

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA



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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**THE VICTORIA FALLS CONFERENCE** on the closer association of the three British Central African territories was certainly not a success, but it was, equally certainly, not the unmitigated failure alleged by some newspapers. In the first place, it caused the official spokesmen for the Imperial Government to commit themselves categorically to the principle of federation; and that will be important when the matter has to be further considered by the Cabinet, whatever political party may be in power after this month's General Election. Secondly, though the African representatives of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland had declared that nothing would persuade them to attend the conference, five of them did attend; and that was due primarily to the patience and persuasiveness of the Secretary of State for the Colonies (who seems, however, to have been less patient and less persuasive in the conference itself). Thirdly, the Africans representing Northern Rhodesia agreed at the end of the conference that their people would be willing to consider the question of federation on the basis of the White Paper "after the policy of partnership in Northern Rhodesia had been defined, and, as so defined, put into progressive operation," and that represented a complete change of view.

Fourthly, the whole conference, except the African representatives, endorsed the principle of federation and rejected that of amalgamation, unless a majority of the inhabitants of all three territories desired it, and that destroyed the charge, which so much malicious use had been made, that federation was merely a prelude to amalgamation. Fifthly, the whole conference emphasized its faith in the British way of life, noted "grave concern at the dangers which would flow from any weakening or dilution of the British connexion and British traditions and principles in the three territories," and recorded a conviction that they should be strengthened so as to ensure that they would continue to prevail" (the reference here, of course, to the growing fear of the northward spread of the apartheid policy of the Government of South Africa).

From information privately available to us we believe that the most striking result of the conference was the statement by the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, who quickly said that he would "sell as much of the island as the interest of the British Republic of Northern Rhodesia warranted."

Mr. [Name] Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, was felt to be doing his best to promote agreement. Mr. [Name] exercised a similar office in circumstances of special difficulty. The basic cause of the adjournment of the conference for nine months was the unyielding suspicion of the African representatives, which was partly due to the failure of the Governments of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, perhaps under directions from the Colonial Office, to educate African opinion in the realities of the situation. That this had not been done was shown at every meeting between [Name] and Mr. Griffiths, who had to say with monotonous regularity that their fears were irrelevant to the specific proposals, which provided full protection for African interests now and later. In other words, he had to tell them that their opposition was irrational.

Immediately on publication of the White Paper we stressed the need for the local Governments "to explain and re-explain every part of the plan until it is thoroughly understood by those Africans to whom their views will look for guidance." That was not done. Africans, who had always found that the views of the Governments were freely explained by their officials, now met for the first time a neutrality which was to them incomprehensible. They naturally argued that their Government, if it wanted federation, would say so, and that the reluctance of the officials to advocate federation must mean that the higher authorities behind for the collapse of the scheme. We do not believe that that was the intention of the Colonial Office or the local Governments, but their misguided inactivity at a crucial period did, unfortunately, give that impression.

**Penalty of Unpreparedness.**

Spokesmen for the Socialist Cabinet have now committed themselves to the principle of federation, which an conservative Government would assuredly endorse. It may therefore be assumed that the negotiations which are to be held in London next summer will proceed on a more satisfactory basis. Africans will have been shown meantime that their antagonism was unrealistic, misunderstandings within and between the territories will have been reduced or removed, certain plans for progress will have been implemented or clarified, and the negotiators will come better prepared to the

conference table. The urgency of federation remains. Indeed, the creation of a Federal Parliament and Federal Government is of crucial importance to British Central and East Africa (for what is done, or not done, in Central Africa, must not have overriding influence upon the future of East Africa).

**WHEN LORD REITH** was made chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation in the place of Lord Trefgarne EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA emphasized the

importance of the removal of the unsatisfactory from the board of all who were seriously compromised by the follies of the past, and the appointment in their place of businessmen of outstanding capacity, with great commercial, industrial, or financial achievements to their credit. Those who know most about the corporation are those who most clearly recognize the need for a better board. The very decisiveness of the present chairman makes it more, not less, necessary that he should be provided with several qualities of equal character, competence, determination and independence, first, in order that policy may be settled by a capable body of directors, as can be obtained, and secondly, because men of unusual ability will be attracted to the staff only if the board evokes general admiration and confidence. The present board certainly does not do that.

The Government have allowed months to pass without giving the board that entirely new character which is undeniably necessary. It is on the eye of a General Election, which may remove present Ministers from office it is announced that Sir John Hall, Governor of Uganda, who will shortly retire from the Colonial Service, is to become a part-time director of the corporation.

The present political circumstances the Secretary of State, having waited so long should surely have obtained from another any further nominations. That duty would have been better left to whomsoever may be in charge of the Colonial Office three weeks hence. Moreover, what the corporation requires is not men of office as part-timers but business men who can give governing capacity to best from an organization committed to some of the most important businesses in many parts of the world.

The board now usually meets only twice a month. This is one fault which needs







...has been... services of... as arbitrators or... in connection with disputes. In other Colonies territories... have been carried out by local bodies.

**Labour Exchanges.** Many... indigenous... systems of labour exchanges are being developed. Since Nov. 1, 1945, six public employment agencies have been established in Kenya, six in Uganda and one in Northern Rhodesia. Similar agencies are in operation with the African Employment Bureau in the labour exchanges of the West Indies and East Africa. In Malawi (then Nyasaland) and Zambia (then Northern Rhodesia) and in Northern Rhodesia, the Government has set up six experimental labour exchanges for the purpose of co-ordinating the labour market. In Northern Rhodesia and East Africa, the Government has established a system of free public employment offices in the main towns.

The role of the Colonial Labour Department in training... technical education is subsidiary to the... Department, and in some cases... and Public Works Departments.

In all the African Dependencies training centres were established during the war, in most cases of a vocational nature as carpenters, masons, carpenters, masons, shoemakers, smiths, electricians, mechanics, plumbers, and painters. In some territories... included agricultural instruction, teacher training and technical courses. In the past, some thousands of... have become craftsmen working for themselves and have found industry and employment.

**Training Apprentices**

Approved schemes of apprenticeships in the... of Government and its institutions of... have increased considerably.

**Compensation.** Workers' compensation has been developed. The only territories in which... enacted are the Somaliland Protectorate, Hong Kong, Gibraltar, and... in most of these legislations is... In most cases compensation for temporary disability is 10%

wages for death or permanent total incapacity, lump sum payments are usually provided at the rate of 36-42 months' wages respectively. Many Colonies are considering amending the maximum compensation for disablement to 48 months' wages. In recently enacted ordinances in Kenya and Tanganyika provision is made for compensation in certain cases by instalments rather than lump sum payments, and in Northern Rhodesia gratuity pensions are being provided for... At the 1944 and 1945

**International Labour Conventions.** At the 1944 and 1945... the International Labour Office... minimum standards of... in non-metropolitan territories. At the 1947 conference it was decided that subjects covered by the... should be dealt with in the separate Conventions. It is considered that these five and the four previous Conventions on forced labour, recruiting, contracts, and penalties... constitute a very desirable labour code and their... would go far to ensuring improved conditions for the... of the Colonies.

The Secretary of State, consulted with the Colonial Governments in regard to... as might be necessary, and H.M. Government... have... in 1950 being the first and... member to do so.

The Forced Labour Convention has been applied to all Colonies and... labour in any Colony other than... by the convention.

An appendix to the report gives the following details concerning employes and employees in East and Central Africa:

Country	Employes	Employees
Kenya	1,100	50%
Uganda	18,500	50%
Northern Rhodesia	27,323	Not known
Somaliland	70	25%
Other	Not known	Not known
Tanganyika	500	Not known
Algeria	Not known	Not known
Zanzibar	211	Not known

# Reorganization of Uganda's Cotton Ginning Industry

## Government's Proposals for African Participation

The... PLAN for the reorganization of the cotton ginning industry of Uganda was announced last week by the Government of the Protectorate.

It is proposed to purchase efficient and/or uneconomical ginneries at normal market prices in order to raise the average output per ginnerie from 1,800 to 2,400 bales of cotton a year, and to ensure compliance with stricter standards for ginneries and ginning.

African co-operative societies are to be helped to participate in the ginning industry; the plan providing for the acquisition of 20 or 21 ginneries in the next five years and a similar number in the following five years.

Uganda's output of cotton is expected to be raised to 450,000 bales within three years. It is now about 350,000 bales.

### Two Main Objectives

The plan, as gazetted, reads as follows:

The proposals have two main objectives: (a) to ensure that the industry is conducted efficiently and economically and to maintain and improve ginning standards; and (b) to provide, to the extent necessary, for participation by African co-operative societies in the ginning industry.

(2). For more than 20 years the problem of the reorganization of the ginning industry has come under consideration with varying degrees of urgency and has been considered by several commissions and committees appointed for that purpose. Different features and aspects of the problem have come into prominence with changing circumstances, and although emphasis has varied concerning the remedies to be adopted, there has been basic agreement about what is needed. The economics of the matter have always loomed large in the minds of those who have given the matter thought, but

in addition the 1948 Commission made ginning efficiency an issue of major importance.

In recent years... there has been an increasing demand by producers for opportunities to enter into the industry and... acceptance of any scheme for reorganization of the ginning industry must be made to this end. It has been accepted as a principle that any reorganization must proceed from the fact that the present organization exists and that planning... completely.

(3). It has been frequently stated in the past that major economies could be effected and ginning efficiency improved if the... of existing ginneries were abolished and were replaced by a smaller number of larger centralized units. The... which have been claimed for reorganization... units include:

### Costs

(a) **Reorganization Costs Would Be Effected.**—On this point... has recently been made of the... of... and of effecting improvements by the... and modernization of existing ginneries and of the... of... the majority of existing ginneries are... a smaller number of larger units are... small, and... more than offset by the interest and depreciation charges on the additional capital which it would be necessary to invest in the industry. Moreover, under a scheme of centralization into large units additional expenditure would be incurred in the elimination of those ginneries which would become redundant.

(b) **Inspection for Ginning Efficiency Would Be Facilitated.**—It is considered that... ginneries are large or small, an essential factor in obtaining ginning efficiency is to introduce into the marketing arrangements for the sale of lint cotton by ginneries to the Lint Marketing Board a quality premium scheme under which ginneries derive a cash benefit for lint produced which is above the... quality for the season and under which ginneries are required to pay a penalty for lint produced which is below that standard.



introduced during the 1950-51 season by the Cotton Marketing Board in co-operation with the Cotton Association and with buyers overseas, and it resulted in a marked improvement in the general quality of cotton produced. It is necessary to couple with a scheme of this nature an adequate inspectorate service. It is true that the fewer the number of ginneries the smaller will be the inspectorate staff required, but the difference in the cost of this service would be relatively small and cannot be regarded as a major argument in favour of centralization.

(2) *Unskilled Staff Could Be Employed.*—The additional staff which staff would have to be gisset against the economy which it might be possible to effect elsewhere as a result of centralization. In the event of experience during the last season has shown that with the quality premium scheme and with adequate inspection the type of staff at present employed at ginneries can (though in some cases admittedly does not reach a satisfactory standard of ginning efficiency.

(3) *Modernized Type of Machinery Installed in a Ginnery.*—The modern seed cotton, openers, gins, and baling presses are quite irrespective of the size of the ginnery, and there is no reason why a small ginnery, properly equipped and efficiently managed, cannot produce lint of a quality equal in every respect to that produced by a larger ginnery.

#### Increasing Automatic Equipment

(4) *Installation of Automatic Equipment Would Be Economic.*—Large factories would probably have greater difficulties regarding labour supplies, in that requirements would be concentrated in one area, where there may already be an acute shortage. Automatic equipment is more of a possibility in larger units, but indeed may also become necessary at smaller factories in view of increasing labour difficulties, but it would increase capital and operational costs in whatever size of ginnery such equipment was installed.

(5) *Seed Distribution Would Be Facilitated and Seed Parity Maintained.*—With a reduction in the number of units the control of seed distribution would in some ways be facilitated. It would be noted, however, that with the existing setup very considerable improvements have been made during the past few years in the standard of parity of seed issued for planting purposes. This factor is not an important one in considering the general question of reorganization.

(6) *Having regard to the above considerations, and bearing in mind the existing pattern of ginnery development, it is considered that the correct approach is to proceed as follows:*

It can be stated that ginnery owners are, in general, anxious to rehabilitate their factories and see jobs and business to speed large sums to this end. Many are willing to merge and group units, would probably do so if they could be given a measure of stability and an assurance of a steady policy.

It is considered that conditions are created under which ginneries could, even without Government assistance, be financed, they could effect the improvements in ginning with capital brought from within the industry, and they could, out of their own resources, arrange to merge, reorganize, and possibly even obtain a measure of stability.

It should be noted that had at least the capital requirements of the industry should be met from Government appreciation funds which have already been established over a period of years.

To secure a measure of security and stability in respect to the statutory recognition to the existing voluntary unions, and to be taken under the legislation to regulate the conduct and operation of such unions.

#### Average Output

(7) *With a Protectorate crop of 330,000 bales and with the existing 1951 ginneries, the average output per ginnery is 1,800 bales per year. The output of this relatively low order is regarded as sub-economic, and for this reason, and the reasons given in (8), Government proposes to take powers to acquire in each zone a sufficient number of modern and/or uneconomic ginneries, which, by their concentration together with their pool shares, from the industry will, in the majority of zones, bring the average output per ginnery per year to approximately 2,400 bales with a Protectorate crop of 330,000 bales.*

It is proposed that ginneries so acquired would be paid for on normal market rates for industries, and the value to be assessed by a reorganization tribunal, rather than being paid to the ginneries at the time of acquisition. An examination shows that it will be necessary to purchase in all 35 silent and/or uneconomic ginneries.

(8) *It is proposed also to lay down strict specifications and standards for ginneries and for ginning, and to take powers to enforce compliance with such standards. It is proposed to give powers to the Director of Agriculture to refuse the*

issue of, to revoke or suspend a ginning licence in the case of ginneries which are not brought up to the minimum standards within a period to be specified, say, three years.

In view of the difficulties in present circumstances of obtaining supplies of machinery, etc., it will be necessary in the legislation to give discretion to the Director of Agriculture on the advice of an advisory panel to extend the three-year period in cases where he is satisfied that firm orders for the plant and machinery required have been placed.

(9) *The proposal to issue in \$5 for the compulsory acquisition of silent ginneries will in the majority of zones eliminate all such silent ginneries which have not been worked during any one of the past seven years, and their elimination will be to the economic advantage of the reduced number of ginneries which remain. In a few zones, however, it is not the intention to acquire silent ginneries, and in such cases it is the intention that any ginneries in these zones which have been silent in each of the years 1945-50 inclusive shall be recognized as silent ginneries, and as such they will not be required to be brought up to specifications, unless at any time the owner of any such ginnery wished to operate it as a working ginnery, in which case the ginnery would have to be brought up to a standard within the specified period before a ginning licence could be granted.*

In the case of the normal working ginneries, to conform to the specifications laid down will require in many cases a considerable capital outlay, and it is believed that ginneries will not incur this expenditure at more units than is absolutely necessary.

In the case of the amalgamation of two or more units it is considered that the pool share or shares of the ginnery or ginneries merged into a larger unit should be added to that held by the ginnery to be enlarged, and that the ginnery or ginneries so merged into a larger unit should cease to exist as a ginnery unit. This should cause no hardship to ginneries provided, as in the case of the basis of operation of the statutory pools is on a seed cotton share basis.

(10) *African Participation.*—It is recognized that in any scheme for reorganization it is essential that full provision should be made for participation by African co-operative societies in the ginning industry, and that such provision should be linked with the growth of the co-operative movement. At the same time, if security and stability are to be afforded to existing ginneries to encourage them to modernize and equip their factories, it is desirable that the industry should be given the assurance by Government as to the extent to which Government proposes to assist the entry of co-operative unions into the ginning industry over the next 10-year period.

#### No Subsidies for Private Enterprise

It should be recognized that assistance by Government in the matter of increased African participation in the industry must be limited to registered co-operative societies and co-operative unions. It will be obvious that Government funds could not be used to grant assistance to purely private enterprise, whether African or non-African, to acquire ginneries.

There is, however, another way to be barred on any person from purchasing ginneries on the life-operated market with no approval as a normal business venture, and, in the case of private African companies, to a probable extent, if assured adequate security, the Uganda Credit and Savings Bank would advance funds to enable ginneries to be acquired.

It is proposed that any ginneries purchased privately in the Protectorate by individuals, Africans or by African companies, could not be counted within the ginning capacity of 100,000 bales which Government proposes to assist registered African co-operative unions to acquire during the next 10-year period (see para. 9).

The co-operative movement in Uganda is of comparatively recent origin, but it is growing rapidly. It is, however, very difficult to assess the extent to which cotton producer co-operative unions will develop during the next 10 years, and consequently the number of ginneries which will be required.

At May, 1951, the Department of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies made a forecast of the maximum ginning capacity which is likely to be required by African co-operative unions during the next 10 years over the Protectorate as a whole. This shows that a ginning capacity to deal with 50,000 bales will be required during the next five years, with a provision for the ginning of a further 50,000 bales during the second five years. On the basis of 2,400 bales per ginnery, this represents 20 to 21 ginneries (including those working during the first five years and a similar number during the second five years), or on the basis of single roller gins, a capacity of 375 gins in each of the five-year periods.

(11) *This estimate of the growth of African co-operative unions may, in the event, prove to be optimistic; it is, however, considered that it should be taken as a working basis.*

(To be concluded)

# C.N.D. Report on Administration of Tanganyika

## Considerable Progress in All Fields

CONSIDERABLE PROGRESS in all fields is revealed in the report for 1950 on the administration of Tanganyika under United Kingdom trusteeship. The report is published by H.M. Stationery Office at 12s. 6d. From its 358 pages the following are extracts (slightly abbreviated in some cases).

Sufficient experience of the working of the inter-territorial organization has been gained last year for the benefits of Tanganyika to become apparent. The added experience gained during the year under review has given further evidence of the advantages to be derived from inter-territorial co-operation and collaboration in tackling problems of common concern and in pooling of resources. Again this year the outstanding feature of the operation of common services has been the notable achievement of the railways.

### Inter-Territorial Organization

While the practical advantages to be gained from close economic and scientific collaboration between neighbouring territories are generally acknowledged, there are certain aspects of administrative unions about which doubts and fears have often been expressed. In the case of the East African inter-territorial organization it is hoped that its operation during the past three years has served not only to show the nature and scope of the material benefits which Tanganyika has enjoyed or may hope to enjoy in the future, but that it has also gone far towards reassuring those who entertain honest fears or doubts about the same aspects of the organization.

In any constitutional developments in the direction of self-government great care must be taken to ensure that the rights and interests of all the different sections of the community are properly safeguarded and for this reason it is also of vital importance to ensure that all sections are prepared and equipped to take their full share in the responsibilities of government.

Progress is being made in the political education of the indigenous inhabitants, but great advances have yet to be made before a full and effective system of democratic government becomes possible. If a sound political structure is to be erected, building must start from the bottom and not from the top, and particular care must be taken in laying the foundations.

It is for these reasons that for the present efforts must continue to be directed mainly to the development of local government institutions on sound, efficient, and democratic lines as the foundation for further political advancement.

The estimated total revenues of Native treasuries in 1950 were £655,966, and expenditure £833,944, including about £300,000 on capital works.

### Native Tribunals

Native tribunals of three types are shown as having been in civil cases of £30, £20, and £10 value respectively, while in criminal cases they may impose sentences of up to six, three, and one month respectively, fines of £10, £5, and £2, and whipping of eight, six and three strokes respectively. Imprisonment and whipping must be confirmed by the administrative officer.

In this connexion it is interesting to note that when members of the council of one of the more advanced tribes were asked their views on the abolition of corporal punishment they decided by a small majority that it would be a good thing, but with the reservation that this should not affect the right of a husband to chastise his wife for serious misbehaviour or disobedience.

The Government is anxious to achieve the total abolition of corporal punishment at the earliest possible date, but viewing the problem objectively from all angles, including local conditions and public opinion, has reluctantly come to the conclusion that the power to award corporal punishment must for the present be retained for a few serious offences.

Progress under the 10-year development plan quickened

£2,316,000 in 1949 to approximately £3,000,000 in 1950. Rising construction priorities and new requirements have made it necessary to recast the State plan. The new scheme envisages an expenditure of approximately £24m. in the period 1951-56, mainly on the development of natural resources, water and communications, and the provision of adequate storage, office, and housing accommodation to meet the increasing needs of the Territory.

