

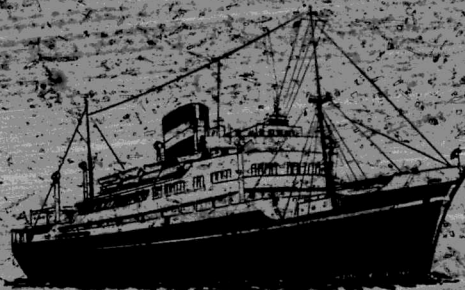
# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, September 13, 1951

Vol. 26 (New Series) No. 1405

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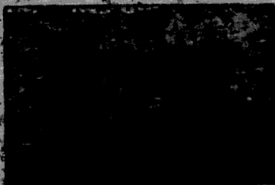
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Another part is at present under construction at Mtwara in Southern Tanganyika for the groundnut scheme, in connexion with which many miles of new railway have been built.

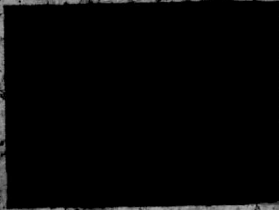
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F. S. Joelson

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Federation

Rising Costs in

Tanganyika

Ludwisch to Mr. Kope

Norton

Labour Party's Campaign

wealth policy

Mr. Douglas Brown on

Tanganyika Proposals

Letter to the Editor

at the Editor's

Department

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

CURIOSLY ENOUGH, decisions which were deeply resented by both Italy and Ethiopia have paved the way for their reconciliation, which is about to be marked by the resumption of diplomatic relations. Sixteen years have passed since Mussolini cynically launched his armies upon their unprovoked aggression. For a little while his gamble seemed to have succeeded, but it was soon seen to have been the beginning of the end of the Fascist bombast which was to cost Italy so much in men, material, and money. One result has been the decision of the United Nations that Eritrea shall become an autonomous State under the sovereignty of Ethiopia. Another was the fantastic decision somewhat earlier that the former Italian Somaliland, now known as Somalia, should be granted self-government after a ten-year period of administration under Italian trusteeship. Ethiopia, remembering that Somalia had been one of the bases for the Italian attack, coveting access to the Indian Ocean through her ports, had not ceased since the end of the last war to repeat her claims to Somalia, and her resentment at the rejection of her demands was bitter and undisguised. Italy, on the other hand, exerted all the diplomatic support she could rally for the retention of Eritrea in some form, making the most of the fact that nearly twenty thousand of her citizens are perma-

nently resident in that country. She too was to be disappointed. Her Ethiopian satisfaction in regard to Eritrea more than counter-balanced her disappointment over Somalia.

It is greatly to her credit that some thousands of Italians have been allowed to live and work in Ethiopia in entirely satisfactory conditions since the defeat of the Italians rather more than ten years ago. They might

Noteworthy Magnanimity

to be surprised by the Emperor's magnanimity for it was he who enjoined his countrymen to treat their defeated enemies well when, but for his striking forbearance, they might have been expected to wreak vengeance on those born wretches who had suffered so cruelly. There is no reason to think that they have since had cause for complaint, but they will naturally welcome the return to Adis Ababa of a diplomatic representative of their country. In an era in which intolerance has reached truly frightful depths in so many countries, Ethiopia's refusal to avenge herself upon the enemy nationals within her power ought not to be overlooked. It attests for much.

This issue begins the 28th Annual Volume  
of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

**THE OVER-RIDING IMPORTANCE** of sound farming in relation to soil and climate is stressed by Sir Frank Engdow in his report on agricultural development in Southern Rhodesia. "Of

**Great Changes Must all lessons from land Be Made Quickly.** settlement and resettlement schemes in tropical and sub-tropical countries, none is sharper than that of failure through letting conventional and administrative change go ahead of knowledge of suitable ways of using land." Mixed farming is strongly advocated, and an instance is given of an African family living as well on five acres of land under this system as another family on twelve acres of shifting cultivation, the only difference being that the former worked eight hours a day against the latter's five. Trials of farming units larger than the family holding are recommended as possibly the only way of enabling a dense Native population to rise above subsistence level, particularly the group farm on a co-operative basis extending to three or four hundred acres. The Native purchase areas provide another means of testing a larger unit by means of African capitalist farmers. They appear in all respects more efficient than the Natives in the reserves, but need to be closely supervised. Up to the present little Native labour has been employed on these farms, which is not surprising when it is pointed out that the wages offered are often no more than one-third of those paid by European farmers. None the less, a scheme for the development of these areas is recommended. Throughout the report the fact is stressed that soil and climate are the master factors for food and survival. The numbers and desires of the peoples having run ahead of their wealth-producing powers, profound changes, quickly effected, must be made. "It is too late for steady adjustments."

Labour problems occupy an important part of the report. The dependence of both European farming and industry on immigrant African workers to the extent of more than fifty-seven and fifty-four per cent. respectively, actively discloses an already precarious position, which is likely to become worse as development proceeds in the neighbouring territories from which these labourers come, for then they will find increasingly attractive opportunities nearer their homes. This prospect underlines the need for drastic economy in the use of labour, for the plans of Rhodesians, whether as public leaders or private individuals, cannot otherwise be realized.

The report also stresses the importance of the labour market, and it is in the reserves, but the labour market must be preserved, if the Government's food supplies are not to be threatened, and the question is to be faced whether industry, commerce, and urban employment can, without jeopardizing the country's food, maintain their traditional reliance on what is, in effect, a special form of casual labour, African women, who are accustomed to hard work in the reserves, are disinclined to make any effort either for wages or on the family food plot when they accompany their husbands to European farms. This contrasts not only with the way of affairs in African tribal life generally, but with agricultural practice all over the world, which relies to a considerable extent on female labour, especially at peak periods. It is recommended that fully resident farm labour should be encouraged. To increase farm wages would not be sufficient inducement, and might even obstruct the objective by making short-term casual labour more attractive than ever. Improvement of housing and living conditions is considered a more hopeful life.

## Bechuana Criticize British Government

### "Tremendous Shock" to Traditional Law

FIVE TRIBAL CHIEFS in Bechuana territory convened a meeting between Tsekeledi Kama and the Bamanwato opponents in an effort to end the inter-tribal dispute. They have appealed to the British Government to take no action on the report of the three British observers until the meeting with Tsekeledi has been held in Gabarone.

The chiefs have issued a memorandum and 12 resolutions criticizing the British Government's handling of the dispute. The memorandum declares: *Inter alia*—

"The thinly veiled policy of the administration in including the Bamanwato of Serowe to vote of defiance against the so-called supporters of Tsekeledi was nothing else than a clumsy attempt to mislead the outside world that the Bamanwato bodily opposed Tsekeledi and thus were in his views."

"We believe it was the unscrupulous astuteness of the administration to perpetrate the division of the Bamanwato tribes on an ulterior motive, which can be none other than living on the Administration a plausible excuse to introduce a policy of such a policy is to give the Administration more power in domestic tribal affairs in all the Bechuana Protectorate, power which was neither visualized nor justified in the original side by which our lands are governed. It is a policy of subdivide and rule."

"It is our conviction that the administration took a wrong step from the beginning of the trouble, and that it has mislead the Commonwealth Relations Office. Our dispute is involved in a vortex of self-justification further to adduce the issue in defending their mistakes."

"We believe that neither the Commonwealth Relations Office nor the local Administration care refer the matter to an impartial commission whose findings could be further placed before a forum of public opinion."

"We are alarmed about the ultimate fate of Bechuana land Protectorate in the present reshuffling of territories as the result of it. We see our lands as a pawn which can be deliberately and cynically divided between the northern Dominion of Central Africa and the southern Dominion of the Union of South Africa."

"Our traditional faith in the justice of the British Government and their respect for human rights, and in the tenacity of British protection, has survived a tremendous shock, which it will take the British Government all their time to restore."

Notes By The

Roger Norton

THIS MORNING two leaders of the East African community in London, Mr. and Mrs. Roger Norton, will leave for Genda on their way to Nairobi, where he is to take up his new duties as controller in East Africa for the Economic Development Corporation. What the City thinks of his work during his five years as East African Controller is a subject which is reported to be a matter of controversy, which is reported to have been given in his account of the East African... the London Chamber... that at any business... have ever attended... the general... of which he has been the first chairman... party for him in the club.

Lord Raikes's Wise Move

MR. WORTON is, I believe, the only man who, having made a real success as a police-grocer in Kenya, elected to become a civil servant, and attained high responsibility in this country. It was in 1956 that he was named as secretary to the Economic Development Board in Kenya. Sir Charles Lockhart has a point when he says that the public realizes to its disadvantage that the world, which was in a state of emergency... to the development... to... a... The most valuable background knowledge... available to the... which has... in East Africa, and those who... problems are those who... the importance of the appointment... Nothing could be done... confidence in a... crisis that... East Africans.

Bad Housekeeping

...find it... The... will... in well... to... Director of... the... five year... description... the... the... of... and... New...

Discovering the Obvious

THE NEW CHAIRMAN of the O.F.C., Mr. Stuart Giffen, has announced that the headquarters of the O.F.C. would shortly be moved from Nairobi to Dar es Salaam. It is reported to have explained that it was because Kenya is an... for the... of... between the two other... areas. One... and an almost... change of personnel from the top downwards.

for the... recognition and accepted... the next decade or two... what everyone else has known... that Kenya was as bad a spot as any... of which no law grounds. Meantime everyone will wish Mr. Giffen well in his very difficult task of bringing order out of chaos and economy out of extravagance.

Belgian Africa

AN EXCELLENT, splendidly illustrated, and meticulously cross-indexed handbook to the Belgian Provinces in Africa has been published by the Tourist Bureau for the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi (Societe de la Loi, Brussels) under the title "Traveller's Guide to the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi." As will be gleaned from the first word of the title, the English translation has been done in the United States; while sterling has lost its historic supremacy to the dollar, the British reader must grapple with the fact that Belgian currency and costs are calculated into dollars and cents, for pounds, shillings, and pence, but I was surprised to find Zaïre (formerly Katanga) and much more as a mission; nor does Urdun seem an improvement on Ujiji. The modest preface by Mr. A. L. Meester and Linders, president of the Tourist Bureau, asks readers to point out the imperfections of the book. So long as I can judge, they will be most matters of detail... a great mass of material has been competently and interestingly brought together.

Unsuited Cases in A

...visiting... state of... Or cross the Lake and in Bukoba find many who are far from sober. He... the explanation... the... has been... According to Protectorate laws, All impacts of the spirit should... for three... The... should be... before they're... into the... of any local... and... have... on the... of... for long enough. To Kenya... laws apply... not... out in the... of... Susceptibilities are... It seems... that... Drinkers aren't so... And... the... Territory should... This... (comparatively... law... of our... (like many of... May... the... of the... To reach... who... The spirits... they love so well.

# Federation: Two Cabinet Ministers in Africa

## Africans Move to Attend Victoria Falls Conference

**AFRICANS** from both Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland have now agreed to attend next week's conference of Central African Federators at the Victoria Falls.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Griffiths, has left for Barboursland after visiting the Copperbelt, where all African spokesmen rejected the idea of federation because, in the words of the special correspondent of *The Times*, "it is an ab initio failure in consequence of whatever might be done with the resident European population." They quote in support of their distrust the abrogation of the entrenched clauses in South Africa and the industrial colour bar imposed by white trade unions in the Copperbelt itself, which is contrary to the spirit of British Government policy. They are particularly incensed at the failure to carry out the recommendations of the Dalglish report on industrial relations.

In other respects the African spokesmen are not at all uncompromising. The important Kiwe branch of the Northern Rhodesian African Congress went on record as recognizing the economic desirability of closer union with Southern Rhodesia.

There is not the same difficulty as in Nyasaland about sending representatives to the Victoria Falls conference, but it is likely that the Africans will demand that it shall be open to the Press, whereas the original intention is to meet in camera.

### Africans Indux

Africans feel disquiet at the growing influx of Afrikaners, who they maintain, subject Africans to treatment such as they are not accustomed to receive at the hands of the English-speaking community. A significant point is that certain Europeans are holding off organized African resistance to federation. Quite a number of speeches and memoranda read by the Africans were not composed by them at all, but were written for them by such Europeans as a procedure which did something to destroy the momentum of spontaneity. In a few cases a device of colour and bias was being worn in the lapel.

The conclusion of the correspondent is that the result of Mr. Griffiths' tour is to date has brought out more plainly than ever the necessity of forming a British Central Africa, if it is ever to be fully developed economically and gain all the advantages that would accrue therefrom, but that African opposition has proved more formidable than was expected.

Undoubtedly there have been grave errors in the approach to the problem of federation, which has given rise to the seminecessity in African minds of European co-operation. This is not an impression which can now be easily eradicated. Yet strong efforts will have to be made in that direction if deadlock is to be avoided.

Full agreement with the federation proposals has been expressed by the Central African Independence Association in Chingolli.

Mr. F. R. N. Chinyama, president of the Nyasaland Africa Congress, has stated in a message to his countrymen abroad: "We here at home are fully prepared to fight constitutionally the federation from tooth and nail."

### African Fears Gradualism

Mr. Griffiths said in Lusanshya last week that most of the Africans' fears about the future of their land and the rights of their tribal authorities under federation were groundless, but it was vital that Europeans and Natives should not "write each other down" at this time.

The Colonial Secretary also stated that when the proposed federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, self-government would gradually be increased on the basis of equal partnership between all races.

Fierce opposition was expressed in Lusanshya by African spokesmen, who told Mr. Griffiths that Southern Rhodesia was a "concentrated land" issue. The Colonial Secretary assured them that under federation trade union rights would be provided both by the territorial Government and the Colonial Office. The proposed federation would not be a dominion, and Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia would still be Protectorates. Only the United Kingdom Government and Parliament could make changes in the Federal Constitution.

Representatives of the Indian and Coloured communities in Fort Jameson told Mr. Griffiths that they were generally in favour of federation.

In Ndola the minister received a memorandum from the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Northern Rhodesia urging the need for federation without delay. It suggested that the name "Rhodesia" should be adopted by the Federal State and that the three territories should retain their present titles.

Addressing the Protectorate Council in Nyasaland, Mr. Griffiths said that most of the land was African trust land, which by order of the Council was vested in the Secretary of State, whose sacred duty it was to insist that African land was not taken from the people. The Federal Government would have no power to make laws about land in either territory. The Victoria Falls conference was for discussion only and would take no decisions.

### New Political Party

The Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, Mr. Gordon Walker, spent a night in Nairobi and another in Lusaka on his way to Southern Rhodesia.

Just before he was due to arrive Africans in that Colony announced the formation of a new political party, the Democratic Party of Southern Rhodesia, for the purpose of maintaining white leadership, fighting Communism, and claiming for Southern Rhodesia the right to conduct its own affairs without the Government's wealth. They advocate Dominion status as far as possible.

Leaders of commerce and industry in Southern Rhodesia told Mr. Gordon Walker on Tuesday that they would support the co-opting of Africans to the Colony's delegation to the Victoria Falls conference, and that they were not opposed to the special election of Africans from Southern Rhodesia to the Federal Parliament.

A representative gathering of Africans in Southern Rhodesia will meet Mr. Gordon Walker in Bulawayo tomorrow. The organizations invited to send delegates include the African Teachers' Association, the African Federation of Societies, the African Ministers' Federation, the South African Peoples' Voice Association, and the Federation of Bulawayo African Workers' Unions.

A resolution published by the Southern Rhodesia African National Congress states that the advantages of federation would be outweighed by the disadvantages, and that nothing has been done to show that restrictive tendencies in the Constitution outlined by the Dalglish report have been removed.

The Rhodesia Party is sending the following representatives to a preliminary conference with Government representatives: Mr. P. A. M. M. M. M., Mr. A. R. W. Stumbras, and St. Archibald James. The Labour Party's delegates are Mr. L. J. W. Keller, Mr. W. H. Eastwood, Mr. H. H. Davier and Mr. H. Whal.

### "The Times" Supports Federation

"Opportunity in Africa" was the title of the first leading article in last Saturday's *Times*, in which that powerful advocate declared itself in favour of Central African federation.

Stress was laid on the fact that the two Ministers who will represent the British Government at the forthcoming conference at the Victoria Falls will also represent "the old high mission to care for the welfare and development of all the inhabitants, of whatever colour, of each territory dependent upon British rule, and, secondly, the aim of bringing these people step by step to self-government." The project of creating a new Central African Dominion was designed to fulfil both missions by giving all the races their proportionate parts in self-rule, without imposing impossible responsibilities upon the backward Native majority.

The British imperial mission and aim could not be abandoned in favour of the South African solution.

The South African challenge is now making itself felt not only by warnings across the border, but by the movement of increasing numbers of British settlers with the South African view, into the British territories. The time has arrived to contrive and decide upon a middle British way if agreement can be found among the British territories and among their races.

**Clash of Views**

It is right and natural that those in this country who have striven long for the rights and interests of Africans should raise critical views against the danger that the new State, made mainly by Europeans, might turn out to be a trap by leaning too heavily towards the rights and interests of Europeans. It is right and natural that Europeans with their homes in the Rhodesias, who have watched the steady march of progress, with the new States in their countries, should fear the sudden invasion of new ways of thinking the large African majority in the new State which African capacity and experience could not conceivably support. It is right, where they are not the sweeping of exclusives, are anxious to adjust, and are holding an wary. The clash of views proper to any democratic change can be developed only if it prevents a sudden.

There is an opportunity in this project, and none of its details already sketched out, should be regarded as final, to give the record of the British Empire and Commonwealth yet another new hopeful turn. The future of Africa and the relations among its races present one of the largest questions marks overhanging the remainder of the 20th century. Some of them can be done at Victoria Falls to offer at least a partial answer.

Many will remain sceptical, open to the best of reasons and motives, of this way of determining the direction of advance. They will see that the interests of the Africans cannot be fairly served because the Africans will not be there in due numbers to speak for themselves. The objection is honest, yet it is grounded in a fallacy.

The aim, as it is everywhere else under British rule, is to create a state of affairs in which the African can come to be full development and show how fit he may be for self-help and self-rule. To insist that he shall speak in council now in equal numbers with others is to suggest that he has already arrived at the goal which is being set. It is to put the cart before the horse, though there must certainly be no clause in these proceedings, or in similar proceedings in other British territories, for even suspecting that the future is being unfairly rigged against the African by his more capable neighbours.

It will be the British responsibility at Victoria Falls to insist, not that the African shall take an equal share, but that the possibility shall be surely established for the new arrangements for him to take a steadily expanding share, as his fitness grows, with no arbitrary limit.

**Viable and Viable State**

Strong support for federation in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland is given in the first editorial comment in the current issue of *The Review of The British Colonies* published by *The Times*. The note reads:

"The aim is to create out of these small and heterogeneous territories a State that will be economically viable and politically inviolable. This is the choice that was made by the States of South Africa when they came together in Union earlier in the century. It now remains to be seen whether Central Africa can make the same choice."

"The main reason why the forging of such a federation is necessary now is that the British way of life, and particularly the British attitude towards the African, has been maintained in Southern Africa. The attitudes of the English-speaking and of the Afrikaans-speaking peoples on this point have always been different. The assumption 50 years ago was that these attitudes would synthesize, instead they have grown widely apart."

The creation of a Central Africa Dominion would be the federation of the part to be played by Britain in the destinies of Africa. Federation would strengthen British Central Africa by giving the population large enough to stand on its own feet and to encourage economic development. These three elements all lead to be primary production, although secondary industries are developing fast in Southern Rhodesia. They are, however, contrary to the usual that railways, roads, water, electric power, and labour all run across the borders and come to be the main system. The products of the mines cannot be exported, treated, or carried, without the help of the

colours. This process would be immensely benefited by a political union between the territories. The Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Commonwealth Relations are touring Nyasaland and Rhodesia this month to discuss these matters. The British European and African alike will do well to fix their minds on less or any possible detailed objections to the report than has been put forward on the other association of Central Africa than on the alternatives which since they if they decide to go their own way, alone as separate territories.

It is not to now decide in principle to unite more closely, and to see if some continuing organization that will bring about the desired end, each territory will in any way go its own way, lonely under the shadow of the confederacy that is threatening in Southern Africa.

Each being alone, has not the means, in manpower, in economic resources, or in influence outside its own boundaries, to forge for itself a future of independence and power.

To make the right choice will require in many instances the sacrifice of short-term sectional interests. It is, however, full of examples where a self-beneficial benefit is brought towards out of proportion to their sacrifice, and there are grounds for hope that Central Africa will not be behind in this respect.

**Rhodes's Dream of Federation**

RHODES'S DREAM of a federation of States from Egypt to the Cape, with allegiance to the British flag is far from realization. No one can tell what the future in Africa may be, but we in Central Africa before long, if all goes well, may have the opportunity of furthering our founder's great ideal."

