

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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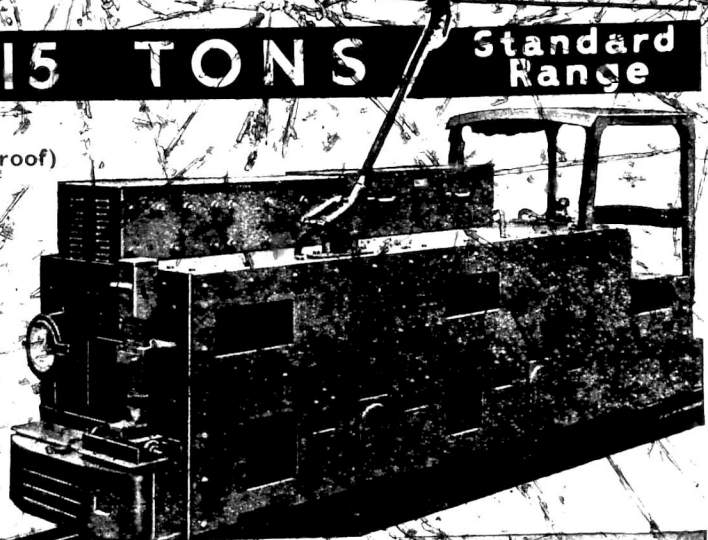
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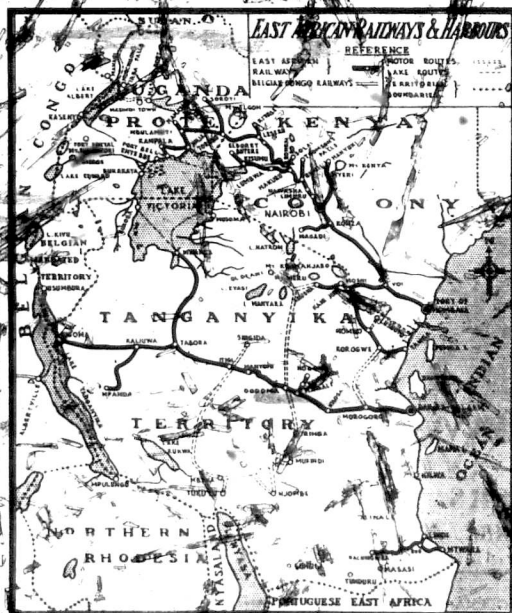
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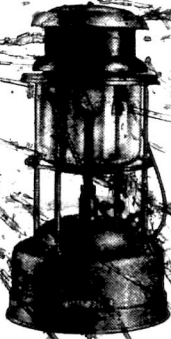
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

APPEALS FOR THE RECRUITMENT of a division of African troops in the British East and West African Colonies have been made again and again since the end of the war, and as regularly rejected by Mr. Attlee's administration. One reason for the refusal to take such action was, no doubt, that which has allowed the defences of the Mother Country to fall into so parlous a condition—the over-optimistic confidence of our political masters (but of few other people) that there was no serious need to prepare for trouble. Now that the complacency has been shattered even in the Cabinet, which seems to realize at long last that the speeches of politicians and the resolutions of the United Nations are irrelevancies so far as Imperialist Communism is concerned, Socialist Ministers find themselves driven to put first things first. Very belatedly, they have been shocked into planning for the preservation of our national existence, be it at the cost of the reduction of extravagant social services and grandiose schemes which could more fitly have been postponed to less straitened times.

the world are so manifest that they should have been met without the need for an example to be provided from outside, the Government did not in fact show itself in earnest until President Truman had led the way. His initiative clearly reflected the feelings of the British people no less than those of the United States, and rearmament on a substantial (but perhaps still inadequate) scale has therefore been decreed. This time the Government is serious, so serious that its theorists agree with its realists that there must be postponement of work on some of the many great edifices planned for occupation by an ever-swelling bureaucracy, at a time when millions of taxpayers are still without homes of their own and readers overseas may not know that almost every large office building under construction in London today or recently completed has been sanctioned for that one purpose of accommodating a Civil Service which has grown by hundreds of thousands while industry remains desperately short of man-power).

If harsh facts are indeed to control policy henceforth, in place of the sloppy sentiment-

Though British commitments throughout

talism which has underrated the national will, devalued the national character, and debased our national prestige; the threat to the planning must not be in the Colonies.

Some of the United Kingdom, some of the Commonwealth and Empire. Canada, Australia, and New Zealand had, of course, seen their duty clearly and declared it publicly before similar evidence was given by the Socialist Government in this country. The Dominions never need a lead from Westminster or Whitehall, which, however, frequently require the robust stimulus of the patriotic energy which characterizes the British communities overseas. What of the Colonies? They are as definitely concerned as any other group of territories, for, other considerations apart, they rank high in the Communist scheme. Everybody knows of the malevolent diligence of Communism in the British, French, and Dutch Colonies in Asia, but all too few people have been awakened, thereby to the magnitude of the menace to other Colonial areas. Yet the post-war history of Malaya, Indo-China, and Indonesia is but the unfolding of part of a vast and integrated plan, which today embraces Korea, may tomorrow erupt in Formosa or Hong-Kong, and is intended, when it seems good to the Kremlin, to spread to the Middle East and Africa, and also to the West Indies and Central America (activity in which would be designed to divert and dilute the exertions of the United States).

Colonial Africa is already vitally affected by this ideological conflict, whether the war be cold, lukewarm, or hot, and the prudent course is not merely to admit that fact in

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private, but to proclaim it in public, for only so can we prepare the peoples of Africa to resist the attack upon them which has already been launched and may at any moment be intensified. Indeed, there are areas under British administration in Africa in which organized subversive activity has developed to the point of danger, and in almost every territory there are active agents, known and unknown, occasionally Europeans, sometimes Asians, but usually disgruntled Africans, who are ready to serve the godless, ruthless dictatorship which, under the guise of universal comradeship, seeks to enslave mankind by depriving it of the freedoms which alone can make life worth living, and without which the lot of man would be worse than that of the animal he has domesticated. Africans having thus as much at stake as Europeans or Asians, it is right that their leaders should be made aware of these fundamental facts,

and that the people should be given the opportunity of playing their part by service in the Forces.

The training, while predominantly military of course, need not and should not be exclusively so. If its objective is to defend the citizen and the highest good conferred by civilization, it would be folly to neglect the opportunity of instructing Africans in the basic principles which make for better citizenship. In the last war service in the Army did much to improve race relations. There were inevitably many unfortunate incidents, but it is surely fair to claim that, on balance, the association of Europeans and Africans in the East, Central and West African units enhanced mutual understanding and respect. With better planning, better results could now be obtained from divisions of troops raised in East and West Africa, and that ought to be an aim of high policy.

Association in defence of what are recognized to be the highest human values would be a splendid training ground for that expanding association in civil affairs which must be developed rapidly in the territories if the sense of community essential to their progress is to be nurtured. In these fundamental matters there can be no racial cleavage, and the sad state of the world today gives British leaders a magnificent opportunity of driving home that truth.

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After detachments of the R.A.F. and S.A.F. have given a display, civil aircraft of many types, including some of the fastest air-liners in service, will fly past.

The Governor, Sir Gilbert Kempe, being in this country on leave, Mr. Stanley, the Acting Governor, will do the honours. The airport will be dedicated and blessed by the Bishop of Northern Rhodesia, and broadcast commentaries will be heard throughout Africa and in this country. Many distinguished visitors will be present at the invitation of the Government.

Lord Pakenham spent three days in Egypt and the Sudan on his way to Livingstone, and will stay a few days in South Africa next week. He is due back in London on August 16.

The airport has cost about £1,000,000. It will be used by the Comets which B.O.A.C. intend to place on their African service, probably next year.

Uganda's Objections to Federation

Can Her Point of View Be Met?

LORD TWEDDSMuir told a recent meeting of the executive council of the Joint East and Central African Board that the delegation whom Mr. James Griffiths, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, had received, had consisted of himself as chairman, Mr. Donald C. Brook, Mr. A. A. Dodds-Parker, Mr. E. Kinghorn, M.P., and Mr. S. Kramer.

Stress had been laid by the board's representatives on the present sense of insecurity; the need for closer co-ordination of the affairs of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika; the anomalous position of the last-named Territory; and the basic requirements for progressive industrial development.

Imperial Government's Policy

No formal request had been made for a declaration of Colonial policy by H.M. Government, since it was recognized that the broad proposals for constitutional progress should emanate from East Africa. Mr. Lord Tweedsmuir had tentatively suggested, however, that it might be desirable somewhat later to send to Africa a Royal Commission or some other body to discuss matters on the spot.

He had welcomed the statement by the Secretary of State in the House of Commons that the Europeans and Asians permanently resident in East Africa must be regarded as integral elements in the population and had asked for that statement to be repeated again and again through Government channels in the territories in order that doubts should be removed.

Mr. Griffiths had replied that he intended to make a close personal examination of East Africa's main problems with the Governors, now on leave, and that he was sending Mr. Dugdale, the Minister of State, to make an informal tour of East Africa. After his return he would consider the alternatives of sending a commission to East Africa or of inviting representatives of the territories to confer with him in London.

MR. DODDS-PARKER pointed out that since the interview the Colonial Development Corporation had issued an annual report which stressed the deficiencies in regard to land tenure, marketing, and transport about which the board had made repeated representations. That the Secretary of State should find complaints made publicly by an organization under his control was all in the good.

Uganda and High Commission

Three non-official members of the Legislative Council of Uganda, Mr. H. R. Fraser, Mr. C. L. Holcom, and Mr. J. T. Simpson, being present, much of the meeting was devoted to the consideration of Uganda's problems.

MR. FRASER said that Uganda had worked happily with the East Africa High Commission with Kenya and Tanganyika, and wanted the High Commission services progressively extended. The fact that Uganda provided about 40% of the joint efforts of all the East African territories was proof enough of her interest in economic co-operation, but most Europeans and all Asians and Africans who had any views on the subject were opposed to a political federation.

MR. SIMPSON said that Uganda was not isolationist, as Mr. Michael Blundell had suggested at the previous meeting, but that such blunders at the approach from Kenya to Dr. Malan and the circulation by the Governor of Tanganyika of the so-called "Stocksby" document made Uganda unwilling to be drawn into political association with its neighbours because that would produce an inevitable split between the races in Uganda.

MR. HOLCOM agreed with his two colleagues, with the reservation that at some appreciable date in the future

Uganda would not be able to remain outside a political federation.

MR. F. S. JOELSON, suggesting that it was often impossible to distinguish between politics and economics, asked for a definition of the political structure with which Uganda could not become associated.

MR. FRASER replied that the political union which Uganda could not join would be one embracing elected membership for the various races, a Governor-General superimposed upon the territorial administrations, infringement of Native rights, and a general reduction of Uganda's prestige. A further obstacle was the Uganda Agreement, about which Africans felt very keenly.

Towards Political Union

MR. JOELSON asked whether those reservations necessarily ruled out a political union with Uganda's participation. He did not see that it was impossible to meet the Uganda point of view.

It did not seem essential to have a uniform procedure for territorial representation in the Central Assembly; election might be the best method in one area and nomination some-where else.

Federation should certainly not involve infringement of Native rights; morality apart, the greater co-operation and cohesion which federation was intended to promote could scarcely succeed if rights were not respected.

The Uganda Agreement was often held up as an insurmountable obstacle. Why? If administrative devolution were the policy—a policy for which he had pleaded for years—Buganda would be on the basis of any other province in the territories, with its provincial budget and council and, of course, representation in the Legislature.

To build up local loyalties appeared to him essential. Declarations, however favourable, and directions, however wise, from a distant Government must mean very little to the great mass of the people; but if in their districts and provinces they saw the three races co-operating for common ends, local loyalties would grow, and it was to be hoped, expand to embrace East Africa in time.

Africans should, he believed, begin to gain experience in district councils from which the best would pass to provincial councils which would in their turn send representatives to a territorial council of Africans, some of whom would represent their people in the Legislature. In the provincial councils they would acquire the habit of working with Europeans and Asians, a process which should help to dispel misunderstandings and suspicions.

As for the reduction of the prestige of any territory entering a federation, the larger loyalty was worth some sacrifice, and with the progressive development of the territories there should be plenty to engage the interests of men not sitting in the inter-territorial Assembly. The provincial basis he had in mind was in some ways comparable with the county councils in this country.

States and Education of Women

MR. TWEDDSMuir said that British convictions were not adequately conveyed to the Africans, few of whom realized that their population would double within 30 years; that there was no sign as yet that food production would keep pace with the rising needs of the people, and that their very existence depended upon making better use of the land. The three races in union could solve all problems of the present and the future if there was faith in our leadership, co-operation, courage, and concentration on the chief problems.

SIR EDMUND TEALE and MR. SIMPSON felt that a first essential was to educate the women, partly because education must begin in the home, and partly because uneducated women would cling to old prejudices and practices instead of adopting new methods in hygiene, agriculture, and so on.

MR. C. J. M. ALPHEE, M.P., expressed the view that the colour problem could never be solved until the status of African women was raised; according to the latest facts, it had been able to obtain only eight African women from a Native population of some 14 millions in East Africa had yet reached the stage at which they could qualify for admission to a university—but there were many in Uganda, said Mr.

Fraser, who had reached a good standard of education and were qualified nurses or social welfare workers.

Mr. SIMPSON said that a commercial college was likely to be established in Kampala, although with money generously provided by an "aid" but that a problem after the African had received a good education was all often that of lack of character and of a sense of responsibility. An urgent need was to imbue character in students, to give higher education and it was undeniable that many who had passed out of Makerere had gravely disappointed their employers when the Government. Others had shown a disposition to use their knowledge to exploit their fellows, instead of serving them.

Many Africans who had started trading on their own account with their war gratuities had come to grief in a year or two, because they had not understood the elements of success. Indeed, when he had been invited to address the students and members of the "African co-operatives in Kampala on the subject of 'What is your programme?'" There must be sympathy with the qualities of Africans today, but not a realistic assessment of their lack of experience, which made it essential for them to have the right kind of guidance.

Character Training

Mr. FRASER added that there was a great cleavage in the African community itself, and that the disturbances in Buganda had not sprung from antipathy to the British administration, but from sectional dislike of the Native Government. There were some ambitious Africans with a certain amount of education who imagined that they could run the country as well as the Europeans and Asians who knew their folly of their own. The same view was taken by almost all the better and traditional leaders with a background of responsibility. It was an interesting point that in the other provinces of Uganda Africans often claimed that the character training of their young men and women was much better than it was in Buganda.

Mr. FRASER M.P. said that within his own experience Kenya Africans in Kenya with money to spare would not invest it in enterprises operated by other Africans, but were anxious to invest in businesses conducted by Europeans.

In a discussion of the proposed Owen Falls hydro-electric scheme, oil mill costs, perhaps £1,500,000, the African Agricultural Corporation, which was almost sure to be started under the auspices of the Printers' Association; that a phosphate industry might still be possible; that copper at Kiembe, some 50 miles from Jinja, would be electrolytically refined, and that subsidiary industries would result.

Industry Should Be Decentralized

Mr. SIMPSON hoped that a policy of decentralizing industry would be adopted, not that of concentrating everything in Jinja. There was already need to provide better transport services for Africans working in Kampala, either by running fast trains morning and evening, to carry them to and from their work or by establishing trolley-bus services. It would be better, he was sure, to make it possible for Africans to live in the country and work in the towns than to aggravate the drift to urbanization.

Mr. FRASER said that Uganda was handicapped by the fact that its senior official appointments were graded below those of Tanganyika. The Governor of Uganda ought to have the same status as the Governor of Tanganyika, and Uganda might lose a first-class director of agriculture to Tanganyika because the status of that post was better, and despite the fact that Uganda's Native agriculture contributed far more than that of Tanganyika to East Africa's exports and that the appointment of director to Uganda was therefore the more important.

Mr. HARRIS, while supporting the principle of the right kind of trade unions, said that in Africa they were becoming the preserve of loud-speaking extremists, including Communists, whose aim was to exploit others, engage in subversive activities, and generally behave irresponsibly.

Mr. JOHNSON called attention to highly critical statements of Native unions in East Africa which had been publicly made by Mr. Hyde-Clarke, Labour Commissioner in Kenya, and Mr. Patrick, trade union adviser to the Government of that Colony, who clearly recognized the dangers of the situation.

Wise Leadership and Sound Education Essential

Further Points from Lords' Debate on Africa

LORD MILVERTON said that the lesson written over four Colonial history was that to hasten in political and economic development was generally to repent at leisure.

He continued (in part):

"It is a commonplace to speak of the immensity of our task in Africa, but how deep does a realization of that immensity penetrate? It is fashionable but none the less true to say that political development without corresponding economic development is a sham.

"They are inextricably bound together, and it is correspondingly difficult to deal with economic development without some reference to political development. Economic development becomes well-nigh impossible in unstable political conditions. Confidence and security go together.

"If it is true that political development is a sham without economic foundations, it is also true that political control is prematurely placed in immature and irresponsible hands. The hope and prospect of economic progress and a delusion of political leadership is essential to success even in economic development. Political incompetence can so easily sabotage any undertaking.

Unsatisfied Demand for Skill

"The real unsatisfied demand in Africa to-day is for skill. It is skilled workers that Africa craves, not that all our hope of economic development ultimately depends on the demand for Africans with the necessary skill and industry to work for the future well-being of their country. The idea of public service is not endemic in Africa, and if the economic development which we have planned is not to end as a mere dream, the best Africans must be educated and trained. It is agricultural advisers, veterinary officers, doctors, engineers, traders in every walk of life which makes up economic development.

"Once we have lost faith in ourselves, we must firmly retain the leadership until they are forthcoming to take it on. Africa has owed everything to European enterprise. Our present connexion is the record of men who reaped their capital and

their lives, and frequently lost both in the effort to develop that country. They built up the success which we see to-day.

The road to successful economic development of the Colonies lies through wise, confident leadership and the right sort of education. There are not enough signs of either. The African is being almost encouraged to believe that the easy acquisition of political power will give him automatically the economic power and skill to use and develop the economic power. He does not sufficiently realize that courage, training, industry, and the will to succeed must go hand in hand with science—the search after truth.

Educated at Eton and Kongwa

"Perhaps the East African example of the reverse of this has been too harmful of all. It was not the failure of the groundnut scheme that mattered, but the way in which the failure came about. That is where one has to be careful about education. The late Minister of Food had the most expensive education in the world—Eton and Kongwa—and the result was not entirely successful!

"We have to apply the right sort of education to the right sort of African, and not least of the functions of education is the continuing ability to learn from mistakes, and the realization that you cannot successfully deceive natural forces.

"The lack of adequate communications ranks with the lack of adequate African personnel as the chief impediment to economic development in Africa. The cry everywhere is for more roads, railways, harbour facilities, and so forth, and the most striking example is the congestion at the Port of Beira. The time now required between the requisition and delivery of materials in Central Africa is approximately eight months, and there has been a consequent increase of 50% in sea freight on that account. That must be a great drag on development.

"The matter of trade unions has been too much made to rest on the growth of an imported plant. I do not deny trade unions, but I emphasize the danger of expecting too much too soon from the African. Good men have sometimes been found and trained to manage a trade union, and have been turned out by their own people because their methods

(Continued on page 1570)

East and Central Africa in 1945-50

Secretary of State's Survey for Parliament

THE BRITISH COLONIES in East and Central Africa present a political picture more complex perhaps than any other found anywhere else in the Colonial Empire. Under Cmdr. J. G. H. M. G. (Secretary of State), in which, under the title "The British Territories in East and Central Africa, 1945-50," the Secretary of State for the Colonies has presented to Parliament a review of post-war affairs. It is a document of more than 1600 pages, in which political, economic and social conditions are discussed.

There are chapters on political progress since the war, regional collaboration in connexion with the United Kingdom, international relations, finance and commerce, reconstruction and development, research and surveys, the development of natural resources, education and community development, and living conditions and social services. In addition, there are 15 statistical appendices. Altogether it is a most useful compilation.

Immigrant Communities

The political chapter, for instance, states:—

"Except in Somaliland, which lies outside the area of East and Central Africa proper, the population of the territories consists of several racial groups. Besides the indigenous Africans, they include Europeans, Asians (Indians, Pakistanis, and Goans), and Arabs, not merely resident in, but most of them permanent inhabitants of, the territories."

"The Europeans play an important part in the political life of East and Central Africa, especially in Kenya and Northern Rhodesia, which have the biggest European communities. The Asian communities are also active in the political life of East Africa. The part played by Africans in political life is increasing in all the territories, although naturally it varies with the degree of political development."

"Uganda, where the African population includes several tribes whose traditional political systems were comparatively advanced, and where there has been no alienation of land from group or African ownership for many years, and leases of such land are only granted in special circumstances, has a comparatively small immigrant population."

"Zanzibar has no European settlers, but important communities of Arab landowners and Asian traders. In Somaliland the lack of economic possibilities, which is the cause of the country's poverty, has discouraged the entry of traders or other immigrants to any substantial degree."

Complicated Political Problem

"Against these varying backgrounds the problems of political development are complicated, the aim is clear. The policy of developing the territories towards responsible government must of course embrace the immigrant communities as well as the indigenous African population."

"The task is to help the Africans to develop politically, socially and economically, and the objective that they should take their full part with the Europeans, Indians, Pakistanis, Arabs in the administration and development of the territories and in local and central politics. The Europeans, Asians, and Arabs have made their homes in the territories, in some cases for generations, and are regarded as belonging to the territories, no less than the Africans."

"In East and Central Africa the Africans are not to be regarded as citizens, it is for them (as it must be for the Europeans, the Indians, and the Arabs) of their country that they should have some part to play in any one section of the work. The aim is a partnership between all those

who live in these territories for the benefit of the community."

From the review of the development of natural resources we quote the following:—

"The first aim of development of Eastern Africa is increased production, with the special objective of making the territories as a whole self-supporting in food. Pressure on the lands is growing, and in many areas has become an acute problem."

"The struggle to do so must therefore be on higher yields and more efficient methods to conserve soil fertility and check erosion, and on more intensive use of the land rather than on bringing new land into use, although in areas of sparse population, settlement through the reclamation of land and by providing water supplies or clearing areas infested with bush has an important part to play. In every territory there have been large-scale African resettlement schemes on land formerly occupied by Europeans."

"The loss of soil fertility through soil erosion and over-cultivation is a serious problem for most parts of East and Central Africa, particularly where peasants are no longer able to use shifting cultivation. Every means of persuasion and propaganda is being used to induce Africans to conserve their soil by crop rotations, by manuring, by cultivation along the contours and building terraces, or leaving grass strips along the slopes to check erosion and maintain or enhance soil fertility."

"Results of the campaigns are now becoming visible. Improved methods of cultivation have been introduced in a number of areas, and soil conservation measures are being more widely adopted. The peasants themselves seem at last to have become aware of the need for soil conservation and to have determined to play their part."

Responsible African Politicians

"In Kenya there has been some resistance to this policy, partly stirred up by irresponsible African politicians, but though the political factor is still present, the Kenya peasant farmers as a whole are now adopting a more helpful attitude. In Nyanza Province some 95% of the cultivated lands are under some form of protection, and in Central Province 81,000 acres are now terraced as compared with 23,000 acres in 1944."

"The governments are well aware of the need to develop new farming systems capable of general adoption, which will ensure that the land is more scientific and more efficiently worked. Accordingly experiments are being carried out in some territories with group farms."

"A group farm is not the same as a collective farm: it is an arrangement by which a number of farmers agree to the redistribution of the land so that their holdings are conveniently grouped for the carrying out of measures for improved farming. Although group farmers are encouraged to form primary co-operatives for the sale of their produce, each man's holding remains strictly his own."

"Anything from half a dozen to 20 or 30 farmers may form a group. The whole area is first set out as one large model farm, with the various strips, spaced or divided by grass strips, running along the contours. This area is then divided into separate holdings by lines drawn at right angles to the contours. (On one group farm in the Kericho district of Kenya the Kenya farmers have even agreed to accept plots all of the same size.) The strips can then be ploughed from one end of the contour to the other, individual farmers remaining responsible for clearing, stumping, and weeding their own plots."

"The same crops are planted along whole strips within the group. Thus the highest strip may be of maize, the next a root crop, the third a cereal grain, and the three lowest follow, divided into paddocks for the five crops in a strip. In the following year each crop makes down a strip. For diversification one or two rows of pulses or other vegetable can be sown along the strip, the length of the contour."

"In several instances group farmers have rebuilt their homes at the top of the slope or along a given contour, which has advantages when social services are to be provided, as well as leaving the arable land clear. Africans who have saved their homes in this way have often put up improved dwellings on the new sites."

"The principle of the group farm is something new to the conservative, somewhat suspicious African farmer. So far the group farms so far established (either on a permanent or a temporary experimental scheme or are very small) have been successful. (In the Kericho area, for instance, Government did all the first-year ploughing free and provided the wire posts for the fences.)"

