager for visits, especially from those coming home from overseas. No prior appointment need be made.

Tropical Africa Might Be Mainly Christian in Fifty Years

How Churches Should Meet the Challenge of Materialism

THE FUTURE OF TROPICAL AFRICA will be determined in the next 20 years. If the Churches rise to the opportunity, that future might be set firmly and unalterably in the Christian direction.

The part played by Christians in the life of the African countries is so remarkable as to hold out the hope that in 50 years tropical Africa might be in the main a Christian continent. The forces of Islam are still on the rise, but less is heard of the Moslem menace than 20 years ago. A far greater danger is the sheer materialism, consequent on the rapid and destructive effects of the application of mechanical power to African life, which may become the religion of educated and semi-educated young Africa.

Christ does not touch unless its ordained leadership is adequate to the spiritual needs of the lay people of the Church, and able to take its part, with insight and courage, in the development of national as well as of ecclesiastical life. In these years, the training of the Christian clergy should have first, and almost first, priority in the whole scheme of the Christian enterprise to-day.

Africa was one of the earliest fields of Christian enterprise, but more than any part of the world, it manifests that fluctuating and uncertain character of Christian progress. After the disaster of the Moslem invasions, little was done for Africa until the Portuguese took up the task again in the 15th century.

Importance of Training in Africa

Probably there is not a Christian Church or mission in tropical Africa which does not wish to keep open for some of its African members the possibility of a period of study and training in one of the countries in which the Christian Church has had a longer history than in any other part of the world. There would seem, however, to be a general agreement that such a period abroad should be preceded by extensive theological and ministerial training in Africa, and should be regarded either as special training for special responsibilities, or as a normal part of theological education. The availability of training in the West should not be accepted as an excuse for failing to provide the fullest means for adequate theological training in Africa itself.

In the early stages of almost every mission the first ordained ministers are trained individually or in very small groups by missionaries with whom the students reside on terms of such intimacy as existed between St. Paul and the young friends who accompanied or represented him in the evangelistic enterprises of the apostolic period. This method has very much to commend it, and cannot be wholly replaced by any other. Until recently it has been the method followed in the highly successful mission of the Church Missionary Society in the Southern Sudan.

But this type of training is expensive in man-power and strength. Inevitably it tends to strengthen the devotion rather than, and sometimes at the expense of, the intellect; and too great influence on the part of one greatly loved teacher can make the pupil unresponsive to other influences in the life of the Church by which also he might well profit. Even where the individual method has been abandoned, only with regret, almost every mission has in course of time been driven to the foundation of a theological school or college.

Being extracts quoted by permission of the International Missionary Council from Bishop Stephen Neill's report on his survey of theological education in East and West Africa.

The East African is inclined to be a little resentful of what he considers to be the superior air given himself by the West African. West Africa is not readily accessible to the idea that it might have some useful things to learn from East Africa. Those transferred from one side of the continent to the other have not always found it possible to adapt themselves to the new conditions, and have not always been successful in their work. Nevertheless, to the visitor from Europe or Asia the resemblances seem much greater than the contrasts.

Almost everywhere there is the sense of a vast, empty, largely undeveloped country. Except in some of the most fertile and densely populated areas, humanity seems to be leading a precarious life in its environment, rather than to be in the process of successfully subduing it. There is the omnipresence of the African tribal system, richly diversified within itself, but presenting similar features in widely separated areas. There is the almost universal phenomenon of erosion and the degradation of the soil, in fighting which at last the efforts of enlightened Governments seem to be crowned with a measure of success.

Short History of Christian Influence

From the Christian point of view, what immediately impresses the visitor is the newness of everything. The first baptism among the vijijini and intelligent Kikuyu took place only in 1906, that in the Uvira region of Kenya in 1908. The great churches in Uganda have been built up within the memory of living men—since the great persecution of 1886. The first ordination of an African as a deacon in the Universities Mission to Central Africa took place only in 1879.

In numbers, however, the missions of Africa have outstripped in every other part of the world. Recent estimates of the best educated population of the continent may be as much as 200 million, and that of 25 million are within the Christian constituency. For our present purposes we shall take the seven millions of Congo and Ethiopian Christians and the perhaps 10 million Europeans, mainly in the south. Even so, the Christian population in little over a century of churches numbering 13 million, and adherents in vast numbers. In India, after four centuries of mission, slightly more than 2% of the population is Christian. In tropical Africa the proportion of Christians seems to be not less than 10%.

The social status of Christians in these areas is not less important. There are wide areas in which very few Christians are those who are originally of the majority, for one reason or another are not in good standing in their respective churches.

The rapidity of progress is one of the greater causes of weakness in the African churches. The resources available have been quite insufficient to provide adequate shepherding for those who have come in from a background of primitive paganism and need more than a rather hurried course of elementary instruction. The Christian faith of these are to be delivered from the old patterns of thought and brought into a real understanding of the Christian Gospel and demands that it makes on the new professing allegiance to it.

Challenge of Ordained Ministers

The shortage of trained and ordained ministers is one of the most serious weaknesses in the equipment of the Church in tropical Africa. African Christians live in small and scattered groups, and this in itself makes adequate supervision and spiritual care more difficult than in countries where the parochial system in its fullness has long been established. In Uganda, for example, there is on the average only one ordained minister to 5,000 baptized Christians.

There are areas in which the Roman Catholic missionaries outnumber the Protestants by 10 to 1, and the number is still increasing. It can hardly be imagined that the Roman Church consciously aims at turning tropical Africa into a Roman dominion, and perhaps by this means recouping the losses that it has suffered elsewhere.

The gravest weakness of the Roman system in Africa is that everywhere the non-Roman African ministry exceeds by far more than 10 to one the Roman African priesthood. The reason for this can be given in a single phrase—the insistence on celibacy. Elsewhere, in some Uniat Churches, the Church of Rome has a married priesthood; it has so far shown no signs of creating a Uniat church in tropical Africa. It is notorious that the maintenance of genuine celibacy is extremely difficult under the conditions of African life, and specially so in those who have come recently out of tribal conditions.

After a number of disappointments, the Church of Rome has become extremely cautious in the ordination of Africans to the priesthood. Whereas the Anglican Communion has seven African bishops, the Roman Church has only one (Mr. Kiwuka, in Uganda); and it was said to me by Africans that Mr. Kiwuka has resided so long in Rome as almost to have ceased to be an African. It was also stated by Africans that the African Roman priests are kept under such supervision by the European missionaries as to feel themselves perpetually in a dependent position. At a time when the African claim to independence and equality is so extremely strong, this weakness on the side of the Roman ministry cannot but work against the progress of the Roman Church and its real integration with the life of Africa.

To some extent, the shortage of African ministers is compensated for by the work of lay ministers. These are numbered by thousands. In fact, the village catechist, with his slender qualifications and very modest pay, is the real hero of the Christian situation in Africa. I bear testimony to the wonderful faithfulness and devotion of a class of men who carry on under conditions of great isolation, and little spiritual help, and according to their lights shepherd the lost of Christ in the face of difficulties that might well daunt the heart of those who have had far greater privileges in the way of Christian background and instruction.

Debt to African Clergy

In every area, evidence came before me of weakness and failure in spiritual depth, in practical efficiency, even in moral conformity to the demands of the Christian way. Nevertheless, it would not be right to go further without placing on record a conviction as to the immense debt which the Church owes to its African clergy. A few of them are scholars, few are saints, few are outstanding leaders, but cannot the same be said of the clergy in Europe or in America?

We are told in Scripture that as required in stewards that a man be found faithful. Judged by this standard, the African

ministry is not really in comparison with their brethren in other lands, especially if allowance is made for the immensely greater difficulties with which they have to contend. But we must find that in the main the African clergy are far from being adequate to the demands that must be made upon them if the Church is to fulfil its role. Africa is getting education and for the first time finding its place on the general stage of human history. The man to whom spiritual responsibility is committed must be aware of the changed world in which he lives and able himself to play a part in it.

General Educational Foundation

Most African clergy have started life as village catechists, or as students of elementary training. They have begun their work as preachers of the Gospel. They have then been brought in again for one or two periods of training as catechists, and then finally for a further period of training for the ordained ministry. On the whole, this theological training is well done within the limits of what is possible under present conditions. The weakness is not so much in the training itself, as in the inadequacy of the general educational foundation on which it rests. Many African clergy have received hardly a general education at all.

For a very long time the African Churches will need many ministers of the old type, whose qualities of faithfulness and devotion can find their outlet in the service of the village congregation. Equally, if the young generation is to be held in the service of the Church, it will need the personal care of ministers who have themselves been educated from within the new context of African life, understand its new problems, and can understand its new needs. Our concern is to consider how, with the minimum of dislocation, the necessary new can be joined to the indispensable old.

(To be continued)

Parliament

Deportation of Uganda African Leader Debated

Allegation of Mr. Fenner Brockway in Musazi Case

THE DEPORTATION from Uganda of Mr. Ignatius Musazi was the subject of an adjournment debate in the House of Commons last week at the instance of Mr. FENNER BROCKWAY (Labour).

He said that Mrs. Musazi, president of the Uganda African Farmers' Union, which with 80,000 members, represented 75 per cent of the farming population of the Protectorate, visited Britain in 1949, was the subject of explanation to the Colonial Secretary of the difficulties which Uganda African farmers had in making arrangements for running their estates. He also wished to draw the British Government's attention to the fact that on returning to Uganda he could develop the organization of the farmers on co-operative lines. The Secretary of State had, however, not seen him.

Charges against Mr. Musazi

In April, 1949, Mr. Brockway continued, "the disturbances broke out in Uganda. I have no evidence whatsoever that Mr. Musazi had anything to do with those disturbances at all. The only charge made against him, in connexion with those disturbances, was that he sent a telegram to the Colonial Secretary and that copy was sent to the Governor of Uganda."