This statement was made by Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, in a recent speech. Proposing a toast to the memory of Rhodes, Sir Godfrey said:

Rhodes's success as a speaker was not due to oratory, but to the magnanimity of a big personality talking to large audiences in the same direct, familiar, homely language he would employ in personal conversation. One of his admissions was that "no one ever accused me of prepping a speech, though no doubt it is the proper thing to do." Thus many of his speeches appear to have a good deal to the imagination. "Deeds, not words," were the natural expression of his energies.

Rhodes has believed in the Dominion status which is to mean complete sovereignty, independence, but acknowledgment of The King as the head of the State. With the most intimate contact between His Majesty's Ministers in the British over-ruled States that had arisen from British colonialism.

This founder's speeches had laid bare the two rival ideas of his time in Southern Africa: (1) the Imperial idea, with equal rights for every civilized man without distinction of race, and the true democratic ideal; and (2) the exclusive idea, with political rights reserved for an oligarchy of Dutch farmers, on the ground of priority of occupation, and on the ground of race.

Rhodes was not in favour of depriving the black of the vote, when his first idea of civilization, evidenced by the acquisition of some education and some property, might be but he utterly opposed giving the vote to masses of ignorant and irresponsible natives living under communal tenure, a state of barbarism. He believed in the thorough English view of gradual education to full citizenship as the only way to gain a civilization.

Shortly after the visit of Kimberley, speaking at the annual meeting of De Beers, the diamond company which he played so great a part in the founding of Rhodesia, Rhodes had suggested that a visitor to the mines a century later would see merely some dimmed pits but that if he travelled into the interior he would recognize the general of their day, the great European civilization to the north. When the policy of the corporation was challenged, Rhodes always felt that it was so small thing to be able to vote that it was worth it in itself to do anything besides the question of having it to do.

To that a command of Sir Godfrey Huggins, "I had no doubt, but with the aid of the majority shareholders, and the

The African Government Institutions and Africans.

# Short Annual Leave Proposed for Officials

## Recommendations of Committee on Annual Leave

AN INTERESTING REPORT has been made to the Government of Tanganyika by the Committee on Rising Costs. The document has now been published at 3s. 50 cents by the Government Printer, Dar es Salaam.

The principal recommendations are thus summarized:

"Local production should be stimulated by every means possible.

"The efficiency of labour utilization should be increased to increase the output of the individual worker.

"Prices paid to the producer for all staple crops should be properly integrated to preserve balanced agricultural production.

"Control should be exercised over distribution of the principal essential commodities in short supply.

"Wide publicity should be given to the working of the price control system.

"Legal provision should be made for cancellation of the licences of traders convicted under the Price Control Regulations.

"Any export tax imposed on high-value export crops to subsidize consumers should be only temporary.

### Cost-of-Living Index for Africans

"A cost-of-living index for Africans should be constructed. The existing cost-of-living index for Europeans and Asians should be replaced by a new index based on a new survey of the pattern of expenditure.

"Regulation should be introduced for the control of the grain-milling industry, designed to encourage an improvement in the quality of milled grain.

"Poultry strains should be progressively improved by extension of the activities of central breeding units.

"Every effort should be made to increase the supply of consumer goods in cattle-producing areas. Compulsory culling of cattle should be adopted if voluntary sales continue to be inadequate.

"Measures should be investigated of improving the price and cost of marketing goods.

"Statutory tribunals should be set up to allocate all new premises for letting. The rate fixed by section 3 (1)(b) of the Rent Restriction Ordinance as the basis of assessment of standard rent should be lowered. The limit of standard rent of £500 per annum prescribed by the Ordinance should be raised.

"The possibility should be investigated of encouraging increased production of charcoal as an alternative to wood fuel for domestic use.

"Consideration should be given to lowering the rate of interest which pawnbrokers are allowed to charge.

### Income Tax Allowances

"Consideration should be given to increasing the allowances for children in assessment of income tax. Increased financial relief should be given where possible to married men with children.

"Government should consider the possibility of opening a restaurant in Dar es Salaam for serving midday meals and thus saving lunch-time journeys between office and home.

"Consideration should be given to introducing a system of assessment for rent of Government staff quarters taking into account the distance of the quarters from the place of work.

"So long as prices remain high the payment of a cost-of-living allowance calculated on a fixed percentage of substantive salary should be considered. When prices reach comparative stability substantive salaries and wages should be reviewed.

"Government should consider offering higher salaries to attract recruits of the best quality; the number of recruits should be reduced in preference to accepting any sacrifice of quality.

"Government should give a lead to other employers by introducing the institution of annual vacation leave for Europeans.

"On the last point the report states:

"It is suggested that an average of two and a half years' annual leave for Europeans should be taken of the Government facilities to replace the present system of four and long periods of leave by a system of short annual leave.

"The first alternative was considered at the time of the revision of salaries in 1948 and medical advice was against it. The savings involved would probably not exceed £50,000 a year as far as Government is concerned, since in fact many officers do already exceed the average period of leave and there would always be some cases where for administrative convenience and other reasons it would be necessary to allow a comparatively short year.

### Advantages of Annual Leave

"The second alternative is in many ways attractive. This proposal, which was put forward for the consideration of Colonial Governments by the Secretary of State in Colonial Affairs in 1942, has been considered in the past but was ruled out on the grounds of the cost and inadequacy of air transport. Now that the spread of air communications has increased between East Africa and the United Kingdom and favourable contract rates are offered by air-line operators, these objections no longer hold.

"The particular advantages which can be seen in such a proposal are as follows:

(1) Since an officer would be absent from the territory for only a few weeks, his place could remain unfilled as if he were on local leave, and the number of officers in the establishment could be reduced by the proportion of present leave to allow for replacements during vacation leave.

(2) If annual leave were given local leave within the territory for expatriate officers could be abolished with consequent savings.

(3) The period for which an officer served in a particular station could be governed by the convenience of the public service rather than by the necessity to appoint a relief in his place when he proceeded on long leave. This would work for greater continuity.

(4) Parents with children being educated in England would be able to see their children for several weeks in each year and those with children being educated in East Africa could, if they wished, take their leave during term time.

(5) Annual leave would probably increase efficiency by providing frequent recuperation.

"It has been informed that if Government were to give a lead in this direction it is probable that private employers would welcome it and adopt a similar system. We therefore recommend that consideration should be given to the institution of annual vacation leave for European civil servants.

### Discounts for Cash

"We did not find one person concerned with retail trade who was prepared to state categorically that an appreciable reduction in prices would result from cash trading or that any appreciable discount for cash could be expected to become a regular trade practice.

"The argument that business with the customer can compare prices and buy from the cheapest source in one appointment to take into account the fact that the average purchaser has no time to go from one shop to another for the sake of saving a few cents. We therefore reached the conclusion that cash trading would not necessarily contribute to a lowering of the cost of living and could not therefore be used as an argument in favour of the weekly payment of wages.

"We believe the Africans to be as much in the hands of credit traders as Europeans; indeed, this point constitutes a significant argument against weekly wages. It was represented to us that if an African did not receive a lump sum at the end of the month he would not be able to deposit money with the shopkeeper against his purchases in sufficient amount to be able to obtain his needs.

"The payment of salaries and wages weekly would also give rise to considerable administrative difficulties. As far as Government is concerned we were advised that to switch over to weekly payments would be a considerable administrative undertaking which with certain classes of Government employees would probably be impossible for amounts less than one has to working under famous supervision 100 miles or more from their accounting officer.

"It would also be necessary to revise salary scales completely and base them on weekly rather than monthly rates and several other matters would have to be considerably increased.

to deal with the increased paper work involved. Furthermore, we believe that the banks should be faced by similar problems and would be similarly opposed to weekly payments of similar grounds.

We would not accept the validity of such arguments against the proposal if it could be demonstrated to our satisfaction that weekly payments would in fact result in a lowering of the cost of living; but this would apparently not be the case and we therefore see no advantage in the adoption of such a system.

It is already the practice in many Government departments to pay an advance of salary in the middle of the month, the salary continuing to be calculated on a monthly basis; we believe that many private employers follow the same practice. This to all intents and purposes amounts to a fortnightly payment of wages and we see no reason to change the system.

### Luncheon for Mr. Roger Norton Services to East Africa in London

MR. ROGER NORTON was entertained to luncheon in the Connaught Rooms last Thursday by the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, in recognition of his services as East African Commissioner in London.

Mr. B. E. PETIBIERRE, chairman of the section, presided, and said in the course of his speech:—

Our gathering is a spontaneous expression of our esteem and friendship for Mr. Norton. Sir Frank Nixon, president of the chamber, and Mr. C. Douglas Scriven, the chairman, cannot be present owing to their absence from London, but Mr. Frank Travers, the deputy chairman, and Mr. Leigh are with us. Mr. Smallwood and Mr. Wilkinson and the members of the Press I count as of ourselves. The suggestion of a lunch came as much from the members of the section as from its officers.

All members of the section feel very grateful to you, Mr. Norton, for the way in which you personally have helped us during your period of office as East African Commissioner. You have attended our meetings yourself, and given your personal attention to all problems raised by us. You have quite evidently gone out of your way to get facts for us and have marshalled them in a masterly fashion ready for our meetings. Secondly, you have inspired your staff with the same outlook and raised the status of your office to its present position as a positive factor in London for East African affairs.

#### Frankness in All Matters

The third thing and by no means the least, is your patchy honesty and frankness in all matters. We have never had to wonder whether you meant something different from what you said, and whenever you thought we were wrong, you never hesitated to say so. It has been a pleasure and privilege to co-operate with you.

When, gentlemen, I told Mr. Norton a little time ago that he had done an excellent job for East Africa and raised the status of the East African Office from—well, I won't say what to its present high position, he modestly denied responsibility and ascribed it to fortunate circumstances. You can take a horse to the water, but you can't make it drink. In the same way, the circumstances may be there, but only a man of real ability can seize hold of them and turn them to such good account as Mr. Norton has done.

During his period as Commissioner, in addition to his liaison work with us, he has very directly assisted in many bulk buying and produce price negotiations with the U.K. Government for East African produce, he has gone to great trouble arranging priority supplies of U.K. goods for East Africa, and he has maintained the closest personal contact with many Government departments. He has had much to do with East African settlement schemes and the choice of suitable settlers, and the general information services on behalf of East Africa in London.

Not least, he was one of the initiators of East Africa House, a non-political meeting place in London for all interested in East African affairs, irrespective of race or creed. This far-sighted venture has been so successful that it looks like expanding not only into East Africa but to other territories as well.

Some people have criticized certain aspects of your work. It is not for me to answer your critics, but I should like to know who in their opinion could have done the job even half as well as you have done.

You also have had much to do on the social side, and I want to express through you our appreciation of the work done by Mrs. Norton. She has never put herself forward, but her hard work and helping hand must have been of the greatest assistance to you and of service to East Africa.

You are now leaving us as East African Commissioner. We shall miss you—how much I scarcely dare imagine. To your successor, whoever he may be, we offer a cordial welcome to our new arrangements for his operation. You are returning to your own country to continue with the Colonial Development Commission, which you will be able to serve in East Africa in any way you may wish to stay in London. I only hope that you will not be distracted by too many directives from the Corporation and I hope that in any way, I am sure you will be as frank with them as you have been with us.

2. Gentlemen, I give you the toast of 'Roger Norton, Our Friend.'

#### Mr. Norton's Reply

MR. NORTON expressed great appreciation of so splendid a send-off. Turning to the chairman's references to the East African Office, he said:—

We do try to give every possible service to people seeking our advice or assistance. While the head of any office or business is of course responsible for its good or bad performance, a concern, particularly one with such a wide variety of activities as the East African Office is, in fact made up of many individuals. In having under me people who were prepared to go to any length to achieve what was desired, and I am glad of this opportunity of paying tribute to them.

After living some 25 years in East Africa, it has been a great experience and pleasure to be stationed here in these post-war years. I should have chosen after the war to return to something approaching pre-war conditions of life and business. Those hopes have been sadly disappointed. We have had a succession of financial crises, a large increase in the cost of living and a worsening of the international situation. It is a depressing story, but the strangest part is that we had the opportunity of being in action, and of making patient determination, both common sense and I should admit a dash of the war spirit, which has brought this country through a hellish predicament. It is very hard to see, but so important, the world at large, that we have had to forego the opportunity of seeing the world as it was.

My work here has been very much of a nature which I have seen at close quarters in other parts of Government and its departments, and the same applies to this great City. I have particularly seen how many who were at one time engaged in business, but who have become personal friends of mine, have had to lose sight of their own business in order to be at the point of coming to see me when you were here. It is a great privilege to attend this luncheon and to meet you and your staff. While I have been in London, I have met many of you, but I am most grateful to you for the opportunity of meeting you all together.

Among those present were representatives of many companies with East African connections, including Messrs. B. E. Petibierre & Co., Ltd., Barclays Bank, Ltd., C. G. Jones & Co., Ltd., South Africa, Ltd., The Eastern Mail, Ltd., & Co., Ltd., G. E. Day, Ltd., J. J. Anderson, Ltd., J. A. Edwards (Dole), Papineau, T. B. Smith & Co., Ltd., R. S. D. & Co., Ltd., B. E. Petibierre & Co., Ltd., Messrs. Lane, Clark & Chaynes, Ltd., and Mr. A. S. Nicholson & Sons, Ltd.

Also present were Messrs. P. G. & S. R. Ellis, Ltd., Finn (Shell Company of) Ltd., R. L. Bing-Whiter (Lebanon) and A. R. Jones (C. Cambourne) Ltd., J. D. Heronson (Harbour) Ltd., Delderfield and D. V. Bonar (Jones & Co., Ltd.), F. C. Page and H. A. Hetherington (Associated Drilling & Supply Co., Ltd.), J. C. Blagden and H. F. Eagleton (Dunlop Blagden & Co., Ltd.), F. Duffin (Alex. Leslie & Co., Ltd.), H. Macfarlane (Uganda Co., Ltd.), Wynn, Kayner (Arbutnot Latham & Co., Ltd.), W. H. Jones (W. H. Jones & Co., Ltd.), H. D. Blatner (S. Japhet & Co., Ltd.), W. H. Hely (Ova Plantations, Ltd.), A. F. Lambert (Union-Castle Line), E. J. Nicholls (Geo. Williamson & Co., Ltd.), East African Estates, Ltd., G. A. Blair (Staley, Stafford & Co., Ltd.), E. P. Bamery (R. M. P. Equipment, Ltd.), Leslie Malcolm (Wm. F. Malcolm & Co., Ltd.), G. H. A. Haynes (African Mercantile Co., Ltd.), C. E. Tower (A. Baugmann & Co., Ltd.), J. C. E. Martin (J. E. Martin & Co., Ltd.), E. C. Sorewell (W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd.), F. Travers (Joseph Travers & Sons, Ltd.), E. Weatherley (Fuerst Brothers & Co., Ltd.), F. Roston (Ferranti, Ltd.), R. Roper, and F. W. Jones.

## Labour Party's Commonwealth Policy

### Resolutions for Annual Conference

THE AGENDA for the 50th annual conference of the Labour Party, which opens in Scarborough on October 7, contains five constituency party resolutions on Commonwealth affairs.

Pennine (Leithburn) calls upon the conference to reaffirm the right of all Colonial peoples to full economic and political freedom, and interpretation of that principle to apply the policy of equal representation and discrimination at present pursued by the South African Government. (A) calls upon the Government to resist proposals for the integration of the South African Protectorates with the Union, to oppose any integration of Westland and Northern Rhodesia with Southern Rhodesia, and to demand the immediate publication of the report of the Commission of Enquiry in the case of Seretse Khama.

Leithburn's policy throughout our African areas in particular in Kenya and Tanganyika is to safeguard the paramount interests and rights of the African people.

Bournemouth (Bournemouth) Government to "take no action towards the Central African Dominion, as this would remove all control of administrative legislation in the three territories, and for the reason that the present policies of the Government of Southern Rhodesia are markedly similar in many respects to those of the Union Government towards the coloured peoples."

Hendon (Borough) urges that the Government should recognize our Government is responsible in Africa, and should respect the rights of the Native people as supreme, and should make no concessions either to South Africa or to the white settlers in other parts of the continent.

Several resolutions deplore South Africa's apartheid.

### Commonwealth Section's Activities

In the report of the party's National Executive Committee the activities of the Commonwealth Section are described as follows:

"The Commonwealth Sub-Committee has completed memoranda on 'The Colonial Office—Its Structure and Functions', 'Problems of Trade Unionism in the Colonies', 'The Native Land Husbandry Bill of Southern Rhodesia', 'Colonial Deportation Laws', and 'The Banishment of Tshetse Khama'.

Regular reports have been submitted on welfare problems of Colonial students in Britain. Background talks on Labour Party organization and policy have been arranged for groups from East and West Africa, Malaya, and the West Indies. Contact has been maintained with the Colonial students' unions in Britain, and 20 scholarships have been made available by the National Executive Committee to assist Colonial people to attend the 1951 summer schools.

"During the year Mr. E. G. Farmer visited Exeter, Bristol, Liverpool, Sheffield, Leeds, and Nottingham to meet Colonial students. A conference was arranged for party members and Colonial students in Manchester at which Mr. Griffiths, Colonial Secretary, was the principal speaker. Several local parties and many individual members of the party have entertained Colonial friends in their homes and at social functions. There has been a constant flow of individual visitors from the Colonies and the new Dominions who have been supplied with information about party policy and organization."

The Commonwealth Sub-Committee is composed of Mr. W. A. Burke, Mr. C. E. Atkin, Miss Alice Bacon, Mrs. B. G. Castle, Mr. T. Driberg, Mr. A. Greenwood, Mr. James Griffiths, Mr. M. Hewitson, and Mrs. E. White (all M.P.s), and Messrs. H. Earnshaw, A. E. Tiffin, S. Watson, and E. G. Farmer (secretary).

## Land Ownership a Sacred Trust

"WE CAN RELY on the farming community, as we have always done in the past; they have never let us down." Making this comment at the Mazoe Valley Agricultural Show recently, Sir Godfrey Higgins, Southern Rhodesia's Prime Minister, said that the ownership of the land was a sacred trust. Acres of fine land were lying idle, and increased food production depended on the individual action of each farmer. Sir Godfrey repeated his recent statement that an owner who could not develop all his land should sell the surplus to someone who could afford to do so, and not expect the taxpayers to develop his capital assets.

## "Sable Example of Official Technique"

### Criticism of Tanganyika Proposal

THE REPORT of the Tanganyika European Council's proposal to accept the "new and improved" proposals of the party of Asians with Africans and to set up in all to be advanced to self-government was criticized by Douglas Brown, special correspondent in Africa of the *Daily Telegraph*, in a long telegram sent from Dar es Salaam on Sunday.

His criticisms of the report of the Tanganyika Constitutional Committee are generally in line with those in the leading article which appeared in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA a fortnight ago. The telegram said, *inter alia*:

"The report was drawn up without proper consultation with the European community. The Tanganyika European Council's policy is utterly opposed to that of the committee, leaders of the organization claim that 80% of non-official European taxpayers have joined it. They also say that when elections to the executive committee were held in May last year 75% of members voted. The council demand that the report be referred to a new Legislative Council to which the non-official members will not be nominated but elected by their respective communities in the proportions of seven, four, and three."

### Charge of Unanimity

"The manner in which it has been proposed that the generally non-civic-minded Indians should be granted political equality is a subtle example of that Colonial Office technique which gives to the unacceptable the appearance of having been already accepted.

"The report bears an impressive claim of multi-racial unanimity. It is signed by all the non-official members of the Legislative Council, European, African, and Asian, and by the two leading members of the Government who completed the committee. It has received the general blessing of the Governor and the Secretary of State. Thus, when it is debated in the Legislative Council in November, everyone, present, official and non-official, will find himself committed to it in advance.

"The recommendations, however, are bitterly opposed by the vast majority of the non-official European community. They are the people who will be called upon to provide the essential white element in the self-government of the future.

"The report erases the fundamental question in one sentence which merely makes nonsense of the rest. 'We find it impossible,' the committee say, 'either on a basis of numbers, of financial interests or of political maturity to make any assessment of the relative claims to representation by the three races.' It is to be 'equitable' and to 'lay a sound foundation for the permanent development of the territory,' they recommend, the equal distribution of seats.

