

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, Sept. 28th, 1950

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African Discussion Group

FOURTEEN MEETINGS have been held in Durban for the past year by a group of educated young Africans for the discussion of political, economic, and social problems.

The current issue of the *C.M.S. Outlook* says of this development:

"Some of the men hold responsible positions in politics, education, social work, and the local Press. Others are pioneering in new jobs, such as hotel-keeping. Many of those married bring their wives, and the group includes some single women. The group's basis of unity is the search for the application of the Christian way of life in contemporary circumstances.

The group is discussing freely questions of history: 'How was the transition from feudalism to democracy achieved in England?'; 'What was the democracy of Athens?'; 'What is Communism—in truth and not in propaganda?'. Books such as the life of William Temple, are devoured; and the hydro-electric scheme at Jinja and the production of groundnuts in Tanganyika are studied with care.

Depth of Old Clan Feelings

"The members know their need for wisdom and courage in thought and action, and realize the depth of the old clan feelings, the fear of each other that still prevails from the old paganism, and the uncertainty that threatens the whole world to-day.

"Most of the women are the product of Christian mission schools and a few have also been students at Makerere College. They are pioneers of the new kind of home and family life in which the wife is her husband's companion and partner, the sharer of his intellectual interests and spare-time occupations."

Gwelo's Industrial Growth

"GWELO'S FUTURE lies in industrialization," said Councillor E. K. Hadley, the mayor of that Southern Rhodesian town, when he recently made his retiring speech. "The most important acquisition to the town is the establishment of a ferro-chrome works with an authorized capital of £1,000,000. The company hopes to be in production by June, 1952. This industry will lead to the establishment of a number of secondary industries of some considerable importance. Other concerns that have recently taken up land include one manufacturing asbestos products, one specializing in all types of joinery and woodworking, and one manufacturing reinforcing steel. Three other big concerns have confirmed their options and are busy with building plans."

Ten horses have for the first time been exported to Aden by the Imperial Racing Club of Ethiopia.

Problems of Hybrid Maize

DEVELOPMENT of the Southern Rhodesian hybrid maize industry must depend on the increased use of scientific knowledge in solving the problems which will arise," writes Mr. J. A. C. Ferguson, of the Colony's Department of Agriculture, in the *Rhodesian Farmer*.

"A fuller understanding of the genetical make-up of our inbred plants is necessary as a background to the work of the plant breeder. Maize is the most thoroughly explored of all plants from the genetical standpoint, and its chromosomes have been mapped in detail. Nevertheless, the genetical make-up of the plant is complex, due in part to its obscure hybrid origin.

Disease Resistance

The problem of disease resistance is quite different from that in open-pollinated varieties, the reason being that the latter consist of plants differing genetically among themselves in agronomic characters and in resistance to disease.

On the other hand, the commercial double hybrid seed, from whatever source the farmer may obtain it, will be genetically similar for any given double hybrid variety. This means that the double hybrid plants will show a uniform resistance or susceptibility to any disease.

Mr. Ferguson points out that the industry will depend upon a vigorous research program to prevent recession and to improve standards.

East African Migration

IMMIGRANTS into Kenya during the first quarter of this year numbered 12,229, including 6,069 Europeans and 5,984 Indians, Goans, and Arabs. Emigrants totalled 8,186, of whom 4,354 were Europeans and 3,720 Asians and Arabs. New permanent immigrants were 2,925, of whom 1,260 were Europeans and 1,631 Asians and Arabs, and permanent emigrants 235, including 169 Europeans and 63 Asians and Arabs. Visitors during the quarter totalled 6,125, including 3,827 Europeans and 2,203 Asians and Arabs. Immigration returns from Tanganyika for the same period showed a total of 3,373, of whom 1,620 were Europeans and 1,691 Asians and Arabs, with a new permanent immigration of 892 Europeans and 740 Asians and Arabs; 439 Europeans and 326 Asians and Arabs emigrated from the Territory.

Tuberculosis in the Colonies

DR. VINCENT HETREED has won the prize offered by the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis for an essay on control of the disease in the Colonies. He suggests that survey teams equipped with mobile X-ray units should establish the extent of the disease in communities, and that methods of control and treatment based on the information disclosed should follow. Segregation of cases, vaccination, and the use of new drugs are advocated, but improvement in living standards is considered the ultimate solution of the problem. His essay has been published by the association.

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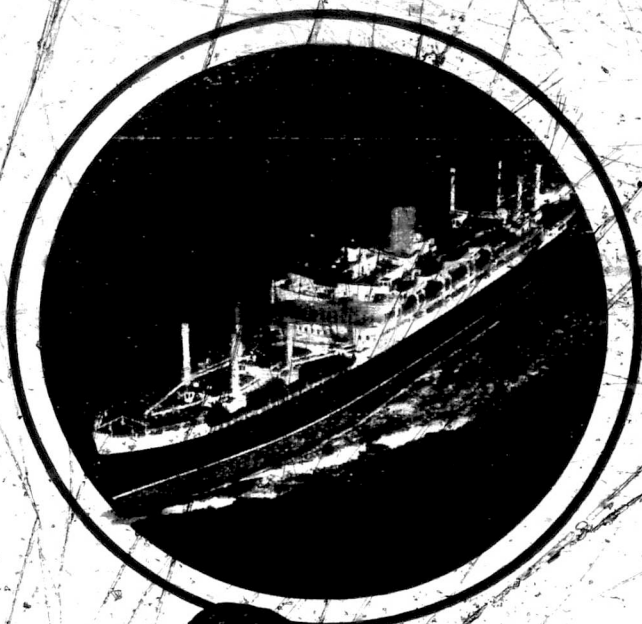
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Of Commercial Concern

Economic development in Southern Rhodesia and the Union is to be studied by a delegation from the Congo Institute in the Netherlands which arrived on Broadway last Sunday and will be in Salisbury for three days. The members of the delegation are Dr. K. P. van der Marck, chairman of the Institute and of the Rotterdam Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Jonkheer C. L. C. van Kretschmar van Veen, director of the Hollandse Aannemingsmaatschappij; Mr. J. J. D. Pruisen, managing director of the Netherlands Bank for South Africa; and Mr. A. G. Adkes, secretary of the Institute.

Office des Produits Agricoles in Coquilmanville, Belgian Congo, which is responsible for processing industrial materials where private enterprise has not undertaken the work, is planning to open a coffee factory, probably in Goma, for planters in the Kivu area. Tea plantations in the Kivu district cover 2,000 acres, and are increasing, and Government aid in the establishment of a factory has been promised on condition that planters provide a sufficient output to maintain the factory at full capacity.

Coach Services Zoned

Overseas Touring Co. (East Africa) Ltd. and Meralli & Co. Ltd., both of Nairobi, announce that, in order to eliminate uneconomic competition, their respective services have been zoned. Coach Coaches have withdrawn their first-class passenger services (but not second or third class) between Nairobi-Makuru-Londiani-Kericho-Kisumu in favour of Grey Line Coaches, which have withdrawn from the Nairobi-Arusha-Moshi-Voi-Mombasa route.

Total deposits, loans and advances, and investments on March 31 last of the commercial banks operating in East Africa were respectively: Kenya, £30,221,000, £10,275,000, and £1,972,000; Tanganyika and Zanzibar, £13,966,000, £2,918,000, and nil; and Uganda, £1,767,000, £5,028,000, and £270,000.

Application lists for the issue of £1,500,000 of 3½% stock at par for the Government of Tanganyika opened and closed yesterday. Conversion of the new stock was offered to holders of the existing 2½% Tanganyika 4% Guaranteed stock in 1951-71.

New Nairobi Cinema

A new cinema is to be built in Nairobi by the Schlesinger group, which operates New Theatres Ltd., a company owning the four existing European cinemas in the city. Mr. I. Schlesinger, head of the group, lately visited Nairobi.

Mr. Pendleton Lehde, a former chairman of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce, has been visiting the Belgian Congo to study the prospects of developing trade between that territory and the Mississippi region.

During the last four years Rhodesia Railways have bought the following locomotives: 12 (class 11A) from the American Locomotive Co., Montreal, total cost £34,124; 60 (15th Garratt class) from Beyer Peacock & Co., Manchester, £2,321,000; 30 (16A Garratt class) from Beyer, Peacock, £1,166,000; and 10 (17th Garratt class) from Sudan Railways, £140,000.

This year's tobacco crop in the Iringa district of Tanganyika is expected to yield about 3m lb. There are 80 European planters, most of whom are members of the Southern Highlands Non-Native Tobacco Growers' Association, of which Mr. D. McQueen is general manager. The estimated crop for 1951 is 4m lb.

Ivory auctioned at Dar es Salaam last week averaged 15s a lb. above the prices obtained at the London ivory sales last July, 30,955 lb. being sold for £23,924. Best Indian Ivory varied in price from 17s. to 19s. a lb.

Factory Ordinance

Kenya's Factory Ordinance, which has been passed by the Legislative Council, will not come into operation until September 1 next, in order to give factory owners time to comply with its demands.

Kamru Ltd. announce that an offer of about £10,000 has been received for land standing in the balance sheet at £3,000. Half of the purchase price would be by way of mortgage.

Owing to bollworm, Tanganyika's cotton crop this year is not now expected to exceed 43,000 bales, which is at least 5,000 bales below the average of the past decade.

Monthly average public sales of electricity in Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda respectively in 1949 were 682,000, 2,513,000, and 745,000 kilowatt hours.

The Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa Ltd. produced 515 tons of fibre in August, making 2,030 tons for five months.

Davis & Shirliff, Ltd., hydraulic, mechanical, and agricultural engineers, have opened a branch in Nakuru, Kenya.

Kampala Sports House, is the sports goods business opened in Kampala, Uganda.

Sudan Cotton

THE GROSS PROCEEDS of this season's cotton crop in the Gezira is estimated at £1781m. An area of 206,737 feddans produced 947,909 kantars, a yield of 4.57 kantars per feddan. Cotton seed totalled 88,314 metric tons. The quality of the lint was above normal. Expenses are expected to be about £124m. The sum divisible among the three partners in the scheme is therefore £161m, of which 40% goes to the tenants, after deducting expenses of the collective account. The return on a 10-feddan holding should average about £1278.

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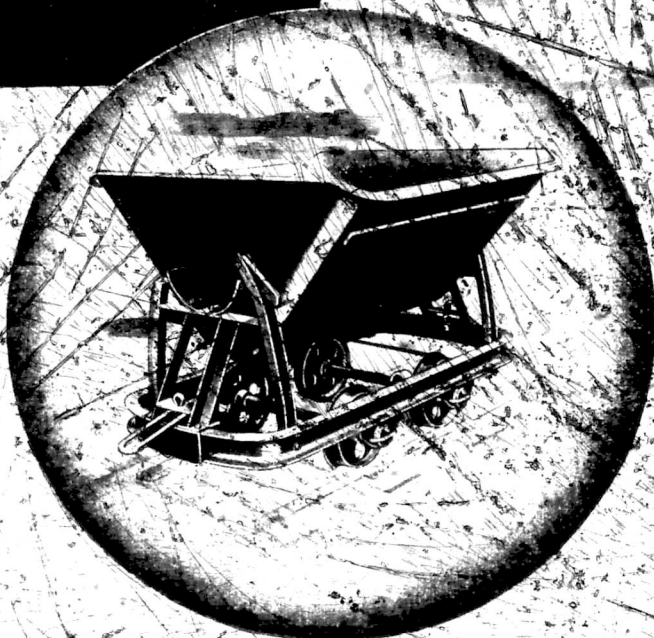
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Rhodesian Business Enterprises

Newly Registered Companies

New companies registered in Southern Rhodesia during July included:

Miami Estates, Ltd., Salisbury, farmers and real estate agents (£70,000); Beale Farms, Ltd., Salisbury, dealers in land, forests, etc. (£50,000); Conways, Ltd., Salisbury, dealers in land and buildings (£50,000); Marandellas Investments, Ltd., Salisbury, dealers in land (£20,000); Bonhoff Brothers, Ltd., dealers in land (£15,000); Beemley Holdings, Ltd., Bulawayo, land and estate agents (£15,000); Mashonaland Trading Co., Ltd., Salisbury, butchers and general dealers (£15,000).

Asbestos Mining Group (Rhodesias), Ltd., Salisbury, miners (£19,000); Calmic (Southern Africa), Ltd., Salisbury, doctors in dispensary (£16,000); Chalfont Syndicates, Ltd., Salisbury, miners (£16,000); Kasanzulu Trading Co., Ltd., Bulawayo, wholesale and retail merchants (£16,000); Rodlaus Trading Co., Ltd., Salisbury, wholesale and retail merchants (£16,000); Bulawayo Meat Market, Ltd., Bulawayo, wholesale and retailers of meat (£6,000); Mashonaland Properties, Ltd., Salisbury, estate agents (£6,000).

Air Carriers, Ltd., Bulawayo, aircraft operators (£5,000); Boulton Vale, Ltd., Salisbury, farmers (£5,000); Hillside Stores, Ltd., Bulawayo, grocers and provision merchants (£5,000); Norbur Consolidated Industries, Ltd., Bulawayo, general manufacturers (£5,000); Norbur Steel Sales, Ltd., Bulawayo, manufacturers (£5,000).

Alan Investments, Ltd., Salisbury, general investors (£4,000); Ardevan Farms, Ltd., Salisbury, farmers (£4,000); Security Investments, Ltd., Bulawayo, financiers (£4,000); Swifts Stores, Ltd., Native traders and storekeepers (£4,000); Juma Textiles (Rhodesias), Ltd., Bulawayo, general dealers (£2,500); Jesma Investments, Ltd., Bulawayo, investors (£1,000); and Inzeze Investments, Ltd., Bulawayo, dealers in property (£200).

Increases in capital registered during the month were:

SALISBURY—National Milling Co., Ltd., from £150,000 to £150,000; Retcon Ltd., from £75,000 to £125,000; Umfali, Tributors, Ltd., from £10,000 to £50,000; Chaka Farms, Ltd., from £25,000 to £50,000; Salisbury Bottling Co., Ltd., from £20,000 to £32,000; Rhodesian Litho, Ltd., from £25,000 to £30,000; Nu Fashion House, Ltd., from £5,000 to £25,000; C. E. Nashes, Ltd., from £100 to £20,000; and Morton Hall, Ltd., from £4,000 to £75,000.

BULAWAYO—Modern Motors, Ltd., from £100,000 to £120,000; and Rhodesian Cutlery Works, Ltd., from £10,000 to £23,500.

Bulawayo To-Day

THE REMARKABLE GROWTH of Bulawayo in the last five years is shown by the following comparative figures disclosed to the City Council by Alderman D. Macintyre, chairman of the finance committee, the 1945 statistics being in brackets. Population, all races, 61,875 (43,500); rateable valuation, £24,518,915 (£8,157,747); annual income, £972,152 (£362,022); capital expenditure, £1,102,924 (£512,022); gross loan debt, £3,240,776 (£1,893,515); buildings plans passed, £2,260,000 (£420,000); coal consumption for electricity (tons), 74,406 (58,344).

Mining

Gold Mining in Tanganyika

C.M.C. Obtain Musoma Options

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA learns that the Colonial Development Corporation are taking up an option on the Prospects of Kitara Gold Mining Co., Ltd., and the Kasitakaka claims, some eight miles distant in the Musoma district of Tanganyika Territory. This area between the two over which an exclusive prospecting licence was recently granted.

Mr. R. C. Samuels has since considerable development work at Kitara in the past couple of years, and Messrs Grundy and Chand have been developing Kiribakari.

Radio-Active Thorium

THORIUM assays 2% and 2.5% of radio-active substance has been found by Mr. A. J. Gurney, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, in the topsoil of Northern Rhodesia within an area of 500 square miles which has been closed to prospectors. At Shinkolobwe, about 100 miles away in the Belgian Congo, is situated one of the richest uranium mines in the world.

De Beers

DE BEERS CONSOLIDATED MINES, LTD., have declared an interim dividend of 1s. 6d. (the same) on the deferred shares in respect of the year ended December 31, 1949. The total distribution for 1949 was 3s. 6d. per 5s. share, equivalent to 90% (as before). The 3s. deferred shares stand at about 48s. on the London Stock Exchange.

Tanganyika Concessions

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., will be held in London on October 4 to approve the proposed 10% capital reorganization which were reported in our issue of August 3. A detailed statement has been sent to all stockholders.

Bechuanaland Exploration

BECHUANALAND EXPLORATION CO., LTD., report a profit of £7,574 (22,148) for the year ended March 31, 1950, after providing £19,316 for taxation. An interim dividend of 1s. 6d. has been absorbed £6,619, and the carry-forward is £2,587 (£7,507).

Mining

MR. R. B. BROWN, who served with the R.N.V.R. during the war and took a honours degree in geology at the Imperial College of Science and Technology during the year, has been appointed a Government geologist in Tanganyika.

Tanganyika Minerals

MINERAL EXPORTS from Tanganyika for the first half of this year were valued at £1,162,308, compared with £1,181,652 in same period of 1949. June production was £420,092 (£412,111).