At the end of the year there were 602 registered companies carrying on business.

The only concessions granted over extensive areas are those which confer the right to exploit timber and other forest products. At the end of last year 30 forest concessions were in operation, covering a total area of approximately 2,500 square miles.

There are no mining concessions in the generally accepted sense, but at the end of the year there were 1,246 titles registered under the Mining Ordinance, authorizing prospecting or mining over a total area of about 6,320 square miles.

The effect of the provisions of being is felt particularly by the wage-earning sections of the community. Primary producers are in the far more fortunate position of being able to offset the higher cost of goods they buy by the increased prices they obtain for the things which they have for sale. The dangers of inflationary tendencies cannot be denied, but at present the position is to a large extent stabilized by the availability of a fairly adequate volume of consumer goods.

Conditions generally throughout the Territory during 1950 were favourable to the agriculturalist, and there was a consequent improvement in the production of food supplies. Even so, the Territory's total needs could not be met from local production, and importation from neighbouring territories was necessary. There was an over-all deficiency of some 6,000 tons of maize and sorghums. Such a shortfall in a good season, resulting in a far heavier deficiency in a poor season, emphasizes the importance of the Territory's first priority—self-sufficiency in food supplies.

In normal circumstances the question of the compulsion of the indigenous people to plant crops for their own benefit does not arise, but powers are provided by the Native Authority Ordinance for the making of orders requiring any Native to cultivate land to secure an adequate supply of food for the support of himself and those dependent on him. It has been necessary to make use of these powers on a number of occasions.

### Co-Operative Societies

The number of co-operative societies has grown from 79 to 127, and the total membership from 60,472 to 81,085. Marketing societies supplied agricultural requisites to members to the approximate value of £15,000, including £708 for mechanical cultivation charges, but were mainly concerned with the marketing of members' crops, the gross local value of which for the 1949-50 season slightly exceeded £2,000,000. Coffee accounted for 60% of the value of produce marketed and 4% of the bulk, maize 31% of the bulk and 4.8% of the value.

Financial provision for the assistance of missions in the Territory is estimated at £306,848, for recurrent education expenditure (£289,786 in 1950), £39,075 (£21,800) for capital expenditure, and £55,230 (£42,300) for medical services.

It is natural for those who live in more favourable conditions to urge positive action in improving the lot of African women, but the fact is often overlooked that this frequently the women themselves who are the more conservative members of the community, and the less easily convinced of the need for a change.

Estimated total financial provision for education in 1951 amounted to £2,075,276 (£1,503,505 in 1950), of which £83,993 (£119,428) is from Native treasuries. Of the total £1,114,986 were spent on African education, £566,710 on Indian, £359,049 on European, and £34,531 on other non-Native education.

To relieve the demand for passenger accommodation from Dar es Salaam to South and East Africa, the LLANSTEPHAN CASTLE will make one further voyage after her return to the United Kingdom in October. Accommodation will be divided broadly between returning South Africans and Rhodesians and immigrants. It is not expected that space will be available for other classes of passengers.



**Transport Requirements**

**Mr. W. A. E. Winterton's Review**

MR. W. A. E. WINTERTON, Minister of Trade and Industrial Development in Southern Rhodesia, who leaves England to-day at the conclusion of his first visit, paid as representative of his Colony to the Commonwealth Conference on Raw Materials, told journalists on Tuesday the 27th, following the meeting of Ministers held in his view been a great success. It had enabled him to understand the difficulties of the other members in a great Imperial partnership, and though the United Kingdom could not supply anything like the urgent requirements of the Overseas Empire, all the partners felt that they were getting a fair deal.

What Southern Rhodesia most needed was locomotives to haul heavy materials, especially copper, asbestos, and chrome, which were so badly needed for rearmament. Eighty locomotives had been on order for more than two years; 50 were to be built in the U.K., 20 in Germany, and 10 in Belgium, and in all three cases delivery dates were disappointing. The first from this country were not now expected until next August, and the first from Germany would be at least four months later.

**Chrome Awaiting Railage**

Unless Rhodesia Railways could obtain more engines, adequate supplies of coal could not be sent from Wankie to expand the output of copper, and dollars could not be earned by shipping to the U.S.A. the chrome which that market was eager to receive. About 500,000 tons of chrome lay on the surface awaiting raiage, and by the end of this year, when the new chrome berth at Beira should be completed, those facilities might perhaps go unused for lack of transport to the coast.

The shortage of rolling-stock was much less serious, partly because maintenance had been started in South Africa, whence supplies could be drawn.

During the year no orders for locomotives or rolling-stock had been placed by the British South Africa Company, the then owners of the railways (whom Mr. Winterton did not blame). The 80 now awaited should suffice until 1954, but others had also been ordered to meet traffic requirements beyond that date, and to serve the new line which must soon be built to provide another outlet from the Colony.

It would run either *via* Beit Bridge and Johannesburg, or through Gwelo and Kafuri to Lourenco Marques. The report of the American survey party should be made within a month, and no time would be lost in making a decision and beginning construction.

Mr. Winterton said that he had had discussions concerning the Kariba hydro-electric project, which must be undertaken in order to supply power to the Rhodesias at a cost now estimated at about £10m. A complication was the partial preference of Northern Rhodesia for a less expensive scheme of its own on the Kafue. While power from that source would supply territorial needs, Kariba would serve both territories.

**Oil-from-Coal Project**

The oil-from-coal project at the Wankie Colliery was now likely to cost about £30m. Probably the process selected would be that recently adopted by the Government of the Union, which drew upon both the best American and German practices. Wankie was now producing more coal than the railways could move.

About 29m would be needed to raise production at the Que Que steam works from 24,000 to 700,000 tons annually, and later another £5m would be invested to increase the figure to 150,000 tons. About 15m tons of first grade iron ore in the immediate vicinity of the works had already been proved.

In none of the above cases had arrangements been concluded for the provision of capital, but Mr. Winterton thought that it could be obtained through private channels in this country, in which there was a deep understanding of the great post-war achievements of Southern Rhodesia and of the legitimate scope for accelerated advancement once the necessary transport was provided.

He was not satisfied with allocations to Southern Rhodesia from the Commonwealth dollar pool, but nothing more could be done in that respect. It was at least something that the Colony could now sell gold in the premium market.

The project for a pipeline from Beira to the Colony had been abandoned for international reasons. The petrol pipeline in Southern Rhodesia was bad, the Colony being, he thought, the only unit in the Commonwealth with rationing.

**African Sentenced for Seditious  
Alleged Activities of Semakula Mulumba**

YONASANT KAPERU, an African who was at one time a member of the proscribed Basaka Party in Uganda, and former employee in the medical stores at Entebbe, has been sentenced to 12 months imprisonment for publishing a seditious document and six months on each of two other charges of being in possession of seditious documents. The sentences will run concurrently.

**"Beating, Hunting, and Killing"**

The magistrate said that it was not possible to believe Kaperu's story that he had picked up the papers in the street and had not had time to read them, since it had been proved that one had been typed on a typewriter belonging to that one and another was written on paper obtainable at the stores.

Among the phrases used in the documents, which were alleged to have originated with Semakula Mulumba in London, was "you (Africans) have been kept in the yoke of slavery, darkness, and abasement". Africans were urged to choose between being held as useless creatures and driving out non-Africans, "beating, hunting and killing".

In answer to a question by the acting magistrate-general, the chief police witness said that money was collected in Uganda and sent to Mulumba, but he knew of no circumstances in which that individual by virtue of his living in London had ever done the people of Uganda the slightest good. He agreed that much of Mulumba's time was spent in distributing such documents in Uganda and other countries.

A non-Government architect is to prepare plans for rebuilding on an enlarged scale the old men's home at Ndola, Northern Rhodesia. The Government will also contribute £4,000, on a pound-for-pound basis, to the building of a home in Ndola for aged women for which women's institutes have already collected over £3,000.



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## Party Attitudes to the Colonies Labour Seat for Sir Leslie Plummer

THE MANIFESTO of the Conservative and Unionist Party issued in connection with the forthcoming general election contains the following paragraph about the Empire:

"In the wider world outside this island we put first safety, progress and cohesion in the British Empire and Commonwealth of Nations. We must all stand together and help each other with all our strength, both in defence and trade. To foster commerce within the Empire we shall maintain Imperial Preference. In our home market the Empire producer will have a place second only to the home producer." The Labour Party's election manifesto says, *inter alia*—

"The Tory still thinks in terms of Victorian imperialism and Colonial exploitation. His reaction in a crisis is to threaten the narrow outlook is an obstacle to that world-wide outlook which alone makes peace secure. He would have the freedom to India, Pakistan, Ceylon, and Burma. It is this that makes the election so critical not only for the people of Britain but for the whole world."  
"We shall do everything possible to stimulate production at home and to expand our exports. We shall press on with the development of new sources of raw materials, particularly in the Commonwealth."

### New Commonwealth

Miss Alice Bacon, M.P., chairman of this year's conference of the Labour Party, said in her address in Scarborough on Monday—

"The peoples of Malaya, and of Africa look to us with hope. Labour has created a new Commonwealth which spans the continents and brings together people of different colours, races, and creeds. This has been done in the spirit of brotherhood, and we are pledged to continue along this path. These people know that a Tory victory would be a victory for the old imperialism which they have every reason to hate."  
The Colonial Secretary, Mr. James Griffiths, was fourth in the poll (constituency section) when the

Labour Party conference voted on Tuesday for its National Executive. He received 597,000 votes. The leading results were: Mrs. Aneurin Bevan (858,000), Mrs. Barbara Castle (676,000) and Mr. Tom Driberg (646,000). Mr. Herbert Morrison was fifth with 595,000 votes. Mr. Shipwell, Minister of Defence, lost his seat on the Executive to Mrs. C. Stiles and among those unsuccessful were Mr. Sirachy, Mr. Plummer, and Mr. G. Steelmaker, Minister of Fuel and Power.

### Election Candidates

SIR LESLIE PLUMMER, former chairman of the Overseas Food Corporation, has been adopted as prospective Labour candidate for Deptford. Mr. John Cooper, the peasant farmer, who had a majority in 1950 of 14,900, decided not to seek re-election. Sir Leslie, who in 1947 was appointed chairman of the O.F.C. in 1947. He had previously been assistant general manager of London Express Newspapers, Ltd. He was knighted in June, 1949, and resigned from the O.F.C. a year later.

Mrs. RUTH ABRAHAM (Liberal) has withdrawn her candidature at Orpington, where Sir Waldron Smithers (Cons) has a majority of 10,289. Lady Ruth is the wife of Sir Sidney Abraham, a former Chief Justice and Attorney-General in East African territories.

LIEUT. COLONEL LESLIE EMDEN (Labour), who has withdrawn at Eye, Suffolk, on account of ill-health, served during the 1914-18 war in Germany, East Africa, and is greatly interested in Colonial affairs. He was Assistant Military Secretary, Eastern Command, 1940-44.

"Fast-growing trees, such as eucalyptus and acacia, and acacias, wattle and blackwood, are fast-growing because they are more successfully greedy than any of their competitors. If these competitors happen to be flowers or the grass on one's lawn, they will come off a very poor second in the race." Mrs. F. Fane, in a broadcast in Kenya.

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# PERSONALIA

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. HALL sailed today in the *Blue Fountain* for Nairobi.

Mr. STANLEY GIBBS, M.B.E., flew back to Nairobi from London last week.

Mr. HUGH COPLEY leaves London today for Nairobi at the conclusion of his leave.

Mr. J. A. McCARE has been elected president of the Kenya Church Music Society.

Mr. and Mrs. JOHN WILLIAMSON left London by air on Tuesday to return to Nairobi.

Mr. K. C. JOHNSON has been appointed Commissioner of Income Tax in Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. SYDNEY G. GASSON, chief medical officer of Rhodesian Airways, is visiting his country.

Mr. G. W. COHEN has arrived back in London by air from his post to Central and East Africa.

Mr. CHARLES WESTLAKE, chairman of the Uganda Electricity Board, is on holiday in Switzerland.

Mr. J. W. STELL, Secretary for African Affairs in Uganda, has been appointed Governor's Deputy.

Mr. A. E. V. BARTON has resigned from the board of Messrs. Booker Brothers, McCannell and Co., Ltd.

Mr. J. S. NIMMO, of Kampala, has been stabbed in the stomach by an African whom he tried to disarm.

Mr. R. C. RUARKE, a columnist in the American Scripps-Howard chain of newspapers, has visited East Africa.

Mr. G. W. MCL. HENDERSON, Attorney General in Uganda since 1948, has been appointed Chief Justice of the Bahamas.

LIEUT.-COLONEL W. H. L. GORDON has returned by air to Kampala after leave in this country. Mrs. GORDON will return shortly.

Mr. S. D. BURTON, chief accountant of the Southern Rhodesian Posts and Telegraphs Department, has retired after 40 years' service.

Mr. W. A. GRINSTEAD, assistant director in the East African Meteorological Department, has been transferred to the British Caribbean service as director.

Mr. WILLIAM D. BROWN, head of the African Research division of the State Department of the United States, flew back from London to Washington a few days ago.

LORD TWEEDSMUIR, chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board, is the author of "Hudson's Bay Trader", in which he describes his experiences among the Eskimos in Daffin Land in 1938.

MESSES N. K. COULSON (Muirburn) and E. HALLAUER (Guamby) have been elected president and vice-president respectively of the Salaried Staff Association of the Copperbelt and Broken Hill.

Mr. MARTIN MORRIS, Public Relations Officer in Nyasaland, broadcast in last Friday's "Calling the Rhodesias and Nyasaland" programme of the B.B.C. on his impressions of England today.

There are two Rhodesians in the Springbok Rugby team which has just arrived in England: Mr. R. VAN SCHON, aged 29, one of the 14 backs, and Mr. J. DU RAN, aged 25, one of the 16 forwards.

On Monday Mr. S. PACHEY took up his new duties as chairman of the Rhodesian board of Barclays Bank (D.S.A.O.). Lately he has been assistant general manager in the Pretoria office of the bank.

Mr. H. F. SWAIN, of the State Forestry Commissioner in New South Wales, has been appointed forestry representative in Malaya for the Forestry and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Dr. H. H. STRONG, Deputy Director of the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization, broadcast in Sunday's "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.B.C. on the rosette disease of groundnuts.

Mr. J. T. SIMPSON, M.B.E., has been elected chairman of the central committee of the Uganda branch of the British Empire Society for the Blind, of which Mr. W. SPARROWE is hon. treasurer, and Mr. J. E. H. CALVERT hon. secretary.

Mr. NICHOLAS EDEN, son of Mr. Anthony Eden, M.P., has just completed his two years of military service with the 60th Rifles, with which the Royal Rhodesia Regiment is affiliated, and in which Mr. Eden himself served in the 1914-18 war.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR AUTHUR DOWLER, C.B.E., C.B., General Officer Commanding, East Africa Command, who is to retire shortly, recently paid farewell visits to Northern Rhodesian and Nyasaland troops. He leaves Nairobi for this country on Saturday.

LIEUT.-COLONEL H. F. TUNALEY has been elected president of the Society of Architects and Quantity Surveyors of Northern Rhodesia, of which Mr. J. G. S. LAWSON is secretary. Messrs. D. AEG, I. G. MACLAURIN, F. WIMSHURST, and H. G. NICHOLSON are the other members of the committee.

CAPTAIN J. C. KELLY-ROGERS, who has been elected chairman of the technical committee of the International Air Transport Association, did much flying in East and Central Africa for Imperial Airways, and B.O.A.C., and piloted the aircraft in which Mr. Churchill made his three flights to the United States during the war.

Mr. I. C. CHOPRA, who has been appointed a King's Counsel in Tanganyika, recently returned to the Territory after a visit to England and America in connexion with the affairs of Williamson Diamonds, Ltd., of which important enterprise he is legal adviser. He has been for some years a nominated non-official member of the Legislative Council.

Dr. H. C. SOUMES, who has given up his work as consulting physician to the Sudan Government, held that post for 13 years, and in the past four years some hundreds of Tanganyika "groundnutters" must have passed through his hands. It was in 1908 that he first entered the Sudan as a medical inspector, and he spent 30 years in that country. At Oxford he had been a middleweight boxer.

Mr. RICHARD A. FLEINGWORTH, who has arrived from Southern Rhodesia, is a London-born accountant who held senior positions in the London organization of General Motors, Ltd., before he went to Salisbury two years ago as general manager of Spa Food Products, Ltd. At one time he played cricket for Middlesex in its Minor Counties XI. During the war he was on flying duties with 613 Squadron R.A.F.

Mr. E. TEMBATH, of Stamm and Partners, Ltd., has been elected chairman of the East African Shipowners Association, of which Mr. W. A. N. JONES, of W. H. Jones and Co. (London), Ltd., is the new deputy chairman. The other members of the committee are Messrs. J. C. BLAGDEN, of Tracey Blagden, Ltd., S. R. ELLIS, of W. A. Sparrow and Co., Ltd., E. GARNHAM, of Goods, Durrant and Murray, Ltd., and A. M. GUNDEL, of J. Gundle, Ltd.

## WARDEN/SECRETARY for EAST AFRICA HOUSE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of warden/secretary of East Africa House, London. The salary to be paid will be fixed in accordance with the qualifications and experience of the applicant, with furnished quarters and full maintenance for the successful applicant and his wife, if married. Employment might also be available for the wife provided she possesses suitable qualifications. The post will be on a temporary basis for three years, with a break clause of three months on either side. Applicants are required to have an East African background. Applications should be addressed to The Acting Commissioner, East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR SOUTHERN RHODESIA, SIR H. J. GOODENOUGH, gave a dinner party the evening before for MR. W. A. E. WINTERSON, M.P., Minister of Trade and Industrial Development. Others present were Sir SARCHIBALD and LADY FORBES, MR. and MRS. C. HEWY HUTCHINSON, SIR PIERVALE and LADY LEITCHING, Sir GEORGE and LADY NELSON, SIR GORDON MUNRO, MR. and MRS. JAMES RHODES, MR. and MRS. J. BRUNNER HAYS, Sir WILES and LADY WILKINSON, SIR MARK and LADY PURNER, and Sir Edward and LADY WILSHAW.

**Obituary**

MR. G. T. SKINNER, who has died in Kenya, initiated with the late T. Campbell Black and another the first commercial air service in Kenya. The D.H.51 aircraft used in the service was used for the purpose of presenting to the local R.A.F. as the first registered aircraft in the Colony. Arriving in Kenya more than 20 years ago Mr. Skinner was engaged in saw milling from 1923 to 1950, when he retired. He leaves a widow and a daughter.

SIR JASPER RIDLEY, C.V.O., O.B.E., T.D., who has died in Ipswich at the age of 64, was a director of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd. and other banks, being chairman of the National Provincial, a trustee of the National Gallery and British Museum, he was also chairman of the trustees of the Tate Gallery.

MR. HUGH McCULLOUGH, who has died in Bulawayo at the age of 81, resided in Rhodesia in 1906, served with the Transvaal Scouts in South-West Africa in 1914-15, and was for 16 years on the staff of Messrs. Stewarts and Lloyds, Ltd.

MR. WILLIAM COBBETT, a descendant of the well-known politician and reformer, who went to Kenya in 1904, has died in Nairobi at the age of 81.

MR. E. J. MORRISON, who has died in Uganda, had spent 17 years in that country. He was well known as a mechanical engineer.

MR. WIRELAN GORDON FOSKOVAY, a railway engineer in Tanganyika, has died in this country.

**Africans the Key**

THE FUTURE of Southern Rhodesia depends on the way we develop the Africans, said the Governor, Sir John Kennedy, when he opened the district headquarters of the Middlebealand Boy Scouts Association. "There may be a difference of opinion about how quickly the Africans should be given rights and responsibilities which Europeans have earned only after many hundreds of years of civilization, but there is no difference of opinion on the responsibility we Europeans bear for creating them." Sir John believed that working was one of the best methods for developing Africans on the high veldt. The Chief Justice had, he said, told him that scouting could counteract the dangerous trend to crime and delinquency among young Natives.

