

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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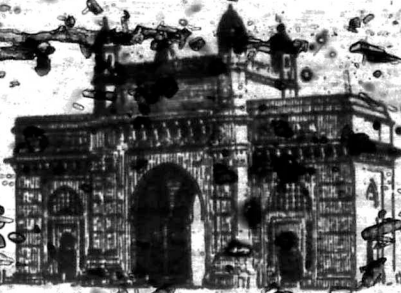
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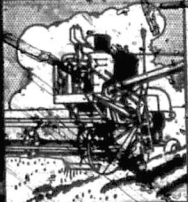
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Thursday, January 4, 1951

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## Notes By The Way

### Eyes on Africa

DEFENCE OF THE MIDDLE EAST and of the Indian Ocean area must rank high among the subjects which the Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth will discuss in London this week and next. Russia, hungry for oil, would, in the event of war, regard the occupation of the great oil-bearing territories of the Middle East as among her first objectives. Nazism and Fascism knew that they could not win the war into which they plunged the world with such confidence unless they gained control of North Africa and the Middle East (and from North Africa they planned to deal with the rest of the continent as they wished). Communism would attack parts of the Middle East, which war is ruthless in the last conflict, and would certainly not regard Africa as of minor importance.

### Role in War

AFRICA IS AN INCREASINGLY IMPORTANT SOURCE of minerals vital in war, including uranium, industrial diamonds, cobalt, columbite, copper, lead, zinc, and tin, and of many other raw materials and foodstuffs. It has first-class fighting men, European and African, and its vast areas, in which communications have been immensely improved in recent years, would provide the forces of freedom with space for defence in depth and for the development of counter-offensives. South Africa, the Rhodesias, and the Belgian Congo have already reached an important stage of industrialization, and progress in the same direction is beginning in East Africa. These facts will not be lost upon the Commonwealth leaders who have to plan defence of the Commonwealth itself. Fortunately, the dozen among them is Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

### Mr. Griffiths and Mr. Dugdale

A STRANGE CRITICISM of Mr. James Griffiths, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has appeared in a London evening newspaper, which has forecast the appointment to that office of Mr. John Dugdale on the dual ground that he is the "Prime Minister's blue-eyed boy" and that Mr. Griffiths "has not been a success as a Colonial administrator." Mr. Dugdale, who before he secured election to Parliament was unpaid private secretary to Mr. Attlee for some eight years, quite clearly enjoys an exceptional measure of patronage from the present head of the Government, but the adverse judgment on Mr. Griffiths can certainly not be accepted as self-evident. In the first place, this is too early for such a verdict to be justified; secondly, the Secretary of State has quickly won the esteem of a number of good judges by his power of assimilating the essential facts of a situation, his fair-mindedness, and his capacity for hard work.

### Political Appointments

HIS FAIR-MINDEDNESS, indeed, probably prompted him to speak very directly in private to Mr. Dugdale after his (Mr. Dugdale's) visit to East Africa, which did much evident harm and no discernible good; and his public references to East Africa have been restrained than those of his ebullient predecessor, the chief who must at the very least have made a good beginning, should be dignified, whose impetuosity has caused so much anxiety throughout East Africa, and of by any means in non-official circles only, would be inconceivable in a sane world. Unhappily, however, normal standards of judgement are sometimes suspended when political shuffling is being arranged, and even loyalty, gratitude, and

other qualities which were once very highly rated are now regarded in many political quarters as of little account. Expediency and appeasement, so often denounced when foreign affairs are discussed, are frequently active in home politics.

### A Good Beginning

BUT IF MR. GRIFFITH were to be named from the Colonial Office—and that would be most regrettable now that he has acquainted himself with many Colonial problems and personalities, and has decided to visit Eastern Africa shortly in order to see things for himself—that would, I am sure, not be the consequence of any shortcomings in the discharge of his present duties. Socialist politicians, in fact, have been congratulating themselves that he has so quickly won Opposition confidence in his policy (except, I believe, in regard to Colonial trade unions, for Conservative M.P.s with first-hand experience in dependent territories are far from satisfied with his determination to press the pace of development of such organizations when so small a percentage of the working population understand even the rudiments of trade union theory and practice). Another point overlooked by the newspaper is that within the Socialist Party Mr. Griffiths is so powerful and popular a leader that he could scarcely be transferred to another office without his own consent.

### Service before Self

SIR JOHN HALL has seized an opportunity of emphasizing to the students of Makerere College, Uganda, that important matters is not what people know but what they are. It is a phrase which might usefully be reiterated in all educational establishments. So might the exhortation of the Governor of Uganda that the African students at the college who are in the debt of the British taxpayer to the extent of hundreds of thousands of pounds should regard the benefits they have received as a loan which they are under the moral obligation to pay back in service to their fellow Africans. It is to set your face against the temptation to use your knowledge to enrich yourself at the expense of your country and this is a very real temptation in a country where professional knowledge is so in demand in the sea of ignorance and you will be sure to find it to enlighten the ignorant, strengthen the weak, sustain the poor, and tend the sick; then you will indeed have the good book with cumulative interest a debt which will owe to you benefactors, said Sir John.

### Another Good Man Retires

MR. HARRY FRANKLIN, who has now been prior to retirement from the Colonial Office, is in my opinion far and away the best head of the Information Department which any of the East or Central African territories has yet had. In all aspects of the work he has shown imagination, initiative, pertinacity, and a willingness to work hard, without which his other qualities would not have been nearly so productive. In my experience, no other Information Officer is so quick off the mark, so prompt to follow a hint or answer an inquiry, as that in Northern Rhodesia; and I know experienced Fleet Street journalists who, after a tour of Africa, have expressed themselves very caustically in private about some of the information officers on whom they have called, but have been unstinted in their praise of the help given in Lusaka. But the Press side of his duties occupied only part of the time of Mr. Franklin, who can look back with great satisfaction on his contribution to the developments of broadcasting services for Africans. His retirement at the age of 45 is a real loss to the Colonial Service, which ought to be aware of the absurd regulation which insists on the man to take their pension at that unduly early age and then start another career.

### Colonial Co-Operation

MRS. D. G. PIRIE, who was private secretary to the Governor of Kenya in 1946-47, has since been on the staff of the Colonial Office, is I understand, about to take up a new appointment which is being created in the British Consulate-General in Dakar, capital of French West Africa. His task will be to promote co-operation between French West Africa, Portuguese Guinea, and Liberia on the one hand, and the four British West African Colonies on the other, and his duties will cover political, administrative and economic affairs. For the past three years Mr. Pirie has been particularly concerned with international Colonial co-operation, and he was secretary to the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara. He accompanied Sir Edward Twining on his recent visit to Madagascar.

### Quick Off the Mark

PROBABLY THE FIRST BODY anywhere with East and Central African associations to hold its annual general meeting for 1951 is the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, which will meet to elect a chairman and deputy chairman while this issue is being printed. Mr. E. M. Bovill and Mr. B. C. Petitpierre have held those respective offices for the past two years, but Mr. Bovill, whom the rules would have allowed to continue in the chair for the third successive year, has preferred not to offer himself for re-election. There can be little doubt that Mr. Petitpierre will be his successor. Both have served the section well, and both have visited East Africa (Mr. Bovill on several occasions) during their term of office.

### Patentists

AT LONG LONG LAST a Hansard record of the proceedings in the Legislative Council of Kenya has been made promptly available. For many years the newspaper has called attention to Kenya's failure to do what some other colonies have done, and some very considerably smaller means have contrived to do so, thanks to the engagement of a team of patentists and quick work by the Government Press, printed reports of the debates reach the public in 48 hours. It is to be hoped that the East Africa High Commission will be afforded use of Kenya's facilities, for its dilatoriness in publishing its proceedings ought not to continue.

### Only Four Years Late

THE WORST CASE which I recall of procrastination in the publication of what should be an annual report is that of 1946—yes, I repeat, 1946—of the Geological Division of the Department of Lands and Mines in Tanganyika. The chief geologist, whose signature appears on this almost prehistoric document, has prudently omitted the date of its submission to his Government, and the Government printer has committed himself with regard to the year 1950. To print the report at this time was, I suggest, an appreciable waste of time, labour and paper. My copy arrived a few days before Christmas, or more than three and a half years later than would have been reasonable.

### Action Please

THE MANY PEOPLE who have still not returned their entry form to the East African and Rhodesian Who's Who, which is inactive in preparation under the auspices of this newspaper may, if they continue to procrastinate, find themselves excluded by their own inaction from works of reference in which their families would like to appear for they themselves, would wish their names to appear. Thousands of men, and women, are doing or have done work of real value to the territories between Southern Rhodesia and the Sudan, and many have already co-operated willingly. Some hundreds are urged to similar action now.



# Secretary of State's New Year Broadcast

## Essential Need to Maintain Unity of Purpose

WE IN LONDON, who may sometimes still seem rather remote to you in distant countries, are ordinary, well-behaved human beings, with a very real interest in you all and a determination to help in whatever way we can.

It is a sign of the closeness and spirit of an association that the Secretary of State is no longer a distant authority, but somebody with whom the African school-boy may sometimes shake hands in his own school. That is right and proper, for they are engaged on the same task—of leading your territories along the road of peaceful democratic progress, so that they can take their proper place as partners within this great Commonwealth.

### One Vision and Determination

The one great and heartening impression I have gained from my months in office is the sense of a vast association of people, dwelling far and wide over the globe, differing in race, creed, and culture, but all moved by the same vision and determination, and all working with one purpose towards the same goal. It is perhaps easier for me at the centre to sense this great movement, but I want all of you to feel it too—to develop the habit of looking occasionally beyond your own immediate boundaries, and of seeing your own efforts in your own village, province or Colony as part of the greater advance of our Commonwealth family.

We seek to build, to create, to raise the living standards of the people by producing better food, better clothes, better houses, better schools and universities, better hospital and health services. We seek to diversify and strengthen your economies, so that these better standards can be sustained in the future, and we wish to see all this material progress carried along by the dynamic and determination of the colonial people themselves steadily increasing the part they play in the management of their own affairs as their experience and capacity grow with the opportunities afforded them.

### Threat to the Mind of Man

This indeed is the creative work of civilization itself, and the work of civilization is threatened. But however much the task in which we are all engaged may be hampered or delayed by the present need of all of us to look to our security, it is vital that we should not let our heart or our efforts falter.

The shadow that lies over the world is not merely the threat of material conquest and degradation; there is the greater threat against the mind and souls of men. This comes in an insidious guise, promising men a golden age of freedom and prosperity, so that tyranny and repression may triumph over them. Our struggle, therefore, is a battle for civilization—and in this battle all of you, in your everyday jobs, are already engaged.

Do not ever let the thought creep into your minds that to stick to the quiet, steady work of building and creating is unrealistic. Above all, do not be misled by those who would seek to persuade you for their own ends that there are quicker ways to Utopia. Rather, I say, press on with the jobs you are doing.

Every new bridge, every new road, every new school, every new well and dam, every farm or garden that grows more and better food, every mosquito net or insect fly that

is killed—that is a victory in the battle of civilization. That is your job in the line.

It is the sum total of all these individual efforts that will build the bastion to protect your future, and only within that bastion can your hopes and desires be realized. Continue by your labour to build up the combined strength of our Commonwealth so that in future it may afford an even greater protection for that prosperous, decent, and peaceful life for which we all wish.

To those upon whom it has fallen, in whatever sphere, to lead and guide, I would say two things with all the sincerity and friendship I can command. First, remember that there are greater issues at stake in the world even than the vital problems and aspirations of your own country, and that the achievement of those aspirations depends of all of us maintaining that unity of purpose and spirit which makes the strength of our Commonwealth strong and stable. Secondly, the people of Great Britain are working with you, not against you.

### Plea for Unity

There is too much distrust and suspicion in the world to-day, and it is certainly a luxury which brothers of one family cannot afford among themselves. The road forward does not lie along the way of opposition, obstruction, and direct action. Let us cast aside suspicion and work together, testing each new advance fairly and reasonably, and strengthening it so that it becomes another firm rung in the upward ladder.

We in this country believe local government work system and the training ground for our legislators and politicians. For you also, increasingly, this work and experience are waiting—in your district and provincial councils, your townships, your development committees, your community welfare organizations. Opportunities at the centre of government are keeping pace with each advance to greater responsibility.

Our brotherhood is strong, and if we match the will to cooperate with deeds together, we shall certainly end up nearer to the goal which we all desire.

### New Year Messages

Mr. Kenneth Robinson, High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, said in a New Year broadcast to the Colony that he could give it no better thought than the motto of London—*Domine Regem nor*. Lord, lead us. Major H. K. McKee, Commissioner in London for Northern Rhodesia, said that 367 people from that territory had signed his *Visions* book in 1950. Mr. S. S. Murray, Commissioner for Nyasaland, thought that the Protectorate Centre could be continuing high prices for its main products, tobacco and tea.

### British Empire League

LORD BALFOUR OF INCHRYE has become chairman and Mr. A. J. Lennox-Boyd, M.P., deputy chairman of the British Industries Association and British Empire League, over which Lord Lyle has been chairman for the past three years. The new Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, from 1938 to 1944, was fit that capacity concerned with the development of the Commonwealth, the training scheme, to which Southern Rhodesia contributed so much, and he visited the Colony in that connexion. Mr. Lennox-Boyd paid a short visit to East Africa some years ago.

Mr. Griffiths gave the above broadcast talk (our report of which has had to be somewhat abbreviated owing to pressure on space) in the General Overseas Service of the B.B.C. on Monday.



# Tanganyika Offers Great Opportunities

## Lord Tweedsmuir on Interdependence of Races and Territories

"THE COUNTRIES ANYWHERE offer such opportunities to-day as does Tanganyika Territory; there are great possibilities of development in Kenya and Uganda, but Tanganyika may very well prove to be better than those two territories combined," said Lord TWEEDSMUIR, chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board, when he gave the executive council an account of his recent visit to East Africa.

His second main impression was one of the interdependence of the races and of the three territories. Mention of the East Africa High Commission produced prompt controversy, but anything touching upon federation was rare in the world had always had that effect. In Canada, for instance, feelings ran so high that at one election one candidate only who believed in federation was elected; yet two years later only one candidate who did not believe in federation survived. There were certainly far smaller differences between any two of the East African territories than between the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, which managed to get along together very happily in the Dominion.

### East Africa Has Wonderful Future

"East Africa," continued Lord Tweedsmuir, "has a wonderful future. The changes since I was last there 14 years ago have been immense, but those of the next 14 years will probably be still greater. Nairobi, now an important point of the world air-line system, has shed much of its colourful character, and has now a good deal of the formality of city life. Merchants and farmers are prosperous, but the cost of living in the towns is so high that the wives of nearly all the really senior officials and well-placed business men have had to take jobs in order to balance the family budget.

"Kenya has a fairly closely knit European community and European opinion largely because almost all derive their income directly or indirectly from the soil, but the immense distances in Tanganyika have prevented similar contacts and cohesion; when the Tanganyika European Council meets, for instance, they can practically never secure representation from all areas. You can get a pretty good first-hand impression of Kenya opinion in Nairobi, but in Tanganyika you need to know what is thought and said in Arusha, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, and the Southern Highlands at least, and that still omits important areas.

### U.N.O. Interference Diminishing

Real confidence has come to Tanganyika only within the past nine months; it means the confidence which has grown from disappearance of the misgivings about interference by the United Nations. During the past year money has been poured into the country at a great rate, and much more will be invested in developments of many kinds. Almost every leading mining firm in this house is investigating the prospects, and big business houses are now in the East African field as similarly active.

"You may tend to overlook the fact that Tanga is the biggest sisal shipping port in the world; that Dar-es-Salaam will be doubled in size within 10 years; and that certain tribes in different parts of the Territory are growing crops which yield them tremendous profits.

The Chaga of Kilimanjaro are making at least £20,000 a year from their coffee, incidentally needing to grow the foods they require, which they are buying from European farmers. Africans in the Bakopa district of Tanganyika and the Bushungu area of Uganda are flourishing as a result of the very high prices paid for coffee, and the same is true of the African tobacco growers at Songea.

"But unless the races desire to buy sewing-machines, bicycles, household equipment, radios, and articles of all kinds can be met, they see little point in continuing their efforts. Goods are not as readily available as Africa would like

for it is hard for the shopkeeper to keep within this enormous pressure of purchasing power.

"In Kampala I met about 15 members of the Uganda African Chamber of Commerce, who made it clear that the African, though he is adept at various forms of commerce and farming, has not yet mastered the art of shopkeeping. There have been so many cases of Africans starting out in hope and confidence and then finding things going wrong. Moreover, they have to face the keen competition of the Asians, who are extremely skilled in all forms of retail trading.

"Uganda's industrial hopes rest upon the great hydro-electric scheme at the Owen Falls, which is in the difficulty of being unable or unwilling to give any indication of the price at which power will be supplied. If that price is attractive, industry will come to Jinja; if the price is too high, the hope of the new industries will be disappointed. One great advantage is that about two-thirds of the population of the whole of East Africa lives in the Lake Victoria basin, thus offering a ready market for local factories.

### Opening Up the Territories

"The East African Railways Administration is one of the most efficient in the whole world, and even East African railways managed to make a tremendous profit in the past year. The improvement of rail and radio communications will do much to open up the territories, in which an increasing contribution is being made by major products which were unknown a few years ago, such as diamonds, game of various kinds, paper, and the organization of an orange industry at Mukweza, which has been transferred from a purely local and limited area to a enterprise marketing its products over a very wide area. This is to mention only a few of the lesser-known products.

"I was able to discuss matters with European, Asian, and African members of the Legislative Councils, European and Asian business leaders, and many other young officials and non-officials, and I am convinced from all I heard and saw that the complete interdependence of the three races in each of the territories is not only inevitable but never to be overthrown.

"I was a member of a year at Lincoln College, Oxford, and wanted to lead his own tribe, show great promise, and with I hope and believe, develop into an able parliamentarian. He shows real courage and inspiration, not only to his own people but to others also."

"Lord Cranworth said that, when he visited Kenya this year after an interval of 15 years, he had been struck by the remarkably small amount of progress in radio communications and by the enormous increase in wealth in Asian hands."

MR. ALISTAIR GIBB explained that prices for power from the Owen Falls scheme could not be estimated because of the appalling and continuing rise in the cost of materials, which meant that the ultimate liability could not be foreseen.

MR. MCKEE suggested that one of the great problems of East and Central Africa was that of finding a political and Parliamentary procedure which would best suit the economic and general development.

### Finding People for Public Work

MR. B. J. PETTIERRE suggested that that problem was complicated by the difficulty of finding suitable people willing to give their time to public work.

MR. IVOR THOMAS asked about evidence of Russian interest in East Africa, about local criticisms of the Gezira Development Corporation, and of the abandonment of the military stores depot at Mikkintoni Road.

MR. W. W. HIGGINS said that a serious handicap to persuading capital to start new industries in Uganda was the fear that the entrepreneur would be harassed by substantial increases in taxation, not because Uganda required more revenue, but under pressure from politicians in the country—despite the fact that the current balances were well over £12m, not counting £2m or so in the cotton fund.

Lord TWEEDSMUIR said in the course of his reply that it was high time for people in Great Britain to understand that the people of Africa were those for whom Africa was whatever their race; East African settlers were raising crops in the United Kingdom, where they were sympathetic for the British farmer, but very little sympathy for the African farmer, whose present prosperity had not come after many years of very poor seasons of drought, of locust invasions, and of pioneering against great difficulties.

He also found much talk in East Africa about self-government when the speakers really meant responsible government. That had operated in Great Britain for only about 190 years. Until then, a defeated political leader was impeached; now he

was made. Leaders of the Opposition had paid a penalty by the State. Responsible government was possible only when the totalisation of the territories of the territory had arrived. It is suggested that the present mental attitude could not disappear was undoubtedly pessimistic, they had disappeared in an amazing way in recent years in Central, where the first election was fought not on the basis of race or religion, but of political parties. That was a most hopeful pointer to the future of East Africa, though not the only one, of course.

As to Russian interest, they are reported to have upwards of 200 offices in East Africa, in Addis Ababa and a hospital which they had erected in the Ethiopian capital. They had recently published a Russian Swahili dictionary and many books in Swahili, not perhaps solely from a desire to promote linguistic culture. They wish no doubt to begin an onslaught, but it has not yet really started.

Everywhere it found people puzzled at the decision to abandon the MacKinnon Road, or worse still. Everyone asked why, if it could be abandoned so easily, it was ever started, said the speaker.

Criticisms of the Colonial Development Corporation could be reduced to the question: "Where is the

development?" There was general agreement that running hotels should be no part of the business of a corporation, and that the fact should be amended so that when railways or road-building were undertaken there should be no requirement to show a profit.

MR. PETER G. B. BARKER, signing himself as president of the Oxford University East in Africa Association, wrote in the *Daily Telegraph* after that newspaper had published an article by Lord Tweedsmuir, was much on the lines of his statement to the Joint East and Central African Board.

"The dominant themes in East Africa today are not, as Lord Tweedsmuir asserted in his article, thriving trade and satisfactory development, but inter-racial suspicion and unbridled competition from the African population in Colonial territories. The outlook is not as promising nor are our consciences as clear as Lord Tweedsmuir would have us believe. If we wish to attain the ideal of partnership, which is so rightly held forward, we must study the situation with clear vision and not through rose-coloured spectacles."

## East Africa's Prime Need To Be One Company

### Character, Conduct, Culture and Competence Should Be the Criteria

IN THE PAST YEAR some encouraging progress has been made with foundations upon which the enduring security, welfare, and prosperity of East Africa can also be built. I do not refer to material benefits, of course, for the establishment of a moral, social and political regime which is generally acceptable as a basis for the progress of all communities in the territories is far more important than high prices for produce, the expansion of secondary industries, or multiplication of the national wealth as measured in money.

East Africa has a wonderful future if the right foundations can be laid now—for time presses, but no future except one of misery if enduring confidence between the races cannot be established and maintained.

During the past 12 months the realisation of this basic fact has spread widely. It is no exaggeration to say that the subject has been broached to the more often by visitors from East Africa during the past summer than in all the previous 20 years put together. Senior officials, non-official members of legislatures, business leaders, farmers, educationists and missionaries from almost all the East and Central African territories, among others, have wanted to exchange news and views on race relations. And some of my African and Asian visitors expressed opinions which did not differ from those of well-known European leaders.

#### In Search of Harmony

From these talks and many reports I have no doubt that there is a greater awareness than ever before of the imperative need for good relations between the various races in each territory, between the adjacent territories, and between the East African group on the one hand and the Rhodesias and Nyasaland on the other.

Many thoughtful people are seeking means to improve contacts, to broaden understanding, to eradicate suspicions and fears. In short, there is anxiety for a policy which, in the recent words of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, will "safeguard the proper rights and interests of all the different communities, and, to quote another phrase from his statement on constitutional changes, lead to a 'state of mutual confidence and harmony.'" There you have both the cause

and the effect suggested: fair play conducing to harmony.