In Uganda group farming experiments at Ngora and Serere are being combined with tests on the introduction of mechanization into African agriculture.

A survey of agricultural progress in the past five years contains the following passages:

"Notable are the progress of wheat and the decline of coffee in Kenya, the steady rise of tea production in both East and Central Africa, the development of tobacco in Nyasa-land and the output of cotton in Northern Rhodesia, and the increase in output of peas and maize in Uganda. The prices of coffee and tea have risen considerably.

An important factor has been the heavy, poor rains throughout the five-year period. Farmers of the Rift Valley and Central Provinces of Kenya claim that 1947 was the only year since 1924 in which the rains were really satisfactory. Tanganyika has had several local droughts, culminating in a late breaking of the 1949 short rains which caused many deaths among the stock.

Worst Drought

"The worst drought was that which resulted in Nyasaland from the failure of the 1948-49 rains, a drought, said the Governor, such as has probably not been experienced since the European first came to Nyasaland, and certainly not since the disastrous season of 1922. When the rains, such as they were, broke at last, a vigorous replanting drive was launched, and maize was sown on every available acre; even the lawns of Government House were ploughed up and planted. Maize was impounded to the value of £500,000 and sold as subsidized produce.

The cooperative movement is described as "ideally suited to the way of life of the African peasant producer," but trained European staffs have proved "unexpectedly hard to recruit, and there has been a constant tendency for Africans trained as inspectors to take up more lucrative posts as soon as their training was completed.

"A barrier on the larger expansion of primary societies is the difficulty of finding staffs (or women) capable of keeping the accounts. It is held that, as the idea of group farms spreads

among African cultivators, cases will come up for which a primary society for the marketing of its produce.

Co-operative Movement

"Co-operation in Kenya is beginning to progress from the first to the second stage, i.e., from primary societies to the formation of co-operatives. Formation at this early a stage of large co-operatives has been discouraged as a matter of policy.

"The Kisi and Kabony societies which have expanded particularly in Nyasaland Province (where they are most often run by the cultivator's wives) have taken the first steps towards the formation of small unions, but none has yet been registered; the chief advantage will be a saving in transport costs and the provision of better qualified clerical staff. The formation of a Nyasaland Co-operative Federation is under consideration.

"In the Central Province several groups of farmers, vegetable growers, and fruit growers are in the process of forming unions and in Kiambu district 30 wattle growers' societies are forming a secondary society. The Kisi Coffee Growers' Co-operative Society has decided to re-form as seven primary societies combined in a union. The total number of African co-operative societies registered in Kenya has increased very rapidly, from 11 in 1946 to 92 in 1948, with a total membership of 7,275.

"Following upon the enactment in Uganda of the Co-operative Societies Ordinance in 1947 and the establishment of a Department of Co-operation, the first co-operative society was registered in 1947. By the end of 1949 the number of registered societies had risen to 157; this figure included 138 primary agricultural societies and one agricultural marketing union, six traders' supply societies, two dairy societies, two consumer societies, one fishing society, and one thrift society.

"The African people of Nyasaland have taken readily to the cooperative movement, the greater number of societies formed have been consumer societies. Among the most active groups of producers co-operatives have been those dealing in ghee; 13 such societies have been registered, of which one is a secondary society comprising 10 primary societies.

"African co-operatives in Northern Rhodesia are also growing rapidly in number. In 1947, the year in which a registrar was first appointed, there were eight African co-operatives registered; by the end of 1949 the number had grown to 100.

Success of Kenya's Settlement Schemes

Report on New Recruits in London

THE COST OF FARMING IN EAST AFRICA has risen so much that many men who would have liked to become settlers in the territories have had to abandon the idea.

That fact is stated by the East African Commissioner in London in his latest annual report, which records the successes so far made by the many farmers accepted under the Kenya settlement schemes.

Mr. Norton writes, *inter alia*:

"The year has been relatively quiet from the point of view of settlement inquiries, principally due to the fact that life in England has taken on a more settled aspect during the past 12 months, and also that the capital required to start farming in East Africa is beyond the reach of many who would like to emigrate.

Inquiries from Scandinavia and Dominions

Nevertheless, a small but steady flow of serious farming inquiries has been received, from men with sufficient capital and with many years of farming experience in England behind them who for domestic reasons are contemplating farming in East Africa. A number of these people were advised to make a preliminary visit of inspection to East Africa in the first place and were furnished with letters of introduction.

"There has been a substantial increase in the number of inquiries about settlement in East Africa from people living abroad, especially from the Scandinavian countries, Australia, and Canada. Several Service personnel who have been stationed in Britrea have written inquiring about permanent residence in Kenya.

"A steady number of inquiries continued to be received from ex-Servicemen who, having completed their agricultural training under the Government rehabilitation scheme, are seeking openings abroad. Unfortunately, these men have insufficient capital to enable them to take up their own farms, although they

would undoubtedly prove an asset to the country; the only course open is to recommend them to apply for the junior appointments in the Colonial Agricultural Service.

Difficulty in Placing Pupils

"Most inquirers who propose to take up farming in East Africa are advised to undergo a course of training at the Egerton School of Agriculture in Kenya, but in some cases men prefer to do a period of pupilage before the course starts, or else, having already acquired a theoretical knowledge of farming at a college in this country, they may wish to gain practical experience in East Africa.

"Great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining the names of suitable farmers willing to take pupils; when farmers on leave in England have intimated that they are willing to take a young man, the vacancy has soon been filled. It is hoped that in the near future arrangements may be made whereby pupils can be sent to farmers in East Africa who are prepared to give farming instruction to new-comers from this country.

"Considerable interest was aroused by the Kenya Government announcement regarding the alienation of blocks of Crown Land at Northern Lakingia. As a result of notices appearing in the Press, 200 applicants wrote to the East African Office asking for further particulars, and three inquiries were received from persons in the U.S.A. interested in the investment of considerable capital in land projects in East Africa.

"It was felt that information about the success of candidates who want to join up under the 1948 Settlement Scheme should be included in this report, and the European Settlements Board was approached for a review. The executive officer of the Board has recently completed his tour of some 90 tenants and assisted owners in the following areas—Mangoch,

Nakuru, Mau Narok, Njoro, Eldama Raving, Elburgön, Turf, Molo, Met. Sitöten, Londjani, Kedowa, Sotik, Fort Ternan, Koru, Songor, Nandi, Lessos, Kipkarren, Turbo, Soy, Sergoi, Moiben, Hogy's Bridge, and Trans Nzoia, and the general impression given was most favourable.

New Settlers Making Good

"With one exception the tenants appeared to be working extremely hard and seemed very happy. Two or three are experiencing financial difficulties owing to misapplication of their energies and finances in their first year or two—generally against local advice and that of the Settlement Board and officers of the technical departments of Government—but these few now appear to be more receptive of advice.

"With the exception of a few tenants, mainly in the Moiben area, the vital necessity of getting on to a stock basis combined with proper rotational farming is now thoroughly appreciated, the limiting factor so far having been almost invariably lack of capital with which to buy sufficient stock, but the board is bringing into operation a scheme for loaning female stock on a 4% per annum rental basis for a stipulated period (five years), the tenant having the option to purchase at cost at any time during that period. This scheme is for the benefit of tenants installed on farms which were primarily purchased for dairying purposes—mainly in the western Trans Nzoia—and is proving popular with those who are eligible to participate.

"In addition, the Settlement Board has deemed it tenants who were on dirty farms bunch of unimproved steers to clean up as much of these farms as was practicable within the loan period, which is generally one year, the tenant being remunerated at the rate of 1s per head per month and the board standing by to assist. It is not expected to incur an overall loss, as the beasts are growing all the time and will eventually be sold either as beef or working oxen.

Benefits of Egerton School Training

"The executive officer of the board goes on to report that the general impression of the tenants' farming methods shows unquestionably that immense value has been derived from their course at the Egerton School, provided that there is no disastrous recession in farm produce prices, he considers that they should make good. He is of the opinion that in years to come Kenya will have reason to bless its farming schemes and the standards which have been imposed into these men from the very beginning at the Egerton School.

"So far as permanent improvements are concerned, with one or two exceptions the standard of workmanship displayed by men who had had no previous experience of building and engineering matters has been outstanding. It is felt that the Settlement Board's policy in permitting most of the tenant farmers to erect their own buildings was undoubtedly the right one, although, indeed, it was the only practicable course at the time, considering the general shortage of material, skilled workers, and supervision.

"The main difficulty experienced has been in regard to piped water supplies, an integral part of any paddocking system, piping is still in very short supply. The necessity for getting water supplies installed at the earliest opportunity cannot be stressed too strongly, and the tenants themselves are generally speaking only too well aware of this. Indeed, the main difficulty has been in restraining them from applying for more elaborate schemes than are practicable from a financial point of view at the present stage.

Adaptable and Willing

"The executive officer concludes his report by stating that the adaptability of the men taken on in London, many of whom knew nothing of farming and country life previously, never ceases to astonish him. He has been particularly impressed by the cheerful willingness of the majority of women folk to get down and rough in primitive conditions in the early stages, and he pays a personal tribute to the work of the selection committee in London in this respect.

"He considers that the financial burdens of many of the tenants are going to be heavy as and when they start having to pay rent. This will prove a crucial time, but, provided there is no disastrous drop in farm produce prices, they should manage to make good. The Agricultural Department is co-operating wholeheartedly with the board's district agents in working out farm plans and crop rotations for tenants who can be persuaded to take advantage of this service. There is a growing realization of the necessity for such planning, and most of the tenants are receptive to it. In 1949 the great majority had a good harvest, and only one tenant, a definitely bad one, owing to patchy rainfall.

Residential Settlement

A small but steady flow of inquiries relating to permanent residential settlement in East Africa has been received during

the past year, many emanating from officers in the Regular Services who seek a congenial place in which to settle on their retirement.

"Inquiries continue to be received both from unskilled men and from those with professional and other qualifications who are anxious to obtain congenial employment in East Africa. Many such inquiries have come from persons whose interest has been aroused by publicity in connexion with the groundnut scheme. The number of inquiries regarding employment prospects which have been received from abroad shows a notable increase over previous years, especially from foreign nationals in Scandinavia, the Continent, etc., and from British subjects resident in the Dominions and overseas.

"From time to time commercial concerns in England with East African connexions have asked the Office to put suitable men in touch with them, and from East Africa have come a number of requests for assistance in filling vacant posts, applicants for such posts being interviewed by the Commissioner or his staff. As in previous years, the most extensive work in this latter connexion has been for the Nairobi Municipal Council, on whose behalf a small selection board, including in most cases a representative from a local government authority, has examined candidates from various municipal posts and made recommendations.

"Other vacancies which have been filled through the medium of the office, include a clothing factory manager, tobacco factory manager, accountants, farm managers, radio engineers, a horticulturist for work with one of the coffee boards, and stenographers.

"A number of inquiries have been received from professional people, such as doctors, lawyers, architects, etc., who wish to practise in one or other of the territories.

"The settlement and employment officer gave nearly 1,000 interviews during the year to persons interested in the possibilities of establishing themselves in East Africa, whether as agricultural or residential settlers, or in some form of employment.

Kenya Information Services

VERNACULAR BROADCASTS for Africans in Kenya were heard by at least 1,500,000 Natives listening to more than 100 communal receiving sets during 1949, according to the annual report of the Press Liaison and African Information Services.

Thirty-seven film strips received from the Central Office of Information, and nine which had been started by the Colony in 1948, were distributed. Work at the end of the year was in progress on a further 14. More than 50 film strip projectors have been distributed to welfare halls, missions, schools, and other suitable places. Films from the 16 mm. library were supplied to 76 projector-owners, who gave displays to 98,263 Africans, 10,140 Europeans, and 3,933 Asians.

Four mobile cinema units gave 917 shows to a total of 1,188,088 Africans.

The Press Liaison section distributed 359 handouts and 132 communiques to the European, Asian, and overseas Press, while 152 handouts and eight communiques went to vernacular newspapers in the Colony. More than 150 visiting journalists received help from the section.

In 1949 about 2,000 prints representing 128 subjects were added to the 10,000 prints covering 600 subjects already in the library of still photographs. Nearly 6,000 prints were used for educational or publicity purposes, and another 4,500 prints were supplied on payment.

Details of publications and other activities are given in the report.

Makan Singh's Appeal

MAKAN SINGH, the Indian Communist and former general secretary of the East African Trade Union Congress, won his appeal in the Supreme Court of Kenya recently against the sentence of three months imprisonment imposed on him in the magistrate's court on a charge of perjury. The court held that the magistrate had unreasonably interpreted an immigration declaration made by the appellant, stating that he had resided in Kenya for some years, whereas he had spent two periods in India during that time. The Supreme Court ruled that such visits had not legally interrupted his residence in Kenya.

BACKGROUND

Defence Ministers.—Post-war Labour Governments have never assumed that the best men should be allotted to the Service Departments. Neither the present Secretary of State for War, Mr. Strachey, nor his predecessor, Mr. Shinwell, now Minister of Defence, reached the War Office by way of promotion. Neither the First Lord of the Admiralty nor the Secretary of State for Air are national figures. Since these Ministers were appointed circumstances have changed, and one obvious way in which the Government can recognize the change is by strengthening itself on the defence side. —*Spectator*.

Inadequate.—The British Government's rearmament programme for the next three years will cost £3,400 millions. So far as the money reflects activity, guns, tanks and aircraft, this is a tinkering programme which in no way matches the needs of the hour. Before the aggression in Korea, in other words, before the international clouds sharpened into the silhouette of war we were spending on defence £780,000,000 a year. It is now proposed to increase that amount by £320,000,000 a year, a percentage increase of much less than half the normal peace-time expenditure. How can this be considered adequate? If a man with two stirrups pumps finds that he needs 10 to protect his house from encroaching flames, does he rush out to buy just one more? This programme does not convey anything like the urgency of our requirements. —*Daily Mail*.

Colonies and Communism.—It seems almost incredible that whereas British political leaders are spending many weeks each year in Strasbourg in an attempt to co-ordinate the policies of the sovereign States of western Europe, nothing is being done at a similar level to bring together in annual conclave the political leaders of the British Colonies and the United Kingdom. Possibly it is not yet realized that in 1949 Britain's exports to British Colonies and Protectorates greatly exceeded her exports to Council-of-Europe countries. In the European Assembly British statesmen strive to promote centropetal tendencies. In the Colonial Empire British indifference and lack of understanding are generating forces wholly centrifugal. If the spread of world Communism is to be arrested, a new and truly inspired approach to the relationship between the United Kingdom and the Colonial peoples is urgently called for. Only at the political level can a better understanding be achieved. — Mr. R. L. M. Kirkwood, a member of the Legislative Council of Jamaica.

Belgian Crisis. The first duty of a king in the modern world is to stand above parties and personality. The loyalties that unite them. In no country is this more true than Belgium, which history has divided into distinct communities differing in race, language and religion. What matters is not whether King Leopold was guilty or not of the offences alleged against him, but that the dispute split the nation along its natural lines of cleavage. The individual fate of kings must be determined less by what they are than by what is thought of them: a sovereign of whom a large and stubborn minority of subjects are determined, with or without justification, to think the worst is thereby precluded from performing the essential function of a king. A new and young king, starting with a blank record and the natural loyalty of his people in his favour, has every chance to become the friend of all sections and the partisan of none. —*The Times*.

U.K. and U.S.A.—Mr. Attlee should have flown to Washington within a week of the outbreak of war in Korea to show that the British and American Governments were prepared to act in absolute concert. That gesture would not have been lost upon Russia and the rest of the world. Some joint military organization, such as the war-time Chiefs of Staff Committee, should be brought into being at once, with combined political authority behind it to ensure speed and power. Only thus can we be advised how best to expand and allocate our joint resources. The country is drifting without leadership. Our people have not been told how hard is the effort required. It was frivolous to give the country the idea that the times permit of a Parliamentary recess until the middle of October, that we can calmly pursue our individual plans for taking holidays, hiking, sunning at the sea, or killing birds and fish, raising wheat or pigs or wages, holding party or other conferences without regard to the fact that men in arms will be giving their lives for our security, and that what our Government does or does not do in the next two or three months may lend us in the third world war—for which we are even less prepared than we were for the earlier two. —*National and English Review*.

Broken Confidence.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer has denied that the Government ever broke a newspaper contract with Canada. The Government have never made a direct contract. The contracts are made between the mills and the Newsprint Supply Company with the Government's permission. Every contract made since the war in this way has either been broken or frustrated by the Government's subsequent withholding of dollars and import licences. I speak from knowledge as I was the general manager of the Newsprint Supply Company when the contracts under discussion were first made. No one questions the Government's need to conserve dollars, certainly not the Canadian mills, who have at all times shown themselves anxious to help. In 1948 they voluntarily scaled down the contracts from 250,000 tons a year to 100,000 tons a year, but even these modest agreements have since been broken. The Government could not have negotiated further reductions with the mills. Instead they preferred to cancel, thereby taking a position above the law. To plead necessity does not excuse discourtesy. What is needed now is to restore confidence. This can hardly be done so long as Government spokesmen are content with excuses and half-truths. What is needed is recognition and acknowledgment. Good faith cannot easily live in such an atmosphere as the Government have created. The Canadian mills are not asking for stiffer terms or higher prices. But they look for a statement which will make it clear once and for all that a contract made with the Government's blessing is as binding as a contract made by the Government themselves. — Mr. George Goyder, chairman of British International Paper, Ltd.

Finding Work.—The incidence of unemployment in Great Britain among men and women over 50 is double the average for the whole working population. It is difficult to get a job if you are over 40, very difficult if you are over 50, and virtually impossible if you over 60. We shall have to extend the average working life if we are to maintain our standard of living. Since the war we have trained thousands of Poles and absorbed them successfully into our labour force. Surely we can do the same for the middle-aged unemployed among our fellow-citizens. — Mr. J. K. Vaughan-Morgan, M.P.

TO THE NEWS

... parades of our armed men, tanks and warplanes for an afternoon show that we could muster for fear." — Mr. B. Priestley.

There were 16 enemy tanks in the United States after Russian landing in Alaska.

We are spending 7.6% of our national income on defence, and 18% on social services." — Air-Chief Marshal Sir Guy Garrard.

The cost of maintaining a newspaper correspondent in Germany has risen from £190 to £325 a month." — Lord Macgibbon.

"Armed aggression by Moscow can no longer be regarded as a hypothetical contingency. It is now as much an actual menace as Communist subversion." — Observer.

If the side favoured by the Soviet Government attacks us, nevertheless, this is apparently an act of peace." — Sir Gladwyn Jebb, British delegate to the United Nations Security Council.

The British Army cannot shoot. If it could, we should be on the way to clearing up the trouble in Malaya." — Major-General C. F. Coleman, G.O.C. South-Western District.

The wage-earning classes have greatly improved their position in the past 10 years. Expressed in terms of 1938 values, wages have risen from 120 to 128 while all other incomes have declined to 98.5." — Mr. W. A. Brown.

The American Army is learning in Korea that easy living is as bad for soldiers as for prize-fighters. If the Ritz Hotel in London put up a luncheon-basket, it would not be better than the combat rations regularly supplied to the American troops." — Mr. G. Ward Price.

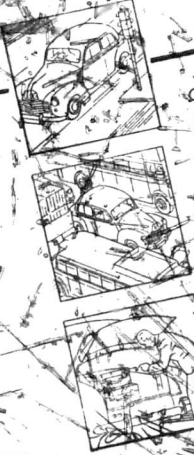
"I should be much more ready to sign the petition organized by the British Peace Committee if it were addressed not to the House of Commons but to the Krenlin. Its promoters are believed to be Communists and fellow-travelers." — Dr. Garbett, Archbishop of York.

The value of typewriters manufactured in this country in the first four months this year reached £329,000 compared with £272,000 last year. Of these quantities £234,592 and £209,550 respectively were for export." — President of the Office Appliance Trades Association.

What plainer proof could the Government have given of their hostility to European union than the appointment of the former Chancellor of the Exchequer to lead their half of the delegation to Strasbourg after the declaration he had made?" — The Rt. Hon. Winston S. Churchill, M.P.

Surely something is wrong with a system which Britain recognizes Communist China to whom Australia and New Zealand refuse recognition. The world looks to the British Empire for a lead. How can that lead be given in foreign affairs unless they consult together and speak with one voice?" — Mr. R. H. Turton, M.P.

The award of £4,500 and 22 a week for 18 months to a labourer who had injured an ankle leads one to compare the values placed upon the bodies of civilians and soldiers. The pension and family allowance given to a private soldier who has suffered the amputation of a thigh at the hip joint rarely exceeds £200 a year. The aggregate amount paid to him throughout his life would not in most cases amount to more than half the labourer's award." — Mr. S. F. Crompton, in the Daily Telegraph.



On top in traffic. On top on hills. This lively 6-cylinder Vauxhall Velox performs smoothly and silently on top gear from little more than walking pace to a clear 75 m.p.h. on the open road. It will cruise without effort at sixty, take hills without a change, even when baulked by the car in front. And with normal driving will average 25-28 m.p.g.

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VAUXHALL

PERSONALIA

SIR FERDINAND PHILIPS has arrived from Malta. BRIGADIER D. J. A. STUART is outward-bound for Burma.

MR. A. B. TANNHILL is on leave in this country from Kenya.

MR. C. E. COODE is revisiting Tanganyika in connection with the market.

MR. J. BUCKLEY has been elected president of the East African Hotelkeepers' Association.

THE REV. V. K. DE LOGAN has been appointed a commissary to the Bishop in the Sudan.

MR. C. B. BRANSON, a puisne judge in Uganda, has arrived in this country on leave from Uganda.

MR. GERARD D. BRANLEY has been elected a director of General Consolidated Investment Trust, Ltd.

THE REV. B. HALEY has been appointed the first rural dean of the Diocese of Northern Rhodesia.

SIEU COLOREL L. J. QUERY has arrived in Addis Ababa to take up duty as Military Attaché at the American Embassy.

MAJOR A. W. KIDDE, M.B.E., M.C., chief superintendent of the prison in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has retired after 30 years' service.

COMMANDER SARMENTO RODRIGUES has replaced CAPTAIN DIORE DUARTE as Minister for the Colonies in the Portuguese Government.

MR. W. H. BILLINGTON, a director of the Magadi Soda Co., Ltd. and formerly general manager, will shortly arrive in England on retirement.

MR. J. B. A. BAKER, creator of the Coryndon Museum in Nairobi, has received the honorary degree of Doctor of Science from Oxford University.

SIR THOMAS PERCYAL FREED, K.C., has been elected an honorary fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford. He was Legal Secretary in the Sudan until 1947.

THE REV. HUGH WALTER, vicar of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, has promised to open the new St. Andrew's Church, Nairobi, next March.

MR. JOHN DUGDALE, Minister of State for the Colonies, who left by air on Sunday for a visit to the East African territories, is accompanied by MRS. DUGDALE and his private secretary, MR. F. D. WEBBER.

The engagement is announced between MR. ARTHUR DUNAN WAUGH, of the Sudan Political Service, a younger son of Sir Arthur and Lady Waugh, and MISS DAPHNE NORA HEALD, of Northwood, Middlesex.

CHIEF KIDAHU MAKWALA, formerly an African member of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika, leaves England this week to return to the Territory after spending a year at Lincoln College, Oxford.

MR. J. W. KIWANUKA, who was editor of the Uganda newspaper, *Maitani*, until he came to London last autumn to take a year's course in journalism at the Polytechnic, sailed yesterday on his way back to Kampala.

The engagement is announced between MR. PETER LEWIS BRUNING, of Barnfield, Brewood, Stafford, and MISS VALENTINE SWAINSON, eldest daughter of Mr. O. S. Swainson, of Zanzibar, and Mrs. Swainson, of Tixall, Stafford.

MAJOR ROY FARRAN, who spent some time in Rhodesia last year, was one of the first to respond to an appeal by the War Office for volunteers for Korea. He served in the 3rd Hussars in the last war, and won the D.S.O. and a triple M.C.

The engagement is announced between MR. DAVID RODEN BUXTON, son of the late Charles Roden Buxton and Mrs. Buxton, and MISS MARY VIOLET BUXTON, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Denis Buxton, of Wilderness House, Ongar, Essex.

MR. G. GOSBERY PHILLIPS, finding that the heavy demands on his time make it impossible for him to pay frequent visits to East Africa, has resigned from the board of Messrs. Bovill Matheson & Co., Ltd., for whom, however, he will continue to act in a consultative capacity.

MR. CEIL BENKIN, who has been appointed Government Secretary in St. Helena, joined the Uganda Administrative Service in 1926, and retired as Assistant Chief Secretary 20 years later. Three years ago he went to New York to join the secretariat of the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations.