**Dissent**

THE CONFERENCE on the Close Association of the Central African territories issued the following special communiqué:—

The conference began on the strongest terms, regarding reports in some newspapers on September 21 to the effect that on September 23 the Southern Rhodesia delegation had asked for the appointment of an African delegate. No such suggestion has been made at any time, and these reports are completely untrue. The difference which arose on the future course of the discussion was not based on fact. All members of the conference, including the African members, were unanimous in condemning the insurrection and in endorsing the suggestion in one report that an African delegate had disclosed information of a confidential nature.

**Letter to the Editor**

**Sir Stewart Gore-Browne's Reply**

**No Recollection of "More than 99 %"**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA  
 Sir—Your issue of August 23, in which you invite me to comment on a statement about myself made in a letter to you from Dr. Banda, has not reached me.

A good deal of water has flowed since then, and I will not take up more of your valuable space than is required to say that, though I do not remember using the expression "more than 99 %", I certainly told the Secretary of State in a private meeting that the vast majority of Africans in Northern Rhodesia were opposed to federation. That statement has now been proved correct.

As regards your other questions as to how many of the Africans who oppose federation really understand the issue, or the nature of the present proposals, I can no more give an answer than I can say how many of the English and Scotch voters who in 1945 gave the Socialist Government its majority really understood the implications of nationalization and of the Welfare State. In both cases I fancy the underlying motive is largely emotional, and I doubt if it can be disregarded merely on that ground.

Yours faithfully,

STEWART GORE-BROWNE  
 Southern Rhodesia.

**Tshekedi's Lawsuit**

KEABOKA GAMANE has filed an affidavit opposing to the petition submitted last month by Tshekedi Khama to the High Court of Bechuanaland. Keaboka, who since Tshekedi's banishment has undertaken official tribal administrative duties, denies that he has maintained an attitude of hostility, causing injury and harm to Tshekedi and his followers, and claims that he has at all times done his best to achieve the wishes of the Bamangwato; viz. that the hereditary chief, Serape Khama, should be recognized and confirmed as chief and permitted to return. Keaboka admits that he opposed Tshekedi's return, but asserts that as the present most senior member of the tribe he was performing duties imposed upon him by Native law and custom. He had done nothing to "create the illusion" that Tshekedi was not wanted by the people; that being was genuine.

"If the new Central African federation comes into being, it is to be hoped that a more imaginative and less clumsy name than British Central Africa will be chosen. Why not Livingstonia? It was David Livingstone whose name most deserves to be linked with this great area of Africa."—Mr. G. H. Lepper, in the *Empire* (Product).

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### Some Activities in Kenya Mau Mau Association Proscribed

ACTIVITIES of native political movements in Kenya last year were described in the report of the African Affairs Division of the Colony for 1950, which is published by the Government Printer, Nairobi, at 5s.

The Mau Mau Association, which was first discovered in the Nyeri and Kiambu districts, appeared to be restricted almost entirely to Africans of the Kikuyu tribe. It was found to hold secret meetings at which an illegal oath was accompanied by appropriately horrid ritual. It was administered, it bound initiates to treat all Government servants as enemies, to disobey Government orders, and eventually to evict all Europeans from the country. The society was declared illegal, its members were prosecuted, and efforts were made to expose its subversive propaganda, which found some support in the Rift Valley Province.

In the Nyandarua Province the proscribed organization *Umu wa Mumbwa*, which had been membership in 1949, remained almost quiescent, but spread into the Rift Valley Province and Uganda.

#### Prohibition of Secret Societies

Of the secret societies a district commissioner wrote: "The existence of such a society and the difficulty of suppressing it, and the insidious propaganda it has shown, are the real business of the present administration in the settled areas. It is virtually impossible for the district commissioner to maintain even a tenuous contact with the Africans in each of the many hundreds of farms in a district which, when the work of administration was less complicated, was divided into three districts supervised by three administrative officers.

"The results of amalgamating districts in the settled areas, reducing staff and neglecting thereby African interests, are becoming apparent in increasing African unrest and discontent. Wherever possible to augment the staff of administrative officers in settled areas where the number of Africans resident on farms and in townships is often greater than the population of a moderate sized Native reserve, serious consequences may well ensue, and under the present set-up the only solution lies in closer contact between the farmer and his African employees.

#### Nairobi Strife

A wide-spread strike of Africans in Nairobi during several days was essentially of political origin and intent, the main demand being the release of the leaders of the East African Trade Union Congress who had been charged with being officers of the Mau Mau. A demand for 1000 jobs was raised only as an afterthought.

When the police had succeeded in preventing the holding of public meetings in Nairobi park, the strikers formed into small groups, limited to only participants from the same area, and subsequently were ordered to stand at work. However from the Rift Valley Province and East Africa a number of the strikers, Kikuyu and Luo, proceeded to the Government Technical College, Nairobi, to demand the release of the Mau Mau leaders.

During the week between the 18th and the 20th and 21st of October 1950, there occurred little to raise the feeling to a level of concern.

There at the State College of University, there were no demonstrations, but the Mau Mau leaders, Effendi, were greatly appreciated by the students and staff.

The Luo Union receives praise for the assistance it gave to the authorities during the strike.

Nairobi is the headquarters of the organizers of tribal associations, as there are to be found in the city representatives of practically every tribe in East and Central Africa. Most of these associations are somewhat ephemeral affairs, which seem to benefit only the officers, who are the descriptions paid to the names, but were traversed.

One of the best associations has always been the Luo Union, which has done much good work in the past, particularly in preventing Luo women and children from settling in Nairobi as prostitutes. This union was threatened with disruption, but a meeting held under the chairmanship of Mr. B. A. Ohang'a, M.C., restored it.

The Luo Union gave great assistance to the district commissioner both during and after the strike, in controlling the Luo in the locations. At a time when feeling against the Kikuyu was running high and might easily have broken out into fighting.

#### Billions of Chiefs

On the subject of chiefs and headmen, the acting provincial commissioner of the Rift Valley Province, who recently held the same post in the Central Province, wrote:

"Although the general level of ability of the gazetted chiefs in the province is far below that of the Central Province, and even in Baringo and Marsabit showed that in a number of cases loyalty to Government was only nominal, there were certain notable exceptions.

In the Central Province the work of the chiefs was loyal and progressive. The P.C. commented that they would always be conspicuous targets for vituperation and odium, but, on the other hand, they would be at least partly to blame for their position for persons who had done well for a short time. On the whole they had stood up well to the attacks and the temptation.

Far more favourable terms of service are required, according to the D.C. Nyeri, if suitable candidates are to be obtained for important Government posts.

(Continued on p. 11.)



# PASSING CLOUDS

dealing with internal crime, the report reveals the development of professional thieves operating as gangs. In Embu many of the burglaries were obviously carried out by well-organized gangs, who thought nothing of removing a safe bodily from business premises in the middle of the night. Possibly as a result of periodic police drives, the city has also appeared in the reserves.

Large-scale robberies, mostly undertaken by the perpetrators in Embu and a motorized gang of robbers caused much concern among traders in Kiunga and Meru.

In Kiambu an attempt was made to murder chief Waruhiri as he lay in bed. No political motive was attached to the attack, and a local man was charged with attempted murder.

The cases in crime were valued at £1,000 from the Kenya Consolidated Fund. The most serious occurred in the middle of the year, when from the D.C. stressed the prevalence of recidivism, adding that men with 15 previous convictions often came before the courts. In north and south several murders were committed by the illegal administering of medicine and medicinal herbs, witch-doctors and ex-dressers were charged with the crime.

**Beer Parties and Crime**

Much of the serious crime was due to drink and the inability of the younger men to drink in moderation. Crimes of violence and murder frequently arise from petty disputes at beer parties.

The number of persons under police supervision in the district reserves has become a problem. In the Fort Hall district, for example, the work of checking 1,000 men employed six months of the year.

"It is a most regrettable," the report continues, "to have to report that the year has not passed without recording thefts by public servants. African district council funds to the value of £1,000 were stolen by the assistant cashier at Embu, and there were numerous instances of African clerks in other districts being convicted of the embezzlement of funds. The lack of reliability on the part of junior servants is the cause of constant worry and concern to the provincial administration."

Native tribunals, in view of the "huge" work they do, are satisfactory, but "the tendency is increasing for litigation to become a hobby and even a trade among a certain section of the African community. Everywhere the inevitable delay in hearing appeals is encouraging the unsympathetic to carry the case to a higher court simply in order to delay the final

decision and to prolong cases to leave them in possession for several months. The appeals have become a profitable time-winning device."

District councils grew in stature and importance, and a few councillors in each district appear to take their duties seriously, without being influenced either by fear or by a desire to please their constituents. Most often, however, they are inclined to consider the meeting of the council as an opportunity to air their personal grievances.

It is a matter for regret, though perhaps not for surprise, that some of the councillors fail to explain and defend to their constituents the decisions which they have supported in council if they think that any loss of popularity may ensue.

Though they regard education as of paramount importance and insist on its enlargement, Africans say the report have little appreciation of the real value of what they are earnestly desiring.

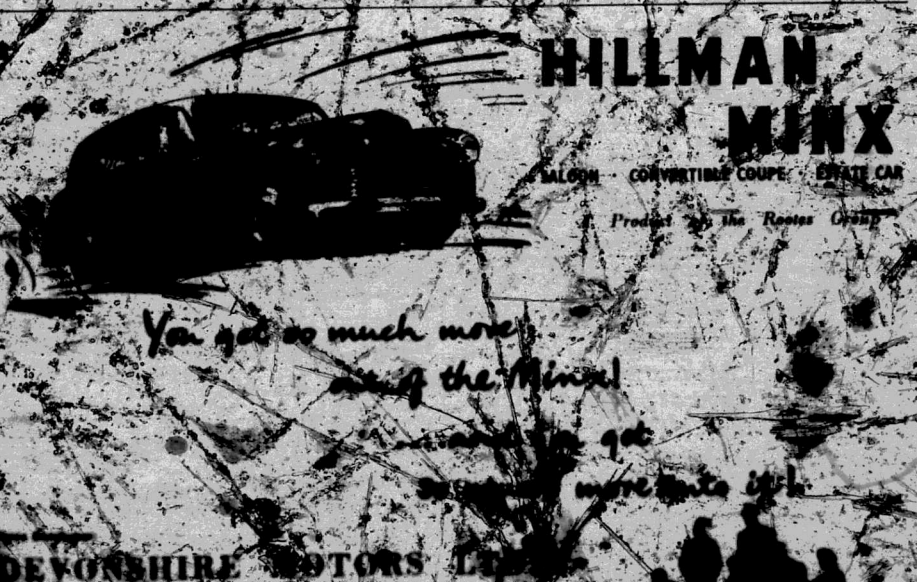
**Co-operative Societies Set Backs**

Co-operative societies have had some success in Kiunga, despite set-backs. In the Central Province "the urgent need is to put the existing societies on a proper footing rather than attempt to establish more. Most of the Nyanza societies, with the honourable exception of the Teta dairymen, are either moribund or have reached the stage where their financial affairs are so disintegrated, and the short life of the Pitsawera society in Embu came to an abrupt end with the conviction of its manager for embezzlement. A few more examples of this kind will suffice to convince the people that 'Umoja' is no better than another bogus trading company and will discredit the movement indefinitely."

The district commissioner in Kiambu, writes in a recent report:

"At present the people do not really understand the meaning of the words 'co-operative society', but it is hoped that it will mean more to them as they progress. One of the biggest problems is to find an honest, hard-working manager who is capable of keeping a simple set of accounts books. Another difficulty is the marketing of the produce."

Good race relations exist between Europeans and Africans are reported from all provinces, and though there are complaints from some districts of poor output from labour, where the farmer works himself in the afternoons and provides a hot meal or holiday the position is more satisfactory. Bonus schemes are on the increase.



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### Public Works Department Report

“LOOKING BACK OVER 1950,” writes Sir Godfrey Rhodes, Special Commissioner for Works and later Engineer in Kenya, in his annual report, “the most common disappointment has been the loss of experienced and efficient staff. Promotion often is felt to posts of less importance than the vacated, though for some reason better paid. Replacements frequently could not be obtained on the present salary scales guaranteed by an acute housing shortage.”

The total expenditure for which the department was responsible reached the record total of £4,433,305, including £1,721,111 on roads and bridges, £1,009,091 on buildings, and £365,043 on water supplies.

#### Fire Risk

The Commissioner gives a warning that, though a fire office has been created under a European firemaster, the fire risk in concentrated highly inflammable offices is still serious, especially since there is only one fire-proof room for the storage of the irreplaceable records held in the branches. While stores in Nairobi are reasonably housed, the position in the provinces leaves much to be desired.

Delegation of responsibility to branch heads, which is necessary for a programme of work of the present dimensions, has been accepted with striking success, but the Commissioner does not think that the time has come for the buildings, roads, and hydraulic plant, to be self-contained departments.

“Owing to a variety of reasons, largely outside my control,” the report continues, “it is not as far forward as it should be particularly in building side. We have not as yet completed the planning of the 1951 programme, which we ought now to be engaged on the 1952 programme. Plans that are really effective should be at least one year ahead of execution.”

“The fact that the annual budget of the Colony is passed until the end of the year has a considerable bearing on this problem but, nevertheless, much can be done to improve the position even in these circumstances.”

### Alienated Land Surrendered

THE PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONER of the Southern Province of Tanganyika has issued particulars of land formerly alienated to Europeans in that area which has been returned to Africans. Leased land retransferred to the Native authorities in Mbeya has totalled 8,327 acres, of which 395 acres were planted with coffee which had been owned by four of the estates, comprising 1,038 acres and now worked as a Native authority coffee plantation. In exchange for the surrendered alienated Native lands received 2,704 acres of coffee land by way of extensions. In the Iringa district 11 farms were involved, all in the Mufindi area; six ex-enemy farms and the other five were surrendered before the last war. Four farms, with an estimated total area of 2,100 have been taken into the Native authority, and six farms, totalling 5,600 acres, have been returned to the status of public land and released as African controlled areas here.

### Inefficient Government Process

“THE HAND-COMPILING and linotype section has overburdened with work throughout the year, necessitating constant overtime. The old and obsolete machinery and equipment in this section, coupled with its low output and shortage of skilled, specialist manual and printing staff are the main causes of its inefficiency and better output.” Thus reads the report of the Government Printer in Zanzibar for 1950. In spite of mechanical breakdowns owing to the age and worn-out condition of the plant, the department managed to complete 1,357 jobs, compared with 1,339 for the previous year.

Mr. J. G. ... and Mr. ... 30,000 gallons of water ... Villagers, ... lecturer at Stellenbosch University.

### Improvement of Ruanda Livestock Changing System of Ownership

THE BELGIAN COLONIAL OFFICE has issued an interesting statement on the improvement of the livestock of Ruanda-Urundi. It reads (in part):

“Cattle in Ruanda-Urundi are primarily a sign of wealth for the Natives, and one of the means by which the Tusi rulers held the Hutu peoples under their thumb. Anxious to guard their privileged position, the Tusi refused to let the Hutu have cows, for which they were ready to give up their freedom. This explains the contracts by which the Tusi leased cattle to the Hutu in return for regular services of many kinds. This general system led to a great dispersion of the herds, and only a few of the cattle-owners possess 50 or more animals.”

#### Animals as Sign of Wealth

Following the example of the masters, the Tusi in charge of the cattle regarded the animals as a sign of wealth, but not as source of economic prosperity. When the Natives finally resolved to sell their cattle, they are prepared to do so only in return for prices out of proportion with the present market value.

From a total of 54,000 animals, there are only 22,000 of the surplus herd of Ruanda-Urundi used as grazing land. The 923,000 head of cattle disposed of an average of 102,633 animals per annum, but is considered as a necessary minimum to meet the excess of cattle, can be estimated to reach 450,000 animals. While the stock increases every year 120,000, only 90,000 are exported to the Belgian Congo.

“The real problem is to see if the surplus of the existing herds—everything can be done to improve them. The first essential step is to change the existing system of ownership, but this would have such far-reaching social consequences that it can be taken only gradually, and with the assent of the population, who must be brought to understand that it is to their advantage.”

An encouraging sign is that the regional councils of Ruanda-Urundi have agreed to follow such a policy. Recent visits of the *missionnaires* of Ruanda and Urundi to Belgium have certainly helped to convince them that measures to that effect have to be taken.

#### Tag on Domestic Cattle

THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT General of Ruanda-Urundi has announced that a tax will be imposed on domestic cattle. It is a tax to be levied on the establishment of a preserved meat industry in the form of a Native Co-operative. Price controls could be introduced to ensure a fair profit margin for the cattle-owners. The new industry would work with Native capital, and profits would be distributed among members of the co-operative.

When the surplus stock has been eliminated, the tag will be lifted to pass forward the campaign for selected cattle and improved grazing land. Already the veterinary service are struggling to overcome the apathy of Native cattle owners, they select male breeding stock and eliminate the sterile or degenerate male.

The Government have created a selection farm at Kamuyaga, and another is being created at Urundi. These farms produce selected sires for the rural areas, as well as modern methods of using grazing land. This educational work will be supplemented in certain regions by the creation of Native farmer groups, and model villages will be organized to serve as examples.

### Imports and Exports

THE REPORT ON IMPORTS AND EXPORTS for 1950, compiled in the Department of Trade and Commerce, shows that the total value of imports for the year was £2,241,127 (£5,349,349), domestic exports £5,052,061 (£4,730,364), including re-exports of £74,782 (£40,731) and total domestic trade £7,367,772 (£3,772,091). Of imports 30.36% (£37.76%) came from the U.K. and 10.75% (4.69%) from India, a total of 76.62% (77.14%) from Commonwealth countries. The U.S.A. supplied 8.12% (£6,620,000) of exports, and 10.23% (25.84%) of imports. Import duties amounted to £35,377 (£1,120,000) and export duties to £1,745 (£22,201).



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## Tanganyika Sisal Industry Worth £25m

TANGANYIKA'S sisal shippers have now an annual value of more than £25m and provide more than 40% of the Territory's export trade, said Mr. E. F. Hitchcock, chairman of the Tanganyika Sisal Shippers' Association, at the recent 12th annual dinner.

Though there was no doubt as to price fluctuations, he felt that the industry could have confidence for the next two or three years. The total output was likely to be about 20,000 tons a year, or last year. British East Africa had shipped 17,000 tons in the first six months of this year, and in the second half-year that figure might be increased by 20%.

It was technically possible to produce the new drive cortisone from sisal water and research would promptly be undertaken for that purpose in East Africa.

The most extraordinary new use for sisal of which he had heard was the procedure in Canada of winding 1/2-inch sisal rope round the hot steel tubes to make off-putting. The sisal, treated with plastic wax, was being used as a substitute for steel in some ways, but he did not regard it as good, and he did not fear substitutes if the needs of world markets were met on reasonable terms. Only a fortnight previously an American spinner had told him that the best all-purpose hard size in the world was British East African sisal.

The state of the industry, said Mr. Hitchcock, was a wonderful tribute to the vision and determination of the pioneers who were Tanganyika's socalled fathers.

It was, he concluded, an industry of many nationalities, who had learned to work together with mutual respect, and had thus formed one of the beginnings in Tanganyika of the plural society. By properly organizing their affairs and integrating their problems and human relations, they would add substance to good-will and understanding—and it was the substance, not the form, which most mattered.

### Governor's Tribute

Sir Edward Twining, the Governor, described the industry as one of the best organized in the Colonial Empire. All engaged in it had wisely co-operated to form a formidable front, and they owed much to their chairman, Mr. Hitchcock, and their general secretary, Mr. Le Maitre.

While he was recently in England bankers and business men had told him that they thought Tanganyika perhaps the best investment proposition in Colonial Africa. He hoped that sisal growers would invest their surplus money within the Territory.

Mr. A. M. A. Kamijce, proposing the toast of the guests, said: "The majority of leaders of this association are from northern European countries. They are not our leaders because they have the vote, but because we have confidence in their ability to lead us."

Mr. J. R. Linn, said that there had been greater developments in Tanganyika in the last 10 years than in the previous 30. An old Tanganyika man was first introduced to mining developments, the new secondary industries, deep-water berths, railways and roads and a veritable explosion of building.