"As that telegram was not published until nine months after the disturbances, it obviously could have had no effect in encouraging the disturbances at all. I am not defending that telegram, though Mr. Musazi himself puts a very different interpretation on what appears in the Kingdon report.

"There are two other charges only made against Mr. Musazi. The first was in 1939, when he was charged with forging signatures to a petition. In actual fact—the bona fides of the signatures were recognised—and because of that the charge had to be changed to transferring signatures from one petition to another. He denies absolutely that he was guilty but he was found to be guilty and was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment. The offence committed 12 years ago, cannot possibly justify a deportation from Uganda.

"The other charge against him is that he participated in a general strike in Uganda in 1946. On that occasion he served his sentence and asked for a public trial. A public trial was refused. Nevertheless, he was deported for two years for conspiracy to attempt to overthrow the Protectorate and the Uganda Government. I do not know what the grounds are for all the attacks about Mr. Musazi's attitude in his country and in Uganda itself, as a purely convicted man, his influence throughout that area was for moderation and against violence.

Expresses Complete Confidence

"I went to Uganda in 1949 and saw a detailed investigation of this matter. It came to the conclusion that the charges against Mr. Musazi's organisation are not justified, that the charges against Mr. Musazi himself are not justified. I could not find a single man in Uganda, who believed that Mr. Musazi should be prevented from returning, except of course the Government officials.

"The Bishop of Uganda expressed his complete confidence in Mr. Musazi. The staff of Makerere College expressed complete confidence in him. Professional men and business men expressed their complete confidence in him. I have known this man closely myself, for nearly two years, and I say that there is not an atom of violence or vengeance in him. There are very few men of that character I have greater respect for."

Mr. Brockway alleged that the Government had since found out that everything he had said about Mr. Musazi's organisation was true; that he admitted that, with the detention, Mr. Musazi was not devoted himself to building up the Uganda farmers' movement on a constructive basis. The Colonial Secretary had been gravely misled.

He (Mr. Brockway) had been assured by the Colonial Secretary that Mr. Musazi could be free to live under conditions in which his wife and family could join him, and where representatives of his organization would have access to him. The facts were that Mr. Musazi had five children at school, and with the allowances which would be given if his wife lived with him in the village of deportation (Moyo), she would have to go on working in order to maintain the children at school. It was impossible for her to join him. Moreover, since Moyo was a two-day journey, what chance was there for representatives of the farmers' union to discuss matters with him?

"The honest thing would be for the Uganda Government

and the Colonial Secretary to acknowledge that a mistake had been made both about the organization and the man. Mr. J. GRIFITHS (Lib.) supported Mr. Brockway. He believed that the Colonial Secretary was sympathetic towards alteration in the system by which people could apparently be deported or detained without trial in the sense in which the British people regarded a trial.

Mr. N. DODDS (Lab.) said that the Co-operative members in the House were satisfied that the action taken had been a terrible blot on Colonial administration.

Secretary of State

THE SECRETARY OF STATE, Mr. J. GRIFITHS, replied that he was examining with the Governors the existing powers of deportation.

Uganda African Farmers' Union, formed by Mr. Musazi, has believed that the arrangements for the sale of their cotton to the ginners and the conditions under which these sales were effected were not all that they should have been. That in itself was a problem. The future of the ginning industry in which a promising co-operative movement was developing was being given considerable attention.

In April, 1945, there were disturbances which led to loss of life and some considerable damage to property. My predecessor appointed a commission of high judicial experience and with the highest qualities to make an inquiry. That commission recorded a finding which was that the disturbances were the result of activity by the Uganda Farmers' Union, which Musazi formed, and the Bataka party. These were held to be primarily responsible for the outbreak which was the result of the commission's finding as a planned rebellion.

On the evidence I have examined, I think my predecessor was right in accepting the findings of the inquiry. The position under Ugandan law at that time was that no charge could be made in regard to any event six months after the event had taken place. Therefore no charge has been made against Musazi. But he and another leader of another party were both held responsible for this planned rebellion.

The Governor of a Colonial territory is responsible for its security, and he must bear that in mind, particularly when there have been experiences which have not been happy. There had been tragic experiences in Uganda. Planned rebellion which leads to loss of life is not something to be treated lightly, and a Governor has to take the steps which he may think necessary to prevent further disturbances of this kind.

Mr. Musazi is in detention in Mombasa. He is provided with comfortable quarters, and arrangements have been made for his wife and children to be with him. Mr. Brockway thinks that the allowance made to Mr. Musazi is adequate. That is a matter of opinion. He is not kept in a prison during the daytime he is allowed out within the precincts of the town.

Mr. Griffiths said that they would be found by which Mr. Musazi would co-operate with the Government. That did not prevent him from criticizing them from saying that the Ordinance was not all that it should be, but it was desirable that the farmers' union should be brought within the ordinance.

When the Governor is satisfied that it is possible to have Mr. Musazi freed from all restraint, then he will be allowed to return to his area. When he does, I hope it will be his major and only concern to develop the co-operative movement, and that we shall have no more planned rebellions, no disturbances, and no loss of life.

Question Time

Mr. J. JOHNSON (Lab.) asked if the Colonial Secretary would sponsor publication of an atlas of the Colonial Empire.

Mr. DUGDALE: "The Colonial Secretary is well aware that our maps are lacking in many Colonial territories. To remedy this defect the Central Directorate of Colonial Surveys was set up in 1946 and is turning out work as fast as available resources permit."

Mr. S. B. CRADDOCK (Cons.) asked the number of cotton gins in Uganda; how many were operating during the present cotton season; and how many were owned by Europeans, Asians, and Africans respectively.

Mr. DUGDALE: "There are 171 ginneries of various sizes owned by Europeans, 171 by Asians, and one by African. 155 ginneries are being operated during the 1950-51 cotton season, including 131 owned by Europeans, 131 by Asians, and one by African. The Protectorate Government has leased one of the 155 ginneries to the ginneries and sub-let it to the African Co-operative Union, which is also operating an African-owned ginnery."

Mr. CRADDOCK asked the Colonial Secretary if he was aware of the serious deterioration of the soil in the Machakos area of Kenya.

Mr. DUGDALE: "Yes. The Kenya Government is fully aware of the serious situation in Machakos, which has been aggravated by an unprecedented two years' drought. A series of relief and resettlement areas have been and are being

developed directly from Kibweo to Makueni. No less than 152 small dams and 40 large dams have been built in Machakos Reserve district in the last three years, and much work has been done to rehabilitate the population. The ginneries are being taken at present to strengthen the area with a view to obtaining increased production from the local African population without which the real progress cannot be achieved."

Mr. J. JOHNSON (Lab.) asked the number of people entering Northern Rhodesia in 1946, 1945, and 1944, and how many had come from the Union of South Africa.

Mr. DUGDALE: "The figures are as follows: 1946, 5,776 including 2,392 from African territories; 1945, 6,233 (3,446) and in nine months, 5,692 (3,222). The figures for the quarter of 1950 are not yet available. It is estimated that 50% of immigration into Northern Rhodesia from the Union of South Africa was offset by emigration, and 25% of immigration from the United Kingdom is similarly offset."

Mr. J. HIND (Lab.) asked if the Northern Rhodesian Government intend to take a census of the African population, and the reasons why a census had not been carried out earlier.

Mr. DUGDALE: "District commissioners in Northern Rhodesia have carried out annual population counts for many years. It was decided recently not to hold a simple census on normal lines, but to undertake a detailed demographic survey based on a sample of villages. This inquiry which was carried out in the latter part of 1945, will give numbers and rates of births and deaths as well as population estimates. The analysis of the results of the inquiry is not yet available."

African Colonial Forces

Mr. ALPORT asked the Secretary of State for War whether he had any statement to make regarding the Government's policy for the organization and employment of African Colonial units in the event of emergency.

Mr. M. STEWART: "The importance of the use of African Colonial units in an emergency is fully recognized, and plans to this end are now being examined."

Mr. ALPORT: "Does not the hon. gentleman realize that the Commander-in-Chief has recently had to deny rumours that African troops were being used exclusively in mines and labour units, and does not he agree that it is very important that the Government should get out a clear statement on this matter at an early date in order to check any decrease in the morale of the African units?"

Mr. STEWART: "Meanwhile, of course, it is important that rumours of that kind should not be spread."

Mr. Welensky on Gold Coast Elections

Criticism of Colonial Secretary

CRITICISM of the Colonial Secretary's comments on the Gold Coast election has been made by Mr. Roy Welensky, leader of the non-official members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council.

"Mr. Griffiths has been correctly reported," he said in Broken Hill. "I think it fair to tell him that the vast majority of Europeans in Southern and Central Africa do not agree with him. If it is the aim of the British Government to repeat the policy which has been applied to India, Pakistan and Burma, the great majority of Europeans in Colonial Africa will back me in saying that we will resist with the utmost vigour any attempt to apply that policy here."

"The Government in Britain has been caught up in its own folly, but we will not stand idly aside and see Northern Rhodesia ruined by the same policy. The British Government must realize that the only way to talk of partnership and in the same breath imply that Northern Rhodesia is to go the way of Burma, India, and the Gold Coast."