MR. R. E. FOULGER, since 1946 Commissioner of Police in Singapore, who has been appointed deputy to the Inspector-General of Colonial Police, was educated at Wellington and Pembroke College, Cambridge, joined the Straits Settlements Police in 1920, and has served in Nigeria and the Gold Coast.

MR. F. S. COLLIER, who has been appointed to succeed MR. W. A. ROBERTSON as forestry adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been since 1946 Chief Conservator of Forests in Nigeria, where he entered the service in 1922. Educated at the Royal Masonic School, Bushey, and Lincoln College, Oxford, Mr. Collier holds a diploma in forestry.

When MR. W. B. M. JOHNSON, of the Sudan Civil Service, lately A.D.C. to the Governor-General, and MISS M. L. MARSHALL, only daughter of Commander Douglas Marshall, R.N., were married last Saturday in Lostwithie, Cornwall, all the adult members of the Parish Church choir stayed away from the ceremony because a nonconformist had been invited to play the organ.

MR. W. C. LITTLE, principal of the Munal Trading Centre, Lusaka, will return to Northern Rhodesia after leave in this country by way of Kenya, Uganda, Ruandi-Urundi, and the eastern Belgian Congo, in order to visit a number of schools and training institutions in those territories, and to see friends with whom he served in the East African Artillery in Kenya, Ceylon, and Burma.

MR. R. R. WATERBURY, who has been appointed Conservator of Forests in Kenya following the retirement of MR. J. C. RUMMELL, is expected in the Colony towards the end of the year. He joined the Colonial Forestry Service in 1928 in Cyprus, where he became conservator one year later. On active service from 1940-42, he was later chairman of the Land Utilization Committee of the island.

MR. F. LORIMER BRUCE, water engineer in charge of the Northern Rhodesia hydrographic section, is to lead a survey of the Luwanga Swamp, west of Broken Hill, which may be converted into a reservoir to control the Kafue floods. He will be assisted by MR. D. H. W. OULDT, a member of Professor H. D. Denham's expedition last year, and MR. E. L. RICHARDSON, both scientists from Cambridge University.

DR. A. J. ORENSTEIN, a South African delegate to the recent British Medical Association conference in this country, has announced a "no colour bar" rule for the annual conference to be held in Johannesburg next July. He said that the association would accept no invitation to any function from which any of its members might be excluded on grounds of race, colour, or creed, nothing within their control which might offend, distress or humiliate any of their members would be tolerated. Dr. Orenstein was head of the medical services of the South African Forces in East Africa during the early stages of the recent war.

CHILDREN'S GUEST HOME.

FAMILIES VISITING BRITAIN can leave children, happy and well cared for in CHILDREN'S GUEST HOME. Short or long visits—Terms and references on application to Major and Mrs. Cresswell-George, Brackendale, 22, Tewit Well Road, Harrogate, Yorkshire, England.

Obituary

Brig. General Sir Samuel Wilson

His Valuable Services to East Africa

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR SAMUEL WILSON, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1925 to 1935, who died in London last Saturday in his 77th year, came nearer to achieving closer union of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika than any other civil servant.

Mr. Amery had for years believed that the three East African mainland territories would benefit from the tight kind of union, and when he was Secretary of State for the Colonies he seized the opportunity of sending Sir Samuel, then his senior permanent official in Downing Street, to discuss matters with all sundry in the territories, in the hope that he might formulate a plan which would be generally acceptable.

A better emissary could not have been chosen. Sir Samuel was a modest, approachable, good-humoured Irishman, who spent many years in the Army and a considerable period in the Colonial Office, and had held two governorships in the West Indies. He was a good judge of men; he enjoyed the complete confidence of Mr. Amery; he believed wholeheartedly in the value of his task; he had the tenacity which it required, and no one could have held more strongly than he that in the then circumstances the right solution must be built from the ground upwards, not imposed from above.

Friendly and Informal Contacts

He was accessible to all who wished to see him, and his contacts were friendly and informal, so that he quickly won the confidence of all parties in East Africa, and was able to evolve a generally acceptable solution. For the first time closer union of the territories appeared to be on the point of consummation, unhappily, however, the Government of the day was defeated at a general election before effect could be given to a plan which would have been of great value to East Africa.

Public Appointments

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

FREE CROP PRODUCTION

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION invites applications for a London post dealing with commercial production free crops (such as citrus, coconuts, oil palm, tung). Work involves investigation, development and supervision of operation of projects in Colonies.

Applicants should possess agricultural degree or diploma of university or agricultural college, and executive agricultural experience overseas. Age 38-48. Salary £1,500-£2,000 p.a. dependent on qualifications.

Contributory pension scheme. Must be physically fit to pay visits overseas. Applications (stating age, qualifications and experience, with full notes of specific crops handled) to Personnel Manager, 19 Curzon Street, W.1, London, W.1, by August 31, 1950, quoting Serial No. 64 E.

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

AGRICULTURAL VISITING AGENT

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION has vacancy for Agricultural Visiting Agent in London office. Extensive experience, actual development and control, all aspects management, including finance, essential. Preference for agricultural degree or diploma of university or agricultural college.

Salary dependent on qualifications. Age limit 50, but slight excess for suitable candidate. Physical fitness for tropical visits essential.

Applications (stating age, qualifications and experience with full notes of specific crops handled) to Personnel Manager, 19 Curzon Street, London, W.1, by August 31, 1950, quoting Serial No. 63 E.

and the Empire, on which Mr. Amery had set his heart, and to which Sir Samuel had made a championship contribution.

He was born in Dublin in 1873, the son of a medical practitioner; he entered the Royal Engineers from Westminster at the age of 20, served in the South African War, and in 1914, when a captain, became assistant secretary to the Committee of Imperial Defence and secretary to the Overseas Defence Committee, thus starting a long connexion with the Colonial Empire.

Service in First World War

At the outbreak of war, in 1914 he reverted to the General Staff, and two years later was made a brigadier-general on the staff of the Second Army Corps on the Western Front. By the time of the armistice he was a brevet colonel, a D.S.O., and had been seven times mentioned in dispatches.

Returning to the Committee of Imperial Defence, he resumed the secretaryship of the Overseas Defence Committee and undertook similar duties for the Imperial Communications Committee. In 1921 he went to Trinidad as Governor, and three years later was transferred to Jamaica at a time of considerable constitutional difficulty, with which he dealt calmly, firmly, and adroitly.

Thus equipped, he became Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies a few months later, and in that office he exercised a most useful influence at a critical period. It was a time at which Germans (and many pro-Germans in high places in this country) were exercising ceaseless pressure for the transfer of Tanganyika Territory to the Reich. Wilson, the frequent target for politicians who wished to appease the German imperialists, was resolutely opposed on moral and material grounds to the abdication of the responsibility which this country had assumed for the administration of Tanganyika Territory. He was very much the right man in the right place at that time, and his quiet efficiency and firmness, allied with friendliness, won him many admirers.

He is survived by Lady Wilson (née Ida Giffers), whom he married in 1902. Their son was killed on active service in 1943. There was also a daughter of the marriage.

Kenya Golfing Society

MR. N. W. B. LOUBON has won this year's home trophy of the Kenya Golf Society, beating Mr. J. F. PAGE by one up. At the Hunstanton meeting the society beat Hunstanton artisans by 4 points to 3, tied with the Hunstanton Golf Club at 5 all, and lost to Brancaster by 12 to 51. In the Scottish tour they lost all four matches, being beaten by Glasgow University by 6 to nil, by Glasgow Academicals by 71 to 3, by Western Golf Club by 2 to 1, and by West Kilbride by 2 to 1.

E. A. & Rhodesian Who's Who

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

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

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

The aim of the publishers is to make this work of reference as comprehensive and valuable as possible, and they are anxious for the co-operation of all who ought to be included in such a volume.

Tobacco Growing in S. Rhodesia

Shelter of Imperial Preference

THE NEED TO RESIST PRESSURE for the reduction or cancellation of Imperial preferential tariffs, was stressed by CAPTAIN LEA MORTON, M.C., Southern Rhodesian tobacco representative in London, when he addressed a joint meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies.

As a result of the world depression, which started in 1929-30, Empire representatives had conferred in Ottawa in 1932, and the wise decisions then made had lifted world trade, not only Empire trade, back to a fair degree of health. The sustenance and expansion of Empire trade through a wise and moderate provision of Imperial preferences would inevitably lead to similar results throughout the world.

"The Rhodesian tobacco growers have been told," Captain Morton continued, "that the present very high prices and the general shortage of dollars give to all the protection we need, but farmers need security plan for the future."

Moreover, in terms of intrinsic value the high prices are largely illusory, owing to the low purchasing power of the £. Existing conditions have, at last given our tobacco growers the necessary funds to start on the dreams of their lives, but no one who knows the country expects these dreams to be fact until their grandchildren are running the farms.

Overcoming Early Set-Backs

Our short history—Rhodesia is barely 60 years old—has been checked by wars, pests and diseases among the plants, slumps, droughts, and depressions. Within my lifetime we first entered the tobacco market, and found to our indignation and astonishment that everyone did not share our own enthusiasm for our tobacco. So we set about remedying that by instigating scientific research, by bringing over experienced tobacco men, and by visiting other producing countries to learn from them. Thus we slowly expanded our exports, we met export, for our internal consumption, only 5% of our output.

The Rhodesian farmer hopes for perhaps three bumper crops in his working life of 30 years—if he is a reasonably optimistic man. In 1927-28 and again in 1933-34 we had two good years—and they put more than half our tobacco growers out of business, for over-production caused immediate slumps. In the second one, with which I was concerned, 25% of our crop realized 11d. per lb., when it had cost us 6d. per lb. to produce.

However, the Rhodesian farmer has backbone and optimism, so the survivors banded themselves into a compulsory association and got the Government to impose a levy on tobacco sales to provide funds for a secretariat, research, and publicity. That shows their courage in voluntarily sacrificing some of their very questionable but quite certainly microscopic profits, when cost was £2 and they could not then expect more than 7d. per lb. for their leaf.

"They were determined that no longer would they submit to the soul-destroying routine of hawking their wares, or leave to one warehouse after another in Salisbury, and, as the sales became more tired, in appearance, so did the price offered come down. After 18 months' negotiations, wangles, and arguments, legislation was introduced to compel the sale by the auction system of all Virginia-type tobacco sold within Southern Rhodesia. Earlier auctions had been failures, and the buyers' side were only left with the principle, but growers and Government took the bold step into the dark."

"It was a success—nothing spectacular, but a penny or so increase in the average price per pound realized year by year and all in the open."

"Of the 500-odd tobacco growers whom I knew well in the pre-war years, the only ones who were financially secure were those with income from sources other than tobacco-growing. The large majority lived on an overdraft secured on the farm and the unsold crop for 11 months of the year, in the quiet often desperate hope that the sale of their tobacco would clear it off and leave them enough to start next season."

"The land was old and tired when we occupied Rhodesia in 1890. For the many years wasterful nomads with their flocks and herds had removed the soil's protection in trees and vegetation. Erosion was evident; the soil needed patient sowing to get it back to a fertile condition. That meant a heavy financial outlay, but in the pre-war years the money

simply did not there, so the farmers dreamt, but could not achieve, enough quite a big tree plantation was done."

"I have stayed on farms where the farmer has shown his ideas on paper, and the earth drier with concrete drains and a fine loam, a shallow ditch, and tracks for potatoes, and I have seen a few acres of potatoes, but no more; and I have seen a fertilization hall for his African people; and I have seen traps, and always, last, perhaps, a car for them to use, and the ultimate dream, a triumph home for his people before it is too late."

"In those days I met a dairy farmer, the three adjoining farms were all failed and derelict, their owners bankrupt and gone. I was in treaty for a tobacco farm on a three-year lease with an option to purchase, but free for the first year to meet obligations on the buildings, £40 for the second and £50 for the third year, and a purchase price of £1,100 from which any rent paid would be deducted. I could not buy that farm for £10,000."

Benefit of Good Prices

"That is the miracle, these four post-war years have wrought. For four consecutive years the grower has received a good economic price for his tobacco. Now he is receiving his fifth year's good price. Last year he spent two months going round the tobacco growing districts, he found no better farms. At last the dreams of years are being fulfilled."

"One sees fenced and watered paddocks, sleek Jerseys or Ayrshires, perhaps, sheep and poultry, heavy earth-moving machinery pushing up a bank, and parcel out into sections and all to escape water, and thereby help to restore our receding subterranean water-table. There are plantations of young trees; experiments with fodder crops and grass covers, and the rest."

"It would be misleading if I indicated a variable hive of industry; many of you know the African in the tropics know that he and industry remain far apart—as he can contrive."

"In a young country such as ours, except upon faith and optimism, much has been done, but five years can be only a starting scratch in the problem with its small number and large acres. It is for this reason that I plead for time for my constituents to make good their dreams under the protection of Imperial preference."

"Over one-third of our economy rests upon tobacco, and unless we can see fair hopes of continued markets for the dollar, stringency has passed, why should we sink heavy capital into an expanded tobacco production for a British market which may prove to be ephemeral? Our farmers plan for their grandchildren. No farm that I know in Southern Rhodesia can yet be labelled established, even those farmed for 20 or 30 years by men of independent means and proved ability."

"Few things only maintained our tobacco industry during the 27 years between the wars—a refusal to be lickered and the beneficent shelter of Imperial preference. Otherwise we should have had no reliable evidence of some hundreds of experienced growers, most of whom have been engaged in raising the post-war new growers who now number three-fourths of our producers. This year we are engaged in selling about 108 million lbs. of tobacco, of which 72 millions, or one-third of Britain's annual consumption, is earmarked for this country."

"Without Imperial preference we could not have approached that figure by tens of millions of pounds, and so some millions of smokers in this land would have had to do without or achieve their needs by a further widening of the dollar gap."

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Parliament

Hostels for Colonial Students Propaganda and Broadcasting

BEFORE PARLIAMENT rose for the summer recess MR. SORENSSEN inquired about hostels for Colonial students. MR. GRIFFITHS: "The number of Colonial students now at the Belmont hostel in London which will transfer to Mansel Crescent House has not yet been decided. Colonial students now accommodated in hostels in London number 215. One hostel has been recently closed. About 650 students have applied for accommodation in London to the British Council, which plans to have 3,500 additional homes available for overseas students in the Greater London area by September. Recreational facilities for students not in hostels are available at British Council headquarters and will also be available at Hans Crescent House when it is opened in the autumn."

MR. THOMAS REID asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs what contributions had been made by Communist-ruled States to the fund of \$20,000,000 raised by U.N.O. for the development of backward territories.

MR. ERNEST DAVIES: "The Yugoslav Government have promised to make a contribution of some \$50,000. No other Communist Government has offered to contribute to this fund."

MR. PARKER asked what steps the Minister would take to stop the Northern Rhodesian Government Information Department being used for the broadcasting of propaganda.

MR. GRIFFITHS: "None. The programme of the Northern Rhodesian Broadcasting Station, which is under the control of the Information Department, includes news, educational talks and features on hygiene, soil erosion and other subjects of importance to the African people to whom those broadcasts are addressed. Educational propaganda on such subjects is very necessary."

Employment of Educated Africans

MR. I. WINTERBOTTOM asked what steps were taken to ensure that suitable employment was provided on their return home for African students graduating from British universities.

MR. GRIFFITHS: "Most scholarship holders are designated for specific posts or careers, which await them on completion of their studies. There is great scope for trained men and women, and all the Colonial Governments in Africa have plans for making the fullest use of students who have graduated in British universities. I send full information about the students to their Governments so as to assist them in making their plans."

MR. MACDONALD asked why missionaries of the creed known as Jehovah Witnesses were not permitted to enter Kenya and the West African Colonies.

MR. GRIFFITHS: "Certain Colonial Governments have imposed restrictions on the entry of representatives of this sect because experience has shown that its teaching may have very harmful results in Colonial communities. This is a question which Colonial Governments are best able to judge, and I do not consider that it would be appropriate for me to interfere with their discretion. It is the desire of the Colonial Governments to afford the maximum religious liberty and tolerance. When I first heard of this I went into it carefully myself. I am satisfied that their teaching of opposition of all kinds of authority does create difficulty."

Northern Rhodesia Society

MR. W. V. BRELSFORD, an administrative officer in Northern Rhodesia, who has for a time acted as information and public relations officer in the territory, and last year received the Wellcome Bronze Medal for anthropological research, has been appointed editor of a journal to be published twice yearly by the newly formed Northern Rhodesia Society, thanks to a subsidy from the Government. The *Northern Rhodesian Journal* will include articles on history, natural history, memoirs, sociology, and current events. The other members of the editorial committee are Mr. J. Desmond Clark, Dr. E. Colson, and Mr. Nigel Watt (photography). The price to non-members of the society will be 5s. per copy. Subscription rates to the society are 15s. a year for ordinary members and 5s. for associate members, who are entitled to use the library and attend meetings but will not receive the journal.

Colonies and Action in Korea 'Socialist Fellowship's Motion

COLONIES AND THE WAR IN KOREA have been combined in a resolution of the national committee of the Socialist Fellowship, with the result that two of its founder members, Mr. Fenner Brockway, M.P., and Mr. Ellis Smith, M.P., have resigned, on the ground that in Mr. Brockway's words: "The resolution was too close to the Communist attitude. It was against the United Nations action in Korea and repeated Communist-type phrases. The members of the Socialist Fellowship are not Communists, but seemed to have reached conclusions on Korea with which Mr. Ellis Smith and I do not agree."

The resolution reads:—

"The aims and objects of the Fellowship include complete freedom for the Colonies from imperialist domination and the complete equality of all peoples regardless of race, colour, or creed. The national committee has no hesitation in condemning as imperialist aggression the present war now being waged against Korea by the armed forces of the United States and the British Empire."

The hon. secretary of the Fellowship said:—

"Messrs. Smith and Brockway refused to accept this resolution, although at the Fellowship Inaugural Conference in November, 1949, both endorsed the policy of freedom for the Colonial peoples. The main fellowships throughout the country have supported the motion of the national committee."

Not only did the Gezira cotton companies see us the traditions of hard work and honest dealing, but they have sunk into the scheme a large capital on which they have received no more than a fair return. El-Sayed Abdallah Bey Khalil, Minister of Agriculture and Leader of the Legislative Assembly in the Sudan.

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Racial Legislatures Proposed

A Plan for "Federal Democracies"

ALLEGING BRITISH POLICY in East Africa to be that of refusing to contemplate the future, holding the ring, nibbling at small advances, and hoping for the best, a writer in the monthly journal of the Fabian Colonial Bureau says, *inter alia*:

"In South Africa European predominance has entrenched itself with such firmness that to-day the non-European races are being deliberately degraded into hopeless servility. In West Africa, on the other hand, such remarkable progress has been made by the Africans that their 'nationalist' aspirations are now being triumphantly borne.

Grievances between the upper and lower strata of the black man's triumph in the north and his defeat in the south, the 20,000,000 Africans of East and Central Africa will hardly remain quiescent. They are already restless; Communist doctrine begins here and there to penetrate; strikes and violence are of increasingly frequent occurrence. The door to a new vision—and to a new future—has been opened, and cannot be slammed back. In East Africa the idea of a federal democracy might unlock a whole new path of advance.

Separate Racial Institutions

What would this involve? In essence, it would mean the creation of separate political institutions for each race. Take Kenya, for example. There are already local government institutions based on racial divisions. These would have to be strengthened, and crowned by separate racial Legislative Councils—the Kenya European Assembly, the Kenya African Assembly, and so on.

All matters of internal concern to the European, Indian, or African communities would fall to the decision of these councils, which could then forget race and work along the normal party lines of any sensible democracy. At the centre a federal assembly, composed of equal representatives from each racial assembly, would control only those affairs which are common to all communities.

There would, of course, be a host of difficulties to overcome. The races in East and Central Africa are geographically intermingled; their differences in wealth would present delicate problems when it came to taxation for common purposes; the Africans are liable to react emotionally to what may seem

to them a partition of their territories and a final renunciation of certain land rights.

But, on the other hand, the way would immediately be cleared for the development of the arts of self-government, and in the Central African States, where final power has, they would stand from the start on an equality with Europeans and Indians. The fear of European domination would be gone forever, and, with that removed, there might really be a chance for genuine inter-racial friendship, leading to a unitary constitution in the future.

There is much to be learnt from the history of other States, e.g., Canada, where federal arrangements solved the most bitter racial tensions. And what is here proposed bears no relation to that to be emphasized—the intolerable humiliations of South African "segregation." Is there not at least something in this approach worth more than a hazy condemnation?

N. Rhodesia Needs Immigrants

STATE-AIDED IMMIGRATION into Northern Rhodesia has been urged by MR. G. M. F. VAN EDEN in the Legislative Council, partly on the ground that local European agriculture could no longer be based on African labour, of which supplies were insufficient. He argued that families could be brought from Italy to work on tobacco plantations, and that an Italian family would do the work of 10 or 12 Africans. Immigration of British settlers should also be encouraged, especially from the country districts of Great Britain.

SIR STEWART GORE-BROWNE warned the Council that Africans considered the proposals a plot to swamp the territory with vast numbers of Europeans, and possible to take away their land. He deplored the tendency to make snap decisions about questions which had not been fully explained.

MRS. E. COUSINS, a nominated official member, who stated that 45,000 Africans from the territory were employed in Southern Rhodesia and 10,500 in South Africa, suggested that great numbers of Africans, as well as Europeans were needed in Northern Rhodesia, and that every encouragement should be given to both races. He thought that new immigrants should accept lower standards of housing and fewer servants: in 300 households in Lusaka 750 Africans served about 830 Europeans.

MR. NALUMANO, an African member, though he said he would not vote for the motion, agreed that the present number of Europeans was insufficient to develop the territory. No sensible African would disagree on that point. He expressed preference for immigrants from Great Britain.

African Literature Competition

A SILVER MEDAL and a money prize not exceeding £5 are offered by the trustees of the Margaret Wrong Memorial Fund for manuscripts by African writers in the Southern Sudan, the Somaliland Protectorate, Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, or the Belgian Congo. Manuscripts, which must be of an imaginative character or descriptive of African life or thought, and suitable for general reading, must be, between 5,000 and 15,000 words in English or French. They should be addressed: The Margaret Wrong Prize, c/o International Committee on Christian Literature for Africa, 2 Eaton Gate, London, S.W.1, to arrive before December 1.

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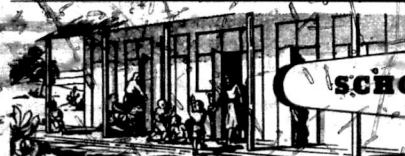
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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The Rhodesian Biscay team are on the way to the ATHLONE CASTLE.

Nkana-Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia, is the first town in the territory to have two cinemas.

A new issue of postage stamps is to be made in Kenya in 1952. Details are not yet available.

An Anson aircraft of the W.A.A.F. recently crashed while landing at Mwanza, Tanganyika Territory.

H.M.S. KENYA was one of two cruisers which bombarded Inchon, the port of Seoul, Korea a few days ago.

The appeal against the death sentence on two Africans for the rape of a European woman in Kenya has been dismissed.

A corporal of the Royal Berkshire Regiment has been killed by terrorists about 30 miles south of Asmara, Eritrea.

Memorial to the late Bauncey Tongue

A plaque to the memory of the late E. Bauncey Tongue is to be placed in Jinja Church by his former colleagues in the Uganda Civil Service.

Good rains have fallen throughout the Sudan. They have been exceptionally heavy in the North where train services on three routes have been suspended owing to washouts.

Rhodesia will be brought within 27 hours of London Airport when at the beginning of November B.O.A.C. starts their Hermes service to the great new airport at Livingstone.

The third annual dinner of the Sudan Defence Force Dinner Club will be held at the Criterion Restaurant on September 8. The hon. secretary is Brigadier A. J. Knott, Stows School, Buckingham.

Anti-solar experiments made by B.O.A.C. have shown that on the ground, where climates temperatures can be reduced by painting the top surfaces of the aircraft white.

A collection of historical exhibits of Rhodesia since 1561, when Father Gonzalez baptized the Native king, Monomatapa, in 1923, when self government was established, has been shown in Salisbury.

Three members of the League Party have been elected in the five wards election for the Omutumban Municipal Council. The other seats were won by an independent candidate, who was unopposed, and a member of the National Front.

Graduated Tax for Africans

A committee which includes two African members of the Legislature, has been appointed in Kenya to examine the possibility of introducing a graduated tax for Africans based on income. It has been officially suggested that Africans whose income exceeds £120 per annum should pay a personal tax, as do members of other races.

Seretse Khama and his wife have been ordered to leave Bechuanaland by midnight on Wednesday, following their refusal to go into voluntary exile. Air passages to London have been booked for them and for Seretse's sister at the expense of the British Government, which will also provide accommodation on their arrival in England until they can make their own arrangements.