Company Progress Report

Globe and Phoenix—6,000 tons were treated in August for 2,005 oz. gold, profit £18,257.

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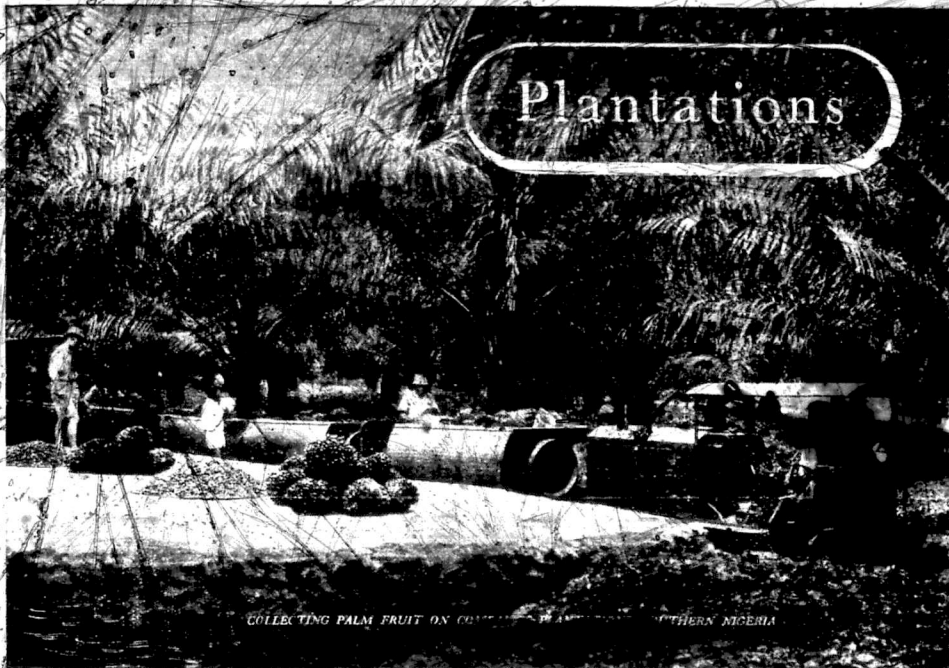
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External Trade Of East Africa - Increasing Demand for Sisal

EXTERNAL TRADE has been reviewed by the *East African Economic and Commercial Bulletin*.

Kenya's imports last year were valued at £52,495,000, her domestic exports at £10,964,700, and re-exports at £17,501,000, making a total trade of £80,960,000 and an external-trade deficit of £24,030,000. The corresponding figures for Tanganyika were £26,260,000, £19,233,000, £1,211,000, £46,904,000, and £5,816,000, and those for Uganda £12,615,000, £23,493,000, £372,000, £36,220,000, and a surplus of £11,190,000.

The United Kingdom's share of imports into the territories was 50% for Kenya, 55% for Tanganyika, and 53% for Uganda. Net retentions of imports, excluding specie, were Kenya £34,094,000, Tanganyika £23,043,000, and Uganda £12,243,000. Government imports into Kenya were valued at £3,643,000, into Tanganyika at £2,155,000, and into Uganda at £719,000.

Machinery and Vehicles

Of Kenya's net retentions, 28% were machinery and vehicles, 19% textiles, 15% metals, and metal manufactures, 7% products for heating, lighting, and power, and 5% each food-drink, tobacco, clothing, and miscellaneous. In Tanganyika the corresponding proportions were 34%, 19%, 13%, 8%, and 4%, and in Uganda 27%, 28%, 14%, 5%, and 4%.

Net retentions of cotton piece-goods in Kenya were valued at £5,057,000, in Tanganyika at £4,235,000, and in Uganda at £2,694,000. The respective figures for non-agricultural machinery were £9,120,000, £7,821,000, and £3,885,000, for petroleum products £2,694,000, £1,883,000, and £1,057,000, and for building materials, iron, cement, and accessories £2,183,000, £1,737,000, and £1,000,000.

The principal domestic exports from Kenya were sisal (£1,852,000 (26%)), coffee £1,510,000 (21%), hides and skins £1,345,000 (11%), wattle extract £885,000 (12%), tea £716,000 (8%), pyrethrum £609,000 (6%), cereals and manufactures thereof £519,000 (4%), sodium carbonate £355,000 (4%), gold £292,000 (3%), wood and timber £289,000 (3%), and cotton for £248,000 (2%).

Tanganyika's main domestic exports were sisal £11,111,000 (52%), cotton lint £2,060,000 (11%), coffee £1,767,000 (8%), diamonds £1,610,000 (8%), hides and skins £625,000 (3%), and gold £620,000 (3%). Sisals and nuts £504,000 (3%).

Uganda's Exports

Those of Uganda were cotton lint £17,540,000 (74%), coffee £2,201,000 (12%), sisals £1,233,000 (6%), and hides and skins £910,000 (5%).

The total value of domestic exports from East Africa during the year was £1,640,000, compared with £1,465,000 in 1938, when Kenya's share was £3,576,000, Tanganyika's £3,318,000, and Uganda's £2,510,000.

The balance of trade of the three territories, respectively, with the United Kingdom in 1949 were £22,612,000, £6,277,000, and £2,000,000. Kenya and Tanganyika had to finance balances with the sterling area of £14,922,000 and £5,829,000, respectively, but Uganda held a credit balance of £8,847,000.

With the sterling area Uganda had a credit balance of £1,050,000, against the adverse balances of Kenya and Tanganyika of £1,836,000 and £9,500,000, respectively.

Groundnuts in N. Rhodesia

THE A.L.O. have to increase groundnut production has been launched by the Northern Rhodesian Government. The hope is to meet the present and future demand by raising the annual yield from 600 to 12,000 tons. The first 400 acres of the Government's trial farm near Mumbwa will shortly be ready for planting. Different varieties of groundnuts and types of soil will be tried, and best production will be selected. The farm manager, Mr. E. P. Nunn, has had experience of mechanical production of groundnuts in South Africa. He encourages European and African farmers to increase production. The Government is giving a three-year guarantee of a market for their shelled nuts at a price of £10 an existing

THE CURRENT MONTHLY REPORT OF Messrs. Wigglesworth and Co., Ltd., states:

In common with the firmness displayed in most commodities following the developments in Korea, the producers of sisal are meeting with an ever-increasing demand. Sisal are prepared to pay premiums in order to secure supplies. The volume of orders is creating an embarrassment to producers and every effort is being made to share out the supplies now being ordered.

Apart from a demand magnified by the fact that war the normal consumption of ropes and twines has been greater than expected, and reports from the Continent and elsewhere indicate that there have been large clearances of higher time.

Prices for foreign sisals have advanced sharply, and Portuguese African qualities are being quoted between £145 and £150 per ton. All indications point to higher rates.

Present prices for British East African sisals range from £143 10/6 to £148 11/6, U.K., and main Continental ports, for August-December shipments, with corresponding prices for other grades. Portuguese East African No. 1 is quoted £145-£148 per ton.

East African Lands

EAST AFRICAN LANDS AND DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., earned a profit of £3,204 in the calendar year 1949, compared with £6,732 in 1948. Dividends of 3d. per share, less tax, amount to £3,314, leaving £514 to be carried forward, against £706 brought in.

The issued capital is £6,025 in shares of 3d. each. Revenue reserves stand at £205,520, current liabilities at £140,630, and current assets at £37,061 (including quoted investments worth £22,075 and £7,204 in cash). During the year 983 acres of land in Kenya were sold, leaving the company with 981 acres.

The directors are Mr. P. J. Warner (Chairman), alternate Mr. J. F. Corp., who is also secretary, and Mr. Herbert J. Paine, the resident manager in Gilgil, Kenya, and Mr. J. Hunt. The annual general meeting will be held in London on November 28.

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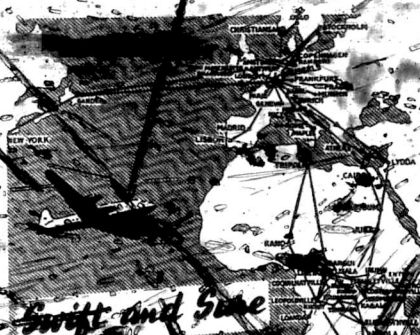
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Company Meeting

The Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Limited

Mr. N. C. S. Bosanquet's Statement

THE FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE CONSOLIDATED SISAL ESTATES OF EAST AFRICA, LIMITED, was held in London on September 12, 1950. Mr. N. C. S. BOSANQUET, chairman of the company, presided.

The following is extracted from his statement, which was circulated with the report and accounts for the year ended March 31, 1950:—

Since our last meeting this company has suffered a great loss in the death of Mr. H. J. Adams. His intimate knowledge of sisal planting enabled him to give wise and profitable guidance to the Board. By his death we lose the active services of a planting director and the presence at our meetings of a very valued friend.

Board Changes

Mr. Abel Smith, with a desire to reduce his activities, has to our great regret resigned from the board. A director of the company since its inception, he has been instrumental in guiding its destinies from a bad beginning to the stronger and happier position which it occupies to-day. We much regret losing him.

These two vacancies on the board have been filled first by Mr. L. J. D. Mackie, whose agricultural knowledge and experience, especially on the side of research, will be of great value to us. He has already visited your estates and made himself familiar with the various problems which confront us. And secondly by Mr. J. N. McNeile, an appointment which we much welcome in view of his close association with other sisal interests, and in particular with our late colleague, Mr. Abel Smith. You will be asked to confirm these appointments during the course of our meeting.

The year 1949-50 will be remembered as a year of drought. So serious was the failure of the rains become at one period of the year that we were threatened with the possibility of having to close down two of the estates. On Kibaranga, with a normal rainfall of 47 inches, we had only 21 inches. Had it not been for the unremitting efforts of the staff in finding alternative supplies of water, we should have had a very disappointing year, and it is due to their combined efforts and ingenuity that we fall short of our estimate by only 180 tons of fibre.

Results for the Year

The crop produced was 4,780 tons and, selling at an average price of £88 14s. 8d. per ton for the company's estates, and £86 6s. 6d. per ton for the leased estate, resulted in a profit, after charging profits tax, of £153,825. Income tax, requires £58,250 and leaves a profit, after taxation, of £95,575, which with £12,336 brought in from last year, gives us a total of £107,911 to deal with. We have placed £60,000 to general reserve, and this figure includes an amount approximating to the estimated tax relief in respect of initial allowances on buildings and machinery. We have also provided £1,140 as a reserve for maintenance of agricultural implements. We propose a dividend of 25% less tax absorbing £34,375, and to carry forward the balance of £73,536 to the next account.

These results may at first sight seem a little disappointing, but the severe drought last year hit us in more than one direction. Kibaranga estate produced nearly 400 tons less than was estimated, cost of production on this estate there was abnormally high. The

normal, and as a result only 38% of the fibre turned out by Kibaranga ranked as No. 1, as compared with a figure usually in excess of 50%, and in good years even higher. Again, the leased estate made a smaller profit in the year under review, following an increase in the royalty to £31 14s. 0d. per ton and at the same time slightly less crop. A small reduction was also made in our earnings by the imposition of the export tax of 5% which operated for three months of the year.

Balance Sheet Items

The balance-sheet shows the capital now issued as £250,000, following the issue of 20,000 shares in October, 1949. Capital reserve is increased to £23,000, while the allocations made to general reserve account bring the figure under that heading to £200,000. Capital expenditure this year is £76,722. Development this year has cost £22,000 and includes extensions amounting to 100 hectares of sisal and 100 hectares of maize, also the upkeep of new plantings of young sisal. Railways and rolling stock cost £21,000. The heaviest item here is for track, which in the circumstances of to-day cost us £1,600 per mile.

Machinery cost £18,000 this year and, with the increasing crops which we expect from Kibaranga estate, we shall need extensions and additional brushing machines.

In touching on this question of capital expenditure I would specially draw your attention to the drying lines at Bombuera. Our fibre as being sun-dried, exposed to the weather, and in wet weather the loss in quality is very serious. Apart from that, the spreading of so much material over a large area is expensive in money and manpower. The question of artificial drying has our most careful consideration.

The last item in the balance-sheet to which I must draw attention is the liquid asset position. Current assets, after providing for liabilities, amount to £128,879.

Mlingote Estate

In a short time we may expect to have the opportunity of acquiring Mlingote estate. We do not know what price we shall be asked for it or how payment will be made. We have, however, made application for it, and geographically it would suit the company to acquire this estate. It is reasonable to suppose that a considerable proportion of our spare cash will be used in this purchase.

This last 12 months can be described as a period which required competent and careful management. Indeed, we might have had a very indifferent result to show you if this balance-sheet had there been a lack of energy and high efficiency in this all-important department. It does our general manager, Mr. Moore, and his staff the greatest credit that the threat of the drought was overcome so successfully. I hope that we shall not again be faced with the possibility of having to close down our factories. A pipe-line has now been laid to the Sigi River which should safeguard the water supply at Kibaranga, and other methods are being employed for ensuring the future supplies at Bombuera under abnormal conditions.

As these estates develop they become more and more dependent upon professional guidance in relation to the various departments. This applies to the engineering. During the year our consulting engineer, in London, Mr. Eyrig, paid a visit to the estates and, in

carefully laid plans for the future conduct of our factory procedure. Improvements are being made step by step after careful testing, but we hope that the brush room and the drying lines may in the not too distant future become things of the past, and their places be taken by more modern and economical treatment with an accompanying improvement in the quality of the fibre which we put on the market.

Importance of Research

Research, a subject to which I have made reference in past years, is of vital importance to us, more especially as it applies to soils and agricultural procedure. We have been so fortunate as to secure the services of Dr. E. W. Russell, who visited the estates in December of last year and made arrangements for various experiments and tests, and under his guidance we look forward to learning much that we require to know and gradually adopt methods which will safeguard and protect our soils in the years to come. Progress in this department is bound to be slow, as little, if any, information is available from the existing experimental stations, and our own rate of progress is determined by trial and error. That we shall obtain the guidance and information that we require, I have no doubt whatever, but it is a question of time.

Mechanization in the field is going better. We have had continuity of supervision in our tractor department and our tractor manager is gaining much experience. It is safe to say that this important work is proceeding more smoothly and economically, and when we have found exactly the right implement for each operation there is reason to hope that we shall perform our field work with high efficiency and at a low cost.

This year we spent £19,000 on buildings, nearly half this sum was on labour accommodation. This is an important side of our business, we aim at first-class

housing for our labour forces, with adequate water supplies and have now appointed a building supervisor, who will concentrate upon this work. This arrangement we confidently expect to result in lower costs and better buildings.

The Outlook

"I do not propose to touch upon the future trend of the market in hard fibres. With the world in such turmoil in so many directions, but especially in the Far East, any forecast must be open to doubt. Indonesia, however, is so far producing in small quantities only and we continue to obtain high prices for our product from East Africa. Our report tells you of the crops we hope to produce for the current year. The estimate includes a full year's crop from the leased estate. The report also gives you the quantities of fibre which we have sold forward and the price obtained. Provided no untoward interference interrupts our programme of work, we have reason to look forward to a prosperous year for 1950-51.

We have a special resolution on our agenda which is explained in our report. On more than one occasion we have been approached and requested to make the stock of this company transferable in 10 shilling lots instead of one pound. In fact this would be of advantage to stockholders, we have no objection either for making such an arrangement, and you will have the opportunity of approving the special resolution at the close of our annual meeting.

"Those who serve the interests of this company in East Africa are deserving of your thanks for the able manner in which they have piloted us through a difficult year. I feel sure that stockholders will wish to send them a special message of appreciation.

The report and accounts were adopted.

PROGRESS.....

The East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., Electricity House, Harding's Street, Nairobi. P.O. Box 691. Tel. 2551. Telegrams: Electric. Branches: Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kitale, Nanyuki. System: A.C. 415/240 volts 3 ph.