Mr. Griffiths has made it quite clear that he has no sympathy with the extremists in his own party who would cheerfully do injustice to the European community in what they fondly imagine in their prejudice and ignorance to be the cause of the African people. The Secretary of State has amply discovered in the discharge of his responsibilities that such sectionalism would do irreparable harm, and that true progress towards partnership must be a partnership in which each race genuinely recognizes the rights of the others, and in which each individual may rise to whatever position his merit may justify.

#### Inspired and Inspiring Leadership Necessary

A year ago I ventured to suggest that inspired and inspiring leadership at all levels was East Africa's chief need, and that more vision, more wisdom, a greater sense of urgency, and steadfast concentration on main objectives were necessary. That leadership, I said, must be both competent and confident.

In an earlier talk I tried to examine whether Africa was on the march without a sufficient sense of direction, and asked whether we were shaping the future aright, whether our achievements matched our opportunities, and whether our policy was producing progressively better men and women of all races, men and women more ready to put service before self, less concerned with mere material gain, more willing to work out solutions in a spirit of constant goodwill.

To use this opportunity to say something about race relations is therefore a natural development of those themes. In this matter sympathy is assuredly a better prescription than mere logic, and there are encouraging indications of wise, tolerant, and practical sympathy. For instance, European, African, Arab and Asian members of the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly make a common approach to common problems with a growing measure of friendliness, in and outside the debating chamber. Similar co-operation in practical ends is to be seen in municipal, professional and other functional groups. It is worth recalling that while in the Chamber the Minister was making reckless public statements about race relations, European, Indian and African doctors and their wives were meeting socially in Nairobi.

Only a little while previously an African from Tanganyika, a leading chief and a non-official member of the Legislative Council of that Territory, had made

*Being the text of a broadcast in the "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.B.C. given last Sunday by Mr. F. S. Joelson, editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.*



striking statements that it was I consider, the most important made publicly by an African from East Africa during the year. Although it appeared as an interview in my own paper, I hope I may without impropriety quote a few passages from it, for to withhold reference to this occurrence would be to omit a happening for which there has been no parallel in East Africa.

#### Interview with Chief Kidaha

I refer, of course, to Chief Kidaha, who returned to Tanganyika in the autumn after spending a year at Lincoln College, Oxford. Before he sailed I had a long talk with him, and with his diffident consent, published an epitome of the conversation.

Let us recall some of his remarks. He said first of all: "The prime duty of the European, African and Asian leaders is to find and develop points of agreement. You will all agree that if it is politically wise to start from the points of agreement, instead of wrangling about matters in dispute, but the leaders of the races have much to do in finding and developing points of agreement."

Take another passage: "We Africans shall not be misled by extremists if the mass of the people come to feel that Africans are being given fair representation on public bodies." That does not seem to me a high premium to pay for such insurance. The principle of African representation is accepted, the only question at issue is what constitutes a fair share of membership of public bodies, and hence underlying the issue is right there should not be much difficulty over that, especially if Europeans accept the judgement of Chief Kidaha, and I certainly do, that in the long run white settlement would be secure if the great mass of Africans came to feel that they were deprived of fair play.

#### "We Are All East Africans"

Best of his references were those which may be summed up in the phrase: "We are all East Africans. Chief Kidaha made this connection:

"We are all East Africans and what is in the best interests of East Africa must be for the ultimate good of its inhabitants, irrespective of colour. Above everything else we need an impartial attitude, a willingness to support what we believe to be right whatever its origin, and the courage to criticize whatever we consider wrong, even if the proposer is a friend. We Africans must be prepared to oppose any European or Asian proposal which we consider advantageous to our country, and equally prepared to oppose a fellow African or non-African whom we think an unwise guide."

That strikes me as excellent advice and a highly hopeful augury, especially as these positive remarks were coupled with the affirmation that they would be the guiding principles in the speaker's own public works. If there were in East Africa a few Europeans, Africans and Asians who, without fear or favour, regularly practised these principles in high places, their influence might soon surpass their own highest expectations.

#### Translating Nationalism into Patriotism

Another heartening initiative is the establishment in London of an East African Club on an inter-racial basis. The membership has reached 500 in less than three months, and all who are in close contact with the Club are more than pleased with its spirit and promise. These things may make us hopeful; but they must not make us complacent. Real difficulties and dangers still exist, and we can meet them only if we can translate the carefully stated development of African nationalism into the true patriotism of which Chief Kidaha spoke.

Mr. Negley Farson has written that in Kenya we now face our last chance, and an acute Dutch observer said

after visiting West, East, and South Africa that he regarded Africa as the continent of tomorrow's tragedy, because he felt that the British were preparing to abdicate their responsibilities.

I believe, on the contrary, that, after years of fumbling, we shall accept the challenge to provide the right kind of leadership, and that men of all races will respond to that leadership when they see it. Political claptrap has deceived too many people for far too long. When faith shines forth it will attract and nourish the faith of others. The best answer to those who threaten to impede wise progress will be found by faith, integrity, character, courage, and initiative.

#### Communism the Answer to Communism

Communism, which thrives on ignorance and misunderstanding, is determined to exploit African nationalism. It is watching Africa closely, and even now is by no means as idle as many people suppose. There have been reports from responsible quarters of at least some Communist activity in every mainland territory from the Mediterranean to the Zambesi. In fact, Southern Rhodesia is the only territory with which I am personally concerned from which I have not had what seems to me thoroughly trustworthy news of the presence of Communism.

The only answer to Communism is, I believe, communion, the communion of which the best type of practical Christianity has been the finest example in human history. And that brings us back to the general question of race relations, for the other day the Governor of Kenya, Sir Philip Mitchell, described the New Testament as the standard work on race problems.

Let us show ourselves to be one company, said Sir Francis Drake to his gallant crew before setting off into uncharted seas in his tiny craft. For Africa's prime need is to be one company, a company in which character and competence, and competence of colour, are the accepted criteria of worth.

#### Force of Good Example

AFRICAN WORKERS could take a bigger and better share in the work which had to be done, said Sir Arthur Griffin, general manager of Rhodesia Railways, recently. Properly and sympathetically treated, the African could and would do a fair job of work, but not unless he lived in decent surroundings and was set a good example by Europeans. Sir Arthur said that the railways were now doing 60% more work than in 1946, and that past planning had been fulfilled almost exactly. He added: "I have frequently said that the rate of development was perhaps too fast, and the rate of progress was likely to lead to embarrassment. I still hold that view."

#### Defence Plan Needed

IN THE EVENT OF ANOTHER WAR the East Coast of Africa would become the front line, and the Indian Ocean would be the scene of constant battles and unit to unit wars, said Captain F. H. Robertson recently in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council. There was no evidence of true co-ordination in an over-all plan for the defence of Africa, and all territories in Central, Southern, and East Africa should combine to build up a sound strategic outlet to the West Coast. Northern Rhodesia should spend considerable sums on the storage of essential items, such as fuel, wheat, and maize.

In answer to a question in the Sudanese National Assembly, it was stated that the Gordon Memorial College might be ready for full university status as early as 1965, provided that the requisite staff could be obtained and the present standard of admission could be raised to normal university level.



# Awards to East Africans and Rhodesians

## Services Recognized in New Year Honours List

### ORDER OF MERIT

**FRENCHARD, MARSHAL OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE THE**  
**T. HON. MONTAGUE, VISCOUNT**  
 Chief of Air Staff, 1918-29, often called "the father of the Royal Air Force." Has held many distinguished offices. Chairman of the United Africa Company, Vice-President, British African Society. Has visited East and Central Africa and, at one time lived in West Africa.

### KNIGHTS BACHELOR

**EDWARDS, DAVID**, Chief Justice in Uganda since 1947. In the 1914-18 war served in the German East Africa campaign, and entered the Colonial Service in Kenya in 1921, becoming a resident magistrate seven years later. Transferred to Palestine in 1935, he became a judge of the Supreme Court in 1940.

**MASTERS, ANDREW M. COMBICK**, Director, Balfour, Beatty and Co., Ltd., president, Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors.

Has visited East Africa in recent years in connection with engineering contracts, particularly at the port of Mtwara, Tanganyika.

**TREGOLD, THE HON. ROBERT CLARKSON**, Chief Justice of Southern Rhodesia.

Born in the Colony, was admitted to the Bar (Inner Temple) after service in the 1914-18 war. Practised in Rhodesia, becoming a judge in 1927, M.P. for Colchester, 1930-1942, when he became a judge of the High Court. Minister of Justice and Defence, 1936-43; has also held the portfolios of Mines and Works, Air, and Native Affairs.

**WOODING, HAROLD**, chairman and managing director, African Plantations Syndicate, Limited, and Kassala Cotton Co., Ltd.

### ORDER OF THE BATH

#### Military Division

#### K.C.B.

**STEELE, MAJ. MARSHAL CHARLES RONALD**  
 Served with No. 27 Squadron, Khartoum, 1930-31, and as group captain with the Rhodesian Air Training Group, Southern Rhodesia, 1947-52.

### ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE

#### G.C.M.G.

**LIESCHINS, SIR PERCIVAL**, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations since 1949.

Served in the East Africa campaign, 1916. Appointed to the Colonial Office in 1920, transferred to Dominions Office, 1925. From 1933 to 1937 was Political Secretary in the office of the United Kingdom High Commissioner in South Africa. Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Dominions Office, 1939-42; second secretary, Board of Trade, 1942-46; Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Food, 1946-48.

#### K.C.M.G.

**MAXWELL, SIR ALEXANDER HYSLOP**, chairman, British Travel and Holidays Association.  
 For many years, as managing director of Macmillan, Maxwell and Co., Ltd., a leading figure in the Rhodesian and Nyasaland tobacco trade. Appointed tobacco controller during the 1914-18 war, afterwards remaining at the Board of Trade as adviser to the Government and chairman of the Tobacco Advisory Committee. Has frequently visited East and Central Africa.

#### C.M.G.

**CRAWFORD, FREDERICK**, Director of Development, Northern Rhodesia, Governor designate of the Seychelles.

Joined the Colonial Service as an administrative officer in Tanganyika in 1921. During the recent war served with the economic, production, and supply organizations in East Africa. Promoted Director of Imports in the East Africa, Production and Supplies Council in 1937. Appointed Economic Secretary, Northern Rhodesia, in 1947, and Director of Development in the following year.

**DALE, WILLIAM LEONARD**, Deputy Legal Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies since 1947.

Called to the bar in 1932, he became third assistant legal adviser to the Dominions Office and Colonial Office in 1935. Seconded to the Ministry of Supply during the war.

**HALL, W. J.**, Director of the Commonwealth Institute of Entomology.

Appointed to this post in 1926, after having spent 23 years in Africa. Formerly an entomological officer at the British South Africa Company citrus experimental station, Mazbe, Southern Rhodesia.

**HICKLING, CHARLES FREDERICK, SC.D.**, Fisheries Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Joined the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries as an assistant naturalist in 1923, seconded to the Colonial Office in 1925. Has visited East and Central Africa.

**MCLENNAN, IAN M.R.**, High Commissioner designate in Southern Rhodesia for the United Kingdom.

Has from 1948 been in charge of the South Asian Department of the Commonwealth Relations Office, to which he went after three years in the office of the U.K. High Commissioner in South Africa. Joined the Colonial Office in 1933 after leaving the Indian Civil Service, later transferring to the Dominions Office. Between 1938 and 1943 served in the office of the U.K. High Commissioner in Canada, and for the next two years was private secretary to the Secretary of State for the Dominions. Will take up his duties in Salisbury next month.

**MAYLE, NORMAN LESLIE**, Assistant Secretary, Colonial Office.

Entered the Colonial Office in 1917, and joined the R.F.C. in the following year. In 1932 became acting private secretary to the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, Ministry of Civil Aviation, 1940-43.

**MUR, JOHN COCHRAN**, Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources, Tanganyika.

After serving on the Gold Coast, became senior agricultural officer, Zanzibar, in 1935, and subsequently Director of Agriculture, Director of Agriculture, Trinidad, 1943-48, and of Tanganyika, 1948-52.

**PYKE, C. J.**, head of finance and economic department, Administration of African Territories, Foreign Office.

**SANDERS, G. F. R.**, Governor, Blue Nile Province.

Formerly Deputy Governor of Khartoum Province, and Deputy Civil Secretary in the Sudan.

**SHANNON, G. E. B.**, Assistant Secretary in the Commonwealth Relations Office.

**STAFFORD, F. L.**, Colonial Administrative Service, serving in the African Department Foreign Office.

Was a member of the Four-Power Commission on the ex-Italian Colonies.

**STIEL, JOHN WELLESEY**, Secretary for African Affairs, Uganda.

Joined the Colonial Service in 1917, and met in Uganda, appointed district officer in 1923, and political commissioner in 1927. Acted as clerk of councils, 1947. Compiled a report on the introduction and development of co-operative societies in Uganda, 1938.

### ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

#### Military Division

#### O.B.E.

**HOMPSON, COLONEL J. DE L.**, Southern Rhodesia Territorial Force. Appointed O.C., 2nd Bn., Royal Rhodesia Regiment, in 1947.

**WELLS, COLONEL G. E.**, Southern Rhodesia Territorial Force. Appointed O.C., 1st Bn., The Royal Rhodesia Regiment, in 1947.

#### M.B.E.

**GARVEY (HON.) LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN**, assistant Adjutant, The Kenya Regiment (T.F.), Nairobi.

#### Civil Division

#### K.C.B.

**DOWNIE, HAROLD FREDERICK, C.M.G.**, Crown Agents for the Colonies.

Entered Colonial Office in 1912. Visited the Sudan, East and Central Africa, as secretary to the East African Commission on Closer Union, 1927-28. Appointed 2nd Crown Agent, 1943.

MACKENZIE, JAMES MOIR, C.M.G. deputy director-general, Federation of British Industries, for services to Commonwealth economic relations.

SELWYN-CLARKE, PERCY SELWYN, C.M.G., M.C., M.D., B.S., F.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., lately Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Seychelles.

After military service in World War I, was a medical officer on the Gold Coast, and became Deputy Director of Health Services, Nigeria, in 1936. Two years later joined D.M.S. to Hong Kong. Appointed Governor of the Seychelles in 1947.

K.B.E. (HONORARY)

BESSE, A. for public services in Aden. A French trader and shipowner who does extensive business with Ethiopia, Eritrea, and the Somalands. In 1943 he gave £1,500,000 to St. Anthony's College at Oxford.

C.B.E.

BUCKLAND, LANCILOT LIDDIE RORKE, M.I.C.E., lately Executive Officer, Development, Tanganyika. Appointed assistant engineer, W.D. Tanganyika, in 1928, assistant Director of Public Works, 1941; Director of Water Development, 1945. In 1948 was appointed an official M.I.C.E. whilst acting Deputy Chairman of the Development Commission, Tanganyika.

CAMPBELL, JOHN, for public services in Kenya. DENNELY, WILLIAM JOHN, lately Commissioner of Income Tax, Northern Rhodesia. Entered Lands Department in 1924 after Army service. Commanded the 5th and 6th Bns. The Northern Rhodesia Regiment during the recent war. Appointed Commissioner of Income Tax, 1945. Vice-president of the territory's British Empire Service League.

GODDINGTON, W. A. for public services in Southern Rhodesia. Partner in Gilg, Goddington and Gerrans, solicitors, Salisbury, director, Salisbury Board of Executors, Ltd. and other companies. Has served on many official inquiries in the Colony.

KEITH, J. L., Assistant Secretary, Colonial Office. District officer, Northern Rhodesia, 1918-37; Acting Director of African Education, 1930-31; worked on African research survey, 1932-39. Head of the Welfare Department at the Colonial Office since its inception in 1941.

KEMP, C., United Kingdom Trade Commissioner (Grade IV), Johannesburg. Formerly stationed in East Africa.

RANKINE, ADAM, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., lately Director of Medical Services, Mauritius.

O.B.

BURTON, J. A., hon. chairman, House Committee, Royal Empire Society.

CANNIEBROU, COLIN WATSON, for public services in Tanganyika. Member of the Tanganyika Legislative Council in 1946. Appointed for five years in 1949. Temporary member of Executive Council, 1949.

COLE, WILLIAM ALEC, for public services in Nyasaland. FRANKLIN, HENRY, Director of Information, Southern Rhodesia. Inspector of Native Education, N. Rhodesia, 1928; since 1937, 1940. Appointed Information Officer, 1943, and serving as a war correspondent became Director of Information in 1946. Organized the use among Africans in Rhodesia of the "Saucerain Special," the cheap, mass-produced battery radio set.

GIFFORD, S. H., lately Chief Inspector of Schools, Southern Rhodesia.

GREENWAY, MERCY JAMES, systematic botanist, East African agriculture and forestry Research Organizations East Africa High Commission. After botanical work at Kew Gardens at Oxford, joined the East African Agricultural Research Institute in 1928. Author of 100 publications on varieties of plant names.

HARGREAVES, O. M., was a member of the executive committee of the Society for the Oversea Settlement of British Women.

HEATON, GEORGE HERBERT, Commissioner of Prisons, Kenya. Formerly Chief Inspector of Approved Schools and Principal Probation Officer. Has served in Uganda and Tanganyika.

HIRSCHBERG, C. W., lately H.M. Consul in Bizazethville.

HOFFMAN, H., senior shipping manager, Lever Bros. and Unilever, Ltd.

HOPKINS, THE REV. ARTHUR JOSEPH, lately superintendent of the Methodist Missionary Society in Kenya.

JACOB, THOMAS EDWARD, J.P., for public services in Northern Rhodesia. Manager of Zambezi Sawmills, Ltd., Livingstone since 1932. Mayor of Livingstone, 1950.

LORD L., Assistant Agricultural Officer, Colonial Office.

MCDONALD, HUGH BERNARD, Native Council Adviser, Nyasaland.

MORLEY, ERNEST ARTHUR, M.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., deputy chief engineer, Civil Engineering Dept., Crown Agents for the Colonies, since 1935.

MORLEY-FLETCHER, DAVID, for services to the Colonial Development Corporation.

NATION, STEPHEN HUGH MAXWELL, for public services in Uganda.

MUHAMMAD ALI KHANA, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., for public services in Kenya.

ROBERTS, J. LL., member of the Broadcasting Advisory Board, Southern Rhodesia.

SHARR, R. R., B.Sc., M.C., member of the Land Settlement Board, Southern Rhodesia. Went to the Belgian Congo in 1915, after leaving Oxford, prospected for radium after World War I. Later settled in S. Rhodesia where he built up a well-known herd of Friesland.

STONELL, K. J., secretary and legal adviser, British Overseas Airways Corporation.

SWYNNERTON, ROGER JOHN MASSY, M.C., senior agricultural officer, Tanganyika.

WEIR, D. H., private secretary and companion to the Governor-General of the Sudan since 1947.

O.B.E. (HONORARY)

ARNAUTOGLOU, GEORGE NICHOLAS, hon. Greek Consul in Tanganyika, where he is well known as a social worker and his gifts to cultural and charitable organisations.

M.B.E. (Civil Division)

BALCH, MISS MARJORIE MARION, lately Assistant Financial Secretary, Kenya.

BEWADE, MISS LOUISA MARGARET, nursing sister, Dutch Reformed Church Mission, Nyasaland.

CLERK, VAIKUNTHAL MOTIRAM, for public services in Uganda.

CLODE, MRS. E. F. H., deputy head of Empire and Foreign Department, Women's Voluntary Services (Kensington).

FARR, ALBERT CROFTTHS, M.R.C.S., F.R.C.P., M.B., BChir., acting senior medical officer, Tanganyika.

GALE, W. D., Director of Public Relations, Southern Rhodesia. Government Information Officer during the war. Author of "The Man's Vision: The Story of Rhodesia," "The Hundred Vagons," and "Carriage of Rhodesia."

GAIN, V. C. G., chief clerk, Royal Society.

GERMAIN, FINDLAY, JOHN, lieutenant major, of police, Seychelles.

HOOPEY, MISS A. J., lately chief assistant to the Medical Adviser, Commonwealth Relations Office.

HUGHES, MISS E. J., lately Officer, Forestry and Fisheries, British Administration, Eritrea.

HURD, MRS. EUGENIE DOROTHY, F.R.A.S., for public services in Kenya.

LEWIS, MISS E. J., for services to the British Empire Service League in Southern Rhodesia.

KING, CECIL AUGUSTUS, hon. secretary, Coffee, Importers and Exporters Association of London.

LEITCH, FREDERICK WILLIAM, executive and Crown Agents for the Colonies.

MARGOLIS, W. for services to industry in Southern Rhodesia.

MCCLEOD, A. J., drifter, Public Works Department, Bechuanaland Protectorate.

MOORE, FREDERICK WILLIAM, A.M.I.C.E., inspecting engineer, Crown Agents for the Colonies.

PARKER, MISS E., patron, Church Missionary Society Girls' School, Wad Medani, Blue Nile Province, Sudan.

PIST, THOMAS LESLIE, district commander, Reserve, Kenya.

POPOV, GEORGE BASIL, field officer, Insect Survey, East Africa High Commission.

REYNOLDS, W. E., head of the Baptist Missionary Society, Leopoldville, Belgian Congo.

SABEN, MRS. DOROTHY BARBARA, for public services in Uganda. First woman councillor in Leopoldville. Has done much work for Uganda Society.

SANDERS, MRS. H. D., for public services in Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia.

SHINNER, MISS E. E., chief Superintendent of Prisons, Colonial Office.

SKINNER, EILEEN MARGARET, for public services in Nyasaland.



# N. Rhodesian Budget Proposals

## Estimated Revenue Over £14m.

**DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURE** in Northern Rhodesia this year is estimated at £5,191,000, and non-departmental expenditure at £695,000. An estimated revenue of £14,242,000, if attained, would leave £4,356,000 available for transfer to various funds," said the Financial Secretary in the Legislature recently.

"Until we have been able to develop our agricultural resources and establish secondary industries, so that we become less dependent upon the prosperity of the base metal industry, it is most necessary that we should have a substantial reserve fund. It is therefore proposed to transfer £1,400,000 to the Reserve Fund, bringing its total at December 31, 1951, to £4,350,000.

"The next most important class is that of the development fund, to which it is proposed to transfer £1,500,000. The third appropriation is of £250,000 for the local authorities' loan fund and the next appropriation of £500,000 for local authorities' housing. It is also proposed to appropriate a further £250,000 for housing. The need for housing is so acute that it will be the sincere hope of everyone that building capacity will be available for the spending of these two provisions totalling £750,000.

### Anding Secondary Industry

To assist secondary industry by means of loans, £250,000 is appropriated for a development finance corporation.

"The total of available liquid resources carried in the reserve fund and the general revenue balance at the end of 1950 will be £6,343,000. Part will be used for short-term purchases of various Government activities. For example, bulk purchasing involves an outlay of over £1m. at some stages of the year. The Maize Control Board may draw upon these funds for the purchase of the maize crop to the extent of over £1m., and it is necessary to keep approximately £500,000 for a working balance.

The estimates provide for payments of £46,750 to the mining industry. In arriving at the estimated customs revenue a deduction of £480,000 was made, representing the amount of duty waived on a number of essential items with a view to keeping down the cost of living. The net cost of the subsidization of the consumer in respect of maize is estimated at £600,000 and for wheat at £130,000.