A number of Africans charged with membership of an unlawful society and participation in an unlawful assembly in the Baringo district of Kenya on April 24 have received sentences from 12 to 18 months imprisonment on the first count and 12 months on the second; the sentences to run consecutively. Other Natives are awaiting trial in connexion with the murder of three European officers and one assistant in the same incident.

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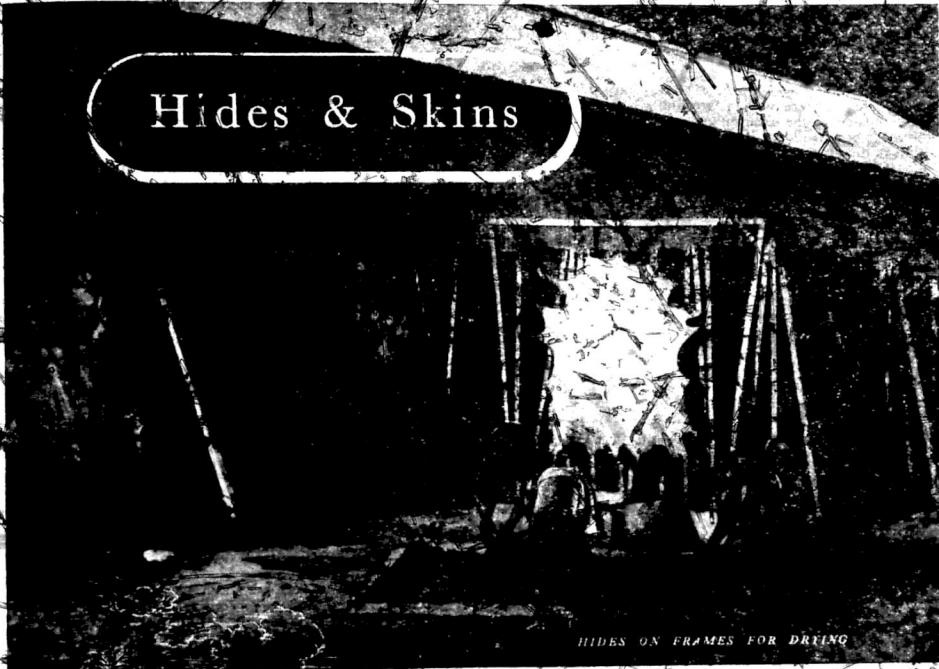
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Number Seven

Hides & Skins



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OKOTO GOATS, KANO

The southern country of Northern Nigeria contributes 40 per cent of the world's leather trade a yearly total of one million hides and seven million goat and sheep skins. The United Africa Company is the largest exporter of these, and has collaborated with the Government's Veterinary Department in raising their quality to its present high standard.

During many years' specialisation in this trade, the Company has set up ten main and numerous subsidiary collecting stations, to which buyers and towns throughout the region send small and large batches of hides and skins. Here, after arsenication against insects, each is individually selected, prepared and packed to the particular requirements of the overseas industry for which it is destined.

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Asians versus Africans Competition in Trades

THE INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA have behind them great experience in trading and a network of wholesale buying which enables them to undercut any African who may venture to compete, says the *Round Table*, adding:—

"The situation, moreover, is made more difficult because the Africans too often forget that a successful business is built up on frugal living, when profits are returned to the business instead of being used as personal income."

"It is the same with crafts. The carpentry trade, plumbing, upholstery, furniture manufacture, and a host of other commercial crafts are in the hands of Asians. Skill is handed on from father to son; children learn from an early age to handle the tools in their parents' workshops; and the family business forms a sort of apprenticeship."

"Africans have awakened to a realization that commercial crafts are paying trades, but a few only have appreciated that craftsmanship is the result of long practice and experience. Africans can be good craftsmen, but not many are of a high standard because they will not submit to the long training and the discipline to work for many years before they make much money. After six months at a Government training centre, an African is apt to consider himself a skilled craftsman, and so in building and allied crafts, as in the retail trade, the African finds it difficult to compete with the Asian."

Fifty highly-skilled technicians, drawn from camps of the International Refugee Organization in Germany, have left for Ethiopia, the Government of which offered opportunities for resettlement. During the next two months they will be followed by another 150 displaced persons, including farmers, to whom a grant of 100 acres each will be made, as well as outright gifts of oxen and mules, loans for farm tools, and interest-free loans for working capital.

Development of Rhodesia Railways Beira and a West Coast Port

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL for Rhodesia Railways may amount to £25m. in the next four years, according to Mr. G. A. Davenport, Minister for Mines and Transport, who said that the possibility of raising £17½m. was already in sight, and that up to £8m. might be spent in the next three years on locomotives and rolling-stock alone. He was not interested in doubling the Beira line because that would mean keeping all the country's eggs in one basket, and might cause further delays while the port was again extended. Once Beira reached a capacity of 3m. tons a year, the Rhodesias must have access to Lourenço Marques also.

Of the recent Beira agreement he said a few days ago:—

Rhodesian Undertaking

"We have inserted a proviso in one clause regarding rates to other ports. Our undertaking is that railway rates to Beira shall not exceed those to other ports—in so far as direct operating costs are similar and the distances covered are the same."

"This was done because we felt that when connexion to the west is justified, it can be an economic success only if gradients are so easy that heavy train loads can be taken, say in the neighbourhood of 2,000 tons. If this can be done, direct operating costs per mile will be less than to Beira, and we should be justified in charging lower rates."

"We felt that the West Coast connexion must come into the picture within the term of the agreement, and therefore we must have this proviso. Nevertheless, if the West Coast railway is built, transport that way is unlikely to be cheaper than via Beira except for certain centres favourably situated geographically."

"Therefore, Beira will continue to be used to full capacity in fulfilment of our undertaking to the Portuguese."

Sena Sugar Estates

SENA SUGAR ESTATES, LTD., after providing £248,973 for taxation (against £117,447), earned a profit of £182,493 for the calendar year 1949, compared with £44,518 in the previous year. General reserve receives £125,000, interest on preference shares £12,375, and a dividend of 42% less tax and subject to confirmation, requires £46,200, leaving a carry-forward of £172,223, against £173,305 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £200,000 in 7½% cumulative participating preference stock and £700,000 in ordinary stock in units of 40s. each. Revenue reserves stand at £301,169, reserve for income tax £95,051, at £194,000, loan capital at £647,614 and current liabilities at £891,174. Fixed assets are valued at £1,280,630, trade investments at £9,276, and current assets at £1,844,051, including £195,762 in cash.

A record output of 60,032 (52,403) tons of sugar was produced in the year under review, and there are indications that this year's output may be even greater. As a result of the higher receipts for sales to Portugal in consequence of the devaluation of sterling, and the larger crop, the trading profit rose from £301,000 to £545,023.

The directors are Lieut.-Colonel C. B. R. Morning (chairman), Sir Francis Lindley, Mr. Vivian L. Garry, Mr. W. J. Reswick, and Major N. H. Dy Boulay.

The 30th annual general meeting will be held in London on August 28.

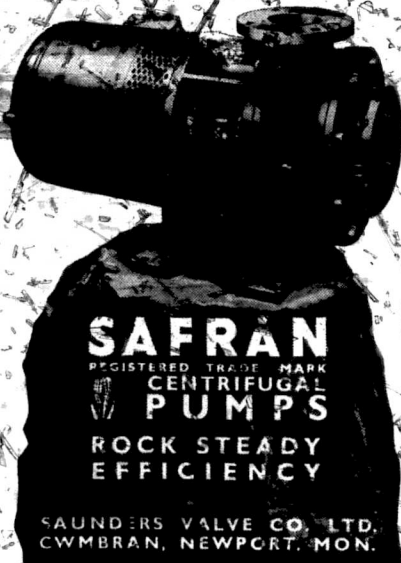
Manica Trading Co., Ltd.

THE MANICA TRADING CO., LTD., report a profit of £40,072 for the year 1949, compared with £39,430 in the previous year. Taxation amounts to £19,222 and arrears of Mozambique taxation for the years 1947-48 (at present under appeal) a further £24,405. Reserve receives £9,787, and dividends totalling 15% less tax, require £6,187, leaving £38,475 to be carried forward, against £33,504 brought in.

The issued capital is £75,000 in shares of 10s. each. Capital reserve stands at £23,555, revenue reserves at £68,475, provisions at £49,594, and current liabilities at £225,174. Fixed assets are valued at £65,847, Lobito joint enterprise with Angola Coaling Co., Ltd., at £41,535, and current assets at £39,666, including quoted investments at £15,589 (market value £16,110), and unquoted investments at £14,146.

The directors are Captain K. G. Briscoe (chairman), Lieut.-Colonel C. R. Alston (managing director), Mr. Malcolm Fraser, and Mr. A. N. Milburne.

The 56th annual general meeting will be held in London on August 29.



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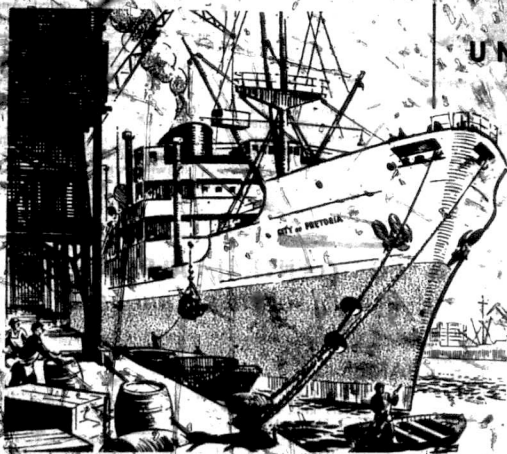
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Lord Debate on Africa

(Report continued from page 1498)

It is not what was wanted. The general idea of African members of what a trade union should be in a government which engages continuously in aggressive action against its government. To remedy that matter requiring no action has to be taken. It is no use drawing a parallel line between political and industrial unions, as was done in the recent Nigerian report. The presence of the European for a long time is an indispensable part of economic development. The present time, which the Africans have made of their own happiness. In East and Central Africa a people of a vast population which has made the country to be a purely entitled to the position of leadership which has been won by its own enterprise and initiative. The only future of peaceful economic development is that the European should continue to guide the country's destinies. The order of that responsibility, whether to Africans or to Europeans would mean that the ability even to face its own growth and population would be denied to others.

There have been told that the chief president of Africa in the past. In my mind another problem is the prevalence of moral erosion, the erosion of analysis which has attacked our own faith and confidence. The fear of leadership and the desire to hide our growing fear of a sense of great things behind a barrage of catchwords. We must provide no more background for economic development. The credit of the British Colonies in Africa rests upon depreciated pounds but upon the character of the British people. What is it we are aiming to do for the economic development of Africa? Are we determined to build up prosperous and happy communities, tied in the ways of freedom broadening down? Then let us face the political consequences of such a policy and cease to leave the impression that we are covering a shield-faced withdrawal from Africa with a flood of words and pounds no longer sterling.

Lord Portsmouth's Views

THE EARL OF PORTSMOUTH said that one essential to a contented Africa was to heal the wounds unavoidably inflicted by the impact of white civilization on the mind of the African.

"We can not have true development and economic progress in Africa only if we fill the spiritual vacuum of dispirited tribes, disciplines, and customs with new purposes, new faith, and spiritual unity, a unity which will embrace the African in partnership with the European," he said, continuing (in part):—

"In methods relating to the standard of living there appears room when the aim of grandiosity. Whenever we can have a contented kind of thing which can be made the African himself to take on their own, get a sense of responsibility, to associate with others in the same type of industry, it is far easier to have a contented African population working for the white man when the European has a small and intimate business, in which he knows all those underneath him, than a large plantation or factory. Wherever development is considered, that fact should be kept in mind.

"We ought to have much greater storage facilities and more equipment about price between the three African Colonies on the equator. It is no use having growers of maize supplying it to others at an agreed price if, when the minimum world price drops, the Colony that has always been subsidized by

the other territories goes into the world market and no longer has the maize surpluses. That would be a very dangerous situation when we need some forward-looking co-ordination of agriculture which will envisage not only the rough-and-ready of the economics of production but in devil-take-the-hindmost attitude, but also the necessities of war. If we do not ensure that we achieve adequate food production in the next few years, we will take only one good drought, one good insect infestation, to take to a serious position. If we have air, the position will be more serious still—and it is not to be thought the fact that we must be prepared for war in this strategic part of Africa. We all hope that it will not come; but it may come. The dangers of disaster are great. Even if we had sufficient food stores at the right places, whether the cold war went on for five years or stopped to-morrow, we should still be in a dangerous position. We can already hear the sound of locust wings in the distance.

Pace Too Slow

Although much work has been done in research, the pace is too slow. Because research of a long-term programme, it is much easier to draw than to see into full swing. Grass is the key not only to a fertile Africa but against erosion. Good grass will avoid a great deal of discontent in highly-cattled Native areas, where better grass means the keeping of more cattle. There is an urgent problem that should be faced in every Colony with an overall general research station able to deal with the comparatively complementary needs of the large area.

The latest figures I have from various sources show that the flow of agricultural students is dwindling into something almost insignificant.

I have seen in local reserves in the Bushbu and Kitosh beginning to grow coffee, and growing it not only with skill, but learning the elements of real responsibility by co-operation in their own production. That is the right method. Again, I have seen great contentment among white settlers' farms, where the personal relationship and family life are allowed to grow—I do not hesitate to say it—in feudal circumstances.

(To be continued.)

Access to Walvis Bay

THE REV. MICHAEL SCOTT, writing to the Press on racial equality in the Commonwealth, said:

The Rhodesia and Bechuanaland should have access to the port of Walvis Bay, which was originally ceded to Queen Victoria by the Herero chiefs in return for protection against German raiders. The British Blue Book C.I.D.S. 146 of 1918.

This point was one of those emphasized by the five chiefs of Bechuanaland in their memorandum, 'The Case for Bechuanaland' to the High Commissioner, dated April 29, 1946. They pointed out that as they had given considerable land free of compensation to the British South Africa Company for the railways from the Cape to the north, it was not unreasonable to request the British Government to obtain for them similar facilities for a free corridor to the port on the west coast, a need that is vital for the development of their country and for the development of the Central African communications system.

The development of cattle ranching in Bechuanaland and the drainage of the Okavango swamps in the Northern Kalahari offer a good opportunity of showing what African technical resources and Africans' enthusiasm for the development of their own land can accomplish.

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Of Commercial Concern

The United Africa Company, which has large East African interests, has made greater investments in West Africa, and in Nigeria alone it employs about 40,000 Africans. In East West Africa, where it has been accepted by both sides, some 30,000 African technicians and clerks on its pay-roll struck for a 12% cost-of-living increase, a 2-hour week, leave with travelling allowances for wives and children, a non-contributory pension scheme, and overtime concessions. European employees in the building industry of Southern Rhodesia numbered 58 in May, compared with 561 in March and 20 in January. European artisans employed rose to 833 in May, compared with 746 in April. Building permits worth £600,591 were issued in May against £421,256 in April. The total value of permits during the first five months of this year was £1,901,504.

Prices for Rhodesian tobacco at the auctions in Salisbury in the semi-bright and dark leaf grades have increased by up to 40% per lb. Competition between British buyers has been stimulated by the cut in the dollar allocation for tobacco in Great Britain. A maximum selling rate of 4,000 bales a day has been fixed by the Tobacco Marketing Board on account of congestion on the Beira route.

An extra-ordinary general meeting of Porter's Cement Industries (Rhodesia), Ltd., will be held in Salisbury next Monday to consider a resolution that the capital be increased from £100,000 to £150,000. At the end of the month an extra-ordinary meeting will consider a bonus distribution of 200,000 shares of 5s. each to the ordinary shareholders registered on September 15 next.

In the first five months of this year 672 motor cars were imported into Northern Rhodesia, of which 414 were British. All but 11 of the 147 motor cycles imported in the same period were manufactured in the U.K. Commercial vehicles totalled 500 (two-thirds of which were of American or Canadian origin), showing a slight decrease on figures for the same period in 1949.

Northern Rhodesia's favourable balance of trade for the first four months of this year rose to £5,762,953, an increase of nearly £1½m. compared with the corresponding period of 1949. Exports were valued at £10,423,343, a record total for the period. Of imports, valued at £7,699,390, 84% were from the U.K.

East Africa's £3,000,000 from Tourism

The East African Tourist Travel Association has estimated that tourism now brings more than £3,000,000 a year to East Africa, and that hotels, transport interests and amusement caterers receive about one-fifth each, local purchases and other expenditure absorbing the balance.

Plastic manufacturers in the capital of Southern Rhodesia are making an unbreakable plate which has all the appearance and even the ring of china. Nowhere else in the world is a similar plastic article produced, so far as is known.

Prices of cotton sold in the United Kingdom by the Raw Cotton Commission were revised four times last week. On the third and fourth occasions there were all-round reductions of 1d. per lb., following declines in American rates.

Revenue from passenger and goods traffic respectively on Central African Airways in June increased by 13% and 20% compared with June, 1949. The corresponding increases for the first six months of the year were 28% and 10%.

The average daily railings from Mombasa in the week ended July 23 were 2,500 tons. At the end of the year there were 11,674 discharges of cargo in the port in the year.

Viking services of Central African Airways Corporation between the Caprabelt and Johannesburg via Salisbury, have been increased from three to four a week.

Output from the brick factory operated by the State Government in Burri, early in the year, of 13,000 has reached 3m. bricks per month.

Southern Rhodesian Agro-Economic Survey

A committee appointed to make an agro-economic survey of the whole of Southern Rhodesia is expected to take four or five years to complete the task.

Mears, Whitlatch, Laidlaw and Co., Ltd., report that their branches in Kenya earned a very satisfactory profit in the year ended February 28 last.

A representative of the Cotton and General Trading Co., Ltd., of Osaka, Japan, is on a business trip to East Africa.

Diesel-engined vehicles are to replace the petrol buses used by the Nyasaland Transport Co., Ltd.

There are nearly three times as many registered vehicles in Kenya as there were 10 years ago.

Africans in the Nyeri district of Kenya are preparing land for tea planting.

Victoria Timber Co., Ltd., of Kampala, is in voluntary liquidation.

Sisal Outputs for July

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd.—195 tons of sisal and tow.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd.—150 tons of fibre.

Dava Plantations, Ltd.—108 tons, making 732 for seven months.

The Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd.—440 tons of fibre, making 1,515 for four months.

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Mining

Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd.
Reorganization of Capital

PROPOSALS for the reorganization of the capital structure of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., have been circulated to the shareholders.

For some time the directors have contemplated transfer of the head office to Southern Rhodesia, partly because this would substantially decrease the liability to taxation, and partly because, as a direct result of that saving, the participation of an important American financial group would be secured.

The scheme is intended to eliminate conflict of interest between the preference and ordinary stockholders, and to enable the preference holders to participate in the benefits which would accrue to the ordinary stock as a result of the transfer to Southern Rhodesia. It is therefore proposed that for each unit of preference stock of £1, the holder should receive an 8% cumulative redeemable preference share of a nominal value of 16s. and an ordinary share of 6s.

On a 3 1/2% yield basis, the 16s. would be worth 23s. 3d. and the second 15s. on the basis of a yield of 7.5% for the ordinary units making a total of 38s. 3d. (compared with 16s. offered in the scheme of 1946, which was withdrawn in the face of strong opposition).

Further £2,000,000 Capital Required

Stockholders are warned that up to £2,000,000 will be required within the next two years for the capital programme of the Benguela Railway Company, in order that its earnings may be set free for the service of outstanding debentures, and if conditions warrant, for dividends on its shares.

The Imperial Government will raise no objection to the transfer of the seat of control to Southern Rhodesia if the company obtain the consent of the stockholders to an undertaking to H.M. Treasury for a minimum period of 10 years, not without the consent of the Treasury to dispose of its interests in Union Minière du Hautvolanga or the Benguela Railway (except in the case of a sale of the latter to the Portuguese Government under the terms of the concession agreement), and that after the expiration of the 10 years no

share shall be purchased or sold without the approval of the Treasury at the price offered by any third party.

A substantial block of ordinary stock (2,000,000 units of 10s.) of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd. held by the Bank of England for the Government, was sold in Africa to an Anglo-Belgian group, on the understanding that up to half might be acquired by a strong American group if the lead office be transferred to Southern Rhodesia.

The maximum number of directors of the company is to be raised to 15, in order to allow the formation of a board international in character and representative of the new interests in the company.

On the day on which the circular was issued the preference stock was quoted at 34s. 9d. on the London Stock Exchange.

The market assumed that transfer of control to Rhodesia might save enough tax to raise the ordinary dividend from 10% to 12%, which would justify the price of 45s. for the ordinary units.

Progress Reports for July

Wankie Colliery.—Sales amounted to 16,599 tons of coal and 9,393 tons of coke.

Sherwood Farm.—270 tons of ore were milled for a working profit of £1253.

Cam & Mouton.—21,000 tons of ore were treated for a working profit of £24,082.

Kegende.—A working profit of £260 was earned from the crushing of 7,100 tons of ore.

Rhodesia.—Production of mineral water consisted of 1,500,000 gallons of 1.111 tons of gas.

Leson & Rhodesian Picketers.—Miner main shaft sunk to 105 ft. below No. 3 level. 200 tons of material sunk to 87 ft. No. 2 shaft put through to level of No. 3 level. Lode main drive advanced 170 ft. averaging 2.2 dm. over 53 in. W. lod. main drive advanced 17 ft. at 60° dip over 10 in.

Northern Rhodesian Minerals

NORTHERN RHODESIA'S MINERAL OUTPUT in May has been assessed at nearly £4m., bringing the total for the first five months of the year to more than £17m. The value of the 80,000 tons of blister copper produced in the period exceeds £11m.

PROGRESS

The East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., Electricity House, Harbinger Street, Nairobi, P.O. Box 291, Tel. 2651; Telegrams: Electric, Business Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, Keale, Nanyuki. System: A.C. 400/230 volts 3 ph.

Tanganyika Electric Supply Co., Ltd., P.O. Box 484, Tel. 355; Telegrams: Tanesco. 400-volt electric supply at Pangani Falls. System: A.C. 400/230 volts 3 ph.

Dar es Salaam and District Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Dar es Salaam, P.O. Box 216, Tel. 561; Telegrams: Daresco. Branches: Arusha, Momba, Mwanza, Tabora, Dodoma, Kilgoma. System: A.C. 400/230 volts 3 ph.

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According to figures published by the East African Statistical Department between August, 1932, and August, 1948, the Nairobi COST-OF-LIVING index rose by 82%.

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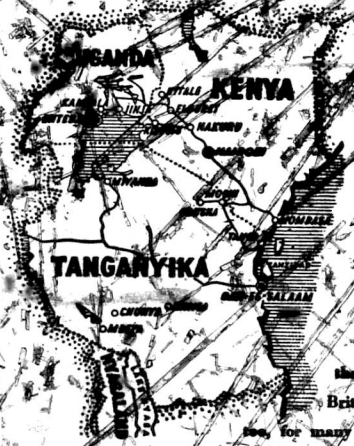
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 Telephone: WITNESS 2761/2/3
 Telegrams: Eamatters Road, London. Cables: Eamatters, London

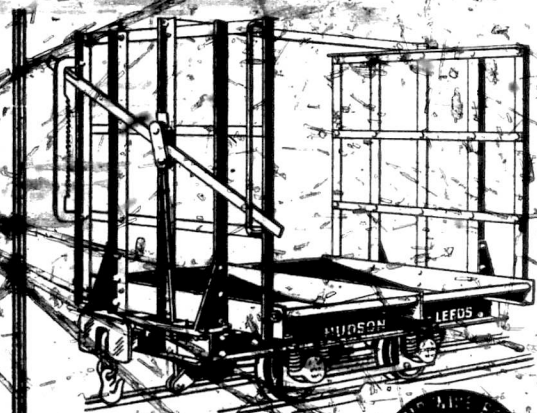


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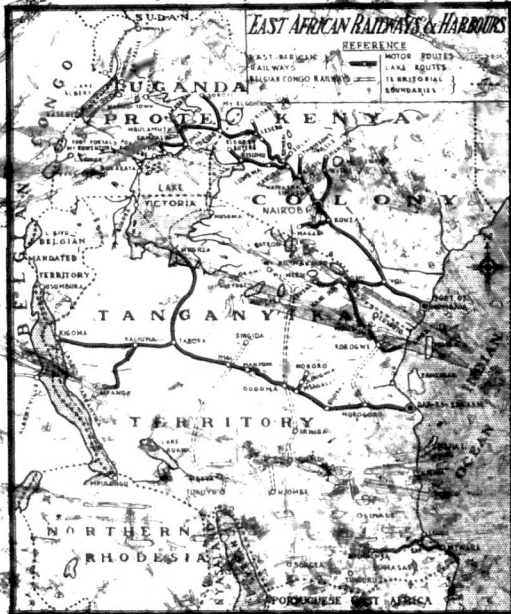


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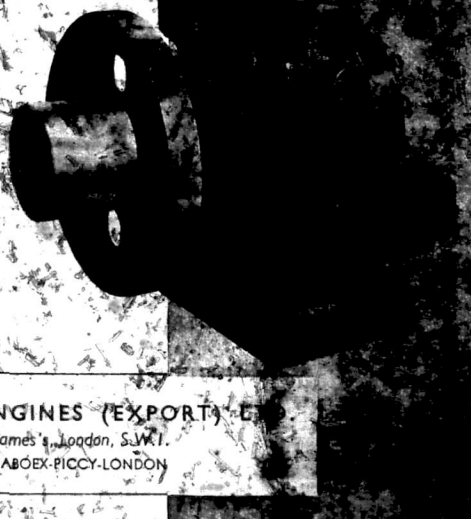


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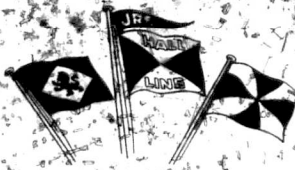
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

FOR THE FIRST TIME this newspaper publishes an interview with an African. We have, of course, frequently reported the public statements and activities of Africans, but never previously has an interview with an African leader appeared in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA. Regular readers will not require the assurance that there has been no question of colour prejudice; it was merely that we have considered hitherto that other forms of record were adequate to the occasion. Now we believe that a statement made to us by an African is of such importance that it ought to be given, and given, prominently, in his own words. Before his departure last week for his home in the Shinyanga district of Tanganyika after a year at Oxford University, Chief Kidaha, Makwala discussed with us some of the fundamental problems of East Africa as he sees them. The talk was purely private, but in the course of it this former member of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika Territory made statements which we suggested could with advantage be made known to East Africans. Chief Kidaha accepted the proposal, and he has approved the publication of the interview as recorded on another page of this issue. We trust that the statement will be carefully studied, espe-

cially by the European, Asian, and African leaders in Eastern Africa, for it represents a broad-minded and courageous acceptance of facts which, though indispensable, are often brushed because they are politically inconvenient.