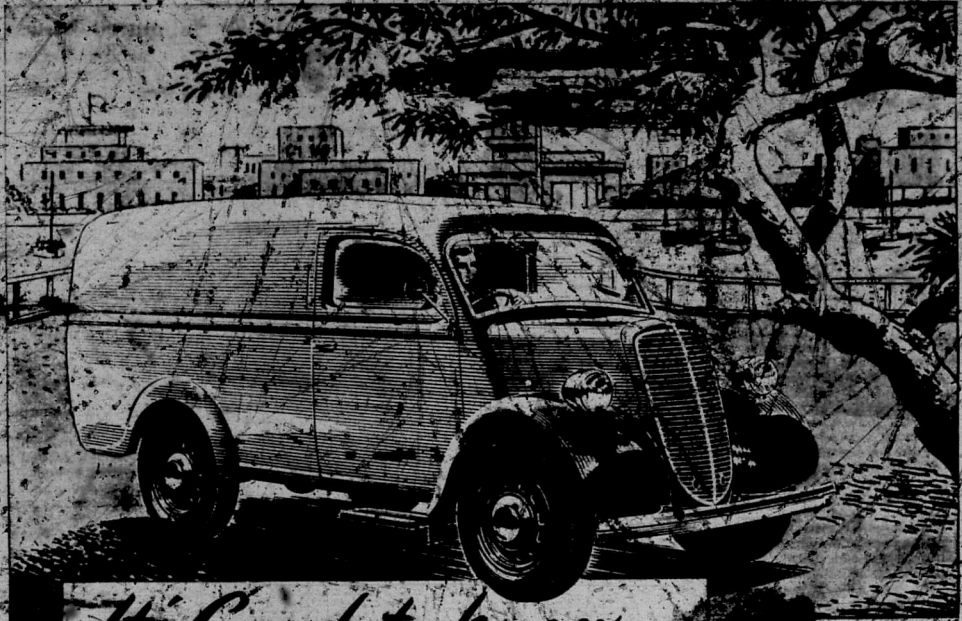
"The non sequitur and confession of defeat is to form the starting point of a revolution—for the committee's proposal is revolutionary. To admit the claim of the Indians of East Africa to political equality either with the millions of blacks or with the all-important lowering of whites could do worse than 'destroy' as Kenya settlers have shown, all prospects of a British African federation."

A resolution passed by a public meeting of Europeans in Lusaka, calling for South African intervention in conjunction with the proposed constitutional changes in the territory, has been described as irresponsible by an emergency meeting of the Eastern Province regional committee of the Tanganyika European Council.

## Problem of Character

THE KENYA CHURCH ASSOCIATION will meet in London on Wednesday, September 19, at 4.30 p.m. in St. Diana Hall, Lime Street, E.C.4, to discuss "Church and School in Kenya." Mr. A. W. Mayer, a former principal of Mazoe School, will speak on the need to impart a Christian character to the new African civilization, and Mr. Harvey Casswell, a former principal of the Teachers' Training Centre at Kabinda, on the need to blend the theology of the soil with one of the soil. Canon J. C. Hoyle, Africa Secretary of the C.M.S., will preside. Tea will be available from 8.45 p.m. Those who can attend are asked to send a postcard notifying the fact to Mrs. R. Roper, 43 Dartmouth Road, Bromley, Kent.





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## Missing Links in Education Need for Technical Training

SIR PHILIP MURHELL, Governor of Kenya, said when addressing the Mombasa Saturday Club:

"There has grown a very widespread feeling among the part of Africans that they are entitled to be provided with education by other people, and that education must be as foreign as possible, if they are being lobbied off with something inferior. In consequence there has developed the confusion of thought, not by any means confined to Africans, which mistakes primary class-room teaching for education. Primary schooling is little more than the process of making those who receive it teachable.

"The magnitude of our 1952 bill for education for all three races will cause anxiety. But I fear it may not even now be generally understood that the greater part of it is for the preliminary process of making young people educable.

"If I were free to do so, I would stop any further development of primary education until I had been able to advance secondary and especially technical education and apprenticeship to a higher stage. It is particularly about technical education—in which I include not only the teaching in institutions but apprenticeship in all its various forms—that I feel the greatest anxiety, for the East African populations as a whole are technically totally unskilled populations, except for the immigrant element in them.

### Emphasis on Agriculture

"Some people born in these countries have become competent craftsmen of various kinds, usually the simpler kinds, without going abroad. But if you exclude the entire element of the population which has come from other countries already trained and educated, as well as those born in the country who have gone to other countries for facilities which do not exist here, you will get a clearer picture of what confronts us.

"However the cost we have got to find the means of providing the missing links in our means of education, and above all technical education, in which I include agriculture in all branches, stock-raising, and forestry.

"It is untrue to say that Africans look only for white-collar occupations. On the contrary, there is a demand exceeding the places available for technical education in all forms. It is we who have been responsible for the attitude to education as a process of class-room teaching, leading to genteel employment as a clerk or teacher.

"No country can prosper and develop if it lives on imported skill, and if the country is rich enough to send its young people to institutions in other countries to acquire the essential skills of hand and eye, and with it the essential discipline and stability of character, without which craftsmanship cannot be attained."

## Lord Ogmore's "Nairobi Nonsense"

CAUSTIC COMMENT on the recent defence conference in Nairobi is made by *Truth* in the following editorial note:

"An almost infallible method of judging a modern international conference is to assess its value in inverse ratio to the foolishness of the jargon with which its spokesmen sum up its work. Those who employ this method must endorse the view that the defence talks in Nairobi, taken at their face value, were an obvious absurdity. This is what Lord Ogmore, who presided, had to say of them: "The conference has shown the world that the African Continent is determined to combine against any threat to its peaceful life and rule of law."

"The mental picture is conveyed of Baganda, Somali, Kamba, Angoni, Mashona and Zulu tribesmen, in concert with thousands of other African peoples, gritting their teeth as they vow to defend their immemorial peace and passion for the rule of law. But for the presence of a handful of white administrators, this passion would express itself in myriads of inter-tribal wars, smelly wars, ritual murders, and the unpeakable despotism of savage kings.

Lord Ogmore probably enjoys the sensation of speaking on behalf of an entire continent. That not one African in a hundred thousand would know where to find Russia on a map seems not in any way to mar his enjoyment. There is only one way to defend Africa, and that is certainly not the talking of nonsense about African determination to defend the rule of law. It is through the will of the British Government to uphold white supremacy and natural white leadership throughout the British territories."

## Kenya's Constitution Committee Evidence Should Be Submitted Now

THE COMMITTEE appointed by the European element of the Legislative Council of Kenya to advise on constitutional principles has held its first meeting. The members are Sir Alfred Vincent (chairman), Sir C. Brauser, Mr. G. M. Edey, Sir Bertrand Glancy, Lord Francis Scott, and Mr. L. R. M. Welwood, M.L.C. The committee was to have included Air Marshal Sir Charles Medhurst, but owing to ill-health he was obliged to decline the invitation. The vacancy has been filled by Mr. R. S. Alexander.

The terms of reference are as under:—  
"To consider and make recommendations to the European element as to the constitutional progress of the Colony, which will incorporate or further the policy as under, known as the Sabukia Agreement.

(1) The East African territories should be developed and governed on the principles of the traditions of western civilization.

(2) In order to achieve (1) the immigration of those people nurtured in the traditional principles of western civilization should be encouraged and all other discouraged.

(3) Opportunities should exist for the legitimate aspirations, economic and social, of all peoples living in the territories. The wishes of any people towards a full share in the direction of their affairs must be dependent on the character and ability of the people concerned; the pace at which this policy is carried out must be decided by those in authority locally, and must not be accelerated by ill-adviced pressure from abroad.

(4) The direction of affairs in our territories should pass progressively to those resident here, which must depend on European leadership in association with representatives of all races.

(5) To strive for the closer integration of those African territories with economic and other common interests under a constitution which will allow for the development of each territory and will recognize (a) that different racial policies may be desirable for the several States forming the proposed association and (b) that Imperial treaty obligations exist.

The committee has been requested to consider all relevant past proposals, authorized commissions, committees, etc., and of private persons and non-official bodies, to examine any constitution which it may consider pertinent, and to take evidence regarding the wishes and aspirations of the European or any other community.

Any persons or bodies who wish to submit written evidence are invited to send it to Box 1730, Nairobi, to arrive not later than October 15. The committee proposes to visit many centres outside Nairobi so that a fair hearing may be given to all who wish to express opinion.

## Lord Reith's Policy of Candour Another Uneconomic C.D.C. Venture

LORD REITH's policy of candour about the Colonial Development Corporation caused publication at the week-end of the following statement:

"The Colonial Development Corporation in their annual report for 1950 indicated that it was doubtful if the Atlantic Fisheries factory ship *ARMACAN QUINN* could be operated economically. Exhaustive trials on a commercial basis over the last six months have shown that fishing and production targets submitted to the board proved impossible of achievement. Furthermore, high operating costs make it impossible even on best expectations for the vessel ever to become profit-earning.

"The board have therefore decided to recommend to the Secretary of State for the Colonies the discontinuation of operations forthwith, and disposal of the vessel and other assets of the undertaking. The vessel will return to the United Kingdom, and the ship's company will be paid off. Possibilities of disposal are being investigated.

Total capital involved is £505,300; of this hull, engines, plant and equipment account for £127,700, cost of conversion £176,800, development and operating costs £201,300.

This further heavy loss of public money did not occur in East and Central Africa, but in view of the great commitments of the C.D.C. in those territories the public will be interested in the above official statement.



# PERSONALIA

MR. ALAN S. FOLKES, has left London by air to return to Kampala.

MRS. MOUNT BARRINGTON is outward-bound by Durban for the East Coast.

MR. JOHN G. WALSH, Commissioner for Debts in Zanzibar, is leaving for the Financial Secretary.

Mrs. HUGH HOPE-JONES and Mr. STANLEY GIBBS, have arrived from Nairobi.

THE KING has accepted an album of photographs of the late George V Hospital, Nairobi.

THE KABAKA and NABAGERERA of Buganda, have left London by air to return to East Africa.

MRS. E. SYLVIA PARKHURST is the author of a new entitled "Ex-Italian Somaliland."

MR. MUIR EVANS, the well-known Kenya farmer, has been admitted to the Royal Masonic Hospital, London.

The engagement is announced between MR. G. M. G. TIBBS, of the Sudan, Political Service, and Miss A. R. WORTLEY.

THE VERY REV. H. A. EVAN HOPKINS, Provost of Nairobi Cathedral, is about to return to Kenya from leave in this country.

SIR JOHN HALL, Governor of Uganda, has undergone a minor operation in Kampala hospital. He is making satisfactory progress.

LIEUT. COLONEL WALTER BURRELL will fly to Kenya in October to assist in the judging of Red Poll cattle at the agricultural show.

MR. ARNALDO MATERNI, who was working in Kenya 50 years ago and is mentioned in "The Man-eaters of Tsavo," has revisited Nairobi.

MR. and MRS. ROGER L. BORTON and Miss ANGELA BORTON leave London to-day for Orissa to join the DEBBAN CASTLE for Mombasa.

LADY SUMMERS, widow of Colonel Sir E. H. Summers, has returned to her home in the Protectorate from 1922 to 1925, and revisited the territory.

MR. G. BRADY, for the past 14 years an administrative officer in the East African Protectorate, who served previously in Uganda, has retired.

COLONEL W. H. RAMSBOTTOM has resigned from the board of the British Overseas Stores, Ltd., which has interests in Southern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa.

MR. A. M. MACKINTOSH, private secretary to Mr. Griffiths, is with him on his Central African tour. Mr. Gordon Walker is accompanied by Mr. D. J. KING, as private secretary.

COLONEL A. TOZER, having decided to reside abroad, has resigned his directorship of Messrs. Tozer Kemley and Millbourn (Holdings) Ltd. Mr. P. E. MILLBOURN has been elected a director in his stead.

SIR RICHARD CHAMPION, Governor of Aden from 1944 until his retirement from the Colonial Service earlier this year, is to be ordained a Canon in December. He visited East Africa some time ago.

BRIGADIER G. B. MOHNT, who has represented the Colonial Development Corporation in the West Indies for the past three years, will assume new duties in a senior London appointment in the New Year.

MR. C. P. CONNELL, a resident magistrate in Kenya who has been appointed a puisne judge in the Colony, entered the Colonial Legal Service in 1938, and during the war served with the King's African Rifles.

THE RT. REV. ROBERT SELBY TAYLOR, formerly Bishop of Northern Rhodesia, who is in this country on a short visit, will leave early next month for South Africa to take up his duties as Bishop of Pretoria.

MR. BARGY LECHMAN, Member for Social Services in Tanganyika, was elected chairman at the first meeting of the Board of Trustees of Serengeti National Park, of which CAPTAIN KEITH CALDWELL has been elected an honorary trustee.

MR. JAMES MCFADYEN, a former member of the board of the Queens' Food Corporation, and previously a director of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, has been invited to undertake certain duties for the International Labour Organisation.

MR. DONALD ANDERSON, who in May last year became general manager of the Southern Province operations of the Overseas Food Corporation in Tanganyika, has been released to take up the post of regional controller in the Caribbean for the Colonial Development Corporation.

A marriage has been arranged between Mr. FREDERICK CHARLES HORACE FRYER, only son of Major E. E. M. Fryer, M.C. and Mrs. Fryer, of Nile Abies, Selborne, Hampshire, and Miss JOAN ELLEN KINSEY, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Kinsey, of Njoro, Kenya.

SIR JOHN LE ROUGEVEL, who has been seconded from the Foreign Office to be High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in the Union of South Africa, and High Commissioner for Basutoland, Bechuanaland, and Swaziland, is a keen sportsman and speaks both Japanese and Hungarian.

MR. CHRISTOPHER HEILY-HUTCHISON, who has been nominated as Grand Treasurer of the United Grand Lodge of English Freemasons, for election at a meeting in March next, is a director of the British South Africa Co., the Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd., and several other mining enterprises.

Mrs. IRENE BOWEN, at one time a member of the executive council of the Joint East African Board, is expected to be the next Lord Mayor of London, and would be the first woman to attain the office. Her successor is likely to be Mr. ALFRED G. L. BARR, M.P., who has long been interested in East African affairs.





## Kenya Planning Committee's Report

KENYA'S PLANNING COMMITTEE (which was reconstituted last year to revise development plans in the light of changing circumstances, has now issued its findings. The members were Messrs. G. Rankine (Chairman), M. Blundell, J. J. K. Chemahari, F. T. Holden, Chumani Kiripatani, V. A. Maddison, and J. Padley, with A. M. Wilkie as secretary.

The report stresses the importance of improving the health and efficiency of the Colony's man-power and of attracting capital for agriculture and industry. The advantage of expanding invisible exports, and the need for better communications and social services. Capital funds should, it is urged, be applied to promote progressive development of all factors of production which will result in a well-balanced and broad-based economy.

The revised 10-year programme amounts to £35,489,500, towards which it is expected that £30,926,500 will be available, leaving a deficit of £4,563,000. Schemes financed from the inter-territorial and central research allocations of the Colonial Development and Welfare vote, local authority schemes from loans raised by the Colony for extending to local authorities, and £5m. required for Mombasa's water supply, are not included. Concern is expressed about increases in recurrent costs, estimated at £2,544,600 by 1956.

### Large Settlement Schemes

The decision of the East Africa High Commission to formulate plans for the self-sufficiency of the territories is welcomed. The land problem is considered the most serious and urgent facing the Colony. Additional funds for soil conservation and a basic allocation for dam construction are recommended. Overstocking should not be allowed to cause further deterioration in the soil, and an interest-free loan should be granted to the Meat Commission for the establishment of a tinned meat factory for scrub stock. Government is urged to intensify the policy of large settlement schemes.

The forest-planting programme is considered by the committee not only one of the best long-term investments which the Colony can make, but also as being of great assistance in absorbing excess population. The forestry scale could be increased to finance the expansion.

Adequate water supplies are vital, and local authorities should be encouraged to finance, construct, and operate their own supplies.

The road system, which is inadequate for the volume of traffic, must be improved if agriculture and secondary industries are to be developed. A new trunk airport is needed, and it is recommended that £200,000 be allocated for local airfields and the new airport at Embakasi, near Nairobi.

It has been necessary to augment the allocations for education made in the interim, respectively £2,200,000.

## Cost-of-Living Allowances

COST-OF-LIVING ALLOWANCES in Zambia have been approved at the following rates: 20% on the first £300, 15% on the next £350, and 10% on the remainder. The allowance, which will be retrospective to January 1 this year, and carry a limit of £200 for any one Government servant, will be in force until at least the end of the year. If husband and wife are both employed by Government, only the allowance on the higher salary will be paid. In the Seychelles the maximum allowance is £100 and the new scale will be dated back only to April 1. On less than £107 10s. a year the allowance will be 33 1/3%; from £107 10s. to £225 the salary will be made up to £130; from £125 to £225 the allowance will be 25%; from £225 to £234 7s. 6d. the salary will be made up to £281 5s.; from £234 7s. 6d. to £300 the allowance will be 20% and above that figure 20% on the first £300, 10% on the next £300, and 5% on the remainder. The allowances apply to locally resident pensioners.

## Inter-Territorial Co-Operation

THE UGANDA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE has unanimously resolved to apply for membership of the East African Chambers of Commerce and Industry, a decision which it reached after 21 years ago. Mr. J. J. Johnson had given notice that he would move to Kenya in his absence through illness the case for joining was put by Mr. C. Handley Bird. Mr. D. Marphatia supported the proposal because Uganda's participation would consolidate the spirit of inter-territorial co-operation, but he advocated a rider recalling the circumstances of past disagreement. Mr. F. J. Brats seconded the proposal on the ground that the historical background would be a useful pointer to the future. After Mr. Bird had suggested that such a rider would be an insult, Mr. Marphatia agreed to withdraw it from the original motion and to substitute it as a separate resolution for entry in the records of the Uganda Chamber, but not to be officially forwarded to the Associated Chambers. That course was agreed.

## Kafue Hydro-Electric Scheme

MR. P. A. NICHOLSON, Economic Secretary to the Northern Rhodesian Government, stated last week that his Government had decided to investigate the possibility of drawing up a definite project for the exploitation of the Kafue River for hydro-electric purposes, but had not yet come to any conclusion on the findings of the Inter-Territorial Hydro-Electric Power Commission. It had not decided (as had been inferred in some Press reports) that it would not participate actively in the Kariba scheme until investigations had been undertaken into the possibilities of the Kafue Gorge. "Further investigation is required into certain aspects of the Kariba scheme," said Mr. Nicholson, "and the Government is referring the report to the Electricity Development Committee, which is shortly to be gazetted, and one member of which will be the chairman of the Inter-Territorial Commission."

## Land and Agricultural Bank

APPLICATIONS FOR LOANS received last year by the Land and Agricultural Bank of Kenya were about the same in number as in 1949, but the amounts required were slightly lower. Long-term loans completed during the year numbered 140, involving £248,977, while 84 for a total of £147,400 were awaiting completion. Thirty-one short-term loans were completed and two awaited completion. The capital of the bank was increased by the release and transfer of £750,000 from funds hitherto allocated to the Farmers' Conciliation Board. Revenue during the year amounted to £53,133 and expenditure to £37,427. The value of loans issued since the inception of the bank is £2,313,258, of which £1,240,334, or 53.6%, have been repaid. Loans written off stand at 9%.

## Commission for Africa

THE SUGGESTION that the United Nations should set up a regional economic commission for Africa has been rejected at the plenary session in Geneva, but further study will be given to the proposal. The British delegate, Mr. G. Corley Smith, said that such economic work was better done in other ways. He believed that British urgency in seeking to raise African standards of living was recognized, but whilst Britain was prepared at U.N.O. to go into constructive questions of detail, virulent anti-British propaganda had in the past prevented such attempts. The establishment of economic commissions was largely a matter to be decided by the Governments of the regions concerned.

Broadcasting programmes in Southern Rhodesia have been extended from 43 to 56 hours weekly.

**Soil Erosion**

IN SPITE of all our efforts in education in Africa, efforts to teach soil conservation are still in the thought of among the aspirants for law degrees, the desirability of becoming lawyers depends on the school teachers. If only the money spent on groundnuts and poultry farms in Africa had gone into soil conservation and instruction of farmers of all races on how to save soil, conserve water, and plant trees, we might by now have had increased food supplies and most certainly have brought hope for a better future at home and in the countries affected. As it is, in spite of the efforts of a devoted minority, in nearly every country of the world, where erosion is acute, soil conservation limps sadly behind soil destruction. Lord Portsmouth, in a letter to *The Times*.

**Rhodesian Transport**

"WE ARE DEPENDENT almost entirely on the port of Beira, and our need for a further outlet is becoming acute," said Mr. G. A. Davenport, Southern Rhodesian Minister of Mines and Transport, when he recently addressed the Institute of Transport in Salisbury. Action would shortly be necessary to connect the Colony's rail system with the port of Lourenco Marques, he said, either direct or through Beit Bridge, as an outlet for expanding production and to relieve pressures on existing lines and Beira. Mr. Davenport referred to the staff difficulties of Rhodesia Railways, which have 81 locomotives and 1,350 wagons still on order, and would probably operate 223m. net ton miles this year, compared with 142m. in 1946.