## Native Labour in Belgian Congo

THE BELGIAN Congo was industrialized and the Belgian Congo is already creating a shortage of man-power. Last year 962,000 Africans were employed, an increase of 69,000 over the 1949 total. Thirty-five per cent. are employed in agriculture, 14 per cent. in forestry, 12% in the mines, and 9% in the public sector. In some areas, where the number of employed rose to 100% of the adult male population, the sector has reached saturation point. The forthcoming industrial boom of the Belgian Congo sector will have to be accompanied and entailed by a modern East. This is expected to give at least 50% of the labour as present employed, who is now being pushed out that given good physical conditions and efficient training. Native productivity is as high as that of the European. Local commissions are being established to study the problems of the Congo.

## Reorganization of Civil Service Recommendations for the Sudan

COMPLETE REORGANIZATION of the Sudan Civil Service recommended in the report of the Mills Commission, which has now been published. The whole service would, it is proposed, be divided into five classes.

(1) An administrative and professional class, comprising those officials for whom recruitment the normal standard should be the possession of a university degree or the standard professional institutional diploma.

(2) A sub-professional and technical class composed of officials who hold qualifications of a technical character not amounting to those required for the strictly professional appointments.

(3) A clerical class.

(4) A class of departmental staff appointments, such as office superintendents, secretaries to senior officials, and the like; and

(5) A manipulative class.

Outside these classes would be members of the Police and Prisons Services and nurses who have special conditions of service.

The old distinction between a first and second division would completely disappear.

### Salaries

The commission has based its proposed salary structure for the whole administration on the assumption that all appointments will eventually be held on a business basis. The new scales would therefore all Sudanese, but where a post is held by an expatriate official a special pensionable gratuity in the allowance of approximately one-third would be added to the basic rates.

Two other recommendations are that the cost-of-living allowance now paid should be incorporated into salaries and that a new cost-of-living allowance should be paid when the index, based on prices and consumption on January 1 last, stays permanently above 140.

## N. Rhodesia's Land Problem

FEAR was at the bottom of the land problem in Northern Rhodesia, said Mr. G. B. Beckley, member for Agriculture, recently, in the African Chamber. He would not set a square deal, and fear of Colonial Office policy by the Europeans. "We in this House have to be masters of our own destiny," he added, "and I consider that at this stage to make irreversible decisions on long-term fundamental issues will simply get up trouble for the future." Declaring his opposition of turning over the vast land resources for European settlement only, Mr. Beckley declared that this was nothing less than a departure of security of tenure must be offered to all people, and a fair and equitable division of land assured. "I sincerely trust that we shall not get vast areas put to one race or the other. If this House will so integrate its people that, not many years hence, neither one section can do without the other, then we shall have peace for all time in Northern Rhodesia."

"We do not like the land authority. It is going to say 'higher density rating'." — Sir Eric Robins, chairman of Central Africa Airways.

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# NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

A new Ithian school is to be built in Lusaka. A request for a 20% increase in basic rates of pay is to be fought by the Rhodesia Railway Workers Union.

The new road from Iringa to Morogoro, for which E.C.A. have granted £600,000, is expected to be ready within three years.

Health officials from many parts of Africa met in conference in Kampala last week to recommend a site for the World Health Organization's regional office for Africa.

The 1st Battalion The South Lancashire Regiment will shortly relieve the 1st Battalion The Loyal Regiment in the Sudan. The advance party left Trieste last week.

## Zanzibar Elections Postponed

Because of constitutional difficulties the introduction of elections for Arab and Indian members of the Zanzibar Legislative Council has been postponed indefinitely.

A subscription fund has been started by the Government of the Sudan with a gift of £E2,000 for the inhabitants of Nahud, a township in the Kordofan Province on which six and a half inches of rain fell in four hours, causing damage estimated at £E62,000.

A loss of 1,220,000 working days owing to 898 stoppages of work were recorded in the Sudan during the first half of this year, against 588,000 working days in 761 strikes in the same period of 1950. Nearly 90,000 more workers were involved than in the first half of last year.

European, Mexican, and Asian civil servants in Uganda have been granted a further 5% cost-of-living allowance, to be dated back to July 1.

Zimbabwe is Arabic rather than Indian in character, and was probably established by Arab refugees from Islamic persecution, suggested Mr. A. B. Pant, Commissioner for India in East and Central Africa, in a recent address in Salisbury. The curator at Zimbabwe, he added, had agreed that the theory was feasible.

## New Township

Park Meadowslands, the new township being built five miles outside Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, by the National Building Board, should be completed soon after the end of this year. Each property, costing about £2,100, consists of a "no-flies" three-bedroomed house with single living-room, kitchen, and bathroom. Native servants' quarters are provided. The Board arranges loans of 80% for those wishing to buy on mortgage bonds, but if an owner wishes to resell within five years he must first offer the property to the Board.

## Southern Rhodesia's Record Trade

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S IMPORTS in the first half of this year totalled nearly £39m, an increase of 25% over the comparable 1950 figure. Exports increased to £24m; (£19.5m). Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery accounted for nearly £15m, textiles and similar materials for £9.5m, and woodstuffs for £3.3m. British goods made up 45% of the imports, and Britain took the largest share of Southern Rhodesia's exports—nearly £9m (just under 45%). Tobacco still tops the list of exports (over £5m). Gold brought in over £3m, asbestos £2.6m, clothing £1.6m, chrome ore £1.3m, and cattle hides £1.1m.



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Undertaking operated		Undertaking operated	11	Undertaking operated	16
Number of Consumers	1,100	Number of Consumers	11,000	Number of Consumers	27,000
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Capital	£250,000	Capital	£2,000,000	Capital	£3,000,000

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## Company Meeting Report

## Overseas Stores, Ltd.

## Mr. R. J. Blackadder's Review

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF BRITISH OVERSEAS STORES, LIMITED, was held on October 2, in London, Mr. R. J. BLACKADDER, M.C., C.A., the chairman, presiding.

The following is extracted from his circulated statement:—

"I feel that the progress we have made during recent years should be a source of quiet satisfaction to us. After a lapse of six years, payment of dividends was resumed in 1953, when a dividend of 5% was paid, rising to 10% in 1947, at which rate it has been maintained, and in addition, within the group we have accumulated out of heavily taxed profits quite substantial reserves."

"At present all our subsidiary companies are doing well, but although shipments from this country are satisfactory, we are still faced with the problem of keeping our stores well supplied, and stocks properly balanced."

**Jamaica.**—This year D. Henderson and Company, Limited, has completed a quarter of a century as a limited liability company, although the business itself is very much older. We are pleased to say that there has been a substantial improvement in their figures over those of last year, and I am satisfied that our organization both in Hendersons and in Leonard de Cordova is being carried on in the most up-to-date way and under modern methods.

**New Zealand.**—Kirkaaldie and Stains, Limited, also shows a satisfactory increase in profit.

**Portuguese East Africa.**—The business of Wain, Wack & Shepherd has, together with all other forwarding agents in the Port of Beira, been influenced by the 60% surcharge on freights, which was in force during the major part of the financial year. This surcharge was removed on January 1, 1951, by which time the port was comparatively empty. In fact, there has been little, if any, delay to shipping at Beira since October, 1950.

## Beira Traffic Phasing

"Since March, 1951, the present system of the phasing of traffic handled through Beira became effective. The phasing is administered by a secretariat working under the Beira Imports Advisory Committee. This committee is composed of representatives of the Portuguese and Central African Governments, together with representatives of Chambers of Commerce, Chambers of Industries, shipping companies and the Rhodesian railways. There is every reason to believe that in future this organization will enable the Port to work at maximum efficiency and avoid any further serious congestion."

"The Port of Beira continues as the principal port for the Rhodesias, and we are again pleased to say that the very efficient Portuguese authorities are doing everything in their power to facilitate and assist the economical and efficient movement of goods."

"Our part interest in a Laurence Margolis company has more than fulfilled our expectations, the results for the 12 months ending December 31, 1950, constitute a record, and the returns for the current year are the promise of another record year. As in Beira, the company has received the encouragement and help of the Portuguese authorities, with whom they have the closest relations."

**South Africa.**—During the year our managing director visited Cape Town, where he had the opportunity of discussing with the Directors of Fletcher and Cartwrights, Limited, plans for the alteration and renovation of the premises, and we hope that as import quotas are gradually relaxed, a period of increasing trading prosperity will eventually follow."

## Of Commercial Concern

The consolidated net profit after taxation of British Overseas Stores, Ltd., was erroneously stated in our issue of September 13 to have been £29,876 compared with £41,028 in the previous year. This was in fact the amount dealt with in the accounts of the company. The net profit after taxation was in fact £80,221 (against £61,011), of which £9,783 was attributable to outside shareholders and £41,062 retained by subsidiary companies.

Messrs. R. E. Treatt & Co., Ltd., have this week changed the name of the company to Treatt, Bovill & Co., Ltd., in order to emphasize their close association with Bovill Matheson & Co., Ltd., of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, for whom they act as London correspondents. The Board of directors remains unchanged.

## Union-Castle Cruises

The Union-Castle Line announce two 14-day cruises by the M.V. WARWICK CASTLE visiting Gibraltar, Casablanca, Las Palmas and Madeira, leaving London on December 31, and Southampton on January 16. Fares will range from £65 to £130.

A resolution effecting a one-share-for-25 capital bonus was passed at last week's meeting of Booker Brothers, McConnell and Co., Ltd.

A new drug, antimycin-pro-salt, is being used experimentally for the inoculation of cattle against trypanosomiasis.

## Dividends

Drapers (1943), Ltd., Uganda.—Final 15%, making for the year ended May 31 last. One bonus share issued for each share held.

Clan Line Steamers, Ltd.—Interim 5% less tax.

## East African Power and Lighting

## £1,340,000 Spent on New Capital Works

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO., LTD. report a consolidated net revenue of £2,704,412 in the calendar year 1950 compared with £2,679,900 in the previous year. To last year's £1,000,000 must be added £11,434 provided for taxation and no longer required. Total assets were £2,022,466, general reserves £15,000, dividend paid by a subsidiary company to outside shareholders amounting to £1,400, interest on the preference shares amounting to £3,000, and dividends totalling 7% on ordinary stock (£147,933) leaving a balance of £1,717,117 in carry forward against £1,472,000 in 1949.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £300,000 in cumulative preference shares, £1,000,000 in 4% cumulative preference shares and £2,113,333 in ordinary shares. All of the capital is paid up and at 1950 the revenue earned was £3,084,252, reserve fund £2,022,466, £45,266, and current liabilities at £196,000. Fixed assets are valued at £2,240,000, less in subsidiary companies at £1,000,616, and current assets at £1,521,578, including £637,075 in cash.

The development programme is proceeding as quickly as plant and materials become available, but delays in deliveries from manufacturers and in shipping have somewhat retarded progress. No less than £1,340,000 was expended during the year on capital works in Kenya and Tanganyika.

The directors are Messrs. C. M. Taylor (chairman), C. E. W. Ashworth, W. C. Hunter, A. A. Lawrie, A. J. Don, Spall (general manager), R. G. Varison, and Sir Godfrey Rhodes. The secretary is Mr. O. C. Reed.

The London board consists of Messrs. D. W. Stewart (chairman), D. C. Broad, K. W. M. Ficklithers, D. S. Warren, and Sir Robert Rankin. The London secretary is Mr. H. C. Trumble.

The 20th annual general meeting will be held in Nairobi on October 22.

The great majority of European employers in Northern Rhodesia adopt a very co-operative attitude towards African employees who wish to join or become officials. The Secretary for Northern Rhodesia, Mr. J. G. G. G. G., is a member of the Legislative Council.





## Good Uruwira Minerals Report Working Profits Now Being Made

URUWIRA MINERALS, LTD., in their accounts for the year ended March 31 last, show an excess of income over expenditure of £3,130 (whereas in the previous year expenditure had exceeded income by more than £200,000). Sales of concentrates produced by the pilot plant were valued at £298,786, and during the year £82,976 was spent on development.

The issued capital is £1,000,000 in shares of 5s. each. Share premium account stands at £372,484, loan at £160,000, and creditors at £33,007. Fixed assets are valued at £3,225,432, and current assets at £320,359, including £59,085 in cash.

On reserves on March 31 were estimated at 2,376,000 metric tons of average metal content of 3.8% lead, 0.8% copper, 11% zinc, and 0.1% silver, and 1.9 grams per ton of gold. By July 31 it was possible to report that ore reserves had increased to 2,000,000 tons. Operation of the pilot plant on a continuous production basis demonstrated a recovery of more than 90% of the metal content of the sulphide ore in concentrate of favourably marketable grade. A total of 2,395 dry metric tons of concentrates were produced during the year from 26,477 metric tons of ore at the Mutwa waste mine.

The directors are Messrs. J. de la Vigne, Paoussia, (managing director), E. Asselbergh, J. R. Desmarchais, M. Koenig, J. R. Luyckx, G. Brasseur, and H. H. Morris. The London committee consists of Messrs. G. C. Hutchinson and G. F. Webster. The 10th annual general meeting will be held at Rwanda, Tanganyika, on October 17.

Negotiations are proceeding with E.C.A. for a loan to cover part of the cost of erecting plant and with some major shareholders in regard to the balance of the sum required.

## Rare Materials Conference

MR. R. STONE, Lord Privy Seal, told a Press conference that the completion of the rare materials conference of the Commonwealth Ministers in London last week that all the benefits required had been secured to do everything possible to increase production and that among engagements affecting specific commodities were those relating to copper from Northern Rhodesia, copper and sulphur from Uganda, and manganese from Tanganyika. The importance of increasing the production of rare materials within the Commonwealth was stressed and it was satisfactory that plans were well advanced in several Commonwealth countries for a higher output of copper, zinc, tungsten, manganese, and nickel.

## Copper and Zinc Shortages

Exports of 15.8% in copper and 27.4% in zinc between the first six months of the first world and the output of refinery production have been reported for the fourth quarter of this year by the International Minerals Conference in Washington. Allocations of 17,780 metric tons of copper and 460,260 tons of zinc to 36 countries were announced. The United States had the largest allocations of both metals, 51,770 and 22,470 tons respectively, followed by Great Britain with 91,698 and 10,230 tons. First priority was given to defence needs to shipping, and last to civilian consumption.

## Gold Policy

Members of the International Monetary Fund need no longer obtain approval before selling processed gold above 72 dollars (£12 10s) per ounce. Mr. J. Root, managing director of the fund, said at a press conference on Friday, but an embargo on gold exports was said to be round gold exchange controls. It is reported that the official reserve of gold in the United States is 2,000 million ounces, rather than the 1,000 million ounces which the International Monetary Fund and Central African countries will be free to buy from South African sellers in the domestic market.

## O.E.C.E. Agreement on Copper

After negotiations allowing for possible shortages of copper, a preliminary agreement on the supply of copper and copper alloys that for delivery purposes have been agreed by the 16 members of the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation, and the 11 countries which are not members, was signed in London on October 17. The agreement will be subject to ratification by each of the participating countries. It is understood that the agreement will be subject to ratification by each of the participating countries. It is understood that the agreement will be subject to ratification by each of the participating countries.

## South African Gold

The gold production of the Union of South Africa has been reduced from 1,000,000 to 800,000 ounces per year.

## Powell Duffryn and Wankie

MESSRS. POWELL DUFFRYN, LTD., as company with large Central African interests, report that, after providing £1,041,460 for the year ended March 31 last, consolidated profits attributable to the group for the year ended March 31 last were £208,334, compared with £647,073 in the previous year. Last year £66,000 was retained by subsidiaries. Interest on the preference shares absorbed £2,981, the sinking fund received £2,948, and dividends totalling 8% of the ordinary stock require £412,985, leaving a consolidated balance of £222,714 to be carried forward, against £2,222,714 brought forward.

The issued capital of the Powell Duffryn company consists of £3,600,000 of 4s. shares, preference stock and £9,600,471 in ordinary stock. Reserves total £2,980,000, vested assets, realization account stands at £8,244,000, and current liabilities at £802,719. Fixed assets are valued at £2,519,767, trade investments at £4,332,310, subsidiary companies at £7,548,389, assets now vested in the National Coal Board at £10,234,787, and current assets, at £821,688, including quoted investments of £1,355,000 (market value £1,898,058), and fixed investments at £1,500,000, tax certificates at £60,000, and £433,300 in cash.

The company is, as yet, the largest individual shareholder in the Wankie Colliery, Southern Rhodesia, and through its subsidiary, Powell Duffryn Technical Services, Ltd., is the manager of its operations. Mr. R. W. Foot is deputy chairman of Powell Duffryn, Ltd., who has been elected chairman of the Wankie Colliery Co., Ltd., recently vested in the company.

The directors are Sir Herbert Foot (chairman), Mr. R. W. Foot (deputy chairman), Messrs. R. S. Clark, W. M. Codrington, R. W. Ganderon, J. S. Mann, H. E. Jolly, G. L. Kelly, J. S. Overy, A. A. Read, A. B. S. S. Vale, and Sir Brian Wilson (general manager).

The annual general meeting will be held in London on October 10, and will be followed by an extraordinary general meeting to consider the proposal to increase the capital of the company from £1,440,000 to £16,800,000 by the creation of 1,839,520 ordinary shares of 1s. each.

## Bushuck Mines Report

BUSHUCK MINES (1934), LTD., incurred a loss of £6,988 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with a profit of £19,758 in the previous year. There is now a debit balance of £2,854.

The issued capital is £200,000 in shares of 10s. each. Reserve stands at £25,000 and creditors at £8,825. Property, equipment, etc., are valued at cost at £52,200. The Red Rose mine option appears at £2,340. Kibarnet and Atharbia claims at £42,095; stores at £32,787; debtors at £3,427; and cash at £13,164. Investments, which stood at £12,800 on June 30, 1950, were realized at a profit of £255.

During the year to May 31, when normal operations ceased, 114,400 tons of ore were milled (at £2,933 or 10s. a ton) at a mining loss of £1,000,000. Operations of the Kibarnet and Atharbia mines are being continued.

The directors are Messrs. W. S. Hopkins (chairman), H. C. Hardy, and L. A. N. Brooks. The London committee consists of Messrs. J. E. W. Lomas (chairman), alternate, A. C. Gibbons, and C. S. Bell (alternate, A. W. Woodcock, who is the London secretary).

The ordinary general meeting will be held in Bulawayo on November 22.

## Union Miniers

UNION MINIERE DU HAUT-KATANGA have announced an interim dividend of 300 Belgian francs per share for the year ended June 30 last, with a interim of fr.400, followed by a final dividend of fr.350, whilst in each of the two preceding years the payments of fr.400 were paid. Tanganyika Concessions Ltd. hold 14.5% interest in Union Miniers, and the 10% share of the former rose last year by 23.3d. on revised the interim dividend.

## Tanganyika Mineral Exports

MINERAL EXPORTS FROM TANGANYIKA in the first seven months of this year were valued at £20,280, compared with £28,491 in the corresponding period of 1950. July exports were £31,493 (£115,097). The drop is due to the withholding of diamonds.

## C.D.C.

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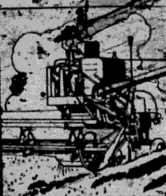
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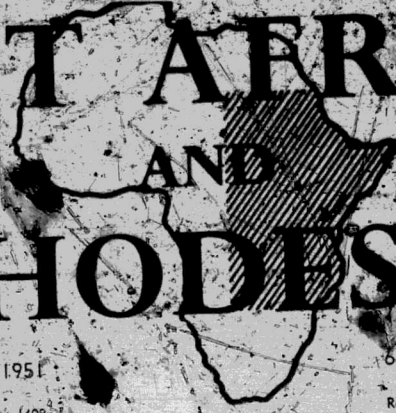
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**EVERY TERRITORY** within our sphere is menaced by the Persian outrage and its sequel, Egypt's attempt to undermine the British position in the Suez Canal Zone and the Sudan. We write "Outrage on Outrage" because the actions of a vacillating and pusillanimous British Government and of an unprincipled and predatory Persian Government have both been outrageous. We write "sequel" because the shameful retreat from Abadan emboldened Nahas Pasha to do what for many months he had feared to do: having witnessed the faintheartedness of British Ministers when confronted by a Moslem, the Egyptian Prime Minister decided that the time had come for his patience to exhaust itself also. He doubtless calculated, moreover, that the British Protectorate might on October 25 replace its present incompetent leaders by men with a newer conception of the place, duties and rights of Britain in the world.