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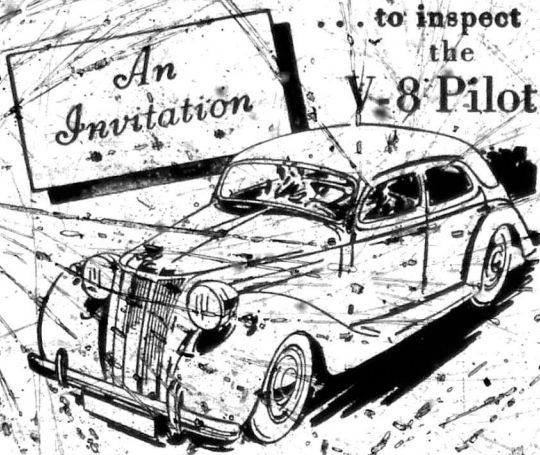
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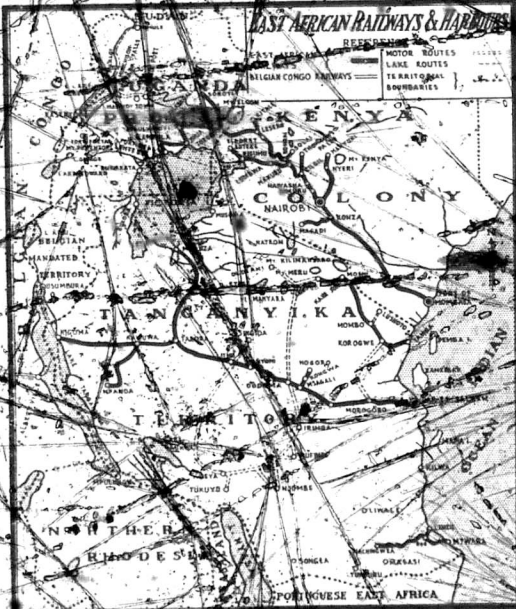
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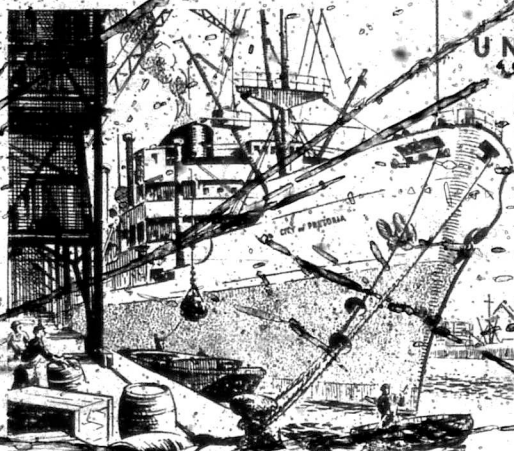
Another part is at present under construction at Mtwara in Southern Tanganyika for the groundnut scheme, in connexion with which many miles of new railway have been built.

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Founder and Editor:
F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1950

Vol. 27 (New Series) No. 1355

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Notes of the Week

Mr. Dugdale Changed His Mind

FURTHER FACTS about the so-called "Arusha incident" are revealed to-day in letters to EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA from Captain H. E. Rydon and Mr. Z. M. Eustace, who show that Mr. John Dugdale, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, was less than candid in parts of the interview authorized by him for publication in this journal last week. That statement implied that, when he received Captain Rydon's invitation to a cocktail party at his new hotel, he accepted subject to the condition that the establishment had no colour bar. His host on that occasion now affirms that the invitation was accepted promptly and without any such qualification; that not until a fortnight later did Mr. Dugdale introduce any proviso; and that his reservation was then so belated that it was not notified until four and a half hours before the party. Readers who may have thought from Mr. Dugdale's own account that his stipulation was strange but nevertheless understandable may now well consider that it was indefensible for him to introduce it at the very last moment, to the embarrassment of host, hostess, and guests alike—not to mention the consequential withdrawal of officials from their proper duties to deal with the Minister's sudden change of mind.

Questions which Require Answers

MR. DUGDALE also declared that a message explaining his delayed appearance at the party was sent to his hosts as soon as he reached Arusha, to which Mr. Eustace replies that no explanation was received, and that it was for that reason that three out of four of the guests left about a quarter of an hour before the time fixed for the end of the function, or some 10 minutes before the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Dugdale and the provincial commissioner. Captain Rydon does not mention the point directly, but he states that an official who motored into Arusha with the Minister was at the party almost from the start, which indicates that Mr. Dugdale would not have inconvenienced himself much, if at all, if he had accompanied him. Questions concerning the message were asked on this page last week. They still require to be answered.

Allegation of Rudeness

WHAT IS TO BE THOUGHT of the final remark attributed to Mr. Dugdale—that Captain Rydon and the parson were the only people at the party who were not rude to him? According to Mr. Eustace, about 20 of the 80 guests would still have been in the house when Mr. and Mrs. Dugdale arrived. The list of guests, it is now disclosed, was carefully compiled by the host in consultation with the provincial commissioner in order to make sure that all local interests and activities were adequately represented, and a number of prominent officials are

definitely stated to have been included. Presumably therefore a fair proportion of the remaining score will have been persons of standing, and it would be astonishing if some of the officials had not remained. That of such a company only the host and the padre should have shown normal politeness is difficult to credit. Mrs. Rydon, whom the Minister did not mention, and thereby automatically bracketed with the impolite, was, for instance, at that time on a hurried errand of courtesy—the endeavour to bring back other guests from the hotel, and some at any rate did return with her. Another indication of Mr. Dugdale's lack of precision is that he did not even know where the party was held: he told this newspaper that it was in the private house of Captain and Mrs. Rydon, whereas it was in fact at Governor's Lodge.

Misunderstandings

SOME PERTINENT QUESTIONS on racial harmony are asked by Mr. Eustace, who in moderate and brief terms refers to the work which many Greeks and other non-British Europeans have done in Tanganyika. He would not say that he had claimed much more for his Hellenic compatriots, who have been among the Territory's pioneers in agriculture, mining, manufacture, and railway construction. Not all settlers in Tanganyika are impeccable in speech, action, or intent; but neither are all Socialists in the House of Commons, or even all those holding ministerial office. But there can be very few settlers indeed in Tanganyika who, in words reported to have been used by Mr. Dugdale, "believe that God made Africa for him (the settler) to exploit, and the African to serve him and do as he is told." To put it on no higher basis, the farmer who adopted that policy would not find Africans willing to work for him, and ability to manage the African, which means understanding him and treating him fairly, is essential to success in farming (or any other enterprise). Moreover, the type of settler whom Mr. Dugdale visualized would soon be in serious trouble with the local labour officer, who has very effective means, direct and indirect, of checking injustice to the African. Perhaps someone somewhere told the Minister a grossly exaggerated story or two of the "Uncle Tom's Cabin" type for the pleasure of noting the effect of the narrative. Practical joking of that kind at the expense of highly placed but ill-informed visitors is not clever, but it is not uncommon.

African Defence

TALKS ON THE DEFENCE of Africa, especially British South, Central, and East Africa, are held in London, following the arrival of Dr. Erasmus, South African Minister of Defence, that it be known before he left the Union that he intended to use his meetings with the Secretary of State

Commonwealth Relations and the Secretary of State for War to press his extremist views on South Africa's place in the defence of the whole continent. Rhodesians and East Africans would be the last to overlook the services which South Africans rendered in Africa in the two world wars; but they are also acutely aware that the Union was not then led by the nationalist, republican, mainly pro-German and anti-British element which stood for neutrality and has now attained political power. In the last war Southern Rhodesia felt honoured that her troops should have General Smuts as their commander-in-chief. Not for a moment would the Colony now consider placing her men under a G.O.C. appointed by the Malan Government. Thus gravely has the situation deteriorated.

Aims of the Nationalists

THE NATIONALIST PARTY in the Union, although its ambition is to be entrusted with responsibility for the defence of Africa from the Cape to the Equator, is so out of touch with the realities in Central and East Africa that it still objects to the arming of Africans in British Colonial territories. Two years ago when he was in London Mr. Erasmus pleaded that the policy should be changed especially in regard to Bechuanaland, Basutoland, and Swaziland, and during the war he publicly denounced both Great Britain and France for using black troops. He and his friends have never understood that European north of the Limpopo are proud of the African troops whom they have raised and led in action—such as the King's African Rifles, the Northern Rhodesia Regiment, and Sudanese and Somali units—and that grateful as they would be for South Africa's continuing interest in the defence of their territories, it could not possibly be accepted on the basis of the disbandment of local units which have proved their loyalty and military value on many a battlefield. Rhodesians and East Africans, who reject the Afrikaner policy of *apartheid*, similarly decline to endorse the theory that Africa's defence is a matter solely for Europeans (the spread of which idea would delight the Kremlin). Mr. Erasmus, an able, strong-willed politician, whose eyes are fixed on his own territories beyond the northern frontiers of his own country, having never sought to placate British opinion, should not be surprised at comments in this sense. What would probably surprise him far more would be to find that his purposes in respect of the Rhodesia and East Africa were advanced an iota by this week's talks. That is unlikely to happen.

New East African Club

ALMOST EXACTLY TWO YEARS have passed since the idea of an East African Club in London was privately put to the official and non-official leaders of the territories who attended the first African Conference. All with whom the matter was discussed received it favourably, and most of them enthusiastically, for none doubted that the time had come to provide a suitable meeting-place for East Africans of all races, especially the students, European, African, and Asian, who were likely to return to Africa on the completion of their studies, and many of whom were already persuaded of the need to work together. Too many of them were accommodated in hostels run under Colonial Office auspices which were hotbeds of subversive propaganda and Communist recruiting centres, and it was manifestly desirable to provide them with alternative and better means of spending their leisure hours. A small but active committee has been hard at work on the project for many months, and, thanks to the support of the East African Governments and the generosity of many people in and connected with the territories, excellent premises at 26 Great Cumberland Place, near Hyde Park, have

Companionship and Friendship

EAST AFRICA HOUSE (for that is the official designation) was opened on Tuesday afternoon by the chairman of the East Africa High Commission, Sir Philip Mitchell, in the presence of the Secretary of State for the Colonies and a large company. Sir Philip described the club as a home to which East Africans of any race could go for companionship and friendship. The aim of its originators could not have been better epitomized: they held that on such a foundation something of real value could be built to the advantage of the builders as well as to those of Africa. That the speeches of Mr. Roger Norton, chairman of the club, and Sir Philip Mitchell cannot be recorded to-day is deeply regretted. Arrangements had been made to give readers a verbatim report this week, but the unofficial strike of London gas workers has made it impossible for the printers to set the speeches in type in time for this issue.

Sir Philip Mitchell

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, Governor of Kenya, will leave London Airport to-morrow morning for Nairobi, but his journey in Rome for two days, and being due to Kenya next Tuesday. Much of his leave was spent sailing in Spanish waters, and his health has improved greatly. Lately he has had important discussions with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and it is safe to assume that some of the results will soon become known to the public, for neither participant is of the prostrating type. Mr. Griffiths has quickly dismissed those who come into close touch with him with a direct and quick grasp of affairs, and some excellent judges who a few months ago looked for a period of inactivity in Colonial affairs have already abandoned that view.

Exceptional Experience

THE SECRETARY OF STATE's series of talks recently with the Governors of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Northern Rhodesia, do not support the idea of quiescence. To me they indicate welcome determination to get to grips with some very difficult major problems in the light of the best information available from the official side. All four Governors have had considerable experience in Africa, but none of his colleagues can approach Sir Philip Mitchell's 40 years (almost) of active service between the Zambesi and Ethiopia, in which vast area he must know personally almost everyone of whatever race who is outstanding in any department of affairs. He has been Governor both of Kenya and Uganda and Chief Secretary and Acting Governor of Tanganyika, and his counsel must have been exceptionally valuable to Mr. Griffiths.

Labour Learns

A SURPRISING REVERSAL of roles was the feature of last Saturday's Labour Party and Fabian Colonial Bureau Conference at Denison House, Victoria. On the platform in the afternoon were Dr. Rita Jordan and Mrs. E. Sorensen, M.P., neither of whom has in the past flourished the olive branch as a political emblem, but on this occasion their speeches were down-to-earth and almost non-controversial. True, both remarked that they felt twinges of affinity with some of their questioners, but they were at pains to emphasize the problems of the future rather than the polemics of the past. In that past, Dr. Jordan confessed, "we did not have an entirely clear idea of what we were going to put in the place of the old idea of Empire." She urged her audience to increase of a penny a pound in some of the tax modifications might become live election issues in the

Impatient Critics

Dr. HINDEN had found remarkable ignorance in the United States of Britain's vast expenditure on Colonial development, and Mr. Sorensen spoke of "Point Four talk" having faded into comparative insignificance. The greatest interest among the audience was devoted to Malaya and West Africa; the warmest applause was reserved for references to racial tolerance. Altogether it was a quiet gathering, with signs that these representatives of Labour's rank and file from many parts of the country took to heart one general reference to critics: "Some people are like small children putting seeds into the ground; they want to dig them up next day to see why they are not yet sprouting." Mr. Creech Jones, who was to have been the star turn at the conference, has, I hear, left for India.

Lord Trefgarne

THE CHAIRMAN of the Colonial Development Corporation has resigned as from the end of October because he considers that an objective appraisal of its methods and plans should be made from within the corporation by a fresh mind. Lord Trefgarne has been for the past three years the hard-working head of a body which has been considerably criticized in the Colonies, by Governors no less than non-official leaders, and the feeling is growing that the corporation tends increasingly to become an investment corporation rather than a development corporation. In East Africa, for instance, it has lately bought one mining property and obtained options over others, whereas the finance for such projects might by the right means have been obtained through the normal channels, leaving C.D.C. funds free for purposes entailing more than a normal commercial risk. This newspaper criticized Lord Trefgarne's appointment when it was made on the grounds that for a corporation entrusted with the spending of more than £100,000,000 of public money on widely varying Colonial schemes required as its chairman one of the ablest business men in the Empire. His successor should certainly be of that calibre.

Mr. Welensky May Resign

A THREAT OF RESIGNATION was made last week by Mr. Roy Welensky, leader of the non-official members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, who speaking in the negotiations earlier this year with the London merchant banking house of Kleinworts for a short-term loan of £2,500,000, alleged that vital information sent under secret cover from the Secretary of State had been unjustifiably withheld from the non-official members engaged in the matter with their official colleagues. He criticized the contention that it was against the public interest to publish the full facts why the Northern Rhodesian Government was not allowed to accept the loan, and said that if the refusal to disclose essential information to the non-official members were maintained, he would resign from the Council. Other non-official members having supported Mr. Welensky, a Government spokesman undertook that their observations should be communicated to the Minister, and added that the Acting Governor had some time been making similar approaches to the Colonial Office on the point of disclosing secret correspondence to non-official representatives.

More Printing Trouble

TROUBLE HAS RE-CURRED in the London printing industry, in which members of the London Society of Compositors are working to rule and overtime has been stopped. In consequence, this issue is half the normal size, and cannot contain much matter which had been prepared for publication. In order to accommodate a little more comment, the usual leading articles are substituted by Notes, in smaller type, and the customary first page has given way to an experimental rearrangement. Whether periodical printing in London is again to be brought to a standstill will be known shortly. If no issue reaches readers next week, that will be the reason. Meantime their indulgence and that of advertisers is invoked in the assurance that all will feel that EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA will do its best.

Captain Rydon on the "Arusha Incident"

Mr. Dugdale Introduced Colour-Bar, Proviso at Last Moment

VERSIONS WHICH DIFFER MATERIALLY from that given in an interview in our last issue by Mr. John Dugdale, M.P., Minister of State for the Colonies of the so-called "Arusha incident" of September, have reached EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA this week, and are recorded hereunder.

CAPTAIN H. E. RYDON writes:

"When it became known that the Minister of State for the Colonies would visit Arusha, it was suggested that my wife and I should give a party to welcome him at our new hotel, Safari House. An invitation was sent to the Minister through the provincial office about a fortnight in advance and accepted by him.

"My wife, in co-operation with the provincial commissioner, proceeded to make arrangements, and a list of guests was submitted to him for approval. This included a cross-section of the European community of the Northern Province, including a number of prominent officials, so as to represent all interests and activities. About 80 guests were invited to a cocktail party from 7.30 until 8.45 p.m. after which there was to be a dinner for 24 persons, at which Mr. and Mrs. Dugdale would be the guests of honour.

"At about 3 p.m. on the afternoon of the party a young A.D.O. arrived at my house, which is 14 miles from Arusha, and informed me that they had received word from Dodoma to Arusha) expressing his willingness to attend the party, but asking if I would meet him on one point, namely, that; he did not wish to attend a party in a public place which was not accessible to Africans.

"Although arranged to take place in a hotel, the function was in every sense a private one at which my wife and I were the hosts, and therefore seemed an extraordinary request to make a few hours before our guests were due to arrive. My natural inclination was to cancel the party, but as many of our guests had already arrived in Arusha—some having travelled long distances to attend—I agreed to meet the Minister's wishes in the best way I could.

"After some discussion, we decided that the only suitable place was the Governor's Lodge, and my young friend, the A.D.O., departed to arrange for the refreshments, and staff to be moved there as speedily as possible.

"Mr. and Mrs. Dugdale and party arrived in Arusha at 9 p.m. When my wife and I arrived at Safari House, we told our friends of the change in venue. Some of them seemed to resent this, and to regard it as a matter of discourtesy on the part of the Minister.

"The guests gathered at the Lodge and carried on with the party in very congested conditions.

"Mr. Forbes the district-commissioner, who had

travelled with the Minister's entourage, joined us early in the proceedings. By 8.30 many of the guests dispersed, some to their homes and others to Safari House. At 8.40 Mr. and Mrs. Dugdale arrived with the provincial commissioner and were introduced to my wife and myself.

My wife then rushed off to Safari House to try to collect some of the guests, but most of them refused to return. I introduced some of those remaining to Mr. and Mrs. Dugdale, and was unable to have any conversation with either of them.

After about 10 minutes Mr. Dugdale decided to leave. He said good-bye to me, remarking: "You and the parson are the only people who have not been rude to me to-night."

"I was much too preoccupied looking after the guests to overhear what was said to the Minister or by whom, but the remark he alleges to have been made to him sounds too fantastic to be taken seriously, any more than his sweeping statement that I and the parson were the only two polite people at the gathering."