We cannot recall so strong a plea for impartiality by an African leader in any of the territories within our sphere of interest. That in itself would justify the prominence which we give to the statement, but it will be found to contain much else of value.

It is not surprising that African spokesmen should usually dwell upon the difficulties and obstacles which loom large in their eyes. Without overlooking such defects in the general structure, Chief Kidaha puts right above rights, and calls upon his fellow Africans to support what they deem to be good, irrespective of the origin of the proposal or activity, and to criticize what seems to them undesirable without regard to personalities. If only such an attitude were widely emulated in East Africa, if every case were argued on its merits and without concern for the race of the proposer of a project, great good would result, both psychologically and practically.

is too high a challenge to put to human nature. A cynic might dismiss the idea as unrealistic because the great mass of Africans is not likely to respond to such a suggestion. At this early stage of their development that is their first duty of leadership. It may well be so in the case of the majority, but it would not justify the cynic's attitude; for is there any real evidence that the European and Asian communities have been guided primarily by idealism? Thousands of Europeans have rendered splendid service to Africa and Africans, but even that fine record is not without its blemishes. The truth is that men, being human, are fallible, very fallible. History does, however, prove that men will respond to those who know how to lift them above the level of everyday life. Indeed, the first duty of leadership is to lead, to lead men to that higher level of thought, action, and self-sacrifice of which they are capable, and at which they are themselves, their better selves. It is when leadership fails that mankind is at its worst; and men are at their best when the right leadership is true to itself. That is unfortunately too often overlooked by men in positions of responsibility: if they acted according to their light, without regard for possible unpopularity, they would seldom suffer in the long run, and the public would gain.

Chief Kidaha could scarcely have shown more candour, more courage, or made a more persuasive appeal to those of all races with whom he will have to work in Tanganyika.

Realistic Bid for Co-Operation.

He reminds his own people of the importance of white settlement, European industry, and European administrative and cultural leadership; he stresses the need for Africans to gain much more knowledge and experience; he is emphatic about the common duty to think and act as East Africans, not in any narrower sense; and he declares his determination to judge impartially, to support what he considers right irrespective of its origin, to criticize what he believes to be wrong even if the proposer be a friend, and not allow himself to be deflected from co-operation by any tendency towards racial discrimination. "This, then, is a realistic bid for the understanding and help of the European and Asian leaders with whom he will have to deal (for we assume that he will soon be reappointed to the Legislative Council), but it is also a recommendation to Africans of the policy which they would be wise to follow."

That East Africa and Rhodesia are not only by the co-operation of Africans, and Asians is a good thing. Africans must be brought in at all levels, in every part of the public life, in the ships that carry goods of character and quality who are capable of contributing to the solution of common problems with those of the districts and stages of the inter-territorial responsibility, will produce its success, its failures, as it always does in any community, but Africans' entry into public life must be encouraged and judgment of their efforts by the standards of Western civilization. That in the light of the suggestions of Chief Kidaha is far better that it should be made by an African than by a European (whose proposals might be misunderstood in some circles).

The Air Edition of this issue of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA will reach subscribers in the main areas of Tanganyika early next week, well before Chief Kidaha's return to the Territory in the

An Opportunity Not To Be Lost.

DUNNOTAR CASTLE. Will the European and Asian non-official leaders then in Dar es Salaam seize the opportunity provided by this interview of discussing frankly with him the measures which could best be taken to improve inter-racial contacts and co-operation? He has shown an encouraging and practical initiative which they would do well to match. Wise action now could produce results of real promise, and we greatly hope that the decision will not be allowed to pass unutilized.

Livingstone Airport Opened

LORD PAKENHAM, Minister of Civil Aviation, opened the largest and most fully equipped airport in Africa on Saturday in Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia. Constructed at a cost of £1 1/2 million, it has a runway of 7,500 yards, which, it is claimed, is sufficient for any present day aircraft and any projected for many years to come.

The Minister said that Britain's first large post-war civil aircraft, the Handley-Page Hermes, would soon be flying on the B.O.A.C.'s service between London and Johannesburg, and Livingstone would be a staging post on the route.

Sir Miles Thomas, chairman of the B.O.A.C., announced that the de Havilland Comet jet airliner, which would operate in 1952, would fly from London to Johannesburg in 2 1/2 hours, including five-and-a-half hours on the ground. The introduction of the new Saunders-Roe Princess flying-boats to the African route was being considered by the B.O.A.C.

A panoramic model of the airport is on view at the Northern Rhodesian Office in London. Lord Pakenham arrived back in London yesterday.

Notes By The Way

Departmental Reports

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS are so often dull catalogues of routine duties that he who reads, or at least samples, some hundreds every year, must warmly welcome any which reflects enthusiasm and the initiative which keenness almost always produces. The annual report for 1949 of the Information Department of Northern Rhodesia is the latest record of this kind to reach me—though it starts in the stereotyped fashion, one presumably derived from the egocentric idea of the originator of the model long ago that the taxpayer is above all anxious to know of the comings and goings of the departmental staff. Civil servants may be assured that they misjudge their public, which would prefer to see the personal section transferred to a less conspicuous place. That reform would improve most of the documents, which might adopt the modern and better practice of opening with something attractive. In brief they should put the goods in the shop window.

Enthusiasm

THIS INFORMATION DEPARTMENT REPORT gets quite a bit of news into its first page, and grows better and better thereafter. Its nine foolscap pages give as much hard fact as many official reports several times as long, but better even than its newsy character is the sense of enthusiasm which it conveys. Anyone who knows Mr. Harry Franklin, the Director, must be aware of his devotion to his job, the evidence of which is stamped upon what he has written. Colonial information departments are still so mediocre that almost any Colonial Governor would do well to require an assurance that this Northern Rhodesian report had been read and re-read by all in his territory engaged on similar work. It teaches lessons which ought to be learnt elsewhere.

Leading All Africa

IN BROADCASTING, for instance, Northern Rhodesia leads all Colonial Africa. We owe the "Saucapin Special" radio to the initiative of Mr. Franklin, the enterprise of a British battery manufacturer, and the far-sighted co-operation of a Northern Rhodesian commercial group in undertaking the distribution of the set on virtually a non-profit basis. By that co-operation Colonial broadcasting history has been made, providing for Africans entirely new possibilities of recreation, education, culture, and instruction. The need for a strong admixture of entertainment in the programmes is recognized, but the serious work is being planned on a long-range basis. Over the next five years a campaign of mass education is to concentrate on the following: (a) fixed cultivation, with improved methods of agriculture and soil conservation; (b) increased cattle production with improved quality; (c) early burning of the veld; (d) improved hygiene; (e) education of girls; and (f) road work. The subjects cannot have been listed in that order, for only the sixth place were given to the need for road work, achievement in the other directions would be behind what is attainable.

Best Commissioner

THE BEST ANNUAL REPORT issued by the East African High Commission in London since it was established more than 25 years ago in Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, is that which has just appeared. It had almost written "over

the signature of Mr. Roger Norton," but the Commission has modestly omitted his name from the title page and also from the end of the report; it appears only among a list of the six senior members of the staff. That is an interesting sidelight on the way in which Mr. Norton has built up the team spirit. The work and prestige of his Office have grown greatly, but this record lays little stress on the first point and none on the second. My pleasure in bearing testimony to the facts from close personal knowledge is thereby enhanced. The report necessarily records the main activities of the staff, but it is mainly devoted to a well-balanced summary of East African progress and prospects.

Useful Commentary

INQUIRERS want authoritative information about the territories and guidance in their own problems, not such a catalogue of the virtues of the Office as sometimes appeared in the inter-war years. This document will meet at least the preliminary needs of most applicants. It deals with residential and farming settlement, tourism, secondary industries, commerce, investment opportunities, and scores of minor but important topics; indeed, the pages are packed so tightly with facts that they represent a most useful commentary on East African affairs in 1949. All men engaged in public life in the territories or in substantial business in or with them would do well to ask for a copy while supplies are available.

Mr. Alan S. Butler

MR. ALAN S. BUTLER, who recently resigned the chairmanship of the De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., an office which he had held for 26 years, has a tobacco farm in the Umvukwe district of Southern Rhodesia, another near Banket, two ranches in Matabeleland, and a house in Salisbury. His Rhodesian interests are therefore already substantial, but he tells me that he does not at present intend to reside permanently in that Colony. He is keenly interested in his farm near Dunstable in Bedfordshire, still engages in flying and yachting, sits on the bench as a J.P., and has a number of other active interests.

Splendid Record

IN 1918, when he was 20 years of age, he was commissioned in the Coldstream Guards. On his demobilization he asked the De Havilland Company, which then had a staff of fewer than 100, a capital of a few thousand pounds, and premises totalling a shed and a hut—to build an aircraft to his specifications. As a result of that fortuitous contact he decided to invest in the company and join its board. In the intervening years the enterprise has spread to nine English factories with a staff of more than 20,000, has acquired factories in Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, and in the last five years has exported from its English factories aircraft worth more than £30,000,000. Mr. Butler can thus look back with satisfaction upon his association with a company enjoying a magnificent record. Sir Geoffrey De Havilland has property in Kenya, which Colonel he frequently visits.

Gift from the Press

THE ANNUAL REPORT for 1949 of the Printing Department of the Government of Uganda has just reached me.

Stimulating Industrial Development

What the East African Governments Are Doing*

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT in Kenya is at present subject to one major limiting factor: there is no locally produced prime mover capable of supporting heavy industry. Local factories must depend on electric power, wood, or imported fuel.

One of the main objectives of the geological survey, towards which £116,500 is being contributed by the United Kingdom Government from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote, is the discovery of coal or oil; this work will continue to gain momentum as further essential staff becomes available. Active prospecting and drilling for coal is being undertaken by private enterprise in the Coast Province.

Apart from the proximity to raw materials, the siting of industries must depend on good communications and the availability of water, labour, and motive power. Bearing these necessities in mind, the Government, in its desire to encourage new enterprise, is offering Crown land at Thika to approved applicants at a capital cost of £40 per acre for the unimproved site. The land will be developed with railway sidings, roads, sewers, and surface drainage, and grantees will be required to contribute towards this cost.

The development charges will be added to the price of the unimproved site, and payment will be in accordance with the usual procedure for the leasing of Crown land. One-fifth of the capital value will be payable as standing premium, and rent will be charged at 5% per annum on the remaining four-fifths for the 99 years lease. These payments include maintenance charges. Electric power and water will be available. It is the intention to adopt a similar policy in regard to other areas selected as being suitable for industrial development, outside Nairobi and Mombasa, where the demand for land already exceeds the supply.

Processing and Manufacture

Many local industries have been established for processing agricultural produce. Coffee, tea, sugar, rice, wheat, and maize are processed for human consumption, and where supplies permit for export overseas. Tanned leather for local manufacture and for the export trade. Pyrethrum and wattle are prepared for marketing or are turned into extracts. Sisal is prepared for export and is also made into rope which form a valuable substitute for jute bags in handling certain commodities. The Metal Box Company have almost completed the construction of a new factory at Thika, and a cannery is being built by another firm on an adjoining site. During 1949 there was a considerable development in the tanning industry as a whole, which deals with meat, buffer, and vegetable skins.

A factory has been established for the manufacture of milk powder. Jams, fruit squashes, vegetable soups, and macaroni are produced in Kenya. Two bakeries in Nairobi have installed the most modern automatic plant and are producing high-quality bread and biscuits under the most modern and hygienic conditions. The manufacture of cement is in operation on a considerable scale, and some of the best quality is produced with the aid of the most modern type of plant. The output of the industry is, however, limited by supplies of sugar.

Projects which are under contemplation and may, it is hoped, be in production in the near future include the manufacture of glass, matches, nails, pectate from sisal,

* Being further contacts from the annual report of the East African Commission in London.

cotton textiles, and glazed earthenware drain pipes and sanitary fittings. A number of factories have been started to support the local building trade which, owing to the large-scale development projects which are being operated both by Government and private enterprise, is exceedingly active. These include the production of bricks, tiles, building blocks and boards of various types, and joinery works.

C.D.C. Interested

The East African Industrial Management Board, which was financed by the Kenya Government, established during the war, a number of pilot plants for the manufacture of caustic soda, industrial acids, hydrogenated oils, fibre boards, glazed pottery, and refractories. The fibre board factory and an oil-expressing plant were disposed of by tender, and the remaining plants have been sold to East African Industries, a company with which the Colonial Development Corporation is associated as a majority shareholder with the Kenya Government.

Nakuru Industries, which produce woollen blankets and textiles, have been reorganised, and will shortly be in production on a very much larger scale. Construction of the factory of the Kenya Chemical Company, which is an associate of the A.S.P. Chemical Co. Ltd., 201, Balmfords, Gerrards Cross, at Thika is well in progress and should be producing bulk supplies of peat, waxes, etc. from local waste during 1950. The research laboratories of the A.S.P. Chemical Company have continued their investigations into the use of waste vegetable products, and during the past year these have mainly centred on soil stabilisation both for road-making and for the fabrication of building blocks from locally available material. The stabilising material is known as pectosol; several miles of experimental roads have been laid in Tanganyika, using groundnut hulls as the vegetable waste material.

In Tanganyika the factory at Mwananyika, Pwani, Ltd., is expected to be producing tinned meats in 1950. The Metal Box Company's factory at Dar es Salaam will shortly be in operation. A cement factory at Arusha should be ready by 1951. A new industry has been introduced into the Territory as the outcome of the decision of a British firm to set up a paint factory at Dar es Salaam, which is expected to be in production during 1950.

Tanganyika, in common with the other territories, has many local industries established for processing agricultural products, of which the most important are sisal and coffee. With the freedom of export from distributional control, there was a considerable expansion of the local soap industry, but the local soap manufacturers, almost without exception, produce only yellow or the mottled bar soap for the internal market, and have neither the equipment nor the technical skill to manufacture soap which could compete in export markets.

Mining developments, the increasing use of machinery in agriculture, and a large building and road construction programme are causing an expansion of engineering activities, and a number of new workshops have been built and existing workshops extended.

Tanganyika Coal Deposits

The announcement in October that active steps are to be taken by the Colonial Development Corporation to investigate the coal deposits on the Ruhuhu River in the Southern Province of Tanganyika has been received with much interest and satisfaction, and it is hoped that the existence of a valuable coal-field, which can be opened up on a large scale, will be soon established. If such an adequate quantity is found to be available, the development of a steel and iron industry from the iron ore beds some 30 miles further north may follow.

Proposals for the development of new secondary industries in other parts of the Territory are under consideration; these include the extraction of oil from sunflower seed at Iringa and the shelling and preparation of cashewnuts for export.

The Tanganyika Government has announced that it is prepared to receive applications for land in two new areas, the first of which—the Kilimambas Valley, is largely fertile, well-watered and low-lying area of approximately 100,000 acres in the Mahenge district of the Eastern Province—is particularly suitable for sugar production.

The second area is of approximately 60,000 acres in the Songea district of the Southern Province near the Portuguese East African border. This is believed to be particularly suitable for the cultivation of virginian tobacco, and it is hoped

in the first instance to attract large-scale enterprise in view of the remoteness of the area and the capital outlay involved.

In both these areas 99-year leases will normally be granted. The granting of leases to individuals for units of more than 5,000 acres is subject to the prior approval of the Secretary of State.

A licence to manufacture cotton textiles in Jinja has been issued to the Calico Printers' Association, Ltd., which applied for a declaration by the East African Licensing Council that no other licence will be issued for a period of five years; the declaration has now been made.

A licence to produce cotton blankets at Jinja has been issued to East African Blankets, Ltd.

Phosphate Fertilizer

Large deposits of iron-impregnated phosphate rock exist at Tororo and the large-scale production of phosphate (for manufacture of soda or superphosphate for use as fertilizer) and of iron and steel is under consideration in connection with the hydro-electric station to be established in Jinja, from which cheap power would be available at Tororo.

A limited experimental production of phosphate for fertilizer has already taken place, and possible markets for large-scale production (up to a figure of 30,000 tons per annum) are being explored in East Africa and the Belgian Congo. Technical investigations are proceeding, and preliminary negotiations have been entered into with interested concerns. A small production of silico-phosphate obtained by calcining the ground Tororo rock with Magadi soda is being carried on by a firm

of operators at Turbo in Kenya. Advice on fertilizers of this type is also being given by a Swedish firm.

Both Swedish and British consultants are engaged in investigating problems connected with the development of the iron deposits with a view to the preparation of a full report which will be made available in due course to concerns interested in the possible exploitation of these deposits.

Tororo Limestone

The existence of large deposits of limestone in the Tororo area, close to the East African railway station, has been known for a long time. Research into these local limestones had until recently not been very advanced, and although the manufacture of cement in Uganda had not been discussed vaguely for many years, definite proposals were not made until some two years ago.

The Uganda Electricity Board have taken a keen interest in every aspect of the project, since they are vitally concerned in the supply of adequate high-quality cement at a reasonable price for the Owen Falls hydro-electric scheme. They have acted as agents for the Government of Uganda and negotiated the purchase of a new fly-ash cement plant which had been located in Trieste and was available for immediate delivery. The plant has a maximum capacity of 60,000 tons per annum.

Exploration of copper and cobalt deposits at Kilelesh in the Ruwenzori Range in the west of Uganda has been continued by the British Exploration Co., Ltd., under a special exclusive prospecting licence, and further intensive work of an exploratory nature is planned.

African Pleads for Racial Understanding

Chief Kidaha's Statement to "East Africa and Rhodesia"

CHIEF KIDAHA MAKWAI, who sailed for Dar es Salaam last week after studying local administration and cognate problems during his year at Lincoln College, Oxford, is firmly convinced that the future progress of East Africa depends on inter-racial understanding and confidence, and that the prime duty of the European, African, and Asian leaders is to find and develop points of agreement and examine objectively and patiently the matters on which their views are at variance.

"European leadership in administrative, commercial, technical, and in some ways cultural matters will be indispensable for a long time to come," he told **EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA** before his departure, "and I am sure that that fact is understood by almost all Africans. We should not be misled by extremists if the mass of the people come to feel that Africans are being given fair representation on public bodies. I believe that developments in that direction will come in Tanganyika, and I trust quickly, for I can think of no better means of promoting understanding in matters of policy."

With good-will on all sides, and a determination on the part of Europeans, Asians, and Africans to examine our common problems impartially, we can establish foundations on which to build the right kind of future.

Fears Must Be Eradicated

"Anxiety has usually sprung from fear, and that is the first thing we must try to eradicate. If Europeans in East Africa sometimes wonder if their landholdings are secure, it is largely because unwise statements have been made by agitators of all three races."

"It would be a very bad thing for Africans to lose the great advantages which white settlement has brought to the territories. African leaders must be ready to acknowledge that truth in public in order to remove misunderstanding and a sense of insecurity."

But white settlement would not be secure if the great mass of Africans came to feel that they were being denied fair play. It is as much in the interest of Europeans as of Africans to see that they are fully considered.

"My chief conviction, however, is that while we retain local patriotism, we must think and plan ahead in terms of East Africa rather than in terms of race. We are all East Africans, and what is in the best interests of East Africa must be for the ultimate good of its inhabitants, irrespective of colour. Any tendencies towards racial discrimination must not be allowed to impede our working together towards the realization of this desirable goal."

Courage to Criticize

"Above everything else we need an impartial attitude, willingness to support what we believe to be right whatever its origin, and the courage to criticize what we consider wrong even if the proposer is a friend. I am well aware that this is the policy of **EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA**, and I mean to try to follow that principle in whatever public work I may have to do after my return home."

"We Africans must be prepared to endorse any European or Asian proposal which we consider advantageous to the country, and equally prepared to oppose a fellow African or non-African whom we think an unsafe guide."

"That may mean temporary unpopularity among the thoughtless and inexperienced, but I know that that is the road which we must travel. If some of us do not do so, we shall be withholding the contribution which Africans must make to that non-racial or inter-racial attitude to affairs which is essential if we are all to think and act as East Africans."

"Had I not had the advantage of a year at Oxford University, of independently travelling about the United Kingdom, and of a visit to Switzerland as the guest of Mr. P. A. Fear, the well-known Tanganyika sisal planter, I should not have seen these facts as clearly as I now do. I sincerely believe that we Africans must set ourselves to obtain much more knowledge, and a great deal more experience."

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment]

C.D.C.'s Quarterly Reports to Colonial Secretary

Board's Attitude to Parliament and the Press

THE COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION felt obliged in their last report to record their concern lest the controls exercised by H.M. Government through the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Treasury should prove so generous that the corporation would not be left with sufficient freedom and independent initiative to carry out the task for which it was set up by the Overseas Resources Development Act of 1948.

The board are therefore glad to be able to report that agreement has been reached on the interpretation of the Act in respect of the degree of independent judgment and action it conferred upon the corporation. It has been agreed *inter alia* that the corporation shall be the sole judge of the commercial soundness of any project submitted to it, a principle which the board regard as indispensable to the discharge of their task.

The Secretary of State's overriding responsibility requires that he shall have full information on the activities of the corporation, so that he may be in a position to give the corporation such general directives as are contemplated in the statute. The provision of routine information is now ensured by an agreed procedure governing the corporation's application for, and the Secretary of State's sanction of, capital investment by the corporation, and by quarterly reports on undertakings and projects.

Plea for Public Support

In its relationship with the Press the corporation follows a policy of continuing its public announcements to statements of a factual nature, and has avoided as far as possible the arousing of hopes or the making of promises which it is not confident it can fulfil. With some exceptions, the Press of the United Kingdom has been generous in its understanding of the difficulties and inevitable delays which surround economic development in these areas.

The chairman and members of the board believe that the work upon which they have been engaged for over two years is serving the interests of the nation and Commonwealth. Colonial development will inevitably encounter difficulties, setbacks, and even some failures, and it therefore calls for a measure of sustained public support for the encouragement of the overseas staff.

The board are glad to feel that the efforts and progress of the corporation are favourably regarded in Parliament and the Press, but equally feel there is no danger whatever, in view of the severity of some of the criticism to which the corporation is sometimes subjected, of complacency. They expect that failure and mistake will be criticized; they hope that success will not be disregarded.

Some decentralization of the overseas organization has resulted in a greater degree of decentralization. It was considered that the regional organization, with one main office in each of the five major geographical regions, would facilitate the investigation of projects during the first phase of growth.

This first phase is now coming to an end, and the need for separate representation in each Colony where development has been undertaken has become apparent. The board have therefore decided upon a gradual transfer of representative functions from the regional subsidiary companies to specially appointed representatives in certain Colonies. Special representatives have so far been appointed only where the corporation's plans or operations are extensive. In some cases the manager of an important undertaking will act as the representative in the Colony concerned.

Where the corporation is associated with other parties, the enterprise is usually incorporated as a separate limited liability company. Five such companies were incorporated during the

year, and eight more were in process of being incorporated.