The ignominious withdrawal from Abadan, which jeopardized our whole position in the Middle East, invited the British clique in Cairo to act quickly. But Nahas Pasha has, we trust, struck too late, for this further demonstration of the indignity to which the British position in the Middle East has been

allowed to sink may so anger the country as to cause it to return a much stronger Conservative Government than would otherwise have been the case. **EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA**, which is in no sense a party news paper, has criticized Conservative Ministers, and has both praised and criticized Socialist Ministers, and it is without party bias that we assert that no words could too strongly condemn the Labour Government for its fecklessness and recklessness in the Middle East. Because the country could not any longer survive the undermining of its safety in peace and war, it should dismiss those who have so tragically failed it.

The damage done in the past week can best be assessed by regarding the situation through the eyes of the Russian leaders. Could anything have caused them more concern than the manoeuvres of Communist agents in Persia and Eastern Africa? Egypt?—in which countries Communist agents have been very active. When a financial crisis follows shortly in Persia, the local Communist (Tudeh) Party is likely to seize power, making the country a satellite of the Kremlin, which would at its convenience advance to the Persian Gulf and so gain access to the Indian Ocean. What other grave possibility impels Eastern Africa needs no emphasis. It has been generally assumed

would be fought largely in the Middle East. The occupation of Persia by Communist forces, or even its subjection to Communist influence, would outflank the Middle East bastion. The least that can be said is that these happenings in Persia and Egypt must delight Stalin and his friends, and that in the event of war the threat to Africa would be immensely aggravated. The Communists have worked hard for these prizes, but they can scarcely have imagined such supine behaviour by those to whom the welfare of Great Britain and the Colonies had been entrusted.

Egypt should be told that her actions are illegal and that Britain intends to fulfil her obligations and responsibilities in the Canal Zone and the Sudan. From the pledge to protect the Sudanese until they can decide their own future there can be no honourable retreat. If Egypt withdraws from the Condominium, so much the worse for Egypt; and so much the better for the Sudanese if the issue be handled by British ministers of character and competence. If a rebellion fomented in the Sudan by Egyptians, the Condominium was once again brought into abeyance, but a few years ago the Egyptians were misguidedly opposed to the restoration to their earlier position. There should be neither repentance nor such weakness nor any retreat in the future. If any British Government did a dishonourable withdrawal, the Sudanese who despise the Egyptians, would take matters into their own hands. Perhaps that certainty may nerve even our nerveless Ministers. The Pasha—who knows the Sudanese mind—has clamoured for unity of the Nile Valley in the Egyptian sense of the term, and a tiny minority of political cartoonists in Egypt has acted now in the conviction that Britain need no longer be taken seriously in Middle East politics. So low stands to-day the prestige of a country which 20 years ago was at the zenith of its Imperial greatness. But a Power so long respected is, we hope and believe, on the point of showing the world that it can rise again to its former stature.

WHATEVER GOVERNMENT be in power in Great Britain a fortnight hence ought to have no time in formally declaring its support for the principle of British Central African federation. Such an enunciation of policy is urgently demanded by the Southern Rhodesian disap-

pointment with the Victoria Falls conference, is to be mitigated; (b) if the boasted willingness of Africans in Northern Rhodesia to consider the White Paper proposals is to be turned to account; and (c) if Africans in Nyasaland are within the next nine months to be brought to realize that their present obduracy is doomed to defeat. As to (a), the statements of Sir Godfrey Huggins and Mr. Stubbil show the dangers of delay. Already the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia has felt it necessary to tell his people of a tentative plan for a smaller federation between the two Rhodesias, minus Barotseland, and excluding Nyasaland. It is certain that Sir Godfrey would be far from satisfied by so attenuated a form of closer association, and that he would accept it only in the last resort as better than continued division within a natural unit. Such a scheme would be but a poor shadow of the finer conception which the Secretaries of State for the Colonies and Commonwealth Relations have just blessed, and the best way to spare Sir Godfrey and his colleagues from the need to proceed with this lesser project is for the Imperial Government to commit itself to the larger federation.

The declaration suggested is equally necessary from the standpoint of (b) and (c). When the Africans of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland find His Majesty's Government committed to federation, these leaders will abandon any claim to political ascendency.

When the Africans of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland find His Majesty's Government committed to federation, these leaders will abandon any claim to political ascendency while there was hope of persuading the Cabinet not to action the "compelling case" put forward by twenty-seven senior officials representing the Governments of the United Kingdom, the Rhodesias, and Nyasaland. While there remains any prospect of defeating federation, any African spokesman who broke the united front ("facade" would be a better word) which has been created (largely by gross misrepresentation and partly by intimidation) would do so at real personal risk; but an entirely new set of circumstances would exist once it were made clear to Africans that federation was to proceed with or without their consent and co-operation, because that development was regarded by the King's advisers as in the general interest of Central Africa.

Representatives of Northern Rhodesian Africans agreed just before the end of the discussions at the Victoria Falls to consider



Banka Lunch Club, the Banka Road Board, and other bodies, to convert the private in the Northern Rhodesia. The young man who was the first Northern Rhodesian to be awarded the M.B.E. As a young man he was a frequent traveller, visiting Asia Minor, Crete, Morocco, Finland, and most other countries in Europe, and he remains keenly interested in travel and world affairs. None of his fellow passengers in the EPINURON CASTLE is likely to guess that he is within three years of his 90th birthday, for he looks many years younger than his age. Long may he flourish!

### First Visit

MR. W. A. E. WINTERTON, Minister of Trade and Industrial Development in Southern Rhodesia, who sailed from England last week to return to the Colony, was born in South Africa of British parents, and went to Southern Rhodesia 25 years ago. As this was his first visit to the Mother Country, it was unfortunate that he had not the leisure to see something of the autumn beauty of the land of his forebears; he was so occupied with official business that he left London only twice for a few hours. His official responsibility for the Que Que steel works often remind him that his father was at one time manager of the Port Talbot steelworks in South Wales (which have now been expanded into one of the largest and certainly the most modern in the world). From his answers to a barrage of questions at a meeting with journalists, I judge Mr. Winterton to be a firm believer in the virtues of private enterprise, and as keen as his Prime Minister to promote the investment

of British capital, skill and experience in the progress of Rhodesia.

### Two Good Men

IT IS A PLEASURE to be able to announce that Mr. W. Gorell Barnes will follow Mr. Andrew Cohen as Assistant Under-Secretary of State in charge of the African Division of the Colonial Office. The news reaches me too late for comment this week, beyond the remark that he has acquitted himself with distinction at the Colonial Office. He will, I believe, prove an admirable successor to a man of rare capability.

### New Hotel Project

DAR ES SALAAM needs a new hotel, and it will be provided, I believe, by the Colonial Development Corporation on a splendid site overlooking the harbour. At one time a strong financial group in the United Kingdom contemplated such a building of the most modern lines with 40 or 50 bedrooms, but found as other groups have done elsewhere, that the present costs of construction in East Africa would not leave a margin for even a modest profit. In such circumstances where there is manifest need for a hotel in the public interest, there is clearly a case for action by the C.D.C., either on its own account or in co-operation with the Colonial Government (this second alternative having been adopted for the new hotel on the north bank of the Zambezi near the Victoria Falls).

## African Participation in Uganda Cotton Ginning Industry

### Details of the Government's Ten-Year Plan

LAST WEEK'S ISSUE contained part of text of the proposals of the Government of Uganda for the reorganisation of the cotton ginning industry of that Protectorate.

It showed that the authorities estimated that 20 or 21 ginneries might be operated by African co-operative societies during the next five years and a similar number during the succeeding five years.

#### Compulsory Acquisition of Ginneries

The text continues—

It is proposed to proceed as follows—

(a) To take powers compulsorily to acquire ginneries with a capacity of 375 single roller gins (i.e., 20 to 21 2,400-bale ginneries) during the next five years. These powers will be exercised if the development of the African co-operative movement justifies it, and if ginneries cannot be obtained by normal purchase. This figure includes the Ngogwa ginnery already in African ownership.

If taking these powers it would be made clear to the industry that in the first instance individual zonal pools would be invited voluntarily to arrange for the sale to Government for future transfer to African co-operative unions of a suitable ginnery or ginneries in the zone or zones selected, and that the power of compulsory acquisition would be exercised only if the pool failed within a period of 12 months to arrange the sale and purchase on a voluntary basis.

Sale of such ginneries would entail the transfer to the purchasers of the pool share held by the ginnery.

(b) In the second five-year period the provision of further ginning capacity for African co-operative unions would depend on and would be linked with an expansion of the Protectorate's cotton crop.

In this connection it is of interest to record that Dr. J. B. Hutchinson, Director of the Empire Cotton

Growing Corporation's research station at Namulonge, has given it as his opinion that, with improved standards of cultivation, improved methods of disease and pest control, and the introduction into general cultivation of the higher yielding varieties of cotton, the Protectorate's annual production of cotton should advance to a figure of 450,000 bales within the next three years.

#### How Cotton Crop Can Be Expanded

He bases his opinion on results achieved during the past three seasons by the Protectorate Government in the matter of improved cultivation methods, particularly early planting, and on the successful work done by the Department of Agriculture on blackflies control and the introduction into the Eastern and Northern Provinces of the variety of cotton S.47.

It is necessary to take an arbitrary figure of annual production as a basis, and it is proposed to take this at 350,000 bales. This overall figure would be broken down on an agreed zonal assessment.

Under the proposals now made the result would be that the existing industry (including the African-owned ginneries to be acquired in the first five-year period) would be assumed for this volume of cotton, provided, of course, that production annually reached this figure—albeit an average of 2,400 bales per zoned ginnery.

In the second five-year period new ginneries would be built for African co-operative unions, or existing ginneries owned by African co-operative unions would have their pool shares expanded in zones where the crop over two seasons exceeded the agreed zonal basic figure. After extra ginning capacity to the extent of 50,000 bales had been provided in accordance with increased production of crop, any further increase over 400,000 bales would be dealt with in the following manner: such part, if any, as was needed to meet the expanding requirements of the African co-operative movements would be used for that purpose, any balance remaining being divided up among all existing ginneries.

(12) Before Government makes available to an African co-operative union a ginnery acquired under the provisions of § 10 or built under the provisions of § 11, the union should



# Councils Would Stimulate Inter-Racial Co-Operation

## Recommendations for Establishment of Local Authorities

**INTER-RACIAL CO-OPERATION** is easier to achieve in dealing with local affairs than those of central government. Racial relationships are less complicated and people know each other better. We consider therefore that the establishment of councils would stimulate inter-racial co-operation and afford facilities for the political education of all races.

Township authorities as they develop should include less official and more non-official members. For this reason we recommend that no provision should be made for the inclusion of *ex officio* members and that the proportion of official and non-official seats should not be specified. If chiefs, headmen, or headmen are appointed to the authorities they should be classed as official members.

In certain areas there may be a prospect of introducing non-racial representation without delay. Preliminary town planning has now been done for all the major townships, and the "use zones" residential of various grades, commercial, industrial may provide the basis for electoral wards. Representation should be by nomination from the wards and elections on a voter roll should be introduced progressively.

We recommend that the ward councils which exist in a number of townships should not be used as electoral colleges. These consist at present entirely of Africans and their functions should remain advisory.

With the introduction of elections it may be found desirable to make provision for the inclusion of "aldermen" on the councils.

### Electoral Qualifications.

We do not consider the introduction of elections to have any intrinsic connexion with rating, nor do we consider that the franchise should be limited to rate-payers. Other qualifications for inclusion in the electoral roll could be proved residence and education. We see no objection to provision being made for an additional vote in respect of business premises.

Provision should be made for the Native authority having jurisdiction over the surrounding countryside to be represented on the official side of the authority. This will provide a useful link between town and country.

As Government servants often form a significant proportion of the educated sections of urban communities, we consider that no restriction should be placed upon their full participation in civic affairs, both as voters and as councillors. This freedom, which is the present policy of the Government, should be allowed to all Government servants.

To obtain continuity members of the authorities should be appointed for three years, one third retiring each year.

Township authorities have limited control over expenditure but none over revenue. We propose that all townships should be given a large measure of financial powers, with revenues based on general and special rates, general rates and rates.

Rating provisions should be contained in a separate ordinance which should be applicable to all townships and townships and the rating system should be based on a system of land and building.

The provision of a valuation roll is essential for the general administration of most districts. The development of these townships need not be delayed for lack of a roll. Before it was prepared the roll could be limited financial powers through the imposition of a general house tax, which can be varied in accordance with the needs of the township authorities.

We recommend the adoption of a joint system of township councils only in respect of those townships where there was a joint interest in the services. Councils should be established

special committees composed of members of both authorities. Other matters, such as the normal health and sanitary functions of an urban authority, being strictly local, would remain under its direct control.

Any attempt to make urban authorities subordinate to all-purpose local government units should be resisted, since it would undermine civic responsibility. It follows therefore that the townships authorities should be directly responsible to the central Government.

### Dara e Salaam and Tanga

The municipality of Dara e Salaam requires special consideration. In view of the strength of inter-racial representation on the council and the degree of local autonomy which it enjoys, there can be no case for making it in any way subordinate to a county council. It should be developed into an all-purpose local government body independent of the county council system. Its place in the local government structure would then be comparable with that of a county borough in England.

The same consideration would apply to Tanga if it should become a municipality. This should not be achieved in any case until 1952, but should our recommendation be accepted it will be for consideration whether full municipal status of part of a prior township, as now proposed, would be the more appropriate. Tanga already has the same type of balanced tri-racial constitution as Dara e Salaam.

We have recommended that part of the membership of the proposed inter-racial county councils shall be drawn from the Native authorities, in order that a close connexion may be maintained between major and minor authorities, and that township authorities should include in their membership representatives from neighbouring Native authorities as a link between country and town, particularly as the latter are in almost all cases not self-contained industrial and commercial centres but market towns for the surrounding countryside.

When county councils are created certain of the non-conditional functions of Native authorities will have to be withdrawn from them and conferred upon the county councils, and the Native authorities will be liable to make financial provision through precepts issued by the county councils. We do not expect that practical difficulties will arise from this, provided the common interest of all sections of the community in the transferred services is made clear.

## New Afrikaner Party in S. Rhodesia

MR. A. B. MENTZ, a builder and contractor, is the first chairman of the new Democratic Party formed last month in Southern Rhodesia. He has been chairman for the past seven years of the Association of Afrikaners in the Colony.

The vice-chairman is Mr. D. M. DE KLERK, the secretary Mr. A. B. CLOETE, and the members of executive committee are Messrs. J. K. VAN DER MERWE, M. J. BARNARD, J. G. A. WELMAN, D. W. DAVENPORT and H. VAN TROMP.

The party, which proposes to put forward candidates in the Colony's next general election, has issued a manifesto stating that the Association of Afrikaners has been formed and registered in the new party.

It is a great task of our leadership in the present political situation to bring about a united front and a united voice of all our people. We support the party in its efforts to bring about a united front and a united voice of all our people. We support the party in its efforts to bring about a united front and a united voice of all our people.

At present, the party is a small group of men, but we are confident that it will grow in strength and influence. We are confident that it will be able to bring about a united front and a united voice of all our people. We are confident that it will be able to bring about a united front and a united voice of all our people.

\* Being further extracts from the Report of the Committee on Constitutional Development, Tanganyika.

# Conservative Party and the Empire Empire Economic Conference Needed

"**EMPIRE STRONG AND FREE**" is the title given to a statement of Conservative and Unionist policy, which has just been published. Two pages devoted to the Empire and Commonwealth read:

"To retain and develop the great and unique brotherhood of the British Empire and Commonwealth is a first task of British statesmanship. The Conservative Party, by long tradition and settled belief, is the party of the Empire. We are proud of its past. We see it as the surest hope of our own day. We proclaim our abiding faith in its destiny. We shall strive to promote its unity, its strength, and its progress."

**Unity.**—Much of the machinery for joint consultation and action needs to be repaired or renewed. Frequent meetings of chief Ministers from the countries of the Commonwealth are essential, especially since India, Pakistan, and Ceylon have become members of the Commonwealth. Their approach to our problems will be distinctive. We must develop the habit of discussing our problems together as partners. To this end a permanent civil liaison staff must be created.

New ways of informing public opinion at home and overseas must be sought. The story of the Empire should figure more prominently in the teaching in our schools. We want to see closer social and cultural contacts between teachers, scientists, writers, and students. Our unity must be a unity of peoples and not only of leaders.

**Strength.**—We should discuss with our partners in the Commonwealth better methods of military co-operation, including the establishment of an advisory Commonwealth Defence Council, a Combined Staff, and the standardization of equipment, organization, and training. More efficient communications, including air services, are vital to the Empire. We must combine in ensuring the resolute maintenance and protection of our strategic key points. We welcome the willingness of the Colonies to assume a larger share of responsibility for defence, and we believe that greater numbers of their peoples should be given the opportunity of joining the Forces.

## Rich and Varied Resources of Commonwealth

**Progress.**—Progress in developing the rich and varied resources of the Empire and Commonwealth can bring increasing prosperity and plenty to all its peoples and to all its friends. Private and public capital have each a part to play in this great task.

British firms should be encouraged and helped to set up factories, assembly plants or branch establishments in Empire countries, and we should welcome American investment to share in the task. Surveys of resources need to be pressed forward and research into the production and use of raw materials accelerated.

We should encourage emigration from the United Kingdom to the Commonwealth, providing that the flow is steady and that those who go experience a fair standard of our civilization, health and opportunity.

We should aim at the greatest possible volume of trade within the Empire and Commonwealth. Making the most use of inland goods available in the greatest possible quantities for the Colonies in exchange for food and raw materials would in many cases be as valuable as direct dollar sales.

We shall retain Imperial Preference and uphold the right to grant and receive such preferences as are mutually agreed upon by our partners. The Empire producer will have a place in the home market at least on equal terms with home produce.

We shall continue to work for a general policy on all these matters—investment, research, emigration, and trade—it is our intention to call for a Minister of Empire and Commonwealth. The Colonies should be represented on the Empire Economic Conference and on the Colonial Services Council, which is the central authority for the Colonies in regard to food production and development of natural resources.

By working with living, not dead, institutions, the Colonies are steadily finding their way towards greater political independence. There is a danger that these aspirations of Colonial peoples may be frustrated by excessive claims of Commonwealth aid and support. We must counter the spirit of Commonwealth sentiment and propaganda by convincing the Colonial peoples that true progress rests upon the principles of individual freedom, democracy, and the rule of law. It will be our purpose to guide them in accordance with the desires and ambitions of each Colony along the road to self-government within the framework of the British Empire."

## Would Reopen Liverpool Cotton Exchange

Mr. Churchill said in Liverpool last week that the Liverpool Cotton Exchange, which was closed in 1946, would be reopened. When in 1946 the Socialists introduced a Centralized Buying Act, we were promised that their proposals would result in cheaper cotton, more stable prices, the end of speculation, and more efficient buying.

When, however, in the months the Raw-Cotton Commission's prices rose, we have more often been above world prices than below. Lancashire has experienced severe fluctuations in the prices of most varieties of cotton. In the bad old days in the pre-war years, the movement of 1d. was regarded as a considerable event, now the mills of Lancashire have to face sudden jumps up or down of 6d. or a pound.

In addition, we have improvidently cast away the advantage of being the cotton market of the world. Our policy is to re-establish and reopen the Liverpool Cotton Exchange, but here again it is much easier to destroy than rebuild.

The Liberal election manifesto says:

"One of the greatest forces for peace is the British Commonwealth. The Liberal Party, which created the Commonwealth, will throw every ounce of its weight behind every effort to improve Commonwealth relations, and build up a system of genuine co-operation. Liberals are proud of the Commonwealth, they wholly condemn the colour bar which exists in parts of it."

# Need for an African Charter All-Party Statement of British Aims

THE REV. MICHAEL SCOTT, who has just returned to London from a visit to Bechuanaland and Southern Rhodesia, wrote in *The Sunday Times*:

"People of all shades of opinion whom I interviewed in Bechuanaland seemed to agree that if Seretse and Tshekedi were allowed to return to their country together many of the misunderstandings regarding Seretse's continued banishment would be cleared away."

"Whatever good it was sought to accomplish by the banishment of these two chiefs is being immeasurably outweighed by the rapid disintegration of confidence in Britain's good faith and the competence of her administration."