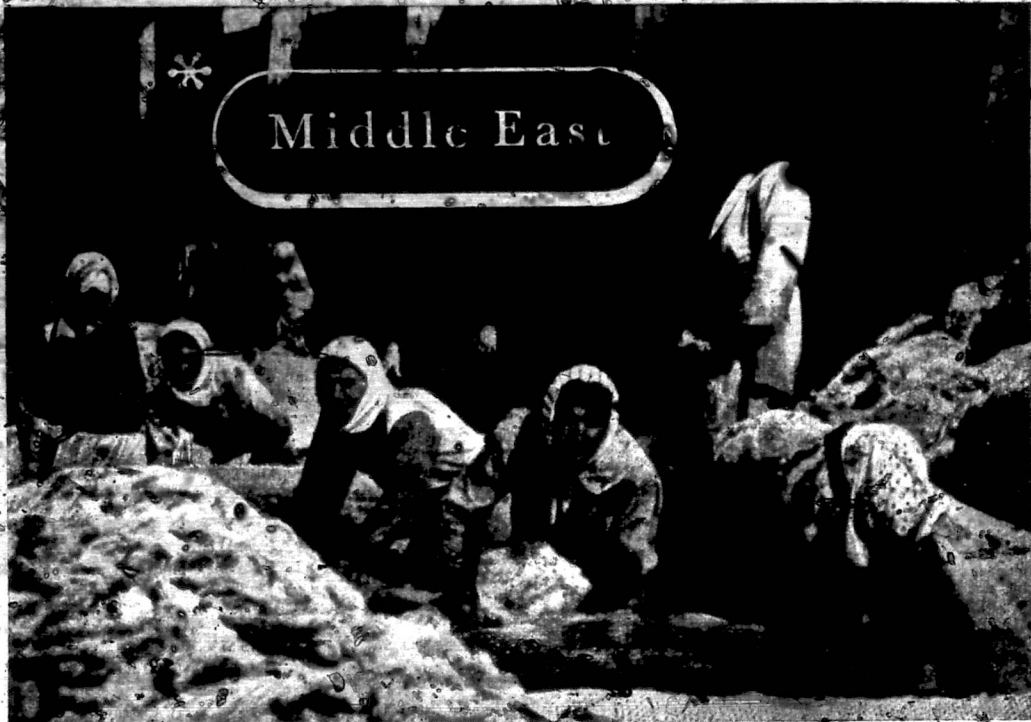
Mr. Welensky, who is himself a Socialist, also said at the beginning of this week that, given the minimum of interference from London, Central Africa could formulate a policy which would allow Europeans and Africans to join in governing and developing the country to the best advantage. He described as "arrant nonsense" the view of the Socialist Government in Great Britain that democracy was merely a counting of heads, for democracy could work reasonably well only with a reasonably qualified electorate. He accepted the policy of equal rights for all civilized men.



FACETS OF ENTERPRISE

Number Nine

Middle East



WOOL WASHING AT ALEPPO, SYRIA



Wool being baled for shipment.

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United States and Colonies Views Changed Last 10 Years

MR. IVON THOMAS has contributed an interesting article to *The Times* on the United States attitude to Colonies. He wrote, *inter alia*:

"Until recently it was not possible, outside Anglophile circles, as many lectures have found, to get a fair hearing in the United States for the British handling of Colonial and other Imperial questions. 'Empire' was a dog with a very bad name.

In the past few years, however, a great transformation has taken place in the official American attitude and to a large extent in that of the American Press and public.

The beginnings of a better understanding may be dated to the agreement in 1940 for the lease of naval and air bases in the British West Indies, whereby, in Mr. Churchill's phrase, the British Empire and the United States became mixed up together in some of their affairs for mutual and general advantage. Two years later the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission was set up. Not the least of its contributions has been the insight which it has given the American members into the true objectives of Colonial rule as opposed to the caricatures.

In 1943 such an insight was by no means common in high places and the proposals made for the supervision of dependent territories by the projected United Nations were sometimes dictated by good intentions rather than by knowledge.

Fixed Dates for Independence

According to a proposal of Mr. Cordell Hull, endorsed by the President, the Colonial Powers were to be called upon to fix, as soon as possible, the dates upon which Colonial peoples under them would be granted full independence within a system of general security. Such a proposal to fix dates for independence is still sometimes heard in the United Nations, but not so usually with American support.

It is perhaps not surprising that at Yalta, according to Mr. Byrnes, Mr. Churchill was moved to exclaim: "After we have done our best to fight in this war and have done no crime to anyone, I will have no suggestion that the British Empire is to be put in the dock and examined by anybody to see whether it is up to their standard."

Substantial work has been done by officials of the Colonial Office, especially by Sir Hilton Poynton, in explaining to the American members of the State Department, such as Mr. Benjamin Gerig, the principles of trusteeship leading to partnership by which British Colonial rule is justified, and in showing how the speed at which these principles can be applied depends largely on the capacity of the Colonial peoples to train themselves for self-government.

American officials, and through them their political chiefs, became convinced of the sincerity of British motives and aware of the stubborn nature of Colonial problems. Territories are not backward because they are Colonies, but are Colonies because they are backward, was a typically persuasive saying of Sir Hilton Poynton.

In the light of these events the American attitude to the United Nations became more sympathetic to the Colonial Powers.

There are large groups of opinion in that organization which have tended to support automatically and unthinkingly proposals for the immediate ending of Colonial status anywhere and everywhere, precisely because, like the United States, they are mindful of their own Colonial origins. Most Latin American, Arab and Asiatic members could be trusted to go into the lobby against the Colonial Powers when they felt that in so doing they were justifying themselves and in some cases it is to be feared, were drawing a blind over their own shortcomings.

The Soviet Union quickly realized this and saw that its best hope of defeating the western Powers was on the Colonial issue. In so doing it could not only massacre the principles of the oppressed, but might even get the support of the United States, if that would embarrass the American delegation.

They are not lost on the Americans, and as they saw more and more evidence both of the sincerity of the Colonial Powers and of the hollowness of the attack, they tended to gradually withdraw their moral support for the administering authorities.

"From my own experience I am deeply conscious how much the United Nations owes in these matters to the solid good sense of Mr. Foster Dulles. That tendency was enhanced, of course, when the United States took over the trusteeship of the former Japanese mandated islands and itself became an administering authority, but it is important to get the sequence of events right: the attitude of the United States had changed before this new assumption of Colonial responsibility, and not because of it."

Racial Discrimination in Uganda

European Association's Memorandum

IN VIEW OF REPEATED ASSERTIONS from the Prime Minister and the Colonial and Foreign Secretaries that there is no racial discrimination in the Colonial Empire, Europeans in Uganda are definitely discriminated against, says a memorandum issued by the Toro European Association. It continues:

"Land.—There are vast areas of Crown land in Uganda unoccupied. The Governor in a recent declaration stated that it is not the intention of H.M. Government and the Protectorate Government that the Protectorate of Uganda shall be developed as a country of non-African farming and settlement. In other words, no application for land will be considered if submitted by Europeans. This has already happened.

"It seems strange that Europeans of British stock who have fought in one or both the last two wars in defence of Base Africa should be refused land in a part of the Empire which they defended.

"The result of this policy will be that this Crown land will remain unoccupied and unproductive indefinitely, when the world is crying out for food and raw materials.

"Any foreign Natives from the Belgian Congo, French and Portuguese territories may come into Uganda and take up land where they please, cultivate it and establish a home, in this be a question of colour?

"At land auctions no European may bid for Native property, but those same Natives may purchase property in England if they wish.

Dugdale's Misstatement

Mr. Dugdale stated to the Fabian Society in England that there were no orders in Uganda. This statement is incorrect. There would be more if the land policy did not discriminate against them. It is noticeable that many settlers exist the standard of life of those near them has been improved. Further, there has been an increase of Natives settling around their estates.

"Taxation.—The European pays income tax. The Native does not, however prosperous he may be. This also applies to Native companies. There are a great number of Native landowners who collect rents from Native tenants, but they pay the same small poll tax as their tenants.

"We would like to see a graduated poll tax applicable to all, irrespective of race or colour.

"In addition to income tax, we also pay a poll tax which is approximately five times that of the Native.

"Medical.—A small point illustrating racial discrimination by the Government is that the European pays for medical attention and drugs in Government hospitals, while the Native obtains these at no charge.

"There is no hospital and dispensary throughout the country for the Natives with accommodation in the Toro district, where there are now over 100 Europeans in various occupations; no provision at all is made for their medical treatment or accommodation. The nearest hospital accommodation for us is over 200 miles away.

"General.—The Governments of East Africa invariably group the peoples of these territories into three groups, Africans, Asians and Europeans, for the purposes of legislation, taxation, etc. This racial grouping is not of our choosing and we deplore it. We believe that such a continuous emphasis on the difference between groups tends eventually to bring about an estrangement between these groups; and, being very conscious of the overriding need for security in Uganda, we implore Government to cease from this policy of differentiation and to treat all people alike under the law, irrespective of the racial groups from which they have sprung.

The Colonial Secretary stated that in the Colonial Empire there is no racial discrimination and that there is equal opportunity for all whatever the race or colour. As pointed out in this memorandum, this statement is a piece of

East African Section in London Critic Tax Burdens on Trade

THE EAST AFRICAN SECTION of the London Chamber of Commerce appointed a taxation sub-committee last week, consisting of one representative each of Kenton Gold Areas, Ltd. and Messrs. R. Lehmann and Co. Ltd., R. C. Treat and Co. Ltd., and A. Wigglesworth and Co. Ltd., to submit recommendations to the chamber's taxation committee before it gives advice before the Royal Commission on the Taxation of Profits and Income.

It was felt that the views of companies engaged in commerce, agriculture, and mining in East Africa should be coordinated and set forward, particularly as the revenue authorities in the United Kingdom hold opinions at variance with those of the authorities in East Africa in connexion with allowances for depreciation, estate rehabilitation, and other allowable deductions.

Mr. Sydney Traister drew attention to the recent transfer of domicile by companies operating in the Overseas Empire, and controlling combined capital running into many millions of pounds, solely because of the undue burden of present U.K. taxation. Some members of the section had, he said, taken that step already, others were known to be contemplating it, and if the United Kingdom Government continued to refuse fair relief many more transfers of domicile would soon be made.

Waiting for Two Years

A member complained that his company had been waiting two years to ship 250 tons of cement to East Africa, and that 120,000 tons were still ahead of them on the register, which, he suggested, must mean that some houses had registered far larger quantities than they could sell.