**Tobacco Growers Warned**

EVEN THE MOST OPTIMISTIC FARMERS in Northern Rhodesia could not hope that tobacco prices would remain at their present high level, said Mr. G. B. Beckett, Member for Agriculture, when he opened the new warehouse of Northern Rhodesia Tobacco Graders, Ltd. He warned farmers not to "get their tobacco at any price"; for that meant quantity rather than quality and growing the crop on unsuitable soils. More Turkish leaf should be grown; it was a useful crop for stabilizing a farm's labour force. Tobacco Graders, Ltd., is owned by five growers, but grades for about 50 other farmers. The company, which employs three Europeans and 250 Africans, expects to handle about 500,000 lb. of leaf this season and 1m. lb. next year.

**Native Housing in Salisbury**

SALISBURY CITY COUNCIL'S Native housing programme has been praised by Mr. G. A. De Roberts, president of the Salisbury Chamber of Industries. After a tour of Harari township, he said: "We saw a completed block of hostel accommodation for single Natives built by Natives. Another block, completed and painted, was really outstanding and would provide an effective answer to critics in Britain of the way Africans in Southern Rhodesia are treated. We saw shopping centres, sport, cinema, clinic, and other facilities of excellent standard."

**Party Split**

THE UNDERST PARTY of the Sudan, which stands for Dominion status under the Egyptian Crown, with the Nile of succession, has split as a result of the action of the party's executive in deciding to dilute from membership anyone who continues with the Constitution Amendment Commission. Nine members of an executive committee who rejected this decision and resolved to act as a separate faction include two members of the Amendment Commission and the editor of *El-Rai El-Amm*. The opposition element which refuses participation in the commission's work is led by Hammed Tewfik, on whom the Egyptian Government has conferred the title of bey.

**NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF**

A new highway code, the first since 1937, has been introduced in Southern Rhodesia.

Uganda won the inter-territorial athletic contest by beating Uganda by 91 points to 26.

An eight-day camp at Kati, in Uganda, was attended by 877 Boy Scouts from all districts in the Protectorate.

A special committee of Bulawayo city council has rejected a proposal to start a housing scheme for municipal employees.

R.A.F. Brigades at Eastleigh air station were honoureees at the recent Highland Games held in the grounds of Kenya Caledonian Society.

Traffic control of jet aircraft on Commonwealth routes will be considered at a conference of Commonwealth and Colonial Government representatives in London from September 25 to October 5.

By the end of this year that portion of the Nyasaland District which lies in Tanganyika Territory will cease to be the responsibility of the Bishop of Nyasaland. The new diocese is likely to be known as that of South West Tanganyika.

Increases in court fees, the fees chargeable by advocates, and those payable on the admission of legal practitioners have been increased by one-third in Tanganyika. Unchanged for more than 20 years, the fees are now similar to those fixed in Uganda in 1947 and in Kenya two years later.

Farming practitioners in the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo have suggested that an agricultural college for Europeans should be established. Another local proposal put before the Government is that young Belgians in the Congo should do their military training there instead of going to Europe.

**K.A.R. in Malaya**

An advance party of 11 officers and men, including an African Rifleman led by Major J. D. ... of the 1st Battalion, arrived in Singapore at the beginning of the week by air from Nairobi. The 1st (Nyasaland) and 3rd (Kenya) Battalions are due to arrive in January for 18 months' duty in action against the bandits.

A grant of £500,000 will be made by the Uganda Government for educational buildings during the period 1951-56. £100,000 is likely to be spent this year. It is proposed that £172,000 be allocated to self-governing schools, £150,000 to Protestant mission schools, £150,000 to Roman Catholic mission schools, £50,000 to non-mission schools, and £50,000 reserved for contingencies. The allocations will be solely for post-primary education and teacher training.

Compulsory military training will be a heavy burden for Kenya Europeans, about 208 of whom will be conscripted each year. At the age of 16 they will be liable to do 21 weeks' intensive training in Southern Rhodesia, after which they will be attached for two years to the Kenya Regiment for weekly parades and annual camps, to local R.A.F. units, or to the East African Naval Force. The cost to Kenya is expected to be about £20,000 in the first year, rising to nearly double that figure.

Mr. Gordon Walker, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, denied today he left London because there was any foundation for rumours that a resolution had been passed at a meeting last week of several tribal chiefs in Bechuanaland and insinuating that in connexion with the discussion of a closer association of the British territories in Central Africa His Government had considered participation in the Bechuanaland Protectorate by the new federation in Central Africa and the Union of South Africa.

Letter to the Editor

## Central African Federation Criticism of a Leading Article

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR—Your criticisms of Dr. Banda's article on the federation of the Central African territories in your editorial comment of August 23 is misleading to your readers because of its failure to face facts. Without going into the historical detail of these territories, we will deal with the salient points which you have raised. Nor would it be out of place to point out that the recent London conference on closer association of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland by officials was the climax of a long struggle by settlers for more political power. Therefore a study of Central African politics would be incomplete if we regarded the present report as entirely divorced from the amalgamation of 1931 and 1938. To go further than this, even the clamour for a self-government which was mooted by the European non-official members of the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council was a part of the same plan.

Dr. Banda has drawn your attention to the point that there is "absolutely no difference between the amalgamation of 1931 and 1938 and the federation of 1951" and we are in entire agreement with him. What is important to bear in mind is the object in view which would be attained by either amalgamation or federation. Since your paper has been advocating closer association of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland, it is only common sense to realize that you are now supporting the present report because you are aware that the object which would have been attained through amalgamation could now be attained through federation. Who could deny that those who were advocating amalgamation are now posing as federalists? The evidence at our disposal does not support the view that they have. Therefore

ever since the idea of closer association came into the news, Africans have never lost that deep resentment for any form of closer association with Southern Rhodesia. It is such association; how loose it may be, which is the thin end of a very dangerous wedge.

Dr. Banda's article is clearly clear that "there is no difference between the Native policy of Southern Rhodesia and the Native policy of the Union of South Africa." We are surprised at your evasion of the question. We are not impressed by the official survey "that the Southern Rhodesia policy for the future does not differ materially from the stated aims of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland." All that your readers would like to know is the present Native policy, a point on which you have failed to answer your correspondent.

Moreover we are convinced by Sir Godfrey Huggins' speech last January at Oxford University, a full account of which we have read, for the benefit of your readers, we will quote one statement from his speech which clearly illustrates the difference between the Native policy of Southern Rhodesia and that of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. "The key to our policy is that we place economic advancement and provision of social amenities a long way ahead of political advancement." It is obvious that economic and social problems cannot be divorced from politics, and it comes more so in a country where the reins of government are in the hands of the minority. In Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland we believe that economic, social, and political advancement are an integral part of a balanced development of any community and should go hand in hand.

Therefore it is clear that the Native policy of Southern Rhodesia is just the opposite of what the British Government is trying to do in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and the Africans of these territories are justified to reject any plan which conflicts with their policy, however plausible that plan might be.

From your statement it seems that because of the 27 Africans representing the Governments of the United Kingdom, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland gave their blessing to the report, due to economic and strategic considerations, the Africans should accept it. We do not believe that federation is desired because of economic and strategic reasons. The small readily is a political one. More could have been done to improve the lot of these territories, even without resorting to federation, if only a bold policy of training Africans to take their place in industry were adopted by Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. May we point out that no sound economic policy would be carried out which would benefit all sections of the community without impinging upon the political sphere?

Your reference to Dr. Banda's pamphlet and letter as "destructive, provocative, and unreliable" is typical of all Europeans who fear Africans' political development. In fact, you have even hinted that the pamphlet is subversive, at least in part. This is not the view which is shared by our people in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland and by our British well-wishers. The fact that the pamphlet has exposed the report on close association as treacherous to the Africans is a credit to Dr. Banda and Mr. Nkumbi and their African colleagues from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Those men and women who believe that we have a right to play a fuller part in the affairs of the countries of our birth will welcome the pamphlet because it sets out clearly the principle on which we base our arguments. Dr. Banda's estimation in the opinion of his fellow-countrymen is very high. We all look up to him for inspiration and guidance, especially at this crucial hour when all that we have believed and laboured for is at stake. Intelligent Africans, who feel that they have a duty to their own people, will support Dr. Banda and those who share his views in their campaign against federation. Any African leader who claims federation does not only lack moral courage but is also a traitor to his own people. We have very reliable information that officials are exploiting the ignorance of some chiefs to accept federation. We question whether that is morally right.

We also very seriously doubt that what you say about Mr. Chilenge is correct. If it is, then his leadership has failed, because he has shown his inability to stand for what is right for his own race. However, we are making inquiries, and as soon as we hear from Northern Rhodesia, we will let your readers know about it.

Your attack on Sir Stewart Gore-Browne is unworthy of you. Sir Stewart has lived and is still living in Northern Rhodesia, where he sets, speaks, and indeed lives among the Africans. Until recently he was their representative in the Legislative Council. He knows their views on this question because he has been the one to try even to explain it to them in the past during 1949, as you know. Have you forgotten

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that in 1949 after the Victoria Falls Conference for the Key, Kasokolo, and Mr. Nelson Nalumbo toured the whole of the country in order to get the Africans to consider the Victoria Falls proposals. From all that and what he has since heard from the Africans he is in a better position than any other European to know what the true feelings of the Africans are on this question. We want to tell you and your readers that what Sir Stewart said is even more true than he himself knows.

Those who oppose federation are doing a public duty not only to Africa, but even to the British Commonwealth, because the history of a colonizing nation is not judged by the material wealth but rather by the virtues of political freedom which it can impart to other subject people in order to determine their own destiny. We strongly believe that no section of the community has any right to interfere with the development of any other community. Therefore on this score we are going to do all that is humanly possible to oppose federation.

Yours faithfully,  
(sgd.) H. W. SIWALE,  
P. P. CHELLA,  
J. MWANAATWE,  
E. M. CHALUNGUMANA,  
E. M. MWAMBWA,  
M. M. SAKUBITA,  
JOSEPH CHITUTA.

Hans Crescent,  
London, S.W.1.

If this letter had been written by Europeans it would not have been published when the demands on our space are so heavy, for it adds nothing to the case against federation. Indeed, it once more reveals the weakness of the pretensions of the opposition. The seven African signatories mistake assertion for argument and reiteration for reasoning, and prefer the demonstrably unreliable statements of the Banda pamphlet to two White Papers carrying the authority of 27 senior officials of the British, Southern Rhodesian, Northern Rhodesian and Nyasaland Governments. We believe that almost all our readers will accept the official report, as we do.

We have not evaded Dr. Banda's statement that there is no difference between the Native policies of Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa, but have pointed out that it is not the official policy.

In his introduction to an address of Sir Godfrey Huggins we pointed out that his whole policy, if anyone would suggest that it was not, is that it may not be best to take economic advancement and social amenities above an extension of political powers.

It is true that more could have been done to gain Africans for industry by no means only in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, but throughout the whole of Eastern Africa. For many years EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has advocated that policy not because it seemed to have any intimate connexion with federation, as our correspondents suggest, but because we considered it to be for the general good of the territories and their African inhabitants in particular.

The letter, it should be noticed, describes the report on closer association as "treacherous to the Africans," and any African leader who may acclaim federation is designated "a traitor to his own people." Do these seven young Africans now taking study courses in Great Britain want that Gleichschaltung which was an essential element in Nazism and Fascism and is still the outstanding characteristic of Communism? Is every man who exercises independent thought to be branded a traitor because his opinions are not those of many, perhaps the majority, of his fellow-citizens?

The allegation that we "backed" Sir Stewart-Gore-Brown is not justified. We merely suggested reiteration of the remark which he was alleged to have made to the Secretary of State that "well over 99% of the Africans are against federation."—Ed., E.A. & A.]

### Sudan Light and Power

IN REPLY to a proposal by a committee of private citizens in the Sudan that the Sudan Light and Power Co., Ltd., which runs the public transport services and electricity and water supplies in the three towns, should be nationalized, the Acting Financial Secretary has said:

The principal functions of the company are the provision of the capital required to finance the public services and the management of these services on behalf of the Government. The Government owns the public services, but will pay the company for them only in 1955. The public services can therefore be said to be nationalized already.

This arrangement was made because the Government would have found it difficult to find the capital at the time, because the development and the operation of the services required highly specialized and technical knowledge which was not available within the country, and because it was desirable to enlist the aid of some agency which was able not only to obtain and provide the necessary plants, but also to keep in touch with the latest modern developments in the provision of public utility services.

All these advantages have still very considerable value, and they would be immediately lost if the company were nationalized. I am not aware of any advantages likely to result from nationalization, which would outweigh the loss, particularly as the remuneration the company receives for its services cannot be regarded as exorbitant. Consideration must be given shortly as to what is to happen at the end of 1955 when the present agreement terminates. The various local interests will be fully consulted.

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THE EAST AFRICA TOURIST TRAVEL ASSOCIATION

## Of Commercial Concern

World production of raw cotton in the 1950-51 season is estimated at 26,900,000 bales by Mr. Dudley Windel in the *Empire Cotton Growing Review*. With a carry-over of 16,665,000 bales, the total supply was 43,625,000 bales, of which 31,685,000 were consumed and 200,000 destroyed. In the previous year production was 30,210,000 and consumption 27,915,000 bales. To last season's total the Sudan contributed 410,000, East Africa 320,000, and the Belgian Congo 205,000 bales. In the Sudan, last autumn the area sown to cotton increased by about 10%, the growing period was ideal and the yield an all-time record. There was little change in the planted acreages in Uganda, Tanganyika and Kenya.

Tobacco growers in the Eastern Province of Northern Rhodesia are being hit by a sudden collapse in prices at the Fort Jameson auctions. Bales of inferior grades were left unsold or "given away" for 1d. a lb. The Deputy Director of Agriculture commented: "This will be a warning that the industry is a highly speculative one, although there is nothing to fear for the good grades. New growers have been hit hard." Some comparative prices are: June, 1st day, 68d.; August, 1st day, 25d.; June, 4th day, 49d.; August, 3rd day, 23d.

### Governor Opens Cement Works

Chilanga cement works, Lusaka, were opened on Saturday by Sir Gilbert Renfrie, who referred to the services for the project of Mr. Welensky, leader of the non-official members in the Legislature, Mr. Frederick Crawford, now Governor of the Seychelles, and Mr. Henry Pooley, the London consulting engineer.

As the demand for feeding barley in Kenya is likely to exceed the supply, sales will be made only through the Kenya Farmers' Association this season. The fixed price is 25s. per 180 lb., excluding the bag, for bushel weights of 30 lb. and over.

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Mr. John Scott-Barrett, a director of the Liverpool Uganda Co. (Africa), Ltd., and its associate enterprise, Liverpool and East Africa Ltd., has returned to East Africa from London, where he has just opened a joint office in Nairobi (P.O. Box 1335), where the first-named company has its headquarters. The organization will deal in exports and imports, and the outlet will confine its warehousing and C. & F. activities to their own businesses.

Rhodes Products, Ltd., has recently been incorporated in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, under the chairmanship of Mr. N. St. Quintin, M.P., to produce sewing and fisher twines, and fishing lines. Plant and machinery of the most modern type are now being installed, and the company hopes to be in production early next year. Mr. J. de Haas is the managing director.

### G.F.C. Groundnut Crop

A yield of between 7,000 and 10,000 tons of groundnuts is expected from the Overseas Food Corporation's reduced scheme in Tanganyika this season, nearly all from Urambo, where weather conditions have been so good that the total yield will be three times that of the largest crop hitherto produced on the full-scale scheme.

With the cancellation of the registration of the Lake Province Tailors' Association, Tanganyika has now only one registered trade union, the Asian Commercial Employees' Association of Dar es Salaam.

The Colonial Development Corporation has moved its principal administrative offices, in London from 33 Dover Street to 19-31-33 Hill Street, W.1., previously the Q.F.C. headquarters.

The annual dinner of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association will be held in Dar es Salaam, on September 22.

Between 1945 and 1950 the number of European shops in Nairobi has increased from 224 to 445.

A new type of helicopter, the Bristol 171, is being tested in Kenya.

### Dividend

E. W. Tarry and Co., Ltd.—45% (the same). Trading profit for the year ended March 31 last was £162,400 (£149,375). Tax £82,000.

### Sisal Outputs for August

Bird and Co., Ltd. (a subsidiary of Sisal Estates, Ltd.)—1,260 tons of fibre, compared with 967 tons in August, 1950.

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd.—155 tons of fibre and tow, making 320 tons for the financial year to date.

Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd.—585 tons, making 2,670 tons for five months.

Dwa Plantations, Ltd.—75 tons of sisal and tow, making 145 tons for eight months.

## British Overseas Stores

BRITISH OVERSEAS STORES, LTD., after providing £84,126 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £29,879 in the year ended March 31 last (including one subsidiary to February 25), compared with £41,028 in the previous year. Interest on the preference shares amounts to £5,437, and a dividend of 10% on the ordinary shares, less tax, requires £19,963, leaving £66,165 to be carried forward, against £61,689 brought in.

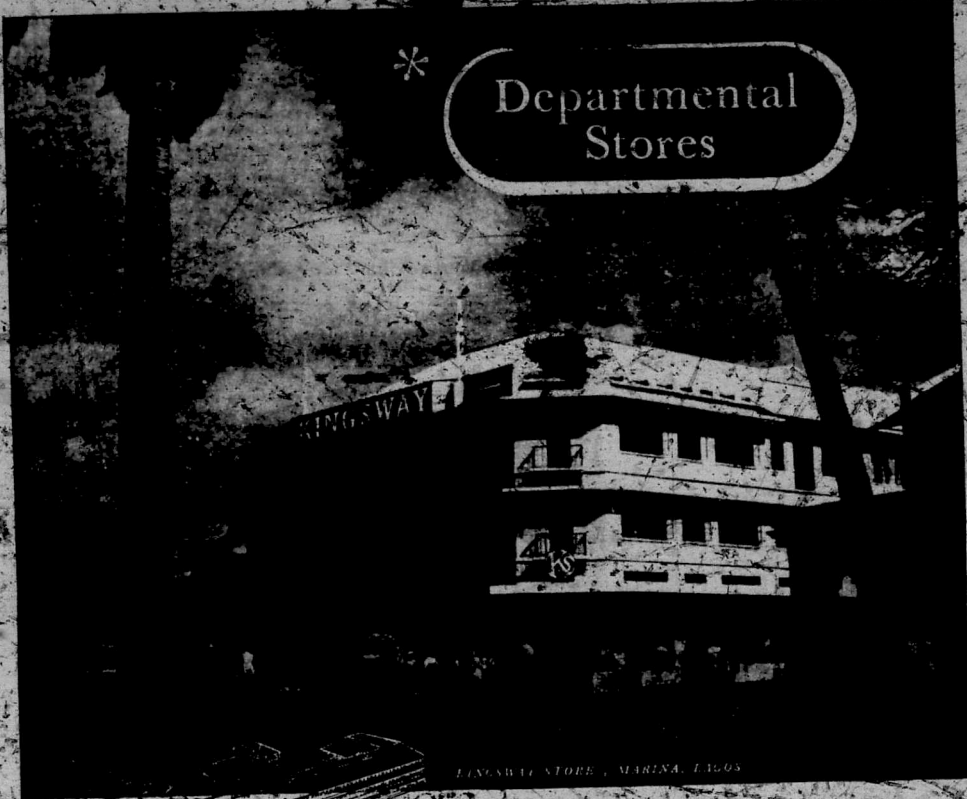
The issued capital of the parent company consists of £200,000 in 5% cumulative preference stock in units of £1 and £80,250 in ordinary shares of 7s. each. Capital reserve amounts to £231,506, revenue reserves at £66,165, reserve for future taxation at £16,000, deferred liability at £9,000, debenture at £141,443, and current liabilities at £34,513. Fixed assets are valued at £737,930, trade investments at £128,881, amount due by subsidiaries at £144,937, and current assets at £46,816, including £46,366 in cash.

The directors are Messrs. R. J. Blackadder (chairman), A. Colegate, M.P., A. F. Hinton, V.-C. Ponsoney, and C. E. B. Somerville (managing director).

The 30th annual general meeting will be held in London on October 2.



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**Booker Brothers, McConnell Report**

MESSRS. BOOKER BROTHERS, MCCONNELL AND CO., LTD. after providing £405,994 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £435,433 in the calendar year 1950, compared with £277,253 in the previous year. General reserve receives £316,451 and dividend equalization reserve £1,250. Interest on the preference shares absorbs £19,800, and dividends totalling 10% free of income tax, require £102,294, leaving a balance of £379,330 to be carried forward, against £385,214 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £600,000 in 6% cumulative preference shares of £1 each and £1,087,333 in ordinary shares of 10s each. Capital reserve stands at £966,331 and revenue reserves at £647,496. Fixed assets are valued at £781,808, investments at £3,391,151, and current assets at £1,997,985, including £46,753 in cash.