Except for the guests of honour we had our dinner at Safari House as originally planned, although, if they had honoured us with their company, it would have been at the Lodge.

Greek Leaders Comment

Mr. Z. M. EUSTACE, President of the Arusha Hellenic Community, writes:

"In a Nairobi newspaper of September 11, Mr. Dugdale, wishing to clear up any misunderstanding which may exist, made a statement implying that the people in Arusha who do not behave in gentlemanly and who are the type of scoundrel on leaded petrol books, the man who believes God made Africa for him to exploit, and the African to serve him and do as he is told, are people who come from a variety of countries, including Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece. He further stated that he saw that these people were in the majority at the cocktail party held in Arusha in his honour, and assumed they must have misled also the few kind gentlemen from the United Kingdom."

Before dealing with the substance of this statement, may I ask him whether he really saw all these people in the party? The fact is that until 7.15 p.m. there were at the party three Greeks and one Rumanian (the only one in the Northern Province, who has been in Tanganyika for over 45 years). There were also, I believe, two Swiss. But as there were no Greeks at the party when Mr. Dugdale arrived, he would not have seen any.

We have for a number of years lived side by side with people from the United Kingdom, and have always associated them with good manners and punctuality in their engagements. Naturally we expected the Minister of State to uphold these principles, but we were more than disappointed to find after an hour's waiting that there was no word from him, and the party had to break up. We subsequently realised there were good reasons for Mr. Dugdale's delay and that it was occasioned by an accident. The Greek involved in the accident has since died, but as we did not know at the time whether Mr. Dugdale was coming at all, we all left, together with 75% of the other guests, at 8.30 p.m. This is unfortunate, as we might otherwise have had the pleasure of hearing the Minister tell us personally what he thought of Greeks, Swiss, Rumanians, etc.

His statement mentioned above, though making special mention of the Rumanians, Swiss, and Greeks, obviously includes all the South Africans, Australians, New Zealanders, and in fact everyone who does not come from the United Kingdom. We find it difficult to believe this to be a responsible statement by the Minister of State for the Colonies, an official representative of His Majesty's Government.

Is this the racial harmony Mr. Dugdale has been advocating? Is it the official policy for the Minister of State to insult, not individuals, but the entire nationals of so many friendly countries? We do not believe this to be a deliberate effort to create a rift between the Administration and the settler Europeans, between the Europeans and the other.

Plea for Harmony

"The Greeks have been in Tanganyika for over 50 years now, and have always lived amicably with the Africans, the Administration, and the other settlers; and had Mr. Dugdale taken the trouble to look into the history of Tanganyika, he would have found that a great number of the farms now flourishing in Tanganyika were opened up and developed by Greeks. Practically every shilling we have made we have put back into the development of this country. Its progress, the progress of the Africans, is also our progress. But there can be no progress unless Europeans and Africans work together in harmony and understanding; and anybody causing enmity and antagonism between them will bring only misery and trouble to them all."

"We have made our homes here and intend to stay for good. Everything we have is at stake in this country. Our children have been born here, and they have just as much right to stay here as any African has—their fathers, together with the other Europeans, have been the brains, the moving power, behind practically everything that has been accomplished in Tanganyika. They have made towns where a few years ago elephants and buffaloes were roaming, and by opening up the land and bringing in machinery they have raised the standard of living of the African, who many years ago was like a frightened animal, hunted by his fellows and ravaged by hunger and disease. Mr. Dugdale has probably not heard about this, but if he ever did, he preferred to forget it and rather form and keep in his mind the picture of the 'settler monster' which only ill-informed doctrinaire families enjoy painting."

Farms Not Visited

"Is this a true picture? Has Mr. Dugdale tried to find out? Has he come to our farms to see how we house and feed the Africans, provide medical treatment, and take a real interest in their affairs? Has he found out in how many farms we keep churches and schools for the African? Has he come to our homes to see how many of us have had the time to spend with us for more than 20 years, who feel themselves as part of our families and who only laugh when they hear the airy tales of exploitation by us as expounded by Mr. Dugdale? (Such statements are merely seized upon by African demagogues and other scoundrels who are only too glad to take advantage of them and use them for upsetting the friendly relations between the European and the African.)"

"We can only guess what prompted Mr. Dugdale to make his latest statement. We have always created a British statement and could not express their conviction. We do not like to believe that Mr. Dugdale managed to get out of a difficult situation and did not hesitate to make statements which were unjustified and uninformative. We would not like to believe that he merely attempted to flatter the people from the United Kingdom at the expense of all others, as how would this be reconciled with his reported statement in Uganda that the British farmer is not as sensible as the Ugandan farmer. What are we to think of this?"

An editorial comment appears under Notes of the Week.

J. HATTA has retained the Bulawayo North seat for the United Party in Southern Rhodesia. The majority, however, lay from 36 to 36.

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Parliament

Mackinnon Road De-
Abandonment Contemplated

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR, Mr. Strachey said in the House of Commons in reply to an inquiry from Mr. Alport why it had been decided "to abandon East Africa as an alternative military base for the Middle East"

"On December 2, 1947, my predecessor announced the establishment in East Africa of a store-holding organization. He added that the project was to be limited in scope. This organization was established at Mackinnon Road. New proposals for its further limitation are now under consideration and it may ultimately prove possible to close down the organization on the part of the reorganization of store-holding in the East Africa Command. At no time was it proposed to use East Africa as an alternative military base for the Middle East."

East Africa an Ideal Base

MR. ALPORT: "Is the right hon. gentleman aware that ideal circumstances exist in East Africa for the development of that part of Africa as a base, and does he not think that a very great opportunity is being missed in now changing the policy of developing, if not Mackinnon Road, at any rate some part of the territory of East Africa?"

MR. STRACHEY: "The hon. gentleman would be quite in error if he thought that the reorganization to which I have referred meant that there would be no store-holding organization in East Africa; but it may not be at Mackinnon Road."

MR. A. R. W. LOW: "Has not a great deal of money been spent on making this a permanent store-holding base? Having regard to the large expenditure which has already been incurred, ought not the right hon. gentleman to reconsider his decision to try to scrap the whole scheme?"

MR. STRACHEY: "No decision to scrap the whole scheme

has yet been taken, but this has already been limited in scope and it may be limited further. I would not like to pledge myself that Mackinnon Road will necessarily be retained permanently, but all this will be considered in East Africa this autumn."

MR. A. FENNER BROCKWAY: "Will my right hon. friend take steps to consult the opinion of the African people before extensions are made?"

MR. SOMERSET DE CHAIR: "Was not the statement of 1947 about Mackinnon Road made precisely at the time when H.M. Government were negotiating with Egypt and announcing their intention to withdraw from the Canal zone; and is this not another example of the Government's vacillation in important matters and their changes of policy?"

MR. C. J. M. ALPORT asked how many qualified African women teachers were employed in schools of all types in each of the East and Central African territories, and the ratio between boy and girl students.

MR. J. GRIFFITHS, Secretary of State for the Colonies: "The numbers of qualified African women teachers employed in schools of all types are: Kenya, 407; Northern Rhodesia, 225; Nyasaland, 212; Tanganyika, 581; Uganda, 1,026; and Zanzibar, 46."

"The ratio of boy to girl students in schools of all types is: Kenya, 3.1 to 1; N. Rhodesia, 1.3 to 1; Nyasaland 1.6 to 1; Tanganyika, 2.8 to 1; Uganda, 2.8 to 1; Zanzibar, 2.7 to 1. These ratios are for African students only except in the case of Zanzibar, for which no separate figures for African and Arab students are available."

Migrant Labour

DISCUSSIONS ON MIGRANT LABOUR are to take place next month in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, between the Central African Council's standing committee on this subject, the Labour Commissioners of the two Rhodesias, and a Masaland, members of the Legislative Council of the territories, and delegates from South Africa headed by Mr. F. Bodsoth, Under-Secretary for Native Affairs. The committee represents the latest move in a long series of attempts to secure some control over a landsting migration of Africans to South Africa.

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PERSONALIA

MR. D. L. MACNIE has arrived in London from Kampala.

MR. and MRS. H. R. FRASER have returned by air from London to Kampala.

MR. LEIF EGGLELAND has joined the board of Babcock & Wilcox Africa (Pty.) Ltd.

ARCHDEACON A. SHAW, who has been in England on leave, has returned to Kenya.

MR. O. T. DAVIS is headmaster of the new European primary school opened in Nyeri, Kenya.

MR. and MRS. F. R. KENNEDY, of Uganda, left at the beginning of the week for Luke Success.

COLONEL C. L. R. GRAY, who has been spending his leave in Brighton, will return to Arusha on October 15.

AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR ROBERT BROOKE-POPHAM, who was Governor of Kenya from 1937 to 1939, was 72 last week.

MR. KENNETH SNELSON, of the Sudan Irrigation Department, is spending his leave climbing in the Himalayas.

COLONEL G. BARRY has been re-appointed a member of the Southern Rhodesian Cotton Research and Industry Board.

THE REV. A. J. HOPKINS and MRS. HOPKINS, two Methodist missionaries in Kenya, are retiring after 32 years' service.

MR. and MRS. WALTER F. JENKINS will leave by air for East Africa in a few days. They expect to return by sea in mid-December.

MR. C. L. HOKOM, a non-official member of the Legislative Council of Uganda, has returned to Kampala from his visit to England.

MR. I. WYN PUGH, an executive engineer in Tanganyika since 1946, has been appointed Assistant Director of Public Works.

THE REV. JAMES S. ROBERTSON, of Mapanzha, Choma, Northern Rhodesia, and MISS MINA MOUNSEY, of St. Albans, were married last week in Lusaka.

SIR ALLEN R. WELSH, speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Southern Rhodesia, and LADY WELSH arrived last week in the CARNARVON CASTLE.

MR. K. W. BLACKBURNE, lately Director of Information Services at the Colonial Office, was sworn in as Governor of the Leeward Islands last week.

MR. A. J. ARKELL, formerly Commissioner for Archaeology in the Sudan, and MISS J. M. B. ANDREWS, of London, have announced their engagement.

MR. J. COLINVAUX, chairman of A. Baumann & Co., Ltd., and MRS. COLINVAUX have arrived in England by air from Mombasa. They will stay for about six weeks.

THE REV. H. M. ARROWSMITH, general secretary-elect of the Commonwealth Council of the British and Foreign Bible Society, will visit East Africa in November.

VICE-ADMIRAL THE HON. GUY H. E. RUSSELL, who has been appointed Commander-in-Chief, Far Eastern Station, saw service in East African waters during the 1914-18 war.

ARCHBISHOP DAVID MATHEWS, Apostolic Delegate in East Africa, is the author of a novel entitled "The Mango on the Mango Tree" which was published in England a few days ago.

MR. J. N. D. ANDERSON, lecturer in Islamic law at the universities of London and Cambridge, is touring East Africa on behalf of the Colonial Office to study the application of Islamic law in the East African territories.

MR. E. J. N. WALLIS, Governor of Khartoum, who has retired after 27 years' service in the Sudan, played a prominent part in the establishment of local government when he was Assistant Civil Secretary from 1934 to 1945.

CAPTAIN C. R. S. PITMAN, from 1925 until his recent retirement Game Warden of Uganda, expects to return to the Protectorate about a year hence to complete a book which he is writing for the Uganda Government. Mrs. Pitman and he are on their way to England via South Africa.

The engagement is announced between MAJOR JOHN HARVEY, of the Military Mission to Saudi Arabia, son of the late C. P. Harvey, of Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia, and MISS LORNA KATHERINE GORE-BROWNE, elder daughter of Sir Stewart and Lady Gore-Browne, of Shiwa Ngandu, Northern Rhodesia.

MR. P. WYN HARRIS, lately of the Colonial Service in Kenya, who recently arrived in the Gambia as Governor, has proposed that an African should become vice-president of the Legislative Council, and that the Governor should then begin to withdraw from active participation in its proceedings. The population of the Protectorate is less than 280,000.

MR. [Name obscured] of the Publications Department in London, is the first student from the Southern Sudan to visit the United Kingdom on a course of study. With a scholarship from the British Council, he will study Arabic and Nilotic languages at the School of Oriental and African Studies, London University, and spend some time with Messrs. Longmans, Green and Co., Ltd., the publishers.

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MR. FRED MORRIS, an elected member of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, has been sentenced to a fine of £5 or seven days' hard labour, on a charge of assault upon a Government official while his office was open for discharge of public business. The clerk of the court was instructed to certify the conviction to the Speaker of the Legislative Council and the Executive Council of the Protectorate.

MR. WALTER SCHOELLER, chairman of Amboni Estates, Ltd., Companhia Colonial d'Angoche, and other similar growing concerns in East Africa, and MR. PETER A. FEER, the managing director, will leave Europe by air for Nairobi on October 5 in order to visit the properties. Mr. Schoeller will then return about the end of October, while Mr. Feer proceeds from Tanganyika to inspect estates in Portuguese East Africa. He plans to be back in Switzerland in mid-December.

BRIGADIER A. THOMSON, Matron-in-Chief and Director of Army Nursing Services, is making an extensive tour of the Middle East and East Africa. On her visits to the Sudan and Eritrea she will be accompanied by COLONEL A. S. WATSON, Deputy Director of Army Nursing Services, Middle East Land Forces. In East Africa she will be joined by LIEUT. COLONEL N. P. DE B. BAXTON, Assistant Director of Army Nursing Services, East Africa Command.

MR. E. A. TURNER, manager of the Sudan branches of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), who left on retirement last month, first went to Khartoum in 1920 to join the Anglo-Egyptian Bank. Between 1924 and 1935 he was in Egypt, but he then returned to the Sudan. Founder president of the Khartoum Rotary Club, he devoted much of his spare time to public work, being at various times president of the Sudan Chamber of Commerce, honorary treasurer of many charitable institutions, and taking an active interest in the Sudan Church Council, and the Sudan Cultural Centre among other bodies.

THE VEN. ALFRED STANWAY, since 1948 general secretary of the Diocese of Mombasa, who has been appointed Bishop of Central Tanganyika, was born in Australia 42 years ago, and worked in a bank for some years before attending Ridley College, Melbourne, prior to his ordination in 1934. Accepted as missionary by the Victoria branch of the Church Missionary Society in 1937, he sailed for Kenya, and was employed at Kaloleni primary school. Later he transferred from educational to pastoral duties at Maseno, becoming a vicar of Nyanza in 1945. His business experience has been of great benefit to the African Council. His consecration will take place in London on February 2, as he will arrive in this country shortly.

Obituary

MR. FRANCIS JOHN MILLER, who has died in England at the age of 67, went to Australia from London as a young man, but in 1892 returned to take up mission work in Central Africa. In 1901 he settled with his children in Southern Rhodesia, becoming chairman of the Lala Farmers' Association, and a director of the Rhodesia Creameries.

MR. RALPH WESLEY SWARBROCK died recently at the age of 78 in Northern Rhodesia, where he had lived latterly at Ellendale Farm, near Lusaka, with his daughter and son-in-law Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Dean. He is survived by his widow and two sons, Mr. R. W. Swarbrock, of Umtali, and Dr. Alan Swarbrock, of Johannesburg.

CAPTAIN DOUGLAS HAMBROOK HORRIS, a former commodore of the Union-Castle Line, has died in this country. He commanded the GLENGOY CASTLE, a hospital ship, during the recent war. He retired in 1926, and gave much of his time to seamen's missions.

LIEUT. COLONEL CHARLES WALTER BARTON, F.M.C., D.S.O., who served with The King's African Rifles from 1903 to 1908 (the first two years in Somaliland), and commanded the Masaland Field Force in the first world war, has died in Marsham Kent, at the age of 74.

MR. JOHN MEIKLE, who has died suddenly in Plantyre, Nyaland, at the age of 62, first entered the territory in 1913 and began his estate management in 1933, when he entered the business of Haver and Walker from which he retired in 1946.

DR. J. H. KAZEMZIZ, a former medical officer, Southern Rhodesia, has died in Salisbury.

MR. FRED STROK, a farmer in the district of Kitale,



People are saying

Play it Simple

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

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

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

The aim of the publishers is to make this work of reference as comprehensive and valuable as possible, and they are anxious for the co-operation of all who



Controlling the Kafue

THE FIRST of a survey designed to control the flood waters of the Kafue River has been completed. Further preliminary work is being done at Livingstone, Zambia, where the broken Hill Dam, which has long been only a partial impediment to the 1,000 ft. daily electric scheme, but is part of a further scheme, is under trial for the conservation of the water. A dam on the Kafue, about a fifth of the distance from Livingstone, is the subject of an expedition supervised by Mr. E. L. Thomas, Director, in charge of the Water Department. Dr. H. W. Dudgeon, hydrographic section, was led by Mr. D. H. W. Dudgeon, a young scientist from Cambridge University, who took part in Professor Debenham's first voyage to the river last year. The other members were Mr. J. G. Richardson, another Cambridge post-graduate, and Mr. J. M. Shea, technical assistant to the department.