### Development Fund

By the end of 1951 over £14,300,000 will have been paid in the development fund and £13,145,000 spent from it. The £1m. to be provided for the plan, £51m. will be voted from territorial revenue and surplus balances. The whole of this contribution has now been made, and an additional £525,000 was voted in 1950 for development works which were not provided for in the original plan.

"The development plan envisages the borrowing of a further £61m. The territory's present loan indebtedness is £4,637,000. Thus, within a few years of loan indebtedness will be approximately £11m., apart from many additional loan monies required for extensions of the development plan. The Government has before it a Bill which, when passed, will empower the Government to raise £73m. for reloan to the railways. Our minimum borrowings in the six years ending in 1951 will be in excess of £11m., and total loan indebtedness by 1956 not less than £181m. The programme is well within our capacity.

Post Office Savings Bank deposits show a steady rise year by year and I think that an additional investment outlet for the small investor is now desirable. Residents of the country might be interested in subscribing to a local bank, which might also be supported by the insurance companies conducting business in Northern Rhodesia. Consideration will be given to the possibility of issuing such a loan at the first half of 1951.

"Confidence in the future of Northern Rhodesia is shown by the increase in European settlements in urban and rural areas and by the large volume of capital which are being invested in business.

Company registrations in 1949 numbered 58, of which 46 were locally incorporated companies, with a capital of

£2,100,000, and 12 locally incorporated companies increased their capital by £300,000. New registrations in 1950 will exceed those of 1949. Recently we have heard with satisfaction of the transfer to the territory of the seat of control of five of the companies engaged in the Northern Rhodesia mining industry.

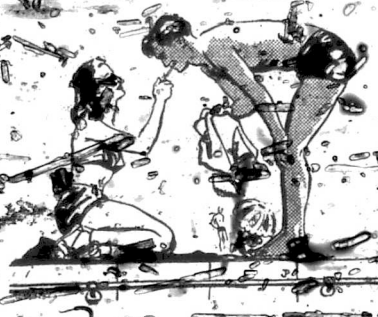
"The total value of our external trade in 1949 was £54,327,000, and it may well reach £70m. for 1950.

"The first need is to make ourselves self-sufficient in food-stuffs. There has been so far a considerable increase in the production of maize that we may be able to export a small quantity. Wheat production is deficient, and to encourage production the price was advanced from 2s. to 5s. 6d. per bush. An experiment in the production of groundnuts is being carried out. Production of rice is encouraging. We are very short of meat, a problem which can be solved only over a long term of years, and milk production is inadequate, but a stimulus to the efficiency of the industry will be given by the subsidy which is being introduced.

"It is necessary to lessen our dependence on base metals. We all agree, I think, that for that purpose the most advantageous immediate step is to increase the production of tobacco. The crop reaped in 1950 shows a large increase, and is likely to realize just over £1m. Government feels sufficiently confident in the future of the industry to provide a guarantee for £30,000 for the erection of buildings for grading at Broken Hill and a guarantee of £80,000 for the short-term needs of those producing the 1950-51 crop.

"Businesses are being established by industrialists, and an Industrial Loans Board is being set up with an initial capital of £200,000 to assist established or projected businesses, generally of the smaller type.

The estimated number of African employees working in Kenya on November 30, 1949, was 294,917, of whom 27,783 were registered adult males, 31,390 adult male resident labour, and 8,694 adult male casual labour. Total agricultural labour, including domestic staff, agricultural employees, was 190,915, an increase of 4,311. Other private industry (excluding 106,347 and public services) was 103,902. Those working in the city of Nairobi numbered 53,645.



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# PERSONALIA

BISHOP WALTER CARRY is visiting Kenya.

COMMANDER F. T. HARE has returned to London from his visit to New York.

MR. H. H. HITCHCOCK has arrived in London from Tanga on a short holiday visit.

LORD FAIRFAX OF CAMERON and MISS S. H. GUNSTON have announced their engagement.

LORD and LADY TWEEDMUIR left London Airport on Thursday for a month's visit to Canada.

LORD D. MARTYN JERKINS and C. F. PRATT have been appointed to the board of Eastern Lines Ltd.

MR. W. E. STURMS is to sail to Cape Town and the PRETORIA CASTLE on his return to Northern Rhodesia from leave.

The engagement is announced between MAJOR P. H. RAITTAY and MISS THEILA OATES, both of Cape Town, Kenya.

PROFESSOR J. H. R. BISSCHOP, of Pretoria University, a leading veterinarian, is on a two months' visit to the Sudan.

THE EARL OF CLARIBURTON and SIR WILLIAM HENRY CLARK have retired from the board of Barclay's Bank (D.C. & O.).

SIR ANTON LAURENCE CHSUI, who has retired from the S.M.C.A., has given 53 years' work to that mission in Nyasaland.

MR. C. B. DREW has been appointed Director of the Sudan Ministry of Health, when DR. P. PRATT retires later this year.

MR. R. C. COOK has been appointed a temporary member of the Uganda Legislative Council for the Western Province.

THE REV. J. M. ROBERTSON has joined the U.M.C.A. staff in Northern Rhodesia for the purpose of working among Europeans.

A slaughter has been done in France in FRANCES MEDFARIACH, wife of BRINCE ASPA WESSA, bride to the Emperor of Ethiopia.

MR. J. W. HILLMAN, commercial manager of Colonial African Airways, has returned to Southern Rhodesia from his visit to the United States.

MR. A. C. W. DIXON has been appointed a non-official member of the Legislative Council of Nyasaland, following the resignation of MR. B. E. LINDSAY.

MR. W. VAN ELDREDGE, editor of a well-known Sunday newspaper published in Africa in the Union, has been visiting East Africa and the Rhodesias.

MR. S. H. MARSHALL, M.P., who has land and other interests in East Africa, has sold a farm of his in Sweden, Kona, and bought a property in Surrey.

MR. MACCOM LOMBERG will address the Royal Society of Arts in London at 5.15 p.m. on January 16 on "Rehabilitation of Native Reserves in South Africa."

SIR CHRISTOPHER COX, Adviser on Education to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, is expected back in London about the end of this month from his tour in the Far East.

MISS JEAN WYNNE ROBINSON, who at one time held an appointment at St. George's School, Turr, Kenya, has joined the Colonial Education Service as educational officer in Tanganyika.

Northern Rhodesia's delegation to the forthcoming official discussions in London on closer association of the Central African territories will be led by MR. R. G. S. STANLEY, Chief Secretary. His colleagues will be MR. P. P. BUSH, Secretary for Native Affairs, MR. E. UNSWORTH, Chairman of Committees, and MR. J. BATHURST BROWN.

MR. KENNETH STEWART, who farms in the Mazoe area of Southern Rhodesia, has received the thanks of the Union-Castle Company for saving a seaman from drowning in Port Elizabeth harbour.

MESSRS. S. T. HARMAN, S. V. R. TALBOT, and W. F. TURPER have resigned from the board of the Rock Investment Co., Ltd. The new board consists of MESSRS. C. W. DYER (chairman), A. E. HEMENS, and S. BLACK.

MR. O. GORDON, chairman of the local board in Rhodesia of the Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), will retire this year after 45 years in the service of the Bank. He will be succeeded by MR. S. M. PEACHEY, at present Assistant General Manager in South Africa.

MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS, Secretary of States for the Colonies, and MR. A. G. COMES, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, attended the annual meeting of the organization of the warehouse officers of the Colonial Office at Seymour Hall, London, last week.

MR. WILLIAM JAMES LOCKHART SMITH, since 1947 Attorney-General of Nyasaland, who has been appointed a Justice of Appeal for the High Court of Eastern Africa, joined the Colonial Service in 1924. He first went to East Africa as registrar of the High Court of Tanganyika in 1938.

MR. AND MRS. C. HANDLEY BIRD will leave Uganda at the end of this month for a holiday in Switzerland and England. They will be accompanied by DR. H. HANDLEY BIRD, the doctor who flew to Kampala to spend Christmas with his parents, and will be met on the Continent by MISS DAPHNE HANDLEY BIRD, S.R.N.

MR. PRANLEY DREYFUS, who has been appointed a non-official member of the Legislative Council of Nyasaland, is a well-known wholesale and retail trader, chairman of the Blantyre Indian School Committee, a director of the Indians Sports Organisation, secretary of the Nyasaland Indian Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the Advisory Committee on Asian Immigration Control in Aden. He has spent 10 years in India.

MR. P. OFFICER IAN MEREDITH, only son of Air Vice-Marshal Sir Charles Meredith and Lady Meredith of Baisisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and MISS VALERIE GODDARD, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Austin Goddard of Salisbury, have announced their engagement. Post Officer Meredith was summa cum laude for the Sword of Honour at the R.N.F. College, Cranwell, and is now stationed in Malta. Miss Goddard is touring with the International Ballet Company.

MR. A. F. KIRBY, who on January 1 was gazetted Assistant Commissioner for Transport under the new title of High Commissioner, served in Flanders with the Rifle Brigade in 1917-19, spent seven years training with the Great Western Railway after the war, and was then with the Gold Coast Railway Administration for a decade, in the last year as traffic manager. He was assistant superintendent of the line of the Kenya and Uganda Railways from 1938 to 1942, when he went as general manager to Palestine. After the withdrawal of British administration he returned to East Africa.

SIR DAVID PRYDE, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, arrived in London by air at the end of last week to attend the conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers. The Prime Minister in the Sunday Observer was of Sir Goddard's public liberal leadership of his Colony, tribute was paid. The reception for the Prime Minister, which was to have been given last night at the High Commission, and Mrs. Goodenough, was cancelled because the same hour was taken by a special Commonwealth service in Westminster attended by The King and Queen and Commonwealth Prime Ministers.

MAJOR-GENERAL A. R. CHATER, Military Governor and Commander of the Troops in the Somaliland Protectorate from the reoccupation in 1941 until 1948, will in March visit the Somaliland Scouts, of which he is Colonial Commandant.

LORD ROTHSCHILD has asked to be released from his appointment as a part-time member of the board of the Overseas Food Corporation, which he joined on its formation early in 1948. He made this request rather more than a year ago. Since 1949 he has served without remuneration.

SIR HORNBY HORNBY HEARNE, Chief Justice of Jamaica, who has been appointed Chief Justice in Kenya following SIR BARCLAY NIEHL's appointment as first President of the Court of Appeal of Eastern Africa, joined the Colonial Service in 1916 as an assistant commissioner in Uganda, and became a puisne judge in Tanganyika 17 years later.

LIEUT.-COLONEL LESLIE, director of the Southern Rhodesian central mechanical equipment department, has accompanied the Prime Minister to Europe in order to discuss with the Portuguese Government in Lisbon and oil representatives in this country the project for a 200-mile pipeline from Beira to Dmtali. SIR GODFREY HUGGINS may visit Portugal for the same purpose.

MR. JOHN BREMER ROSS, who has been appointed Secretary of the Office of the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London, in succession to Mr. A. D. CATWAY, whose nomination to be High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in the Union of South Africa was recently announced, graduated at Rhodes University, Grahamstown, and joined the Native Department of the Southern Rhodesian Civil Service in 1928. He transferred to the district courts two years later, he became Civil Commissioner and magistrate in Fort Victoria in 1945, and occupied the same posts in Beira in 1948. He is married and has one daughter.

Obituary

Colonel George Parsons

COLONEL GEORGE PARSONS, C.B.E., D.S.O., has died in Durban at the age of 71. Born in Cape Province, and educated at Rugby, he was commissioned in the Royal Garrison Artillery in 1899, and later in the B.S. Police, serving with the contingents of that corps which, in August, 1942, secured the Caprivi Strip of German South-West Africa. Returning to staff duty in Southern Rhodesia after the war, he was particularly concerned with the inauguration of the present Territorial Force. After being Chief Staff Officer, he assumed command of the Colony's Forces, being promoted Colonel in 1930 and made C.B.E. four years later. For some years he was also Director of Civil Aviation. A keen golfer, he captained the Royal Salisbury Golf Club for a period.

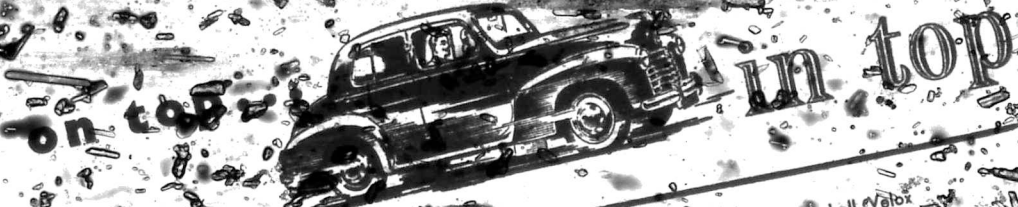
MR. E. T. ("TOMMY") MORGAN, who has died in this country at the age of 53, had spent all his working life with Cable and Wireless Ltd., for whom he went to East Africa in 1940 as manager in Mombasa. He was transferred to Dar es Salaam in 1942, and was at one time vice-president of Dar es Salaam Club.

MR. JOHN HENRY FRICH, who first arrived in Rhodesia in 1894, has died in Marandellas at the age of 82. He built the Ruwazi Inn.

MR. I. H. SALONIKA, who has died in Salisbury at the age of 62, was a well-known architect. He had played Rugby football for Rhodesia.

MR. WILLIAM HOWARD HORDER, late joint manager of the Union-Castle Line, has died in this country at the age of 82.

MR. JOSEPH WILLIAM KIRK, late of Nyasaland, has died in St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex.



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## Self-Government in the Sudan Differences Between North and South

AFTER A DEBATE lasting until one o'clock in the morning the following motion proposed by the member for Omdurman was passed by the Sudan Legislative Assembly by 39 votes to 28:

"That an address be presented to His Excellency in the following terms: 'The members of the Legislative Assembly of the Sudan are of opinion that the Sudan has now reached the stage at which self-government could be granted, and request Your Excellency to approach the Condominium Powers with a request that a joint declaration of the grant of self-government be made before the end of the third session of the first assembly, so that the next elections may be held on this basis.'

The secretary of the Umma Party explained that the motion did not mean the end of Condominium, of which the Governor-General would remain the official representative. Executive officers and civil servants would change only in accordance with the already approved Sudanization scheme, and tribal chiefs would remain as leaders of their tribes, local government being developed under their leadership. No doubt the new system would require an all-Sudanese Cabinet, in which the south would participate.

### Adjournment Suggestion Rejected

The Civil Secretary proposed the adjournment of the motion until the next session as the members had no mandate from the people for such radical changes in the constitution, (b) two commissions were to be formed to revise the ordinance, and (c) a massing had been going on to collect members' signatures for and against the motion so that the debate could be free and unbiased. In spite of the support of the members from the southern areas the motion for the adjournment was lost by 41 votes to 40.

The Civil Secretary said:

"What the Legislature has already provided, the only difference is that we ask the Sudanese Cabinet to be directly responsible to the Assembly, but meantime he intends to retain the same powers of the Governor-General. How can the Governor-General delegate his powers to a Cabinet which will not be responsible to him? The motion therefore calls for no real change."

"The policy of the Sudan Government is to train people to rule themselves. It is unfortunate that the mover, in his debating his motion when the adjournment suggestion was defeated by a majority of only one."

"Do not sincerely think that the Governor-General will take such a majority to represent the views of the Sudanese."

### Disturbance in Gallery

After a disturbance in which a visitor was ejected from the gallery it was stated that Sir Abdel Rahman el Mahdi Pasha had often declared that he respected the wishes of the Sudanese people and had no intention of forcing the rule of Sayed Abdel Rahman as King. A apprehension that the independence from the British would bring back the rule of the Mahdi was without foundation.

An amendment by the member for Fung Nea: "We, the members of the Legislative Assembly of the Sudan, are of opinion that the Sudan has made good progress towards the stage at which self-government can be granted, and request Your Excellency to press on urgently with such measures as which, while consistent with the maintenance of good government throughout the country will ensure not only that such self-government shall be complete and complete, but also that, in working towards that end, all sections of the community and all parties may co-operate in developing the institutions of government so as to hasten the day when this goal is attained."

This, the mover said, aimed at much more than the original motion. The head of the State would be elected by the people, be responsible to the Sudanese people and to no one else. The Sudan would be free to decide its relations with Britain, Egypt, and all other countries. Important posts would be filled by Sudanese, and the country would be able to employ technicians and advisers from any country in the world. All classes and parties would be brought into the

Assembly, which could then speak for the nation as a whole and decide the political problems of the Sudan's future status. Southern members expressed disagreement with the idea of self-government before the southern areas had reached the same standards as the north, and threatened to walk out of the Assembly if the amendments were passed.

This attitude was regretted by the Minister for Education, who said that the north would take steps to equalize the standards.

The member for the Upper Nile Province replied that even when the same level of progress had been attained the south would wish to join a self-governing Sudan on a federal basis. The amendment was lost by 39 votes to 28.

### Waldist Press Attacks Britain

Criticism of the debate has appeared in the Waldist Press, which accuses Great Britain of encouraging the Sudanese to think that the country is entitled to independence and sovereignty, that it was evidence of bad faith on the part of the British, and that the creation of the Nile Valley as an entity enjoying the same rights and liberties would be preferable to simple self-government in the shadow of British bayonets. A neutral newspaper describes the debate as a black plot in asking for acceptance of the principle of joint defence.

### Overseas Students

THE REV. MAX WARREN, general secretary of the Church Missionary Society, has compiled a list of Christian bodies which are making efforts to help overseas students visiting this country. Among them are the East and West Friendship Council, the Student Christian Movement, and the Inter-Varsity Fellowship. The C.M.S. has had a full-time officer engaged in this work since 1948, whilst the Methodist Church has appointed a secretary and has also opened an international centre in London to accommodate some 70 students. Overseas students in this country number about 10,000, and Mr. Warren emphasizes that their treatment here will determine their attitude to Britain on their return home.

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### S. Rhodesia's Transport Problem of the Lobito Bay Route

"Is it worth spending nearly £2,000,000 on the Beit Bridge-West Nicholson railway link if at the same time we save 50 miles to connect up two rather inferior branch lines, and then have to increase rates all round to make up a loss of £600,000?"

Posing this question, Southern Rhodesia's Minister of Transport, Mr. G. A. Davenport, pointed out that the Bechuanaland line, two-thirds of which lay in the sphere of Rhodesia Railways, was the latter's best-paying section. If Beit Bridge were connected with West Nicholson, however, two-thirds of the line would fall within the Union sphere, diverting to them over 300,000 tons annually.

**Increased Capacity of Marketing Lines**  
"We think we are justified first in insisting that the use of the Marketing line should be increased to capacity," said Mr. Davenport. One of the Colony's main transport problems was the handling of bulk commodities—steel, ginger, fertilizer, and sugar imports, and mineral and tobacco exports. These were mostly low-rated, and what was needed was access by a first-class railway to another port.

The Minister considered that both West Nicholson and Bannockburn should be joined to Pafuri and thence to Guija, giving easy gradients to Lourenço Marques. In any case, the Portuguese intended extending the railway from Guija considerably towards the Rhodesian border.

Sir Arthur Griffin, general manager of Rhodesia Railways, told the same meeting that in the programme of railway construction and development labour might be the finally limiting factor, and that there were already signs that the supply of materials was becoming more difficult.

The new through-rates for imports to Northern Rhodesia from Lobito Bay would relieve the pressure on Beira and the Union ports. Sir Arthur feared loss of high-rated traffic, but said that the pressure not to obstruct this opening up of an alternative inlet was irresistible; it was a question of showing good-will to neighbours.

### Road Transport

INTERESTING FIGURES concerning roads and road transport throughout the world have been collected by the International Road Federation. Kenya had in 1948 some 17,000 miles of roads of all kinds, Tanganyika 2,500, Uganda 2,500, Zanzibar 300, Northern Rhodesia 10,100, Nyasaland 1,600, and Southern Rhodesia 15,600 miles. Of these, 2,100 miles are hard surfaced in Kenya, 3,000 in Tanganyika, 2,500 in Uganda, 200 in Zanzibar, 400 in Northern Rhodesia, none in Nyasaland, and 2,500 in Southern Rhodesia. Excluding tractors, trailers, motor cycles and exempt vehicles, Kenya had 18,400 vehicles on the roads, of which 9,600 were private cars, 8,400 trucks and lorries, and 400 passenger vehicles. The corresponding figures for Tanganyika were 6,800, 3,300, 3,500, and nil; for Uganda 2,500, 3,000, 2,300, and 200; for Zanzibar 700, 400, and a total of 300 for the last two classes together; Northern Rhodesia, 8,800, 6,600, 2,100, and 100; Nyasaland, 13,000, 1,100, 600, and 100; and Southern Rhodesia, 29,500, 20,000, and 9,500 for the last two classes together.

### Without Comment

Miss Diana Kuper, the film actress, who is presently in East Africa for the making of the film of King Solomon's Mines, has thus described her safari: "For more than four months we travelled by plane, elephant, train, car, ox-wagon and just plain shanks 'n' pony, through jungle and desert and in temperatures ranging from 20 below freezing point and on the Equator to 100 to 130 degrees and even more. What with battling with flies, tropical ailments, animals going berserk (sic) and Natives getting into friction for their tribal dances, it was some trip."

A Northern Rhodesian Dental Association has been formed.

### Letters to the Editor

### Pensions of Retired Officials

#### Sir Henry Webb's Views

The Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA  
In the depression of the thirties a leading letter said somewhat contemptuously of us that we had been "sheltered" from the economic storm that he and his fellows had had to endure. What he ignored was that, if we were sheltered from the storm, we were also screened from the sun which now shines so benignly upon the producer. A little of its warmth has penetrated even to the officials, but not to the pensioners—not, at all events, to those who retired before 1946, for the Kenya Legislature has

Mr. V. Cooke's generous motion. There is the logic of raising the salaries and the pensions of those who happen to be employed on some particular date? My successor—good luck to him!—has a larger salary than I had, and when he comes to retire he will have a larger pension. Long may he enjoy it! But is that because it costs less to live?

No, there's no logic about it. It's just that we, to adapt Pitt's phrase, are guilty of the atrocious crime of being old men who have nothing left to bargain with.

Yours faithfully,  
HENRY WEBB

### The Saucepan Special

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA  
SIR, Your extracts from the report issued by the Government of Northern Rhodesia on the outstanding success there of the cheap wireless receiving set known as the "Saucepan Special" raises the question of its

No one will dispute the crying need for such a facility for Africans in Kenya, yet as recently as the middle of July I was informed that a scheme for nothing more ambitious than the importation of relatively small numbers of these sets, for experimental purposes only, had been held up by a delay in the allocation of Colonial Development and Welfare funds to that Colony for broadcast.

As the scheme, once launched, would be wholly self-supporting, it is difficult to understand why the modest sums needed to launch it should be withheld. I hope, Sir, that EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA will use all its influence to get the scheme started without any further delay.

Yours faithfully,  
R. FANE.