The directors are Mr. A. F. Y. McConnell (chairman), Mr. J. M. Campbell (vice-chairman and managing director), Mr. A. M. Armour (manager), Sir Frederick J. Seaford (manager), Colonel F. C. Drake, Mr. C. A. Campbell, Mr. A. E. V. Barton, Mr. J. W. Sherlock. London local directors are Messrs. G. Powell, W. M. Robson, and J. A. Metcalfe, and the company secretary Mr. C. C. Bate.

The 51st annual general meeting will be held in London on September 26. Extracts from the chairman's statement appear on other pages.

**Alex, Lawrie and Company, Limited**

MESSRS. ALEX. LAWRIE AND CO., LTD. after providing £152,620 for taxation, earned a net consolidated profit of £103,374 for the year ended June 30 last (the accounts for the overseas subsidiaries are for the calendar year 1950), compared with £84,294 in the previous year. General reserve receives £48,123, property reserve £2,389, and premises reserve £7,500. Goodwill is written off to the extent of £2,201, interest on the preference shares absorbs £3,870, and dividends totalling 16% require £24,378, leaving £141,975 to be carried forward, against £125,062 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £120,000 in 6% preference shares and £280,000 in ordinary shares, both of £1 denomination. Capital reserves stand at £324,007, revenue reserves at £126,451, reserve for future income tax at £61,344, deferred liability at £15,481, and current liabilities at £152,835. Holdings in subsidiaries are valued at £955,996, quoted securities at market value £31,903, unquoted securities at £9,250, and current assets £79,169, including £42,854 in cash.

Messrs. Kettle-Roy and Tysons (Mombasa), Ltd., a subsidiary, extended their business considerably during the year, but owing to increased costs the expansion is not reflected fully in the year's figures. Slightly improved results were obtained by British African Tea Estates, a subsidiary in Nyasaland, in spite of drought and shortage of labour.

The directors are Messrs. A. N. Stuart (chairman), J. A. Gamble, N. Airth-Grant, and G. W. Gemmell. The 27th ordinary general meeting will be held in London on October 3.

**News of Our Advertisers**

Mr. H. A. F. CANFIELD, production controller of Schweppes, Ltd., has been appointed to the board.

THE EXPORT DEPARTMENT of Cow & Gate, Ltd. of Guildford, England, offers to send the new edition of the company's "Motherhood" book to applicants resident in East or Central Africa. The book, which gives much useful and practical information on the chapter on habit and character training, and some charming natural photographs.

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**Mining****Mining Companies and Dividend Controls**

THE MINING ASSOCIATION has written to the Controller of the Exchange giving reasons why its members should be exempt from dividend control.

It is claimed that the hardships of British overseas mining companies in the country would not in the main serve the purpose for which it has been stated the Bill is to be introduced, would tend to reduce the quantities of metals and minerals available to this country during the present emergency periods of rearmament, would impose a special burden upon the shareholders of mining companies, because their industry is a wasting one and because many such companies can reap the benefit of their enterprise only in periods of high prices; and would mean that, for so long as the Control continued, the industry, being subject to foreign competition, might lose valuable opportunities to acquire new deposits and turn them to account or to develop and expand its existing operations.

**Tanganyika Concessions**

TANGANYIKA CONCESSIONS, LTD. has been informed by the Treasury that the proposed measure for the limitation of dividends on ordinary shares will apply to that company, which, if the proposed legislation is passed, could consequently distribute only about 10% of the shareholders. But for the recent announcement by the Controller of the Exchange the board would have recommended a dividend for the past year of 25%. Control of Tanganyika Concessions was recently transferred to Southern Rhodesia, but the company is still registered in the United Kingdom—as are the Northern Rhodesia companies which transferred control to Africa some months ago, namely, Rhokana Corporation, Rhodesian Anglo-American, Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co., Nibanga Consolidated, and Rhodesia Copper Refiners.

**Company Progress Reports for August**

Wankie Colliery—194,156 tons of coal and 8,452 tons of coke were sold.

Sherwood Starr—2,337 tons of ore were crushed for a working profit of £2,317.

Cann & Matoro—21,000 tons of ore were treated for a working profit of £28,062.

Rezende—A working profit of £1,337 was earned from the milling of 6,000 tons of ore.

Kentani—2,292 oz. gold were recovered from the Geita mine by the milling of 16,500 tons of ore.

Thistle-Ems—409 oz. gold were recovered from 4,000 tons of ore milled for a working profit of £543.

Rosterman—1,067 oz. gold were produced in July from 2,433 tons milled. Estimated working surplus, £3,283.

Rhodesian Corporation—Frod mine produced 644 oz. gold from 3,700 tons of ore milled. The working profit was £506.

Coronation—8,300 tons of ore were milled for a working profit of £2,550 at the Telaga mine; 971 tons for £3,519 at the Muriel mine; and 2,216 tons for £7,582 at the Arcturus mine.

**Mining Personalia**

Mr. A. B. MACLAREN will resign from the position of general manager of Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., at the end of September and will assume the same post in Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., on the retirement of Mr. L. ZUCKER, who will assume other duties in Rhodesia on behalf of this and associated companies. Mr. J. THOMSON is the new general manager of Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd.

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Company Meeting Report**Booker Brothers, McConnell and Company, Limited**

(West India, African and general import and export business, sole agents, rum blenders and importers, ship owners and shipping agents)

**Taxation's Deterrent Effect on Enterprise****Widespread Interests Reviewed**

THE FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF BOOKER BROTHERS, MCCONNELL AND COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on September 26 at the registered office of the company, 37-41 Gracechurch Street, London E.C. 4.

The following is the chairman's statement, circulated with the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1950:

We have again dealt in the directors' report with the main features of the accounts, but I would call your attention to the further improvement in the company's liquid position. Last year I said that a new bout of inflation was full of financial problems for us. It is indeed, as is the case with all businesses. In Bookers, however, the nature of our undertakings and of the economy of the Colonial territories where we operate tends to some extent to insulate us from the most exaggerated features of inflation, or at any rate, to postpone their impact.

For this reason your directors foreshadow a dividend policy primarily designed further to improve our liquid position and to conserve our cash resources against such elements of inflation as come upon us. Furthermore, in a business of the size and sweep of Bookers, there are bound to present themselves from time to time new projects for which we feel we must find finance. We cannot afford to pass by new investment which we regard as essential to the well-being of our existing business and of the Colonies where we trade.

**Taxation**

The present high level of taxation adds immeasurably to our problems. Certain Colonial Governments, recognizing its deterrent effect upon enterprise and development, have recently adopted the enlightened policy of granting substantial tax relief to new industrial concerns. In so far, however, as investment in new Colonial industries comes from the United Kingdom—as it is largely bound to—the taxation system of His Majesty's Government entirely nullifies these Colonial tax concessions. The West India Committee have submitted to the Royal Commission on the Taxation of Profits and Income a memorandum calling attention to this anomaly.

It will not be out of place to quote a letter on this subject from your vice-chairman which was published in *The Times* on May 12, 1951:

**Colonial Tax Relief Nullified**

It is remarkable that, while it is the stated intention of His Majesty's Government to encourage Colonial development, each of their recent financial planning drafts designed actively to discourage it.

To give three examples: First, the proposed ban to transferring abroad the management and control of United Kingdom companies. This will effectively prevent that partnership between United Kingdom capital and Colonial control and management which can alone create the proper climate for Colonial development.

Secondly, the omission of Colonial development from the Chancellor's "priorities" in his latest memorandum of guidance to the Capital Issues Com-

mittee. This omission, coupled with the Chancellor's emphasis on projects designed to improve the supply of raw materials and to save dollars, will confirm Colonial suspicions that the interest of the United Kingdom in Colonial development lies rather in the potential value of Colonial resources to the United Kingdom than in the benefits which such development brings to Colonial peoples themselves.

Thirdly, several Colonial Governments have recently enacted legislation granting substantial tax concessions to industrial enterprises, in particular relieving dividends paid in early years from taxation in the hands of their recipients. United Kingdom legislation, far from complementing this constructive arrangement, entirely ignores it, with the result that the United Kingdom takes advantage of tax revenue specifically sacrificed by the Colonial Governments in question. This largely nullifies Colonial attempts to attract United Kingdom capital.

**Living Standards Jeopardized**

Since that letter was written His Majesty's Government have conceived the limitation of dividends. It is alleged that this measure, which is really nothing but a perpetration of political expediency, is to protect the standard of living in the United Kingdom. It seems most improbable that it will have this or any other beneficial result. One result, however, that it certainly will have is gravely to jeopardize the standard of living of British Colonial peoples.

It is difficult to imagine any more effective way of drying up the main source from which money for Colonial development must still come—British private enterprise. How can any company here raise money for Colonial development if this measure comes into force—and it is only by continued development of their resources that increasing Colonial populations can maintain, let alone improve, their present low living standards.

**Reorganization**

Last year I told you that we had reached the final stages of preparing a comprehensive scheme for the financial reorganization of the group and that we aimed to put the scheme into operation on January 1, this year. This has been done, and we are fully satisfied that our administrative and financial organization is now appropriate to our diverse business. The companies which we are conducting with the 1950 accounts illustrate this new organization. It will also, I hope, give you a new impression of the fascinating diversity of Bookers.

**Notes**

Our sugar undertakings in 1950 were most profitable, thus in 1949, and progress for the current year is satisfactory so far. In the field of sugar management and financial staffs we are doing very well, thanks to improving yields, better management of beetland agriculture. Despite these sterling work, however, and progress inevitably fall upon us from time to time, and towards the end of the year a few dollars were in British Guiana was discovered there. It is being ecologically dealt with, and the experts tell us that there is no reason for

undue alarm. Encouraging progress is being made with experiments in mechanical field cultivation. Work on modernizing our factories goes forward well.

The group of estates for which Bookers are responsible either as owners or agents produced 138,272 tons of sugar in 1950, as against 120,755 tons in 1949. Even higher output had been confidently expected, but abnormally heavy rainfall in the first two months of the year and consequent flooding of large areas of cultivation upset calculations badly and did considerable damage to some of the canefields. Weather is one of the great hazards of tropical agriculture, and we provide against it as far as is economically possible. Present estimates are that the 1951 output will exceed that of 1950.

**Agitation Efforts Abortive.**

It is never safe to prophesy about the labour situation for unfortunately political agitators and self-seekers are always with us. They aim, for their own ends, and directly contrary to the interests of the workers, to inflame opinion against the industry, and bring about major stoppages of work. Happily, in 1950 their attempts were largely abortive, thanks to the good sense of our workpeople, and thanks to the fact that normal labour negotiations with the recognized trades unions were conducted in that atmosphere of mutual understanding and good-will which can alone inspire successful human relationships.

We attach much importance to welfare and the personal touch. As an indication of what is being done, I cannot do better than quote from the annual report of the social welfare organizer of the British Guiana Sugar Producers' Association: "The managers on the sugar estates of this Colony are giving welfare a real place in their annual programmes, and a marked advance can be noted."

**Security for Future Development**

**Markets.**—I told you last year that an agreement had been reached which, while it by no means affords the security which West Indian circumstances justify, at least affords a minimum measure of security against which we can plan for the next eight years.

In recent months you will have learned that His Majesty's Government, before this Commonwealth Sugar Agreement could be signed, and without consulting the Commonwealth Governments and producers with whom they had negotiated it, chose to open separate negotiations for the contractual purchase of Cuban sugar. These, which culminated in the signing on August 10 of a trade agreement between the United Kingdom and Cuba, have not essentially complicated and delayed the signing of the Commonwealth agreement. The general position is therefore clarified and uncertain, and Commonwealth producers are most perturbed by the lack of consultation between His Majesty's Government departments which has brought about this emergency situation.

**Prize by Colonial Office**

Perturbed as we are, I must, nevertheless, express our sincere appreciation of the help and understanding which we can always be sure of receiving from the Colonial Office. The British West Indian and other Colonial people are fortunate in the constructive way in which the department fulfil their most complex responsibilities.

The future of the Canadian market is also causing us much anxiety because currency control and other restrictions in Montreal, Canada West Indian trade interests are leading Canada to turn to non-Commonwealth sources for her sugar. It would be disastrous for the British West Indies, if by such means they lost their main point of sale, were this tendency to begin about next year. Management arrangements for which the British West Indies themselves could in no way be held responsible.

**Shop-Keeping**

The concentration of the group's trading and shop-keeping activities under Campbell Booker Carter, Limited, (formerly Campbell Bros. Carter and Co. Limited.)

In Central Africa our trading interests have been split up into divisions each of which has been given a financial structure which should be adequate for the expanding environment in which they trade. In 1950 they had a deservedly good year.

In British Guiana, 1950 results were about the same as 1949, given reasonable general trading conditions, we hope to do better in future, despite price control and increased competition. In Trinidad, Stephens, Limited, improved upon last year's results and current returns show continued expansion.

**Price Controls**

Price controls operate with varying degrees of severity in British Guiana, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland. Their departmental effects are particularly noticeable in the retail trade in British Guiana and in the wholesale trade in Northern Rhodesia. In Northern Rhodesia, it will depend whether or not we shall be able to continue to extend our wholesale trade in that territory.

We cannot believe that measures of price control (and taxation) which make it impossible for the trader to find the money to replace stocks at unyieldably higher prices, can possibly be in the interests of the community as a whole. Indeed, in Colonial territories, whose developing economy depends upon the ready supply of consumer goods, ill-conceived measures of price control may well impede development, and thus reduce the standard of living.

**Co-Operation and Good-Will**

There is a fine spirit of co-operation and good-will between, and throughout, our various trading enterprises, and the pooling of experience of trading conditions in Central Africa and the British West Indies must be beneficial. Facing pages 1 and 20 of these accounts we show interior photographs of two of our shops—one in British Guiana and one in Northern Rhodesia. In the supplement to these accounts we show other photographs which I hope you will find interesting.

The problem of suitable housing for overseas staff is always pressing, and causes us considerable concern—particularly in British Guiana, where building costs are excessively high. This is not a problem impinging upon our shop-keeping undertakings alone. The easy solution is, of course, to abandon the high standards which we have established, but it is one that we will not lightly accept in this or any other aspect of our responsibilities.

Shoppers may not, perhaps, be aware of the extent of Campbell Booker Carter's business as an export, shipping and contracting house for clients throughout the Union of South Africa, the Rhodesias, East and West Africa, Ceylon and Hong Kong. Their current figures of turnover are the highest we have known.

**Shipping**

On January 1, 1951, the company's Liverpool office was formed into a separate company, under the name of Booker Brothers (Liverpool), Limited. This is now the parent company of the group's shipping and allied interests. It holds the shares in Booker Line, Limited (formerly The Arabika Steamship Company, Limited), Booker's Shipping and Trading Company, Limited, and Booker's Shipping Transport and Wharves, Limited, the last being a company registered in British Guiana and responsible for the operation here of the group's coastal shipping services, shipping and air line agencies.

doring, warehousing, and wharfing, businesses and road transport.

"Because this new organisation did not come into operation until January 1 this year, 1950 was not affected by it. It will, however, be convenient to refer briefly to the 1950 results under the new grouping.

**Booker Line Limited.**—ASAKA and AMAMURA operated successfully in spite of the formidable task of completing 12 voyages in the year between them. Towards the end of the year, in order to improve our service, it was decided to charter a third vessel.

"The line is always faced with the possibility of having to contend with adverse factors beyond their control, notably bad weather, which can affect not only the steamer's sailings but also loading and discharging. Only once during the year were sailing schedules upset through labour disputes—a waterfront strike in Georgetown. The outstanding morale and loyalty of our sea-going personnel do much to help us overcome difficulties.

"It is not surprising that operating costs continued to increase, but this was largely offset by higher rates of freight.

"Apart from our own shipments, it is satisfactory that we are able to rely upon the valuable support of so many shippers from this country to British Guiana.

"In common with other shipping companies, the line is faced with the problem of providing out of current revenue funds required in due course to replace ships, at prices which at present can be calculated only by guesswork; but which guesswork suggests will be incomparably above their original cost.

#### Encouraging Results

**Bookers' Shipping and Trading Company Limited.**—Results were encouraging. Shipping and forwarding work undertaken for outside shippers continues to increase, and progress made by the department responsible for booking sea and air passages is particularly pleasing. We are sending shareholders with these accounts a booklet describing the services which the travel department of this company has to offer.

**Demerara Shipping Interest.**—Difficulties have been experienced in restoring coastal craft to first-class condition after the war. In particular, motor coasters have been held up owing to slow delivery of spare parts. The results of all departments were, generally speaking, worse than in 1949, the main factor responsible being rapid increases in operating expenses not balanced at the time by corresponding increases in revenue. The prospects for the current year are rather more reassuring.

#### Rum

"It is with deep regret that I have to record the death in February, 1951, of Mr. R. P. Gray, a senior director

of United Rum Merchants Limited, and one of the past owners of the business. For over 20 years he had done a great deal towards its success.

"United Rum Merchants Limited had an excellent year, the outstanding achievement being to bring on the market their principal brand, Lemon Rum, at a price which was an increase over all the more encouragingly low than rum consumption in the United Kingdom during the year. It gives us ground for believing that the company's advertising, with which most of you will be familiar, is proving effective in bringing before the public brands which they like. I am glad to be able to say that this favourable trend has extended into 1951, and has earned public confidence in the names Lemon Rum and Lemon.

"As in other parts of the group, returns from satisfactory sales are being offset by rising costs of production and distribution. We are most anxious to avoid raising the price to the consumer, and can only hope that further increased sales will make this step unnecessary.

"United Rum Merchants' peak trading period coincides with the end of Bookers' financial year. As may be inferred from the directors' report, United Rum Merchants' short-term borrowings were on December 31, very high. This borrowed money, being required to finance duty recoverable from customers, is a reflection of the high volume of branded sales.

#### Properties, Holdings and Services

"Of the smaller companies in British Guiana (now subsidiary to Bookers' Properties, Holdings and Services Limited, formed on January 1, 1951), the R. D. Balata Company, Limited, had a satisfactory year, and Bookers' Manufacturing Drug Company, Limited, also proved on its 1949 results. The G.G. Enterprises Company, Limited, did well and shows considerable promise for the future. We look to Bookers' Properties, Holdings and Services Limited, to foster any new projects which we may decide to undertake in British Guiana.

#### Management and Staff

"Apart from the many problems of those troubled times, the process of reorganization has thrown a great deal of extra work and worry upon our management and staff. I am sure, however, that the company's employees—as well as its shareholders—will benefit from the greater efficiency of our new administrative machinery, working, as it is, more smoothly every day.

"Our finest asset is the team of men and women who operate our businesses, and because we know that they are good and bear the responsibility and do the work allotted to them, we can face with confidence whatever the future may have in store for us."

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*Company Meeting Report*

# The Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Limited

## Net Profit More than Doubled

MR. N. C. S. BOSANQUET

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE CONSOLIDATED SISAL ESTATES OF EAST AFRICA, LIMITED, was held at 5 and 7, Eastcheap, London, E.C.3, on Tuesday, September 14.

Mr. N. C. S. Bosanquet, chairman of the company, had circulated 10 shareholders with the report and proposed for the year ended March 31, 1951, a statement of accounts on the following terms:

"The company is 15 years old and this year and, if you approve the recommendations which we make in our report, will have paid 126% to members on the original register who have retained their holdings until the date of this meeting. The capital of £250,000 is now represented in the property account on the other side of the balance sheet by fixed assets of nearly twice that figure, while current assets in excess of all liabilities amount to approximately £184,000. This figure of £185,000 would be reduced to £140,000 as and when we are permitted to pay out the 25% allocated to dividend reserve. It is perhaps not too much to say that the company has at last achieved a sound and dignified balance sheet backed by liquid assets which make for some provision against less prosperous times in the future.

### £250,000 Paid in Taxation

"A good crop and high selling prices have provided us with good profits for the year under review. The extent of our prosperity can be gauged by the fact that we have to pay just over £250,000 in taxation. You will see that we bring a profit figure into the appropriation account of £215,947 after making provision for all taxation. We are placing £125,000 to general reserve, £5,000 to staff contingencies reserve, £207 to maintenance of agricultural implements, and £45,947 to dividend reserve. The interim dividend of 10% paid in January, 1951, absorbed £13,750, and we propose a further dividend of 15%, taking £19,688, and to carry forward the balance of £18,572 to the next account. This compares with £12,396 brought in.

"Just after these accounts had been passed by the auditors, Mr. Gaitaneri made the announcement in the House of Commons, and by the 14th hour we found ourselves prohibited from declaring a final dividend of 25% which had been our intention, and that the situation which we are permitted to distribute for the year is 23%. A statement has already been written in connection with this regretful political move, and it is unnecessary for me to comment further on it. I propose this year placing 25% to dividend reserve, and if or when this threat of an amendment to the law on returns for stock capital is removed, shall pay a further dividend to our members.