Conflict over Copra

THE COPRA case heard in Zanzibar, which is to become a corporate body, will devote accumulated funds to the erection of a factory to handle all coconut products, especially copra. Indian mill-owners, while welcoming the introduction of a coir industry, have opposed the scheme on the ground that it is unfair for Government to compete in the oil trade which they have developed. A Bill presented to the Legislature provides for a restriction on the output of oil from the new factory to 400 tons a year. Arab and African growers, who supported the original plan, have objected strongly to this limitation, and declared that they want the coconut oil trade reserved from private trade. The Bill has already passed the Legislative Committee. Machinery for the factory has already been bought by the Government, and has been installed.

Agricultural Loans

PROVISIONAL terms for farmers in Northern Rhodesia have been proposed by a Select Committee of the Legislative Council. Short-term loans, limited to £500, would cover only such normal annual expenditure as labour, fertiliser, petrol, spare parts, etc., while medium-term, three-year loans up to £750 would be available for purchases of machinery, implements, and other movable assets needed in agricultural operations. Long-term loans would be divided into two parts. Grants to new settlers would be up to £2,000 on a per-acre pound basis. After being accepted as a suitable tenant the new settler could raise his total borrowings to £2,000, instead of £1,000 at present. The ceiling for £1,000 for a development loan would be raised to £2,500, with an additional £500 for the specific purposes of fencing and soil and water conservation.

Meat Commission

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Nakuru Township Association, Kenya, evolved. "That the Kenya Meat Marketing Commission, to warrant its continued existence, should not only be reorganised to include on its board 25% retailers, 25% butchers, and 50% African farmers, 25% butchers, and 25% persons so-opted in a commercial advisory capacity and that this board should as its first duty explore and implement every means of curtailing its cost of operation and of reducing the price of meat to the consumer, while establishing an adequate margin of profit to the producers and retailers."

An experimental motor-driven dark-room which avoids the delay caused by sending test film to the United States is being used with success by the United Coldwyn-Meyer company now engaged on "King Solomon's Mines" in East Africa.

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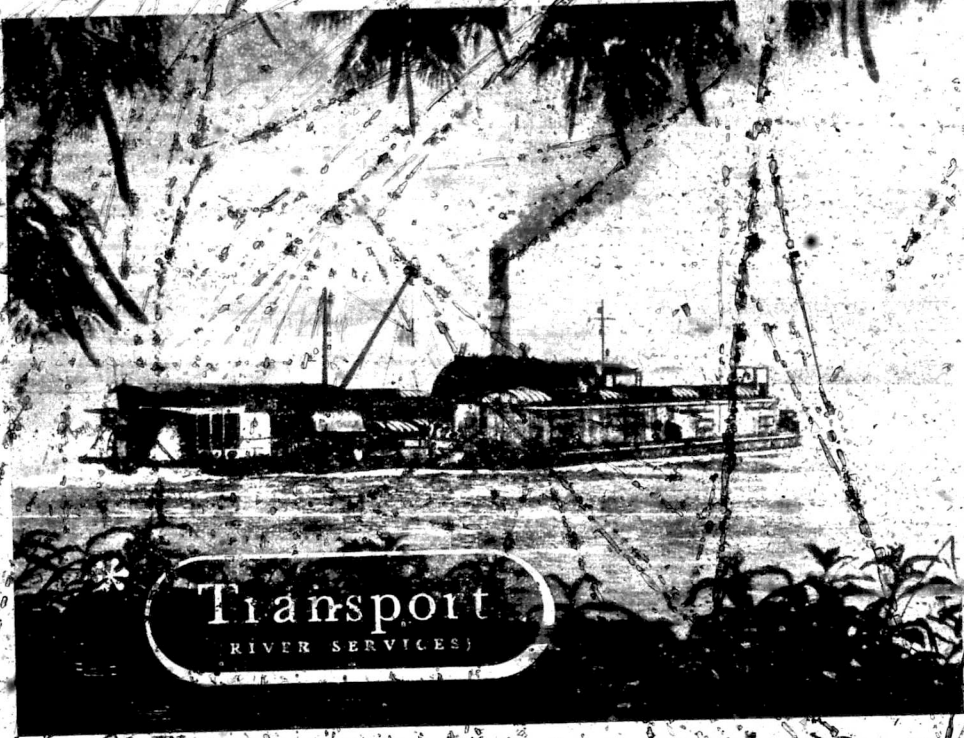
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Serious Housing Shortage £5m. Needed for N. Rhodesia

FINANCIAL aid on a substantial scale to local authorities in Northern Rhodesia for the building of European houses for rentals of sale has been promised by the Northern Rhodesian Government, which hopes that London financial interests will participate in a large-scale building programme in the territory. It is suggested that £5,000,000 or so will be needed to provide for present housing requirements for Europeans.

The Director of Development, Mr. F. Crawford, has said that one of the chief limitations on the local building trade is shortage of African labour and that local authorities building blocks of flats or houses should employ firms using the smallest possible proportion of African labour.

Moreover, any new contractors starting in the territory should be encouraged to bring the white of their European labour force with them, even if it involves the extra expense of creating portable housing for the staff until the work was completed.

Crimes in Uganda

1957 Native Courts in Uganda (which, despite the name, deal mainly with Native cases) heard 2,330 civil cases in 1949, compared with 1,789 in the previous year. Criminal trials numbered 10,370 (9,738) involving 12,937 (11,381) persons of all races, but discharges rose from 4,871 to 5,845, and acquittals from 699 to 1,178. There was a decline in the main types of serious crime. Out of 501 (538) cases tried, 242 (272) were for non-capital (28) for rape, and eight (15) for violence. Death sentences were passed in 37 cases, but carried out on only 15. In the annual report of the Judicial Department the Chief Justice emphasizes that the High Court does not unnecessarily interfere with the findings of magistrates. Of 1,452 persons convicted during a year only 513 appealed to the High Court. Between 1948 and 1956, made in only 92 cases, and 364 appeals were dismissed.

American Education for Africans

AFRICAN students of the Institute of International Education has been established in New York to expand services to the 500 African students now in the United States. The subjects stressed will be agricultural, engineering, education and the social sciences. Financed by grants from the Carnegie Corporation of New York and the Phelps Stokes Fund, the division will advise Africans on immigration, proper placement in schools, appropriate courses of study, and personal adjustment, will send scholarship opportunities for Africans in American colleges, and will encourage the establishment of more selection committees in Africa to recommend candidates.

Expansion of the Port of Beira U.S.A. Agreement with Portugal

AN AGREEMENT has been signed by the United States and Portugal under which new docks and port facilities will be built with the aid of Marshall Plan funds at Beira, Portuguese East Africa.

The Economic Cooperation Admin. to Portugal, which making the announcement last week, stated:

"The new facilities will permit the expansion of trade from Central Africa and Northern and Southern Rhodesia. The existing docks at Beira, gateway to the mineral riches of Africa's interior, are burdened beyond their capacity to load outgoing ores and to receive essential products. It is estimated that an additional million tons annually will be obtained in port capacity as a result of the new port facilities. The work is scheduled to be completed in 1962.

Under the agreement, when the United States and Portugal's Marshall Plan funds for the project will be advanced in the amount of \$950,000 less 4,250,000 Dutch guilders from E.A.F. 55. A portion of Netherlands counterpart funds. Local costs will be met by Portugal.

Funds for Machinery and Materials

Counterpart funds are composed of local currency deposited by Marshall Plan nations to match E.C.A. dollar grants they have received. East nations may use such funds for economic recovery projects. The offer belongs to the U.S. Government for use in paying E.C.A. administrative expenses and for purchasing scarce raw materials needed by the United States.

The dollar advances will provide for the purchase of machinery and equipment in the United States, while Dutch guilders will provide for European materials, equipment and other expenses.

The construction contract had been awarded to the Portuguese de Trabalhos Portuarios, representing Netherlands Harbour Works, of Amsterdam.

The agreement specifies that Portugal and the Netherlands will share and under advance in strategic minerals and provided for negotiations between the two Governments to that end.

Among minerals from Africa needed for stockpiling in the U.S. are chrome, asbestos, copper, and cobalt.

A phase of the port project provides for mechanization of ore loading, dredging of the channel for lighterage wharfs, and construction of sheds and warehouses. Major share of the costs for this phase will be borne by the Government of Portugal and Mozambique, with additional Marshall Plan help.

To make the port vitalization scheme fully effective, extensive improvements will be carried out on the Beira railway which connects the port with Northern and Southern Rhodesia and is over-taxed.

Portugal has contracted for purchases in England, South Africa, Belgium, and Germany of about \$10,000,000 in locomotives, freight cars, and other essential rolling stock for delivery over the next 18 months.

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Benguela Railway Route

Action by N. Rhodesian Govt.

MEASURES to extend the use of the Lobito Bay route to Northern Rhodesia were indicated recently in the Legislative Council of that territory by the Economic Secretary, Mr. A. Nicholson, who said that the Government would lay out for the establishment of economic transit rates at first on a selected and limited number of items in the railway tariff.

At the May Lisbon conference, he continued, several Governments, including the Portuguese, pointed out how futile it was, with the present congestion of other routes, to neglect so useful a route.

The present carrying capacity of the Lobito Bay route, involving three railway administrations, is at least 2,000 tons monthly in either direction. For goods orders have been placed for rolling stock which will increase that capacity by quite a considerable amount in the comparatively near future.

His Government believed that it was unwise to rely solely for external communications upon a single line across the continent at the Victoria Falls. However, after several years in which transport facilities had continually fallen short of requirements, there was no rhyme or reason in allowing considerations of possible losses to be a factor to inhibit development of an ample, simple and competitive transport system in Central Africa.

Traffic Position Radically Altered

Because of the success of the Lobito Bay route, an agreement between the two railway administrations which was a long time in negotiation now radically altered. It was no longer a question of two railway routes competing for an inadequate amount of traffic; the problem was to spread an amount of traffic which exceeded the capacity of both the southern and Lobito Bay routes.

Consequently, what to allow some of our traffic to feed into the Caprivi from Lobito Bay will not lead to losses by Rhodesia. Always, provided the efficiency of the latter is kept up to the mark, any losses are inevitable for some temporary period, but a price will be paid for taking effective steps to leave the present situation.

Mr. Nicholson contrasted the hesitancy of modern Governments in Africa in regard to rail and port developments with the energy with which their predecessors—private companies—had tackled such problems.

Those predecessors were prepared to embark on such enterprises as the extension of our railway northwards across the Zambezi River at the Victoria Falls at the turn of the century, when the risks attached to the investment involved were very much more speculative than those faced by the administrations.

Valuable Years Lost

We have in front of us the certain promise of considerable economic progress, yet it has taken years of bargaining about traffic guarantees to decide to extend a port which everyone agrees is the natural inlet and outlet for a vast area of Central Africa. Those valuable years have been lost to the detriment of the economies of our countries.

The Economic Secretary asked whether the lesson would never be learned that traffic was generated by transport, not vice versa. Rhodesia Railways had not been nationalized primarily in the interests of achieving increased operational efficiency, but to enable a bold transport policy to be followed.

Financial risks have to be taken in a young country like ours for which the backing of Government is required. We have taken one at Livingstone Airport for an imponderable benefit which may not be only a territorial one.

The other way to pay for development is by recognizing the benefit of assistance coming from other routes, encouraging the establishment of shorter routes as the forces of economic pain that was by reaching to allow development to be hampered and delayed because of possible loss of revenue by particular concerns, and by being prepared to face such losses if they occur for temporary periods.

Such losses if they occur—and we do not think they will—will be cheap by comparison with the devastating anaemia

Referring to the African Transport Conference to be held in Johannesburg at the end of October, Mr. Nicholson ended:

Our hopes are that what will emerge will not be a series of typewritten platitudes, but some agreement on the principle that transport policy must be formulated between friendly countries at an international level. Parochialism is as dangerous in this sphere as it is acknowledged to be in the sphere of trade. It may be that one of the happy results of this conference will be that the same sentiments will be generated against any actions or failure to take action on behalf of the Governments in restraint of transportation.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The third session of the East African Central Legislative Assembly opened in Nairobi on Tuesday.

The ban on single engine aircraft without radio equipment flying over the Sudan unless in convoy has been lifted.

Washouts on the Sudan Railways caused by recent floods are expected to cost £100,000 to repair. They were the worst on record.

A motor bus recently crashed over an escarpment on the Songea-Njombe road in Tanganyika, killing at least 19 Africans and injuring 27.

For aid mobilization in the event of an emergency, Southern Rhodesia is to compile a register of European males between 15 and 50 years of age.

The postage rate for printed papers (other than newspapers, periodicals, pamphlets, books, maps, and sheet music) sent from the United Kingdom to any country overseas is 1d. for the first 2 oz. and 1d. for each additional 2 oz. as from October 1. For commercial papers the new rate is 4d. for the first 12 oz. and 1d. for each additional 2 oz. Hitherto the printed paper rate has been 1d. for the first 2 oz. and 1d. for each additional 2 oz.

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Company Meeting**British Overseas Stores, Limited****Mr. R. J. Blackadder's Review**

THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF BRITISH OVERSEAS STORES, LIMITED, WAS HELD ON September 28 in London, MR. R. J. BLACKADDER, C.A., the chairman presiding.

The following is extracted from his circulated statement:—

Portuguese East Africa. The business of Allen, Wack & Shepherd has contributed substantially this year to the profit, in spite of the fact that expenses continue to rise mainly through social and other legislation.

Beira Agreement

The recurrent congestion of shipping at the port of Beira and on the Beira railway has been the subject of discussions between the Governments of Great Britain, Portugal and Southern Rhodesia, which have led to the signing of a 20-year convention relating to the port and the railway.

"Our thanks are due to the Portuguese and Rhodesian Governments for the successful outcome of these negotiations and for the help and encouragement which we continue to receive from both these authorities.

"The local board has been strengthened by the election to it of Mr. J. L. Rennie, a well-known shipping authority in London and South Africa."

Monthly average production of timber in Kenya last year was 582,000 cubic feet, compared with 551,000 in 1948. In Uganda the corresponding figures were 163,000 and 164,000.

Of Commercial Concern
Dollar Loans to Ethiopia

Booker Brothers, McConnell and Co., Ltd., show by their consolidated balance-sheet that capital and reserves representing the interests of the parent company's shareholders rose during the year by more than £1m. to £3,923,000. Fixed assets were up by £700,000 to £2,987,000, and current assets increased from £5,240,000 to £6,366,000, reflecting higher amounts for debtors and stocks. Loans from bankers were reduced by £398,000 to £1,042,000. Combined total net assets amounted to £4,175,000, against £3,116,000 a year earlier.

Two 20-year loans, totalling 7m. dollars have been made to Ethiopia by the World Bank. One of 5m. dollars will be devoted to the rehabilitation and maintenance of roads, the remaining 2m. dollars will provide foreign exchange for projects financed by the new Ethiopian Development Bank. A third loan is under discussion.

Tanganyika Stock Issue

Cash application lists for the issue of £1½m. Tanganyika Government 3½% stock, 1970-73, were closed five minutes after opening in London last week. Allotments will not be made until the conversion lists are closed.

Uplands Bacon Factory (Kenya), Ltd., report a net profit of £33,826 for the year ended June 30 last after providing for preference dividends and taxation, compared with £15,300 in 1949.

Average daily railings from Mombasa during the week ended September 15 were 2,456 tons. At the end of the week there were 12,528 deadweight tons of import cargoes in the port.

The first margarine factory in the Belgian Congo has been opened.

PROGRESS

The East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., Electricity House, Hardinge Street, Nairobi. P.O. Box 691. Tel. 2551; Telegrams "Electric." Branches: Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kitale, Nanyuki. System: A.C. 415/240 volts 3 ph.

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

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

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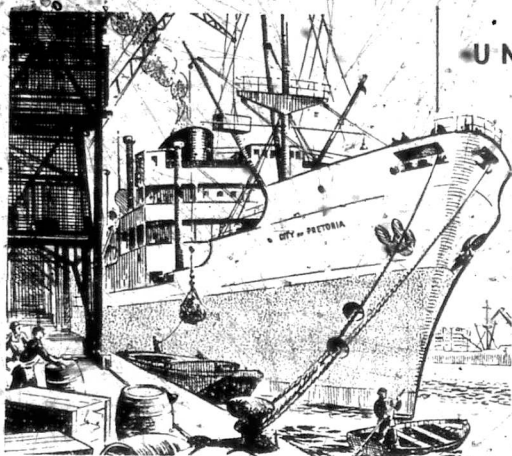
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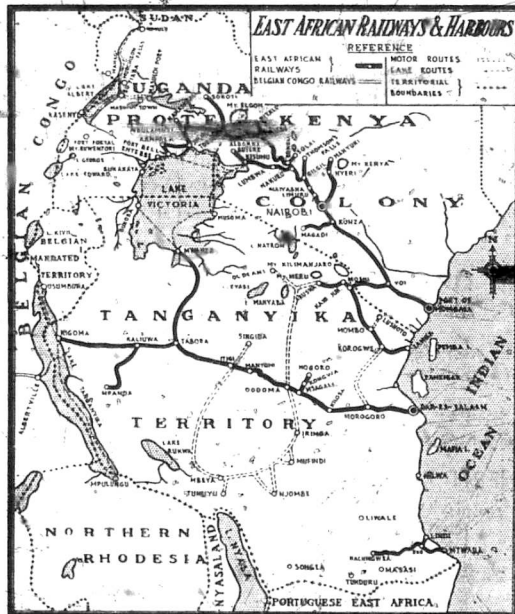
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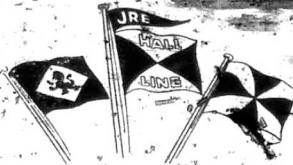
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Founder and Editor:
F. S. Jeelson

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1950

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Secretary of State on Colonial Policy The Rt. Hon. James Griffiths on "The Way Forward"

ARE WE ON THE RIGHT ROAD? Is our policy in its fundamentals capable of achieving the objective we have set as our aim and purpose?