Throughout Central and Southern Africa there is a rising tide of suspicion and fear of South African nationalist expansion. It was, I believe, a constantly recurring theme at the Victoria Falls Conference, and it is in such an atmosphere that opposite extremes of racialism flourish. These fears and suspicions can surely be allayed only by a clear statement of British aims in Africa to which all three political parties could subscribe.

"If our aim is to encourage those among all communities who really want to co-operate, and are prepared therefore to the moderate means towards moderate ends, this can be achieved only by strength and firmness, not by a policy of vacillation and yielding to whomsoever is most vociferous and uncompromising."

At this time the responsibility for leadership in African affairs lies much more with the people and Parliament of Britain than party manifestoes have brought home to the electorate.

An African Charter is required for these territories which will not only lay down what are the fundamental rights and responsibilities of the respective communities, but would also establish a technical programme and a trust fund capable of drawing upon both private and State capital for the financing of practical projects of economic and social development, whereby these rights and responsibilities may be fulfilled as a spirit of true partnership by black and white."

## Rhodesians in Malaya

TRIBUTE to the work in Malaya of the new Rhodesian contingent has come from H.O. Fitz Egan, Land Forces Operations by the Rhodesian squadrons, a statement, "have been of a very great value to the emergency campaign. They exercise a constant harassing effect on the bandits, keeping them in the move, and an embarrassing effect on their recruitment, training and supply organization, and forcing them to be continually on the move. Without these troops the bandits would be able to hold their own. They substantially increased the cost of their operations."

## Annuls Condominium around Suez of Egypt and the Sudan

ANNUAL AGREEMENTS on the Sudan Condominium are to be annulled by Egypt, Farouk King of Egypt, and the Sudan, and the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936, by which the maintenance in the Suez Canal Zone of about 10,000 British troops was authorized, is to be unilaterally denounced by Egypt.

These announcements were made to the Egyptian Parliament on Monday evening by the Prime Minister Nafah Pasha, who told the wildly cheering deputies that "Egypt cannot be patient any longer, and considers the talks with the British cut off."

He had, he said, just deposited three draft decrees in Parliament: the first to abrogate the 1936 treaty and abolish all the privileges granted to British troops in Egyptian territory; the second to invite Parliament to redetermine the status of the Sudan and declare Farouk King of Egypt of the Sudan; and the third to provide for a new Sudan constitution to be drawn up by the Sudanese and approved by the King.

The Prime Minister said that abrogation of the 1899 Conventions and the 1936 treaty meant the automatic return of the Sudan to the situation which existed before the occupation, removal of all British rights in the Sudan, and re-establishment of the complete unity of the Nile Valley.

"We are inspired," he affirmed, "by the basic principles of citizenship, our object being to realize self-government for the Sudan and administrative independence. This constitutional set-up will be in accordance with the natural unity which has joined Egypt and the Sudan from the earliest times."

The time for words has now, he continued, it was high time for deeds and for unity of the will of all Egyptians, so that the world might know that the Egyptian and Sudanese peoples would not forsake their right to live free and decent lives.

The speech was cheered for 20 minutes by the House. The British Embassy in Cairo promptly issued a statement denying Egypt's right to abrogate the treaty unilaterally, and stating that the Ambassador had already informed the Egyptian Government that new British proposals would probably be delivered by October 10 to a fact of which the Prime Minister Pasha had given no hint.

Editorial comment appears under Matters and Moments.

## Sudanese Independence

RESOLUTIONS passed by the annual provincial conference of the Umma Party in Omdurman, Sudan, included the following:

To cable the British and Egyptian Prime Ministers demanding by fix a time-limit for the termination of the Condominium rule, and the establishment of a Sudanese Government. This cable is to include a warning that an agreement to which the Sudanese are to party will be considered null and void.

To urge the Government to the United Nations to request the Umma Party to send a mission which it shall complete its attainment of its independence before 1956.

To renounce the 1929 and 1936 treaties and agreements, to support, since it serves the party's interests, the abrogation by Egypt of the 1936 treaty and the 1936 agreement.

## Leniency Corrected

INCREASING SENTENCE passed by the High Court of Uganda today. "We think that a sentence of 12 months imprisonment with hard labour for burglary in a dwelling house at 7 a.m. is so lenient as to amount to a miscarriage of justice within the meaning of those words in section 343 (1) Criminal Procedure Code. Having heard the learned Crown Counsel and the accused, we enhance the sentence to three years imprisonment with hard labour to run from date of conviction. Had it not been for the fact that the accused has apparently during the 34 years of his life never committed any offence, we should have increased the sentence to five years."

## Sir Godfrey Higgins on the Conference Imperial Government We Failure to Lead

SIR GODFREY HIGGINS, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, is reported to have told the annual congress of the United Party, meeting in Umtata last Friday, that the breakdown of the Victoria Falls conference on federation was primarily due to the refusal of the South African State for the Colonies and Commonwealth Relations, Mr. Griffiths and Mr. Gordon-Walker, to accept his advice that the Africans of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland should be given a lead on the proposals of the White Paper.

Because that lead had not been given by the Imperial Government, said Sir Godfrey, the Africans did not know what was intended, and they consequently nullified the whole conference by coming to it with a mandate to oppose any kind of federation.

According to the *Daily Telegraph*:

"We know we would be disappointed, said Sir Godfrey, because of the mismanagement of the affair by the United Kingdom Government from the start, no doubt, whether you could kick them into giving a lead in anything while they remain so afraid of the ballot-box at home. The British Government seems to have lost the ability to take a lead of any sort in international affairs. The Victoria Falls conference developed into a sort of mothers' meeting at which we tried to see how the native delegates could be placated."

"The longer we leave the federation scheme now, the less chance there is of success. Someone has got to take the lead, and it looks like being Southern Rhodesia."

## Federation of the Rhodesias Only

Sir Godfrey revealed that when the Nyasaland delegation blankly opposed the federal proposals, he suggested that they should leave the conference and that representatives of the two Rhodesias should discuss a scheme for closer association of these two territories. Mr. Griffiths threatened to walk out if this was done, so the suggestion was dropped.

Sir Godfrey still insisted that unless the Nyasaland Natives could be converted to the federal scheme, his Government, together with other parties in Southern Rhodesia and the elected members of the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council, would prepare a scheme for closer association of the two Rhodesias, leaving room for Nyasaland to come later. Southern Rhodesia would not attend the resumed conference in London next year unless the delegations came with power to make decisions.

He did not expect any great change of attitude if there was a new Government in Britain. No United Kingdom Government would be likely to annex Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and this ruled out for ever any possibility of outright amalgamation of the three territories.

But Sir Godfrey gave Sir Godfrey a free hand to go ahead in preparing closer association of the two Rhodesias, with or without Nyasaland, on the best terms possible.

Lord Godfrey said a public meeting that because of the failure of the Victoria Falls Conference, he would prepare an alternative scheme for a Union of Rhodesias which would include Northern and Southern Rhodesia. That alternative scheme for Northern Rhodesia is a constitution similar to that of Northern Ireland and for Southern Rhodesia an elected Parliament with complete control of those financial and economic affairs of Northern Rhodesia in which that territory might be willing to surrender to the Government in Salisbury.

Northern Rhodesia would retain its status as a Protectorate, because the Prime Minister was convinced that no British Government would now be prepared to annex it to the Crown.

Mr. Stockil, Leader of the Opposition, and one of the Colony's delegates to the Victoria Falls Conference, said in Fort Victoria that the talk was "a miserable failure" compared with the original intentions of their sponsors, and that it was impossible to achieve federation on terms which would be anything like reasonable for Southern Rhodesia. He therefore thought it necessary to consider amalgamation of the Colony either with the whole of Northern Rhodesia or with that part which had developed on Southern Rhodesian lines.



### Africans and Federation Issue

#### Influence of Day Minority

BECAUSE DISTRICT OFFICERS in British Central Africa were ordered to preserve neutrality on federation, the opinions of a handful of vocal Native politicians had undue weight writes the special correspondent of *The Times*, who accompanied the Secretary of State for the Colonies on his visit to Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, and then went on to southern Rhodesia.

The only means of ensuring that the African masses are not run away with by a handful of demagogues, is, he considers, to see that political thought, activity and responsibility are spread downwards and outwards as quickly and as effectively as the population can assimilate them.

In a leader-page article in Monday's *Times*, the editor's verdict was—

"The politically-minded section of Africans was almost unanimously opposed to federation in all its forms, and was quite unprepared to discuss it in terms of compromise or safeguards for African interests. It gave the appearance of being under instructions from its leaders not to engage in controversy lest it should be trapped and led astray."

#### S. Rhodesian Africans Saw Advantages

The only significant exceptions were to be found in Southern Rhodesia, where many held that federation would be advantageous provided the Colonial Office Native policy pursued in the north could be made committal to the whole of the region.

The chief reasons for opposing federation, because of conservatism, "This class in the two Colonial Office territories, shared particularly the status of their homes as a Protectorate, based on the personal support of the British Government. European settlement in general and Southern Rhodesia in particular, in these territories nearly all species began with

an expression of loyalty to the King whereas in Southern Rhodesia this conception seemed to be lacking.

The *intelligentsia* was more flexible in outlook. Many of them admitted in private the positive advantages of federation, particularly in the economic field. A certain hesitancy on the part of this section was that it was not yet sufficiently advanced to make a decision, and their hope that the whole question could be postponed until it was advanced far enough along its own lines in the various territories and was ready to judge the whole issue on its merits.

#### What Government Lead Could Have Done

So far as the mass of the agriculturists were concerned, the district commissioners believed that they were on the whole passive and apathetic, and that a vigorous Government campaign could have swayed them one way or the other. Though conservatism and fear of the unknown may be there, in the direction of the status quo. One frequent remark was to take to the road and make the road with the Government. That she is the one you have to deal with here. As a result of the war, a vast number of agricultural workers who were displaced from their own territory, often in the Rhodesias, did not seem to share their more educated fellows' views that the Government by Southern Rhodesia was more discriminatory than that of the north.

Selfish short-term considerations weigh with some Africans, as indeed they do with some Europeans. The complaint of the Gold Coast, for instance, has increased in certain African brains an ambition to be the Nkrumah of their country, and the apprehensions of the Colonies Office policy which commits these countries to a racial partnership in the future, they see in federation a bar to personal ambitions.

In Southern Rhodesia there is a certain fear of suffering financial losses by becoming associated with what are considered to be poorer brethren.

#### Kunene Port

A survey conducted by the Union of South Africa has revealed that it is impracticable to build a road from the Ruvuvu dam at Kunene River mouth on the West Coast. The party found the possibilities of extending Walvis Bay harbour more favourable. The railway runs for 400 miles to Gobabis, and completion across the remaining 100 miles through Bechuanaland would be comparatively inexpensive.

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# PERSONALIA

THE EARL OF INCHICORE, revisiting East Africa, LADY TWINING has returned to Dar es Salaam, by air, to leave in this country.

MRS E. A. MITCHELL, brother of the Governor of Kenya, is visiting the Colonies.

SIR JAMES ROBERTSON, Secretary in the Ministry, will return to Khartoum in a few days.

SIR GEOFFREY LLOYD and LADY COPE, widow of Captain Sir Denzil Cope, were married in London on Thursday.

SIR HAROLD MORE SWAIN has sold his house in Lusaka, and is now living at Sitwa Ngandu, Northern Rhodesia.

MR. COLIN BRACK gave a sports talk in Friday's edition of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland programme of the B.B.C.

MR. COLIN BRACK, Deputy Director of Geological Survey in Uganda, has been appointed Director in Kenya.

LORD PENNELL OF RODD is undertaking speaking engagements for the Conservative Party during the next election.

MRS E. I. G. UNSWORTH, Attorney-General in Northern Rhodesia since February, has been appointed a K.C. for the territory.

MR. C. H. DOBREE, a former Acting Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia, has been offered a K.E.A. £1,000 for chess tuition for the territory.

MR. C. Y. CLARKE, Director of Information Services at the Colonial Office, has just left for West Africa for a tour of about two months.

MR. HORACE PALMER, formerly resident magistrate and acting judge in Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed a judge in Nigeria.

DR. R. NICHOLS, Government medical officer at Fort Rosebery, Northern Rhodesia, was recently mauled by a leopard after it had been wounded in a gun-trap.

The Uganda Legislative Council has recorded its deep appreciation of the valuable services of Mr. ROGER BARTON as East African Commissioner in London.

SIR JOHN HALL, Governor of Uganda, left Europe by air for Nairobi on Tuesday at the conclusion of his term of office. He was accompanied by LADY HALL and MESSRS. HALL.

MRS P. S. MAYRANK, general secretary of the Northern Rhodesia Mineworkers' Union, is on overseas leave. MRS DAVID WILKINSON, vice-president, is acting as general secretary.

THE HON. JOHN GIBB, son of Lord and Lady Strathairn, a Conservative candidate in the Omani constituency which his father, the late Sir Edward Gibb, once represented in a National Council.

SIR ALAN ROBE, the new Chief Justice of Ceylon, was Crown Counsel in Northern Rhodesia from 1951 to 1956. His new appointment is significant, for the two previous occupants of the post were Ceylonese.

SIR SYDNEY CAWSE, head of the United Kingdom Treasury and special delegation in Washington, and formerly of the Treasury, is to lead a mission which will be international in character to Ceylon.

Mrs. A. R. J. MELLEN, a director of the United Africa Co., Ltd., and chairman of the new Finance Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, is the subject of an excellent sketch in the current issue of the monthly journal of that body.

Mrs. J. C. RAMSLEY, Administrator-General of Northern Rhodesia and MISS RACHAEL COX, Q.E.C.S., only daughter of Sir Herbert Cox, Chief Justice of Northern Rhodesia, and the late Mrs. Cox, have announced their engagement.

THE HON. SIR HOWARD, second son of Lord and Lady Strathairn and Mount Royal, and MISS ELIZABETH MONTFIELD of St. Louis, Missouri, U.S.A., have announced their engagement.

MISS CLAIRE BLOOM, aged 20, who has been chosen by Charles Chaplin to play the feminine lead in his new film, "Limelight," is the daughter of Mr. Edward Blum, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, an advertising business executive. She has appeared in several London plays.

MR. W. H. EMMIN will address a general meeting of the England Branch of the East Africa Women's League on October 30 of next year. "Social Services in the East African Territories." The gathering will be at 8.30 p.m. at Over-Seas House, Park Place, St. James's, London, S.W.1.

EARL VENTURTON, "father" of the House of Commons from 1944, until its dissolution last week, had represented Dorset as a Conservative since 1904. For many years he had been interested in Central African affairs, having visited Southern and Northern Rhodesia as a young man.

SIR DIONY BURNETT, the chairman, and MR. J. G. PAIN, a director, did not stand for re-election to the board of the North Charterland Exploration Co. (1937), Ltd., at the recent annual general meeting, and Messrs. H. M. CLACKWORTHY and R. A. ORR were elected to fill the vacancies.

The engagement is announced between MR. CHARLES DOUGLAS FISHER, third son of the Archbishop of Canterbury and of Mrs. Fisher, and MISS ANNIE GRADY HAMMOND, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Hammond, of Chidiamwedzi, Umvukwe, Southern Rhodesia.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ROBERT MANSERGH, who has been appointed Deputy Commander-in-Chief, Allied Forces, Northern Europe, with headquarters in Oslo, served in Britain and Ethiopia in 1940 while commanding a battery of the Surrey and Sussex Yeomanry. In 1946 he commanded them in East African Division on the Burma frontier for a few weeks.

THE DIRECTOR OF VOLUNTARY SERVICES is chairman of the Stockfeed Rationing Committee in Kenya, of which the other members are the general managers of the Kenya Farmers' Association and Kenya Co-operative Creameries, the Milk and Produce Controller, the chief executive officer of the Board of Agriculture, Messrs. H. S. PURCHASE and H. FRANCE, and MESSRS. J. F. LINDO, H. C. MERRIS, F. J. BICKNELL, R. E. T. HOBBS, and J. F. YOUNG.

THE REV. W. F. RENDALL and MRS. RENDALL, who are retiring from missionary work after 37 years in Northern Rhodesia and Angola, are to open a hostel near Ndola for about 25 children. Their intention is to help parents living in isolated areas who cannot send their secondary school children to this country or the Union or are unable to find boarding accommodation for them in the townships. The children will be driven daily to the public Government school.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR G. R. AUSTON, managing director of the Manica Trading Co., Ltd., leaves in the PRETORIA City to-day for a four-month tour of East and Southern Africa. He will spend a week in Cape Town, a week in Durban and then travel by sea to Beira. After a fortnight there he will go to Nyasaland, return to Johannesburg, and Africa spend Christmas in Salisbury, and possibly spend some time in Northern Rhodesia before returning to this country next February.

## DISSEMINATED VACANT

COMPASSIONATE MEN wanted by established Kenya employers. Write stating qualifications to London interview, Box 381, EAST AFRICA and KHARTOUM, 15, Fleet Street, London, W.C.1.



Canon JOHN NIVELLE LE FLEMING, who came home from Malaya, has resigned from the U.M.C.A. after 27 years in the Diocese of Masasi. He was made archdeacon in 1939, and acted as vicar-general during the long absence owing to illness of the late Bishop Lucas, and until the arrival of his successor. Two years ago Canon le Fleming resigned the archdeaconry to become priest in charge of Lukwika and later of Tunduru and Mindu. On his retirement he has been appointed an honorary Canon of Masasi.

The Board of Agriculture in Kenya now consists of SIR FRANK WILSON (chairman) and MAJOR J. P. HEARLE, representing the sisal industry (deputy chairman), the DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE (representing the tax industry), the DIRECTOR OF VETERINARY SERVICES, the Commissioner for European Settlement, LADY SHAW, M.L.C. (European Elected Members Association, and Messrs. J. MACKAY (wheat), A. W. SYMES (maize), G. H. BROWN and EDYE (cattle), G. D. WHITE (dairying), E. A. BROAD (beef and sheep), M. BLUNDELL, M.L.C. (pyrethrum), A. J. MILLAR (pigs), J. L. YANER (coffee), SI HAUG (poultry), J. H. SYMONS (Fasim-Gitu), J. G. EVANS (Trans Nzoia), A. F. DODDGEON (Nakuru), F. HOWDEN (Machakos), J. G. HOPKINS (Nyeri), V. C. THOMPSON (Lalawa-Songhor), A. DYKES (Laikipia), W. A. KERR (Kericho-Nandi), W. G. ELLIYWITTE (Kiiba), E. S. GROGAN (Voi), S. WALLEEN (Daleny and Co., Ltd.), A. WARD (K.N.F.U.), and V. H. JONES (PUTRA (Kisumu).

### Passengers for East Africa

AMONG PASSENGERS for East Africa by the *M.V. WARWICK CASTLE*, which left London last Friday

*Mombasa*, Mr. and Mrs. V. H. Baker, the Hon. Clerk and Mrs. Boyle, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Brooke-Anderson, Mr. E. St. E. Beathelme, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Bellamy, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Bentley, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Bowles, Mr. D. M. P. Broster, the Rev. and Mrs. L. R. Clarke, Mr. G. L. Goulson, Mrs. A. Dalton, Mr. and Mrs. K. C. Davis, Dr. H. N. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. S. Dickins, Mr. and Mrs. P. E. J. Dormer, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Drayson, Wing Cdr. and Mrs. E. G. Durham, Mr. and Mrs. S. Drysdale, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Foss, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Forrest, Mr. and Mrs. F. Frost, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Glehill, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Gorham, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Heaven, Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Horley, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lane, the Rev. and Mrs. As D. Lasham, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Lewis, Mr. M. J. B. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. I. G. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Penlock, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. M. Peppercorn, Dr. and Mrs. C. S. Pitt, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. J. Pringle, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. C. L. Purvis, Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Ray, the Rev. and Mrs. C. A. Roche, Major and Mrs. Noel Sampson, Mr. and Mrs. Conard Samuel, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Shields, Dr. and Mrs. E. R. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. L. Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Tidy, Mr. V. E. T. Trought, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Van Rooyen, Mr. and Mrs. H. Wright.

*Tanga*, Mr. N. C. S. Bonquet, Miss L. M. Beaudouin, *Dar es Salaam*, Mr. and Mrs. B. N. Amatoletto, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. P. Barns, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Brereton, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Eligue-Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Dakow, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Foulger, Mr. N. H. Fougere-Cochran, Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Lund, Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Peel, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. R. Snelling, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Trotman, and Dr. and Mrs. W. G. Webb.