The board have adopted a plan of organization involving a high degree of decentralization because they are convinced that success in the field depends upon the recruitment of personnel of the right type and the delegation of authority to them; but, because the individuals concerned must at once be technically competent and experienced in management, they are not easily and in good quantities are almost as scarce as good managers, and a combination of both in one man must be even more scarce. Wide advertisement and meticulous selection have been necessary.

The corporation has dealt with nearly 10,000 applicants for appointments, and has engaged 449, of whom 216 are attached to the headquarters organization in London, 36 are attached to the regional offices, and 97 are managerial and technical staff on the undertakings. These figures do not include the large number of staff and workers engaged locally in the Colonies.

Engineering Subsidiary

Nearly all the schemes for development which have come before the corporation have involved considerable engineering works. In the case of agricultural schemes, ground clearance, irrigation, and drainage are almost always involved in a greater or less degree. Most schemes involve building of one kind or another.

At quite an early stage it became clear that no single outside body would be prepared to undertake on acceptable terms the extensive civil engineering works necessitated by the projects in view. Consequently the board decided to set up its own construction organization.

This new organization has been formed as a separate subsidiary company known as the Colonial Development Corporation (Engineering) Ltd., incorporated on October 15, 1949. The company will acquire and own the substantial quantities of civil engineering plant and machinery required for the corporation's various projects. This equipment will be serviced and controlled from suitable centres in the various Colonial regions. The company, as the corporation's contractor, will carry out engineering work, such as road-making, land-clearing, building, etc., either alone or in cooperation with other contractors.

Mr. Robin Brock, deputy chairman of the corporation, has been appointed chairman of the new company for the time being, and Mr. A. J. Mitchell was appointed a director of the new company concurrently with his appointment to the board of the corporation. Lord Milverton and Mr. H. H. Hume have also been appointed directors, together with the corporation's controller of operations and director of finance. A general manager has been appointed, and other staff are being recruited. The headquarters of the company is in London.

In planning work to be carried out in conjunction with undertakings wholly owned and operated by the corporation, the engineering and works division has had a consulting engineer, but employs outside organizations where it is not in a position to do the work itself.

In all areas where civil engineering contracting organizations are already working it is the policy of the corporation to invite tenders for its work, and the same policy is included in the invitations. In a number of cases contracts have been awarded to outside contractors, even though the new company has completed for the work.

The engineering and works division is directly responsible for one of the corporation's major undertakings—that of rebuilding Castries, the capital of St. Lucia.

(To be continued)

Braille for Africans

"PRINTING BRAILLE SIGNS for all the letters, clicks, and tone variations used in African languages has been a complex and engrossing task," said Mr. John Wilson, the blind chairman of a committee of Brailleists and linguistic experts which announced last week the evolution of a system suitable for the 400 tribal languages of Africa. Unesco and the British Empire Society for the Blind, from which further information can be obtained, were represented on the committee. The society, which estimates that there are about a million blind persons in Africa, hopes to print the books required for the blind schools which it intends to establish in the Colonies.

Being further extracts from the second annual report of the corporation.

Lessons of the Fiasco in Kongwa

Further Speeches from the Lords' Debate on Africa

LORD TWEEDSMUIR emphasized the impossibility of hurrying Africa—whose people were not merely the indigenous Africans, but also the Indians and that European community who had undertaken most of the development and were almost entirely responsible for the standard of living now enjoyed by Africans.

In the course of his speech Lord Tweedsmuir said:—

That issue was squarely faced by the Colonial Secretary in another place on July 12, when he said that we cannot regard those who have lived in Africa sometimes for generations. That will give heart to many people, but that sentiment will have to be uttered again and again before it is fully understood. In the destiny of these races of Africa, no one of them can succeed by itself. All three together can. If we are going to win this battle—and win it we must—we must return to something of the spirit of which Lord De La Warr spoke: we must return to a faith in ourselves. No one else can be expected to have more faith in us than we have in ourselves.

The climate of uncertainty oppresses almost all our activities. It is, by almost more than anything else, which has kept the re-equipping of the Colonial Services almost improved, so far from the mark. To that climate of uncertainty we must attribute the keeping back of that outside investor whom we need so much.

The sad thing about Kongwa was that it taught us no real lessons about Africa, although it taught us a good deal about large-scale operations. It has been a failure. Not all large-scale operations are doomed to be a failure in Africa. Sudan Plantations is an example of one successful operation.

One lesson we should take from Kongwa is that development is one thing and farming another; more often than not it is more suitable that these two activities should be carried out by entirely different sets of people. Farming is better undertaken by those who risk their own money. A man who farms means to hand the farm to his family, and leave it at least in as good a condition as that in which he found it.

Criticism of Groundnut Inquiry

This fiasco took place in Kongwa. Do we throw more money after what is not our losses? That is going to be done to some degree by the working party who are going to do what is necessarily a fuller investigation. The men who have done this are experts in their own way, but the group is too limited. A matter like that merits an investigation by a much larger number of investigators, who speak a much wider sphere of knowledge. At all costs such a body needs an impartial chairman.

With regard to the Colonial Development Corporation scheme, we have encountered difficulty in finding any single thread of common purpose running through their amazing diversity. But they have set away to a brave start. They are discovering very rapidly how the other half live, because attention has been drawn to their difficulties in an interesting chapter of their report. They are, of course, the difficulties which have been an enterprise since time immemorial.

The corporation complain that the long-term project must ultimately show a large return, and they stress the political difficulties in the way of investments and the uncertainty of the short-term land tenure in some of these countries. In the main they keep well clear of a conflict with private enterprise, but I consider that hotels are better run by private enterprise, and I am gravely concerned about their opening shops. At Kongwa the D.F.C. lost £100,000 on the shops—which is not a very good precedent.

The Colonial Development Corporation are very frank about their dealings with the Ministry of Food. The Corporation are a planning-making organization, and they must get the highest price the market can command. But they find to their surprise that in two of two cases the Ministry of Food are their sole customers. The Ministry is owned by the same shareholders as the Corporation, and they are obliged to get the lowest possible price when procuring food. That is a very difficult basis for argument.

Speaking to shareholders, I wish the shareholders could be told more of what is going on. After all, before the corporation's report came out we had no really striking piece of information from that corporation since that appalling piece of publicity concerning the East African mining attacks by agents. We should like to hear about the reconnaissance which are going on about pilot schemes. We are hungry for news.

The unions in Britain have crystallized into a complete and recognizable pattern, but something beyond the pattern goes to the successful working of a trade union, and that

is a degree of idealism. You can transplant the pattern to Africa, but you cannot transplant the idealism of the statesmanship.

Lord Rennell drew attention to the fact that our particular kind of trade unionism is perhaps too much a Western conception to suit the peoples of Africa. He may well be right. Detribalization is setting in to a greater or lesser degree all over that continent. While the tribal system is strong there is a cohesion, what might be called a vertical loyalty from the chief downwards, but when detribalization and urbanization sets in, the fabric of one loyalty goes out and perhaps another is not lit. There is then no feeling of responsibility among these unhappy people. In such an instance a tremendously strong case exists for the setting up of trade unions to replace the vertical loyalty of the comradeship of a people engaged in a common task.

Idealism and Common Sense

Professor Jack Simmonds in his interesting book 'From Empire to Commonwealth' says: 'Other Powers have had their great colonial administrators, but none has spared to its Empire so high a proportion of its best men as Britain has done during the past two centuries.' Only the best will do, but the man must have a full perspective of a career in front of him. If the territory in which he is designated to serve achieves self-government, he must have a guarantee that either he will be re-employed elsewhere or will receive compensation. It is a good mixture of idealism and common sense. This cloud of uncertainty as to our future in Africa is more than any other factor responsible for the Colonial Service being under-staffed.

Let us dispel this climate of uncertainty that perplexes ourselves, that hinders economic development, that holds back political advancement, that keeps out much-needed capital and damps recruiting for the Colonial Service.

Let us recognize that this diverse continent requires many diverse mechanizations for its development. Let the spirits of public and private enterprise be kept quite separate, although they can work together. Do not let one crowd upon the other. If they do conflict, you get no development and deterioration, but regression. There is an urgent need of financing by export credit to safeguard the production of a mining, small-scale units. There is a need for the recognition that small-scale units in aggregate can produce large-scale production.

The ripples of Communism are lapping upon every shore. It is a terrible mistake to blame everything that goes wrong in Africa on Communism, because not only does it aggravate the Communists but often it obscures the real root of the trouble, which may be something which may be easily solved.

How To Defeat Communism

But the time will come when the Communists will use their whole battery of force against Africa—a powerful battery directed against the mind. It is the most serene nonsense to say that you can fight Communism by imposing a high standard of living. Poverty, hunger, and disease are good growing weather for Communism, but if you feel, all those things you do not know about Communism. If everybody has three acres and a cow, how easy for them to produce six acres and two cows.

Communism is a faith—a very terrible faith, but none the less a faith, and a faith can be countered only by a stronger faith. So let us uphold our faith. Let us make it quite clear to the African that we believe in what we are doing. Then he too will believe in what we are doing, and that our future is inextricably bound up with his. Either we shall succeed together or fail together, but one cannot succeed without the other.

In the words of a great West African, Dr. Aggrey, let us work for the harmony of the black and white keys, through which alone a successful and prosperous Africa can come, and make it quite clear to us within this country, within Africa, and within all the world, that we will not lay down our responsibility for the good guidance, government and protection of these peoples until that responsibility is discharged.

LORD HALL, replying for the Government, said that it had been one of the best debates to which he had listened. It had lifted Colonial affairs completely out

(Continued on page 1534)

BACKGROUND

Sinews of War.—“Russia's recent purchases of rubber are far higher than her needs for peaceful purposes. In 1948 some 27,000 tons met all her requirements, but in the last six months 35,000 tons have been shipped to her and in the last two she has purchased 40,000. Her satellite Czechoslovakia is now buying more rubber in a month than she previously bought in six. For months Russia has been a heavy buyer of Australian wool and of tin. Our whole trading policy as regards Russia and her satellites should be reviewed in concert with the Commonwealth and other Western Powers. The criterion should be that applied to dubious neutrals in time of war—that nothing should be sent unless in return for something of which the Western world is in the direst need. Common prudence demands that Russia should be deprived of as many of the sinews of war as possible.”—*Daily Telegraph*.

Strategic Inanity.—“There is a project for the establishment of a large new oil refinery on the shores of Southampton Water, opposite Fawley. On a two-mile stretch the Government propose to have grouped together two enormous refineries, a further oil storage depot, three aircraft factories, and an R.A.F. station. This is the quintessence of strategic inanity or inanity. If the new refinery's pier must be on Southampton Water—an arguable point—cannot the refinery itself be at the end of a pipeline, on, say, a little-cultivated hilltop some four miles inland. A public inquiry is refused. The public interest is said to excuse the secrecy—but what will be secret about a refinery half a square mile, with piers to point it out to aircraft at any height? This is not strategic, but Socialist, and the strategy is suicidal.”—Dr. Reginald Bennett, M.P.

Communism v. Malianism.—“If they had to choose between Communism and the rule of Dr. Malim, the peoples of Africa would almost certainly choose Communism. The Communists offer them equality of status in their State. Dr. Malim and the South African National Congress them a position of perpetual inferiority in a police State. Perhaps the most important event at the meeting of the United Nations will be the debate on the action of the Malian Government in annexing South West Africa. If the British delegates show the impression to be created that Britain is on the side of Malim, we shall be doing more to spread Communism than all the tanks and guns of North Korea.”—Mr. Digby Foot.

Threat to the Middle East.—“The one clear impression with which we have returned from revisiting the Middle East is that it is no longer concentrating on building up a peaceful, co-operative nation grouping in Western Europe or on re-establishing the situation in Korea; if Russia is free to prupt into the Middle East. So long as the Middle Eastern countries are divided and discordant, there is always the danger of one side or other looking to Moscow. So long as they remain impoverished and neglect social welfare for military ambition, so long will they be weak for their common defence and breeding-grounds of Communism. Russian domination of the Middle East would not only sever our vital communications with the Commonwealth east and south of Suez, but would open all Africa to Communist aggression. We must retain a strong force in the Middle East. The one obvious place for that force is the Suez Canal Zone, where it can both guard that indispensable link in our communications and serve as a support for the countries to the north of it. Good will, a sense of our responsibility, and, above all, the power to back it, could within a very few years completely alter the face of the Middle East.”—The Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, in *The Times*.

India To-day.—“Strong anti-Commonwealth forces are active throughout India. The Hindu politician, exulting in his new nationalism, hypnotized with the slogan of ‘Asia for the Asiatics,’ distrusts the concept of Commonwealth as applied to its Oriental members as a cunning British device to prolong the hold of ‘Western imperialists’ in Asia. By surreptitious means, if the Empire team has to take the field again, it must be ready to play without India. Indeed, there is a growing domestic agitation for India to resign her membership completely. Vociferous anti-Commonwealth propaganda comes from all directions on India's political stage. Only a small minority, mostly among civil servants, who hold positions of trust under British Government and a few industrialists, approve and defend Commonwealth ties. But they are a conspicuously silent group, because in India nowadays it is not good politics to be regarded as pro-British. It is fashionable for Indian newspapers to sneer whenever the word ‘Empire’ is mentioned. One of the busiest secreters in the *Indian Times*, the Government organ of the Congress Party.”—Mr. Eric Downman.

Five Foolish Years.—“For five years Mr. Attlee has been in charge of our destinies. The result of his foreign and domestic policies is that we are now in imminent danger of a third world war with our defences neglected, our forces undermanned, our defence having to be built again from nothing, and industry riddled with fellow-travellers and saboteurs. Only now does Mr. Attlee strive in the easy lesson to teach his followers that the price of safety is eternal vigilance, and that it is impossible with short working hours and lavish expenditure on social amenities to have both security and domestic plenty. Had he said persistently for five years what he said in his broadcast, we should not now have been left snaked to our enemies. The amazing thing is that a people whose safety has been so wantonly neglected and whose income has been so recklessly squandered does not demand the resignation of those responsible. Between them President Truman and Mr. Attlee have allowed the major aggressor to dictate the field of combat at a time when they are themselves unready even for a localized encounter. Both in Britain and America the national economy is now to be warped and twisted to emergency uses, when wise statescraft over the past few years would have ensured a flexibility and resiliency adequate to any occasion. The ranks of Tuscany laughed loud and long at the three who came forward to hold the bridgehead of Rome; the laughter in the Kremlin must be Homeric at the sight of Messrs. Attlee, Shinwell, and Strachey, preparing to hold the bridgehead of Western Europe.”—*Truth*.

Submarine Threat.—“The Germans had 30 ocean-going and fewer than 30 coastal submarines in 1949, none of them able to do more than nine knots. We have lately been told that the Russians now have 360 submarines, of which between 100 and 200 can travel at 20 knots under the surface, which is faster than our merchant ships can travel. During the last war the margin by which we were able to out ourselves and sustain our war effort in face of attack by submarines was at times all too narrow. What will be our position if we have in face of attack by over five times the number of submarines, many of them with greater range and double the speed?—*Carlisle War*.”

TO THE NEWS

E.A.R. - marked. "Nothing matters as much as what a man believes."—Dr. S. M. Berry.

"It is the duty of every educated man to be conservative."—Mr. Douglas Woodruffe.

"The Russian advisers do not seem to have made themselves liked in China."—Mr. O. M. Green.

"Communism has a natural appeal for anyone with a grouse."—The Rev. J. N. Stopford, of Bulawayo.

"A man earning £4,500 a year to-day is no better off than one with £1,500 a year before the war."—Mr. Norman Crane.

"A record number of American tourists, 26% above those of June, 1949, visited Great Britain during June."—Sir Alexander Maxwell.

"High-speed jet planes have been proved in Korea not to be worth their fuel as close support for infantry."—Mr. Lachie McDonald.

"We have got the bull by the tail and we have to look him straight in the face. That's an extremely difficult operation."—U.S. General Walter Kruger, speaking on Korea.

"I am not a republican. I was only anti-Leopold, and now that his prerogatives have been removed I am no longer against him."—Mr. Henri Spaak, the Belgian Socialist leader.

"The Church puts above peace the good ordering of the world on sure foundations of justice and truth."—The Archbishop of Canterbury.

"We require two main types of tanks, highly mobile and strongly armoured, as in former times we required two types of cavalry, heavy and light."—Major-General H. L. Birks.

"The amount of money staked on totalizators at the 127 licensed dog race courses in Great Britain last year totalled £85,643,207. In 1948 the amount staked was £99,549,168."—Home Office.

"It is futile for the Government of South Africa to initiate repressive legislation regarding Communism when its own attitude towards eight million Africans is just of the kind which sows the seeds of Communism and provides the best soil for its growth."—Dr. W. F. Howard.

"It is America, not Britain, which has suddenly, without consultation, reversed previous policy over Formosa, and thereby gravely endangered our highest common interests in Asia."—*Observer*.

"The atom bomb, like the submarine, is likely to be far more dangerous than useful to us. The best atom bomb target in the world is London, with New York a close second. Moscow is a very long way down the list."—Commander Stephen King-Hall.

"For the first six months of this year orders were placed in the United Kingdom for 129 ships of 650,000 tons gross, compared with 438,000 tons in the 12 months to December 31 last. The United Kingdom is building over half the new tanker construction in the world."—Shipbuilding Conference.

"What idiocy is it which, with a Russian Communist-inspired invasion of a peaceful country in full swing, with Communist sabotage in progress in ships and docks, induces the Government to allow Stalin's principal apologist to come here from Russia publicly to support the Communist-directed Peace Movement? Spiritual sabotage can be as dangerous as physical sabotage."—*Time and Tide*.



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them everywhere*

BEDFORD

TRUCKS, VANS, BUSES

PERSONALIA

A son has been born in Mbarara, Uganda, to Mrs. and Mrs. PAUL GORE.

MR. RAY NESTOR, one of Kenya's leading artists, is in this country on leave.

SIR ARCHIBALD McINDOE, the well-known plastic surgeon, is on a visit to Kenya.

MR. and MRS. W. MARSHALL CLARK are outward-bound in the CARNARVON CASTLE.

MR. H. K. JAFFER, M.L.C., has left Kampala on a visit to Persia and India, his first for 29 years.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FRANCIS DE GUINGAND will leave Johannesburg for this country next month.

PROFESSOR F. BOUAFIQUO, principal of the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, is visiting Kenya.

MR. LUIZ CANAZIO, a Brazilian journalist, has recently visited Tanganyika, including the groundnut areas.

MR. IAN KINNEAR has left for Kenya on his way to take up his appointment in the Malayan administration.

MR. CYRIL HIGGS broadcast in last Friday's "Calling the Rhodesias and Nyassaland" programme of the B.B.C.

MR. DAVID PARTRIDGE, of the Kenya police, and Miss PAMELA CARR, of Thomson's Falls, have been married in Nakuru.

SIR JOHN TAIT, managing director of Messrs. Steel Brothers and Co., Ltd., has been co-opted to the board of the Port of London Authority.

Going to the dispute between the London Society of Compositors and the London Master Printers' Alliance, no overtime work can now be done by London printing houses. As a consequence the size of this issue has unfortunately had to be reduced.

For lady's handbag -



"MALTINE" in the filter, made to slip snugly into handbag or pocket. Twenty-five cigarette filter tipped to give you the fragrance of the Virginia in its purest form.

MRS. T. H. ESTACE, wife of the South African High Commissioner in Rhodesia, left this country in the CARNARVON CASTLE last Thursday.

MR. W. S. P. EDMONDS, who is farming at Glenlorne, near Umali, and MRS. EDMONDS left London a few days ago to return to Southern Rhodesia.

THE ETHIOPIAN AMBASSADOR has left London to attend a meeting of the Committee of the United Nations General Assembly at Lake Success.

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, Governor of Kenya, has arrived back in England from his holiday in Spain. He will leave again for Kenya at the end of September.

MESSRS. R. M. PIAVA, O. T. M. SOBRINHO, and O. F. DE SOUZA are members of an agricultural mission from Brazil, which is spending five months in Tanganyika.

DR. FREDERIC MURGATROYD has been appointed to the Welcome Chair of Clinical Tropical Medicine, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

BRIGADIER J. G. DENNISTON has been appointed Director of Ordnance Services, and BRIGADIER W. A. LORD Director of Mechanical Engineering in the Middle East Land Forces.

MR. G. R. B. PATTERSON, Australian trade commissioner in South Africa, whose area includes East and Central Africa, is paying a short visit to the East African territories.

MRS. JAMES A. FARRELL, JR., president of Farrell Lines, Inc., has been awarded the Order of the Star of Africa in the degree of commander by the President of the Republic of Liberia.

DR. D. SWINCKMAN, a Swiss professor of psychology at Zurich University, is studying the powdered manifestations of religion leading to the recent incident in the Badingo district of Kenya.

MESSRS. J. SEAGO and R. BLOOM have arrived in this country from Kenya with a cargo of animals including hippopotami, leopards, giraffes, zebras, birds, and snakes for zoos in the United Kingdom.

MR. HUGH PAGET has been appointed warden of the British Council's hostel at Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, at which many African students from East Africa will be accommodated while in London.

REUT.-COLONEL H. MYERS, who was an assistant director of signals in East Africa during the campaign against Somalia and Ethiopia, will lead the South African delegation to the international radio conference in Holland next month.

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES and MRS. DUGDALE left Kenya for Uganda on Tuesday. After their arrival in Nairobi on August 8 they made a comprehensive tour of the Colony including visits to Uplands, Nakuru, Nairo, Elburgon, Eldoret, Kapsabet, Kakamega, Kisumu, and Wajir. They will reach Zanzibar on September 11 and leave the country two days later.

Rhodesian Who's Who

FORMS for the "East African and Rhodesian Who's Who" which is in active preparation under the name EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, were mailed some time ago to the East and Central African territories, which large numbers are now being returned. However, are still awaited.

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

If forms may have been carried in the mail, Publishers will gladly be sent on application.

The aim of the publishers is to make this work of value as comprehensive and valuable as possible. They are anxious for the co-operation of all who wish to be included in such a volume.

MESSERS. Handley and Guppy started 12 runs and 115 not out respectively for Kampala against Entebbe in a cricket match for the Home Cup. The same was drawn, Kampala scoring 286 for three wickets, Entebbe, and Entebbe 177 for six.

MR. E. B. THRESHIE, of Messrs. Sherrissen, Threshie and Co., Ltd., has sailed in the EDINBURGH CASTLE on a routine business trip to Southern Rhodesia. Mr. Threshie, who is accompanied by his wife, expects to spend a few weeks in Nyasaland.

DR. F. S. SELWYN CLARKE, Governor of the Seychelles, who will proceed on leave on August 20 prior to his appointment to the Colonial Service, joined the medical officer in West Africa in 1919, became Deputy Director of Health Services in Nigeria in 1925, went to Hong-Kong as L.M.S. in 1937 and 10 years later was appointed to the Seychelles, where he has been much criticised, and his administration has been subject to attacks in the House of Commons.

THE HON. JOHN O'BRYEN, M.P. for St. Albans, is flying a de Havilland Dove aircraft belonging to the Enfield Rolling Mills, Ltd., of which he is a director and general manager, on a six-week tour of Africa, during which he hopes to see the tung oil plantations in Nyasaland, the groundnut schemes and the diamond mines at Tanganyika, and the fisheries in Jinja, Uganda. He will also visit Forester Estate, Ltd., a tobacco-growing concern near Salisbury, in Southern Rhodesia, where he worked for a couple of years before the war. He will be accompanied by three members of the staff of Enfield Rolling Mills, Ltd., who are on a business visit.

Passengers for East Africa

AMONG THE PASSENGERS outward-bound for East Africa in the DUNNOTAR CASTLE are the following—

Mombasa.—Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Almond, Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Scott, Mr. G. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. T. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Bellamy, K. G. Ayers, Mr. and Mrs. J. Berger, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Blaxland, Mr. H. G. Broad, Mrs. G. M. Broad, Mr. and Mrs. G. Burgess, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Cahane, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Charlton, Mrs. B. E. Davies, Dr. I. E. Dawson, Mrs. W. R. Denton, Mr. F. S. Drake, Mr. and Mrs. A. Drummond, Mr. D. O. L. Drummond, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Duck, Mr. G. Beckton, Mrs. F. A. Ellish, Mrs. A. E. W. Emley, Mr. and Mrs. J. Farrington, Mrs. E. M. Fawcett, Mrs. Fellows, Mrs. S. Eimberg-Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Finamore, Mr. R. C. C. Gates, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Ghent, Mr. K. E. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. T. N. Goddard, Mr. T. F. Goodard, Mr. and Mrs. L. Griffiths.