The central purpose of our Colonial policy is to guide the people of the Colonial territories to responsible self-government within the Commonwealth—and in partnership with them to seek to establish those conditions upon which self-government can be firmly built. As Francis Williams has said, "The British Empire was not built by Governments following a special purpose, a coherent and calculated plan. It was built by individuals—merchants and adventurers, traders, missionaries, and manufacturers, who dragged the Governments of the day after them."

We have undertaken the task of transferring the product of that strange mixture of acquisitiveness and missionary zeal into a partnership of self-governing nations within a British Commonwealth. To transform an Empire into a Commonwealth has never been attempted before. We are endeavouring to accomplish this revolutionary change by seeking to replace the relationship of Metropolitan Power and Colony by one of partnership. It is inevitable that this is at first a senior-junior partnership, but we are well set on the transition stage to a full and equal partnership. Is it the best way forward?

Alternative to Present Policy

I believe the true answer is that there is no real alternative. Theoretically there is the possibility that the partnership should be dissolved; that on our part we should abandon the responsibilities we have undertaken, that we should get out and give the Colonial peoples what is called independence. What kind of independence would be achieved if we got out now? What, for example, would happen in Malaya if we got out to-day? It would not be independence, but the subjugation of the Malayan people by a ruthless minority and the subjugation of their country to a docile satellite.

What would follow in Africa if we abandoned the partnership we are developing? Does anyone think it would be independence for their people? What kind of independence, what kind of self-government, would it be? I say that ours is the better way for the peoples in Malaya, Africa, and our far-flung Colonial territories.

It is a difficult task to guide the Colonial territories to responsible democratic self-government. Democratic self-government cannot be given to a people; it must

*Being an abbreviated report of an address by the Rt. Hon. James Griffiths, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies, to a Labour Party and Fabian Colonial Bureau Conference held in London. Mr. Griffiths chose as his title "The Way Forward in the Colonies."

be won by them. And winning democracy means something much more, and more difficult, than overcoming oppression from outside. It means winning the battle against internal enemies—ignorance, poverty, disease, squalor.

That is why we regard our trust not only as that of guides to self-government but as partners in the task of establishing those conditions, economic, social and political, which are the pre-requisites of a virile and successful democracy. The justification for our partnership and its continuation is that these can best be established by our joint efforts.

Private Enterprise

British Governments before the war neglected Colonial development. Very little money was spent on it from the United Kingdom funds. With but little U.K. Government money coming in, and with the limited resources available to the Colonial Governments, such economic development as did take place was almost entirely undertaken by private enterprise. We must recognize the benefits that have flowed from those efforts, but too often they have been accompanied by the bad consequences that flow inevitably from unaided development.

Far too many of the Colonies have been left with ill-balanced economies. They suffer also from the fact that far too little of the profits made were ploughed back into the development of secondary industries and the provision of essential public services. All this led to a low-wage economy, that has been and still is materially and spiritually one of the greatest obstacles to progress.

The Labour Party has made greater efforts to develop the resources and promote social services in the Colonies than any previous British Government. When we came to office in 1945 the Colonial Development and Welfare Act was on the Statute Book, but we have increased immeasurably its effectiveness. The ample provision made by the 1945 C.D.W. Act has made it possible for the Colonies to prepare and begin to implement 10-year plans which will take us up to 1955. About 23 such 10-year plans have been approved.

Owing to disputes in the printing and gas industries, the size of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA must again be drastically reduced. Some late reports could not be set in type at all, and others only partially. For these reasons there is no leading article. We apologize for these deficiencies to our readers and advertisers, on whose behalf we shall do whatever circumstances permit in the immediate future.

involving commitments totalling £195 million. Of this, one-third will be drawn from C.D.W. funds, one-third from Colonial Government funds, and one-third from funds raised by the local Governments.

But however good and extensive; our policies of planned development for the Colonies may be, they will never succeed without the full backing and co-operation of the people they are designed to benefit. We must therefore stimulate the initiative and harness the enthusiasm of the people.

Inertia Must Be Overcome

In every one of the territories there are educated and progressive elements who are immensely keen to improve their countries and to be given a full part in the planning of development. At the same time there are in almost every territory the great mass of the rural population who are still slow to move and resistant to change. This inertia is one of the greatest obstacles to progress. It is the legacy of bad health, poverty, and ignorance, all aggravated in many cases by a difficult climate. All these things are gradually being remedied, and we must continue and expand the positive policies on which we have embarked.

Such a policy cannot succeed if everything is run by outside experts. A development scheme carried out on the initiative and by the efforts of the people themselves is more valuable than another scheme, even though technically better, operated entirely by outside experts. It is in the participation by the people in the work undertaken that we can find the solution of many of our problems.

Although inertia is still widespread, we draw encouragement from the fact that where the right conditions are created, the people will respond enthusiastically, and, indeed, will devote great efforts, sometimes without financial reward, for the improvement of their own homes, their villages, and their lands. This can be done only by carrying development down to the people, and by making them understand that it is by their own efforts, aided by the help we can provide, that their problems can be solved.

This is the policy of mass education or community development which to-day lies at the centre of our policy for Africa. Its immense possibilities for improving the standards of the people, even in remote parts of the country, are shown by the success it has already had.

Growth of Nationalism

In every Colonial territory there has been in varying degree in recent years, and particularly since the war, a growing consciousness of nationhood—what is generally referred to as the growth of nationalism. Nationalism, if it is harnessed to constructive tasks, can be the biggest dynamic force for progress. Left unharnessed, it may become a destructive force which could destroy not only the partnership but also your hopes for the development of responsible democratic government in the Colonial territories.

In every territory there is an increasing number of young men and women eager for political advancement. If these young men and women can be brought into the work of community development, local government, and constitutional advance, we shall have them as willing helpers. If they are left outside, they will be a prey to frustration and become bitter and destructive critics.

In my view, this is the biggest challenge that faces our policy of development by and through our partnership. If we can succeed in working out together and in agreement the pace and the practical problems of constitutional advance, the partnership will grow into an enduring one. If we fail, then our partnership may well be broken; and I am convinced that the dissolution of the partnership would be a disaster for the peoples of the Colonies and for the cause of democracy.

In the Colonies there are now over 1,000 trade unions, with a total membership over 600,000. All but about 30 of these trade unions have been established within the last 10 years. I express sincere gratitude to the T.U.C. for the steps they are taking to render even greater assistance than they have already generously provided for the young trade union movement in the Colonies.

Problems of Plural Societies

Another problem which confronts us is that of developing closer confidence and co-operation between the communities in territories with plural societies, in particular the East and Central African societies.

The central purpose of our Colonial policy applies equally to these territories—that is, to help the people of the territories forward towards responsible democratic self-government. When I say "the people" I mean all the people, not only the immigrant communities which in East and Central Africa are at present more mature politically, but also the Africans, who have political experience yet to gain.

The great task before the Governments and all sections of the community in those territories is to help the Africans to develop politically, socially, and economically, so that they can play their full part in the central Government, the administration, and the economic life of the territories. As I said recently in the House of Commons, we must also recognize that the immigrant communities must be regarded as belonging to these territories.

At present progress is being hampered by fear and suspicion on the part of the different sections of the community, fear for their future and suspicion of other people's motives. It is our task, and that of the Governments and the people themselves, to break down this fear and suspicion and create confidence. It is of the future of the territories as a whole rather than of this or that section of the community that people must think.

Race Superiority Condemned

Let me make one thing abundantly clear—that no doctrine of race superiority has any place in our Colonial policy. And it cannot be repeated too often that the task of the greatest importance is the building of confidence and good-will. I would commend to the responsible leaders of all the races in these territories the spirit of co-operation that has found expression in Malaya in the steps taken to seek inter-racial good-will and co-operation through the medium of the Communities Liaison Committee.

I am giving much anxious thought to the position of Colonial people, and particularly Colonial students, in this country. These people come here in their most formative years, when they are intellectually eager and anxious for human contacts. Many of them do not succeed in making many friends among the people of this country; many go back embittered; many imbibed Communist doctrine. A very great deal is done for Colonial students by the Colonial Office welfare department, the British Council, and voluntary bodies like the Victoria League. But not enough is yet being done.

These men and women will, many of them, be the future leaders of their people. Our relationship in the future with the territories may depend largely on the way the students get on while they are here. I believe that a great voluntary public effort is needed to solve this problem. I believe that private people and societies can achieve more in this field than perhaps the Government itself. Certainly the students would welcome private efforts more than Government efforts. Naturally, the Government will do everything it can to help, but fundamentally, success in dealing with Colonial people here depends on the efforts of the people of this country.

You who are present to-day, representing the trade unions, co-operatives, and Labour Party organizations and the Fabian Society, are in this important aspect of our work, and women who come here as students in the great movement at work, I would like you to invite them to attend your trade union branch meetings, your party meetings, and co-operative gatherings. Let them see our democracy at work, and thus be helped when they return home, in the task of building their own democracies.

Tribute to Chartered Company

"THIS DOCUMENT is an earnest of what can be achieved by free negotiation when men of good-will approach each other with the desire to reach a just and faithful settlement of difficult matters," said Mr. R. C. S. Stanley, the Acting Governor, when he signed on behalf of the Northern Rhodesian Government the agreement on the mineral rights of the territory. After referring to the notable part played in the negotiations by Mr. Welensky, Mr. Stanley said: "We shall not forget the unselfish and disinterested services which were given to this territory by the administrative pioneers of the B.S.A. Company. Let this document be a sign that, though times have changed and old orders have given place to new, we value and preserve the friendship as we remember and esteem the labours of those who raised the flag in Northern Rhodesia."

A pair of silver gilt inkstands, each containing 250 ounces of silver, and with a base measuring 18½ inches by 9 inches, has been presented by the people of Southern Rhodesia for the new Chamber of Commons in London. A process dating from the Greek days was used to coat the inkstands with a Rhodesian gold.

East African Club in London

Opened by Sir Philip Mitchell

EAST AFRICA HOUSE in London was opened last week by Sir Philip Mitchell, chairman of the East Africa High Commission and Governor of Kenya in the presence of a gathering numbering about 250.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies was prevented at the last moment from attending. He was represented by the Minister of State.

Mr. Roger Norton, East African Commissioner in London, and chairman of the general committee of the club, said at the opening ceremony:—

Chairman's Address

"The idea of establishing an East African centre in London was first mooted in the autumn of 1948 at the time when official and non-official leaders of the territories were in London for the African Conference. Various forms which this project might take were considered, and in August of last year the East African Governments decided to go ahead with a proposal to start a men's club in London, membership of which would be open to people over the age of 18 who (to quote the rules) have either been born in or are resident in East Africa or have such interest in or association with East Africa as in the opinion of the general committee render them eligible.

"The general committee, which has had the responsibility of finding a suitable building, converting it for the purpose, decorating, and furnishing it, has found the past 12 months all too short. The fact that we have been able to reach our main objective of opening the club before the start of the new scholastic year is in no small part due to the help which we have received from a number of people, to whom are due my committee's very sincere thanks.

Help of British Council

"The Crown Agents took over the whole of the work of vetting the building, arranging for the inspection of its structural condition, drains etc., and negotiating the lease. We are indeed grateful to Sir John Calder and his organization and to Mr. Bellevue, on whom most of this work has fallen.

"Then we are very much indebted to the British Council, who at the very start agreed that Dr. King, the deputy controller of their home division, whose advice has been quite invaluable, should sit on the general committee. We have had recourse to the British Council on many other occasions, notably in connexion with the furnishing and the staff, and in this respect we have received the greatest help from Miss Keith, head of the residences and catering unit, and her assistants.

"Mr. Ward, the Agent-General for Malaya, has given us the benefit of his experiences in this sort of job. Malaya Hall, in Bryanston Square, was opened last December, and although established on a somewhat different basis from East Africa House, it has had to overcome many of the difficulties which from time to time have confronted your committee. It has been a very real help to be able to discuss points at issue with Mr. Ward and Mr. Baraclough, the warden, and we appreciate this friendly co-operation from Malaya.

"I must more shortly but no less sincerely thank our architect consultants, Mr. John Atkinson and Mr. Shepherdson, our solicitor Mr. Welch, our builders Messrs. P. A. Neal and Company, and, finally, our secretary, Mr. Lindsay, who in the three months that he has been here has certainly not had a dull moment.

Wonderful Generosity

"When we prepared our estimates of the cost of this project—estimates which the East African Governments most generously accepted—we had necessarily to keep expenditure as low as possible. Our task has been enormously simplified by the wonderful generosity of people in and connected with East Africa. Although we made no general public appeal, we have received—in addition to promises of specific items—approximately £6,000 towards the purchase of furniture and equipment. This money has come in the form of donations from over 100 firms, organizations, and individuals of all races and of all four territories, and we are most profoundly grateful for their generosity. We have kept a proportion of this money in reserve, as inevitably experience in running the club will show that a number of items have been overlooked; and there are also such things as books for the library, on which we shall require the advice of members.

"We propose to inscribe the names of those donors in a book which will be kept in the club as a permanent record of

their generosity. These donations and the promises of specific items have been accompanied by letters supporting the objects of the club; many of them couched in terms which have given your committee the greatest encouragement in their work.

"We have received some 230 applications for membership from people resident here and in East Africa, and they have been accepted as founder members. This at any rate is a start; but we hope to have many more members now that the club is in being. I trust that any of you who would like to join will take this opportunity of applying for membership—and that you will take away with you some extra copies of the application form and encourage your friends connected with East Africa to complete them."

Friendly Meeting Place

Sir Philip Mitchell said:—

"East Africa House is not meant to be, and will not be allowed to become, a students' hostel, least of all a hostel for Indian or African students only. True, it owes its inception to a growing realization of the problems confronting students, especially those who are making their first acquaintance with our native land. It is because it was realized that the less they know of England the more they need friendly personal contacts, and the less they either require or want special-separate hostels, that this enterprise was set on foot.

"It could not be a club in the ordinary sense of the word because the sort of membership it would have—a large part of it, transient—could not hope to raise the very large funds which that would have required. It had therefore to rely upon the Government for grants of money, but that does not mean that it is to be a Government institute. Far from it—although of course the Legislatures, which have generously voted the major part of the funds, will expect proper standards of management and conduct.

"So here it is—not a members' club in the ordinary sense, not an institute, not a hostel. Then what is it? For one thing it is going to be a friendly meeting-place, where people can practice from a good London club, where people will feel as much at home and be as comfortable and well cared for as they could be if the High Commission—rather alarmingly called the "proprietors" in the rules—were personally the hosts of the many men, largely very young men, who will become members, stay a little time in this great and lovely country, and then return to the far places from which they come, taking with them a determination to retain their membership and return from time to time to enjoy it; taking, too, happy memories of good fellowship, good talk, and I hope good food and drink, in this old city, one of the greatest and surely the most human that mankind has ever established.

Need of Students in U.K.

"Although East Africa House had its origins in a realization of the special need of students over in the United Kingdom for study, I hope many other residents in East Africa will join and use the club when they are in this country, so that our members resident in the country may have this opportunity of meeting them and enjoying the latest news of the territories—and not only the East African territories, for I hope there will be applicants for membership from the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, and Somaliland. This has been provided for in the rules, and I am sure members from those countries will have a very warm welcome.

"Many members will, of course, be resident in the United Kingdom, and will be a very valuable part of the body of members, ensuring continuity and understanding of the difficulties and doubts that strangers, especially young strangers, encounter when they first come to this great, roaring, hurrying city.

"All members will, I hope and believe, find that East Africa House will fill a need which has been felt for long in a meeting-place where they can talk shop. Even if they do not exchange news of friends and places dear, they can assure each other that the rains are coming, and the locusts eat everything, that the Government is

taxation intolerable, the roads worse than they were 20 years ago, the railway unbearable, employers brutal and labour hopelessly idle and incompetent—and East Africa the finest country in the world in which to live.

"I hope that they will find that East Africa House is a home to which, whenever they feel homesick or lonely, they can go for companionship and friendship. A place, too, where men—especially young men, of all races—will get to know each other, and by so doing to know also themselves, wise, tolerant, and friendly country and the kindly people whose home it is and who are to-day, as they have been for so long, an essential and sturdy bastion of all those things we mean by the simple phrase 'Christian civilization'—things which are not always easy for the stranger within our gates to perceive and appreciate beneath the hustle and bustle of everyday life and the refinances on either side which so easily become barriers.