The chairman, Mr. B. E. Pettipiece, described the cement trade as congested, and that was admitted by a representative of the Union Castle Line, who explained that the shipping companies could not deliver quantities until they were called forward. Even then the failure to produce the cement did not necessarily mean that the entry had not been genuine at the time of entry for supplies which may have been available could have been sold elsewhere in the interval. Pointing out that the companies had the right to claim freight on cargo called forward and not delivered, the chairman suggested that they should adopt that course in one or two bad cases as a deterrent to those who abused the system. It was agreed that the recent increases in ocean freight between the United Kingdom and East Africa were reasonable in view of the increased charges which the lines had had to meet, largely owing to slow handling in the docks and higher costs of fuel.

Considerable improvement in the shipping position was reported by the chairman, who said that general commercial cargo shipped to Mombasa and Dar es Salaam respectively reached 14,001 and 2,584 tons in November, 15,855 and 3,423 in December, and 19,163 and 3,798 in January. In mid-February 12,400 tons were on the register awaiting shipment to Mombasa and about 11,400 tons were booked for Dar es Salaam.

Objection to Kenya Government's Decision

The intention of the Government of Kenya to alter the grading of chillies was unanimously regretted. Strong objection was expressed to the policy of renaming T.A.G. and not one member supported the idea of introducing a new classification between T.A.G. and undergrade.

Notice was also given that the Governments of Kenya would revise the grading of white haricot beans.

A resolution of thanks to Mr. A. E. Pollard for his co-operation with the section was passed with acclamation on a motion by the chairman, who said that Mr. Pollard was about to retire from the staff of the East African Office.

Mr. Norton expressed great regret at the impending loss of a colleague who was at one time H.M. Trade Commissioner in East Africa and had been most helpful to the office in London.

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PERSONALIA

SIR WILLIAM and Lady MacGregor have returned from their visit to Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. A. T. ROBERTS returned last Friday from his visit to South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

SIR EDWARD TWEED, Secretary of Tanganyika, is expected to arrive in this country on leave about a month hence.

Mr. H. WYNN JONES, public relations officer in Tanganyika Territory, will arrive in London early next month.

Mr. B. A. MANN, who has been appointed Director of Education in Zanzibar, has arrived in Nigeria and Tanganyika.

When Prince ALY KHAN visited Kampala he was given a civic reception at a special meeting of the municipal council.

THE RT. REV. ROBERT JOHN TAYLOR, Bishop of Northern Rhodesia since 1941, has been appointed Bishop of Pretoria.

Mr. F. CRAWFORD, Governor of the Seychelles, and Mrs. CRAWFORD left last week for the ATHENS CASTLE for South Africa to visit their children in Durban on their way to Mlad.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER HOLLAND MARTIN, chairman of the Uganda Co., Ltd., and COLONEL and Mrs. MON. Mrs. CHARLES PERSONBY are due back from their visits to East Africa early in April.

Mr. R. C. M. WOOD, who first went to Kenya 36 years ago with the Royal Fusiliers, and after the 1914-18 war was appointed to the Treasury, becoming establishment officer in the Secretariat in 1927, has retired.

Mrs. GOODENOUGH, wife of the High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, will perform the naming ceremony when the new 17,300-ton Union Castle liner RHODESIA CASTLE is launched at Belfast on April 3.

CHIEF KIDAHIA MAKWANA, MR. V. M. NAZERALI, MR. E. C. PHILLIPS, and BRIGADIER W. E. H. SCOPHAM will be the Tanganyika representatives who will come to this country as guests of the Government during the Festival of Britain.

Eleven Spitfires bought from the R.A.F. by the Government of Southern Rhodesia left England last week for the Colony under the command of LIEUT. COLONEL F. W. S. JACKLIN, who commands the Southern Rhodesian Air Force.

At the annual dinner of the Tusker Club at Cambridge University MR. ERNEST B. HADDON, senior treasurer, spoke of his early experiences in Uganda. The president is Mrs. G. R. GUNSON, and the hon. secretary Mr. H. M. D. NORTON.

Mrs. C. R. DAVIDSON, a director of the Kenya Advertising Corporation, is the first overseas woman delegate to the International Advertising Conference to arrive in this country. Mr. and Mrs. DAVIDSON and their family will spend several months in England.

M. ROBERT DELAVIGNETTE, Minister for France Overseas in the French Cabinet, will deliver the Lugard memorial lecture on Thursday next, March 28, at 8 p.m. at the Institut Francais, Queensberry Place, London, S.W.7. His subject will be the African policy of Lord Lugard.

SIR JOHN HALL, Governor of Uganda, whose term of office expires on December 31 next, will proceed on his pending retirement shortly after the expiry of the Post Secretary in mid-September.

Portraits of three former Governors of Southern Rhodesia, Sir JOHN CHANCELLOR, Sir HUBERT STANLEY and Sir CECIL ROWELL, have been hung in the Parliamentary common room. They are the work of FRANK WILES, who is doing five other portraits for the gallery.

Mr. JOHN PINNEY, of the Colonial Administrative Service in Kenya, youngest son of the late Major General Sir R. J. Pinney, and of Lady Pinney, and Miss JULIA PESHALL, only daughter of the Rev. Canon E. Peshall, Chaplain-of-the-Fleet (Retd.), were married in London last Friday.

Mr. E. KINGDON, Labour M.P. for York South, and a member of the executive council of the Joint East and Central African Board, is one of four members on the House of Commons selected to attend the opening of the new Legislature of the Gold Coast by Delegation from the United Kingdom branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

TSHEREDI KHAMA, the former Regent of the Batswana in Bechuanaland, has arrived in this country for talks with the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations. He will probably see his nephew, SIKHAKA KHAMA. It is understood that discussions will concern only his personal claim in the reserves from which he has been excluded by the Government.

MAJOR-GENERAL THE EARL OF ATTON, whose departure from Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, for Cape Town has been delayed on medical advice, will preside at a reunion luncheon to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the Relief of Mafeking at the Royal Empire Society, 10th Upperland Avenue, London, on Friday, May 18. He has been suffering from an internal chill.

Mr. JOHN S. MOFFAT, Commissioner for Native Development from 1945 until recently, has been appointed by the Northern Rhodesian Government to be a member of the Legislative and Executive Councils representing African interests. Mr. Moffat, who succeeds SIR STEWART GORE-BROWN, is 45, and began his career in the territory in 1927. THE REV. E. G. NIGHTINGALE has been re-elected as the second European member in the Legislative Council representing

Mr. VERNON BARFLETT, the well-known writer and broadcaster, who recently returned from East Africa, MR. KENNETH BRADLEY, formerly of the Colonial Service in Northern Rhodesia and West Africa, DR. ROBERTSON NICHOL, of Sierra Leone, who is doing post-graduate medical research in London, and MR. F. S. JOELSON, editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, were the participants in an unscripted discussion of African problems in the General Overseas Service of the B.B.C. at the beginning of this week.

SIR NEWNHAM ARTHUR WORLEY, since 1947 Chief Justice of British Guiana, who has been appointed vice-president of the Eastern African Court of Appeal, was born in Reigate in 1892 and educated at Reigate Grammar School and Emmanuel College, Cambridge. Entering the Colonial Civil Service in Malaya in 1914, he transferred to the Legal Department 23 years later as Solicitor-General of the Straits Settlements, becoming a puisne judge in 1941. During the recent war he was interned by the Japanese.

Obituary

Mrs. PEDERSEN, wife of the Rev. R. A. Pedersen, of the Augustina Mission, Kiomboi, Tanganyika, has died after many years' service with the mission.

Mrs. ANNIE ELIZABETH TARTLTON, widow of Henry Tartlton, has died in Nairobi. Born in South Africa, she went to Kenya with her husband 47 years ago.

ENGAGEMENT

Dr. I. A. ROXBURGH and Miss G. F. NORTON. The engagement is announced between Ian Archibald, eldest son of Dr. and Mrs. A. C. Roxburgh, of 5 Redington Road, Hampstead, and 121 Harley Street, London, W.1, and Gillian Frances, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roger Norton, of 49 Courthold Road, London, S.W.7.

Southern Rhodesia's Trade Last Year Adverse Balance Halved

Southern Rhodesia's visible trade balance of last year dropped from £20,000,000 in 1949 to £10,500,000 last year.

The total value of foreign goods imported in 1950 was £289,735, a rise of nearly £50,000. Imports of wheat increased from 76m. lb. (£915,000) in 1949 to 89m. lb. (£1,023,000), but other imports fell from 56m. lb. (£1,000,000) to 46m. lb. (£440,000). Other foodstuffs imported included raw sugar, 54m. tons (£700,000) compared with 61m. lbs. valued at £748,000 in 1949, and tea, 2,003,000 lbs. (£249,000), compared with 1,287,000 lb. (£243,000).

The significant and continuous rise that took place in imports of metals, metal manufactures, machinery, and vehicles in the immediate post-war years was halted in 1950, when the value of imports amounted to £24,761,664, an against £25,043,155 in the peak year, 1949. A high percentage of goods in that class consisted of capital equipment and other goods for development purposes. The decrease in the Colony's economic difficulties suggests an indication of falling demand but of the deterioration in the world supply position.

Imports of Machinery and Vehicles

Imports of machinery totalled £8,975,000 (£8,454,000 in 1949), motor vehicles £3,687,000 (£3,770,000 in 1949), and railway material £2,521,000 (£2,897,000 in 1949).

The value of imported fibres, yarns, textiles and apparel continued to expand, and reached the record figure of £11,613,299, an increase of £1m. This was largely attributable to price increases, but also to heavier imports of clothing yarns and other raw or semi-manufactured goods for the textile industries.

Heavy purchases of mineral oils increased the value of imports of oil to £2,282,741. The steady increase in imports of motor spirit continued during the year, when 31m. gallons were bought (£1,123,000), against the previous record figure of 27m. gallons (£749,000) in 1949.

Only a slight rise (£2m. to £2,300,000) was recorded in exports of woods, cane, and manufactures, but this would have been greater had world supplies and transport facilities been easier. Substantial imports of rubber tyres and tubes and footwear caused imports of leather and rubber articles to advance from £1,643,492 to £2,208,856.