Mr. R. Harley, Mr. and Mrs. G. He Hooker, Mr. Huxford, Mr. D. Jardis, Mr. W. S. Keddy, Mr. and Mrs. E. Kelly, Mr. M. F. Kirk, Dr. and Mrs. H. T. Laycock, Mr. R. B. Langwell, Mrs. B. Little, Chief Kidacha Malawi, Mr. and Mrs. F. Martin, Mr. E. Mason, Mr. F. A. Mitchell.

Mr. L. S. Moore, Mr. E. J. D. Muggerside, Mr. and Mrs. T. Newcombe, Mrs. E. C. W. Pullay, Mr. O. N. B. Reid, Mr. J. P. J. Ross, Mr. E. C. Royston, Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Simms, Mr. Shibley, Dr. and Mrs. E. C. Spicer, Mr. and Mrs. D. Statton, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. T. Mrs. M. A. Walford, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Warden, Mrs. G. K. Wainwright, Mr. N. B. W. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Wright.

Gibraltar to Mombasa.—Mr. and Mrs. Conan Doyle.
Marseilles to Mombasa.—Mrs. L. T. Windham-Wright.
Tonga.—Mr. K. P. Horwood, Mrs. Mitchell-Hedges, Mrs. Wells.

Zanzibar.—Lt. Cmdr. W. P. Waddington, R.N.R.
Beira.—Mr. R. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Hampton, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Harding, Mr. B. R. Harding, Mrs. and Mrs. A. S. Little, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. L. Patterson.
Marseilles to Beira.—Mr. and Mrs. B. de Warren.

ASSISTANT TO GENERAL MANAGER

PROGRESSIVE firm trading in engineering products seeking in East Africa for suitable assistant to general manager with good prospects of promotion. Applicants should preferably be single and suitable send full particulars stating age, past experience, etc., to Box 7511, Whites, Ltd., 72-74 White Street, London, E.C.4. Interviews would be arranged in London.

Mr. Christopher Buckley

MR. CHRISTOPHER BUCKLEY, who recently visited East, Central, and Southern Africa, has been a frequent and contributing reporter for the *Manchester Guardian* and pungent articles on the problems of Africa to that newspaper. He started at the beginning of this week on the African front where he was the chief of their corps of war correspondents. No dispatches had been better than his, and his death is a real loss to British journalism.

He was deliberate in speech, slow in movement, spectacled, and so far more like a professor than the journalist, but he had a great appetite for adventure, unquenchable courage, and a flair for reaching sound judgments in difficult circumstances.

Mrs. Buckley, who flew with him to the Far East, has been to administer a nursery started in Tokyo for the children of American widows whose husbands have been killed in Korea. She is now a guest at the British Embassy.

Buckley's African tour had left him with a keen understanding of the place of that continent in the modern world, and his death in action deprives British Africa of an influential writer who might have exercised a wide and beneficial influence.

Mr. A. W. Northrop

MR. A. W. NORTHROP, from 1931 until his retirement in 1946, Commissioner of Customs for Kenya and Uganda, for the last two years had been in charge of the Customs and Excise Department in Eritrea, died suddenly from a heart attack after playing a round of golf on the eve of his departure for leave in this country.

His first connexion with East Africa was in 1923, when he was transferred from the Home Customs Service to Tanganyika, where he served for six years before becoming deputy controller in Northern Rhodesia. Seven years later he joined the Customs and Excise Department in Kenya, where, in addition to his departmental duties, he served as chairman of the Harbour Advisory Board for eight years. During the war he became Imports Controller, a member of the Supply Board, and Marshal of the Prize Court in Kenya. Among his recreations were shooting, fishing, and golf.

Mr. Northrop leaves a widow and three children.

Mrs. Anne Maher

MRS. ANNE MAHER, wife of Mr. Colin Maher, chief soil conservation officer in Kenya until his recent retirement, has died suddenly in Northampton at the age of 38. After gaining two scholarships at Manchester University, a second class honours degree and a diploma in education at Oxford, she joined the Education Department of the Colony in 1934, and shortly after was heard over the Nairobi radio in a series of talks on soil erosion. Her marriage to Mr. Maher later in the same year did not put an end to her teaching, and at different times she was on the staff of the Prince of Wales's School, St. George's School, and the schools in Kitale and Nakuru. A woman of wide interests, Mrs. Maher was a regular contributor to the *Kenya Weekly News* under the pen-name of Jane Nutcracker. She leaves two young daughters.

MR. REGINALD CURTIS, aged 26, of Ripley, Derbyshire, who was taken off the DUNNOTAR CASTLE at Hilbury last week and was about to sail for Uganda, died on Monday in hospital at Hiter Green, London, S.E., from infantile paralysis.

Watch Tower Movement Bishop of N. Rhodesia's Views

THE WHOLE PROBLEM of the relations between the races is very much a question of the relations and contacts between individuals, and on the terms of Africa it is those contacts which are so difficult to achieve. A great deal of thought is given to the means by which we can improve these contacts, and some progress has been made, writes the Bishop of Northern Rhodesia in his annual report to the Universities Mission to Central Africa, which is published under the title of "Reflections."

Bishop S. H. TAYLOR continues:
"A generous grant from the Beit Trusts towards the cost of building a small church hall attached to the African Church of St. Peter, Lusaka, has therefore made possible several interesting experiments. It was a very propitious omen for future racial co-operation that a number of Europeans spent many evenings and Saturday afternoons helping to build the hall."

"One of the organizations now using it is a table-tennis club which has a membership of Africans, Europeans, Indians and Eur. Africans. But the difficulty of maintaining contacts is illustrated by the fact that table-tennis apparently appeals only to the European members, and as the non-Europeans are not particularly interested their attendance is very irregular. Another of the hall's activities is a night school at which a number of Europeans, some of whom have very few other contacts with Africans, give their services voluntarily."

Church's Great Opportunity
"The flames of racial bitterness have been fanned from time to time by noisy outbursts which have appeared in our local Press. These outbursts, which are

not really representative of public opinion, often receive undue prominence, and they conceal the unobtrusive work of those who are on building bridges which bring together the races. It is here that the Church has great opportunity and a great responsibility."

"Closely allied to the problem of race relations is that of the Watch Tower. Bad race relations foster nationalist movements, and there is a large element of nationalism in the Watch Tower movement which is always strongest where the Church is weakest. If we could shepherd our people adequately, they would themselves be such powerful evangelistic agents that the Watch Tower would lose its attractions. As a philosophy of life it is commendable, and left to itself it would be little more than a temporary irritation."

"The real danger of the movement lies in the fact that it appeals to the same people, and for the same motives, and in many of the same ways, as Communism. Herein lies its real challenge."

"How can we meet it? In the rural areas the surest way is by more village visiting and more and better teaching, and in the towns, by doing all we can to ensure that unnecessary irritations and causes of friction are removed. One serious cause of irritation is the night pass which every African who moves about a European area after 9 p.m. has to carry."

Bishops of Nyasaland and Masasi

THE BISHOP OF NYASALAND emphasizes that the European, Indian, and Pakistan communities showed their sympathy during the recent famine in Nyasaland by sending gifts of money and clothing, but that the friendly relations between the various races in the Protectorate are nevertheless being eroded by the rising tide of nationalism and colour consciousness.

THE BISHOP OF MASASI lays stress on moral problems, the lack of suitable literature, and the influence of the groundnut scheme in his diocese.

"Marriage remains the chief of our pastoral problems," he writes. "A survey of the 750 African communicants in one parish revealed that approximately 250 were unable to communicate because they were living with a partner to whom they were not married."

"The provincial commissioner's report this year had some scathing things to say about the Makwa whites, who are a cause of scandal in the camp. He fortunately did not add that some of the Europeans who have recently emigrated to the province are among the Africans, a very poor example in this matter."

"It is tragic that we have now practically no essential literature to sell—and this at a time when people are more anxious to buy than ever before. We have no Bibles (not even the new Revised New Testament), no prayerbooks, no manuals, no books of private devotion. These books are in the press, but they are taking a disappointingly long time to appear."

Lacking Leadership in Groundnut Scheme

"I can add some criticisms of the groundnut scheme to those that have been stressed at home. The lack of leadership and the continual change of local managers has been a major weakness. The sudden decision to build a large township at Soli and its equally sudden cancellation after the work had been well begun led to widespread disillusionment."

"Owing to lack of welfare facilities, the general uncertainty and the disappointments encountered, the morale of a small but rather obstinacious section of English workers has been bad. Drunkenness and disregard for Natives' customs are all too common. Africans often remark: 'These Europeans seem to be of a different tribe from those whom we have previously known.' The much-heralded welfare and educational plans are practically non-existent in this province."

Four hundred persons in Northern Rhodesia were certified to have silicosis, tuberculosis, or both between 1923 and the end of last year. Of these 181 were Europeans and 229 Africans, of whom 129 Europeans and 28 Africans were known to have been exposed to risk of silicosis outside the territory. The Silicosis Bureau examined 3,006 Europeans and 2,100 Africans in 1929.

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Warning to Leader of Banned Union Sequel to Uganda Riots

MR. J. GRIFFITHS, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has written to Mr. I. K. Musazi, president of the Uganda African Farmers' Union which was banned following the disturbances in April last year, who has planned to return to Uganda from this country, in the following terms:

"The Government of Uganda has expressed this in the light of the consequences of the report of the commission of inquiry into the disturbances of 1949, where it is recorded that the Uganda African Farmers' Union, of which you were president and prime mover, was one of the bodies responsible for the riots which caused loss of life in Uganda."

"Having regard to this report and to your subsequent activities, the Government of Uganda wishes to inform you that you immediately under Article 25 of the Uganda Order in Council of 1902 should you arrive in that territory at any time in the near future. The Government of Uganda and the Secretary of State desire you should be under no misapprehension regarding the action which will be taken, and this letter is accordingly addressed to you as a notification of it before you depart from this country."

Mr. Musazi is complained that he has had no chance to answer the charges which have been made against him and says his conscience is clear. He has said that he intends to challenge what he describes as "this violation of liberty" by returning to his native country, probably in October, whatever the consequences.

Colonial Office Statement

A statement issued by the Colonial Office on Friday reads:

"An official letter has been written to Musazi at the Secretary of State's direction stating that it is the Governor's intention (as it is within his powers) to deport Musazi if he arrives in Uganda. The letter referred to as part of the justification of this decision—to the recent report of the Kingdom Commission appointed to investigate the Uganda disorders of April, 1949,

published last February. In that report the commission said the disturbances were a planned rebellion organized by the leaders of the Bataka Party and the Uganda African Farmers' Union.

Of Mulumba, general secretary of the African League, the report says: "There is no doubt that the man more than any individual was responsible for the disturbances." Of Musazi the report says that in May 1949 he was convicted of forcing peasants to a petition submitted to the Governor and was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment.

"It may be recalled that Mulumba wrote to his Bataka Party (Uganda Star, January 4, 1949) that he had addressed the House of Commons. No such occurrence, of course, took place."


"The African League, of which Mr. Musazi is a member of the executive council, states:

"We view with disgust this action of Mr. Griffiths, which is tantamount to a complete denial of elementary human rights. The African League therefore demands the withdrawal of this deplorable notice, which is without justification, and an assurance from the Colonial Secretary that Mr. Musazi will not be molested on arrival in Uganda at any time."

Rhodesian Sugar

LIEUT. COLONEL C. HORNING has made a very direct reply to criticisms in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament by Mr. W. H. Eastwood, of Rhodesia Sugar Refinery, Ltd., which was accused of making excessive profits. That part of the charge was promptly refuted by the Prime Minister, and the chairman of the company has now given detailed statistics, and added that he would welcome the re-imposition of Government control, since the industry has nothing whatever to hide from the public. The company's Bulawayo refinery employs 30 Rhodesians and 220 Africans, and when the new Salisbury factory opens three months hence those numbers will be doubled. Colonel Horning, the son of the founder of the great Camberzi sugar industry in Portuguese East Africa, was a director of Sena Sugar Estates, Ltd., until he went to Southern Rhodesia.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The Tanganyika European Council will meet in Dar es Salaam on August 30 and 31.

Contributions to the Dean of Westminster's fund for African students' welfare total £20,387.

About 1,000 African nuns are now attached to the missions in Africa of the White Fathers.

Headquarters of the Kenya Soil Conservation Service have been transferred from Kisumu to Nairobi.

A pygmy mouse, only half an ounce in weight, has been flown from Nyasaland for the London Zoo.

"DeSudanization"

It is announced in Khartoum that the post of assistant clerk to the Legislative Assembly is to be "deSudanized."

Two Africans who have won scholarships to an Indian University have been refused passports by the South African Government.

A silver altar set, consisting of a cross, two vases and two candlesticks, is being presented to Nairobi Cathedral as a R.A.F. war memorial.

An African member of the Nyeri local Native council has been removed from office for publishing seditious statements against the Kenya Government.

A framed testimonial and £200 have been given by members of the Laikipia Club in Kenya to their African steward, who is retiring after 22 years' service.

European births in Southern Rhodesia numbered 799 in the first quarter of 1950 and deaths 214. The corresponding figures for the same period of 1949 were 771 and 314.

Maximum sums of sterling made available to pilgrims from Tanganyika to Mecca were: Adults, £180; children, five to 10 years of age, £90; and children under five, £25.

Twenty air accidents in 80,000 movements in 1949 are reported by the East African Directorate of Civil Aviation. Two members of crews were killed and four crew and one passenger injured.

Kenya's game warden has offered to advise local residents who have wild animals for sale about the appropriate charge. Only approved dealers are granted permits to buy and export live animals.

No Rhodesian Immigration

Immigrants into Northern Rhodesia in April numbered 682, of whom 218 were from the United Kingdom and 363 from South Africa. The total included 325 males, 192 females, and 155 children.

A joint committee of the World Health Organization and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund has undertaken to co-ordinate efforts to further the campaign against childhood tuberculosis in Africa.

Six books on subjects ranging from mothercraft to the lighter side of Army life, some by African authors, have already been published this year by the Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland Joint Publication Bureau. A further 14 will appear shortly.

A conference on "The Crisis in Africa" is to be held in Haywards Heath, Sussex, by the Union of Democratic Control on October 22-23. The speakers will include Mr. Ritchie Calder, Mr. Harold Davies, M.P., and Mr. Kingsley Martin.

Mr. P. A. Fraenkel, legal adviser to Seretse Khama, has said that after consulting all the sub-tribes of the Bamangwato, he has found the decision unanimous to contest the Government's action in banishing Seretse from Bechuanaland for five years. The appeal comes before the High Court in Lobatse on September 5.

Southern Rhodesia will issue a diamond stamp on September 22 to celebrate the diamond jubilee of the occupation of the Colony in 1890. Orders will be used for the heads of The King and Queen Victoria, and brown for the country's arms and the background.

New regulations governing tea growing by Africans in Kenya provide that they must fulfil the conditions imposed upon European tea planters. Few Africans grow tea at present, but it is proposed to organize planting on a co-operative basis and to build a pilot tea factory which in the initial stages will be staffed by the Department of Agriculture.

An All India hockey team is to visit East Africa during December and January. The 16 players will each receive out-of-pocket expenses of £3 a week and the manager will be paid £5 weekly under the same head. The journeys between India and East Africa are to be made by air in both directions. Altogether the expenses of the tour are estimated at about £3,200.

Tea Growers Subsidize Consumers

THE UGANDA TEA ASSOCIATION have drawn attention to the manner in which the consumer in East Africa is heavily subsidized by the tea grower.

The price of tea sold in the local market states the association, is controlled by Government to a figure which today is 1.25s. per lb. below the export price. To satisfy the local market East African producers sell 45% of their production locally. Thus for 45% of their production they obtain 1.25s. per lb. less than they would obtain were all their production sold in the export market at the world price.

Consider the loss suffered by an estate which is producing 1,000,000 lbs. of tea a year. The 450,000 lbs. which must be sold in the local market at £25s. less than the world price represent a hidden loss of over £28,000 annually at that one estate.

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Return of Private Tea Buying Social Research in East Africa

Rationing and Subsidy Retained

AGREEMENT has been reached in London between Government and a joint committee representing all sections of the tea trade in the United Kingdom on the broad principles governing the return of private tea buying next April after more than 40 years of bulk purchase. The rates of the subsidy, which is to continue, will be announced well in advance, and are expected to remain firm for the first year. Thereafter they will be subject to review. This year's tea subsidy is estimated at £17,300,000.

The official aim, of which this is the first step, is stated to be the restoration of full freedom to the tea trade in this country as soon as conditions permit. It is not considered likely that tea producing countries which supplied the greater part of U.K. pre-war requirements through the London market will reduce their consignments. Moreover, permission for firms which bought tea on overseas markets in pre-war days to resume operations will be granted so long as the tea is allowed to flow freely to London and overseas markets alike.

The joint committee has emphasized that rationing is retained to ensure equitable distribution and not to depress consumer demand. Price control will continue. A small committee representing all sections of the tea trade and the Ministry of Food will probably be established for consultation to ensure the success of the market when it opens.

New Kenya Enterprise Carbon Dioxide and Dry Ice

THE CARBONIC MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., of Kenya, IS, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA learns, engaged in a considerable expansion programme, for which purpose the paid-up capital has recently been more than doubled.

When the Government were drilling for water at Esageri, about 30 miles beyond Nakuru, three years ago, a natural source of gas was struck, of such power that it blew the drilling machine out of the hole. The gas was found to be practically pure carbon dioxide, and to have a pressure of about 80 lb. per square inch. The borehole was sealed, and a six-inch pipe and valve inserted to control the escape of gas.

Some months ago the Government invited tenders for the right to exploit this source. The above-mentioned company was successful, and is now laying a pipe-line three miles long to convey the gas from the borehole to a factory site on the main road and on the Esageri River.

Production of carbon dioxide in the liquid form will begin in a few weeks, and a plant for the manufacture of dry ice is being installed. An output of about 4,000 lb. of liquid carbon dioxide daily is planned, and the capacity of the dry ice plant is five tons a day.

The directors of the company are Colonel A. Dunstan Adams and Messrs. V. Baderle, W. B. Havelock, L. Kaplan, J. R. Martin, and F. H. Sprow.

The Government of Kenya will receive a royalty of 10% of the profits of the venture.

Minimum Wages

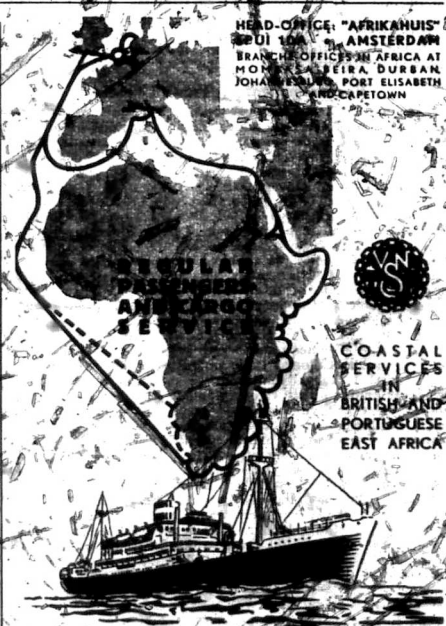
NEW RATES of minimum wages for Africans in Kenya municipalities and townships have been announced by the Central Minimum Wage Advisory Board. The monthly wage for Natives on ticket contracts, on other contracts, and the allowance for housing respectively are as follows: Nairobi, 43s., 37s., and 5s.; Nairobi, 42s., 36s., and 4s.; Nyasa, 40s., 34s., and 5s.; Nakuru, 38s., 32s., and 7s.; Eldoret, 40s., 34s., and 5s.; Kitale, 40s., 34s., and 6s.; Thika, 39s., 33s., and 5s.; Kisumu, 38s., 24s., and 5s.; and Mombasa Island, 42s., 3d., 3d., 9d., and 8s. 3d.

Appeal for Historical Data

SOCIOLOGICAL, linguistic, economic, legal, and psychological research will be undertaken in all four territories by the East African Institute of Social Research, which has been established at Makerere College, Uganda. Under the directorship of Dr. Audrey Richards. Its purpose is to provide a centre for African (mainly East African) studies, conduct field studies, experiment in research methods, organize studies of administrative importance for the Governments, train research workers, and publish the results of its efforts. Apart from the director, the appointment of five anthropologists has been approved, comprising an urban sociologist, a linguistic expert, a senior economist, a psychologist, and a legal expert. Among the early projects are a social survey of Jinja, anthropological studies in Buganda, Ankole, and the Lake Province of Tanganyika. The ethnographic studies which, it is hoped, will be initiated by the members of the School of Oriental and African Studies, the director has appealed to Government officials and missionaries for unpublished historical accounts of local movements, data on social structure, clan and village organizations, court procedure, modern economic conditions, and urban problems. Correspondence should be addressed to Box 262, Kampala.

"In the face of the steadily growing competition from African labour, the future in Southern Rhodesia holds no place for the untrained, unqualified, and inefficient handymen type of Europeans. They are drifting into this category, and it is vitally important that the tendency should cease." — Mr. J. Cowie, Rhodesian Secretary for Education.

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Lords' Debate on Africa

(Report continued from page 152)

of the arena of political controversy, and each speaker had knowledge of conditions in Africa.

"For the first time development and welfare projects were not unduly held up by shortages of material and equipment, though skilled and semi-skilled men were badly needed. For the first time development and welfare were approaching the limits imposed by finance.

Schemes approved for the first four years of the 1945 Act totalled about £30,000,000; and for the subsequent years the figure was about £20,000,000. Thus, when the Act was half way through its career we should have spent about £50,000,000, and at the present rate of expenditure the amount allocated would be exhausted by the end of 1954.

The vast of the 10-year plans approved for Africa amount to no less than £135,000,000, made up of £30,000,000 in grants from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, £45,000,000 in loan funds, and £40,000,000 from local resources. Approximately 24% of the funds are for economic development, and 19% for improvement of communications.

"While it is true that the Ministry of Food has to look after the interests of the taxpayers, they do attempt to ensure that a fair price is given to maintain production at the required level.

"Geological surveys are proceeding now at great speed. Before the war there were only 39 geologists employed. Now about 90 are employed, among them 11 Americans who have come under the European Recovery Administration. It is hoped that in a short time the number of geologists will go up to 120.

"In regard to the persons who have been called upon to undertake this inquiry at Kongwa, although some are connected with the scheme itself, and some with the Colonial Service, there are men of great standing and high repute, and some have such experience of the kind of climate and territory and other matters which have brought about the great difficulties met with in the Kongwa project.

"In view of the promise to publish a White Paper, in view of the general examination which is being made of the six vital factors covering every aspect of the transition from production and marketing to successful marketing, in view of the setting up of the committee of inquiry in this Kongwa area and the forthcoming issue of the annual report (in September), I should have thought that this matter might have been allowed to rest for the time being.

Encouragement of Trade Unionism

"I think Lord Council has been somewhat misled in regard to the action of the Government and the attitude of Colonial Governments to trade unions. I know of no legislation which compels a single individual in any Colony to become a trade unionist. The encouragement of trade unionism did not begin until the Labour Government in 1945. The trade union legislation which was introduced by Lord Lloyd and myself in 1946 was introduced on a dangerous ground in regard to Lord Lloyd who happened to say that because trade unions were coming into existence in the Colonies, we should have them registered. Trade union legislation at present is only in respect of registration and the provision of trade union funds.

"The noble lord suggested that we were endeavouring to force the unions too far and bring into existence trade unions in the Colonies. Has any other country trade unions which can be a better model? No pressure has been brought to bear on the Colonial trade unions.

"In 1945 I thought that what we should do was to advise the trade unions which were beginning to be formed how they should be organized, and give them any information they might require about trade unions and their functions in this country. Twelve of the most responsible and respected trade union leaders in this country were asked by the Colonial Government to go out and render assistance to the new trade unions which were growing up in the Colonies.

"I agree that in some cases it might be better to do what was done in the Copperbelt when it was being developed by the use of Native labour. The copper companies had two 'boss boys' and brought down with the tribesmen an elder of each tribe who did not work in the copper mines but acted as leader of the Natives employed. This was successful for a while.

"We had side by side with this system of elder advice strong European trade unions, controlled by a person not too helpful. The tactics used against the Natives were not too helpful either. There had to be a change, and the Natives on the Copperbelt themselves demanded the change from the old elder system to the system of trade unionism. At present there is on the Copperbelt a successful and helpful trade union movement.

"Anyone who has had my experience would be silly to think that the trade unions in other countries can model themselves entirely on the British trade unions with the leadership which they have.

"One of the great difficulties in Africa and other Colonies—indeed, in other countries of the world; look where we like—is that the trade unions are apt to become the playthings of a certain section, who will organize a few persons into a trade union and then seek to control them. Things are improving. There are not many like the leader of the miners in the Enugu colliery, a very worthless fellow.

"What has made this country great is the understanding of the trade unions and the employers. If you are going to introduce a European system of production, then you must try to see to it that so far as possible you give to the men employed in those concerns fair conditions of work and what is necessary for their well-being.