"If those who make use of East Africa House learn also to see, even if only in part, through its help something of the meaning and brilliant possibilities of East Africa as it could be—as we are determined it shall be—it will pull together.

to make it great, if faith, mutual confidence and friendship are the mainsprings of public life, and hope and charity the beacons by which to steer it, they will have acquired an inspiring vision and purpose which I am sure they will find far more satisfying than much of the dusty lumber from past days which still unhappily clutters up our African homeland.

"Be that as it may, I do assure all members now and for the future that East Africa House is at their disposal with the cordial help and good-will of the East Africa High Commission and Governments and of the people they represent, to be for them here in London a home and meeting-place, and, as all hope and believe, an example of what we must be able to make of East Africa—a shining example of friendliness and companionship, in which all alike can dwell with confidence and happiness as a man in his own home.

"Now it only remains for me to declare East Africa House open, and to express what I know is the wish of you all—that it may have a great and successful future in the years of high endeavour that lie ahead."

East Africa High Commission Report

Points from the Annual Review

THE EAST AFRICA HIGH COMMISSION'S report for 1949, which has just been published by H.M. Stationery Office, reviews the establishment, constitution, responsibilities, and activities of the body entrusted with the administration of some 30 inter-territorial services, including the East African Railways and Harbours, the Customs and Excise Department, the Post and Telegraphs Department, and research of many kinds.

The section on communications shows how well the Transport Administration has dealt with its serious problems in difficult conditions, and the Commissioner for Transport (Sir Reginald Robins) expresses his conviction that the methods devised to control and manage the railways and ports ensure adequate legislative control combined with that freedom of management which is so essential in dealing with such a live, swift-moving matter as transport. He adds:—

"The present methods also ensure that the commissioner and the general manager are, through the Transport Advisory Council and the Railway and Port Committees, in constant touch with public opinion. Ordinary Government methods are not designed or equipped to deal with quasi-commercial undertakings of this magnitude, but it is essential that Governments and the public should realize this and support the methods which have been adopted with the object of providing the most efficient service to the East African users consistent with adequate public control. The commissioner, the general manager, and his staff have only one desire—to be of the maximum service to East Africa."

A review of civil aviation states that there are now 53 privately owned aircraft in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, and 79 local charter aircraft.

Uganda Rock Phosphate

The chapter on research states, *inter alia*:—

"There is strong evidence that the so-called 'soda phosphate' manufactured from the Uganda rock phosphate deposits is less effective, weight for weight, than the imported triple superphosphate. Balancing facts that must be considered are the relative contents of available phosphate, the lower cost of the local product, and the possibility that revised manufacturing methods may give a higher grade of product.

"In addition, the agronomical aspects of both soda phosphate and the freely ground raw rock phosphates have to be followed up in selected arable crops, the placement of fertilizer in a band instead of broadcast sowing may improve its availability to crops in the high phosphate-fixing soils of East Africa, and, where a ley forms part of the rotation, the advantage of fertilizing the ley rather than the arable crop needs full investigation. Preliminary exploratory experiments on both problems were made in 1949, to prepare for more detailed work in 1950.

"The clove research scheme has built up a very strong body of circumstantial evidence that the 'sudden death' disease of cloves in Zanzibar is a virus disease, although direct proof of the hypothesis has still to come. On the strength of the circumstantial evidence, a scheme for the control of the disease on Pemba Island, where it was estimated to be still

in the endemic stage, by a policy of swift and systematic eradication of outbreaks was prepared, and endorsed by a mission of experts appointed by the Colonial Office, and a grant of £193,000 from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote was approved for carrying out the scheme.

"Subsequently, however, further investigation revealed that the disease is unfortunately far more widespread in the island than had been assumed, and that the chances of the control scheme being effective were thus very much reduced, if not entirely eliminated. The control scheme has since had to be abandoned.

"The results obtained so far from research on antyicide have not borne out the early hopes regarding the possible value of the drug as a prophylactic against bovine trypanosomiasis. It appears that acquired resistance to antyicide is easily developed, and that the period of apparent protection is considerably shorter than the period suggested by early experiments. Greater emphasis will be placed on further investigation of the curative value of antyicide.

Tsetse Research

"Recent work on both *G. swynnertoni* and *G. morsitans* has increased our knowledge of the male tsetse fly by more easily associated with topographical features than with vegetation. The study of the climates of rural sites is giving valuable results. Fresh indications have been found that an important factor in controlling the distribution of tsetse is the distribution of soil moisture.

"Special attention is being paid to evolving new methods for the study of the relationship of tsetse to its environment, particularly local climate. The object of this work is the development and refinement of survey techniques necessary for the proper planning of reclamation measures in such a way that tsetse fly can be eradicated with the minimum interference with vegetation.

"Anti-tsetse techniques must fit in with the development in other fields, agricultural, veterinary, etc. The relationship of the present tsetse situation to the potentialities for the development of different areas is another aspect of the problem which is being investigated.

"A particularly encouraging feature of inter-territorial experimental reclamation schemes is the finding that *G. morsitans* is often, and *G. pallidipes* sometimes, concentrated in relatively narrow inter-zones of vegetation associated with topography, and bush-clearing in these strips alone has a significant effect on the fly population.

"These field observations coincide with the results obtained by research officers studying ecological problems in Tanganyika, and illustrate the close connexions between research and practical reclamation.

"During 1949 it was possible for the Filariasis Research Unit to carry out work only on one drug, hetrazan (barbicide). Work done confirmed the remarkable efficiency of this drug in abolishing larval forms of filariasis from the peripheral blood, and from the body surface; it is not known how the drug produces this effect or whether the drug affects the adult worms in the body's tissues.

"One interesting problem under review is whether hetrazan can be used as a prophylactic drug, much like atarsin. Results to date would suggest that, in spite of the fact that reports to the contrary, hetrazan is of little value in the treatment of patients suffering from such advanced cases of hydrocoele and elephantiasis; it is probable that this drug, however, of value in the treatment of early cases of filariasis and reducing the infection in infected areas."

Labour Party and the Colonies

Dr. Hinden on New Problems

EXPLOITATION in Colonial areas was not characteristic merely of the white peoples, said Mr. Reginald Sorensen, M.P., when he addressed a Labour Party and Fabian Colonial Bureau Conference in London, whom he reminded that there had been African slave-traders before Europeans "did the business better" (in West, not East, Africa).

For the Colonial policy of the Labour Government he claimed:—

- (1) Sincerity and consistency, demonstrated by the grant of self-government to Ceylon and the movement towards similar rights for the peoples of the Gold Coast and Nigeria.
- (2) That it had clarified the aim of ultimate self-government for Colonial peoples, if possible, within the Commonwealth.
- (3) That it had sustained the democratic spirit and technique in the progressive solution of Colonial problems; it was better to take a long time and preserve the democratic method than take what appeared a short cut, only to find in the end that it had involved betrayal of the democratic way.
- (4) That it had achieved a proper relationship between the political and economic needs of human beings.
- (5) That it had impregnated Colonial policy with greater energy.
- (6) That it had made notable advances in education, although there was still the need to get rid of the idea that pigmentation had something to do with mental capacity.
- (7) That it had ensured increasing social control of Colonial economic resources.
- (8) That Labour had done something towards enriching human relationships, without which many of the administrative schemes and plans would fail.

Colonial Peoples Cannot Stand Alone

DR. RITA HINDEN said that the Labour movement must look into its own heart and ask if it was prepared to make sacrifices in the lives of its members for Colonial progress—for an inter-racial Commonwealth, made up of peoples staying within it voluntarily.

Colonial peoples did not want to be thrown off; they realized that their countries were small, poor, and defenceless, and that it was impossible for them to stand completely alone.

One enormous problem was that of finding sufficient capital for Colonial development. The only way by which Colonial peoples could buy our products was by themselves obtaining good prices for theirs. It was therefore in our own economic interest to build up their standards of living.

"We talk about helping the Colonies, but when it comes to suffering any decrease in our own standards of living, we jib at it," said Dr. Hinden. "People become upset at the prospect of a rise of a penny or two a pound in the price of sugar, butter, cocoa, and so on. Public opinion in Britain made it impossible for the Labour Government to give the West Indies the price they asked for their sugar."

"Nothing we do in the Colonies is any good if we are going to have race prejudice," she concluded. "All achievements mean nothing to peoples overseas compared with one slight received from a white person. We must all hold out a helping hand. It has been very hard to work all these years, seeing so much good being done, and yet to meet people from the Colonies who, because of race prejudice, say that nothing has been done."

Unique Civic Service

A RELIGIOUS SERVICE which has probably had no parallel anywhere has just been held in Kampala's new municipal council building (the gift of an Indian). The mayor, the first to be appointed in Uganda, is an Indian, Mr. A. N. Maini, and those present at this civic service were Europeans of many denominations (Anglican, Free Church, and Roman Catholic), Indians and Pakistanis (Moslems, Hindus, Sikhs, and Parsees), Goans, and Africans. The Bishop of Uganda said in his address:

"There is no reason why a multi-racial society should not grow up in Uganda, each race respecting the other, but this can be only if the best of the three main races set

Tractor Firm's Withdrawal

FARM MECHANIZATION, LTD., one of Northern Rhodesia's largest tractor distributing firms, have issued the following statement: "The recent price control restrictions imposed on the farm machinery trade by the Legislative Council in Northern Rhodesia have resulted in this company finding itself unable to conduct business along the lines required, and as we feel that considerable uncertainty exists regarding the future basis of trading in farm equipment in Northern Rhodesia, the board have decided to cease their operations in the territory. It is with regret that we announce the closing of our Northern Rhodesian branches. To all users of Ferguson equipment to whom we have contracted to give service we will honour our obligations, and until a new distributor is appointed we will supply them with such equipment as is available from Southern Rhodesia."

Nyasaland Tea

WHEN THE NYASALAND TEA ASSOCIATION held its annual general meeting in Mlanje recently, the chairman, Mr. M. P. Barrow, gave the following official statistics for the tea industry in the Protectorate: New area planted in 1949, 1,970 acres; total acreage under tea, 22,171; acreage plucked, 19,379 (18,717 in 1948); yield, 11,311,144 lb. (14,304,167 in 1948); amount sold to Ministry of Food, 9,178,979 lb. (11,890,895 in 1948). The price obtained from the Ministry was 14d. higher than in 1948, and the price for the current year had been increased by 4d., although the bulk had been sold elsewhere at higher prices.



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PERSONALIA

MRS. KNAGGS has arrived in London from Kenya.

MONS. ANDRÉ MONOD-DE KOENIG is in East Africa to buy animals for French zoos.

PRINCE ALY KHAN and his wife are expected in East Africa towards the end of the year.

DR. W. J. EGGELING, Conservator of Forests in Uganda, is to become Conservator in Tanganyika.

SIR RICHARD and LADY WOODLEY will leave London in the middle of the month to return to Nairobi.

MR. BASIL GREENSLADE has reached Uganda on appointment as lecturer in English at Makerere College.

MR. E. C. REED, who has spent 38 years in business in the Sudan, has retired. He has decided to settle in Kenya.

MR. E. I. G. UNSWORTH has been appointed chairman of the Road Service Board in Northern Rhodesia, succeeding MR. J. R. BROWN.

SIR GUY MARSHALL, K.C.M.G., and LADY MARSHALL are outward-bound in the ATHLONE CASTLE for the Union and Southern Rhodesia.

THE VERY REV. MEINRAD SCHULER has celebrated in Dar es Salaam the 50th anniversary of his ordination. He first went to Tanganyika in 1922.

MR. J. R. CRABBE, lecturer in mathematics at Makerere College, Uganda, has been appointed principal of the Government school in Tabora, Tanganyika.

MR. W. DOUGLAS MORTON, a member of the Blantyre Town Council, and representative in that town of Dickson, Anderson & Co., Ltd., and MRS. MORTON have just left London to return to Nyasaland.

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MR. H. CLARK has been elected president of the Northern Rhodesia Cricket Union. MR. A. CAREW is vice-president, and MR. BASIL HALL honorary secretary-treasurer.

MR. J. S. MORFAT, Commissioner for Native Development in Northern Rhodesia, who is in this country on leave, is due to return to the Protectorate at the end of next month.

CHIEF DETECTIVE INSPECTOR S. W. MAYBROOK has retired after 22 years' service with the British South Africa Police. After three months' leave he intends to take over an hotel in Ilayazura.

MISS RUTH LEWIS, director of the speech clinic at the Toronto Hospital for Sick Children, and an associate of the College of Speech Therapists, London, has been visiting Southern Rhodesia.

MR. D. ANAGNOASTARAS has been elected president of the Dar es Salaam Hellenic Community, of which MR. A. DADAKIS is vice-president, MR. A. STAVROU hon. secretary, and MR. D. PAVLOU hon. treasurer.

BRIGADIER J. E. ROSS, Commissioner of the British South Africa Police, is on leave from Southern Rhodesia, pending retirement at the end of the year. With MRS. ROSS he is visiting Norway, Switzerland, and this country.

DR. ROBERT J. M. GILLIES, of Dumbarton, has been appointed a veterinary officer in Northern Rhodesia. He was educated at Dumbarton Academy and Glasgow University, and served during the war with the Commandos.

SIR GODFREY HUGGINS, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, will open the Kenya Royal Agricultural Society's Show in Nakuru on October 19. SIR JOHN RUSSELL, one of the leading agricultural scientists in the Empire, will also attend.

MR. T. C. WATT has been elected chief of the Ndola and District Council of Northern Rhodesia, with MR. LESLIE FLEMING as chieftain, MR. ALASTAIR MACLEOD as honorary secretary, and MR. JOHN MCANDREW as honorary treasurer.

MR. G. H. HARTWELL is chairman of a special committee established in Kenya to examine the working of the Land Department. The other members are MESSRS. C. R. PEMBRIDGE, I. E. NATHOO, B. A. OHANGA, G. A. TYSON, and J. H. WILKINSON.

MR. ROLAND EVELYN TURNBULL, Colonial Secretary of Cyprus, has been appointed Chief Secretary to the High Commissioner for Basutoland, Bechuanaland, and Swaziland. MR. W. A. W. CLARK, whom he succeeds, is to take up an appointment in the Colonial Office.



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Central African Potentialities Mr. Roy Welensky's Claims

THE RHODESIAS AND NYASALAND together equal in potentialities the United States, needing only the money, drive, and initiative for their development. That high claim has been made by Mr. Roy Welensky, leader of the non-official members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, when addressing the National Affairs Association in Bulawayo.

If the majority of the people of South Africa wished to become a republic, they were entitled to do so, he said, but that prospect made the creation of a British Dominion in Central Africa more urgent than ever. The Central African territories must think and act courageously and obtain as many immigrants from Britain and elsewhere as possible.

Tracing the drive for closer union from its first advocacy in 1915 by Sir Leander Starr Jameson to the disappointing Victoria Falls Conference in 1948, Mr. Welensky hoped that another meeting would be held in London on an official level. "Perhaps it would have been better in the first place to get the officials on our side," he remarked. "We shall try that now."

Unequal Political Development

Differences in the stages of political development reached by each of the three territories involved, the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, made it difficult to formulate a constitution that would please everybody, and the Native question was another stumbling block, though in that matter there was little difference between the policies of the two Rhodesias.

"I believe that the African will be a better product after having gone through your Southern Rhodesian machine than through the Colonial Office machine," Mr. Welensky commented. "He is either going to become part of our

industrial pattern or he is going to disappear, and if his friends do not point that out to him, they are not friends in the true sense."

The three territories had a present European population of something under 200,000 and a combined income of about £30,000,000, enough to start on. Northern Rhodesia was the largest producer of copper in the sterling area. Southern Rhodesia was producing large quantities of chrome and tobacco, and both territories had a variety of base metals. There were also the possibilities of the projected hydro-electric schemes, and Mr. Welensky deplored the fact that the British Government had wasted £30,000,000 in trying to grow groundnuts in Tanganyika instead of spending the money on those projects.

Initial difficulties such as the allocation of seats could be overcome, and there need be no fear by any territory that it would be unduly superseded or neglected, because any federal government that attempted to follow such a policy would soon fall.

N. Rhodesia's Silicosis Bill Select Committee Appointed

A SELECT COMMITTEE in Northern Rhodesia on the new Silicosis Bill is to consider public representations. Lieut.-Colonel E. M. Wilson is chairman of the committee, and the members are Mr. A. G. Forbes, Sir Stewart Gore-Browne, Mr. Roy Welensky, Dr. P. B. Robinson, and Mr. A. A. Davies.

The Bill provides for the medical examination of every miner before starting work and for periodical examinations thereafter. For purposes of compensation silicosis would be divided into three stages.

When the disease involves only slight incapacity for work, benefits would be £70 for a European and £30 for an African. A man appreciably restricted in his working capacity would receive a pension of £14 monthly, with £2 for his wife and £2 for each child; an African would receive £7 per month.