U.K.'s Share of Exports

The United Kingdom took Southern Rhodesian goods to the value of £21,897,835 (53.7% of the Colony's domestic exports) as against £16,529,152 (55.8%) in the previous year. Manufactures totalled exports to Britain rose from 47m. lb. (£8,579,000) to 61m. lb. (£12,336,000).

Purchases by South Africa, now Southern Rhodesia's second best customer, continued to expand, and amounted to £4,429,990 (10.9% of domestic exports), compared with £2,591,008 (8.7%) in 1949. Apparel constituted the main item exports in this category totalling £1,560,000, as against £756,060 in the previous year.

Southern Rhodesia's exports to Northern Rhodesia reached the record figure of £3,441,916 (£2,977,269), but the actual share in domestic trade declined from 16.1% to 8.4%.

Salvation Army

Full details of the work and personnel of the Salvation Army are given in their year book for 1951, which has just been published. It shows that in the East African territories, where the territorial commander is Colonel S.C. King, there are 321 officers, 208 employees, 146 corps, five societies, 175 outposts, 80 schools, and nine institutions. In Rhodesia under the command of Colonel T. Holbrook, there are 288 officers, 455 employees, 198 corps, 68 outposts and societies, 12 farms, eight institutions, and 177 schools.

ENTRY INTO THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, SANDHURST AND WOMEN'S ROYAL ARMY CORPS SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION

Opportunities are now available for male Colonial candidates wishing to adopt the Regular Army as a career to enter the Royal Military Academy of Sandhurst from East Africa.

APPLICANTS should apply in the first instance through the headmasters of their schools, and must be between the ages of 17½ and 19½ years, and have passed an examination equivalent to the School Certificate of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board.

Only candidates who are members of families established and resident in the territory from which the application is made and British subjects or citizens of the United Kingdom are eligible.

Candidates must also be able to fit in with British Army standards for service in any part of the world.

PROCEDURE

Following the application through the headmasters of schools, the candidates will be interviewed by the General Officer Commanding East Africa Command. The cost of travelling to and from Nairobi will be borne by the candidate, but the cost of ration allowances incurred while attending the interview are met by the War Department. Following the approval by the General Officer Commanding East Africa Command of a free sea passage, candidates will be invited to the United Kingdom to be interviewed, and candidates who are successful will appear before a Regular Commissioning Officer.

The successful candidates are then enlisted on to the Regular Army engagement of five years with the Colours and seven years on the Reserve, and undergo a pre-Sandhurst training in the ranks before joining the Royal Military Academy. Candidates who fail the Regular Commissioning Officer are liable for their own maintenance following the announcement of their failure and the cost of a return passage to their home country.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY COURSE

The course at Sandhurst lasts for 18 months, divided into three terms, with leave granted between each term. Officer cadets will receive 5s. per day for the first 12 months, and 6s. 6d. per day for the remaining eight months. Candidates who complete the course successfully will be commissioned into the rank of 2nd Lieutenant and will receive a daily basic rate of pay of 17s. 6d.

WOMEN'S ROYAL ARMY CORPS

Female Colonial Candidates who wish to join this Corps as Regular Officers will follow the same procedure of application and interview as given for male candidates. The age limit is between 18½ and 26 years, and married women are eligible. It should be noted that if given that family circumstances will not be permitted to restrict liability to general service. Successful candidates will be selected for Sandhurst and will be sent to Sandhurst training centre to complete the Sandhurst period of Sandhurst training before entering the Women's Royal Army Corps for a nine-month course, and during the training period until date of commissioning form will receive a daily rate of pay of 17s. 6d. and will be promoted to the rank of 2nd Lieutenant in the Women's Royal Army Corps, a daily rate of pay of 17s. 6d.

PAY

All the above to commissioned officers and officers in the ranks, including clothing allowances.

Role of the Colonial Office To-Day

Sir Hilton Poynton's Survey

SIR HILTON POYNTON, Deputy Under-Secretary of State at the Colonial Office, writes in *Corona*—

"The achievements in economic development in the Colonies in recent years (and the prospects (given a settled world) are most encouraging. Of course, we cannot claim all the credit for past achievements for Government alone. Private enterprise, nature, and the world shortage of some commodities have perhaps had as much or more to do with it. Even so, these very satisfactory developments have occurred in territories for which we together are governmentally responsible.

"I say 'we together', and I mean by that the United Kingdom Government and the Colonial Governments, with the Colonial Office in the middle, linking the two and belonging to both.

"There is a story of a visitor to London walking along Whitehall during the war, gazing at the buildings and occasionally looking for some particular one. Eventually he stopped a passer-by and said: 'Excuse me, but could he please tell me which side is the War Office?' The answer was: 'Gurs, I believe.

"Which side is the Colonial Office on? I have no doubt in saying firmly: 'Yours, I believe.

A Much Less Authoritarian Body

The whole nature of the work of the Colonial Office has changed profoundly since I came into it 21 years ago. The Colonial Office is much less an authoritarian body than it was in those days. In its relation with Colonial Governments, it has surrendered a good deal of its authority now that almost every Colony has a non-official majority in its Legislative Council and Finance Committee, and often the rudiments of a ministerial system.

Parallel with this development, owing largely to the war and the period of shortages, changing difficulties, and so on which have followed the war, is the increasing complexity of both the economic and political problems, and the multiplicity of international organisations which are necessary in our interests, as well as ours, in the economic policy of the Colonial Empire, much more closely with that of the U.K. itself and the rest of the world.

In the old days the Colonial Office enjoyed a great deal of independence in Whitehall. To-day even a very much wider field it has to work in as a team with other departments and also to take part and keep track of the increasing international machinery to which I have referred. In other words, the Colonial Office has to a great extent lost its position of autonomy in both directions—in relation to Colonial Governments and to the rest of Whitehall.

"I often think that the previous isolationism of Whitehall was a weakness and that other departments regarding the Colonies as a territorial hobby of the Colonial Office, instead of a national responsibility of H.M.G.

"To-day our rôle is not so much to control the Colonies but, in the economic field, of which I am speaking (a) to

provide them with services—money (C.D.W.) and advice which enable them to prosecute their plans of development; (b) to negotiate on their behalf with other departments and internationally, so as to safeguard and promote their interests and get them their proper place in the world; (c) when occasion demands to represent to Colonial Governments the point of view of H.M.G. on general Commonwealth and world economic policy, and ask for their help which we need if in carrying out policies which we believe to be for the general good, even though sometimes they may involve some sacrifice of local interests. I regard (a) and (b) as our primary function, but I make no apology for including (c) as one of the functions of the modern Colonial Office.

Unfailing Help from the Treasury

"There is to-day a wide inter-departmental interest in and sympathy towards the Colonies. We have received unfailing help in recent years from the much-maligned Treasury. They have really been splendid and remarkably generous in their cases. I know of no recent case in which it could be said that Treasury obstructiveness or anything else got up any important Colonial development.

"We work very closely with the Treasury, and other departments whose activities have an important bearing on development—such as the Ministry of Food, Ministry of Supply, Board of Trade, Foreign Office, and the Overseas Relations Office.

"There is a permanent inter-departmental committee on Colonial Development presided over by a senior official of the Central Economic Planning Staff (I am Vice-chairman) which has served a most useful purpose, not only practically but educationally. The members of this group know each other's outlook and have rapidly become familiar with each other in the basic problems of Colonial economic development. As a result, the Colonial Office is now more on the ground floor in the formulation of policy for the disposition of the economic resources of the United Kingdom, instead of being a question of the last resort. Of course, many other ministerial departments are in which we sit, and ultimately we must take matters into our hands individually or collectively.

"In the long run we get the best results from inter-departmental negotiations by those mainly advocating a policy, not backing any and every proposal in the cabinet, but a ministerial, and showing the specificity of the interest of the case. Otherwise we should simply get a bad reputation and everything from the Colonial Office would be liable to rejection. We must exercise a certain amount of judgment in such cases.

"I do not want to say that in the past the Colonial Office had probably done far more than to influence the Colonies by over-enthusiastic support of work which had already been done or under-enthusiastic support of work which had not been done. It is often true that not a difference of view between the Colonial Office and a Colonial Government is a matter of conflict of interest between the United Kingdom and the Colony, but it is no more than an honest difference of view as to where the true interests of the Colony lie, and how best to attain them. If there is a real difference of view, it is clear about it and explain the position to the Colony.

"I do not see anything inherently improper in the United Kingdom seeking the collaboration of a Colonial Government in helping the United Kingdom in one of the other parts of the Commonwealth in some sterling area, or in some other independent world every community of people, whether in a sovereign country or in a governing territory, owes obligations of good neighbourliness as well as of rights.



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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The annual service of the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George will be held in St. Paul's Cathedral at 11.30 a.m. on April 24. Members wishing to attend should apply to the Chancery of the Order, Colonial Office, before April 12.

The Financial Secretary of the Sudan is transferring the local government section of the Finance Department to the Civil Secretary's office to form a combined branch which will supervise all financial, administrative, and judicial aspects, as recommended in the Marshall Report. The director of the new branch will be Mr. Beaton.

Rehabilitation Centre

A non-profit-making concern for the after-care of ex-prisoners has been formed as a limited liability company under the temporary title of Rhodesian Rehabilitation Centre. The State Solicitor has given £500 towards the cost of investigations now being carried out, and plans are being considered. Plans include facilities for a library and the building of a swimming pool. The aim of the centre, which will cost £10,000, is to take people out of hospitals, to give them work and employ them in occupational therapy.

Urban Housing

Plans for the construction of African housing in line with the Marshall Report has been started by the Government in Harare. Plots 60 ft. by 30 ft. at the Sunningdale residential settlement are to be given to Africans who will build their own houses. The houses will be for 40 years unless the plot is sold. There will be a 5% increase in the price of materials after it will be 10% after 10 years. The materials may be given to the owner to build, and in cash to the owner.