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## NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Sir James Robertson, Civil Secretary in the Sudan, asked at a Press conference in Khartoum if a definite time-table for the establishment of self-government on the lines laid down by U.N.O. for Libya could be given, and said that his personal opinion was that that could be done if there were more unity in the country and a determination to make the organs of self-government really effective. The difficulty was that the Sudan was so divided, and that certain elements did not co-operate in learning what self-government would mean.

East Africa is ahead of most of the world in the use of very high-frequency multi-channel radio telephone equipment, experiments in which between Nairobi and Nakuru have proved so successful over a year's trial that East African Posts and Telegraphs intend to install the system between Kampala-Jinja, Jinja-Nakuru, and Tanga-Dar es Salaam in 1951, and extend the service to Nairobi-Mombasa, Mombasa-Tanga, and Dar es Salaam-Dodoma in the following year.

## Housing Schemes for Africans

Even with a new £400,000 housing scheme for Africans has been completed by Bulawayo Municipality, there will still be a shortage of at least 3,000 houses for Native families and of rooms for 8,000 single persons. The new scheme provides for 938 cottages and accommodation for 4,400 single men, with canteens, shops, and other amenities. At present the municipality houses 21,000 single men and 2,000 families.

An inaugural ceremony for the new Eastern African Court of Appeal will be held in Nairobi on January 9. The Lord Chancellor, as the head of the English judiciary, has consented to take part in the ceremony. He will leave for East Africa on January 6 and return to London on January 17.

Forty-two competitors taking part in the Mediterranean Cape motor rally, starting from Tunis, Oran, Algiers, and Casablanca by alternative routes between last Thursday and January 6, will meet on their 10,800-mile journey only at the Victoria Falls.

## Work on New Dam

Good progress has been made in constructing the 55,000m. gallon Hunyani Poort Dam in Southern Rhodesia, which will increase Salisbury's water supplies and aid local irrigation. It is now hoped that the work may be complete by next December.

The possibilities of training and using elephants commercially have been investigated and rejected as uneconomic by the Northern Rhodesian Game Department. Visits were paid to an elephant training centre in the Belgian Congo.

A piece of timber recently unearthed from beneath the inner wall of the temple at Zimbabwe has been sent from Southern Rhodesia to Harvard University, so that its age may be determined by a new radio-active carbon method.

Bonuses are paid to drivers of city council vehicles by the Salisbury Municipality, Southern Rhodesia. For each monthly period free from accidents Europeans receive £1, Coloured drivers 7s. 6d., and Africans 5s.

Railway pensioners in Northern Rhodesia have been awarded extra cost-of-living grants, rising from £50 per annum for those with pensions below £160 to £700 for those receiving £310 and over.

A memorial has been unveiled in the Sakubva African township of Southern Rhodesia for brave soldiers killed while serving in the last war with the Rhodesian African Rifles.

A Bill given its second reading in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council makes passing of a medical test essential to the granting of a motor driving licence.

The Minister of Transport in Southern Rhodesia has suggested that work on the railway link between Sinoia and Kafue may not begin for nearly two years.

Two single-engined, six-seater Beaver aircraft, made by De Havillands in Canada, have arrived in Southern Rhodesia for Central African Airways.

An appeal for funds to build a Roman Catholic cathedral in Nairobi is being made. Mr. J. A. Coudrey is honorary secretary to the appeal.

## Ex-Service Settlers

There are now more than 30 ex-Service settlers on the million-acre Government-owned Rhodesdale estate near Que'Que, Southern Rhodesia.

By 19 votes to 17 the Legislative Council of Kenya defeated a Government proposal for the creation of a revenue reserve fund of £250,000.

The State Lottery trustees are to pay for a doctor to go overseas to study the Kenny treatment of infantile paralysis.

£1,000 was raised in ten minutes in Machakos Club towards the building of an Anglican church in the Kenya township.

The grant to Cape Town University last year from the Southern Rhodesian Government was more than £6,000.

The draft of a Bill to amend the Liquor Act has been circulated for comment to public bodies in Southern Rhodesia.

Nationalization of water supply in Southern Rhodesia has been forecast by the Mayor of Bulawayo, Mr. J. H. Butcher.

European children in the Belgian Congo now number more than 7,000, compared with 2,500 in 1940.

Two weaving instructors from Arabia are teaching women in the Somaliland Protectorate.

The smallpox outbreaks in Matabeleland are now reported to have passed the worst stage.

For the first time an art exhibition has been held in the Seychelles.

## Kenya's Dairy Industry

MR. R. A. PEPPERALL, a milk marketing expert, who was formerly on the staff of the Milk Marketing Board in this country, has reported on the dairy industry in Kenya. He advocates a milk marketing board for the Colony, pasteurizing plants for town zoning of deliveries in towns, and payment to farmers on a butterfat basis. He criticized most Asiatic milk-butchers and noted that the distribution margin in Kenya is 1.33s. per gallon, against 1.14s. in Great Britain. He considers the highlands of Kenya ideal country for dairying.

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# Africans Who Met Livingstone

## Recording Tour in N. Rhodesia

A RECORDING TOUR of the Northern Province of Northern Rhodesia was the subject of an interesting broadcast made recently from Lusaka by Mr. Michael Ostermaster, whose main task had been to record African material for the Bamba programme from Lusaka.

"The most interesting single item recorded," he said, "was a long conversation with an aged headman, Mumana, in Chief Kopa's area in the Mpika district. This old man saw David Livingstone when he passed through his village, probably on his last journey. Mumana must have been about 10 or 11 at the time."

"Another aged village, remembered clearly Livingstone's arrival in the village, his looking at the sun with a machine, that he always seemed to be writing in a book, and his kneeling down in the morning and late evening with a book before him and some of his followers kneeling with him." He described in considerable detail Livingstone's behaviour, the way he spoke and laughed, the manner of his dress, and his conversations with his interpreters and carriers.

### Memories of Slave Trading

"Of slave trading in Bisaland the old man was also most enlightening. The trading in that part of the country appears to have been the prerogative of certain chiefs and headmen who, as it were, held the agency from the Arabs. The cruelty with which we associate the slave trade in this country further north and east does not appear to have existed in the Bisa area. From the way Mumana spoke the villagers appeared to regard the recruitment of slaves as something not to be very much feared. Probably, however, the real evils of the slave trade had not made themselves felt in Bisaland."

"The main fear was of the Bamba. Mumana described with evident enjoyment the murder of Chief Chikwanda by the Lala people after the chief had settled in their district. The Lala organized a ritual dance which was performed before the chief, who was, under the misapprehension that they had come to pay their respects. It was not until the dancers advanced upon him with knives that the significance of the ritual became apparent to the Chief Chikwanda."

"In every picture the Chibisa, the old headman described the scene, punctuating his description with quite horrifying grunts. When the recording was played back to the crowd there were shouts of appreciation when this particular passage was reached. The story being retold was more effective, by the presence of the present Chief Chikwanda, who had consented to act as interpreter. Being an enlightened individual, he took it all in good part."

"On this trip we recorded over 400 songs and many interesting personalities. Among these was the late Father, Father Guillerme, at Rosa Mission, who has spent over 50 years in Northern Rhodesia and has never spoken into a telephone. He speaks perfect Chibemba, and the Africans told me that when he goes into a village he speaks in phrases which have long been forgotten and can be appreciated only by the elders."

### Indigenous African Music Dying Out

"The indigenous African music appears to be dying out with the introduction of the European way of life. Everywhere we went, right down to the villages, there was always a guitar in evidence, and the singers were performing the *makwaya* songs which are the result of trying to imitate European modes and scales on indigenous chants."

"Since the Bantu scales and harmonies differ in nearly all respects from the European, the results are often quite extraordinary. Out of the hundreds of people who came forward to record, only one *kalimba* (Kaffir piano) pipe appeared, and there were no signs of the musical bow or of other types of instruments which were so frequently heard five or 10 years ago."

"Of all the tribes recorded the Bamba appeared to be the most interested in their own folk music—a strange thing concerning the growing national consciousness among the Bamba. It may be significant, however, that the 'Mushikakulo' (praises of the chiefs) seem to be coming into their own again. On the Lala, on the other hand, still cling tenaciously to their melodies, and always appeared armed with the *malimba*, or one-note xylophone, giving out that strange booming noise which makes their songs so effective."

"When recording in the mine compound at the Copperbell,

where nearly all Rhodesian and Nyasaland tribes are represented, the first tribes to come forward are invariably the Lunda of Mwinilwa district. Together with the other Luvua tribes of the Western Province. After these come the Tumbuka of Nyasaland display the greatest keenness to place their folk music on record, and in this are followed by the Kaonde and the Bemba."

"During the next year we hope to cover the remaining five provinces and thus add to our record library, in which there are already several thousand African songs."

### Livingstone Memorial

THE DAVID LIVINGSTONE MEMORIAL at Chitambo, to the north-east of Lake Bangweulu, Northern Rhodesia, is to be restored, but with a bronze cross surmounting the obelisk, and with the tablet cast in bronze. Two years ago, for a reason which has never been discovered, an African set out from the Copperbelt to destroy the memorial, and with axe and crowbar broke off the upper third of the cement-coated brickwork and the surrounding pillars. One change is to be made in the tablet: the date of death will be given as May 1, 1873, that which is accepted by most authorities. The present tablet gives May 4.

European, African, and Asian women from Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, all of them English-speaking, recently met in Nakuru under the chairmanship of Mrs. Mervin Semple, chief organizer of the gatherings for the purpose of discussing the promotion of inter-racial goodwill. Mrs. Gayer, vice-president of the League Council of Women, described the great need as that of knowing one another better without mental labour and reservations, and Mrs. Pant, an Asian speaker, pleaded for "courage to cast aside our own set of values."

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## Sudan Trade Unions Federation Formation Planned in Khartoum

A decision to form the Sudan Trade Unions Federation was taken at a recent meeting in Khartoum of the Sudan Workers' Congress, which has functioned informally from headquarters in Atbara with the president and secretary of the Sudan Railway Workers' Union as *ex officio* president and secretary.

The constitution of the new organization includes the establishment of a higher body of representatives from member unions in proportion to their strength. A Federation Office (virtually the executive committee) of 12 members will be elected; eight will be chosen from unions of workers for Government, six from unions of staff of commercial firms, and four from free workers' unions. The treasurer will be a member of the Federation Office.

At its first meeting the federation passed resolutions (1) for the publication of a daily newspaper; (2) for a 75% basic rise in wages and a refusal to be bound by the recommendations of the Government expert who has been invited to examine the case; (3) for a Sudan Workers' Day every November 15, with a general festival; and (4) for the establishment of special premises as headquarters.

### Right to Strike

It was agreed that member unions should be permitted to strike without asking for the sanction of the federation, and that the federation should be represented at the International Workers' Conferences. This decision has been interpreted as a provision in case the federation should wish to be represented in the Communist-dominated Workers' Federation of Trade Unions.

Two Telegrams were dispatched to the Sudan Government, both of which have been read in the Legislative Assembly. The first warned the Governor-General and all who came under the Condominium that if the Defence of the Sudan Amendment Bill were passed the federation would take positive action to "frustrate the conspiracy." The second threatened a three-day general strike if the boys recently expelled for indiscipline from Government schools were not reinstated within four days.

The illegality of these threatened strikes was fully explained in the Assembly, and leaflets were later distributed to as many trade union members as possible to explain that if they struck on this matter, they would not be in breach of the law, they would not be protected by the Labour Ordinances.

The leaflets and the representations made by certain prominent Sudanese convinced a large number of workers that they were being ill-advised by their leaders, and a split in the labour ranks was threatened by the knowledge that supporters of the Independence Front considered that they should not act contrary to the decision of the Minister of Education.

Later the Civil Secretary stated that unless the officers of the unions which had threatened to strike withdrew their decision within four days and apologized in writing, the Government would take legal proceedings against them.

The executive committee of the federation subsequently announced that the strike had been cancelled.

## S. Rhodesia Tobacco Plans

A SPECIAL COMMITTEE to examine in detail the requirements of the Southern Rhodesian tobacco industry with a view to achieving this year a crop of 130,000,000 lb. has been appointed by the Colony's Tobacco Marketing Board, the annual report of which states that the 1950 crop, a record, totalled 104,215,935 lb. Since auction sales were started in 1936 the annual value of the crop has risen from below £1m. to over £5m., the number of growers from 19 to 2,100, and the acreage planted from 33,000 to 40,000. Despite opposition from the Tobacco Trade Association, the Board has decided to encourage the establishment of a third auction floor in Salisbury. The report comments that too many growers still give insufficient attention to the need for concentrated European supervision, in planting within the limits of the labour force, to proper correlation between the acreage planted and barn accommodation, and to concentration on quality rather than quantity.

## Building Plans in Kenya H.Q. for Kenya Regiment

BUILDING CONTRACTS placed by the Development and Reconstruction Authority of Kenya during the September quarter were valued at £206,000 and included the Kenya Regiment headquarters, the European nurses' quarters at the group hospital, the laboratory and science wing at the Kenya Girls' High School, the Indian mixed primary school in Nairobi, the tuition block and hostel at the Indian women's teacher training centre and additional African housing at Shauri Moyo.

Planning by the architectural section began in administrative offices for Kiambu, a new type of police station, the technical institute in Nairobi, the Asian nurses' quarters at the group hospital, layout of the Arab girls' school in Mombasa, and the domestic science block for the Government Indian girls' school in the same town.

In African settlement the old system of separate individual holdings has been abandoned. In Kiambu in preparation for new areas for settlements and topographic layouts are being made for contiguous holdings. This has simplified soil erosion measures. By proper management more cattle can be carried per acre than was originally expected and there is no longer any need for each holding to be surrounded by a grazing area. The number of families installed is 210.

Sixty-four tanks have been set aside for an experimental fish farm on the Tana River near Sagana station.

## Pantomime

A swarm of infuriated bees caused the crew of the stern-wheeler AMKA to abandon ship at Grift in the Bahr el Ghazal, Sudan, when the vessel put in to the bank. There were six hospital cases among the sailors. The *Sudan Record* adds: "The commanding officer of the No. 3 Bombarment Corps and the assistant district commissioner who tried to unload some luggage under cover of a single mosquito net, achieved no more than a painfully realistic performance of a pantomime horse being stung by bees."

The Presbytery of Rhodesia has expressed deep concern at the South African Government's "intention to ban further African students from outside the Union from institutions of higher education."

## New Year Honours List

(Continued from page 476)

### M.B.E.

WILSON, EDWARD MICHAEL, district commissioner, Somaliland Protectorate.

### M.B.E. (Honorary)

DE SOUZA, ANTONY EDUARD, officer supervisor, Legal Department, Kenya.

DACUNHA, ANTONY, district cashier, Kenya.

HAID, DERIA, elder of the Habr Yunis, Somaliland Protectorate.

MUCHIGA, THE REV. DAVID, Universities Mission to Central Africa, Tanganyika.

MWEMBE, BIN MASANJA, chief of Mtwara, Tanganyika.

MWASAMA, ALI OSEYEH, elder of the Dolbahanta, Somaliland Protectorate.

ZEKERIA MUNGONYA, enganzi of Ankole, Uganda.

### B.E.M. (Military Division)

L/Col. LAMALA, SON OF WANI, East African Armoured Corps.

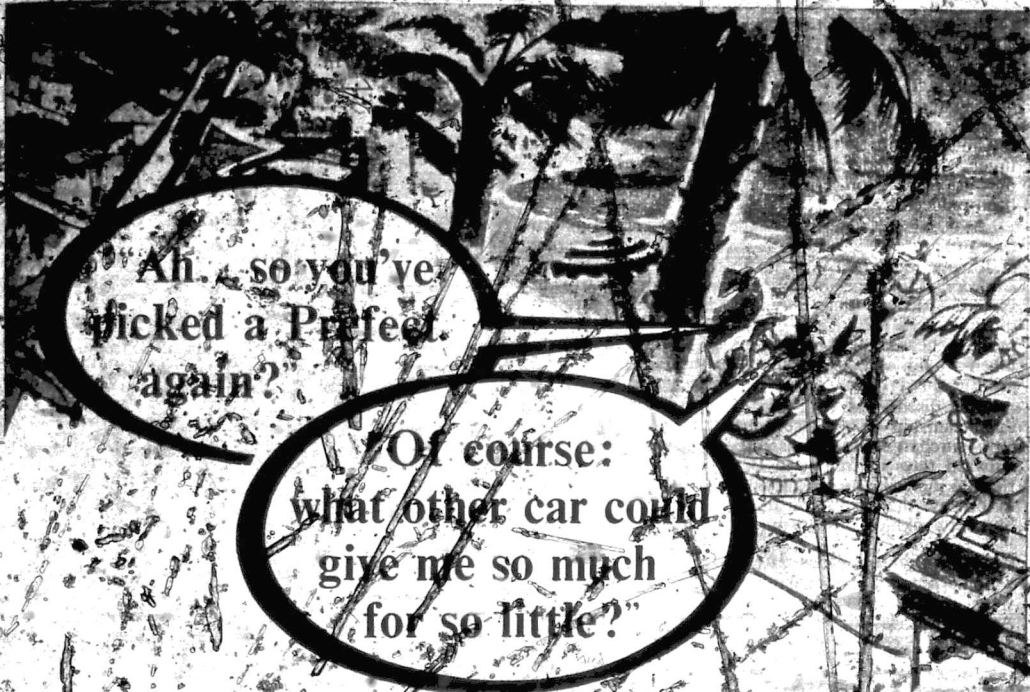
C/Sgt. MAJ. MWANIKIA, SON OF KWEE, East African R.S.M. MWANZA NGANDA, King's African Rifles.

### B.E.M. (Civil Division)

DAVIDSON, NGUMBUNI KINOURU, hospital assistant, Medical Department.

COLLIER, ANDREW DUCIDONIO, cashier, Nairobi City Council.

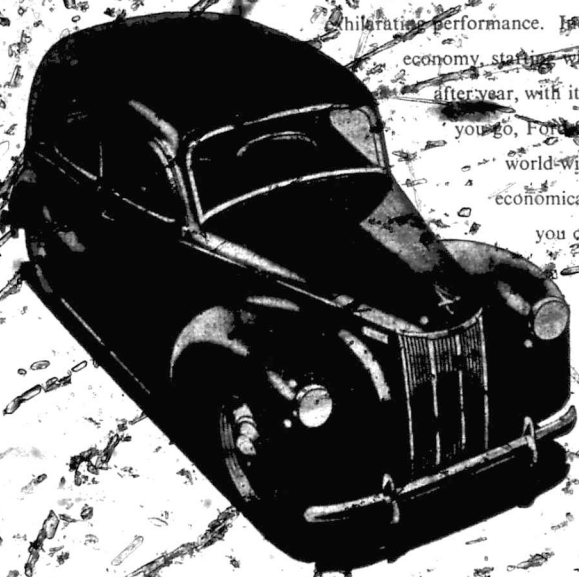
BADOKUEA, SON OF NIKIKA, third grade chief, warder, Police and Prisons Department, Tanganyika.



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The Uganda Company, Kampala, Uganda.  
African Lakes Corporation, Blantyre, Nyasaland.  
Riddoch Motors Ltd., Dar es Salaam.

## Of Commercial Concern

The petrol ration in Southern Rhodesia was cut by 25% on January 5. The Government aim is to build up reserves by 400,000 gallons monthly, and storage capacity will be extensively developed. Twelve 7,000-gallon tank cars recently left this country for the colony, and a special pipeline to carry fuel from Beira to Entail (about 200 miles) is to be built as a matter of urgency. It is hoped that it may be finished by the end of this year. Northern Rhodesia's petrol ration has been reduced by 33%.

Mr. C. Newby, chairman of the Scots African Finance Co., Ltd., told shareholders at the recent annual meeting in Johannesburg that the loan to Nyassaland Hotels and Brewery Ltd., had been increased from £11,015 to £18,875 because that company has passed through difficult times and made losses in 1948 and 1949. No profit appeared likely for 1950, but steps now being taken would, it was hoped, place the enterprise on a profit-making basis.

After discussions with the Governments concerned, the Steamship Conference Lines have withdrawn the 60% surcharge which was imposed last February on outward rates of freight to Beira, but they retain the right to increase the rates if the scheme now introduced to obviate the congestion at the port is unsuccessful. Specific bookings must be made for all cargo for Beira.

### Pipe Tobacco Prices Increased

Some pipe tobaccos have been increased in price this week by 3d. to 11d. per oz. as a result of higher American prices for flue-cured leaf, which has recently averaged 55 cents per lb. compared with 47½ cents a year previously. Arrangements have been made for Manjits to export 154,000 lb. of tobacco to the United Kingdom.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Union-Castle Steamship Co., Ltd., will be held on January 23 to approve the acquisition of two pieces of land for extension of the company's office in London. The land is part of the de-consecrated church of St. Benet Grace-church, and its conveyance will require a private Bill to Parliament.

Messrs. H. & G. Simmonds, Ltd. of Reading, brewers with substantial interests in East Africa, have reported a consolidated trading profit for the year ended September 30 last of £757,547, against £224,503 in the previous year, have spent more than £1m. in the last four years on repairing and modernizing their properties.

An open general import licence system was introduced in Northern Rhodesia on January 1. Traders may buy freely from any British Commonwealth territory except Canada, and from all O.E.C.C. countries. Goods still in short supply throughout the world, such as butter and flour, are exempted from the scheme.

Broome Rubber Plantations, Ltd., made a trading profit in the year to June 30 last of £55,664, against £22,454. Interim and final dividends totalled 15% (nil), and 5% has been paid in respect of the year ending June 30 next. Sir Lionel Smith-Gordon is the chairman.

Twenty-two different types of secondary industry now operate in the Bulawayo area, from which hides have recently been exported to such destinations as Greece, Holland, and Germany, electrical transformers to the Union, and fibre suitcases and footwear to the Belgian Congo.

### Cotton Auctions

At the cotton auction in Kampala just before Christmas 16,500 bales averaged 569s. per lb., equivalent to 6375d. f.o.b. Mombasa. At the previous auction, on November 15, the average price was 4.92s. and the highest price 4.98s. per lb.

Raleigh Industries of East Africa, Ltd., a new company with headquarters in Kenya, began operations on Monday under the managing directorship of Mr. W. H. Martin. It is the distributing organization for Raleigh bicycles.

B.O.A.C. reduced its annual deficit in the year ended October 31 last to £3,700,000, compared with £8,400,000 in 1949. The recent strike of electricians at London Airport cost the corporation more than £350,000.

The average daily railings from Mombasa during the week ended December 22 were 2,530 tons, and there were 25,448 tons of imports and 26,297 tons of export cargoes in the port at the end of the week.

A £635,000 order for steel piping and fittings, to provide a pipeline from the Hunyani port dam, is to be placed with Stewarts and Lloyds (Rhodesia), Ltd. by Salisbury City Council.

Rhodesian Petroleum, Ltd., a company registered in Southern Rhodesia, has reported a profit for the year to June 30 last of £1,172,000. Retention will require approximately £1,500.

African Explosives and Chemical Industries, Ltd., are now investigating the practicability of establishing an explosives factory in Northern Rhodesia, possibly in the Luano-Chingola area.