*Blantyre*, Capt. and Mrs. W. H. R. Allen, the Rev. and Mrs. Bruggisser, the Rev. D. I. M. Edwards, Mr. C. A. G. Gouley, the Rev. G. K. Herd, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Moore, Mr. K. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Smith.

Among passengers for East Africa travelling in the *L.L. HERRICK CASTLE* are the following:—

*Mombasa*, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bates, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Bennett, Mr. R. N. K. Beresford, Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Condy, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hutcheson, and Mr. J. W. Tanner, and Mr. and Mrs. F. Wilson.

*Dar es Salaam*, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Gledhill, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Luby, and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Tweed.

### Obituary

#### Sir Henry Gurney

SIR HENRY GURNEY, High Commissioner for the Federation of Malaya for the past three years, who was murdered by Communist terrorists on Saturday, had served in East Africa for almost 20 years.

At the time of his death he was motoring, with his wife and private secretary to a hill resort north of Victoria Lumpur. A large lorry crossing the road brought the car to a halt, and a fusillade of high ground was immediately directed at it; Sir Henry stepped out doubtless to draw the lorry away from Lady Gurney, and was killed at once. His wife escaped unharmed, but his secretary and six police constables were wounded.

Born at Bude in 1891, Gurney was educated at Winchester, enlisted in the 40th Rifles in the latter part of the 1914-19 war, and then went up to University College, Oxford (playing golf for the university). In 1921 he joined the Colonial Service and was posted to Kenya. Fourteen years later he was transferred to Jamaica as Assistant Colonial Secretary, but in 1938 returned to East Africa as Chief Secretary to the Governors' Conference. He went to the Gold Coast as Colonial Secretary in 1944, and to Palestine in the same capacity two years later.

Terrorists' outrages were increasing at the time, and it was then that he showed the imperturbability that was remarkable through his three years in Malaya. He took all things calmly, and gave the impression of being indifferent to public opinion.

SIR JOHN MILNE BARBOUR, who died at his home in County Antrim last week at the age of 62, had for many years been interested in East Africa from the business standpoint. After leaving Brasenose College, Oxford, he entered the family wax spinning business, and from 1905 until four years ago he was chairman and managing director of the Queen Thread Co., Ltd. He was Minister of Commerce in the Parliament of Northern Ireland from 1905 to 1940, and then Minister of Finance for two years.

CAPTAIN JAMES WOOD DRYDEN, who died in Edinburgh last week, went to Uganda as an inspector of police in 1906, was for several years in charge of the training depot at Kampala, and in the first world war was in the Uganda Police Service Battalion.

MRS. MARY CUNNINGHAME, widow of Alan Cunningham, of Thika, who went to Kenya more than 40 years ago, has died while on holiday in this country. She was 81.

MAJOR GEORGE HIGGEBELD, who has died in Nakuru at the age of 42, had for the past past three years been a member of the staff of the Kenya Farmers' Association.

MRS. CATERINA MARIA GODLEY, who went to Southern Rhodesia nearly 60 years ago; has died in Salisbury at the age of 75.

### Triple Murder in Kenya

TWO EUROPEAN OFFICIALS and an African driver were found dead a few days ago at the Government Agricultural Betterment Scheme site in the Nairobi Province. It is alleged that a Native who fell that he was grievously wronged about his father quarrelled with an African driver, whom he accused of making trouble with the European supervisors, and shot him. Having driven the tractor to the headquarters camp, he then shot Mr. E. J. Tooley, a South African transport engineer, who was talking with his servants in the kitchen, and Mr. E. J. Paterson, a supervisor of the scheme, who went on on to the veranda of his house when he heard the noise. An African has been arrested.



### Publicly Controlled Industries Discussion in Uganda Legislature

RELATIONSHIPS between the Protectorate Government and publicly controlled industries were discussed at length in the Uganda Legislative Council when Mr. A. L. L. Dueschfield, Acting Attorney-General, introduced the Uganda Cement Board Bill. It proposed to establish a statutory corporation to run the industry, and prescribed the powers and duties of the board, which would operate on ordinary commercial principles, produce economically, and look after the safety, health and welfare of the employees. The only provision differing from the normal commercial basis was one which required the board to sell at cost price, without making a profit.

Mr. A. N. Maini, a non-official Asian member, said that he, and others like himself, served on such boards were worried about the trend of events, and wanted an assurance that official and non-official opinion was at one in regard to future policies. In the ultimate analysis, responsibility for these bodies must reside with the Governor and his advisers; if they were agreed the manner in which that control should be exercised ought to be laid down. Members of boards sometimes had doubts about their share of responsibility and polite instruction and advice coming from above.

The form of organization could be an advisory board, an independent board, a cooperative body, or an independent company with the equity owned by the State and directors appointed as its nominees. From the commercial standpoint the criteria would be the maximum profits and equitable dividends to the contributors, but these could hardly apply to a business operated by the State.

#### Root Cause of the Trouble

Mr. Handley Bird stressed what he considered the root cause of trouble with para-Statal bodies. The Uganda Electricity Board, for example, does not come to being until after a decision to create a barge near the Ripon Falls, after the engineers' reports had been accepted, contrary to the

amount of the equipment placed, and arrangements made to buy out an independent company. It seemed as if the Government suddenly realized, after embarking on the scheme, that they created a body to run it.

The various non-official members of the board remained constant, but on the Government side there had not been the same constant presence of the same people. The chairman was either a non-official or a Government official. A board could not be very successful if two or three directors constantly played hushed games with alternates or alternates, particularly when those meetings were the representatives of the major shareholder.

What, he asked, would the cement industry board do? Would they take over stock at a value which the directors themselves would not place on the assets, in order to produce at a given cost price for Government departments, or were they going to run the cement industry?

Mr. A. J. T. Simpson endorsed the views expressed by Mr. Maini.

The Acting Financial Secretary, Mr. F. J. Lattin, replied that he was not prepared to talk on the subject, for as the measure was going to a select committee he had not expected the debate which had taken place.

Para-Statal bodies which had grown like mushrooms in the past few years, certainly ought to be carefully considered. Government were fully aware of the dangers. It was absurd that the Financial Secretary should be expected to cope with so large a set of bodies controlling such large amounts of capital. It was difficult enough for those who had the back ground of work in the territory, how a stranger would fare could not be imagined. The point was under active consideration.

A select committee consisting of the Attorney-General and Messrs. A. N. Maini, J. T. Simpson, and P. C. Ofwona was appointed.

Mr. Bird protested at the short notice which non-official members had been given for consideration of certain departmental reports and accounts. He did not want the council to be used as a rubber stamp.

The Acting Attorney-General congratulated Sir Donald Kinnison and Mr. Mendonca on their work in revising the laws of the Protectorate, and mentioned that they had found four mistakes in the appendix to the Income Tax Ordinance. The revised edition would have 3,200 pages of Ordinances in five volumes; the subsidiary legislation would occupy 3,000 pages in three volumes, and a 300-page index would come later. The price would be 20 guineas.

As to the legal draughtsmen, here drafted a section which made nonsense. Since then we have managed to get on with making nonsense, and Sir Donald discovered it.

Mr. C. C. Ofwona, an African member, proposed a resolution of gratitude to the Government and people of Great Britain for their kindness and hospitality to the Protectorate's representatives invited to attend the Festival of Britain. The Festival, which was commencing in London, the Colonial visitors with the great admiration of the British people, as well as their kindness and hospitality, he said.

#### Traffic Control

The Traffic Bill, 1951, said the Acting Attorney-General had one novel clause which made it illegal for anyone in charge of a commercial vehicle or bus to take liquor while in such charge. The measure also included restrictions on loads carried by bicycles, the former had recently seen an African riding through a gate with a 10-foot ladder on the carriage of his cycle right across the road.

Another provision would call on employers to keep a written record of the names and licence numbers of their drivers. The police had often found that drivers knew neither the name of their driver nor whether he had a licence, and when a lorry ran over someone, the driver often jumped out and rushed off into the bush.

The speed limit for cars would be raised to 55 m.p.h. Mr. H. J. Lattin, an Asian member, supported the Bill. Mr. Kwalya-Kwalya objected to the prohibition of passengers on the rear seats of motor-cars, otherwise than in an outside position, and suggested that two seats properly secured should be substituted. African members complained of very heavy underclothing, and it was impossible for them to sit astride. He pleaded for rationalization of the services, to the maximum of a reasonable degree of competition. The latter alternative was assented by Mr. Bird, who questioned the need to exempt those when refusing.

The Acting Attorney-General replied that some encouragement had to be given to those who invested money in buses, but that new licences would be granted only on more stringent terms.

The Game (Amendment) Bill proposed to increase the cost of licences to shoot elephants from £100 to £500, for the first and from 200 to £500 for the second. In Kenya and Tanganyika respectively the charges for two elephants are £300 and £1,200. A select committee was appointed.

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## Overseas Students in United Kingdom

### Work of the British Council

THE BRITISH COUNCIL report for 1950-51 devotes a chapter to its work for overseas students in the United Kingdom, of whom there were more than 10,000 at the end of 1949.

Voluntary organizations, which for some years had tried to help these young men and women, had, it is noted, lacked sufficient funds to do more than touch the fringe of the matter. The report continues:—

"The council was first faced with this problem in connexion with its own schools and bursars, and a small organization was created to deal with their welfare. It was found that their chief needs were... first, a personal, friendly and helpful welcome at the moment of disembarkation; second, help in finding a suitable place in which to work and study; third, help in adjusting themselves to a new and often strange environment and in understanding its significance; fourth, contact with friends and family; and last, an opportunity for self-expression.

Ordinary welfare services in cities and towns in which the council had staff were extended so as to give some help to overseas students generally, as well as to council scholars and bursars. Very little could be done for the 5,000 students of more, or 2,000 of them from the Colonies, who were known to be in London.

In 1948 inter-departmental discussion took place with a view to improving and co-ordinating arrangements for the welfare of overseas students in the U.K., and the British Council was asked to take responsibility for the welfare of Colonial students.

The council prepared a scheme which was then worked out in consultation with the Government departments concerned. The scheme was designed to cover this wide responsibility for the welfare of Colonial students, to extend the welfare facilities for overseas students generally in its centres outside London and to increase its activities in the capital. The scheme planned to cover the period from the beginning of 1950 to March 1954. The greater part of its cost was to be met from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, but both the Commonwealth Relations Office and the Foreign Office agreed to contribute.

### Segregation of Colonial Students Undesirable

It was agreed that, in view of the undesirability of segregating Colonial students, hostels should not, if it could be avoided, be used by Colonial students only. It was recognized that, ideally, hostel accommodation should be regarded as a temporary necessity, and that the aim should be to find accommodation for as many as possible either in permanent halls of residence, with private families, or in lodgings.

It was decided that if Colonial students had to be housed in a hostel, it should be of a standard comparable with that of a university hall of residence.

In preparation for its new responsibilities the council expanded its personal welfare organization. One thousand nine hundred Colonial students were met on first arrival in 1950. All who needed it, more than half the total, were found accommodation for the first night or two. Those who accepted the invitation to call on the local office were given advice as to how to conform with civic requirements, to benefit from social and public services, to make the most economical use of shops and restaurants, and generally "to do in Rome as the Romans do."

On January 1, 1950, three hostels for men and one for women in London were taken over from the Colonial Office in accordance with the policy above mentioned; the three men's hostels were closed during the year and replaced by one residence housing 200 men; which opened in Hans Crescent in October. This was planned and equipped to the standard of a modern university hall of residence. The 200 men selected to spend a year there were mainly freshmen, and included 35 U.K. students. A hostel for 28 men was taken over from the Colonial Office in Edinburgh, and one for 25 men was reopened in Newcastle.

The majority of Colonial students had to be accommodated in private houses, and the welfare group carried out a systematic search for suitable billets. This was no easy problem, especially in London and other large cities; particularly as rising costs of building raised charges to a level higher than many of the students could afford. By the end of the year it was clear that additional hostel accommodation was required in London for Colonial students.

The purpose of the residence at Hans Crescent is not only that it should be a home for a small number of students during their first year in London, but that it should become a live centre for the Colonial student population of London. By the end of March there were already signs that it was becoming a focus for the social activities of the student bodies and a number of societies interested in the Colonies. The

meeting organized by the Royal African Society, in which Sir Hugh Foot led a discussion on the new constitution for Nigeria set a standard which will be hard to maintain.

At its centre in Davies Street, London, and in other cities, international clubs assisted by the council, students were welcomed to formal and informal social gatherings, lectures, concerts, and discussion groups and were also provided with companions and occupation during the evenings, week-ends, and holidays. For students these centres are more than clubs; they provide a forum for lively discussion with their own colleagues and with people in this country.

### Week-End and Vacation Courses

Extra-ordinarily the council continued to arrange week-end and vacation courses for students, so that they could study different parts of the U.K., how the country works, and how the people live. These courses included a survey of local government in Lambeth, a study of trade unionism in Manchester, and a study of reconstruction in Coventry.

No doubt to many of Great Britain continues to attract students from abroad, and centres, whoever may be responsible for running them, will continue to be necessary if the students are to return to their homes without having suffered much of the loneliness and frustration which has afflicted them in the past. For all of their their years in the U.K. will be, for good or bad, an experience leaving lasting impressions of this country and its people.

They return to their home countries to be lawyers, doctors, administrators, engineers, politicians, and leaders of public opinion. The British Council has assumed that its centres are homes for the students, not only in the sense that they are places in which the young people can find sympathy and attention; but also in the sense that they are a basis for the exploration of a wider world.

It is this wider world, the ordinary everyday life of Great Britain, of its cities, countryside, villages, and above all its families, that the students are encouraged to explore. It is what the British public can be stimulated to do for them, rather than what the British Council itself does, that really matters."



"Too good to say but answer of my honest men"

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## East Africa High Commission Estimates

### Mr. Mundy Delays Expenditure

THOSE FIGURES ARE QUITE MISLEADING," said Mr. J. C. Mundy, Finance Member of the East African Central Assembly, when, presenting the draft estimates for 1952, he gave the proposed total expenditure at £3,468,098, an increase of £287,176 on the approved estimates of last year. The total approved expenditure to date for 1951 was, he said, £3,381,745.

There was a limit to the money available for the services which the High Commission operated. By the time the 1951 estimates were before the Assembly, six services had still not been incorporated; three of them were included in the 1952 estimates, and on three a final decision had to be taken—the East African Fisheries Resources Organization of the East African Industrial Research Board into an East African Scientific and Industrial Research Organization; and ground services for civil aviation.

The full cost of the first had been met by the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund up to the end of this year, but if it was to be continued half of the cost must thereafter be met by the East African Governments. Only the existing organization at Jinja was provided for, and £9,800, being the local Government's share of the liability, had been included in the estimates.

Industrial research policy had been under consideration, and no additional provision had meantime been included, except for the existing organization.

No provision had been made for the costs of air traffic control and airadio services, and only a token figure of £47,000 for the Meteorological Department.

Dr. Lester, Director of the Tetse and Trypanosomiasis Research and Reclamation Organization, had proposed a pilot

scheme of reclamation on each of the three territories, it would cost about £200,000, and it was proposed that it should be met by the C.D. and W. Fund. A condition of such a grant would be that the East African Governments should provide a similar amount to ensure that land once cleared was put to beneficial use.

Turning to increases on the proposals for 1952, Mr. Mundy said that personal emoluments and other charges on existing services had both increased by about £17,000. There was a decrease of £150,000 in capital works and a rise of £200,000 in the cost of the anti-locust campaign. Among services which had been added to the High Commission estimates were the Meteorological Department, requiring £31,353, and the cost of air traffic control and airradio services at £245,894.

Allowing for the decrease in capital expenditure, the true increase in outgoings for 1952 was well over £100,000, mainly accounted for by the higher cost of the anti-locust campaign at £200,000 and air services at £200,000.

As to locust operations, an all-out campaign for three years at an estimated cost of £1,220,000 a year had been agreed, although £200,000 provided at the end of 1950 had been lodged off last year's provision. The full cost had been included for 1952.

### Civil Aviation Services

The cost of civil aviation services had in the past been charged to suspense accounts, and that legacy had proved troublesome to the High Commission. The 1948 mission from the Ministry of Civil Aviation had failed even to establish a basis for discussion. Plans had been made by different authorities, one of which had estimated the cost of airadio services alone at £400,000 a year. The report of an inter-territorial committee had been published in 1949, but difficulties had arisen and the matter was not settled until June this year.

By this agreement the British Government accepted the full cost of providing facilities for British trunk aircraft and one-quarter of the facilities shared with local aircraft. The U.K. had been generous throughout and had agreed to pay most of the £500,000 outstanding in the suspense accounts, but £232,000 remained for the East African Governments to find for the period up to the end of 1952. The agreement would run for five years, but could be renewed if circumstances changed.

The total cost of the Meteorological Department was about £109,254, of which £47,352 was for civil aviation services. A sum of £47,300 for capital equipment of the department had just been approved by the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, as well as an annual contribution of £13,150 for 1948-50 toward recurrent expenditure. The amount to be borne by the E.A. Governments was only £63,598.

Of the total expenditure of £31m. £8m. was for the locust campaign and £400,000 the cost of completing capital works entirely provided, except for £30,000, by A.M. Government. The recurrent commitments for permanent services amounted to £12m., of which Kenya's share was £2,580,246, Tanganyika's £444,751, and Uganda's £360,855, plus Colonial Development and Welfare grants totalling £420,000.

The total cost of the aviation services was £310,000, of which the U.K. would contribute £123,000.

As regards revenue the E.A. payments were down by £716,000, and the contributions of Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda were up by £22,500, £118,000, and £147,000 respectively.


Owing to lack of contributions from Israel and Somalia, East Africa's share of the locust campaign had risen from £488,800 to £520,000 and that of the U.K. from £311,600 to £331,500 in 1951. The U.K. payments for one year only so that in 1952 there would be that sum to be made up, as well as a short fall in revenue of £200,000. The U.K. had now agreed to meet this second year.

The territorial increases to bear the total cost of this sum, the increase of £111,200 in the cost of the campaign itself, £160,000 for air services, and £47,000 for ground and increases, making roughly a total of £350,000.

### Reply to Critics

Concluding his address, Mr. Mundy said: "I hear that the High Commission is being attacked in the public papers and that the criticisms of the High Commission should be cut back. I am sure that the statements have planned a sort of attack on the High Commission, but I am sure that the people that the High Commission is serving will not be so extravagant wasteful as the critics who are so much more

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general public will appreciate the real value and benefit of those services to East Africa.

So far as the revenue departments are concerned, they provide a certain service to the Government in providing much-needed funds for the current year. These two departments will collect about £19m. on behalf of the Government at a cost of under 3% of the yield. Every commitment in the estimates has been agreed to by the East African Governments and has had their prior approval. These services are operated under the advice of boards which give us the best advice from an inter-territorial point of view.

I commend the estimates to members as being essential to the continued development and prosperity of East Africa.

### Tanganyika European Council Inaccurate Local Report

PUBLICITY has been given by a Nairobi newspaper, both in its editorial and news columns, to a statement that the Arusha regional committee of the Tanganyika European Council has appealed to the Union of South Africa for help in preventing the Government of Tanganyika from accepting the recommendations of the Constitutional Committee, which provide, *inter alia*, that five years' peace there should be equality in numbers between the European, African, and Asian non-official members of the Legislature.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is able to state that that newspaper report was inaccurate.

#### The Facts

It is true that a public meeting of residents in the neighbourhood was held under the auspices of the local committee of the T.E.C. on September 7, and that the following resolutions were adopted:

(1) Be it resolved that this public meeting of the residents of the Arusha district rejects as unacceptable the recommendations of the Committee of Constitutional Development in

Tanganyika, and that only, after the present ratio of representation of the three main races on the Legislative Council on an elected basis, and recognition that the provision of 1/104 of the report be implemented at the earliest possible moment; in order that a new Legislative Council shall be deferred until such elected Council has been sworn in; and instruct the Tanganyika European Council to request each European nominated non-official member of the Legislative Council who has signed the report on constitutional development published openly his reasons for so doing.