### Advantages of Company Control

"Looking at the accounts the dominating figure is taxation, and in this connection we have had some few letters, 10 in all, from members representing £5,500 stock, urging us to transfer the company to Tanganyika. Quite apart from the fact that present legislation prevents such a step being taken, it is not convinced that it would be in the interest of members to do so. London is the centre from which the company can best be controlled. I therefore suggest control first from the point of view of company advice.

"In discussing the law closely in touch with world

markets, and are provided with sales agents abroad which are quite invaluable to the company. In these times of fantastic selling prices this position becomes a little obscured, but time and again by means of an immediate opportunity we have met before us in this department which in competitive times shows a surprising difference in the profit and loss account. Transfer to control abroad means complete divorce of selling policy from London and the operation of all sales of produce from East Africa.

### Engineering and Agricultural Consultants

"In engineering we have first-class advice, both from a highly trained and experienced engineer, and a consulting capitalist who visits our suppliers in this country and ensures that we obtain the right thing at the right price. We are advised and aided in this highly technical department in such manner that the company is saving large sums of money while gradually perfecting its factory arrangements.

"In scientific work, more especially as relating to soil and fertility, we are fortunate enough to have the services of an Oxford professor who visits our estates, lays down our experiments, and who will, I am confident, gradually and in time find out the intricate secrets of our soils, knowledge upon which the future of any company, such as this engaged in tropical agriculture, must depend.

### Rapacious Tyranny of Socialist

"I am glad to have opportunity to dilate on these points so that members may know that this company is not guided alone by a board of directors, but that they are protected and served by professionals in the essential departments who would be difficult to come by were we to divorce ourselves from the centre of the world. And finally I am unwilling to believe that we are condemned to Socialist legislation, in perpetuity, legislation which seems to have as its main aim and object the paralysation of success and enterprise by heavy taxation. Would it eventually transpire that we must indeed submit to such a fate, it is our duty that our care is not to let control pass to the hands of our estates. In the meantime, I should be glad if the company failed to make a right and proper contribution towards the cost of rearmament by disappearing from the list of enterprises registered in this country.

### Two Ex-Bankers

"Under current assets you will notice the investment of £5,000 in an unquoted security. This is a small interest which we have taken in two ex-bank properties which have been formed into a local company. Apart from the fact that we hope that this may prove to be a profitable investment, it puts us in touch with an entirely different line of thought in estate management from our own, and should prove of value to us and our general manager from this point of view.

"Mlingoti.—You will see that Mlingoti estate has now come into our hands on a 99-year lease. The purchase of this property suits us very well. Contiguous to Kibara, it is really well and conveniently managed. Provided with its own factory and transport, it is a self-contained unit. It is a fine estate, resting up additional areas under agreement for sale, and making it a steady 1,000-ton producer of brominating water. On the other hand, prices were high for our fibre, we expect to

complete the final payment for the purchase of Milingo from the current year.

**Production.**—Our reports to you that we produced 620 tons of fibre, as compared with 570 tons the previous year, 1949-50, was a grand year, or the crop would have been better. I would draw your attention to the fact that we have picked up the crop which was lost with the sale of the final estate, and we are continuing to develop new areas. Last year 292 hectares were opened on Kibara, and that the estimated crop for the current year is 300 tons.

**Sales.**—“We have sold for as freely where opportunity has offered, and sales already made for the current year's output, of which details are given in our report, should ensure a satisfactory trade. Sales into 1953 are for a smaller quantity, but the prices for the 1,875 tons which have been placed are satisfactory.

**Financial.**—Sisal fibre, like some of the other primary commodities, has been under the influence of international affairs and the general disturbances in many parts of the world. Supply and demand rule the situation we can only see the possibilities of the future with some accuracy. Unfortunately, supply and demand is not the dominating factor at the moment, and it is necessary to examine the position from other angles. Definite expenditure and stockpiling still play a large part in keeping sisal prices high.

“On the other hand, spinners must be reluctant to saddle themselves with large stocks at the prices ruling to-day. The quantity of lower grade unwashed sisal coming from East Africa is increasing, but again the real increase of sisal from Rhodesia must be dependent on the more and more stable conditions in Java and Sumatra. At the moment the eye is on the sisal market

and we must, I think, expect lower prices in the not too distant future. On the other hand, taking the long view, I would suggest that the industry would gain more than it would lose if the fantastic prices of to-day came back to a more balanced and sober figure.

**Declaration of Dividends**

“I would appear to be set fair for two consecutive years, and I deplore the fact that those who have been the risk of investing in this speculative dollar-producing commodity should be denied their reward for political antics performed for the supposed benefit of the less enlightened members of the electorate.

“Our policy will be to set aside in dividend reserves the amount which we normally pay to our members, so that when the restrictive policy has been removed they may receive the payments to which they are so fully entitled.

**Acknowledgment of Services**

“I repeat these remarks without expressing our appreciation of the services rendered by all members of the staff who will serve this company. I should like to mention specially our hard-working and most efficient secretary, Miss Shelley, whose grasp of all the intricate affairs of the company keeps us always up-to-date and informed. To our general manager, Mr. Moore, and his estate manager, and their assistants in all departments, we are indebted for the steady improvement of the estates. Mr. Cass, our visiting agent, is at home and we have had the opportunity of discussing some of our problems with him. His advice and guidance are of value both to the directors and to the estate management.

“The company's estates are in good order and progress is being made both in field and factory.”

PROGRESS



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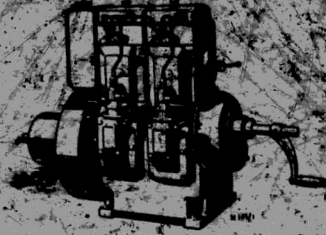
1952	1953	1950
Underwriting approved	Underwriting approved	Underwriting approved
Number of Consumers	Number of Consumers	Number of Consumers
Annual Consumption	Annual Consumption	Annual Consumption
21 million units	21 million units	19 million units
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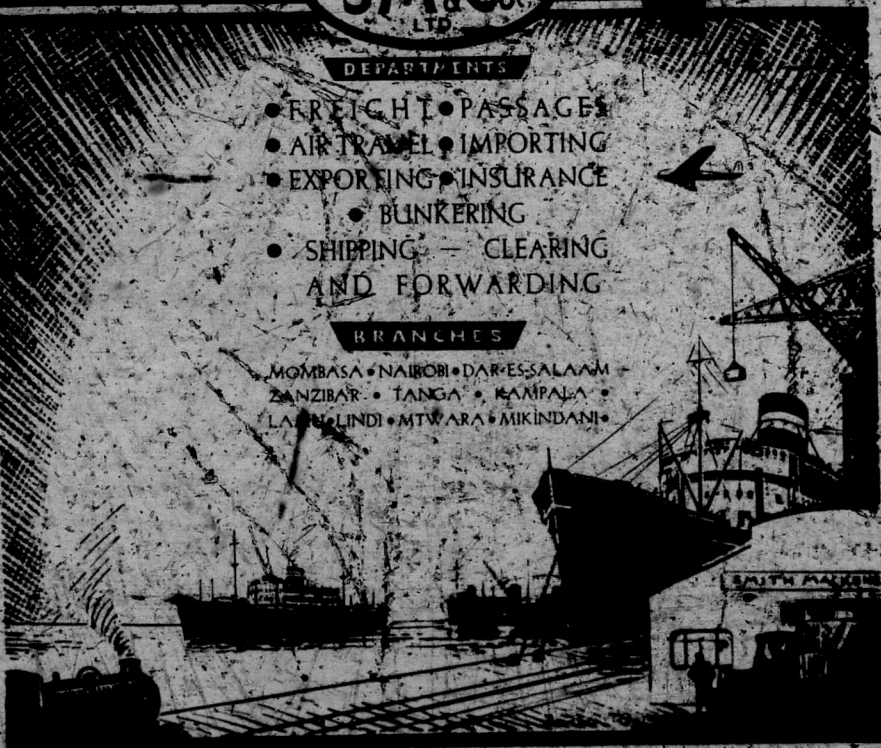
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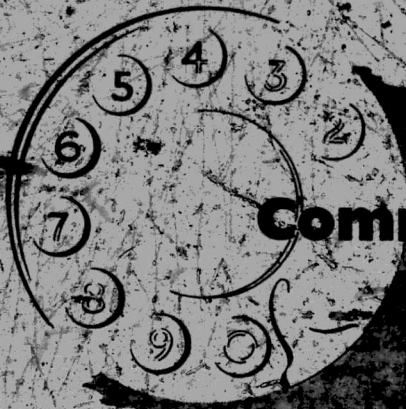
Another port is at present under construction at Mtwara in Southern Tanganyika for the groundnut scheme, in connexion with which many miles of new railway have been built.

In these 50 odd years the Railway has been a chief agent in the amazingly rapid progress of the territories it serves, and this progress continues. In 1949 the freight tonnage was 127 per cent heavier than it was 10 years previously, and passenger journeys had increased in the same time by 340 per cent.

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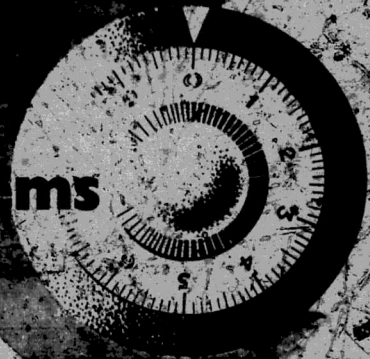
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**THIS WEEK'S CONFERENCE** at the Victoria Falls between representatives of the United Kingdom, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland is of great importance, but it will not necessarily decide the issue of Central African Federation. It is conceivable, for example, that every African speaker may oppose federation, but that not one of them will be able to satisfy the Secretaries of State that their opposition is reasonable, in which event the two Ministers may well feel that it is their duty to tell the Cabinet that it should proceed with the plan for federation, subject to necessary amendments of detail. That, indeed, appears to be the situation which the two Ministers and the Cabinet will have to face, for the Africans who have objected to the very principle of federation in the talks of recent weeks have not produced a single argument of substance. So sympathetic a Minister as Mr. Griffiths has had to tell them again and again that their fears were baseless; but they have nevertheless repeated monotonously the same unconvincing assertions.

What is a trustee to do in such circumstances? Is he to act in accordance with the expressed desires of a ward who stubbornly

adheres to convictions which are demonstrably wrong and contrary to his own best interests, or is he to fulfil his trust for the ward's present and future good though the ward will for the moment not recognize the rightness either of the motive or of the action? The worthy trustee will surely take the second course; and from that obligation we cannot see that the Imperial Government can escape unless it is prepared to put expediency before principle and sacrifice the general good of British Central Africa to the clamour of a tiny minority of educated and semi-educated Africans, practically none of whom has had enough experience of affairs to reach a reliable judgment in such matters, and some of whom have so feared the truth that their propaganda against federation has been a mixture of falsehoods, exaggerations, and intimidation.

It is being suggested in some quarters that if the African representatives continue to mistrust the proposals for federation, the whole matter should be dropped. Federation is either right or wrong. The Right Policy from the standpoint of Is To Do Right. Central Africa as a whole. If it is wrong it should be dropped, because it is wrong, not

because a few African extremists have agreed to express mistrust. If it is right, it should be made operative at the earliest possible moment, whatever any small groups of any race may say. Most problems in the world to-day are the direct consequence of the refusal "to do the right as God gives us to see the right." Not until three months ago had all the fundamental facts in favour of federation been authoritatively analysed, listed, and published. The document in which that was done comprehensively and thoroughly has been attacked, of course, but not one of its many points has been reduced. Knowing the solid strength of fact in the report, its opponents can merely sneer at it or seek to smear it. Are we now to be told that "democracy" implies submission to that kind of comment and obstructionism provided it can masquerade as unanimous within a small but very vocal group? If so, the self-government to which groups of Colonies are encouraged to look forward will be a sorry and sickening substitute for the *Pax Britannica* to which Africa owes so much.

Campaigners against federation misrepresent it as a movement of white settlers who are resolved to break the influence of the Colonial Office. That is a clever but untrustworthy suggestion. If it

**Sinister Misrepresentation.** were true, the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the official in charge of the African division of the Colonial Office could not have shown themselves so sympathetic to the present proposals as they have done. They have naturally not committed themselves irrevocably to the precise plans for they are servants of a Government which

has reserved its judgment, but they have no doubt to approve that they regard the scheme as a practicable basis for a policy which would not outrage the Colonial Office. Hitherto the Colonial Office has opposed federation. Now it is attributed to her, to otherwise the Secretary of State would not have gone to Africa, and he would certainly not have gone if the Imperial Government regarded federation as a device to deprive it of powers which it ought to exercise. There are far weightier and less sinister motives for a constitutional development of great political, economic, and strategic significance.

The fundamental aim is to promote inter-racial good will and a sense of nationhood. As Rhodesia had half a century ago, and as Sir Godfrey Huggins has made clear again and again, the objective

**Main Aims of Federation.** must be equal rights for all civilized men—not premature and therefore irresponsible gestures which involve manifest dangers and no continuing advantages, but genuine rights granted progressively as character and capacity are developed by Africans to exercise them. That must take time, and it is dishonest to disguise the fact. Meantime, the Imperial Government has the inescapable duty of discharging its responsibilities, and that cannot be done by seeking to appease a vociferous and small section of the African community. In our view it can be done only by deciding in favour of federation. History would pronounce a harsh verdict if faith were not kept when the whole destiny of British Africa from the Limpopo to the Nile is at stake. The challenge is that of faith to all parties—the Imperial Government no less than the Europeans and Africans on the spot.

## Notes By The Way

### Revolt In The City

THE REFUSAL of the directors of three great Central African copper mining companies (Roan Antelope, Rhodesian Selection Trust, and Mufuire) to recognize the right of the Government to impose dividend limitation before Parliament has considered and sanctioned such a measure has been cordially welcomed in the City. Cautious commentators, however, point out that if the present intentions of the Cabinet, as announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, do become operative, the shareholders of the first two companies could receive for the next two years dividends totalling no more than one-fifth of the present level. Most shareholders will probably support the stand taken on their behalf, receive the higher distribution with satisfaction, and allow the future to take care of itself.

### Government by Warning

THESE COMPANIES present the Treasury with some knotty international problems, for the great American Metal Corporation owns rather more than half of the capital of Rhodesian Selection Trust and nearly a third of that of Roan Antelope, and both companies have many American and French shareholders. Such foreign companies and individuals may well ask why they should be denied fair participation in the splendid profits lately earned by the companies, and if for reasons of pure party politics the Socialist Government imposed dividend limitation in these cases retrospectively, despite the present lack of statutory justification, it would almost certainly provoke protest from the State Department, with which it will scarcely wish to quarrel on such an issue. Mr. R. L. Frain, chairman of the



# Central African Federation Conference Opens at Victoria Falls

## Local Negroes' Affairs in 1950-51 Years Are Grounded

THE VICTORIA FALLS CONFERENCE of Central African Federation opened on Tuesday under the leadership of Sir John Kennedy, Governor of Southern Rhodesia. It is expected in coming days to discuss the economic and social conditions to be discussed and there will be frequent press conferences.

The British Government is represented by the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, Mr. C. Gordon-Walker, the Secretary of States for the Colonies, Mr. James Griffiths, and five officials.

The Governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, four of Southern Rhodesia's seven Cabinet Ministers and the Ministers of the Provinces and members of the Executive Council are present. Five Africans attended from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, two from Southern Rhodesia.

### Shades May Be Remaining Out

On the eve of the conference the special correspondent of THE TIMES telegraphed:

"Although the gap at the moment may seem wide, there is a solid ground for optimism in the recognition by the principal dominions of the necessity of bridging it, especially in view of the latest developments in the south, with Dr. Malan's declaration concerning the Protectorate and the formation of a new party by the Africans in Southern Rhodesia. There is a general feeling that the sands may be running out.

Ordeal among the Europeans in Southern Rhodesia is still high. There are still some who believe a minority are essential in order to secure a form of close education. For the time being they prefer assimilation to federation.

Rhodesia's traditional leaders have exercised over the past few years a strong influence on the British Government. It is likely to influence the proposed status of the Minister for African Affairs, the outcome of which, as they see him, will also affect the number of nominated members in the Executive and may suggest a bi-racial system to which the Government is already inclined.

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stories are sticks which can be snapped by themselves, but if bound together by federation can have far greater strength than merely the aggregate of their addition.

There is plenty of room for discussion, argument and suggestion as to precisely what form the binding of that bundle should take. What is devoutly to be hoped is that those who are assembled at the conference will realize, and agree, the necessity of the binding—if British Central Africa is to have a secure future.

In Salisbury last week, many representatives of the urban African population told Mr. Gordon-Walker that they favoured federation in principle, but were unwilling to accept it unless one Native policy prevailed, and that must be the policy pursued by the Colonial Office in the two northern territories. Under such conditions they would even accept amalgamation.

In his reply the Minister emphasized that it was not foregone conclusion that Southern Rhodesian Africans would not have their own representation in a Federal Parliament. Earlier in the day he had told a gathering of more than 100 chiefs and counsellors from Mashonaland that partnership was the aim of Southern Rhodesia's Native policy. It was said that the partnership principle had never previously been so clearly enunciated in public to a representative gathering of local Africans.

### Full Racial Co-Operation

When he met the Western Province African Provincial Council at Bulawayo, Mr. Griffiths said that if federation took place the policy of the British Government towards Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland would remain unchanged, that policy was the development of the two territories towards self-government within the Commonwealth on the basis of full co-operation between the races.

He said that Africans in Northern Rhodesia feared that transferring responsibility for immigration to the Federal Government would produce an influx of European settlers with the eventual aim of undermining the indigenous population.

The Kitwe branch of the Northern Rhodesian African Congress presented a seven-point petition. Mr. Griffiths did not comment on the proposals, which were as follows:

- (1) Institution of universal adult suffrage;
- (2) Re-institution of the policy of paramountcy of African interests;
- (3) Increasing African representation in Legislative Council;
- (4) Removal of all forms of colour bar and racial segregation;
- (5) Assistance in higher education to enable Africans to take medical and all degrees;
- (6) African members of Legislative Council to be given portfolios;
- (7) Continuance of Colonial Office rule until such time as the Africans are in a position to demand self-government on their own terms.

### Self-Government and Partnership

In Lancaster, the Minister was asked by Dr. L. M. Rogers of Northern Rhodesia, would it be possible to secure greater freedom of choice and ultimately self-government under federation. Mr. Griffiths replied that on the basis of partnership with all races, public opinion would be the basis of partnership.

The chairman of the local branch of the European Anti-Communist and British Staff Association reported that 57 of the 103 members favoured federation, and Mr. A. Miller said that 20% of the African population understood what federation meant.

Mr. Griffiths pointed out that the Africans were concerned only about such matters as change in land, Native policy, and wage control. He stated that Africans fear about federation were procedure because they would still be controlled by N.M. Government.

When a delegation of African trade unionists visited federation, the Secretary of State told them that the economic program which had provided Africans with better living con-

ditions would be expanded more rapidly than in the three Central African territories which are to be federated.

Mr. S. A. Hyatt, president of the Association of Manufacturers, Commerce and Industry, said that federation would increase immigration, enhance investment possibilities, and increase the general bargaining power of the three territories.

A petition supporting federation signed by 1,178 of the 1,366 white residents of Broken Hill was handed to the Minister in that town.

Only by evidence of the good-will of the Europeans could Africans be assured that their fears of the consequences of federation were groundless, wrote the *Central African Post*, of Lusaka, in a leading article.

**Mr. Fletcher's Remarks**

Mr. P. B. Fletcher, Southern Rhodesian Minister for Native Affairs, was stated to have said last week that African opinion in the Colony on federation "does not count"; it was represented by the Government, and the federation negotiations were "negotiations between Governments." He added that Mr. Gordon-Walker would have two meetings with Africans in Salisbury and two in Bulawayo.

Mr. J. Powys Jones, Secretary for Native Affairs, was reported to have said later that a departmental survey of African opinion on federation had been made for the Cabinet; he did not know whether this would be shown to Mr. Gordon-Walker, and Mr. Fletcher had forbidden its issue to the Press.

The *Manchester Guardian* commented next day:—

"If he has been rightly reported, Mr. Fletcher has thrown a large-sized spanner in the works. On the eve of the Falls conference, to which representatives of African bodies have with some difficulty been persuaded to come, he is said to have announced that African opinion 'does not count.'"

"If it does not count in Salisbury it certainly does here. No British Government, of whatever political colour, is likely to back the federation plan if the Africans in the three territories remain as overwhelmingly opposed to it as they now appear to be. They may possibly be wrong, short-sighted, or misinformed about it, but they cannot simply be left out on account of the ground that Mr. Fletcher speaks for them."

"Mr. Griffiths and Mr. Gordon-Walker may have hoped to persuade them that the safeguards contained in the plan were sufficient for them. They will be twice as hard to persuade now. They may well say to Mr. Griffiths: 'Yes, while you are here we are bound to Victoria Falls to join in the deliberations. But see what it will be like when you go away.' And the Africans of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland will bring back their own Colonial Office files. If Mr. Fletcher has been misheard or misunderstood he had better clarify his words quickly."