Benefits for the third stage (serious incapacity, even for moderately heavy work) would be a pension of £23 per month for a European, with £6 10s. for his wife and £3 for each child, and £12 10s. per month for an African.

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Price Control in East Africa Is Standard of Living too High?

MAJOR K. A. BROWN, president of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa, said in addressing the annual session in Mombasa that co-operation was essential among all the races in East Africa and between town and country.

Appealing for greater understanding, he said:

"Much of the talk about racial discrimination is inspired by those who wish no good to East Africa. In commerce and industry there is no such discrimination. Discrimination is based solely on character, culture, and ability.

"Because they affect every one of us, I feel I might quote a few lines from a leading article in a recent issue of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA—

"If there is one challenge which no right-thinking individual in East and Central Africa may evade, it is that of doing whatever lies in his power to promote the right race relationship. Consciously or unconsciously, through his daily contacts each adds to or subtracts from the sum total of the state of race relations at any given moment."

Adjustment of Customs

As a means of arresting constant increases in the cost of living, the president proposed the adjustment of customs duties and the reimposition of price control, both of which methods operated in Southern Rhodesia, and a determined and general effort to adopt lower standards of living.

Partial decontrol of prices had not had the expected result because there had not been free supplies of goods to promote adequate competition.

One is forced to the conclusion that price control may have been relaxed prematurely," said Major Brown, "and that economic competition has not really come into play. If that is so, then the question of the re-imposition of control on all articles of necessity should be given careful consideration immediately."

Luxuries Must Be Cut

"I believe that the main cause of the existing discontent is that Europeans generally in this country are attempting to live at too high a standard, a standard considerably higher than they would be content with in England. Unpleasant as it may be, there is really no alternative but to cut out some of those things which are luxuries at home but considered necessities here.

There is too much complacency everywhere. People will not realize that we had had two devastating wars in the last 40 years, and that there is a war on now, even though it is a cold one at present. Everyone, even those who do not feel the pinch, should simplify their mode of life. The world is not burning yet, but we must not fiddle ourselves into the delusion that all is well."

Having referred to the development of tourism and local secondary industries, Major Brown pleaded for greater faith, emphasizing that "the country depends on good leadership, leadership goes to those who have character, and commerce must take its place with agriculture in supplying that leadership."

Hermes Planes on E.A. Route

B.O.A.C. STARTED last week their new landplane service between London and East Africa with pressurized Handley Page Hermes IV aircraft. Operating four times a week in each direction, they replace the Solent flying-boat service between Southampton and Lake Naivasha, Kenya. Two services a week will fly via Rome, Cairo, and Khartoum, reaching Nairobi in less than 27 hours; the other two, making an additional call at Entebbe, will reach Nairobi in 28 hours. The Hermes will shortly be introduced on the B.O.A.C. Springbok services between London, Rhodesia, and South Africa.

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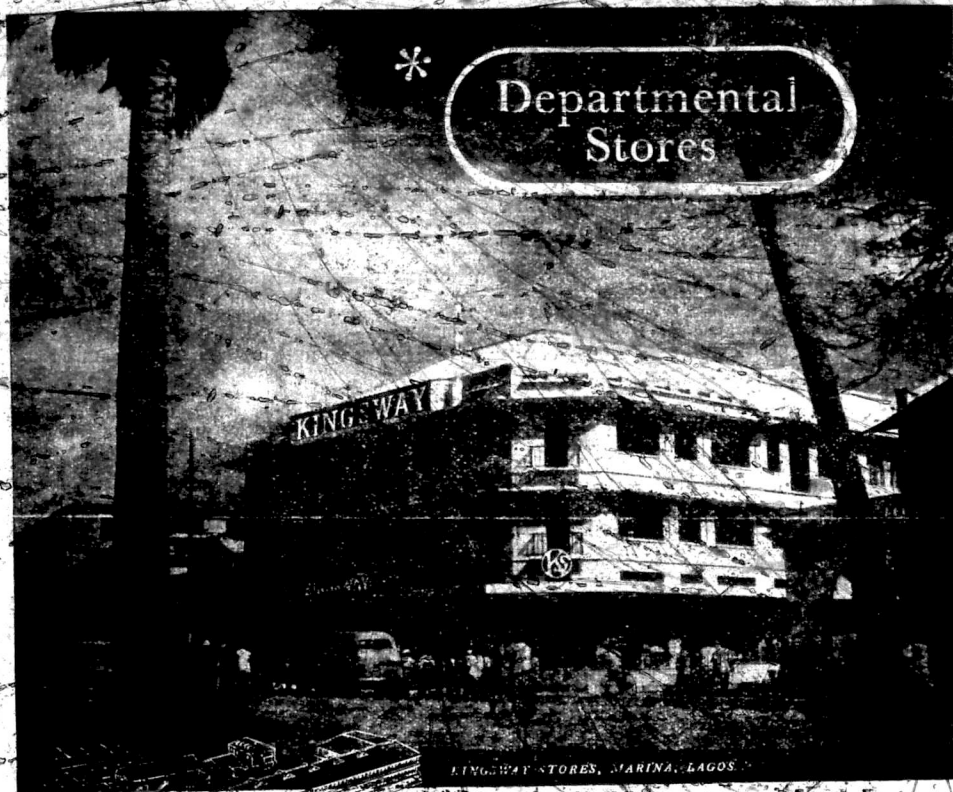
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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF Labour for Tobacco Estates Employment of Europeans

Uganda's first reformatory school has been established at Kaseseri Estate Prison.

The annual conference of the Kenya National Farmers Union will be held in Kitale on November 14 and 15. A committee is to be appointed to examine the working of the Land and Survey Departments of Kenya.

Judgment has been given in favour of the Kenya Income Tax authorities for more than £4,000 against an Indian contractor.

Several Sudanese doctors have submitted their resignations from Government service on account of transfers ordered by the Sudan Military of Health.

The output of the Zanzibar Government Press has increased by 20% in the last two years, but the equipment is the same as it was 20 years ago.

New Road-making Technique

New methods of road-making by means of a fluid mixture of cement, sand, and water passed through a colloidal mill and poured on iron rails of the road in timber frames is to be used in East Africa. It is claimed to reduce labour costs considerably.

Little difficulty is expected in moving the people of Kilwa Kivungu, Tanganyika to the site 17 miles away of the new town of Kilwa Makoko, which will be the headquarters of the district commissioner and will have the advantages of a better port, better road facilities, and an aerodrome.

The King's African Rifles and East African Force Officers' Messing Club will hold its 20th annual dinner at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.C. on Friday, December 8, at 7.30 p.m. Tickets may be obtained from the honorary secretary, 178a London Road, Camberley, Surrey.

Over 1200 trees of 20 different species, now beautify the streets of Lusaka, Southern Rhodesia's capital. They include soapberry, African flame trees, Rhodesian wisteria, Japanese maple, Cape chestnut, standard hibiscus, khus, totema, cassia, acacia, Bamboyanis, jacarandas, bahamas, and Pride of India.

Aerial Survey Costs

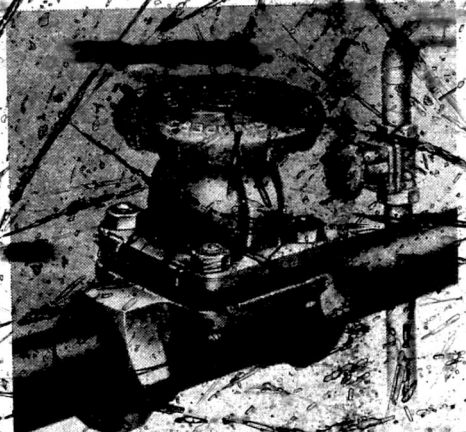
After six months in East Africa, Northern Rhodesia and South Africa, No. 82 squadron, the Colonial photographic survey unit of the R.A.F. is returning to West Africa. From bases in Nigeria and Tabora, 90,000 square miles of country in Northern Rhodesia and Tanganyika have been surveyed in connexion with the proposed railway linking East and Central Africa.

Africans contribute only one-third of the money spent on them from Southern Rhodesian revenue funds. Stating this in Bulawayo, Mr. A. E. C. Minton, Minister of Native Affairs, added that but for a guaranteed total income of £20,400,000, Africans in the Colony paid only £400,000 in direct taxation, and £250,000 in customs duties. This year, out of revenue funds alone, £1,822,841 was being spent on them.

The first cottage of the British Empire Service League's Garden Village near Lynton, Salisbury has been completed. The Prime Minister and Lady Higgins were among the first to inspect it. An inscribed plaque was unveiled by the three-year-old great-grandson of John Pascoe, one of the early engineers, and grandson of J. S. Pascoe, the first European born to be born in Salisbury. A gift of £400 was made by the Government of the Republic of South Africa.

EUROPEAN FARM LABOURERS may be used experimentally on a number of tobacco estates in Southern Rhodesia. Some months ago Group Captain Pakeman, who is engaged in large-scale experiments in the Matshi district of Southern Rhodesia, suggested that thousands of Italians should be recruited for work in that territory. Now a special committee of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association has recommended that trials should be made to determine the feasibility of the economic production of tobacco without any African labour. The root cause of such proposals is the present shortage of African farm workers, and the fear that despite a steady rise in the population their numbers will decrease because of the counter attractions of town life on the one hand and Native areas on the other.

Southern Rhodesia has been developing a reliance on labour from outside its borders, and this, now from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland is found to be checked as the development of those territories offers more and more opportunities to local labourmen for employment at good wages in their own country. For these reasons, many Rhodesians are afraid that the phenomenal progress of their Colony in the past five years will be checked if the country continues to rely on African labour. Hence the anxiety to test the practicability of agriculture restricted to the use of European employees. Some sociological problems might easily arise if any experiments were not settled on a family basis, and it is to be hoped that if some scores or hundreds of southern European peasants are engaged for this purpose, the recruits will be as families.



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Of Commercial Concern

Growing Importance of Tanga

Tenders will be invited shortly by Bulawayo City Council for the building of eight blocks of flats to house 5,000 Africans. Each block will be of 100 stores, with administration centre, dining hall, shops, hundred beer halls, dry canteens, and kitchens where Africans may cook their own food. The complete scheme will cost about £320,000.

The growing importance of Tanga is emphasized in the township authority's annual report for 1949. Imports to the value of £2,248,992 were recorded last year, compared with £2,133,631 in 1948, and £1,976,873 in 1938. The corresponding figures for exports were £6,567,000, £5,872,729, and £1,120,466.

Exports of liquor in Northern Rhodesia last year amounted to £862,000, compared with £689,000 in the previous year, before Africans were permitted to drink European beer and light wines. European consumption last year was estimated at £810,000 or £108 for the average family.

What was expected to be a bumper date crop in the Northern Province of the Sudan has been reduced, by floods to considerably less than the average yield. There are more than 13 m. date palms in the province, and a good crop is worth £E14m.

Sack Factory

A new plant capable of producing 3,000,000 sacks a year has been opened in Leopoldville, in the Belgian Congo. Urena fibres, said to compare favourably with jute, are being used.

Expenditure by Bulawayo City Council for the year to July 31, 1951, is estimated at £1,154,514. This is the first time that the city's budget has exceeded £1,000,000.

Balances in post office savings banks in Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda in March last were respectively, £6,527,000, £1,637,000, and £1,472,000.

Crops of sunflower planted in Kenya this year will not be covered by guaranteed minimum prices.

There are only 13 bankruptcies in Kenya, five in Tanganyika, and eight in Uganda.

Kampala Sports House is the style of a sports goods business opened in Kampala, Uganda.

Maximum prices for slaughter cattle in Northern Rhodesia have been raised by 15%.

Tung flats are now exempt from import duty in the United Kingdom.

Cameo Clothing Co. Ltd., have opened a new factory in Bulawayo.

Alex. Lawrie & Co. Ltd.

Messrs. ALEX. LAWRIE AND CO., LTD. after providing £158,124 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £84,294 for the year ended June 30 last, compared with £101,257 in the previous year. General reserve receives £42,725, stock reserve £4,280, property reserve £3,000, and dividends, after deduction of tax, require £28,985, leaving £125,062 to be carried forward, against £118,918 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £120,000 in 6% preference shares and £140,000 in ordinary shares, all of £1 denomination. Capital reserve stands at £342,473, revenue reserves at £242,687, deferred liability at £1,354, and current liabilities at £150,796. Holdings in subsidiary companies are valued at £815,104, investments at £49,329, and current assets at £129,669, including £50,442 in cash.

Messrs. Kettles-Roy and Tysons (Mombasa), Ltd., a subsidiary, after paying in dividend on a further increased capital, a sum of £7,825 after deduction of tax, were able to apply an approximately similar sum to the reserves.

The parent company's tea gardens in Nyasaland have shown a marked improvement, and satisfactory progress in development has taken place under much better climatic conditions than last year.

The directors are Mr. A. N. Square, chairman, Mr. E. A.

Barclays Bank Commercial Report

Conditions in East and Central Africa

BARCLAYS BANK (D.C. & O.) in an economic and commercial report received a few days ago on East and Central Africa, writes—

Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.—Good seasonal rainfall in the Plateau area of Kenya, the Lake area of Uganda, and along the East African coast.

Office picking has started in the Northern Province of Tanganyika, where crops are above the average of recent years.

Local demand for textiles in Dar-es-Salaam is moderate, but the general tone of the market is optimistic. In Mombasa local prices generally are hardening. There has been some revival of trade in the Nairobi bazaar.

Bazaar trade is more active, and cash is in free supply than is normal for this time of the year. Commitments continue to be met satisfactorily.

Northern Rhodesia.—European trade remains steady. In some areas the cash required for the sale of surplus crops has given a fillip to Native trade, and stores are well stocked with readily saleable goods.

The demand for new motor cars continues and is being met by the supply of British cars.

Drought Causes Anxiety

Southern Rhodesia.—Owing to drought conditions in certain districts in Matabeleland, anxiety is felt by farmers and ranchers over grazing and the scarcity of water. The result has been that many have culled extensively, and the food storage is experiencing difficulty in handling the large number of cattle on offer. Prices for dairy stock are very firm.

Nyasaland.—Native trade is active and stocks plentiful. Imports appear to have exceeded this year's seasonal requirements, and unless sales are accelerated between now and the end of the year a carry-over of stocks for realization next season may become necessary.

Average prices at tobacco auctions do not appear to be as good as last year.

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Mining

Transfer of Domicile from U.K. Case of N. Rhodesian Companies

EXTREMELY HEAVY TAXATION in the United Kingdom is forcing more and more companies engaged in business in the Overseas Empire to transfer their domicile out of this country...

A contributor to the Financial Times has written on this subject... It is of secondary importance that a company may not intend at the present time to increase its dividend from the larger profits at its disposal...

Base Metal Group

Rhodesian base metal producers form one group of companies which have given consideration for wanting to migrate... It is true that they are able to resist against their U.K. tax all the tax which the Finance in the Rhodiasia...

The position appears to be that some of the companies are investigating the possibility of a transfer, and it is no secret that this includes the Anglo-American group...

To what extent would North Rhodesian mines benefit if they did transfer control? The accompanying table shows the net equity earnings after U.K. and North Rhodesian taxes...

Mufilira and Roan Antelope are in the selection trust group which, to the best of my knowledge, has not so far shown any practical interest in the question.

Table with 2 columns: Company Name, Net earnings after U.K. and Rhod. taxes, and Net earnings after Rhod. taxes only.

Institution of Mining and Metallurgy

NOMINATIONS for membership of the Council of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy in London...

£1,250,000 Mtns. Capital

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has formed an excellent scheme that a company engaged in mining in Tanganyika Territory...

Grand Mineral Exports

VERAGE MONTHLY exports of minerals from U.K. in the first quarter of this year were valued £200,000,000...

Nickel

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has reason to believe that nickel has been found in a district north of Lake Tanganyika.

PROGRESS

The East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd. "Electricity" House, Harding Street, Nairobi, P.O. Box 691, Tel. 23711 Telegrams: Electric.

LONDON OFFICES: 10 Queen Street, E.C. 4, Tel. City 2045 Tel. and RUOEF, LONDON

According to figures published by the East African Statistical Department, between August, 1939, and August, 1948, the Nairobi COST OF LIVING index rose by 88%.

During the same period there was no permanent increase in ELECTRICITY RATES throughout Kenya, and only in November, 1948, was The East African Power and Lighting Company Limited compelled by soaring costs to amend certain tariffs by what were, in effect, the most moderate percentage increases.

By any standard the part played by the Electrical Supply industry in the development of East Africa entitles The East African Power and Lighting Company in Kenya and its Associated Companies in Tanganyika to a world place among the pioneers of progress in these Territories.

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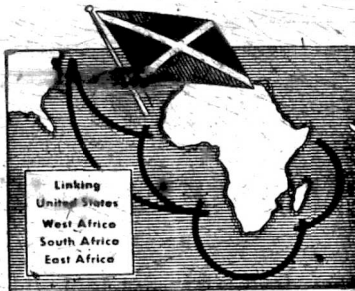
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