"H.M. Government recognize that the reserve funds under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act are inadequate to meet essential needs, and that some additional provision will be required to ensure that first-priority development, particularly in the economic field, is not hampered between now and the time when the fund is exhausted. The necessary legislation will be introduced in the autumn.

Mutual Benefits within the Empire

"The assistance between the United Kingdom and the Colonies is not a one-way traffic, for in addition to the great loyalty displayed by the Colonies to the Crown, their contribution during both world wars and their general assistance in being members of the British Empire is generally appreciated by us. A material advantage is obtained both by the U.K. and the Colonies: they provide substantial quantities of foodstuffs and raw materials for ourselves and the world markets, while we supply manufactured goods.

"The trade between the United Kingdom and East, Central and West Africa has increased substantially as compared with pre-war days. Their total import and export trade (I am talking about values, not volume) has increased by six times as compared with 1938. The revenue of the African territories has increased almost five times.

"A great programme of education and training has been started. Three university colleges have been established in Africa and large numbers of men and women are coming to this country from Africa for further training. The products of these educational developments should enable Africans to take their place in commerce and industry, administration and politics of the Africa of the future.

"We are engaged in a great experiment, which will require courage, patience, and understanding in Britain and the Colonial territories. There is a growing awareness of the part we are playing in the advancement of the Colonies towards self-government, social improvement, and the building up of a sound basis of economic prosperity. We desire to give great assistance, for we have long experience of the building of democratic institutions and industrial development. No country can make a greater contribution than we can. If we are successful in carrying the Colonial people with us, our joint efforts will enable them to climb their ladder to freedom and security.

"Political and economic plans are going ahead in British Africa, and it would be tragic if they were to fail merely through neglect of the human factors upon which they entirely depend."—Dr. K. B. Little

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East African Cotton-Growing Fall in Prices Expected

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING in Manchester of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, Mr. J. Littlewood, chairman of the executive committee, announced that the Raw Cotton Commission had made a grant of £15,000 towards the capital cost of the new cotton research station in Uganda, which would be officially opened in November.

The price of cotton would, he said, inevitably fall, and then African growers, in order to keep up their incomes would have to produce more per acre. The 1948-49 acreage planted in Uganda was about 50% higher than in the previous year, and realized 391,119 bales. The 1949-50 crop had been planted late owing to delayed rains, and the latest official estimate was 320,000 bales, but prices to growers had been slightly raised.

A Lint Marketing Board had been set up at the end of 1949 to fix and control the prices paid to producers, and to sell and export lint cotton and cotton seed.

Higher Yield in Kenya

Kenya cotton growers had produced 9,714 bales from 43,000 acres, the highest yield since 1941-42, and received better prices with the result that an increase in area had been sown for the 1949-50 season.

In spite of adverse weather, the Tanganyika crop of 31,308 bales was well above the average. For the Lake Province this season the provisional estimate was of 45,000 bales. The Eastern Province had started planting only at the end of March, and the Northern and Tanga provinces have not yet begun to plant. Research and experimental work on the value of manuring and tie-

riding have proved very satisfactory both as regards yield and as an efficient safeguard against soil erosion.

Nyasaland, which last year was badly hit by drought, had a drop in yield to about 2,000 bales of lint, from 12,000 bales in the previous year.

Southern Rhodesia had shown a threefold increase to 2,093 bales, some 600 of which were grown by African farmers in the Mondoro Reserve. Prospects for the current crop are good, and the two ginneries would probably have to work double shift to cope with the crop.

E. African Medical Conference

THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE of Directors of Medical Services of East and Central Africa has been held in Nairobi under the chairmanship of Mr. R. Scott, Administrator of the East Africa High Commission. In addition to representatives of the East African territories and those of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, were the directors of the East African Bureau of Research in Medicine and Hygiene, the East African Medical Survey and Filariasis Research Unit, and the Virus Research Institute, Dr. J. Ross Innes, the inter-territorial leprologist and Dr. D.S. Bertram, of the London School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene.

The conference learnt that £135,000 had been provided from Development and Welfare funds for the housing requirements of the two leprosy units in Sukumland, Tanganyika. Dr. Ross Innes reported the conference that he had examined 352,000 persons since 1947, and that 6,100 cases of leprosy had been discovered.

A conference of malariologists had been planned in Kampala between November 27 and December 9 under the aegis of the World Health Organization, and invitations had been sent to eminent experts all over the world.

The dean of the medical faculty of Makerere College, Uganda, attended a discussion on the training of Africans.

PROGRESS . . .

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

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

During the same period there was no permanent increase in ELECTRICITY TARIFFS throughout Kenya, and only in November, 1948, was The East African Power and Lighting Company Limited, compelled by soaring costs to amend certain tariffs by what were, even then, most modest percentages.

By any standard the part played by the Electric Supply Industry in the development of East Africa entitles The East African Power and Lighting Company in Kenya, and its Associated Companies in Tanganyika, to a worthy place amongst the pioneers of progress in these Territories.

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Of Commercial Concern

Booker Brothers, McConnell & Co., Ltd., a company with large East, Central, and South African interests, but still generally known as West Indian Merchants, report a group profit for the year ended December 31, 1949, of £766,153 before charging taxation, compared with £538,556 in the previous year (though the comparison is not exact, since accounting changes have occurred in charging replacements of fixed assets in the sugar subsidiary companies). Taxation requires £295,463 (£292,745). On an increased ordinary capital, the dividend is 94% tax free, compared with 81% on the smaller capital of 1948. The net profit of the parent company was £161,065 (£157,112). Total net assets of the group at the end of last year were valued at £3,923,257, and net current assets at £1,929,795.

The Cotton and Rayon Merchants' Association and the Raw Cotton Commission have agreed to grant cover to merchant converters on similar lines to those now in force for spinners. The scheme, which is available to merchant converters and grey cloth merchants for certain types of business only, affords limited protection against loss by price fluctuations in raw cotton. Anyone desiring to join the scheme can obtain information from the office of the commission at 42 Deansgate, Manchester.

Imports into Southern Rhodesia in April, valued from £5,202,262 in the previous month to £4,205,452, but the total for the first four months of the year was 15% above the 1949 level. Exports in April were valued at £2,618,770 (£2,439,064), while the total for January-April £9,935,079 (£7,064,762). At the end of the month the Colony's adverse balance of trade was £7,489,482 (£8,759,371).

East of Tea Rationing in Sight

Tea rationing in Great Britain may be abolished within two years unless unforeseen contingencies arise, according to the International Tea Committee, whose report for the year ended March 31 last has just been published. The committee represents India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Indonesia.

In the report of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., for the year ended March 31 last, in our issue of August 3, the figure for notes in circulation, by a printer's error, appeared as £404,112,000. It should, of course, read £414,112.

The new railway line from Katiua on the central line in Tanganyika to Mpanda is expected to be in operation within two weeks. The first engine, and trucks arrived in Mpanda on Friday.

The average daily trailings from Mombasa in the week ended August 4 were 2,567 tons. At the end of the week there were 14,432 tons of import cargoes in the port.

General imports of merchandise into Northern Rhodesia in April were valued at £1,903,046, domestic exports at £3,608,844, and re-exports at £54,019.

Central African Airways

Increases in revenue earned by Central African Airways in May, compared with May, 1949, were 28% for passengers, 9% for freight, and 26% for mail.

The issue of licences to import from Japan goods not on the suspended or programmed lists has been extended for the period to June, 1951.

Flood rains in the mechanized production of groundnuts south of El Obeid, Sudan, gave disappointing yields owing to inadequate rain.

Open general licences are now being issued for the export from Tanganyika of commercial hides and skins to the United Kingdom.

The Ethiopian Government have reduced from 75% the reserves set aside to secure the currency.

Seven Boran heifers have been flown from Kenya to Northern Rhodesia.

East Africa High Commission Loan Offer to Uganda 5% Stockholders

PARTICULARS of an issue at par of East Africa High Commission 34% Inscribed Stock, 1968-70, into which holders of the £2,000,000 Uganda 5% stock, 1951-71, may convert, are given elsewhere in this issue. Bank subscriptions from the public are not invited, but the Crown Agents will subscribe for £200,000 for Colonial Governments. The High Commission made an issue of £3,500,000 34% stock, 1966-68, in March, at 97½, and two months later an issue of £7,100,000 at 95½. When news of the new loan reached the London Stock Exchange these other issues were quoted at 102½ and 101½ respectively. The Uganda 5% loan has been called for redemption on March 1 next. Conversion applications totalling £1,800,000 have already been arranged.

The principal and interest are charged upon and payable by the East African Posts and Telegraphs Fund, the gross revenue of which in 1949 is shown in a provisional financial statement at £1,314,000. Gross expenditure appears at £1,937,000, from which is deducted reimbursements at £253,000, leaving at £580,000 and renewals at £25,000, leaving expenditure chargeable to revenue at £609,000, including charges on loans from East African Governments for acquisition of the assets on January 1, 1949. The surplus available for renewals fund, pension liability fund, etc., was therefore £235,000.

British Overseas Stores

BRITISH OVERSEAS STORES, LTD., announces gross profits for nine months ended March 31 last, of £106,284, compared with £125,849 for the year ended June 30, 1949. Taxation absorbs £45,002 (£58,795). Interest on the preference shares amounts to £2,750 and a dividend of 10% less tax (the same as for the previous 12 months), will require £20,914. The annual general meeting will be held in London on September 21.

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THE THAMES 10 CWT. PICK-UP

Built on the 10 cwt. Thames Chassis, this smart Pick-up truck is ideal for many kinds of loads. The body is of all-steel construction, electrically welded throughout. The load space measures 6 ft. x 3 ft. 7 ins. x 1 ft. 3 ins. Stake pockets are provided for tilt frame which can behave as an extra

THE THAMES 10 CWT. ESTATE CAR

Versatility itself, this economical vehicle is equally at home as a passenger or load carrier. It seats 7 persons (including the driver), or in a matter of seconds can be converted to a load carrier with 100 cubic ft. of unobstructed space for goods. Its all-steel shell, with frame, bearings and floor in best hardwood, gives great strength and rigidity, making it impervious to the effects of weather in all climates.

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For further details contact —

Duly & Co. Ltd., Bulawayo, S. Rhodesia

Hughes & Co. Ltd., Nairobi, Kenya

The Uganda Co. Ltd., Kampala, Uganda

African Lakes Corporation, Blantyre, Nyasaland

Jeep Motors Ltd., Dar Es Salaam, Tanganyika



The following notice is not an invitation to the public to subscribe but is issued in compliance with the regulations of the Council of The Stock Exchange, London, for the purpose of giving information to the public with regard to the stock. The Crown Agents for the Colonies accept full responsibility for the accuracy of the information given.

Consent of His Majesty's Treasury has been obtained in this case in compliance with the Order made under Section 1 of the Borrowings (Control and Guarantees) Act, 1946.

The Conversion List will be closed not later than 10 a.m. on the 21st August, 1950.

EAST AFRICA HIGH COMMISSION

OFFER OF CONVERSION

to holders of

£2,000,000 Uganda Government 5% Inscribed Stock, 1951-1971

(of which notice of redemption on the 1st March, 1951, has been given)
into an equal nominal amount of

East Africa High Commission 3½% Inscribed Stock, 1968-1970

at the price of £100 per cent.

Interest payable the 1st March and the 1st September.

Six months' interest will be paid on the 1st September, 1951.

Authorized by the East Africa High Commission General Loan and Stock Act, 1949, and the Loan (Posts and Telegraphs) Act, 1950.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE GOVERNMENTS OF KENYA, TANGANYIKA AND UGANDA.

Conversion applications amounting to £1,000,000 have been guaranteed.

The East Africa High Commission, having complied with the requirements of the Colonial Stock Act, 1900, trustees are authorized to invest in this stock, subject to the restrictions set forth in the Finance Act, 1925.

The loan and the interest thereon, the property of persons resident in Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda or Zanzibar, will not be subject to any taxes, duties or levies by the East Africa High Commission or by the Governments of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda or Zanzibar.

applications from holders of Uganda Government 5% Inscribed Stock, 1951-1971 (which is due for repayment on the 1st March 1951) for conversion of their holdings in whole or in part, into an equal nominal amount of East Africa High Commission 3% Inscribed Stock, 1968-1970.

The amount of new stock is £2,000,000, of which £200,000 has been reserved for subscription in cash by the Crown Agents on behalf of Colonial Government funds and £1,800,000 has been reserved for conversion applications which have been guaranteed.

The offer of conversion is therefore limited to the balance of £800,000 of new stock.

Applications must be made on the special printed forms which have been sent by post to all registered holders (in the case of joint accounts to the first holder only) and the list will be closed for later than 10 a.m. on the 1st August 1950.

Holdings of Uganda Government 5% Inscribed Stock, 1951-1971, in respect of which applications are accepted, will be exchanged as on the 1st March 1951 into East Africa High Commission 3% Inscribed Stock, 1968-1970 at the rate of £100 of such stock for each £100 stock surrendered.

Holdings of Uganda Government 5% Inscribed Stock, 1951-1971, in respect of which applications are accepted will, until the close of business on the 28th February 1951, be known as Uganda Government 5% Inscribed Stock, 1951-1971. Assented.

A final payment of six months' interest will be made on the 1st March, 1951 on the Uganda Government 5% Inscribed Stock, 1951-1971 (including "Assented Stock") to the holders of the stock at the close of business on the 1st February 1951.

On the 1st September 1950 six months' interest on the new stock will be paid at the rate of 3 1/2% per annum.

Requests for payment of interest already registered for the Uganda Government 5% Inscribed Stock, 1951-1971, will, unless cancelled, be applied to payments of interest on the new East Africa High Commission Stock.

The conversion operation will be administered by the East African Posts and Telegraphs Department, which is administered by the East Africa High Commission, funds which would otherwise have been applied by the Government of Uganda to the redemption of their 5% stock. These funds, together with the proceeds of the cash issue, will be applied towards financing of capital expenditure by the East African Posts and Telegraphs Department, including the development of the telephone and telegraph services and the provision of telephone exchanges and buildings for staff housing and other purposes.

If conversion arrangements do not reach the total of £800,000 arrangements have been made whereby the balance of stock will be subscribed for in cash.

Subscriptions in respect of the stock issued for cash will be payable as follows:

- on the 22nd August 1950 £10 per cent.
 - on the 6th September, 1950 £40 per cent.
 - on the 18th October, 1950 £50 per cent.
- £100 per cent.

Default in the payment of any instalment by its due date will render the amount previously payable liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation.

at the Crown Agents' Stock Transfer Office in exchange for allotment letters after the payment of the amount due on the 6th September 1950. These certificates must be surrendered for inscription at the time when the final instalment is paid. Transfer of the stock may thereafter only be made by instrument in writing in any usual or common form.

The first interest payment will be made on the 1st March, 1951, in respect of the stock issued for cash will be at the rate of £1 10s. per cent stock.

The stock is being issued under the provisions of the East Africa High Commission General Bank and Stock Act, 1949, and will be inscribed in accordance with the Colonial Stock Act, 1877.

Principal and interest are chargeable and payable out of the Posts and Telegraph Fund and payment is guaranteed by the Governments of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda, severally, under Ordinances 10 of 1950, 4 of 1950 (as amended by 19 of 1950) and 7 of 1950 respectively.

The principal of the loan will be repaid at a rate not later than the 1st September 1970, but the East Africa High Commission will have the option of redemption in whole or in part by drawings or otherwise at any time or at any time after the 1st September 1952, giving three months' notice by advertisement in the *Lancet*, *Gazette* and in *The Times* or by post to the then stockholders at their registered addresses. A sinking fund will be formed in this country for the redemption of the loan under the management of the Crown Agents, who are appointed trustees. Half-yearly contributions to the sinking fund will be at the rate of not less than 1% per annum and the first contribution will be taken on the 1st March 1952. These contributions may be increased and will only be discontinued if and when the trustees are satisfied that no further contributions will be required to ensure the repayment of the loan at the final date.

Interest will be payable half-yearly on the 1st March and the 1st September, by warrants which will be forwarded by post at the stockholder's risk either to the stockholder or to any other person, bank or firm named by him within the United Kingdom. Principal and interest will be payable at the office of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, London.

The stock will be transferable in multiples of 10, at the Crown Agents' Stock Transfer Office, Lloyds Bank Buildings, 55-61, Moorgate, E.C.2 (subject to the provisions of the Government and Other Stocks (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1949) without charge. Stamp duty will be paid by the East Africa High Commission.

A commission of five shillings per cent will be allowed to bankers and stockbrokers in respect of accepted conversion applications or cash subscriptions, bearing their costs.

The Posts and Telegraphs Fund of the East Africa High Commission and the Security of Funds (Tanganyika and Uganda) Act are liable in respect of the above stock and the interest thereon, and the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom and the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury are not directly or indirectly liable or responsible for the payment of the stock or of the interest thereon or for any matter relating thereto (sect 40 and 41, Victoria Chapter 19).

Prospectuses and Statistical Statements (having to the East African Posts and Telegraphs Department) may be obtained from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 10, Bank Street, or 1, Lloyds Bank Buildings, 55-61, Moorgate, E.C.2; Messrs. Jullien & Co., 73, Green Street, Monton House, E.C.2; Messrs. J. and J. Scrimgeour, Ltd., 10, Bank Street, E.C.2.

Copies of the East Africa High Commission General Bank and Stock Act, 1949, and the Posts and Telegraphs Act, 1949, and of the Guaranteeing Ordinances may be inspected at the Crown Agents' Stock Transfer Office, Lloyds Bank Buildings, 55-61, Moorgate, E.C.2, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. on any day up to Friday, until the 1st September 1950.

OFFICE OF THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES
10, BANK STREET, LONDON, E.C.2

August 11, 1950

Record Prices for Tin

Tin reached the highest recorded price of £755 a ton last week, and on the following day soared to £776 representing a gain of £73 in seven days. The tin business and of £150 a ton a month. The next morning £760 was offered without attracting buyers, and in the afternoon £775 a ton nominal was asked for delivery within three months. Then the price for the Ministry of Supply announced that buyers must no longer rely on the Government's broker for supply of cast tin.

Offerings by the Ministry of Supply are the only large holder of tin in the U.K. have been limited to some 200 tons. Government stocks have declined from 11,462 tons at the beginning of the year to 11,600 tons in June. It is expected that the Ministry wish to hold a strategic reserve of 10,000 tons roughly six months supply at present consumption rate, at least until the position in the Far East clarifies.

Consumers' Stocks

During the first half of this year consumers' stocks have increased from 1,076 tons to 1,629 tons, but this is less than a month's supply.

Stocks of tin and zinc declined during the first six months of the year and consumption increased. Consumption of copper fell last year and is still declining, while that of lead has shown little change in the past year. Commonwealth production of zinc has remained stationary, but output of copper, lead and tin have been raised.

In the United States consumption of copper, which averaged for the year last year 10,500 tons per month, has risen from 12,000 tons in February to 13,600 tons in May and June from a monthly average of 11,400 tons per month.

Monthly consumption of zinc was 64,000 tons for the first five months and working requirements for 14,000 tons. This is a supply of 4.5 tons a month and domestic production of 1,000 tons.

Despite the increase in stocks, producers estimate that there will be a world surplus of 200,000 tons at the end of the year, though most of this surplus is absorbed by the American stockpile. A further rise in the copper ton was recorded last Tuesday.

Nickel and Chrome

INTEREST is being shown by International Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd. in the possibilities of mining nickel and chrome in Tanganyika where Messrs H. R. Eves and H. D. B. Wilson, two geologists of the company, are on a tour of investigation, expected to last for a few weeks or two months.

Central Minerals Corporation Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of Union Corporation, Ltd. with which the geologists are collaborating, is amassing an 800 square mile concession south of Mchanda, near Mwanza, applied for an exclusive prospecting licence over 1,200 square miles to the south in Lake Rukwa.

Coal in Kenya

COAL HAS BEEN DISCOVERED in Kenya by an Indian prospector living in the Thika district. At a depth of 30 ft. 30 in. seam of the coal of poor quality has been found at the bottom of a gneiss well near 20 miles north-east of Thika. An area of 1,400 square miles has been excluded from prospecting. The Kenya Mines Department is expected to have been surprised by the discovery.

Company Progress Reports

Revenue of £248 oz. gold were recorded in the Geita mine in the 14,122 tons of ore milled.

At Mopolah, 2,255 oz. gold were recovered in 10,000 tons of ore. The working profit was £47,223.

Revenue of £209 oz. gold were recovered in the June quarter from 22,400 tons of ore with a working profit of £3,390.

Rhodesian Corporation, 3,700 tons of ore were treated at the mine in May for 775 oz. gold, and a working profit of £1,000.

In the June quarter, 3,870 oz. gold were recovered in the June quarter from 38,700 tons of ore treated. The working profit was £2,995.

Wandegani, a mining concern, reported a working profit by the recovery of 1,844 oz. gold from 10,000 tons of ore treated.

Cam & Motor, A working profit of £7,300 was earned in the June quarter from the milling of 10,000 tons of ore for 13,129 oz. gold.

Coronation, 5,500 tons of ore were treated at the new mine in July for a working profit of £5,033. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 3,000 tons and £2,900 and for Arcturion 2,700 tons and £2,300.

Londex & Co., Ltd., 3,000 tons of ore were treated at Vubadhik mine in July for a working profit of £46,100. Main shaft, 8th level rise from 100 to 110 ft. at a rate of 2.9 ft. over 57 in. Mashikwe shaft, 1st level rise from 100 to 110 ft. at 360 in. 17 ft. at 8.6 ft. over 57 in. M.A.C. 20 shaft, 20 tons of ore was crushed for a working profit of £897.

Phoenia & Phoenix, 2,903 oz. gold were recovered in July from the milling of 1,100 tons of ore. The working profit was £16,128. Phoenia mine, 18th level driven 27 ft., averaging 6.4 dw./ft., 33 ft., averaging 6.2 dw./ft., 42 ft., averaging 7.5 dw./ft., 21st level driven 54 ft., averaging 5.1 dw./ft., 20th level driven 50 ft., 14 ft., averaging 5.1 dw./ft., Globe mine, 8th level driven 63 ft., averaging 13 dw./ft., 64 ft., averaging 13 dw./ft.

Phoenix Mining and Finance

PHOENIX MINING AND FINANCE, LTD., report a net profit of £22,234 for the year ended June 30 last, compared with £20,210 for the previous year. Taxation absorbed £9,432 (£40,751). The dividend is 8 1/2% (the same), and the annual general meeting will be held in London on September 13.

Tanganyika Mineral Production

MINERAL EXPORTS FROM TANGANYIKA in the first five months of this year were valued at £1,000, compared with £965,641 in the corresponding period of the previous year. Output of Mal was £28,359 (£77,200).

Motape Gold Mining

MR. JOHN E. TULLOCH has been elected to the board of the Motape Gold Mining Co., Ltd. Mr. M. BARCLAY has been elected chairman, and Mr. J. G. BROWN a director.

Northern Rhodesia Co., Ltd.

NORTHERN RHODESIA CO., LTD. report a profit for the year ended May 31 last of £967 against £1,000. The dividend is maintained at 5%.

Uweso Copper

UWESO COPPER imported in the form of bills of lading has been exempted from duty.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION, Ltd.

(Incorporated in East Africa)

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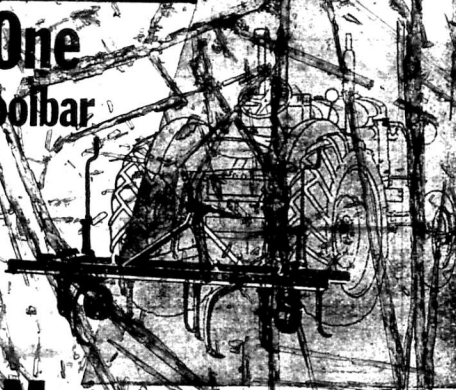


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For information regarding
Trade, Commerce, Settlement,
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which
apply to

The Companies
East African Office,

Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

Telephone: Whitehall 37012/3







Telegrams: Emattex, East London, Cable: Emattex, London



SOUTHERN RHODESIA

The table shows some of the goods that Southern Rhodesia bought from Britain in 1946.

There is a market, too, for many other British products. Write for our new booklet 'Overseas Markets'. It contains detailed trade tables for Southern Rhodesia and other territories where the Bank has branches.

TOTAL 1946-BR. EXPORTS TO THE TERRITORY WERE £15,507,000. (THESE INCLUDED):	
	CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS ... £471,000
	ELECTRICAL GOODS & APPARATUS ... £959,000
	MACHINERY ... £2,515,000
	POTTERY, GLASS, ABRASIVES, ETC. ... £472,000
	WOOLLEN & WORSTED YARNS & MANUFACTURES ... £563,000
	COTTON PIECE GOODS ... £2,221,000

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