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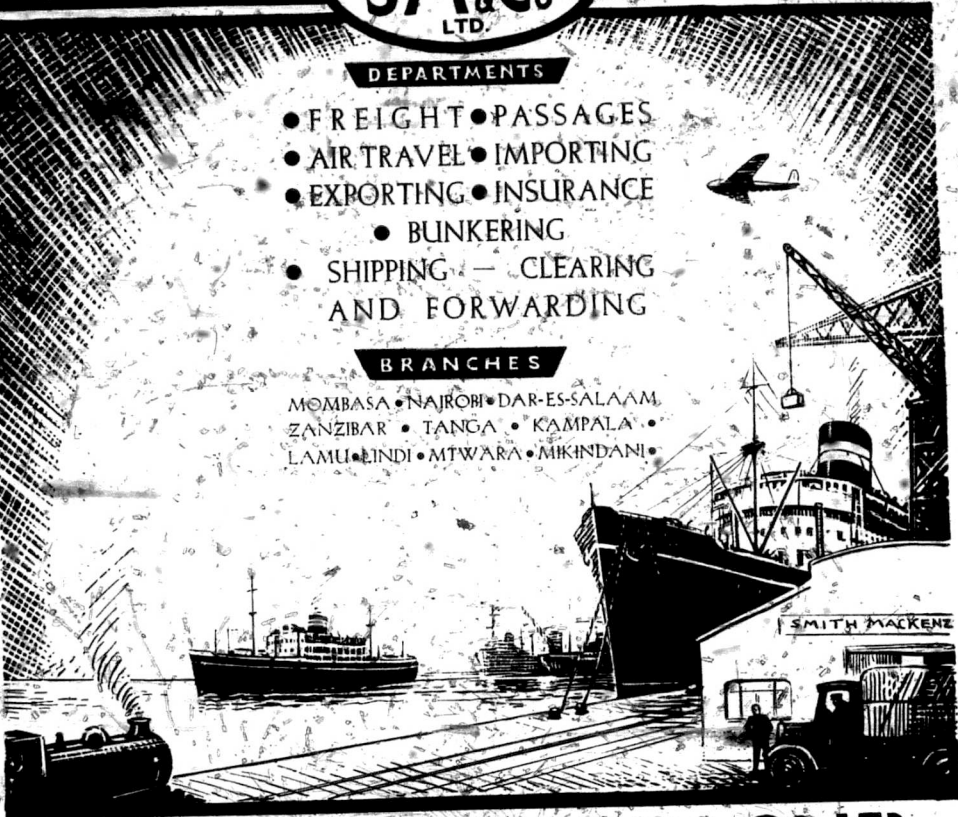
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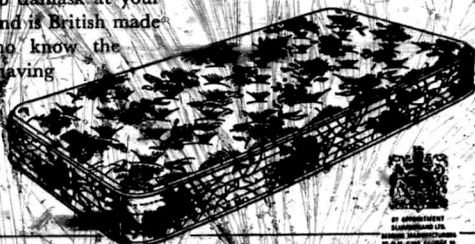
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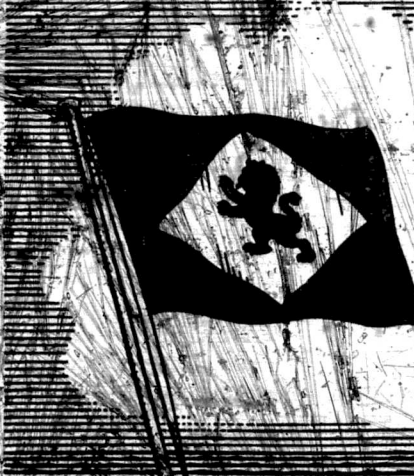
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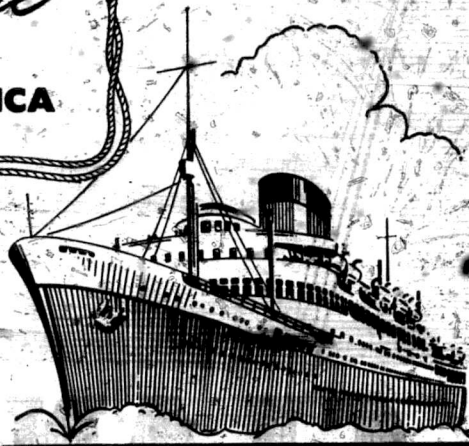
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Thursday, December 15, 1949