The annual general meeting of the Rhodesian African Congress will be held in Harare on April 12. The meeting will be held in the evening and will be held in the presence of the Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr. Ian Smith. The meeting will be held in the presence of the Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr. Ian Smith. The meeting will be held in the presence of the Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr. Ian Smith.

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**Threat to Uganda Cotton Industry
Protest against Proposed Nationalization**

IN A LEADING ARTICLE a fortnight ago EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA reported that the Secretary of State for the Colonies had rejected a plea for the nationalization of the Uganda cotton ginning industry which had developed after months of effort by the Uganda Cotton Association and accepted as satisfactory by the Government of Uganda.

We doubted this objection by the policy-makers of the Colonial Office to certain reasons, and hoped that such cases made nonsense of the repeated official claims that the policy was to offer Colonial Governments all possible expert advice and guidance and that encourage them to make their own decisions in the light of local requirements.

On the very day on which that leading article was published in London, the president of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, Mr. M. Clerk, referred at the annual general meeting of that body in Kampala which was attended by Sir John Hall, the Governor, to a despatch from the Colonial Office to nationalize the cotton ginning industry.

Emergence of the Pioneers

Defects in the industry could, he said, be put right if Government wished to mend rather than end the enterprise of the largest cotton growing industry in the Colonial Empire. It could not be suggested that lack of enterprise lay behind the Secretary of State's intention, for the courage shown by the pioneers in Uganda was undeniable, and it had brought light and civilization to many areas previously inaccessible.

What lay behind "this pressure from the Colonial Office for nationalizing the industry which is so well organized?" It could not be for the purpose of ensuring participation by Africans for the industry itself.

... official views in that respect, and had already raised grievances for operation by the African co-operative society, and that co-operation would increase as the movement developed.

Action, which would frighten Capital

Mr. Clark recalled that the Governor had said during the budget session of the Legislative Council, "It is essential for the industrialists and financiers in Uganda to have confidence in the future of Uganda. They are not going to employ their technical knowledge and equipment in a country, however rich its natural resources, in whose political or economic stability they have little confidence."

Did the Colonial Office intend to force nationalization upon the cotton ginning industry would sound the death knell to all private enterprise in the country, asked the president of the chamber. Capital would certainly shy of Uganda in that event and that at a time when there was a greater need than ever for industrial development. The Governor had already stressed the need to encourage and subsidize the establishing of heavy and secondary industries. For too capital on a large scale would be required, and it could not be forthcoming if the Government were to interfere with the existing industry by forcing nationalization upon it.

The industry had always resented the official policy of bulk sales and even the Government was now convinced that this was detrimental to the best interests of Uganda. Yet circumstances had made it necessary to enter into a trade agreement with India by which bulk selling of cotton continued for a further three years though admittedly with the *quid pro quo* of an assurance of piece-goods and jute return.

Uganda's cotton production ought to be raised to a minimum of 500,000 bales a year, but in the immediate future that could not be done except by extending the area under the crop. Great expectations were placed upon the research work at Namulonge.

Governor Unlike other Ministers

Sir John Hall said at the course of his remarks that representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and the Cotton Association would be asked to state their views regarding nationalization to the Secretary of State when he visited the country in May.

He said the Governor had hoped that bulk sales could be discontinued, but the threat of war and the high cost of oil for re-exports now compelled the Government to maintain a hard currency, the maintenance of currency controls, and steps to ensure regular supplies of cotton at reasonable and stable prices. There must consequently be postponement of the date at which we can hope to escape from the circumstances of bulk selling and dispose of our crop in a free and competitive market.

He was convinced that the cotton crop in Uganda would be substantially increased even with the present acreage. Indeed, an additional yield of no more than 200 lb. per acre would raise the crop above the half-million bale mark, which was the present objective.

Kenya Legislative Council

A motion by Mr. A. B. PATEL to abolish racial segregation for commercial and residential purposes was defeated in the Kenya Legislative Council by 22 votes to 10, the official members voting with the European elected members. Mr. Mathu pointed out that the *status quo* for land reserved for Africans would have to be maintained, not for racial but for economic reasons, for the land might be bought by the Indian community, which is the richest in Kenya.

DR. L. F. ANDERSON, Director of Medical Services, introducing the Pharmacy and Poisons (Amendment) Bill, said: "Certain traders, mostly of the lesser sort hold quite large stocks of poisons, which it is suspected with good reason have come into their hands illegally. This black market is a pernicious and dangerous thing."

A motion that the increases in the price of maize should not be passed to the consumer but made good by a subsidy was rejected by 23 votes to eight.



CHEER UP! have a

CHURCHMAN'S No. 1

15 minutes pleasure and satisfaction

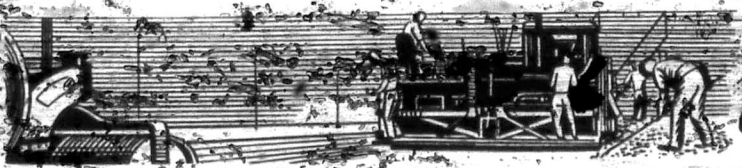


ASPHALT. A local legend at La Brea, Trinidad, describes how the famous pitch lake was once the site of an Indian village. The villagers offended the local deity by their persecution of the humming birds (which were animated by the souls of dead Indians) and as a punishment they were engulfed in the pitch lake with their belongings.

In 1595 when on his ill-starred expedition to South America in search of El Dorado, Sir Walter Raleigh called at Trinidad. He made use of the pitch for caulking his ships and reported that he found it "most excellent good" - an opinion which has since been endorsed by road makers in Great Britain and in many other parts of the world.

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

BARCLAYS BANK
(DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)
 HEAD OFFICE, 54 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.



Statement of Dismissed Minister

Mr. Halsted's Explanations

MR. R. F. HALSTED, lately Minister of Trade and Industrial Development in Southern Rhodesia, to whose dismissal by Sir Godfrey Huggins assent was made in our last number, has issued a statement which includes the following passages.

"If the petrol muddle was the only consideration, I might have agreed to the Prime Minister's request for my resignation, as it was in the interest of having a stable Government for the Colony.

"In some time past there have been fundamental disagreements between the Minister of Finance (Mr. E. C. Whinnery) and myself. In more recent months I have been alone in the Cabinet in opposing some of the Minister's wilder economic theories which he has been seeking to put into practice. In my opinion the Minister of Finance is a financialist, and he is in the habit of announcing a crisis and propounding some revolutionary theory in order to combat it. As a result of my intervention in the Cabinet discussions I have been able to some extent to curb the Minister. Again I stress that in recent months I have been alone in this.

"I had therefore resigned, but the Prime Minister asked I would continue until the Minister of Finance was very near the end of his term of office into practice at the expense of the people of the Colony. Unavoidably it was therefore my decision in those circumstances to remain but to get it out and do what I could to act as a brake on the Minister. I believe now that it is only a question of time before the Minister of Finance brings the Government toppling down.

Opposed Rationing Scheme

"Mr. Halsted then reviews in some detail the course of the muddle over petrol, saying that a proposal by the Minister of Finance for the immediate introduction of full wartime petrol rationing scheme had been strenuously opposed by him just before he left Salisbury for a holiday; that Cabinet support for his (Mr. Halsted's) view was reversed while he was away; that he was not notified of the change and knew nothing about it until his return to the Colony some weeks later; that he then obtained some modification to the drastic scheme which had been accepted, and that he told his

colleagues of his grave doubts whether the necessary arrangements could be made dependently in the time.

"The statement concludes: "I do not intend resigning my seat. I believe it is my duty to remain and carry on from the Government's back benches the task which I am unable to do in the Cabinet, the task of restraining the Minister of Finance from crippling the Colony by introducing his wild economic theories, theories designed always to curtail individual freedom and place more power and controls in the hands of the Minister of Finance and Government officials."

Problem Might Have Been Tackled Earlier

The Rhodesian Herald commented:

"Mr. Halsted has as much right as the next man to stick to his guns, but if he has allowed orthodox practice and asked to be relieved of his post, his exit would have been quite as effective and far more dignified. He could have written the usual letter of resignation, making clear his viewpoint; yet at the same time indicating that he did not wish to cause unnecessary embarrassment. Mr. Halsted may fairly claim that the policy decision was taken in his absence and that he was therefore not responsible for it; the problem began some months at least before, and the recent confusion was to a large degree caused by the fact that it had not been tackled earlier.

"Since the last general election Ministers have got out of touch with the electorate. Too many of us, while deploring the inevitable factors which make our own businesses far more difficult and less efficient than they used to be, fail to realize that the same factors apply to the business of running a country. Ministers have become too deeply immersed in routine; they have not got about enough among the public, or kept them sufficiently and intelligently informed about what is going on. The Government should make a determined effort to remedy this position."

The Bulawayo Chronicle wrote editorially:

"The Prime Minister is notoriously loyal to colleagues, particularly those of long standing, and it would seem that he endeavoured to withstand the pressure of several days, taking the opportunity also of putting some of the complaints of disgruntled members in their true perspective in relation to party and Government policy as a whole.

"The most surprising change is the appointment of Mr. W. A. E. Winterton, former Minister of Native Affairs and Public Health, to the Ministry vacated by Mr. Halsted. This portfolio is definitely overloaded, particularly in view of the part it will have to play in the many aspects of the defence programme.

"Mr. Winterton has not been a success in the House since he became a Minister, but he has certainly learned the art of brevity in presenting a subject, and in his department, however, he has done well. His work hard, shows a keen desire to gain knowledge at first hand, and prefers a talk across the table to a sheet of correspondence. His associations with trade and industry have probably been confined to local aspects, and it may be that the Prime Minister considers that a man with no preconceived ideas may be more clearly the national rather than the sectional interest."

Surveys by U.S. Engineers

TWO AMERICAN ENGINEERS, Mr. Edgar F. Foster and Mr. Clarence W. Jackson, members of the United States Bureau of Reclamation, flew to Northern Rhodesia from London last week to explore the possibilities of increasing food production by utilizing the flood waters of the Kafue River for rice growing. Their survey is sponsored by the Colonial Office and the Economic Co-operation Administration. A third member of the Bureau of Reclamation, Mr. Thomas C. Allen, a ground-water geologist, has been assigned to examine Somaliland for four months to conduct a survey sponsored by the Italian Government and E.C.A.