(2) Be it resolved that this public meeting instructs its elected members to persuade the T.E.C. to contact immediately the political organizations in Kenya and the Rhodesias, requesting their moral support in the T.E.C.'s campaign against the adoption of the report on constitutional development in


It is to be noted that this public meeting, fully aware of the strategic importance of Tanganyika in the defence of Africa, and taking note of a recent conference in Nairobi that considered transport in relation to the defence of Africa, believes that the Tanganyika European Council should advise the Government of the Union of South Africa that in its opinion it would be dangerous for that Government to move troops of war material through Tanganyika governed by an administration envisaged and recommended in the report on constitutional development.

The Eastern Province regional committee of the Tanganyika European Council has recorded its regret at the irresponsible views expressed at the Arusha meeting. Whether the "irresponsibility" was understood by the meeting to refer to the local Press report, or to the third resolution as recorded above, is not known.


(Reference to this subject appears in a Note in this issue.)

Hartley, in the midlands area of Southern Rhodesia, is growing beyond all expectations, said the chairman of the local Regional Association recently. More than 80 stands had been sold since January, a manufacturing company had bought 650 acres and would build three factories, and a site had been selected for a £100,000 cinema.

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## East African Railway Rates

### Mr. Dalton on the New Tariffs

MR. A. DALTON, general manager of the East African Railways and Harbours Administration, explained in a broadcast talk from Nairobi a few days ago how revision of the tariffs had been undertaken.

Almost alone among the railways of the world, the E.A.R. & H. has maintained pre-war rates and charges and yet expanded and improved its railway, road, and marine services, and since every new work undertaken and every piece of equipment now costs three or more times the pre-war price, considerably increased revenue must be found. Changes in passenger fares are expected to produce about 20% more revenue.

In passenger fares the main change is in respect of return tickets. For some time the E.A.R. has been the only railway in the Empire which continued to offer ordinary return fares at the cost of a single fare and a half. Now first and second class return tickets will be sold at the cost of two single tickets less 10%.

In third class fares, which have hitherto been on a sub-economic basis, there will be increases for short distance travel, and the exceptionally low figures charged for the movement of batches of labour will be withdrawn.

#### New Freight Structure

The new freight rate structure which reconciles the differences between the old Kenya-Uganda and Tanganyika systems, will produce more revenue from the shorter hauls.

In this connexion Mr. Dalton said:

"I take the highest class on the Kenya-Uganda section, which covers such articles as suitery, spirits, tobacco, furniture, clothing, and various kinds of household goods. The difference over a haul of 300 miles will be no more than 2.5% per ton. Over the long hauls there will be little change, of 500 miles, for example, the rate for all practical purposes will be the same.

"There will also be very little change in the next two classes, classes IV and V, which include such items as provisions, hardware, petrol, motor soap, etc. In class VI, in which appears such articles as miners' work and lubricating oil, there is also very little change; the highest increase being only 7.5% per ton over a haul of 12½ miles. In the lower classes VII, IX, and X, there will be small increases over hauls of 300 to 500 miles.

"It is on high-priced primary products for export that the main changes occur," Mr. Dalton said on that subject.

"In general, the high and priority products for export will be more affected by the new tariffs than any other goods. This is because the existing rates were related to pre-war price levels, which were in very different from those ruling to-day.

"Cocoa in 1939 was being sold at 250 per ton, its selling price is 1200 per ton. The freight rate on such high priority items increased so that the movement was from Thika to Kilindini at 21.7% instead of 27.5%. Cotton which sold at 245 a ton in 1939, now realises some 10 times

that amount but the freight charge from Kampala to Kilindini will be only increased by 20.6% per ton.

Coffee was selling at about £48 per ton in 1939; it now sells at about £1350. The freight charge from Thika to Kilindini will be increased from 17.42% to 56.68%.

For many years before the war export maize rates were at a very low level. The cost per ton of moving maize from Kitale to Kilindini was 13.50% which works out as low as 2.7% cents per ton per mile, which is far below the actual cost of moving the traffic. This cost in the new tariff book will be 43.46% per ton, and even at this level it is doubtful whether the traffic will be making an adequate contribution to over-all cost."

In order to encourage the public not to detain wagons, the demurrage charge is increased from 10s. to 25s. per four-wheel wagon unit per 24 consecutive hours or part thereof beyond the free period allowed for unloading.

Ever since Tanganyika passed under British administration during the 1914-18 war, the metric system previously used by the Germans has been allowed to continue in use on the two railways in that Territory. Now it has been abandoned for the normal British system.

## Colonial Labour Conference

MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS, Secretary of State for the Colonies, presided last Friday over the final session of the conference in London of heads of Labour Departments and senior officers concerned with trade union affairs in the Colonies. Among the 30 officials from 20 territories who attended were Messrs. F. W. Carpenter, Labour Commissioner, and J. Patrick, industrial relations officer, from Kenya; Dr. G. A. Wilson, medical specialist, and Mr. W. Broadhead Williams, labour officer, from Tanganyika; Messrs. A. Mathias, Labour Commissioner, and L. H. Nicklin, labour officer, from Uganda; Mr. G. E. Cousins, Commissioner for Labour and Mines, Northern Rhodesia; Mr. H. H. Armstrong, senior labour officer, Nyasaland; and Mr. E. M. Westmoreland Wood, administrative officer, from the Somaliland Protectorate. The principal representatives of the Colonial Office were Messrs. E. W. Barltrop, Labour Adviser, and J. M. Martin, an Assistant Under-Secretary of State, who was vice-chairman.

## Common Faith

"IN AFRICA it is the responsibility of the European to give a lead in applying Christianity to everyday situations," said Mr. Harvey Cantrell, former principal teacher at Kabitha Training Centre, when addressing a meeting in London of the Kenya Church Association. It was unlikely that real co-operation between races with differing needs, desires, and backgrounds could be achieved without the basis of a common faith. If Christians of all races and creeds really co-operated, working out their beliefs in actual daily situations, they could achieve a pattern for a permanent way of life in East Africa.

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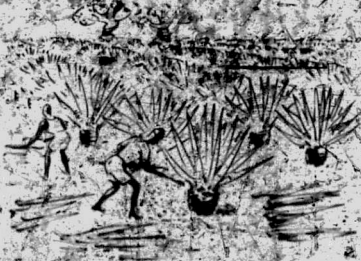
FACETS OF ENTERPRISE

Number 11



Produce  
[ EAST AFRICA ]

Loading Sisal on a plantation railway - Kenya Colony



Cutting sisal from the plantation

Aided by mechanisation on her farms and plantations, British East Africa is increasing the production and variety of her exportable produce. Tanganyika today is growing and shipping sisal to the value of £12,000,000 a year. Uganda now has close on 1½ million acres under cotton; Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika together can now claim, after Brazil, the world's largest acreage of coffee (providing one third of U.K. requirements). These are the highlights of an expanding produce programme which includes tea, tobacco, rubber, oil seeds, fruit, hides and skins, rice and timber.

In the principal towns throughout these territories, The United Africa Produce Companies have established centres for dealing in the various produce and buy largely for export to Britain.

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# NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

From the Sudan this year 6,429 pilgrims left for Mecca by sea and 497 by air.

The Muljibhai Madhvan Comertafal College for Africans has been opened in Kampala.

Nine new schools for European children have been opened so far this year in Southern Rhodesia.

The new Union-Castle liner RHODESIA CASTLE arrived in London on Monday last.

As intended for Africans, the first of this kind is being planned for next February in Salisbury.

Special commemorative postage stamps will be issued for the Rhodesia centenary celebrations in Rhodesia in 1953.

Eight persons have been nominated to the Advisory Council of the Governor-General of the Belgian Congo. Hitherto African interests have been represented by Europeans.

Where No Victuaries Film shows East African films made by Ealing Studios, has been selected for presentation at the Royal Film Performance at the Odeon, Leicester Square, on November 5.

A 5% increase in the cost-of-living allowances of civil servants in Uganda has been announced. Subject to a £200 a year maximum, the payment is in line with the allowances of the other East African Governments.

The 1st Battalion The Northern Rhodesia Regiment are returning to Lusaka from Tanganyika, where they have been stationed for just over a year. They will relieve the 2nd Battalion The King's African Rifles, who are to go to Malaya early next year.

More than £200 was grabbed by an African from an accountant of the Uganda Co., Ltd., who was sitting in a motor-car while the petrol tank was being filled. An accomplice of the thief, who held the door of a car nearby open for him, was being arrested.

African peasant farmers working on Government-leased land in the Setenje and Fort Jameson districts of Northern Rhodesia have just completed their first year. Total income of 28 farmers at Setenje was £378, whilst at Fort Jameson 10 farmers had a total income of £475.

## Hydrographic Survey

A new hydrographic survey of the north-western approaches to Zanzibar is being made from the British survey ship DALRYMPLE, under the command of Captain F. G. Irvine. The existing charts, which were made 80 years ago, have been found to be inaccurate by American shipping lines.

By five votes to two Brazzaville, capital of French Equatorial Africa, has been chosen as the site of the new regional office for Africa of the World Health Organization. General Francis Debonjour of the Netherlands, has been nominated director of the African region of the organization.

Mr. S. H. Chilcote, the newly elected vice-treasurer of the Northern Rhodesia African Congress, said when speaking recently in his capacity as secretary of the African Christian Conference that "reasonable" Africans would give the Central African Federation proposals their earnest consideration and denounce any misguided demonstrations against the report.

Major-General D. C. Hawthorn, general secretary of the London Council of the Rhodesia Fairbridge Scheme, has returned to this country after spending two months at the school at Induna. Since he visited it last year the school has doubled its roll of pupils, and now has 156 children from Britain (including 120 boys) and 20 Rhodesian boarders and 50 day scholars. General Hawthorn says that the decision to open the doors to Rhodesians has been an unqualified success.

## From the King's Speech

THE KING'S SPEECH on the prorogation of Parliament contained the following statements: Ministers from the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Southern Rhodesia have met in London to consider defence problems in regions of common concern, including the Middle East, and South African Ministers have met representatives of other interested Governments in Nairobi to consider defence facilities in Africa. My Ministers were glad to be able to exchange views at a meeting in London with my Ministers in other Commonwealth Governments concerned with the production of raw materials, and the supply of manufactured goods, and to have the assistance of representatives from a number of Colonial territories in these deliberations.

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## Of Commercial Concern

"The milling capacity of Unga, Ltd. is now 31 times its capacity in 1933 but even so the rate of expansion has barely kept pace with the growth in demand," said Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya, at the opening of the company's new Nairobi mill. Sir Philip said that the harvest of wheat in 1950 had been eight and a half times greater than in 1930, 1,330,000 bags against 159,000, and six and a half times greater than in 1940. In 1931 the whole East African consumption of Kenya wheat had been 100,000 bags; in 1951 it would exceed 1,000,000 bags. There was an almost unlimited field for expansion of the wheat industry, for the African population was taking to wheat instead of maize, a trend greatly encouraged.

In order to cover the higher prices being paid to the growers, the retail price of maize meal in Dar-es-Salaam, Dodoma, and Tabora has been raised by 12 cents of a shilling to 86 cents per kilo. In Mbeya and Tanga the increase is 23 cents and 11 cents at all other centres in which the Grain Storage Department operates.

A series of modern regional workshops and stores throughout the Colony is envisaged by the Central Mechanical Equipment Department of Southern Rhodesia, which now has 2,398 self-propelled vehicles, 345 motor-cycles, 576 trailers and caravans, and 2,343 tractors, steam-rollers, graders, etc.

When recently reporting that the Mombasa branch of Messrs. J. G. Aronson, Ltd. had been taken over by Miss J. M. Powell, we stated that she was the "only recognized coffee-taster in East Africa." The reference should, of course, have been to the "only recognized woman coffee-taster."

The Member for Development and Works in Tanganyika, or his deputy, has been appointed to the board of the Overseas Food Corporation on an honorary part-time basis. Mr. J. F. R. Hill is at present the Acting Member.

A radio-telephone service from Northern Rhodesia to Kenya is now available between 8.30 and 10 a.m. daily.

### Sisal Outputs for September

Bird and Co., Ltd. (a subsidiary of Sisal Estates, Ltd.)—1,150 tons of fibre, compared with 919 tons in September, 1950.

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd.—180 tons of sisal and 140 on Paangwe and Kingolwira estates, making 500 tons to date.

Dwa Plantations, Ltd.—71 tons of sisal and toy, making 786 tons for the first nine months of the financial year.

Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd.—555 tons of fibre, making 3,225 tons for six months.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd.—120 tons, making 375 tons for three months.

## Sisal Market Report

"DEMAND FOR SISAL during the past month, says the market letter of Messrs. Wigglesworth & Co., Ltd., has been more or less confined to the lower grades, fair-business being reported in No. 1 and U.G. Only occasional business has been done in the high qualities, and then for prompt shipment, there being little interest in booking for next year. Present prices are £230 per ton for No. 1, £225 for A, £222 for No. 2, £220 for 3L, £200 for No. 3, £195 for U.G., with No. 1 low at £125 and No. 2 at £123 c.i.f. U.K. ports for shipment to the end of the year. At those prices the market is firm. During the past seven months of the year output in Tanganyika, Kenya, and Uganda totalled 104,830 tons, an increase of 17,589 tons on the comparative figure for last year.

### Zambezi Hotel Plans

MR. F. S. BARNES, representative of the London firm of architects who prepared the plans of the new Zambezi Hotel, returns to this country this week. It is understood that the final plan—a joint venture by the Northern Rhodesian Government and the Colonial Development Corporation—has been confirmed, that tenders will shortly be invited, that building should start in mid-1952, and that construction will probably take two years. The new hotel, standing on a 30-acre site five miles from Livingstone, will be a short walk from the Eastern Cataract of the Falls, with fine upstream views. It will have air-conditioned rooms for nearly 200 guests, a swimming pool, tennis courts, bowling green, and other amenities.

### £13m. S. Rhodesian Tobacco Crop

THE TOBACCO SELLING SEASON ended in Salisbury last Friday, by which time 89,431,985 lb. of fire-cured tobacco had been sold at an average price of 34.58d. The growers, numbering about 2,500, have thus received rather less than £13m., whereas it was expected at an early stage of the season that the crop would realize at least £20m. The loss was caused by a total failure of the rains in February. Given reasonably good weather it is hoped to increase the crop to about 120m. lb. of leaf next year, and the auction floors in Salisbury are being extended to handle up to 150m. lb. annually.

### Uganda Company

UGANDA CO., LTD., will hold an extraordinary general meeting in London on October 24 to consider a resolution for the increase of the company's capital by the creation of 1,400,000 additional ordinary shares of 10s. each. It is proposed to capitalize £222,750, part of the share premium account, and distribute to shareholders 445,500 ordinary shares in the proportion of one new share for every share held.

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### Tanganyika Concessions Dividend

TANGANYIKA CONCESSIONS, LTD. have issued the following statement to shareholders:

Stockholders will recall that in the directors' circular dated September 14, 1950, which accompanied the scheme of capital reorganization, approved by stockholders on October 4, 1950, the following paragraph appeared:

"The directors also wish to bring to the attention of stockholders the fact that any future dividends on the company's new preference shares and ordinary stock will be payable without deduction of tax, and in consequence will be chargeable in the profit and loss account at the gross figure, i.e. in lieu of the amount shown in the estimated profit and loss account for the year ended July 31, 1950, of £334,036, the charge will be £607,339, on the basis of similar dividends on the reconstructed capital. So far as U.K. stockholders are concerned, the amount required to pay the dividend to them will be permitted to a paying agent in this country, who will deduct tax at the standard rate of 9s. in the £ before paying the dividend to the stockholders, and will pay the amount so deducted to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue."

"The board have since been advised that dividends declared specifically out of the balance of the company's profit and loss account or out of reserves representing profits which have been brought into charge of U.K. tax up to July 31, 1950, will be regarded by the Inland Revenue authorities as within General Rule 20 of the Income Tax Act, 1948, and U.K. income tax deducted from such dividends may be retained by the company. Therefore, any dividends from this source will be paid to stockholders under deduction of U.K. income tax at the standard rate."

#### Effect of Dividend Control

Stockholders will be aware of the Government's proposals for the control of dividends, announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on July 26, 1951. The company has inquired of H.M. Treasury whether the Bill, if presented to Parliament, will apply to your company, and has received a reply to the effect that it will. Further representations are being made to the Treasury, but the board believe at present that the maximum dividend which they would be allowed to declare in event of the proposed legislation being passed by Parliament would be in the region of 10 1/2%. Had it not been for the Chancellor's announcement the board would have been prepared to recommend a total dividend of dividends of 25%.

Until the position is clarified the board have decided to pay a special ordinary dividend of 10% less U.K. income tax at 9s. 6d. in the £ to stockholders on the register at October 5, 1951, payable on November 16, 1951, out of the amount of revenue reserves appearing on the balance sheet at July 31, 1950, at the figure of £1,184,116, thus absorbing £201,149 of this balance.

Preference dividends will be charged against current profits, but any further dividend for the year on the ordinary stock must await clarification of the position with regard to dividend control. It is the intention of the board that any such further dividend shall be paid out of current profits in the manner foreshadowed in the circular of September 11, 1950, above quoted."

#### The Financial Times commented:

"The financial aspect of this payment is that it is to be made from revenue reserves accumulated up to the last accounting date before control of the company was transferred to Southern Rhodesia. As these reserves have already borne tax having been built up out of taxed profits, the Inland Revenue authorities have advised the company that U.K. income tax deducted from any dividends paid from that source may be retained by the company."

"By this method of distributing 10% the Inland Revenue is the loser in the sense that had the dividend been payable out of current profits it would have collected tax on the dividend from shareholders. At first sight the stockholders are unaffected by this tax point, but it seems quite likely that without this new ruling the company would not have considered as much as 25%—the total distribution aimed at—dividend control permitting. Presumably this factor will continue to influence dividend policy for some time having regard to the size of the revenue reserves."

"Tanks' 10% special payment will absorb £201,100, or roughly one-sixth of the revenue reserves as at July 31 last year. It has distinct implications for stockholders of other emigrant companies such as Rhokana, which had revenue reserves of approximately £7m at June 30, 1950, and 10% less tax on the ordinary capital would require only £1,300,000 net of the dividend control and on the Tanks' ruling it would appear that scope for higher Rhokana payments exists even beyond what might be considered reasonable on the basis of copper earnings alone."

### Rosterman Gold Mines Report

ROSTERMAN GOLD MINES, LTD., earned a profit of £2,247 in the calendar year 1950, compared with a loss of £13,346 in the previous year. The total loss transferred to the balance sheet is now £59,874.

The issued capital is £512,635, in shares of 10s. Current liabilities stand at £7,771, fixed assets are valued at £295,911, mine development account at £85,000, and current assets at £99,621, including £22,647 in cash.

During the year 42,195 tons of ore were treated for 13,171 oz. of gold, compared with 31,000 tons and 12,302 oz. of gold in the previous year. Ore reserves at the end of the year were 52,105 tons of an average value of 7.16 dwt.

The directors report that the ore reserve position is not satisfactory, and as no substantial ore-body had been located during the year, a suitable property was being sought for prospecting.

The directors are Messrs. A. H. Moreing (chairman) (alternate, E. A. Loring), B. C. Baillie, H. W. Foster (alternate, D. L. Dowie), and L. J. Lean (alternate, M. C. E. Williams).

The 16th annual general meeting will be held in London on October 30.

### Gold Fields Rhodesian

GOLD FIELDS RHODESIAN DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., announce a profit of £38,015 for the year ended May 31, compared with £32,275 in the previous year. Taxation absorbed £23,439, and £20,000 was allocated to depreciation. A dividend of 5s. (7 1/2%) requires £3,999, leaving £31,165 (£26,149) to be carried forward. The annual general meeting will be held on December 4.

### Thistle-Etna

THISTLE-ETNA GOLD MINES, LTD., announce a profit of £7,920 for the year ended March 31, but after writing off development at £9,142 there is a loss of £1,222. Having provided for depreciation £6,000, taxation, and all other charges, the loss for the year is £11,738, making the debit balance £25,031.

### Rhodesia Monteleo Asbestos

THE STOCK EXCHANGE COUNCIL have granted permission to deal in 2,200,000 fully paid shares of 5s. each of Rhodesia Monteleo Asbestos, Ltd. under rule 163(1)(e).

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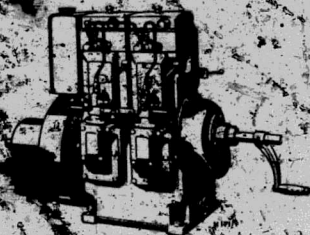
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