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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS:

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	463	Parliament	471
Notes by the Way	463	Mr. K. W. Blackburne's Address	476
Federation Prospects	466	Company Meeting Reports	484-487
Lords Debate	467	Latest Mining News	488
Groundnut Policy	469		

MATTERS OF MOMENT

THIS AFTERNOON the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations is to make an announcement in the House of Commons on the negotiations which he and the Secretary of State for the Colonies have had in London this month with the Minister of Justice and Internal Affairs in Southern Rhodesia. Mr. Noel-Baker's statement, having been settled in consultation with his colleague representing the Colonies and with the Government of Southern Rhodesia, will represent the highest common factor of agreement attainable in present circumstances, but we have little hope that it will satisfy those people who feel, as we have always done, that some form of closer political and economic union of the three Central African territories is desirable from every standpoint, including that of long-term Native interests. Our reason for this forecast is not so much the manifest constitutional difficulties — for difficulties are made to be overcome — but that the forthcoming general election in this country is already casting its shadow over Colonial affairs, and that no Government would at such a stage in its fortunes readily take decisions which would be likely to be unpopular with considerable

numbers of its followers and subject to misunderstanding or misrepresentation by others.

* * *

Certain that this situation would arise this autumn, we urged long ago that the leaders in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland of the campaign for federation should lose no time in pressing their case upon the Imperial Government. Our argument that delay was dangerous went unheeded; at least, though it was accepted in private by some of the most influential men in the movement in Africa, they could not shake their territories out of the apathy with which the project was generally regarded. Because the necessary sense of urgency was lacking, it was not until early this year that delegates from the three territories met at the Victoria Falls, whereas such a gathering would have been better convened two or three years earlier. The Falls conference, to speak plainly, was a fiasco. The groundwork was not properly prepared; the discussions were consequently superficial; the exclusion of any African representatives inevitably aroused widespread suspicion; and the lack of subsequent information increased it, not by any means among Africans

only. If one subsequent act was needed to alarm Southern Rhodesians, it has been supplied by the Northern Rhodesian Government's timing of the release of statistics concerning the division of land in that Protectorate. There is nothing new in the facts, which have, however, been given great publicity at a moment exceptionally convenient to the opponents of federation.

Mr. Beadle, the Minister who has been negotiating in London for Southern Rhodesia, has candidly confessed that he now expects a hiatus of several years, and Sir Godfrey

Disadvantages Of Deadlock.

Huggins, his Prime Minister, said a few days ago that deadlock had been reached, and that the Colony would therefore have to travel alone along the road to Dominion status, instead of marching forward with its neighbours to a great, strong and well-balanced Federation. Acceptance of that regrettable alternative would be disadvantageous to the Empire as a whole, which needs a prosperous, progressive, liberal, and pro-British State in Central Africa more than ever, since it is now clear that in the Union of South Africa republicanism, intolerance, and repression are developing apace. Measures against those political diseases, which are dangerous to contiguous countries, ought to be taken by the British Central African States in unison, not in isolation; and the same is true of economic decisions.

Surely the wise course must be to find a way through the difficulties, not to accept an apparent *impasse*. Men of great political experience in this country and carefully

selected representatives of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland might together reach a solution acceptable to all concerned. Such an attempt should at least be made, for delay will aggravate the problems of federation, not weaken them. The Hilton Young and Bledisloe inquiries were made purely from the United Kingdom standpoint. Nothing would be so valuable at this stage as a Select Committee containing peers and commoners from the British Parliament and representatives of the Legislatures of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland. Why should such a body not be entrusted now with a re-examination of the whole issue? Given the right personnel (on which too much stress cannot be laid), and the widest terms of reference, such a committee might do great good—to British Africa and to the British Empire.