Colonial Forces

COLONIAL MAN-POWER AND DEFENCE were debated in the House of Commons last week on an Opposition motion regarding that the British Government "has failed to facilitate in consultation with Colonial Governments the additional use of Colonial volunteers in defence of the cause of democratic freedom." An amendment moved by Captain W. Field (Lab.) that the Government should investigate the possibility of raising further forces in the Colonies and Dependencies was passed by 185 votes to three. The debate will be reported fully in next week's issue.

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THE AUSTIN MOTOR EXPORT CORPORATION LIMITED, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND

Of Commercial Concern

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., will hold an extraordinary general meeting in London on April 6 to authorize capitalization of £27,500 from the £75,000 standing to the credit of general reserve, and the issue of the new shares to holders in the ratio of one share for every two held. The details of the authorization are to be amended to make it clear that the extra remuneration of the directors shall be calculated on the profits for the year before deduction of income tax, profits tax, or any other levy; in this year in which a dividend of not less than 5% is declared, the directors are entitled to a sum equal to 1% of the net profit for that year.

A sub-committee of the Board of Commerce and Industry in Kenya has been formed to deal with matters affecting African trade and the development of rural and tribal areas in Native Areas. It consists of two members nominated by the Chief Native Commissioner, one nominated by the Board, the African member of the board, one business man, and the secretary to the Member for Commerce and Industry.

Mr. M. A. Maybury, Commissioner for Commerce in Uganda, has told the Chamber of Commerce that though the fair price campaign had some initial success, largely it had failed completely, and would be abandoned in favour of an extension of price control.

Waterwoods Paints, Ltd., who are establishing a factory near Dar es Salaam, report their group current assets to have been £483,495 and current liabilities £213,599, on November 30 last. The annual general meeting will be held in London on April 6.

Messrs. Hazell, Watson, and Viney, Ltd., bankers with an interest in an establishment in East Africa, are issuing £400,000 of 4% unsecured loan stock.

Uganda Co. (London), Ltd. has been registered as a private company with a capital of £2,000. The directors are Mr. G. J. Holland-Martin, Major General John Buckley, Mr. A. E. Baxton, Mr. John Eccles, and Mr. W. W. Harris.

For the first time Northern Rhodesia's exports have exceeded in value those of Southern Rhodesia, the respective figures for 1950 being £49,941,724 and £48,251,861. Imports were respectively £28,710,475 and £28,874,979.

Uganda's approved estimates for 1951 provide for a revenue of £1,482,481 and expenditure of £1,648,432, compared with draft estimates of £2,444,459 and £2,175,388 respectively.

The National Bank of Egypt, which also covers the Sudan, is to pay a final dividend of 16%, making 20% less tax, for 1950.

Sudan E type A cotton has been reduced by 10% compared with the Raw Cotton Commission's.

Sisal Outputs for February
Tanga Plantations, Ltd. 166 tons, making 176 tons for two months.

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd. 130 tons on the Pangawe and Kingolwa estates, making 150 tons to date.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd. 180 tons, making 500 tons for the first eight months of the financial year.

Dividend
Messrs. Hall Brothers, Ltd. interim for the year ended August 31 last, 6% on the 41% cumulative participating preference shares; 7% on the 5% non-cumulative participating preference shares; 11% on the ordinary shares; and 30% on the A shares. The rates are the same as those for the four preceding years.



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Number of Consumers	1,304	Number of Consumers	11,021	Number of Consumers	27,000
Annual consumption	71 million units	Annual consumption	11 million units	Annual consumption	110 million units
Capital	£70,000	Capital	£845,000	Capital	£4,213,333

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO. LTD., Electricity House, Harding Street, Nairobi, P.O. Box 691. Telegrams: "East A.L." Branches: Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kitale, Nanyuki. System: A.C. 50/230 volts 3 ph.

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD., TANGA, P.O. Box 48. Telegrams: "Tanga E.S." Hydro Electric Station at Pangani Falls. System: A.C. 50/230 volts 3 ph.

DAR ES SALAAM AND DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD., Dar es Salaam, P.O. Box 214. Telegrams: "Darasco." Branches: Agusha, Moshikwansa, Tabora, Podoma, Kigoma, Ujiji, Mtwara, Iringa. System: A.C. 50/230 volts 3 ph.

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Sudan Plantations Syndicate

THE SUDAN PLANTATIONS SYNDICATE, LTD. after providing £780,000 for taxation, earned a profit of £1,122,854 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £1,414,188 in the previous year. There was also a profit of £41,569 in the year under review from the sale of investments. Provision of £14,674 is made for expenses of liquidation to date, and a dividend of 10% and a bonus of 15% require £340,372 leaving £782,482 to be carried forward against £1,088,388 brought in.

The issued capital is £2,475,000 in shares of £1 each. Capital reserve is £1,530,389; revenue reserves at £4,717,040, and current liabilities at £8,433,517. The sum of £2,907,292 has been received from the Sudan Government in respect of these assets, shares in subsidiary companies valued at £332,964, and current assets at £16,822,982, including £1,317,437 in cash.

The consolidated net profit after taxation amounted to £2,084,627 (£1,708,677).

The directors are Sir Harold Wooding (chairman and managing director), Sir Alexander MacIntyre, and Mr. H. Dymally Wright.

The 43rd annual general meeting will be held in London on April 4, and it will be followed by an extraordinary general meeting at which resolutions will be proposed for the voluntary winding up of the syndicate and the appointment of a liquidator.

S. Rhodesia Steel Imports

IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA this year about the same quantity of British steel—40,000 tons—as in 1950, the increased price of 15 per cent will cost the Colony an additional £200,000. This has been stated by Mr. C. R. Hutchings, Controller of Iron and Steel in Southern Rhodesia, who is, however, he adds, that the same amount could be obtained. Even at the higher price, British steel would still be considerably cheaper than the Continental product which the Colony would have to buy to bridge the gap.

Kasala Cotton Company

THE KASALA COTTON CO., LTD. after providing £153,000 for taxation, reports a profit of £2,480 in addition to £2,148 from sale of investments, for the year ended June 30 last, compared with £2,851 in the previous year. Provision of £2,075 is made for liquidation expenses to date, and a dividend of 40% and bonus of 15% require £1,250, leaving £376,197 to be carried forward against £194,480 brought in.

The issued capital is £300,000 in shares of 1s each. Capital reserve stands at £8,539, revenue reserves at £962,602, and current liabilities at £2,075,535. In respect of fixed assets £123,970 have been received from the Sudan Government.

Current assets appear at £3,366,676, including £2,568,000 in cash. The directors are Sir Harold Wooding (chairman and managing director), Sir Alexander MacIntyre, Sir William Himby, and Mr. Dymally Wright.

The 27th annual general meeting will be held in London on April 2, and it will be followed by an extraordinary general meeting at which resolutions will be proposed for the voluntary winding up of the company and the appointment of a liquidator.

A.M.C. Capital Increase

THE AFRICAN MERCHANTS CO., LTD. has increased its capital to £500,000 by the issue at par of 200,000 new five per cent preference shares of £5 each, existing shareholders being given the opportunity of taking up two such shares for every three ordinary shares now held by them. On a commission of 1½ per share, Messrs David Sassoon & Co., Ltd. has undertaken to subscribe for that part of the preference shares not taken up by the shareholders. In the company's accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949, total assets appeared at £603,199, being represented by £300,000 in ordinary shares and £303,199 in reserves and undistributed profits. The directors estimate that the net profit for 1950, subject to taxation, will not be less than 5% net trading profit of £70,666 in the previous year, and they hope to be able to recommend a dividend of 7% and a bonus of 7% after less income tax, which would together require £50,000.

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Company Meeting

Blantyre and East Africa, Limited

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Mr. J. W. E. Steedman's Review

THE FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF BLANTYRE AND EAST AFRICA, LIMITED, was held at the company's offices, 2 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, on Monday, March 19, 1951.

MR. J. W. E. STEEDMAN, chairman of the company, had circulated to shareholders with the report and accounts for the year ended September 30, 1950, a statement from which the following are extracted:

"The directors are again pleased to be able to present to the shareholders a satisfactory report for the year ended September 30, 1950.

"Weather conditions on the tea estates were reasonably good, and the tea crop for the year amounted to 2,720,975 lb., as compared with 1,990,862 lb. in the previous year. The increase for the year was accordingly 360,113 lb., or 9%. The crop from the various estates was as follows: Lauderdale, 822,695 lb.; Glenorchy, 411,382 lb.; Limbuli, 724,798 lb.; Zoa, 212,100 lb.

"During the year additional tea acreage was planted on Glenorchy and Limbuli Estates, and the planted area of the company's tea estates at September 30, 1950, was 2,739 acres, of which 65 acres were immature.

Increased Costs

"Costs again continued to advance during the year. In particular, our expansion programme was affected by a surcharge of 60% on the ocean freight of machinery and other requirements between the United Kingdom and Beira. That surcharge has recently been removed and a new 'leasing' scheme of cargo to Beira has come into operation. Transport, however, has been easier generally, and the congestion at the port of Beira has been somewhat relieved.

"Unfavourable weather conditions throughout the planting and growing season adversely affected the tea crop. The total amount of fire and flue-cured leaf delivered to our factory from our estates and the auction floor amounted to 2,716,637 lb.

"The tung crop was normal, but the downward trend in the price received for tung oil during the year under review was disappointing. We therefore expect more favourable prices are now expected.

"During the year the net profit after taxation has yet achieved the highest of our year and slightly higher, and, with the balance brought forward from last year, there is a total disposable sum of £2115,170. Taxation absorbed the total sum of £49,000 and the directors suggest for your approval that there should be placed to the general reserve account £10,000, and to the special reserve account for buildings and machinery £20,000.