The week-end edition of the *Sudan Star*, a newspaper owned by a subsidiary of Messrs. Mitchell Cotts and Co., Ltd. is now being sent by air to Aden, where it is on sale each Sunday.

A final payment averaging 65 per ton has been made by the Coffee Board of Kenya in respect of the 1949-50 crop, bringing the average payout to just over £350 per ton.

The Newspaper and Magazine Press, Ltd., proprietors of the *Bulawayo Evening Standard*, is being wound up by order of the court. Mr. E. J. Davies is the liquidator. A rise from £30 10s. to £32 15s. 6d. per ton for sugar supported by the United Kingdom from Commonwealth countries has been announced.

Anglo African Tobacco Co., Ltd., of Tanganyika Territory is in voluntary liquidation. Mr. E. C. Ffookes, of Iringa, is the liquidator.

The ocean freight rate on cotton from East African main ports to Bombay has been increased to 60s. per ton.

### Dividends

De Beers Industrial Corporation, Ltd. - 7½% (5% Lewis and Peat, Ltd. - 5% preference dividend paid for the years 1947 and 1948.

The Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd. - Interim 10% less tax.

Charter Trust and Agency, Ltd. - 3½% (21%) for year ended November 30.

United Tobacco Companies (South), Ltd., have declared a dividend of 8%. Total profit from all sources was £1,177,205 (£1,155,745).

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## Rhodesia's Banking System Large Increases in Deposits and Credits

BANK DEPOSITS in Southern Rhodesia increased from £22,286,964 in 1945 to over £36,000,000 at the end of 1949, says the Colony's *Economic and Statistical Bulletin*.

The Southern Rhodesian Currency Board, constituted in 1939, began to issue notes in the following year and as a result the proportion of the bank's liabilities accounted for by deposits rose from 83% in 1939 to 99% in 1945, while bank holdings of coin and notes fell from 5% to 3% of their total assets, after reaching a peak of 7% in 1940.

Large sterling balances accumulated during the war, the increase from £3,351,608 in 1939 to £16,568,937 in 1949 representing a rise of 397%.

### Favourable Balance of Payments

The peak figure of bank deposits, £39,101,104, was reached, on September 30, 1949. During the war the main cause of an increase in deposits was the colony's very favourable balance of payments, but the increase has been maintained during the post-war years despite an adverse balance of payments. The main factors have been the influx of capital from abroad and the more than fourfold increase in bank credit, shown by the rise in the bank's earning assets from £4,427,198 at December 31, 1945, to £18,025,903 at December 31, 1949.

Bank credit extended to the general public rose continuously from 42,183,863 at December 31, 1945, to £10,677,172 at March, 1950, an increase of 249%.

The vast changes in the volume of the bank's assets and liabilities between 1939 and 1949, states the review, tend to obscure the fact that one complete cycle of change has

been completed in the distribution of bank assets, which is to-day almost the same as in 1936. This is illustrated by the following figures:

Liquid assets:	1936, 44%	1945, 78.9%	1950, 49.5%
Earning assets:	1936, 49%	1945, 19.7%	1950, 49.0%
Other assets:	1936, 2.1%	1945, 1.4%	1950, 1.5%

The first bank was established in 1892, when the Standard Bank of South Africa opened its first branch in Salisbury. The bank of which opened in Salisbury and Bulawayo in 1895, followed in East Towns in 1911 by the National Bank of South Africa, which absorbed the Bank of Africa in 1912, and was itself absorbed by Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) in 1926.

Southern Rhodesia's banking system is now a self-contained unit, as the Colony is a member of the Central African currency system, which includes Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The three commercial banks regard the three territories as one banking area, the control of operations being centralized in Southern Rhodesia. For that purpose Barclays have appointed a "general manager in Rhodesia," and the Standard Bank an "assistant general manager."

## London Tea Auctions

IMPORT ARRANGEMENTS in connection with the reopening of the London Tea Market have now been completed. Imports will be classified for home consumption or re-export, and separate licences are being issued to the various countries of consignment, including British Central Africa (Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia), British East Africa (Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda), Mauritius, and Portuguese East Africa. Licences will be issued to individual producers or their authorized agents. There will be no restriction as to the quantity and value of imports under the licences issued, which will be valid from January 1, 1951, or the date of issue until at least March 31, 1952, subject to the normal proviso that an import licence is liable to revocation at any time without warning.



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### LONDON OFFICE

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## Mining

## N. Rhodesian Mining Boards

## Important Changes in Directorates

CHANGE OF DOMICILE from London to Northern Rhodesia as from January 1 has caused the following changes in the directorates of the companies concerned—

**Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines.**—Mr. S. S. Taylor, the Earl of Bessborough, Mr. J. N. Buchanan, Mr. J. B. Dennison, Sir Dougal Malcolm, and Mr. A. C. Wilson have resigned from the board. Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer, the Hon. H. Vivian Smith, Colonel Sir T. Ellis Robins, and Mr. K. Richardson have been appointed directors.

**Rhodesia Broken Hill Development.**—Mr. S. S. Taylor, Mr. W. E. Groves, Mr. C. E. Hely-Hutchinson, and Mr. A. C. Wilson have resigned from the board. Sir Ernest Oppenheimer and Colonel Sir T. Ellis Robins have been appointed directors.

**Rhodesia Copper Refineries.**—Mr. S. S. Taylor, the Earl of Bessborough, Mr. J. N. Buchanan, Mr. J. B. Dennison, and Sir Dougal Malcolm have resigned from the board. The Hon. H. Vivian Smith, Colonel Sir T. Ellis Robins, and Mr. K. Richardson have been appointed directors.

**Rhodesian Anglo American.**—Mr. S. S. Taylor, Mr. E. B. Dennison, Mr. C. D. Hely-Hutchinson, Mr. J. B. Dennison, Sir Dougal Malcolm, and Mr. A. C. Wilson have resigned from the board. Mr. H. St. L. Grenfell, Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer, M.P. (South Africa), Mr. K. Richardson, Colonel Sir T. Ellis Robins, the Hon. H. Vivian Smith, and Mr. D. A. A. Watson have been appointed directors.

**Brokena Corporation.**—Mr. S. S. Taylor, the Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, the Earl of Bessborough, Mr. J. N. Buchanan, Mr. J. B. Dennison, Mr. C. D. Hely-Hutchinson, Sir Dougal Malcolm, Sir Mark Turner, and Mr. A. C. Wilson have resigned from the board. The Hon. H. Vivian Smith, Colonel Sir T. Ellis Robins, and Mr. K. Richardson have been appointed directors.

## Brokena Corporation

SINCE RHODIANA CORPORATION, LTD., began operations in Northern Rhodesia in 1931, the dividends paid to shareholders on the capital invested have averaged just under 7½% per annum. For the year ended June 30, 1949, ordinary stockholders received a dividend of £1,375,000 after deduction of income tax, and for the year ended June 30, 1950, they received £1,630,000 after deduction of income tax, or an increase of £255,000; but the income tax paid to the Northern Rhodesian Government in the two years rose from £1,770,000 to £2,090,000, an increase of £320,000. Mining companies that provide some 73% of the total income tax receipts in Northern Rhodesia.

## Lusitani Coal Areas

LUSITANI COAL AREAS, LTD., newly formed Rhodesian company, has applied to the Mining Affairs Board for an exclusive prospecting reservation covering 100 square miles approximately 25 miles north-east of the Bulawayo-Livingstone railway line and 50 miles east of Wankie. The company, in which Johannesburg business men have substantial interest, says that they seek coal, lignite, oil, and natural gases.

## Plutonium

PLUTONIUM has been discovered in pitch-blende concentrations in the Belgian Congo.

## Mining Share Prices

## Highest and Lowest in 1950

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES reached in 1950 on the London Stock Exchange for Rhodesian and East African mining shares, together with their year's values are respectively as follows:—

Cain & Motor, 32s. 3d. to 37s. 10d.; Chartered, 71s. 2s. 6d. to 77s. 3d.; Cassino Gold, 9s. 9d. to 10s. 10d.; Falcon, 71d. to 6s. 4d.; Globe & Phoenix, 27s. 20s. 10d.; Gold Fields Rhodes, 11s. 9d. to 7s. 4d.; 7s. 9d.; London & Rhodes, 5s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.; 4s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.; Motopa, 8s. 4d. to 3s. 7d.; 3s. 10d.; Mozambique, 21s. 2s. 13/16; Nchanga, 67s. 15s. 3/16; Phoenix, 34s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.; 1s. 9d.; Rezende, 22s. 1s. 11d.; Anglo American, 53s. 80s. 3d.; 9d.; Broken Hill, 19s. 41d.; 9s. 11d.; 18s. 10d.; Rhod. Corp., 2s. 10d.; 2s. 7d.; 3s. 11d.; Rhod. Selection Trust, 27s. 7d.; 24s. 32s. 9d.; Rhodesia, 201. 11s. 20 1/16; Roan Antelope, 20s. 6d.; 11s.; 17s. 8d.; Rosterman, 2s. 11d.; 71d.; 101d.; Selukwe, 2s. 10s. 3d.; Sunrise, 1d.; 3s. 6d.; 5s.; Tanganyika Concessions, 43s. 3d. to 4d.; 43s. 3d.; 23s. 7d.; 20s. 2s. 23s. 41d.; Wanderer, 10s. 2s. 9d.; 13s. 3d.; Wankie Colliery, 22s. 9d.; 13s. 3d.; 11d.; Willoughby's, 13s. 33d.; 9s. 11d.; 12s. 74d.; Zambesi Explorer, 45s. 49s. 71s. 34s. 9d.

## Mining Personalia

MR. J. N. DUNCAN has been appointed managing director of Rio Tinto, Ltd., in succession to Sir Mark Turner, who is now deputy chairman and finance director.

MR. ARTHUR COLE has been elected to the Tanganyika Concessions United Kingdom Ordinary Shareholders' Committee.

COLONEL SIR ARTHUR H. W. has resigned from the board of Nigel van Ryn Reefs, Ltd., of which he was chairman.

SIR GEORGE MACFARLANE REID has joined the board of the Phoenix Prince Gold Mining Co., Ltd.

MR. J. H. LASCELES has been appointed director of Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd.

## Metal Prices

COPPER prices rose sharply during the second half of 1950, when, which was quoted at £600 per ton at the beginning of the year, finished at about double that price, to over £153 on January 1, rose about 35% in the 12 months; zinc jumped from £97 to £176, and zinc from £87 to £151. Of the lesser metals, tin advanced from 9s. 6d. to £17 10s. per unit.

## Metal Share Prices

WHEREAS gilt-edged shares rose about 1% in 1950 and industrial shares generally about 9%, the *Financial Times* index shows a rise in coppers of 54%, in the lead-zinc group of 38%, and a fall in the established gold-mining group of about 20%.

## Copper Prices

SELLING PRICES for most classes of copper refined in Great Britain in special shapes and to special specifications are now subject to further additions per ton to the basic price of copper, now £200 per ton. Rises in some cases range up to £2 12s. 6d. per ton.

## Tanganyika Diamond and Gold

TANGANYIKA DIAMOND AND GOLD DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., earned a profit of £21,163, against £63,623 in the previous year. The dividend is 20%.

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*Company Meeting*

# Nyasaland Railways, Limited

## Increasing Traffic in Year Showing Much Progress

### Mr. W. M. Codrington's Statement

THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE NYASALAND RAILWAYS, LIMITED, was held at the registered offices, 3 Thames House, Queen Street, London, E.C. 4, on Thursday, December 22, 1949.

Mr. W. M. CODRINGTON, C.M.G., M.C., chairman and managing director, who presided, has circulated the following statement with the directors' report and annual accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949:

"We extend a hearty welcome to Sir Eric Ansorge, whom the Federal Government has nominated as one of its representatives on our board, since our last general meeting. Sir Eric's candidly relied from the appointment of Director of Supplies in Nyasaland, and his knowledge of local conditions is proving most helpful.

#### Effects of Inflation

"In the accounts which are now laid before you, you will find the reflection of several of the features and economic tendencies to which I alluded in my address last year. For instance, though the general economic activity in the Protectorate continued at a high level, our operations were adversely affected by the causes of inflation. To meet this emergency the Union and Government imported a considerable quantity of goods from overseas. This we tried to carry out as readily as our contribution to the solution of what was a serious problem for the country.

"Unfortunately, the national traffic we were called upon to deal with made it impossible for us to carry the more remunerative traffic which were offering at the same time, and which had to be diverted to other routes. It also re-created some of the conditions at Beira, to such an extent that the shipping companies eventually imposed a surcharge of 60% on the rates for any goods carried to that port. We, in common with everybody else in Central Africa, felt the full weight of this surcharge in the form of increased cost of all materials we had to import to keep the railway running.

#### Mounting Expenditure

"Meanwhile, in several directions our expenses continued to mount. This is particularly the case in regard to fuel. During the year under review it proved impossible to obtain the amount of coal we required from Wankie or from the mine at Fete, and as a result we were obliged to import selected cargoes at greatly increased cost from the Union of South Africa. This cost was roughly 110% more than coal from our normal sources of supply, and we therefore look forward to the day when ample supplies of good quality coal will be available from both Wankie and Fete collieries.

"In our revenue accounts you will see that our provision for renewals has risen from £37,640 to nearly £50,000, representing 7.2% of our gross receipts. This provision is based on the estimated lives and the original cost of our various assets. As more and more of our rolling-stock, permanent way materials, and equipment have to be purchased at increased post-war prices, the amount of this provision must grow. At the same time we must make some provision for the increased cost of replacing assets standing in our books at pre-war prices. For this purpose we have been able to provide this year only £1,041 against £8,641 last year. The increase of £26,000 in miscellaneous expenses is mainly due to the cost of hire of rolling-stock and engines

incurred since the arrival of our seven new locomotives.

"After paying the interest on our first debentures the sum of £23,951 remains for the bridge debenture stock (soon to be replaced by consolidated income debenture stock), and is derived from the receipts of the bridge and its outgoings. Of this sum of £23,951 £19,743 is the excess of the receipts of the Zambesi Bridge, as compared with £3,000 in the previous year, when, as I explained last year, tax adjustments were necessary as a result of the Finance Act.

#### Road and Lake Services

"You will notice the new item on both sides of our revenue account relating to the operation of our road motor service. This has resulted in a small operating profit and has undoubtedly provided a much needed facility for our customers. Our lake service, which has been carried on under considerable difficulties, resulted in an operating loss of over £300. Only one of our new ship, the *ITALA II*, starts earning money, but we hope for much improvement in this department of our activities.

"You will note that in our balance sheet our other assets have slightly increased. Some time ago we were invited to participate with other interests in the production of maize on a considerable scale by modern methods. As we need a considerable quantity of this commodity for use as rations for our African labour force, we were glad to take our share in schemes which we hope will not only be advantageous to our company but also to the country as a whole.

#### Industrial Activities

"In Nyasaland the inflationary tendencies which I mentioned last year have continued, and with the result of a rise in the cost of raw materials. Government has found it necessary to sanction an increase in the minimum rate of all African wages, and there has been a general increase in the cost of all salaries and wages paid on the continent. Up to the present an increasing volume of traffic has enabled us to face rising costs without increasing our charges, but the time is, I fear, approaching when we shall have to abandon our proud boast of being one of the few railway administrations in the world still able to charge customers pre-war rates.

"In this connexion you will have noticed a recent speech by the chairman of the British Transport Commission in which he asks what other undertaking (i.e. other than British Railways) would be expected to pay its way on charges only 60% to 80% more than pre-war while faced with far greater increases in outgoings. In our case apart from increases in wages and fuel costs, to which allusion has already been made, the price of every material we use has risen to a greater extent than in Great Britain. In a few instances, mild steel bars and us over 400% more than in the pre-war period, waste 135% tyres and axles an average of 120%, cement about 300%, and picks and shovels 120%.

"In handling the heavy traffic now offering, the seven new locomotives (the arrival of which I reported last year) have been of very great assistance. Our last 50 new wagons are now all in Nyasaland, and most of them already in traffic. The completion of the new bridge at Chiromo early last January has materially assisted the



the purchase of these additional units of rolling stock. Our six new tank cars, all of which are now in service, will materially help in efficient handling of the diesel oil and petrol needed by ourselves and our customers.

#### Navigation of Lake Nyasa

On Lake Nyasa the carrying capacity of the M/PASA and the improved service of trucks and barges are proving inadequate for the traffic offering, but I am glad to report that good progress is being made in re-erecting our new ship, the HALLA II. I hope that she will be in traffic in the early months of next year.

But even when our new ship is in traffic we shall not be able to give the service satisfactory to our customers or to our business until two or three necessary improvements have been achieved. In the first place, in order that the movement of ships and cargo may be efficiently controlled, wireless communication between the principal ports, the two ships, the lake service headquarters at Monkey Bay and Limbe is absolutely essential. The wireless sets necessary for setting up this service have already arrived in Africa and they should be in use early in the New Year.

Secondly, when navigation lights are installed, it is impossible for our ships to travel at night and not only is much valuable time lost but we are unable to get full use out of our ships. I am glad to report that the navigation lights ordered by the Nyasaland Government will shortly be on their way to the lake.

Progress with the manufacture of our new passenger rolling stock is appallingly slow, but I am hopeful that within the first half of next year we may receive the Nyasaland air rate some of the African coaches which have been on order for over three years.

#### Diesel Rail Cars

We are particularly anxious to effect a noteworthy improvement in the standard of comfort and in the speed which we can offer to European passengers between Beira and Nyasaland. Some time ago we decided to purchase diesel rail cars to achieve this was by purchasing diesel rail cars capable of speed on the level section of our line considerably in excess of that of our ordinary trains and capable of ascending the grades of our line, however, are particularly limiting to diesel traction, owing to the heavy gradients and sharp curves which occur at an altitude where diesel traction works at reduced efficiency. We therefore had to specify an unusually high ratio of available power to weight per vehicle. Moreover, we are on a single track system, and our technical resources are limited.

Therefore we do not feel able to experiment with vehicles of this type which have not been thoroughly tried out on larger systems in other parts of the world. I am glad to say, however, that we have now placed an order for two diesel rail-cars of a type in which we feel we can have confidence. I am sorry to say, however, that there is no chance of them being delivered before the latter end of 1952.

#### Equipment Improved.

Progress with our housing and other schemes of social improvement is as good as can be expected, having regard to the great shortage of skilled and semi-skilled labour. A good start has been made in the reconstruction of the station facilities at Port Herald, which has been combined the tiresome back-suit into the old station which has been eliminated, moreover, the provision of accommodation for train staff will make it possible to have engines and crews at that point and achieve certain gains in operative efficiency.

The mine conditions of 1949 are now only an unpleasant memory; the various crops this year have promised well, and import traffic looks like attaining a new high record. Though many works and improvements are still uncompleted, our system is better

equipped than ever before to deal with an increasing business.

#### Need for Further Capital Anticipated

With the prices of its products still at a high level and with continuing expenditure from Colonial Development funds, there is every reason to hope that the terms on which we serve will continue to make progress and that the demands on our services will increase. It is therefore of the greatest importance that when the time comes, we should be able to show earnings on a scale which will make it possible for us to raise on the market the additional capital which we anticipate will eventually be required to provide the facilities necessary to meet those demands and indeed to be ready for them before they arise.

Much progress has been achieved by our general manager in Africa, Mr. Stevens, and his staff during the year under review, and I should like to pay tribute to their efforts. The increased activity of the London office has thrown a heavy burden on Mr. Carey and the rest of the staff, who have responded to every demand made upon them with their customary efficiency and cheerfulness.

The report and accounts were adopted.

## Thistle-Etna Gold Mines, Ltd.

### Sir Godfrey Fell's Statement

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THISTLE-ETNA GOLD MINES, LIMITED, was held recently in London.

The following is an extract from the circulated statement of Sir GODFREY B. H. FELL, C.B.E., C.S.I., C.B.E., the chairman of the company:

The production of 2,000 tons of ore was milled than in the previous year, 60 tons against 62,300—but the value was lower as 2,000 dwt. as compared with 2,499 dwt. Working costs were higher by 194d. per ton, were still only a fraction more than 20s. 6d. a ton, a figure which reflects great credit to the management. The profit per ton milled was 10s. 7d.

Reserves of ore as at March 31, 1950, were put at 75,810 tons. This estimated that there is at least 100 years' profitable life ahead of the mine, which if proved correct, the value of the assets might be increased during this period by 6d. per share.

The conservative financial policy which has always been followed in this company has resulted in the possession of current assets less current liabilities, as at the close of the last financial year of approximately £52,000. The cash and investments represent an amount of capital considerably larger than is likely to be needed for the carrying on of operations at the mine until the cleaning up is completed.

It is therefore proposed for your approval, that the sanction of the shareholders should be sought to the repayment of its overdraft.

The report was adopted.

## Wine Shop For Africans

WHETHER A WINE SHOP for Africans should receive priority over housing was the subject of a exchange of views at the Southern Rhodesian Council between the Rev. E. C. Nightingale, Member for Health and Local Government, and Mr. Nightingale, asked. Does the African community desire a very superior wine shop rather than a moderate standard of comfort in their dwellings? Colonel Wilson replied that Africans appeared to attach considerable importance to the establishment of the shop.

Company Meeting

# Port of Beira Development, Limited

## Approaching End of Company's Activities

### Mr. Vivian L. Oury's Statement

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF PORT OF BEIRA DEVELOPMENT, LIMITED, was held in London on Friday, December 29, 1950.

MR. VIVIAN L. OURY, the chairman of the company, presided, and said in the course of his address:

"To day we are holding our 27th, and, having regard to recent events in Portugal, probably our last annual general meeting, for with the progressive winding up of the affairs of our subsidiary companies—Beira Works, Limited, and the Companhia do Porto da Beira—we are necessarily approaching the time when the activities of our company will come to an end.

#### Company's Assets

The assets of the company, as you are all aware, consist of a 50% holding in the 600,000 shares of Beira Works (the remaining 300,000 shares of Beira Works, as you know, are held by the Companhia do Porto da Beira) and an 80% holding in the 600,000 shares of C.P.B. Accordingly, there were circulated with the report of directors and accounts for the year ended March 31, 1950, the accounts of Beira Works for the year ended March 31, 1950, and of C.P.B. for the year ended December 31, 1949.

The accounts of the three companies do not, I think, call for any comments and I feel that it is to be desired to give you some account of the steps which have been taken since the last annual general meeting to clear up the affairs of the subsidiary companies.

I will first deal with Beira Works. As you know, the works of Beira were handed over to the Portuguese Government in January 1, 1949. In my speech last year I dealt with the payment received by Beira Works from the Portuguese Government, in accordance with the relevant agreement—namely, that of July 21, 1938, and the redemption of Beira Works' outstanding debenture—so I need not dwell upon those matters to-day.

In addition, I drew attention to the fact that Beira Works was engaged in resisting substantial claims by the Mocambique Government for income tax and defence tax. A difficult and important matter is the question of the outstanding claims of the Mocambique authorities for income tax and defence tax.

As you will see from the accounts of Beira Works, provision to the extent of £441,695 has been made for these claims. Your directors feel very strongly that these claims must be resisted with the utmost determination and vigour, because, in their opinion, they are inevitable and clearly, have arisen from a misunderstanding. Needless to say, the matter is receiving the urgent attention of the directors and their legal advisers both in Lisbon and London.