On the following day Mr. Fletcher denied the report, saying that when a reporter had telephoned asking for the interview on African opinion:

"I told him I was not prepared to give him anything for publication on the eve of the Falls Conference. The Prime Minister had already made his statement on the Falls. Any further conversation was simply to give reports which I refused to give an interview."

**African Opinion Assesses**

"I have suggested that African opinion did not count. I have publicly maintained this in spite of the common roll we should always be at pains to ascertain African opinion." I pointed out that in the Salisbury African opinion is represented through our normal channels of government."

Mr. Godfrey Hughes told journalists who asked him about the incident that the proposals to the Falls conference had been made to the Government of Southern Rhodesia, and that the working had been done in difference from that in the case of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. That was because Southern Rhodesians had a properly constituted Parliament elected by British voters on a common roll. Africans were British subjects in Southern Rhodesia.

Nevertheless, the Colony Government had arranged for Mr. Gordon-Walker to meet with African leaders and had proposed extensive representation on the committee. From the time it was known that the Africans did not understand the operation of federating in these circumstances until they had a better grasp, and on the whole the opinion expressed was favourable. If Government wanted support for a common roll, Africans were British subjects in Southern Rhodesia.

The Nidom and District Chamber of Commerce and Industry has passed 40 resolutions on the subject of federation, which it whole-heartedly supports in every way.

Rhodesia" ought, it is felt, to designate the federated State, which should have a new capital away from the industrial centres of the component territories. The vicinity of the Kafue River is suggested as a possible site.

While the chamber dislikes the proposal that the making of terminating of the appointment of a Minister of African interests should be the prerogative of the Governor-General, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, it would accept it as an interim measure if after an agreed period the appointment or termination of appointment lay with the Federal Parliament.

It is felt very undesirable that the Governor-General, being the direct representative of H.M. The King, should be called upon in any way whatsoever to make what is in effect a political appointment.

**Composition of Federal Parliament**

It is considered that the time has not yet come for Africans to sit as members of the Federal Legislature, and that the nine members to be nominated to represent African interests should, to begin with, be Europeans. African interests are fully safeguarded by the Minister of African Interests, the nine members of the Federal Legislature nominated to represent African interests, and the constitution of the African Affairs Board, which will include at least three Africans.

Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia Africans sit in the territorial legislatures, and there is no reason for this policy to be altered. It is hoped that at a later date the experience so obtained will prove Africans to be capable of assuming the responsibilities of membership of the Federal Legislature.

Chambers of Commerce and Industry of all three territories should be adequately represented on all boards and committees. In the initial stages of federation all adjustments of the present policies in the three territories must react in some way on commercial and industrial affairs.

It should be the policy of the Federal Government to consolidate gradually the differing laws into one legal code.

It will be most unsatisfactory and inconvenient for returns to be rendered to both federal and territorial income-tax departments.

The suggested basis of federation is unduly expensive, and in effect will superimpose an additional expensive administration on top of existing ones. Very considerable savings could be made by the transfer of further departments of the Federal Legislature, and the abolition of redundant ones. The territorial Administrations could become provincial administrations, with considerable savings in expenditure. The further departments referred to above are agriculture, forestry, veterinary services, public relations, marketing boards, and eventually, on consolidation of the legal code, police and prisons.

In the course of its conclusion, the chamber recorded:

For the high importance it is liable to be attached to African opinion on federation, as reflected in the Press and in public statements made by a small section of African intelligentsia claiming to represent the mass of African opinion, notwithstanding that there is no substantial evidence that they have obtained a clear mandate from the African public.

Africans have only to compare the present stage of their development with that which existed in Central Africa prior to the advent of the Europeans to find the tremendous progress which both must have made through association and co-operation with one another.

**Agreement with Native Trade Unions**

Chambers of Commerce and Industry have already shown their willingness to co-operate with Africans, for example, in negotiations between the Government and Africans from whom which were recently obtained by the assistance of both parties.

The necessity of such co-operation in other spheres will be fully appreciated by the African people, and accordingly in the future of the co-ordinating national and economic matters Africans will qualify to participate fully in the government of the federated territories.

Africans must be encouraged and enabled to see that European life, as lived in the Rhodesia and Nyasaland territories, does not mean their territories in the particular sense of themselves and their territories. They are determined to expand and develop the territories for the benefit of all races resident therein.

(Continued on page 50)

# East Africa: Testing Ground of a Multi-Racial Society

## Two Key Issues Are Agrarian and Cultural

EAST AFRICA is one of the great testing grounds where the future of a multi-racial society has to be worked out. To understand the present political stresses there, it is necessary to review clearly the number, distribution, and employment of the various groups that make up its population. Figures for the three territories at the 1948 census were:

	Kenya	Tanganyika	Uganda
Whites	29,000	18,000	3,000
Indians	99,000	44,000	33,000
Arabs	24,000	11,000	
Africans	5.2m.	7.4m.	4.9m.

These figures by no means tell the whole tale. Apart from natural increase of all races, the immigrant groups have increased more than the others because of economic development. Thus the European population in Tanganyika has increased by two-thirds since the 1948 census. The Indian populations in all territories have increased by several thousands.

Within these racial groups themselves, there are subdivisions with important social and political differences. Of the Indians about half are Hindus, while the Muhammadan section belongs largely to the Ismailia sect, followers of the Aga Khan.

The Europeans in turn are more varied than is generally realized, particularly in Tanganyika, as is natural with its past history as a German colony and a League of Nations mandate.

A recent check on the principal area of white settlement in that territory showed that out of 410 farmers only 89 were truly of English-speaking stock. Of the rest, 163 were Greeks and 60 Afrikaners. In the principal industry, sisal, the Swiss are a powerful element.

### Italian Immigrants

In Kenya the European population is predominantly British, but there is a sizeable Afrikaner minority, especially round Eldoret, and Italians, who make excellent immigrants, are being admitted at a rate of 1,000 a year.

Even Uganda, not traditionally a home of Europeans, is attracting a polyglot influx to work on development schemes such as the Owen Falls Dam and a hydro-electric station. A most noticeable shift in the balance between European races, which could have far-reaching consequences is the growing number of Afrikaners.

Geographically, the European population is much more concentrated than the Indian. This is especially so in Kenya, where apart from officials and missionaries, most Europeans live in the central part of the colony known as the "White Highlands."

In Tanganyika, on the other hand, they are not only fewer but more scattered. There are two main areas of European farming settlement, one round Kilimanjaro, Arusha, and Moshi on the Kenya border, the other in the Southern Highlands near the Northern Rhodesian border. A third colony of Europeans is located on the sisal estates round the east coast port of Tanga. These communities emphasize the isolation of the Tanganyika European communities from each other.

In Uganda the European element is relatively small. The Indians are distributed fairly generally throughout the territories, but are mainly confined to the towns, few of which are without Indian shopkeepers.

Of the Europeans, only a minority have a permanent stake in the economies, and by far the largest proportion of this minority inhabit the farms of the Kenya Highlands. But even in Kenya, officials, the commercial community, and particularly since the war, the "retired" element combine to outnumber them. The European urban population of the capital, Nairobi, alone amounts to a third of the whites.

A recent count of the European population in Tanganyika

*"By the courtesy of 'The Times,' we are able to reproduce in full this survey written by their special correspondent who was lately in Kenya.*

showed 6,000 officials, 3,000 missionaries, 3,000 in commerce, 2,000 in the government scheme, 2,000 in mining and plantation works, and only 1,000 with permanent stakes in the country. Even the settlers are not counted in the sense that Australians or Canadians are. Most send their children home to school and themselves spend leaves "at home" if they can afford it.

The Indians are in many ways more deeply committed as a community to a future in East Africa than are the Euro-peans. Filling the middle grades in the social pyramid, as clerks and small traders, many of them have risen to eminence. Some families are now reaching the fifth or sixth generation in East Africa.

In Kenya their great grievance—one among many—is their inability to own land except in certain restricted residential areas. They are deeply split among themselves, the Muslims there tending to align themselves politically with the Europeans, the Hindus with the Africans. Both tend to think in terms of securing better conditions.

The future of all these communities depends in the long run on the relations they are able to establish with the indigenous population which lays round the settler enclaves, dwelling especially in Kenya, often in overworked, eroded, and over-grazed homesteads. Even in Tanganyika with its vast expanses the same conditions can occur because the people are driven to concentrate by the prevalence of drought and tsetse fly over large stretches.

### Inflationary Prosperity

The African inhabitants are not poor by African standards. Because of the high prices of primary products there is much money in circulation. But this prosperity has an inflationary, and therefore unsettling, tinge.

Politically the Africans are on the whole apathetic. Compared with the peoples of West Africa they seem generally to lack initiative. They are divided into hundreds of small tribes widely differing in culture and development, and they thus lack the homogeneity of the great West African tribes. This makes it harder for them to combine. Exceptions are the Baganda, the Kikuyu in Kenya, and the Chaga and Haya in the north of Tanganyika.

There are centres of smouldering, and at times violent, discontent. This occurs where economic grievances translate themselves into racial antagonism. The two chief centres are in Kenya, where the European has taken on the guise of the landlord, and in Buganda (central Uganda), where the Indian has monopolized the rôle of middleman in the staple industry, cotton. In both these regions the normal grievances of peasant farmers have become identified with race rivalry. In both of them an educated class is rapidly evolving.

Tanganyika has been less troubled. Except among the Chaga and Kilimanjaro peoples and closely connected with Kenya, political activity is almost unknown. There is irony in this situation, since Kenya has done more in a practical way for its Africans, in terms of health services and Native administration, than almost any other African Colony. The Kenya African does not see this; he sees only the contrast between well-tended European farms and his own deteriorating *shambas*. A dangerous outcome of this is the flow of squatters from the Native reserves into the European areas, where they form a ready seed-bed for political malcontents to cultivate.

The objective for the East African territories, as is widely agreed, must be the formation of a plural society, in which all races co-operate. This is notoriously the most difficult to achieve, and in East Africa there are special obstacles, but it is the only way in which the rights of achievement of the immigrant races can be reconciled with the rights of the indigenous population.

### White Settlement Justified Itself

White settlement has not only justified itself by what it has done for the African in the past, its abolition would not be to their interest in the future. At the same time it is not ethical, nor is it any longer practicable, to maintain by force the pre-eminence of a few thousands of Europeans living for the most part in a place the size of an English county in an area the size of Europe. There has to be mutual respect and consent.

The settlers, and certainly the European political representatives, tend to take rather a different view. They place more emphasis on rights of ownership than of achievement. In political compromise they see the opening of a slippery path that will end in measures such as nationalization, a fear which now haunts all racial minorities in British Colonies. They feel that if Britain will not support them, then perhaps a Nationalist South Africa would, or, preferably, a British Central African Dominion. The position of Tanganyika is,



of course, crucial in such calculations, because of its status as a United Nations trust territory lying athwart British Africa.

Where the Africans are concerned it is easy to see in which way 'stresses' will develop. The basic trouble here is agrarian pressure on the White Highlands. The present position could be maintained only if the African population were static, but it is increasing annually, acquiring education at great speed, and developing a wide range of modern economic demands. Kenya itself is nearing the end of its tether in coping with this pressure. Solutions will probably have to be sought in the other two territories, although this may raise even more thorny issues.

The attitude of the Indians as the third race is confused. A large section of the Indian, as opposed to the Muhammadshah community in Kenya seeks to develop support of the Indian Government for the Indian colonists and to forge as close links as possible with the Indian nation. That, like European approaches to the South African Government, is fishing in very troubled water indeed. The presence of so many Indians

in Uganda is a serious problem without them that Kenya territory is a very serious problem for the African State.

The basic East African racial conflict, an agrarian and cultural one, could be resolved, a general easing of tensions achieved. The second is a matter of education. The gap between European and African is immeasurably wide, far wider, for instance, than in West Africa or the West Indies. Operation it would be much easier to close the gap in social relations.

Left to itself, East Africa could no doubt work out its own solution in due course. That is the claim most frequently made locally. Some account, however, has to be taken of outside events, otherwise local events will simply overtake local ones.

If broad terms, the only safe way of preventing this would be to get all races into the boat as soon as possible and rowing together.

## How To Improve African Conditions of Life

### Proposals of the Colonial Summer Conference in Cambridge

**FOSTERING RACIAL CO-OPERATION** the improvement of co-operation between the various departments of an administration and the populations administered, relations between traditional African leaders and the younger educated men, means of discovering new leaders, the advancement of women, the promotion of efficiency—these were some of the most important of the subjects discussed by the Colonial Summer Conference at Queens' College, Cambridge, organized by the Colonial Office.

One of the most urgent problems in East and Central Africa was agreed to be that of promoting racial partnership at all levels. It was considered that the lower tier of local government bodies such as Native authorities and African district councils, should in present conditions be all-African, although in urban areas there is already a degree of racial representation on village management and township boards.

Racial partnership in local government could, it was felt, best be achieved at the county level (to use the term in the recent report on constitutional development in Tanganyika); there representative members of all the races should deal with subjects of common concern to them all, such as the development of communications, the conservation of natural resources (including soil, timber, and water), and the control of disease and markets, and so improve understanding and sympathy.

Attention was called to the fact that there is direct African representation in local government bodies in East Africa but not in Northern Rhodesia (except in the purely African townships) and the view was expressed that Northern Rhodesia should fall into line with East Africa in this matter as soon as possible.

#### Local Government Councils

An account of the local government councils recently held in Nairobi and attended by representatives of all races impressed the conference, which recorded the hope that the authorities in Kenya might on future occasions invite people from other East and Central African territories.

There was overwhelming testimony from many territories that traditional African leaders and popularly elected members of Native councils are co-operating well.

Numerous district officers reported that the traditional authorities increasingly welcome the co-operation of the more progressive and popularly chosen representatives, and tend to leave to them the administration of the more novel features of local government, while they confine themselves to the older functions of the maintenance of law and order, the collection of revenue, the allocation of land, and the settlement of disputes arising from Native custom.

A partnership between the prestige and authority of the traditional leaders and the wider knowledge of modern

administrative requirements often possessed by progressive and non-traditional elements was considered to be desirable and to have been successful on the whole.

Much time was given to the consideration of means of discovering African leaders of initiative and judgment. Among the expanding middle class are men who have made money and created a local position for themselves by occupations foreign to the basic African pattern and in almost all areas some Africans are now beginning to stand out from among their fellows as exceptionally good farmers, as the best of the employees of the local or central government, or as traders. From among them recruitment to local government bodies should not be difficult.

It was the experience of the representatives from many African territories, however, that while in the rural areas election usually resulted in the choice of the best candidate, that was by no means so frequently the case in the towns, the more sophisticated populations of which were more liable to be misled by demagogues, and less likely than rural populations to know intimately the character of the candidates.

To attract men to the service of local government was felt to require a deliberate effort to build up the prestige of councillors; they should be consulted by officers of the central government on matters of major and minor policy, and perhaps be granted privileges, not normally accorded to the ordinary citizen, such as the right to wear some badge of office. There was agreement that a councillor should not incur financial loss as a result of his public work, and that the chairman of a permanent working committee of a local council might be paid an appropriate allowance.

#### Increasing Co-Operation

The old idea—by no means dead in some official circles—that there is frequent friction between administrative and technical officers in the field was sharply denounced, many speakers testifying to the close and cordial co-operation existing from the district level upwards.

In regard to areas in which Africans and non-Africans live side by side, it was strongly recommended that at the district team level and local authority level the knowledge of non-official Europeans should be utilized in the cause of African community advancement, and that administrative and technical officials should work for greater practical co-operation between the races.

A valuable step in securing the interest of non-official Europeans in community development among Africans would, it was suggested, be to invite them to take part in such conferences as that at Cambridge, so that by joining in the discussions they might help to formulate aims and plans.

Missionaries ought, it was considered, to be encouraged to take an even more active part than at present in the work of school committees, education boards, and other organizations in the local authority areas.

As to the greater participation of African women in public work, their burdens in village life must first be lightened. Would it not be better to defer building a court house, social centre, rest house, or office, in favour of services which would give some relief and respite to hard-pressed womanhood?

It was felt that Governments should make conscious and consistent efforts to convince men of the importance of the advancement of women in Africa; that such advancement should be increasingly undertaken by women; that women should be recruited to agricultural staffs; and that one of the best means of gaining the confidence of women and promoting

their progress would be to spruce up women's health visitors with homecrafts lessons.

There was emphasis that rural training centres should be made examples of being at a slightly higher standard than that of the neighbourhood, and that they should carry out experiments in the production of a set of simple side-line village life, such as corn-grinding machines, simple cooking stoves, ox-drawn carts carrying large drums of water in order to give time-wasting visits to wells, large drums for water storage in houses, and improved agricultural implements.

It was recognized that such measures must involve a readjustment of attitude and a substantial effort by Governments, but since the standard of living is the standard of the home, which is the standard of the women, there was agreement that too much stress could not be placed on these matters.

## Kenya Needs More Capital Lack of Funds Delays Development

Sir DAVID MITCHELL, Governor of Kenya, said when recently addressing the Rotary Club of Mombasa:—

"Mombasa urgently needs a new water supply, and a pipeline 135 miles from the nearest adequate source, Mzingi Springs, would cost £4m.

"Mombasa and the coast urgently need a permanent toll-free bridge across the harbour, greatly improved facilities for crossing the harbour towards the south, more berths in the port, more equipment, more roads, schools, hospitals, and other things.

"It is not possible for a country to develop without capital investment, thank it for a farm or business, and the total capital investment in Kenya up to the outbreak of this year on Government accounts outside the Railways and Harbours, was only £34m.

"In addition to such funds as we can raise in the Colony, our only market for long-term loans at moderate rates of interest is London. Money can be raised on some Continental bonds, but at 5% or 7% or more, which London is content with 2½% or 3½%. American banks, which are content with not more than a 6% rate, rather than those of the London market, are not likely to see much attraction in Colonial Government securities.

### Investment Conditions Unfavourable

"But the London market is dependent on the economic and financial conditions prevailing in Britain, and at present those conditions are by no means favourable to increased investment.

"The East African territories and the High Commission (in the name of the East African Railways and Harbours, and the Post Office), the Finance Members concerned, the Colonial Office, and the Treasury have been working out a joint planned programme for loans in the London market, a programme which must be financially related to the situation in that market, and so designed that as hardships in the various Administrations do not set in, each other's way.

"In the case of Kenya the planning Committee has produced an admirable and well-balanced plan, but there is a gap in the finance which is available to finance for development projects of about £10m, even without the Mombasa water supply, which is a special case. Our real gap is in fact 25m, or 30m, which would be reduced by the extent to which the investing public in East Africa take up East African loans, but the chances of a really substantial reduction by this means, I think, remote.

"In the judgment of my advisers we cannot hope to reduce the gap by going to the London market and asking for more on ordinary loan accounts. There is great confidence in London, in East Africa, in the Government loans, and private enterprises of considerable variety, given a reasonable risk and rates of interest which are fair and adequate in relation to the risk, capital for private enterprise is available in substantial quantities.

"I believe that any sound and properly worked-out scheme for industrial, mining, or agricultural development by private enterprise in this Colony would get its capital in London, provided the Capital Issues Committee gives its approval and investors saw a fair chance of a profit commensurate with the risk.

"Investment in Government securities is a different matter, and there is a definite limit to the amount which can be raised in London for the purpose. Investors are very willing to support East African issues and the in Kenya have been particularly enabled by the facilities to our farms and the Railways and Harbours and Harbour City Loans. Nevertheless, we are disappointed with the great difficulty that we cannot see where we are to raise the total sums of capital that we require.

"The Government of the Commonwealth has a programme of financial assistance for development in the form of grants, loans, and gifts, and plays a part in the provision of some of the facilities, such as a rudimentary road system, and the provision of adequate port accommodation, and railways developments. Its expansion are urgently needed.

"We can now say with some certainty that we have 100,000 tons of coal in the area, in south Tanganyika, a market which took only some 30,000 tons of local ash from Masadi. Kenya wants 250,000; our afforestation policy in Kenya, combined with exploitation of hard woods, will certainly yield 50 to 100,000 tons of timber for export in a few years. (It is already 100,000 tons a year, but the 200,000 tons.) Uganda minerals may well add another 100,000 tons to our rail and port problem, while kyanite and mullite from Kenya may reach very large figures; they have, since 1949, been only just under 20,000 tons, from all a few years ago.

### Canning Factories

"There are factories in being or projected capable of canning 45th scans of fruit and vegetables a year. We must assume that we shall solve the problem of bringing our surplus meat, beef, mutton, and pork to the hungry people of the world; and that may be another 100,000 tons. And the foundation of all development is transportation, without which no adequate measure is possible to talk of expansion of productivity in other words, substantial railway and harbour development must be regarded as a pre-requisite.