"Let me explain at this point that during the year the company has expended over £20,000 on additional machinery and buildings required on the various estates, and there still remains much to be done to bring our existing factories into line with the increased production and into a more modern mode of operation. It is therefore a definite intention of the directors to carry out a programme of expansion of this nature in the near future.

watered, with a favourable rainfall, and consists largely of excellent tea-growing land. They have therefore made a beginning with its development as a tea estate and in course of time it is hoped to make it a self-contained unit with its own factory and other buildings. The completion of that development will, of course, not be possible for some years.

"The remaining items of the profit and loss account and the balance-sheet will be readily followed. You may remember that last year reference was made in this review to negotiations with the Nyasaland Government for the acquisition by them for Native settlement of certain areas of undeveloped land. These negotiations have resulted to date in the transfer to Government of some 26,000 acres; and other individual sales to private persons have also been concluded. The net result is that the estates now stand in the balance-sheet at the sum of £116,867—a very conservative estimate of the company's property in Nyasaland.

Dividend Policy

"It gives your directors pleasure to be able to recommend a somewhat increased dividend and while they are always hopeful of increasing dividends, it must not be taken that this can be repeated every year. This rate of dividend is in complete conformity with a policy of moderation and restraint in the distribution of profits. It is equivalent to only a small percentage on the capital employed by the company as represented by the balance-sheet figures. It is no new thing for this company to exercise moderation and restraint in its traditional policy. Only by careful husbandry and rigorous self-denial over the past 52 years has it been possible to build up our resources and develop our estates to their present strength and capacity.

"You will naturally want to have some idea of what the coming year may have in store for us, but I am afraid that it is not possible to be very definite on that point. Up to the end of 1950 there has been a policy of bulk buying of tea by the Ministry of Food. This arrangement had various advantages, especially during the period of transition following upon the war.

Opening of Tea Auctions

"It has now been arranged that the London tea auction should be reopened in April 1951. Briefly the effect of this will be that our tea, instead of being taken over in bulk by the Ministry of Food, will be consigned to the London auctions. As this has not yet started to operate for your directors to say what their trend will be. The new arrangement will have one disadvantage in that we shall require to finance our tea production and the additional price estimated at about five pence before receiving payment for our consignments. In view of our considerable production, this will certainly involve a large part of our liquid resources.

Mr. R. Ross Stark's Service

"I cannot conclude this review without making specific reference to the fact, which you will have noticed in the directors' official report, that Mr. R. Ross Stark has asked to be relieved from the position of managing director. I need not tell you how sorry we all are that Mr. Stark has found it necessary to come to this decision. His initiative and drive have been throughout the

company's history of enormous service to its fortunes. We are, however, more than pleased that Mr. Stark is willing to continue as an ordinary director and to give the company the benefit of his wide experience. In the circumstances, we have to ask you to confirm Mr. Stark's appointment as an ordinary director.

Since our last annual general meeting the directors has appointed Mr. N. W. Raynor to be our general manager in Africa, and to him and to the remainder of our staff in Nyasaland we are indebted for much devoted service in the company's interests.

The report and accounts were adopted and a dividend of 20% on the ordinary shares of the company was

The retiring director, Mr. George Elmslie, was re-elected, and Mr. R. C. G. Storer's reappointment to a seat on the board duly confirmed.

A hearty vote of thanks for the status in Africa and Edinburgh terminated the proceedings.

Standard Bank Commercial Report

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, in a report on economic and commercial conditions in East Africa received a few days ago, write:

During the last three months in East Africa, in consequence of price increases, stocks have tended to disappear from the market. Chief amongst commodities affected are cement and iron bars.

The cost of living index as at December 31, 1950, has been given as 203.41 points above that announced at the beginning of 1950. (1939=100)

In the bazaars, increased prices, shortage of shipping and delays in transit have combined to keep up trading levels. In general, imported goods are easily available at higher price levels, and there appears to be no lessening of turnover.

Building for business and residential purposes continues unabated.

The month has been unusually dry with a hot baking sun and scorching winds. Coffee in the main areas has suffered, and pasture and cattle fodder have become short. In some outlying districts, the water supply has been seriously affected.

Sales of coffee auctions in Mombasa have included 2,500 tons of *Robusta* at £1,342s. 11s. 6d. per cwt.; 13,600 tons Uganda Native U.C. at 115 7s. 11d. per cwt.; 7,580 tons Burundi Native *Robusta* at £16 12s. 11d. per cwt. In Mombasa 11,293 bags offered, and 10,276 sold at £25 4s. 2d. per cwt.

The cotton season in the Assuani area is in full swing. Harvesting of Kenya wheat has almost been completed at more than 1,250,000 bags.

Uganda Cotton Season Opens

Uganda. The cotton season has opened in the Eastern Province, since the business has been very brisk. The higher prices being paid for raw cotton and coffee are placing a very heavy amount of cash in circulation. With the extra money at his disposal the African demands for bicycles and corrugated iron sheet has been very heavy.

In addition to the coffee works at Tororo, there is very considerable building activity in that township area.

The official estimate of the cotton crop is still 300,000 bales. In most areas the cotton crop is being delivered quickly, but as usual is short of expectations.

The British coffee crop now bearing an amount expected to reach 100 tons of parchment.

Tanzania. Reports from most trading centres in the area reveal a slackness of business.

It was reported from Lindi (Southern Province) Bukoba (Lake Tanganyika), Tabora (Central), and Arusha (Northern Province). Plenty of food crops in these areas have gone ahead. In the Kilimanjaro area coffee picking continues to be brisk.

Zanzibar. It is estimated that 15,000 tons of cloves had been shipped by the end of January, 1951. It is noted that a bumper crop is sold at record prices. Overseas shipments have been effected up to £400 per ton C.I.F. basis.

Exports of hides have included 38,791 bales to Straits Settlements and 2,141 bales to India.

Record prices have been paid for steers in the Northern Province. Tanganyika beasts changing hands up to £40. Hides and skins in 1950 were nearly three times those selling in the previous year.

Mining

Consolidated Mines Selection

THE CONSOLIDATED MINES SELECTION CO., LTD. earned a profit of £305,795 in 1950 compared with £220,207 in the previous year. Taxation absorbed £122,996, general reserve received £50,000, directors' additional remuneration total £14,500, and a dividend of 15% and a bonus of 12.5% (tax) require £123,758 leaving £36,581 to be carried forward against £4,132 brought to.

The issued capital is £300,000 in units of 7 1/2s. Capital reserve stands at £5,000, revenue reserve at £302,833, and current liabilities at £297,228. Quoted investments are valued at £1,432,375 (market value £2,277,754), unquoted investments at £168,732, and current assets at £28,314, including £353,960 in cash. Among the company's principal holdings are interests in Anglo American Corporation of South Africa Ltd., Rhodesia Anglo American Ltd., and Zambianka Concessions Ltd.

The directors are Mr. A. C. Wilson (chairman), Lord Balfour of Burgh, Sir James Massie, J. O. Hambro, D. McDermott, E. O. Oppenheimer, R. H. Oppenheimer, alternate, W. E. Groves, F. A. Rogers, C. F. S. Taylor, and S. S. Taylor.

The 13th annual general meeting will be held in London on April 3, when it will be proposed to increase the capital of the company to £1,200,000 by the creation of 600,000 new ordinary shares of 10s. each.

New Saza Mines

NEW SAZA MINES LTD. produced 100 tons of silver to the value of £160,709 and had a miscellaneous income of £373 in the year ended September 30 last. Expenditure amounted to £143,848 and provisions for income tax to £3,000, leaving a net profit of £39,668.

The issued capital is £75,000 in shares of 2s. 6d. Reserve for amortisation stands at £205,063, credit balance £41,523, unquoted dividends at £224,953, and current assets at £86,490. Fixed assets are valued at £224,953, and current assets at £178,433, including £38,445 in cash and £30,000 deposit on call.

During the year 6,459 tons of ore were treated, against 63,044 tons in the previous year. The average value was £29.614d. and the profit £12,800 (10.08%). Ore reserves are estimated at 210,568 tons of an average value of 4.80 dwt.

The directors are Messrs. A. Eber Brown (chairman), J. C. Simpson, A. D. Goodliffe, F. C. G. S. Taylor (alternate for F. H. Thompson) and A. A. Friedman (alternate for A. D. Goodliffe).

The 13th annual general meeting will be held in China Tanganyika on May 4, and this will be followed by an extraordinary general meeting at which it will be proposed that the share capital be reduced from 600,000 shares of 2s. 6d. African shilling to 600,000 shares of 10s. cents of a shilling.

Williamson's Diamonds

THE LATEST MACHINERY, capable of dealing with about 1,000 tons of gravel daily, was put into operation at the Williamson diamond mine at Mwashu, near Shinyanga, Tanganyika Territory a few days ago. The new power plant was officially opened by the proprietor.

Company Notice

Kavirondo Gold Mines Limited

THE COMPANIES' ACT, 1948

Voluntary Winding Up

Notice of appointment of Liquidator. No. 1142/50, Section 305

of the Companies Act, 1948.

Name of Company: KAVIRONDO GOLD MINES LTD.

Nature of business: Gold Mining.

Address of registered office: 2 White Lion Court, London, E.C.3.

Liquidator's name and address: CHARLES F. WOOD, VERIDGE, River Place House, 12-13 South Place, London, E.C.2.

Date of appointment: March 2, 1951.

By whom appointed: Members in general meeting.

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- TANGANYIKA
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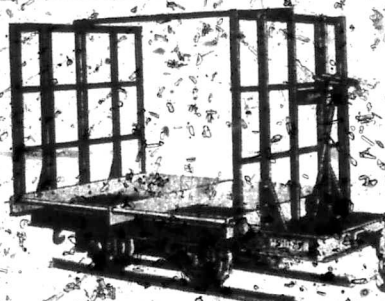
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