#### A Favourable Decision

I will now turn to a happier aspect of our affairs. I refer, of course, to the recent decision given in favour of C.P.B. by the Portuguese Arbitral Tribunal constituted in June last to adjudicate upon the claim of C.P.B. that, under the contract of March 14, 1925, the Portuguese Government, as the successor to the rights and obligations of the Companhia de Mocambique, was bound, upon taking possession of the Port of Beira on January 1, 1949, to pay to C.P.B. an amount equal to its share capital.

The tribunal, on November 13 last, in a judgment of 30 pages, unanimously found for C.P.B. on all

points, and held that, by virtue of a certain decree governing the conversion of gold escudos into current escudos, C.P.B. was entitled to be paid 65,998,800 current escudos plus interest as from January 1, 1949, to the date of payment.

#### Award of £17,000

"At the current rate of exchange of 3800 to the pound, this is approximately equivalent to £17,000.

"I for one, and I speak with feeling and with extensive knowledge of the circumstances, desire, with the greatest respects, to pay tribute to the painstaking care and scrupulous impartiality, so obvious from the final part of the judgment of the distinguished tribunal which adjudicated upon this important case.

I am sure you will wish me to offer on your behalf our grateful thanks both to the Portuguese lawyers in Lisbon and to our own lawyers here for the great ability they showed in the preparation of our case, and for the concentrated and sustained effort entailed by the exigencies of the arbitral proceedings. It must be a matter of great personal satisfaction to them that their efforts have now been crowned with success.

"Payment of the amount due to C.P.B. under the award has not yet been made, and until payment has been received, and until certain difficulties that have arisen in connexion with C.P.B.'s landholding in Beira and distribute its assets.

"The land to which I have referred is known as Block No. 1 and is an area in the vicinity of the port of some 1350 hectares (3,300 acres). The value placed upon this asset in C.P.B.'s balance sheet is purely nominal, but, in fact, the land has considerable value.

"Title to this land in proper form was granted to C.P.B. many years ago, but the authorities are now questioning that title. C.P.B. has heard, but only indirectly, that the authorities desire to get possession of the land.

"In our view, and in that of the board of C.P.B., and of the Portuguese legal advisers, there is no doubt whatsoever as to C.P.B.'s title to the land. We must hope, therefore, that the matter will be dealt with in the spirit which normally obtains between a willing buyer and a willing seller, and that C.P.B. will not be involved in further litigation.

#### Directors' Objective

"I need hardly say that the immediate objective of your directors is to dispose as quickly as possible of the outstanding problems of Beira Works and of the Companhia do Porto da Beira, so that the liquidation of the group as a whole can be put in hand with the minimum of delay.

"But I am sure that you appreciate that, although, with the successful conclusion of C.P.B.'s arbitration, we have moved a long way forward towards the point at which liquidation will be possible, we cannot at the moment tell you exactly when we shall be able to wind up the companies and proceed to their assets.

"However, I assure shareholders that we will make no effort to expedite the clearing up of the matters outstanding, and will at the earliest possible date set before them a scheme for the liquidation of all three companies.

The report and accounts were adopted.



Company Meeting**Trans-Zambesia Railway Company, Limited****Large Increase in Tonnage of Goods Carried****Mr. Vivian L. Oury's Statement**

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF TRANS-ZAMBESIA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED, was held at the registered offices, 3 Thames House, Queen-Street Place, London, E.C.4, on Thursday, December 28, 1950.

MR. VIVIAN L. OURY, chairman of the company, who presided, had circulated the following statement with the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949:—

“Since our last meeting, we have had pleasure in welcoming to the board Sir Eric Anson, G.S.I., C.I.E., who has been appointed as the second representative of the Nyasaland Government.

**Higher Earnings**

The revenue account, in which are included figures of the Southern Approach, shows that the receipts for the year ended December 31, 1949, including interest on investments, £1,279, and the transfer of provision for taxation no longer required, £3,825, were £454,812, compared with £390,136 in the previous year, whilst expenditure, including provision for reserve for renewals and for taxation, was £391,750, or 87.1% of the gross receipts, compared with £332,122, or 89.9% for the previous year. The surplus of receipts over expenditure was £63,062, which compares with £58,014 for 1948. Having regard to the high level of costs, these figures may be regarded as satisfactory, but I must add a word of warning that our costs during the current year show a considerable increase and prices are still rising.

Interest on income bonds is payable out of the net earnings of the Southern Approach, and accordingly £4,208 of the £63,062 was applied to payments of interest on those bonds, the balance of the net earnings of the Southern Approach, £653, being applied to the payment of accumulated interest on advances from the Government of the Nyasaland Protectorate. After meeting the service of the 3½% first debenture stock £17,273 was available for interest on the £1,500,000 5% income debenture stock.

Tonnage of goods carried during the year was 246,469, compared with 197,686 in 1948. The principal commodities carried were general merchandise 64,114 tons, sleepers, piles and timber 43,575 tons, Fete Railway construction material 20,020 tons, tobacco 898 tons, maize (imported for Nyasaland Government) 11,784 tons, tea 7,258 tons, petrol, paraffin and oils 9,042 tons, fertilizer 7,136 tons, sugar 6,619 tons, cotton seed 6,544 tons, salt 6,417 tons, and station 5,953 tons.

**Year of Progress**

The year was one of progress. We still had many difficulties to contend with, but the coming into service of our new engines and wagon stock put us in the position of being able to clear all arrears of traffic, and to deal reasonably promptly with increased current traffic—a great relief after the anxious years during which our efforts were seriously handicapped by a shortage of staff, equipment and materials. Deliveries of essential materials were still far from satisfactory, and the fact that we were able to handle 25% more goods traffic than in the previous year reflects great credit on our general manager and all his staff.

During the first six months of the current year, traffic shows an increase over those of the previous year and progress towards a complete return to normal working continues. We still have maintenance arrears to be

caught up, but improved deliveries of supplies will enable this to be remedied. We shall now be able to proceed with the programme for the improvement of our track, to which I referred last year. 30,000 steel sleepers have been delivered and the stone-crushing plants have recently been shipped. Good progress is being made with the new staff houses at Inhaminga, and we are now in occupation of our new offices in Beira, where we are about to start the erection of further quarters.

**New Rolling Stock**

Nyasaland Railways, whose rolling stock and ours is pooled, have also now in service all their new engines and wagon stock, including six tank wagons; and the three feather tank wagons they have on order are due for delivery next January. The main line engines and rolling stock (other than coaching) now owned by T.Z.R. and N.R. are engines T.Z.R. 12, N.R. 17, wagon stock T.Z.R. 196, N.R. 301.

With regard to coaching stock, under agreement Nyasaland Railways have completed the order they had outstanding for first-class coaches, and in their place have ordered from the Drewry Car Co., Ltd., two diesel rail coaches, which will give a speedier and more comfortable service between Beira and Nyasaland. Delivery of the 12 third-class coaches Nyasaland Railways have had on order for so long will begin in the middle of next year at the rate of one per week, to be followed at the same rate by seven more vans.

The Company's Carbonyl Iron at Mocimboa do Congo have had nothing troubles in getting going the new plant they installed in the mine at Mozambique at the end of last year, but they are now producing coal at the rate of 80,000 tons per annum. It is well within our capacity to move this, and more, but we are naturally watching very closely the future development of the colliery, because as it proceeds towards their target of 300,000 tons per annum we shall require more engine power and rolling stock.

**Activity in Beira**

In Beira and the Colony generally there is an air of activity and enterprise: good new buildings, including a first-class hotel, are being erected in the town; the automatic telephone exchange building is completed and the equipment is now being installed; tendering and the installation of a municipal water supply have been invited. The cotton ginner at Manga has got into its stride, the cement factory at Bonda will be completed by the end of the year, and a factory is being erected to supply the factory's needs for a bestos cement product.

We understand that it is expected that in the end of 1951 a new deep-water wharf will be completed, and meanwhile further maintenance and storage facilities are being provided. A considerable amount of casing power and engine stock has already been ordered for the Beira Railway, and large orders for further engines and rolling stock have been placed.

As a consequence of the taking over by the Portuguese Government of the operation of the port in January 1949, and of the Beira Railway in October 1949, a considerable amount of reorganization was necessary: this has now been effected, congestion at the



has been cleared and ships are now able to arrive, load or unload and depart without delay.

"We hope, therefore, that the shipping companies will now remove the surcharge of 60% on freight rates to the port of Beira.

**Cordial Relations with the Railway**

Our working relations with the Beira Railway, the Tete Railway and the port of Beira, of course very close, they are cordial, and it gives me very great pleasure to acknowledge all the friendly help and co-operation we receive from their administrations.

"The International Central African Transport Conference has been in session at Johannesburg and has just concluded its meetings. Senhor Correa da Silva (Paco d'Arco) of the Portuguese Government representative on our board, was one of the Portuguese Government's delegations to the conference and our general manager, Mr. Wiggins, was in attendance upon the technical adviser.

"The convention between the British Government on its part and on behalf of the Government of Southern Rhodesia and the Portuguese Government relative to the port of Beira and connected therewith signed at Lisbon on June 17, 1950, sets out the measures agreed with regard to railway rates, the provision of adequate facilities at the port and on the railways and various subsidiary matters to ensure that the port and the railways are used to their full working capacity.

"Our relations with Government and officers of Government always to be of the most cordial nature, and we again record our appreciation of the considerate and courteous manner in which, as usual, the duties of the Fiscal are carried out.

"I wish also to record our appreciation of the services rendered by our general manager, Mr. Wiggins, and his staff in Africa, and by the Secretary and London manager, Mr. Carey and his staff in London.

The report and accounts were adopted.

# Wankie Colliery Company, Limited

## Plans for Increasing Output

### Mr. Robert Foot's Statement

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE WANKIE COLLIERY COMPANY, LIMITED, was held in London on December 28, 1950.

MR. ROBERT FOOT, O.B.E., F.R.S., the chairman of the company, said in the course of his speech:

"I will deal first with the accounts. The successful issue in May of an additional 3,293,750 ordinary shares at a price of 12s. 6d. per share provided the company with the sum of £2,004,579 after meeting the expenses of the issue. This amount is now being used to meet the cost of the capital expenditure for the immediate expansion of the output of the company.

The output of coal sold during the year was 2,122,355 tons, including a tonnage of 197,834 used by the company for its coke ovens, brickworks, and boiler plants.

#### Operations During Past Year

The saleable output represents an increase of 230,000 tons over the previous year and an increase of well over one million tons as compared with 1939. At the present time, (December, 1950) the monthly production for sale is equivalent to an annual total of about 2,400,000 tons, and the curve of increase is progressively upwards.

The total operations of the Company during the year resulted in a profit balance before taxation of £337,369, which compares with a figure of £288,052 for the previous year. Of this amount taxation absorbs £66,000, as compared with £165,284 last year, leaving a balance being profit after taxation of £181,369, as compared with last year's figure of £122,769.

The directors propose to create a taxation equalization reserve of £60,000, which will enable the company to keep some reasonable form of balance between the annual depreciation provided in its own accounts and the allowances granted for taxation purposes.

Of the balance of £121,869 the interim dividend of 3½% paid in May last on the old capital, i.e., before the new issue, cost £34,289. The payment of a final dividend of 3½% will, if the directors' recommendation is accepted, absorb £68,256, thus leaving £40,440 to be carried forward into the year 1950-51, as compared with

£21,116 brought into the present account from the financial year 1948-49.

#### The New Managers

I now come to the special matters of importance. First, the decision taken by the Board to appoint new managers of the company under a long-term contract. This appointment became effective from May 1 last.

At the time of their appointment as managers Powell Duffryn were invited and agreed to subscribe a substantial amount of the new capital required for the development of the company's properties. Following this appointment and investment, Mr. E. L. Hann, Mr. R. N. Lechner, Bertel, and I joined the board.

At the extraordinary general meeting on April 26 Sir John Chancellor reported that Major A. J. Darby, who had been general manager at Wankie for the past 16 years, had resigned from that position on December 31 last, and that Mr. A. J. Brahenwaite, a highly efficient and well-trained mining engineer, was on the recommendation of the managers appointed to take his place.

I wish to mention the recent resignation of Sir John Chancellor as chairman and joint managing director. Sir John's resignation is due to his own desire to be relieved of the increasing responsibilities which under present conditions are attached to the positions which he held. It would have been his personal wish to retire from the board at the same time as he retired from the chairmanship, and it is only at the express desire of his colleagues that he has consented, subject to his re-election today, to continue as a director until the end of our present financial year.

The board have done me the honour to invite me to occupy the positions of chairman and joint managing director of the company previously held by Sir John, and I have accepted the invitation.

#### Demand Exceeds Production

If I may now refer to the position of output in relation to demand, I would call your attention to the fact that the demand for coal in the territories dependent upon Wankie has, since the end of the war,

outstripped the pace of the increase in the output of coal, and the immediate permanent problem is to meet the total demand and then to keep ahead of it. In accomplishing this we feel sure that we can look to the Rhodesia Railways, upon whom we are dependent for the transport of our coal to our customers, for complete co-operation and co-operation.

Our message to the top present and anticipated demands has been taken from the studies given by the Southern Rhodesian Government, which are based upon the figures arrived at by a Government Committee specially appointed by the Minister. It is the policy of the board that this is the proper measure to be applied to the output capacity of the company in order that it may be equipped to meet the requirements of all its customers, including, of course, the holding by the latter of full and ample stocks.

#### £2,000,000 of Capital Expenditure

It is upon this basis that the directors have committed the company to an immediate capital expenditure of over £2,000,000. Plans for raising the output still further in 1951 are to be ready for the anticipated demands of 1951-52 are now being discussed, and one of the principal reasons for the recent visit to Wankie of Mr. Lecouffre-Oertel and Mr. G. W. Alexander, the chief engineer of Powell Duffryn Technical Services, Limited, was to examine fully with the general manager the planning and the capital cost of this further expansion.

Some publicity has been given recently to the position of the copper companies in relation to the deficiency in the supplies of coal which they require. At the present time the copper companies are suffering a shortage of some 20,000 tons of coal, and this shortage is being made up, so far as it is humanly possible to do so, by bringing in timber from increasingly greater distances. We are doing all we can to rectify this position as soon as possible.

The managers, at the request of the board, arranged for Mr. Keith Hogan, Commercial Director of the Belgian Congo to establish direct personal contact with all important industrial customers, to study the service given by the company or its distributors both to these larger consumers and to the domestic consumers, and to make recommendations for any improvements in the producer-consumer relationship. In order to bring Wankie into line with the best modern practice in this respect.

"We have also arranged for Mr. I. F. G. McVicker, a senior combustion engineer on the staff of Powell Duffryn Technical Services, Limited, to visit the Rhodesias to make personal contact on a technical level with the principal consumers of Wankie coal, and to give them expert advice on a more efficient and economical use.

"I am very glad to be able to report from my personal observations that the morale of the whole Wankie community is high, and that those in responsible positions from the general manager downwards understand completely what they have to do.

"It would be very wrong of me if I conveyed the impression that everything is smooth-going at Wankie. It is not, and they have an uphill climb in front of them; but I am satisfied that with the help which they are getting and will continue to get from the managers, they will come through this difficult period with success and with credit.

#### Capital Expenditure Programme

There are three matters of special importance in connexion with the programme of capital expenditure which I should mention:

"First, at a cost of over £450,000, a special water supply is being laid to Wankie direct from the Zambezi River. This is a difficult engineering project of con-

siderable magnitude, but is absolutely essential not only to supply the increased output of coal and the other technical operations of the company, but also to provide the whole community, with its population of 1,000 Europeans and 15,000 Native, with an adequate supply of water during the rainless months of the year.

"Secondly, the most important matter to be mentioned is the mechanization of the production, handling and underground transport of coal. It should be appreciated that the successful introduction of machinery of this type is by no means an easy matter, and involves the necessity for the most careful preliminary training, both of the European and the Native employees. Considerable teething troubles were experienced with the first mechanized units, most of which I am glad to say have by now been successfully overcome.

#### Other Activities

"Thirdly, the expansion of the output which I have described, including the supply of electric power for the Zambezi water scheme, entails a very considerable expansion to the electricity generating plant at Wankie, and this is being undertaken in stages under the specialized advice of the managers. I am glad to say that the work is well in hand.

"I can briefly only refer to our other activities at Wankie, which include the production of coke and iron and the manufacture of bricks of various descriptions. These important matters, which are of course an essential part of our technical and commercial progress, are at the present time the subject of close study by the general manager in collaboration with the managers, and I will refer to them more fully on a future occasion.

"I can speak first-hand, however, to tell you that Wankie is a happy and healthy place, with a loyal, hard-working, and efficient staff, and enthusiastically led by Mr. Braithwaite with the able assistance of Mr. Martin, the assistant general manager.

"The thanks of the shareholders go to the staff, and I am sure that it would be the unanimous wish of us all that we should record our thanks as part of our proceedings here to-day.

The report was adopted.

## Company Registrations

COMPANIES REGISTERED in Southern Rhodesia include the following:—

African Distillers, Ltd., Bulawayo (£250,000); Maclean and Van Eeghen (Rhodesia), Ltd., Salisbury, farmers (£100,000); Sable Tanganda Estate Co., Ltd., Salisbury, farmers (£200,000); Kimpton's (Midlands), Ltd., Welvoort, dealers (£100,000); Greenwood Park Nursing Home, Ltd., Salisbury (£70,000); Edloe (Rhodesia), Ltd., Salisbury, wholesale and retail mattress dealers (£50,000); Frederic Magee and Co. (Rhodesia), Ltd., Salisbury, shopfitters (£50,000); Thesau (Rhodesia), Ltd., Salisbury, timber merchants (£40,000); Drinkwater Automotive Engineering Works, Ltd., Umtali, mechanical and electrical engineers (£30,000); Phoenix Buildings, Ltd., Que Que, builders (£25,000); Sive Gwe Farms, Ltd., Salisbury (£25,000); Rhodesia Commercial Projects, Ltd., Salisbury, merchants (£20,000); Mal Building Society, Ltd., Salisbury (£20,000); and Rhodesian Estate Development Trust, Ltd., Salisbury (£20,000).

"The coloured problem in Africa must be settled without destroying the things which the white man values, and without hurting the dignity and self-respect of the coloured peoples," said Sir Stewart Cross, Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council member, in a speech from the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in New Zealand. He again suggested that it might be necessary to have in Africa two types of States, one type predominantly European and the other predominantly African, each with self-government.



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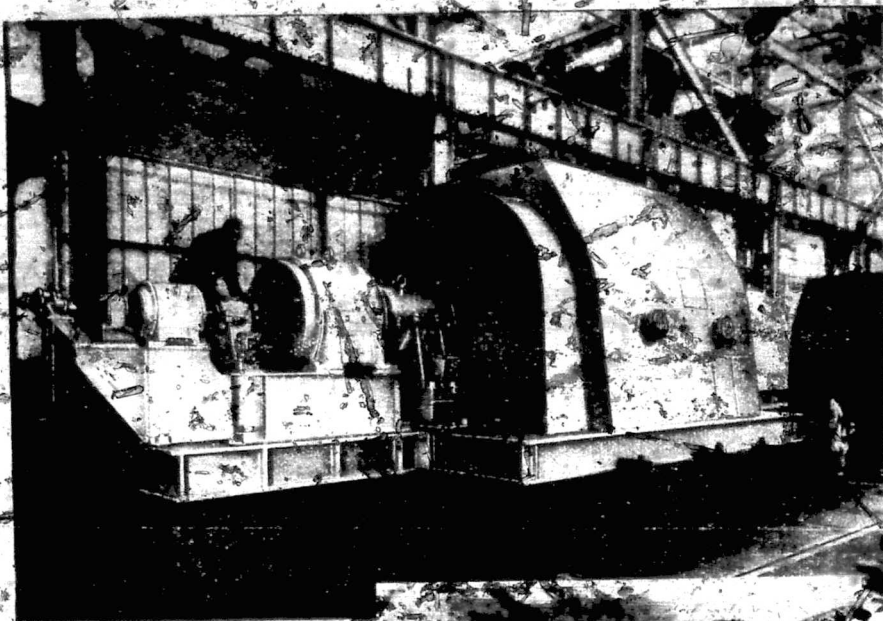
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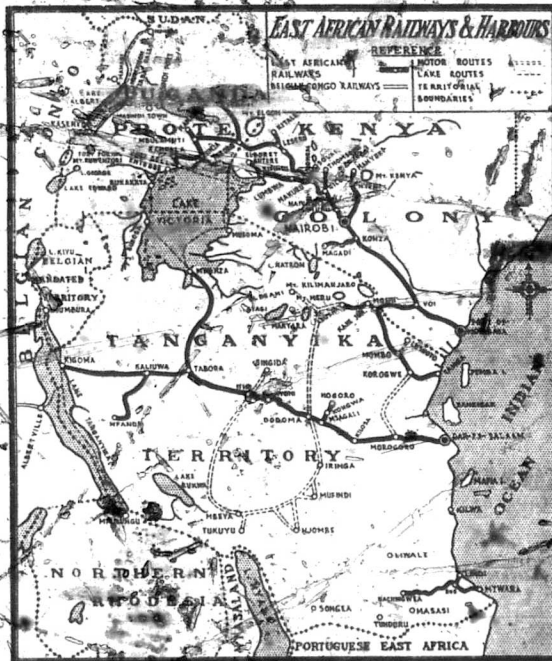
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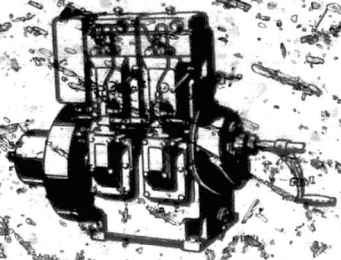
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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

BY A FORTUNATE COINCIDENCE we record at length in this issue important speeches by Sir Philip Mitchell and the Rev. R. W. Stopford, who from different angles have approached what no man of balanced mind will deny to be one of the crucial issues facing the free world, and not least the Colonial territories—namely, the place of spiritual values in the everyday life of mankind. Everyone, whether European, African, Asian, or Arab, who is engaged in any form of public activity in any part of East or Central Africa, would do well to read and reread these two addresses several times in solitude, and if he would then write a paragraph or two outlining his own position in the matter the advantage would be increased. Deliberate reflection, followed by the discipline of a written statement, would, if well followed by scores of men in positions of leadership in the territories, have a very great influence—provided, of course, that they were resolved to have the courage to say in public what they had written in private.

Part of the trouble in any community is that those who see the truth more clearly

than their fellows frequently hesitate to proclaim it. They persuade themselves that they dare not march too far ahead of public opinion. That is essentially a "safety-first" policy, in which we have very little confidence, and narrowly distinguishable from one of appeasement, in which we have never had any faith whatever. All too often in public affairs self-preservation appears to be the over-riding consideration, but the leaders who greatly influence their fellows are those who are ready to stake their political life at need. In the East and Central African sphere, the career of Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, is an incomparable example in our day, as was that of Sir Charles Coghlan, the first Prime Minister of that Colony, a generation ago. Both would have preferred the political wilderness at any time to compromise on a major issue on which they felt strongly, and on every occasion Rhodesians responded faithfully to such leadership, which they clearly distinguished from the sectional short-term alternatives which opponents argued with artifice and energy.