"These things are not the rosy dreams of all unpractical middle-aged bureaucrats; many of them are accomplished facts, and all are as near certainties as anything can be, provided we can raise the capital and obtain the capital goods to make it quite possible—capital not only for Kenya, but for Uganda, Tanganyika, the East African Railways and Harbours, the Posts and Telegrams services, the air services, and the essential research.

"It is not going to be easy but it has got to be done, and as the prospects and the safety of investment in this market are realized more and more, it will, I hope, be done in increasing measure by the investment of East African profits in East African securities.

## German Delegation in Rhodesia

A WESTERN GERMAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION has been visiting Southern Rhodesia. Its leader, Dr. A. HAYEK, Secretary of the sterling area section of the Western German Ministry of Economics in Bonn, said in Salisbury that they could supply machinery of all kinds, textiles, precision instruments, iron, and steel, and that it was hoped to collaborate with British and other Commonwealth firms in helping to develop African territories. He was accompanied by Mr. F. WENKE, a director of the German Central Bank, Frankfurt. Last year Western Germany's imports from Rhodesia were valued at about £500,000, and her exports to Rhodesia were £200,000 during the first half of this year, the figures rose to £1m and £250,000 respectively. Germany has bought mainly hides and skins, asbestos, copper, and tobacco, and has sent to the Colony agricultural and other machinery, tools, pipes, sheeting and wire.

The Northern Rhodesia Regiment has asked all ex-Askari for additions to its collection of campaign medals.



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### Tshekedi's Lawsuit Against Interim Interdict Granted

ESHEKEDI KHAMA was last week granted an interim interdict in the Bechuanaland High Court against Keaboka Kgamane, who has since Tshekedi's bailiwick from the Bamangwato Reserve been undertaking official tribal administrative duties.

The interdict restrains Keaboka from publishing or causing to be published material which Tshekedi has calculated to result in damage to him in person and to his property rights, or from instigating or aiding acts of hostility against Tshekedi and his supporters.

Keaboka was ordered to file an affidavit in reply before to-day and Tshekedi's petition will be heard next Wednesday.

Tshekedi's petition alleges that Keaboka has shown hostility towards him, based on a desire to succeed to the tribal chieftainship. An alternative plea sought to divest Keaboka of all official powers.

Tshekedi stated that Keaboka is a grandson of Kgamane, brother of Sekgoma (former chief of the Bamangwato), and that the line of succession (Tshekedi having renounced all claims) is Serrese, Khama, then Keaboka, and then Keaboka.

### Feeling Stirred Up

The petition alleged attempts by Keaboka to stir up feeling amongst the tribesmen against Tshekedi-Khama, and that the bailiwick order served upon Tshekedi was based upon evidence supplied by Keaboka, who defected to the British Government into the belief that Tshekedi was not wanted by the vast majority of the tribe. In this sense, was Keaboka vested with the powers of chieftainship, but his activities had resulted in the restriction of his (Tshekedi's) lawful right to live in the reserve.

Keaboka is accused of misrepresenting the views of the tribe at a *kgotla* held at Serrese. That meeting was called to decide what representations should be made to the three British observers. Tribal law and custom dictates that every decision taken at a *kgotla* is final and irrevocable. That *kgotla* was presided over by Sekgoma, who prepared a statement afterwards indicating his personal decision—that Tshekedi

should return. He then handed the statement to the British observers, who gave the false impression that it conveyed the views of the tribesmen with people. It is alleged that he is prevented from caring for the interests of the tribe, which is deteriorating daily as a result of the actions of persons subject to the influence of Keaboka. The High Court's jurisdiction lasts until November 26.

Reports that through the mediation of Chief Bathoen of the Bangwaketse tribe, agreement had been reached between Keaboka and Tshekedi to hold a *kgotla* to discuss the return of the latter to the Bamangwato, reserve have been denied by both parties, according to a statement issued last week by the High Commissioner. These reports had first suggested that a round-table conference would be convened by senior ranking chiefs. Chief Bathoen stated in Lobatse that efforts of reconciliation would continue. Several chiefs are understood to be preparing a report enjoining upon their criticism of the administration made in their recent memorandum.

### Commemorating German Surrender

THE 2,000 CAMPERS paid £1,300 to erect for the British gait at Victoria Falls last year, according to a 1950 report of the Northern Rhodesia Commission for the Preservation of Natural and Historical Monuments and Relics. This was £800 more than in 1949. Many campers had to be turned away, and the Falls Conservancy is considering erecting more gaits. New monuments recommended for protection are East Monze and cemetery (one of the early police posts established about 1892), and Na Chitale Falls in the Mkushi district, where prehistoric paintings have been found. A design submitted by Mr. M. J. Mozzi was accepted for the proposed memorial on the Chitale Falls to commemorate the German surrender in 1918. It will be in the form of a shelter in local stone and wood, with a flat roof, on a plinth will be set bronze plates with inscriptions in English and Chitembwa, by Sir Stewart Gore-Smith.

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# PERSONALIA

MR. D. O. RUSSELL left London by air on Tuesday for Nairobi to Kenya.

MR. R. MUIR has been appointed an acting pumbe officer in Tanganyika.

MAJOR F. W. GAYENDISH-BENTRICK is due in London from Kenya in about three weeks.

MR. E. W. BOVJEL has left London by air for a business visit to Kenya of a few days.

MR. J. P. BILBROUGH, manager in Southern Africa for B.O.A.C., has arrived in London.

MR. H. H. GEORGIADIS has been professionally appointed as Honorary Consul for Greece in Uganda.

MR. WILL EMANS has made much head progress and he hopes to leave the Royal Masonic Hospital this week.

MAJOR GENERAL J. E. WHITE, Director of Supplies and Transport, M.E.L.F., has visited East Africa Command.

MR. H. P. CALDER has arrived from Nairobi, and for the next three months his headquarters will be in Somerset.

MR. H. H. McCLERY, a deputy provincial commissioner in Tanganyika, has been appointed Director of Establishments.

SIR JOHN and LADY LE ROUGE and Mr. E. A. COPPEMAN are outward-bound for the Cape in the EDINBURGH CASTLE.

MR. JOHN GRIMSTON, M.P., and Mr. GERALD F. SAYERS have returned from their visit by air to East Africa and the Rhodesias.

SIR GIFFREY COLEY, Governor of Nyasaland, flew from London to the Victoria Falls last week to take part in the federation conference.

MR. G. R. A. JOHNSON, who is in London on business, is chairman of Messrs. Johnson and Fletcher, Ltd., of Southern and Northern Rhodesia.

MR. E. N. GRIFFITHS JONES, since 1939 Crown Counsel in the Straits Settlements, has been appointed Solicitor-General in Kenya. He will take up his duties in April.

MR. T. J. NEEDHAM, COLONEL G. BARRY, and MR. D. H. TOBILOCK have been appointed members of the Cotton Research and Industry Board in Southern Rhodesia.

MR. E. F. HITCHCOCK flew back to Tanganyika Territory at the beginning of this week after a fortnight's visit to the United States and Canada in connexion with steel affairs.

MR. D. L. BUSK, a member of the corps of inspectors in the Foreign Office, has been appointed H.M. Ambassador in Addis Ababa, in the place of MR. D. W. LASCELLES.

MR. MARCEL LE MARCHAND and Mrs. HILDA STEVENSON DELBOMME, both of the Taxpayers' Association, have been returned unopposed to the Seychelles Legislative Council.

SIR RICHARD GOODENOUGH, eldest son of the late Sir William Goodenough and of Lady Goodenough, of Durdale, and Miss JANE McLENNON, of New Zealand, have announced their engagement.

MR. R. DE LA BERR, Conservative M.P. for South Worcestershire, is to re-enter Guy's Hospital for special treatment for a form of blood poisoning. He has long been interested in Eastern African affairs.

The following members have been appointed to the Southern Rhodesian Land Settlement Board: MAJOR H. G. MUNDY, MAJOR E. PALMER, CAPTAIN E. D. JAMES, ALDERMAN N. A. PHILLIPS, and MR. J. JAMIESON.

MISS E. HANINGTON, who has become honorary secretary in London of the Uganda Diocesan Association, is a grand-daughter of the martyred bishop of that name, who was murdered in Buganda in 1885.

MR. E. D. HIGGINS, secretary of the East Africa Women's Club, is due to leave for Nairobi on Tuesday for a tour of the club's London office on Tuesday. He is also chairman of the club's London office.

MR. PATRICK O'BRIEN, who recently visited East, Central, South, and West Africa for the *Oberveret*, has begun a series of six talks on Africa in the Home Service of the B.B.C. The first dealt with Kenya and the second will be on the Rhodesias.

MR. ROY WELENSKY, leader of the non-official members, and Mr. G. B. BECKETT, member for Agriculture and Natural Resources, have been re-appointed non-official members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council until the day after the next general election.

The first session of the new Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa to be held in Dar es Salaam has been opened. SIR NEWMHAM WORLEY is acting president in the absence of SIR BARCLAY NIHILL. The other members of the court are MR. JUSTICE LOCKHART-SMITH and MR. JUSTICE G. A. A. Acting Chief Justice of Tanganyika.

MR. P. N. F. MANSELL, the only Rhodesian in the South African cricket team which leaves England to-day, batted in 27 innings during the tour, was four times not out, made 560 runs, with 90 as his highest score, and thus averaged 21.91. He bowled 408 overs, 80 of them maidens, and took 31 wickets for 1,103 runs, giving an average of 35.58.

MR. I. T. GILBERT, Attorney-General in Bermuda, who has been appointed Chief Justice, joined the Colonial Service in 1912 as an assistant collector in Zanzibar and became successively assistant secretary and private secretary to the British resident, senior assistant secretary, and assistant chief secretary, before retiring in 1934. Four years later he was appointed to his present post.

An Electricity Development Committee has been appointed in Northern Rhodesia to examine requirements for the next five years and the Kariba Gorge hydro-electric report. The members are Messrs. A. A. BATES, M.L.C.; A. B. COWEN, A. R. ARNOT, T. C. COLCHESTER, M.L.C.; G. G. JAMES, H. ST. LEGER GRENELL, D. MORLEY-FLETCHER, and L'ANGE, M.L.C. and C. F. HYAM.

MR. R. R. FIDDIAN-GREEN, a director and joint general manager of Cooper & Nephews, S. Af. (Pty.), Ltd., who for many years was in charge of the group interests in East Africa, and Mrs. FIDDIAN-GREEN will sail from the Cape on September 22 for a two months' visit to this country, the first for 13 years. Mr. Fiddian-Green has recently been re-elected chairman of the South African Distillers and Manufacturers' Association.

ARCHDEACON OLIVER T. CORDELL and Mrs. CORDELL, of Tanganyika, have just concluded their first visit to this country, and are outward-bound for Australia, the land of their birth, for the final three months of their leave from Tanganyika. The Archdeacon, who first arrived in East Africa as a C.M.S. missionary in 1928, administered the Diocese of Central Tanganyika from the time of Bishop Wynn Jones's death until the arrival of Bishop Stanway.

New mayors recently elected in Southern Rhodesia are: COUNCILLOR S. W. SANDFORD (Salisbury), managing director of a fertilizer concern; COLONEL C. M. NEWMAN (Bulawayo), former commander of the 2nd Battalion The Royal Rhodesia Regiment; COUNCILLOR S. W. WOOD (Umtata), for the third year in possession, a business manager and farmer; COUNCILLOR D. O. BARNES (Gwelo), business manager of the *Gwelo Times*; ALDERMAN G. C. ELLIOTT (Gatooma), an attorney and merchant, who has been mayor twice before; and COUNCILLOR A. E. DAVIES (Que Que), a chemist who has been mayor in two previous years.

**Obituary**

**Mr. L. K. Robinson**

Mr. L. K. Robinson, who was a member of the Southern Rhodesia's first Parliament after the grant of responsible government, has died in the Beaufort district at the age of 71. Educated in Guernsey, he joined a firm of East India merchants with the intention of going to Burma, but volunteered for the Imperial Yeomanry when the South African War broke out. In 1902 he joined the B.S.A. Police, and on discharge went into mining. Subsequently he turned to cattle farming, and founded the Makosi River Bushing Co. in the Victoria district. He was returned as M.P. for Victoria in 1924, and was regarded as an exceptional public speaker.

Mr. F. M. Rogers, C.M.E., who has died in this country at the age of 61, was on the staff of Kew Gardens until he entered the Colonial Service in 1920 in order to join the Amanat research station in Tanganyika. Thereafter he was responsible for maintaining the grounds which did him credit. In the recent war he was a valuable soldier in the production of much needed rubber in the Seychelles and in Uganda, and later he was concerned with the development of cinchona bark. He leaves a widow and a son.

BRIGADIER GENERAL CECIL PICKFORD HIGGINSON, C.M.E., D.S.C., who has died at his farm in the Umavales, Southern Rhodesia, was 85, and had lived there for 30 years. He fought in the South African War, and at the outbreak of World War I commanded the 1st Battalion The King's Shropshire Light Infantry. At the Battle of Mons he was severely wounded, but a leg had to be amputated. After retirement in 1919 he went to Rhodesia and began farming.

MR. DANIEL JONES, aged 84, an early settler in Southern Rhodesia, has died in Salisbury. He went from Wales to South Africa in 1891, and shortly afterwards travelled north with two friends to take up employment with Mr. Tom Meikle. He later farmed for many years in the Lydiate area. Mr. Jones and a Mr. Dang'wa were the bridegrooms in Rhodesia's first double wedding—in November, 1894.

FATHER ALFRED CONNELL, S.J., Rector of St. George's College, Salisbury, has died after a long illness. Born in Johannesburg in 1906, he started his novitiate in London in 1924, returned to Rhodes University, Grahamstown, to read Africans, and went to Salisbury after ordination in 1940. He was a keen cricket coach.

MR. JOHN HOPELEY, who died last Thursday in Southern Rhodesia, in which he had farmed for some 40 years, had been a leading English amateur heavyweight boxer as a young man. He played cricket for Cambridge University and the M.C.C., and rugby football for Blackheath and the Barbarians.

**Letter to the Editor**

**In Reply to Mr. Douglas Brown  
on Comments of a Southern Rhodesian**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA  
Sir,—They have developed a passionate hatred of Whitehall, stronger even than their native loyalty to the Crown, and many of them accept with apparent indifference the fact that two-thirds of present-day immigrants are Afrikaners from the South. Those words were contributed to the *Daily Telegraph* by a Mr. Douglas Brown, and quoted in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA so that its readers might know what was being written about Rhodesia.

In view of our record, we can only regard the suggestion of disloyalty to the Crown as ignorant impertinence. Although we dislike much of the policy forced on the Colonial Office by politicians, to describe this as "passionate hatred" is an irresponsible exaggeration.

Mr. Brown's statement that Northern Rhodesia is a land of "land" careers rather than for settlement where "home" remains 5,000 miles away is certainly not consistent with the increasing white farming settlements that are taking place, nor is his reference to the "home" 5,000 miles away consistent with his assertion, which I challenge, that two-thirds of present-day immigrants are Afrikaners. Northern Rhodesia is as suitable for European settlement as is Southern Rhodesia.

His description of Nyasaland will suggest to those who do not know it that it is on all fours climatically with such places as Sierra Leone. The fact is that the major portion of the territory lies at an altitude of 3,000 feet or more, with a climate that attracts holiday-makers.

At this time, when it is important that people in England should know the truth about these territories, it is a great pity that the *Daily Telegraph* should have published such an article.

Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. Yours faithfully, G. N. STURGEON.

**Cathedral of the Highlands**

CONSECRATION of the nearly completed Cathedral of the Highlands in Nairobi has had to be postponed on account of supply difficulties from November 1 to January 25 of next year. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA learns that the Rt. Rev. Geoffrey Allan, Bishop in Egypt, will preach the consecrating sermon, and that the Governors and Bishops of the Eastern African territories will be invited to attend. Two years ago an appeal for £30,000 was launched, and almost that sum has already been received. If there is a balance it will be used towards electrifying the organ.

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### £66m. Deposits in East African Banks Imports Exceed £20m. in Three Months

INTERESTING FIGURES covering the first quarter of this year are given in the current issue of the *East African Economic and Statistical Bulletin*.

Net imports re-exports and domestic exports respectively for the first quarter of this year were valued as follows: Kenya, £9,642,000, £742,000, and £7,896,000; Tanganyika, £5,489,000, £264,000, and £3,880,000; and Uganda, £5,352,000, £383,000, and £11,203,000. Of these totals the amounts concerned with nonsterling areas were respectively: Kenya, £2,439,000, £249,000, and £3,995,000; Tanganyika, £1,548,000, £42,000, and £2,062,000; Uganda, £1,813,000, £37,000, and £5,207,000.

The total revenue of East African Railways and Harbours from all sources amounted to £3,055,000. Goods carried over main line, marine, and road services totalled 319,118,000 ton-miles.

East African Airways landed 7,749 and embarked 9,834 passengers, and handled 357,000 kilos of freight.

Seventy-nine steamships with a total tonnage of 224,439 entered Mombasa, of which 51 were British, representing 121,826 tons. Steamships leaving the port numbered 319 (201,524 tons), of which 48 were British (625 tons). The corresponding figures for vessels arriving and leaving Tanganyika ports were 380 (182,920), 286 (286,249), and 118

#### Office Savings

Office savings banks at the end of the quarter had deposits of £1,817,000 in Kenya, £1,817,000 in Tanganyika, and £1,817,000 in Uganda.

Deposits in office savings banks at the end of March 31 were £37,217,000 in Kenya, £37,217,000 in Tanganyika and Zanzibar, and £37,217,000 in Uganda.

In Nairobi a total of 16 private dwellings and 16 other types of buildings were built in Mombasa five and three; in Dar es Salaam five and in Kampala four and one.

Production of tea amounted to 346 tons in Tanganyika; and 413 tons in Kenya. 4,197 tons in Kenya, 2,097 tons in Tanganyika, and 2,072 tons in Uganda; of beer 466,000 gallons in Tanganyika; and 59,000 gallons in Kenya; and 78 tons in Uganda; and 645 tons in Uganda.

Sales of electricity in Kenya were £1,631,000 and in Uganda 1,631 kilowatt hours.

There was no bankruptcy in Kenya, one in Tanganyika, and three in Uganda.

Consumption of petrol in Kenya was 1,968,000 gallons, in Tanganyika 1,968,000 gallons, and in Uganda 1,968,000 gallons.

There were 51 public and 51 private companies in Kenya, with a combined nominal capital of £1,968,000; 27 public and 27 private companies in Tanganyika, with a combined nominal capital of £1,968,000; and two public and 24 private companies in Uganda, with £1,968,000.

### Overtime

THE REPORT of the Northern Rhodesia Committee on overtime work done by Government employees has been accepted by the Legislative Council. The committee found that "shortage made overtime inevitable, and that the best possible time off in lieu; that, however, was not always possible and a certain amount of paid overtime was necessary. Payment should be made only if the nature of the work, involving the professional, administrative branches, clerical and general (Immigration Department) and the police. Wainwright said that while supporting the general principle, the elected members did not think that long hours of overtime should be required of any one, and that Government should do everything in its power to avert it."

### Petrol Warning in S. Rhodesia Farmers' Union Criticize Minister

THE MEMBERS of Southern Rhodesian commerce and industry are to be kept turning the Colony must get down to an austerity drive in respect of petrol. This warning was given a few days ago to Bulawayo business men by the Minister of Trade and Industry, Mr. W. A. E. Winterton. "The petrol situation has never been as bad as now," he said. "Consumption of all fuels is going up, and the situation is not likely to ease for three or four months."

Sharp criticism of the Government's handling of the fuel situation has appeared in the organ of the Rhodesian National Farmers' Union, which has said:—

"If there was sufficient storage capacity for 1,111,000 gallons in February, why were only 30,000 gallons in store recently?"

"If the railways found that in June they were needing tank cars to carry water in excess of their normal requirements, why have no steps taken to ensure that the fuel position was not jeopardized? The railways had similar trouble last year and they did not learn a lesson."

"Changes from past experience have been so obvious that it is difficult to comprehend how unheeded the lessons appear to have been. Changes in the person of the Minister appear to have had little or no effect—except that where his predecessor endeavoured to make promises, which remained unfulfilled, the present Minister endeavours to avoid committing himself at all."

"Whether there is some constant factor in the organization of fuel—a factor which spells negligence—we do not know. What is obvious to all is that the life-blood of this Colony, fuel, appears to be handled in a way which even the most inefficient office boy could scarcely perform less desirably."

"We in Rhodesia are creating a new nation. It will be a sad loss to the blending of that nation if there is not sufficient Scottish blood in it."—Mr. E. C. F. Whitehead, M.P., Southern Rhodesian Minister of Finance.