That the moral motive must be empha-

sized and fostered if Colonial Africa is to progress wisely is indisputable. The decisive issue before the whole world to-day originates, as Mr. Stopford said, from opposing views of Communism v. Christianity. God and man, the Communists claiming that a better type of man will be evolved if only the social setting be changed, while Christians reply that systems can be changed only by individuals who may themselves be redeemed, and can then, and only then, redeem systems. If the Communist claims were true there would, after more than three decades, surely be no need in Russia for the maintenance of the relentless tyranny by which alone the men in the Kremlin remain in power. What the British Empire requires is not conviction of the falsity of the Communist thesis, for that is general, but a dynamic faith which will change lethargy into a sense of urgency, apathy into courage, and by a shift of interest, transform a common lack of susceptibility into a practical recognition that the challenge of the times is moral and must be met in the moral sphere.

It was no accident, we may be sure, that when Sir Philip Mitchell outlined the immense manifold problems facing Kenya, he mentioned first those of poverty, ignorance, poor housing, and bad social conditions, that he then stressed the harm done by personal dishonesty, dissoluteness, inefficiency, and idleness, and that, having thus pointed to the unsatisfactory character of much of the basic raw material, human nature, he declared with calculated directness: "There can be no genuine goodwill among men in a society content to allow the continuance of slums and misery cheek by jowl with luxury and personal extravagance." To drive home his point, and he was addressing members of the Rotary movement, of which the motto is "Service before Self," he added that goodwill could not mean acquiescence in bad conditions in order that profits might be made.

That was the way which the Governor came to his main argument, that such a plural society as Kenya must evolve into a single civilization with common loyalties to God, The King, and Kenya. The task of statesmanship in the Colony is just that of implementing, in imperfect conditions among imperfect human beings of all races, a workable policy and programme based on moral principles, and on agreement that

public affairs must not become an arena in which the leaders (or misleaders) of different groups struggle for power. The King's Representative said quite directly that the future could hold for Kenya only one of three things: (1) destruction as a result of inter-caste strife between the racial communities; (2) degeneration to a caste system; or (3) development into a single civilization. That truth applies to all East and Central Africa—as Livingstone, Lugard, Laws, and other great men proclaimed long ago, and as Cecil Rhodes saw when he postulated equal rights for all civilized men (the operative word being, of course, "civilized").

What Sir Philip Mitchell said will neither surprise nor alarm the best of the settlers (for his remarks were directed particularly to the European community), as the writer of these lines said when he gave a **Opportunity to New Year broadcast talk Allay Anxiety** to East Africa, these same problems have been discussed with him in recent months of their own volition by as many visitors from East Africa as had shown a disposition for similar discussion over the previous twenty years; and Africans and Asians are among their number. Evidently, anxiety is widespread, and here is an opportunity for courageous non-official leadership. Was there not a hint in Sir Philip Mitchell's statement that most of his audience less expected him to speak about impending political discussions, but that he could not do so for perhaps another six months? While pessimistic conclusions should obviously not be drawn from such a statement, it means that the tempo will be slower than had been expected. For the moment, at any rate, the Europeans have the opportunity of taking an initiative which, if sound, would be welcomed from every responsible quarter.

The Secretary of State has shown an anxiety to avoid anything which might be interpreted as dictation from London; the Governor has given continuing proof of the same attitude (and **Action to Promote Racial Concord** must have contributed to Mr. Griffiths' decision); and most of the Africans and Indians who are active in public affairs would assuredly accept the right initiative by non-official Europeans of the kind of initiative indicated by Chief Kidana of Tanganyika in the interview published in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA months ago which, we believe, expressed the opinion of the best African leaders, certainly indicated, not merely a willingness, but an eagerness to co-operate with them.



White Africans and white Asians know as well as every European, official or non-official, that racial antagonism could have only the one end—of calamity. Since no man of good will of whatever race would see disaster for his people, their common aim must be to promote racial concord.

Is it not highly desirable that the initiative in this matter should come from the European community which is settled in Kenya, whose children and grandchildren will live and die in the Colony?

### Challenge to Elected Members

It could, of course, come from the Government, but the moral effect upon Africans and Asians, and upon

the resident European community, would not be the same. Real leadership from the settler side would encourage confidence, and it would be most regrettable if the present opportunity were lost. It will not recur. It is certain, for if the European elected members do not act quickly, there can be little doubt that within the next few months a major move will come from the Government. All the signs proclaim that probability. In such circumstances there can be no doubt that the European non-official leaders ought to show courage. They have thrown away one opportunity after another in recent years. Will they seize this chance?

## Notes By The Way

### Mr. W. V. Brelsford

MR. W. V. BRELSFORD, who is to become Director of Information in Northern Rhodesia following the migration from the Colonial Office of Mr. Harry Franklin, has acted in that office on two previous occasions and has done much writing about his territory, to which he first went in 1933. Four years later he was seconded from the provincial administration as secretary-curator of the Rhodesia Livingstone Institute and Museum, for which he compiled a handbook. For several more years in the districts and a spell in the Information Office, he was secretary to the Select Committee on the Civil Reinstatement Bill and Civil Service representative on the advisory committee to the FitzGerald Safaris Commission. Later he was lent to the Jeanes School to organize the first local government school for African chiefs. Last year he was awarded the Wellcome Research Medal for his investigations in the Bangweulu area, and he is the first chairman of the recently formed Northern Rhodesia Society and editor of its journal. In Mr. Kenneth Bradley and Mr. Franklin, Northern Rhodesia has had two excellent heads of the Information Department. Mr. Brelsford will, I believe, prove for the third time that there are administrative men with such a flair for this work that they can discharge it with distinction.

### The Planner Planner

IT IS ALWAYS A PLEASURE to call attention to tributes to experienced business men to exceptionally capable and enthusiastic officials. I therefore record the following words which Mr. C. Handley-Bird recently spoke in the Legislative Council of Uganda. They are both a tribute to a man and a criticism of the system. "I have seldom met a man so full of energy, enthusiasm, ability and willingness to work hard at all hours as our planner." It makes me feel to sit in the same committee meeting as he. We are fortunate to have him. But because of that very fact this one public servant has been appointed to the Town and Country Planning Board, the planning committees of Kampala, Jinja, Masaka, Soroti, Fort Portal, Hoima, Kabale, Masaka, and many other township formations. A scheme is being reshadowed or in operation, and the terms of his appointment are that those planning committees cannot hold a legal meeting without his presence.

### Mr. T. L. Hatley

MR. T. L. HATLEY ("Tammam" to many friends), who retired on December 31 from the post of secretary to the Land and Agricultural Bank of Kenya, had given 26 years of devoted service to that efficient organization, which owes more to him and his old friend the late Sidney Horton than many people realize. Forty years ago he opened the first branch in East Africa for Whitely, Laillaw & Company, and a decade later he joined the body of Service Stores, Ltd., which he left on the establishment of the Land Bank. He is president of the Kenya Fly Fishing Club, a past president of the Caledonian Society of Kenya, captain of the Royal Kenya Golf Club, and author of "Angling in East Africa" (with the Rev. R. A. Horseson) and of "Essays in Exile" (with the Rev. R. A. Horseson).

### Man of Many Parts

HIS WIT AND WISDOM have contributed to the success of many a public gathering, and he is one of East Africa's best after-dinner speakers. The Prayer Book reference to "courage, gaiety, and a quiet mind" might be well applied to T. L. H., a great reader and book lover. Once to prove his conviction that the healthy European may do in Kenya what he would do in a temperate climate, he played nine holes of golf on the Nairobi course in the early morning and during the same day played nine holes each on the Gilgil, Njoro, and Eldoret links, and that was achieved by the use of a motor-car, not an aeroplane. Long may he flourish in retirement!

### Going to Southern Rhodesia

MR. HAROLD SMEDLEY, who is to be principal secretary in the office of the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, enlisted in the Royal Artillery on leaving Pembroke College, Cambridge, in 1903, was commissioned in the Royal Marines in the following year, served with the anti-aircraft brigade of that corps in the United Kingdom, Egypt, and Sicily, and then transferred to the Royal Marine Commandos. On demobilization at the end of the war he returned to Cambridge. Four years ago he entered the Dominions Office, two years later went to New Zealand as secretary in the office of the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom.



# Sir Philip Mitchell's Challenge to Kenya

## Plural Society Must Become A Single Civilization

PEACE is not merely the absence of war, nor is it enough if good will towards men amounts merely to an amiable disposition to like congenial people.

Peace exists when human beings live in friendly relationship with their neighbours, when individuals and nations settle their differences by discussion and negotiation. Good exists when individuals and groups can not only see the other man's point of view or the other group's point of view, but are prepared to make reasonable concessions one to another; to act, not only talk.

There was no peace in Hitler's Germany merely because of the absence of war; there is no peace today between Soviet Russia and the States she has enslaved; there is indeed no peace within Soviet Russia itself, but only an appearance of tranquillity brought about by all the apparatus of tyranny. There is no good will towards men among the leaders of the new dynasty in the world; but only a determination that all men shall have the yokes clamped round their necks, and their tongues tied.

### Longing for Peace

But, unless I have mistaken the signs of the times, completely, there is here in Kenya a general, a widespread longing for peace and good will towards men. It is surely a genuine feeling, almost a determination that it shall be manifested in our actions and attitudes towards each other; and that only on such a foundation can we build here the happy and prosperous civilized State to which we all aspire with truth, faith and sincerity.

There is also a background of anxiety, fear might not be too strong a word. This is mainly due to the state of the world at large and to the manifestations of a policy of brute force and ruthless tyranny practised by the rulers of a large part of it and the maintenance by them of armed forces which are believed to exceed greatly those which the peace-loving nations are able to mobilise for their protection. But there are also social and political ailments in this, as in every other continent; and in this part of it they are perhaps particularly active because of our local circumstances.

### From the Iron to the Atomic Age

These territories include a British Colony and Protectorate, a Trust Territory for which His Majesty's Government is answerable to the United Nations, a Protectorate which contains an African principality in treaty with the Crown, and an Arab principality also under British protection by treaty. Our populations range in cultural dates from the iron to the atomic age, and a large part of them are even today a very long way behind on the long road to civilization.

It is hardly surprising therefore that all sorts of motives, ideas, and loyalties should be present in our public life; and that when a Secretary of State says—as Secretaries of State do—all parties have said in scarcely varying terms for a great many years—that the ultimate objective of policy is self-government within the Commonwealth, this statement should often have been the subject of anxious speculations and sharp controversies.

Some have asked: "Does this mean that the British Government mean to withdraw in a few years?" Others: "Is all power to be handed over to the European minority, relatively few as they are, or to the African majority, manifestly unready for it?" Others, perhaps misled by events in the other side of the Indian Ocean and by the

*Being a slightly abbreviated report of an address by the Governor of Kenya to Nairobi Rotary Club.*

general poverty and pressure of population awaiting there, have questionings, anxieties, discontents, and aspirations of their own.

All are affected in greater or less degree by the prevailing phase of our world, and many by their fear—and for at times lead people to study their problems with their emotions rather than their reason, and to advocate solutions which, whatever their merits may be in the abstract, are impossible of achievement.

There are people who propose, to examine policies of political and economic separation or segregation for the races. Others incline to political alliances outside the country, one group to the south, another across the Indian Ocean, another again with sectional or racial movements within the continent. But in fact, whatever may be the case in other places, separation or segregation, whether political or economic, is impossible here; while as to sectional or communal alliances outside our borders, surely what we require is not reinforcement of our capacity to disagree but the will and the courage to resolve our disagreements.

We shall certainly not do that in an atmosphere and with a mortality which looks at our public affairs as a struggle between the various groups for power; and in that is all that the future holds for Kenya and East Africa, then God help us all, and especially the African masses, whose hopes of a civilized future would disappear in the ensuing chaos, probably for ever.

When people say that that this country most needs is to get rid of the authority of the Colonial Office and of the British Parliament as soon as possible, they are demanding the removal of the foundations from under the building. More we can be said to have completed even the first storey. In fact, what this country and all who have invested their energies and their capital and indeed their lives in it, all whose homes are here, of whatever race they may be, most need at this time is the greatest possible assurance of the maintenance of the ultimate authority and stability of the Secretary of State and of the British Parliament.

### Parliament Ensures Political Stability

For if it is agreed, as it surely must be agreed, that we most need today as political stability, continuing and complete, it must also be recognized that the things in our generation depend on the residue of stability of the Great Britain, that a single performs the important function of preventing the deterioration of our political life, the struggle for power between racial groups, while at the same time encouraging the greatest possible development of local authority and responsibility based on integrity, justice, science, and fairness to all. It gives us a measure that precious commodity—time.

But time can be abused; and if it is regarded simply as time to be getting on, it may be actively mischievous. We are confronted by immense tasks, of which I for one regard the long-range political problems as being, although not the most fundamentally important of all, also the most urgent in time for us of this generation, for the long-range political problems will have to be solved in the future by a society firmly established upon foundations of social, economic and technical progress. We have begun to dig the trenches for those foundations, but we have now to lay them well and truly and solid and enduringly.

But the site is encumbered with a lot of blue mud and sand—and perhaps a few old ruins, and there is much that has to be cleared away or tidied up. If the Secretary of State's assessment of policy affords us time, we must remember that time will not stand still.

The real and urgent problems that confront us are such as to tax the understanding, knowledge, and capacity of the wisest. Problems of poverty, ignorance, poor housing, bad social conditions, lack of family life, communal and racial dissensions, personal dishonesty, and dissoluteness, inefficiency or idleness; problems of inadequate capital funds of technical knowledge, of defective agricultural practices, of pests and diseases; problems of roads, railways and airways.

In nearly all these problems, the basic raw material is human nature, and they are all profoundly affected by the hopes and fears, the aspirations and emotions of ordinary men and women—but, unhelpful for us, of ordinary men and women of an infinite variety in respect of knowledge, experience, outlook, ways of thinking, religious beliefs, primitive superstitions, and even languages.

By coming here, by our successful colonization and economic development we have set in motion forces and processes which have produced these problems. We are therefore

responsible, and, since we cannot go back, we have only two choices: to go on the safety valve until the boiler explodes, or to say, to those time, or to go forward, to get a constructive and new time. It is really mean. Peace on earth and good will towards men, forward must go, even if it may not always be easy, to get agreement as to which way is, in fact, forward.

In some things we can have no choice, which is the way forward. Education, for example, is fully designed and is usually pursued, especially at this stage, both in primary education and in professional and technical institutions, hospitals, clinics, and health services, pure water supplies, and so on.

We can do nothing for the preservation of the land, water, and forests, and for the way forward. We can only encourage every form of productive enterprise to the extent of a limit of an adequate wage structure for those employed in it. We need have no doubt about the value of economically sound extension of communications by rail, road, air, or water. All these things are essential to the creation of material wealth, and material wealth we must have, or we shall lack the means to improve social conditions.

**Wealth is Not All**

But material wealth is not all, indispensable as it is. By itself it is an insufficient foundation for an enduring and stable society. Hitler's Germany showed only too well, and it may even degenerate into a destructive force. In Germany, in France before the revolution, and in Russia and much of Central Europe in the 19th century.

In the little trading world will towards men, on Friday, if the economic condition of society is such that on the other six days of the week it serves only to breed ill-health, or social conditions in which large numbers are hopeless, poverty and misery. There can be no gentler good will among men in society content to allow the continuance of such a misery sheet by now with luxury and personal extravagance. There is nothing but a bad good will towards men combined with acquiescence in bad social and economic conditions, or determination that they be maintained, that profits can be made.

Here in Kenya we are a society composed of people of many different creeds and ways of living, and we, who are topmost at the higher levels may, if we are not careful, see signs of many things we ought to see, and be insufficiently conscious of other people's difficulties and even hardships, particularly at a time when the cost of manufactured goods in particular is soaring so rapidly out of relation with internal wages.

It is no doubt true that inflation is a danger, but it is certainly not true that there are too few of the goods the good man needs, or too much money in his pocket, or that there is any. And this gradually growing disparity between earnings and the cost of needs is a problem to which it is important that we should all direct our close attention, for we may be a plural society, as the saying goes, but we have a single economy and price level, and a pair of trousers or a shirt, a pound of tea or sugar cost the same for all.

**Rural Society**

We are what, for want of a better label, is commonly called a plural society, we shall probably always be, to some extent at least, history affords little encouragement for the belief that human differences and divisions can be readily resolved. I do not believe that more like Frenchmen-to-day than we were in 1066. But, as that may, it does not appear to me to be a very desirable thing, provided that our society, plural in regards some aspects of community life as it may be, is on the road to becoming a single civilization, with common loyalties, which I hope may express themselves as loyalty to God, to the King, and to Kenya. An American would I suppose, express his loyalty to God, to the Constitution, and to the nation, and see in that loyalty so strong in the United States the reason for the greatness of his country.

A plural society has, after all, only three courses before it: to go on by itself, by inter-caste strife between its component communities, to degenerate into a caste system, or to develop into a single civilization, pursuing common ideals and having common loyalties. I stress that, for I believe it to be fundamental.

In a small way I claim to be a student of history, and many of the historical support for the broad materialistic claim that justice, freedom, and order can exist in a Godless world. I think to be a small way a student of political economy, and I know of no grounds to support the belief that a civilized society and sound economy can exist without a common loyalty of the heart on the part of the majority to the country, and to its political forms.

Our country, its laws, and our political forms at present are free of the taint of a constitutional monarchy. If

we are not loyal in heart and deed to both, even when we have recourse to the constitutional forms of constitution, we should at least realize that our place is, in fact, with the revolutionaryaries.

**Lack of Faith and Loyalty**

A large part of the disease which affects the modern world derives largely from a lack of faith and loyalty from the difficulty of many experiences in believing in anything sufficiently strongly to bestir ourselves that it to be staunch and active citizens and faithful servants of their King and country. If there that to be a Colonel Blimp, would far sooner be a man, than a bloodless, honest, unbellying biological specimen.

Most of you no doubt came here today thinking I was likely to speak about impending political discussions. I am sorry, I cannot do that, at present. I may be able to do it, if you invite me again in about June next. I hope, however, that what I have said may have served to focus your attention on those things which are with us today, and every one of these problems to which we must direct our energy without delay, and with courage and determination, for it we mean for Kenya peace and good government, we must surely see that the operative word is "men"—including women, of course.

Speaking in Nakuru the other day Mrs. Pant said that when we are of course glorious creatures, but that women really must intervene to prevent them making a mess of Kenya as they had of most of the rest of the world. Glorious creatures or glorious failures—those, I suppose, are the two choices before this generation, here in Kenya now. Glory is seldom to be won without hard and continued effort, without courage and understanding, without faith and works. It certainly will not be won here without good will towards men. May we we cannot afford or do not want to be a welfare State; but it is within the power of all of us to do much towards creating here a Good Will State. Shall we not try to do it?

(Editorial comment appears under "Matters of Moment".)

**End of Groundnut Scheme**

**to be Written Off**

THE GROUNDNUT SCHEME is no longer regarded as being a commercial proposition, and Parliamentary authority is to be sought to write off £36,500,000 advanced to the Overseas Food Corporation.

Responsibility will be transferred from the Ministry of Food to the Colonial Office, and the revised scheme is now regarded as one of "large scale experimental development to establish the economics of clearing and mechanized or partially mechanized agriculture under tropical conditions."

**European Staff Reductions**

The decisions were announced in a White Paper issued by the Government on Tuesday. The total expenditure on the scheme will be estimated to have reached £45,000,000 by the end of 1951. European staff will be reduced from 607 to 609 by September 1953. The new proposals cover a seven-year period up to 1957.

The full text of the document, four pages in length, is on page 478. Editorial comment will be made in next week's issue, which will also contain extracts from the revised long-term plan.

Mr. Roy Welensky, leader of the non-official members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, said recently that since non-officials have a majority they should stop appealing to the Government "in this, that, and the other." If we have to consider it to be the right view, we must have a duty to the Government to get on with their work rather than of reminding the colleagues in the position.



# Official Neutrality on Spiritual Issues

## Non-Material Aspects of Colonial Development

**NOT WITHOUT CELESTIAL OBSERVATIONS** can even terrestrial charts be accurately constructed. That remark of S. J. Coleridge is particularly relevant to the question of Colonial development.

A nation we are spending vast and increasing sums on Colonial development and welfare. The many schemes under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts are, as it were, the large-scale terrestrial charts. How accurate are they? Have we taken all the observations we need to fix our positions? Are we quite clear about our motives and objectives? Are we satisfied that our methods will achieve the results which we desire?

Since we are fallible humans, our motives in Colonial development are mixed. As were the motives for Colonial acquisition and expansion. The three main reasons which led the European Powers to acquire Colonial territories were the moral, the military, and the economic, and to a large extent the same reasons are to be found for the retention and development of these territories. If we have a moral purpose in development, we do not ignore entirely the possible economic and strategic advantages which may result.

### Three Elements of Colonial Policy

Professor Walker divides moral purposes in Colonial policy into three elements—prestige, belief in a civilizing mission, and a sense of decency, which can all be seen clearly in the history of British Colonial expansion.

Belief in a civilizing mission has taken many forms. The early Portuguese explorers dwelt with smug satisfaction on the prospect of the "salvation of those souls that have been lost" and went on to use methods of forcible conversion to Christianity which many of us would find it hard to reconcile with Christian principles.

The great Maitland Lyall, once said that the doctor was the sole justification for western civilization. Living some of the Gospel and the plough together. Though this belief in a civilizing mission has been responsible for much humbug, it has stood for something very real and very respectable in the policy of Britain and the lives of very many British Colonial administrators.

### Memorial to British Resolve

As for the moral motive of the sense of decency, as Walker says: "Those who condemn the scramble for tropical Africa as a noxious imperialism should ask themselves what alternative was... Could any self-respecting Government pass by on the other side while some of its citizens, not always the pick of their race and nation, went in armed with all the resources of civilization to work their will in primitive lands? Sierra Leone, Lagos, and so on. Stand as memorials to the British resolve to put down the slave-trade, cost what it might. We should not lose sight of this moral element in our Colonial policy... becomes a Parliamentary-minded people, we wash in purple such dirty linen as we may have, and give few hints of the store of clean and passible linen that lies unopened in our warehouses, waiting to be put down our own achievements. While we all find much to criticize in our Colonial record, I find it more to praise, and much that is a cause of sober satisfaction."

Our present development policy is in the direct line of succession from this moral element in our Colonial expansion. Taught by Edward, we saw the responsibility of the Dual Mandate, and then went on to the partnership partnership of the terms of decency, and the resulting responsibility for less developed territories, has grown. The White Paper which

set out the policy of the 1940 Colonial Development and Welfare Act stated categorically that its primary purpose is to promote the prosperity and happiness of the peoples of the Colonial Empire. Though our critics seize on this as another instance of British hypocrisy, I believe that the Colonial Office and Parliament meant quite literally what they said.

Though development, if successful, would have very valuable economic advantages for Britain, and though the policy of the Open Door for the whole civilized world; the Colonial peoples themselves were the first consideration.

Impressive results are already beginning to show themselves. The bigger schemes still to come should be even more successful, while the effects of the improvements in education, agriculture, and health services will take another generation to show their full significance. One might perhaps suggest that these C.D. and W. schemes succeeded where the groundnut scheme failed partly because they put the interests of the Colonial people first, not second.

Yet one can detect something lacking in this sort of development, some slight sense of frustration, of disappointment almost. The Colonial peoples do not always show the gratitude we might have expected, and we feel somewhat hurt that the purity of our intentions should not be recognized.

Recently I heard a West African say that we must not expect to be thanked for all this development of material resources and communications because the Africans did not really want it. In a good many territories the Africans have had little say in the planning of development policy. It might be argued that in some East and Central African territories African opinion was not sufficiently educated or informed to be able to make an effective contribution, and in any case, there is an innate conservatism which takes a great deal of changing. Nevertheless more could have been done to make the Africans feel that they had a share in shaping the future of their countries.

Development is of necessity largely concerned with the improvement of material things. Like roads and railways, mineral resources, new crops, better methods of growing the old ones, more hospitals, schools, and houses. Such material improvements can have non-material results. If wealth is released, it can be used to subserve higher ends.

### Spirit of Liberalism and Philanthropy

As Robert Southey said: "If commerce brings wealth to our shores, let liberalism and philanthropy be that teaches us to use it for the noblest purposes." Above all, without increasing the standard of living of the people cannot be raised; and it must be raised, as all would agree.

Material development, however, and in many cases long overdue, yet the ethical conditions has its dangers. Mr. Kitson Clark has put this point well in his *High Frontier* writing of the 19th Century, he says:

"For most practical Englishmen there is a danger of a danger of materialism. To believe in the very great importance of material things is not materialism; it is common sense; materialism comes when you underrate the importance of what is spiritual. The cause of this change of values may be the fact that you have learnt to distinguish in the existence of the spiritual, but in more common use is to see such a shift of belief as a shift of interest."

The practical business of the world takes up so much of our lives that the evil which must be prevented becomes absorbing that direct interest in what is spiritual is lost. In due course the importance of spiritual issues seems to be solely derived from their probable effect on the material world; people are to be virtuous only if they may thereby serve the needs of your policy not because virtue has any inherent value in itself.

It is a process which is bound to lead to a gradual decadence of spiritual values, and leads also to a proportionately increasing belief in the absolute unreliability of practical measures. In fact, it also leads towards that secular belief in the perfectibility of man which has become to modern man ever since the eighteenth century. But this shift of interest can easily turn in time into a shift of belief.

Something like that can happen in our proper endeavours for the improvement of material things in the Colonial territories. Are we quite sure that it is not happening now? Are we, consciously or unconsciously, underrate the importance of what is spiritual? and in saying "we" I mean British administrators, but also our partners in this—Africans, Malays, Sea Dyaks, or Polynesians or West

(Continued on page 186)

*Being a somewhat abbreviated report of an address by the Rev. R. W. Stoppard to the Colonial Group of the Royal Empire Society.*



# City Business Leaders Denounce Electors' Union

## London Chamber of Commerce Endorse Our Editorial Criticisms

THE EAST AFRICAN SECTION of the London Chamber of Commerce seized the opportunity provided last week by its annual general meeting to make it quite clear that it entirely disagrees with the criticisms of the East African Office in London which have been published by the Electors' Union in Kenya.

Mr. E. J. BOVILL, the chairman, said that all those would be pleased to have read with appreciation the editorial criticism by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA of the "amostrous" attack which had been made by the Electors' Union on the East African Office in London (generally applause). That office, since Mr. Roger Norton had been in control, had provided valuable services which had long been needed but some of which had not previously been made available. There could be no denial that it was now an admirable organization.

Mr. B. E. PETITPIERRE, the deputy chairman, said that having read the criticisms of the Electors' Union in their original form, he found some of them difficult to understand, especially as parts might be interpreted as a self-criticism that the union was not doing its own job well enough.

It was, however, an obvious attack on the East African Office in London, and he endorsed entirely what EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA had written in that regard. That newspaper had, he felt, expressed the opinions of all present.

Because Mr. Norton could not defend himself, the experience of the business community should be briefly stated. In his experience, and that of everyone else in the City so far as he knew, the East African Office was extremely good. Before Mr. Norton became Commissioner, it was not regarded as an organization possessed of great acumen, but it had been completely transformed, and there could be no doubt, as to the cause.

### Mr. Roger Norton's Leadership

Mr. Norton had managed to imbue his whole staff with his own commanding enthusiasm, eagerness to help, and open-minded approach to commercial and other problems. In his self-effacing way he had shown real leadership in East African affairs in London.

Both speeches were constantly punctuated with applause, which was general and prolonged as the deputy chairman resumed his seat.

MR. NORTON, expressing his thanks for the confidence of the Section, said that factual criticism would always be welcomed, for no person and no organization was perfect, and others might sometimes spot his shortcomings. He could, however, not read the comments of the Kenya Electors' Union as "frightfully helpful."

THE CHAIRMAN said that the East African territories were receiving wonderful prices for their products, which represented an immense amount of new wealth, and enhanced the value of the markets to British exporters. Great development schemes were in train, especially those in connexion with the mineral resources of Tanganyika and Uganda, and the hydro-electric scheme at the Owen Falls, and altogether there was reason for confidence that future prosperity would be broadly based.

He was grateful to the members for their constant courtesy and consideration during his two years in the chair, and he proposed as his successor Mr. Petitpierre, who was unanimously elected.

MR. PETITPIERRE, expressing his thanks, said that the Section was unique in three ways: (1) it had had in the late Sir Humphrey Leggett a servant who had held the chairmanship for 25 years; (2) it met as a body which gave all the members the opportunity of raising any

matter at frequent intervals, not as a committee with restricted membership and infrequent meetings; and (3) it had the valuable advantage of the presence of the Press, which carried news of their deliberations to all their headquarters.

Mr. E. C. SORTWELL, export manager of Messrs. W. J. Fisher Co., Ltd., was elected deputy chairman.

The port position in Dar es Salaam was reported to have become satisfactory, the sheds and tracking grounds, being clear despite recent record imports, thanks to good work by the railway.

Mombasa, however, was still liable to congestion, and the position during the immediate future would have to be very carefully watched.

Due to the heavy world demand for shipping, a special pool of vehicles and cement might not arrive before March, a couple of months earlier than had been hoped.

Provision for the period of 14 days allowed by the Import Controller in East Africa for the opening of letters of credit necessary to secure import licences were raised on the grounds that at least 21 days were needed in the cases of orders originated in centres like Nairobi and Mombasa, and that 30 days would not be excessive in the case of Dar es Salaam.

Mr. W. H. JONES stressed the disadvantages of discrimination by the Control between confirming and other houses, and said that for some years officials in East Africa had tended to act in ways detrimental to the City of London and therefore to British export trade.

## Applauded Appeal in E. Africa Inauguration Ceremony

THE NEW PERMANENT SUPREME COURT OF APPEAL FOR EASTERN AFRICA (including Seychelles, the Somaliland Protectorate and Aden) was inaugurated on Tuesday in Nairobi by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Jowitt. The processions included the purse-bearer and attendants, more than 30 European and Asian members

of the East African attorneys-general, judges, judges of justices, magistrates, and other court officers, all in wigs and robes, the Governor of Kenya in full uniform, chief of the armed forces, members of the Executive Council, the mayor and councillors of Nairobi, Lord Jowitt, on whom the freedom of the city of Nairobi was later conferred, said that he had come to Kenia partly by his presence the importance of the observance of the rule of law.

## Kenya Government Loan

THE LISTS FOR APPLICATIONS in connexion with the loan for the Kenya Government, particulars of which will be found on another page, will open and close to-morrow. Of the total amount of £5,070,000, £2,250,000 has been reserved for subscription in the Colony for cash or in exchange for 2½% East African War Bonds 1949-51, and a further £500,000 has already been placed in London, leaving £3,250,000 to be offered for public subscription in this country. The issue, which will be used for development, takes the form of a 3½% stock at par redeemable in 1975-78.

"A national water board should be established in Southern Rhodesia, embracing flood control, soil erosion, afforestation, and control over all watersheds," urged Mr. J. G. Pain in a recent address in Bulawayo. Unless steps were taken soon to control water resources, immigration would be halted. Mr. Pain said that the Wankie Colliery Co., Ltd., had raised £900,000 to harness the Zambezi, and this would open up for Matabeleland, since Zambezi water is naturally available to Bulawayo. Foreign investment would, however, be needed to implement the scheme.

# Government White Paper on Groundnut Scheme

## Original Aims Incapable of Fulfilment

THE OVERSEAS FOOD CORPORATION have submitted a revised plan for the future work of the East African groundnut scheme to the Minister of Food. This plan has been considered by His Majesty's Government. The original aims of the scheme have proved incapable of fulfilment. That is not to say, however, that the scheme and the work which has been done on it are now valueless and should be abandoned; on the contrary His Majesty's Government believe that it is full of importance, although a new conception of its objectives is necessary. It will be continued as an experimental development project under the direction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and revised arrangements will be made for financing it.

**Original Plan for the Production of Groundnuts**  
A plan approved by His Majesty's Government for the production of groundnuts in East Africa was based on the recommendations of a Mission which visited Tanganyika and other African territories in 1945. The Mission's report and the Government's decision to embark upon a scheme based on the recommendations contained in their report were published in February 1947 (Cmd. 7030).

Work in East Africa began under the direction of the United Africa Company, Ltd., acting as managing agents for the Minister of Food, on whom responsibility was placed for carrying out the scheme. In accordance with the published intention of the Government responsibility for the direction of the scheme was subsequently transferred to a public corporation. The Overseas Food Corporation established under the Overseas Resources Development Act, 1948, became responsible for the East African groundnut scheme on March 1, 1949, and a month later assumed control of the day-to-day management of work in Tanganyika.

The plan on which work began envisaged the clearing by 1953 of 3,210,000 acres of bush in East and Central Africa and an annual production of groundnuts from that date of about 600,000 tons. It was estimated that the maximum cash requirement which H.M. Treasury would be called upon to meet was not likely to exceed £23 million. The scheme was recognised to be a pioneering venture in large-scale mechanized agriculture under tropical conditions without precedent and open to great risks. But the advice of many responsible people consulted at the time gave His Majesty's Government grounds for believing that a programme of mechanized land clearing and agricultural operations on the lines suggested by the Mission stood a reasonable chance of success. It was intended that the plan should be subject to continuous review in the light of fresh information gathered as the work progressed, and, where necessary, be cast or modified.

A progress report published in January, 1948 (Cmd. 7314) explained that the first year's work had fallen behind schedule. But some of the major difficulties which have since been experienced by the Overseas Food Corporation had not at that stage been encountered, and it was still thought that the clearing and cultivation of land on the broad lines and within the time schedule set out in Command 7030 could be accomplished.

### Modification of the Plan

Further and more formidable difficulties both in clearing bush and in mechanized cultivation of the cleared land led to a revision of the original plan to clear 3,210,000 acres. Not only did the annual clearing and planting programme suggested in Command 7030 prove to be beyond the Corporation's physical capabilities, but the cost of land clearing was found to be very much greater than had been estimated.

In the light of the knowledge and experience which they had

gained up to that time, the Overseas Food Corporation submitted to His Majesty's Government in January, 1949, a revised programme of development. It was considered that this programme could be carried out within the resources available to them. The programme, which envisaged the clearing of 600,000 acres of bush by 1954, was accepted by His Majesty's Government and announced to Parliament by the Minister of Food on February 21, 1949.

### The Overseas Food Corporation's Proposal

Experience of another year of bush clearing and another harvest season has led the Overseas Food Corporation to revise and modify still further their development programme. They now regard the clearing of 600,000 acres of bush by 1954 as infeasible. They have accordingly submitted to the Minister of Food a revised plan of development.

The Corporation's new proposals cover a seven-year period up to 1957. They envisage no further land clearing in Kongwa or Urambo after the end of 1950. The proposals for Kongwa, which are based on the report of the Kongwa Working Party, have already been announced. Of the cleared area of 100,000 acres some 24,000 acres are to be set aside for agriculture, of which some 12,000 acres will be under crop each year. There remains 76,000 acres of land which will be available for grazing. The object will be to conduct fully costed field experiments on a limited acreage for a period of three years. A further review will then be made, in the light of the results achieved, of the possibility of again extending arable agriculture on some or all of the remainder of the cleared land.

Clearing was finished at Urambo by the end of 1950. Although bush has been felled on 65,000 acres, it is not expected that more than 45,000 acres will be available for agriculture for the harvest of 1951. 60,000 acres will be available for agriculture in 1952.

In the Southern Province some 20,000 acres have been felled of which about 7,000 acres will be available for agriculture for the 1951 harvest. During the current wet season a further 4,000 acres are being felled with the two land clearing teams built up for that purpose. Thereafter the Corporation propose to drastically reduce the tractor force to the minimum required to complete the remaining operations on this 40,000 acres, to adopt a slower and cheaper method of land clearing involving the substitution of hand labour for part of the work at present done by machines.

Under this scheme the same tractor force might be expected to be able to fell an additional 15,000 acres of land per year and the total area cleared that the same acreage would be cleared in 1957. By 1957 they estimate that they would thus have 105,000 acres fully cleared for agriculture and a further 35,000-45,000 acres in various stages of preparation.

An important feature of the revised scheme is that instead of farming units of 300 acres as originally proposed, all three areas will, with one exception at Kongwa, be farmed in units varying from 1,500 to 3,000 acres. Under intensive supervision by men who can gain an intimate knowledge of the land which they farm.

In submitting their proposals to the Corporation have emphasized the need for continued financial support for a period of at least seven years. It is pointed out that the scheme is a pioneer venture and that the Corporation have had to meet many difficulties and changes of circumstances since its inception.

### His Majesty's Government

The revised programme submitted by the Overseas Food Corporation in January, 1951, is a modification of the whole conception of the scheme. The original aim was to increase production of groundnuts to meet a shortage which was and still is expected to persist. It is thought that within a comparatively short time the scheme would make a substantial contribution to world supplies. This hope has not been fulfilled and, while the possibility remains that in time Tanganyika may contribute to world oilseed supplies, the Corporation's proposals show that so much has yet to be learned about the means of land clearing and large-scale mechanized agriculture in Tanganyika that there are no grounds for supposing that rapid development over wide areas is at present practicable.

The scheme must now be regarded as a scheme of large-scale experimental development to establish the economics of clearing and mechanized or partially mechanized agriculture under tropical conditions. His Majesty's Government have carefully considered whether on this new basis the continuance of the scheme is justified. One of the main purposes of the original scheme was to increase the productivity of Tanganyika and thereby the standard of living of its people. Even on a modified basis now proposed the scheme cannot fail to make an important contribution to the economic prosperity of the territory.



would not be justifiable to allow the considerable resources hitherto unusable land which the Corporation have made available for agriculture and pasture to revert to bush. Moreover, in the long run enough food to meet the needs was expanding populations and rising standards of living can only be produced by bringing into production by modern methods of agriculture land which has hitherto been unsuited to develop.

His Majesty's Government have undertaken as members of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to share in efforts to increase world food supplies and the case for continuing the experiment which has been started with a view to determining whether hitherto unproductive land can be economically developed for productive purposes is a very powerful one, and the abandonment of a scheme to which so much money and effort have been devoted, at a time when techniques are beginning to develop which may in the course prove fruitful, would be a retrograde step.

Revised and redirected, it can make a significant contribution to the economic development of East Africa, and the results of the experiments being undertaken in clearing and mechanized farming techniques may be of still wider significance and value in many tropical territories.

At the same time His Majesty's Government regard the reasons given by the Corporation for the modification of the existing scheme as conclusive. They recognize that during the initial experimental period trading deficits are bound to occur. Nevertheless, they are satisfied that the Corporation are right in seeking some assurance of continuity of agricultural production, and provided that the costs do not greatly exceed the estimates it is their intention that funds should be provided to enable the Corporation to continue for seven years—the minimum period within which to establish a cropping policy and agricultural techniques, and to test the economics of the scheme.

Development work in the Southern Province will proceed up to the clearing of the 40,000 acres of land felled during the present season; this will bring the total cleared area in that region to 66,000 acres. His Majesty's Government consider that it would be prudent to limit development to that acreage for the time being. The Corporation have themselves proposed that there should be a review in 1951 in the light of agricultural and land clearing experience to determine what further felling and clearing should take place after that date.

His Majesty's Government consider that this review proposal and that it would be unrealistic to accept any commitment at this stage for the further development of the Southern

Province beyond the 60,000 acres which will be completed by December 31, 1954. A decision will be made in the light of the 1954 review whether, and if so on what terms, further felling and clearing should be undertaken after that date. A tractor force will in any case be maintained to carry out the clearing operations on the 40,000 acres of land which is to be felled this season, and further felling could be resumed at the end of 1954 if it is considered desirable.

Any estimate of the scale of the probable cost of the new scheme must be subject to a wide margin of error, but on the best information available at present to His Majesty's Government, the amount required over the seven-year period will be of the order of £10 million, without allowing for contingencies or for any bush cleared after 1954. This cost is not widely different from the heavy facilities amounting to several million pounds which the Corporation would in any case have had to meet if it had been decided to abandon the whole project forthwith. This constitutes a powerful additional reason for continuing the scheme on the lines proposed above.

**Ministerial Responsibility**

The change in the nature of the scheme has caused the Government to reconsider the arrangements whereby the Director of Food is charged with responsibility for its supervision. This arrangement was appropriate when the plan was that of large-scale production of oilseeds on a commercial basis. But now that it has become primarily a Colonial development project to determine the economics of clearing and mechanized agriculture in East Africa it is proper for the responsibility to pass to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Legislation to amend the Overseas Resources Development Act will be introduced to enable this change to be made during 1951. In the meanwhile all the formalities of transfer have been completed there will be the same close consultation with the Secretary of State for the Colonies on all questions of policy affecting the Corporation as there has been in the past. It is to be ensured that the Nyasaland Government should be fully associated with the operation of the scheme. Arrangements are being made that Government to be represented on the Board of the Corporation.

**Financial Provisions**

The Corporation have reported that they are unable to comply with the provisions of the Overseas Resources Development Act which require them to operate on a commercial basis.

(Continued on page 11)



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# PERSONALIA

MAJOR GENERAL SIR HAROLD HICKLESTONE left 149337.

MICHAEL SMITH has returned to Nairobi from leave in England.

A daughter has been born in Bulawayo to Mrs. and Mrs. G. G. E. HUNTER.

Mr. R. W. HOOT has resigned from the Board of British Tar Products Ltd.

Mr. ABDUL KARIM KARIMU, M.B.E.C., has been elected mayor of Mombasa.

Mr. P. E. DAVIS, Principal Assistant Secretary in Tanganyika, is in this country on leave.

Dr. J. K. HUNTER has been appointed Assistant Director of Medical Services in Uganda.

Mr. FREDERICK JOHNSON PENDER has been appointed a director of the United Africa Company Ltd.

SIR WILLIAM CRAWFORD COCKIE has been elected a deputy chairman of Williams Deacons Bank.

Mr. RONALD STOKES has cancelled all public engagements for the next few weeks on medical advice.

FIELD-MARSHAL BORD ALANBROOKE has become president of the Zoological Society of London.

A daughter has been born in Kampala to the wife of Mr. H. A. OSMAN, of the Uganda Forest Service.

Mr. T. J. ERKOLL, M.P., will address the International Road Federation on January 17 on "Transport in Africa".

CRUISE, LADY BADEN-POWELL has left for a three-months tour of the West-Indies. Letters will not be forwarded.

Mr. W. V. BRESFORD has this week returned to Northern Rhodesia to take up his appointment as Director of Information in that territory.

LEON WATERMAN, a farmer of Mwakini Kenya, and Miss DANIEL GUINHE, of Paris, have announced their engagement.

Mr. J. H. REES, the well-known golfer, is to visit Kenya on his way to Australia. He will probably play a few matches in the Colony.

SIR HENRY WILSON SMITH, a Second Secretary in the Treasury, will resign at the end of the month to join the Board of Powell Duffryn, Ltd.

Mr. P. N. E. HUNT, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Hunt, of Tororo, Uganda, and Miss A. J. REYNOLDS have announced their engagement.

Mr. DONALD CHAMBERS, only son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Chambers, of Kampala, and Miss MOIRA CHAMBERS, of Castle, have announced their engagement.

Mr. JOHN LORRAINE AFFORD, only son of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Afford, of Eldoret, Kenya, and Miss EDITH MARY SIMPSON have been married in this country.

BRIGADIER R. E. BAGNALL WILD, the officer, controlling Army movements in G.H.O., Middle East Land Forces, has paid a brief visit to East Africa Command.

A son has been born in Birmingham to Mr. and Mrs. P. L. SHINNE. Mr. Shinnie is a member of the Sudan Antiquities Service.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF ETHIOPIA has arrived in London for a short private visit. He was received by THE KING on Thursday, and also called on MR. ERNEST BEVIN.

Mr. JOHN ANTHONY COLMER, of the Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum, and Miss DOROTHY BENSON, of Omdurman, have announced their engagement.

Mr. J. A. F. BINNY has been appointed chairman of the London and Colonial Investment Corporation, Ltd., on the retirement of Mr. G. G. Whitcroft, who retains his seat on the Board.

Mr. HUGH ARROWSMITH, who has recently returned from a tour of duty in Egypt, the Sudan, and East Africa, has been appointed a temporary member of the Raw Cotton Commission.

Mr. S. J. K. MOLLOY and Miss MOYRA K. McMASTER, daughter of Major P. G. W. McMaster, of Kinakop, Kenya, and of Mrs. McMaster, of Fordingbridge, have announced their engagement.

LIEUT. P. J. EVERETT, M.C., son of Commander and Mrs. Warley Everett, of Brettanby Farm, Nakuru, Kenya, and Miss PENILOPE JOAN STABLETON, of Goddaming, have announced their engagement.

Mr. R. WYNDHAM, who has been appointed a puisne judge in Kenya, has held a similar post in Ceylon since 1947. Educated at Wellington and Trinity College, Cambridge, he spent his early service in Palestine.

Mr. A. M. HENLEY, only son of Mr. John M. Henley and the late Sheila Henley, of Molo, Kenya, and Miss PRISCILLA JANE PADDISON, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Paddison, of Turi, Kenya, have announced their engagement.

SIR DONALD KINGDOM, who has undertaken the revision of the laws of Uganda, having fulfilled the same task for Kenya and Tanganyika, has arrived in Kampala. Sir Donald conducted the inquiry into the 1949 disturbances in Buganda.

THE REV. JOHN A. GRIMSON, who has just been appointed by the Church of Scotland to the new post of chaplain to overseas students, after joining the Tanganyika police served with the King's African Rifles in Burma. Mr. Grimson is now 29.



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