MR. STRACHEY'S BLUFF—which was not called by the Cabinet or the House of Commons simply because the decision was political expediency, not an honest assessment of his accountability—

Mr. Strachey's Bluff Called. senior executive members of the staff of the Overseas

Force Corporation in Tanganyika. That we believe to be the real explanation of his departure for East Africa. Mr. Strachey has repeatedly affirmed that the reconstituted board of the corporation enjoys the full confidence of His Majesty's Government—despite the fact that, under the Minister himself, the chairman is the person primarily responsible for the catastrophic mismanagement which has resulted in the waste of millions of pounds of public money. We have reason to know that senior officials of the corporation are less easily satisfied than the Cabinet. They, at any rate, are still not persuaded that the retention of Sir Leslie Plummer as chairman is in the best interests of the scheme, that the Minister gave Parliament a fair report in the recent debate, or that confidence can be regained without a public inquiry.

Whitehall whispers for all to hear that Mr. Strachey suddenly resolved upon his journey in order to assure the people on the spot that the Government will adhere to the amended scheme. A declaration by

Reasons for His Sudden Journey. ment by Sir Charles Lockhart, a member of the

board now in East Africa, would have sufficed if that were the sole need. A Cabinet Minister would not cancel all his engagements and fly thousands of miles on such an errand. Is not the truth that senior members of the staff have for the third time proposed the resignation or dismissal of Sir Leslie Plummer as an indispensable step towards the restoration of confidence? Have not a number of them also indicated their wish to resign? If the Minister were making a normal visit, the chairman of the corporation would naturally be expected to accompany him. That Sir Leslie Plummer remains in London is significant. Mr. Strachey and he must both recognize that the arrival of the two men who are primarily responsible for the lack of inspiring leadership and for the policy of speed-at-any-cost and minimum-facts-for-the-public would have been too much of an irritation even for men whose loyalty to the project has hitherto supported them in most discouraging circumstances. Their advice, we do not doubt, will be to drop the chairman and appoint an independent commission of inquiry.

Notes By The Way

Buying British

MR. R. F. HALSTED, Minister of Trade and Industrial Development in Southern Rhodesia, who speaks as a business man, and has been in politics only a short time, tells me that British exporters are not nearly active enough in his Colony. There are, of course, splendid exceptions, but large numbers of manufacturers in this country who could build up good trade in Southern Rhodesia are not making a determined effort, despite the fact that this very pro-British Colony, as a matter of deliberate policy, does all in its power to give the Mother Country as much of its business as possible. Belgium and Germany now offer railway equipment more promptly and more cheaply, and France is one country which will deliver steel much more quickly and economically. But Rhodesia is resisting these tempting offers, though the result is to raise the capital investment in the development programme and production costs. These handicaps are being accepted in order to help the United Kingdom, which, Mr. Halsted very reasonably suggested, should reciprocate, by doing much more to supply what his country wants.

Manufacturers Criticized

BRITISH MANUFACTURERS have often been criticized in this newspaper for their unwise agency arrangements. Even to-day many of them spoil their chances in Rhodesia by placing their agencies in the Union of South Africa—sometimes granting franchises which stretch from the Cape to the Equator, and even to the Mediterranean. Long before the war, said the Minister, American and Continental suppliers had shown themselves much more alert and far-sighted; indeed, he thought it broadly true to say that American and Continental manufacturers selling in Rhodesia had always had better local representation than British houses, too many of whom still appeared not to know or care much about Rhodesia and the great and growing opportunities she offers to British exporters.

Mr. W. E. Arnold

WHEN MR. W. E. ("BILL") ARNOLD, public relations officer at Rhodesia House, sails for Southern Rhodesia at the end of the month to take up duty as assistant director of public relations in Salisbury, he will be able to look back with satisfaction on his four years in London. Much of this difficult post-war period was marked by unprecedented demands for information about the Colony, for scores of thousands of people, including a high proportion of ex-Service men and women, had heard such good reports of Rhodesia that they contemplated migration to that country. Inevitably, therefore, Mr. Arnold concentrated his attention for some time on organizing the means of promptly providing the right kind of up-to-date news for such inquirers. Thanks to the enthusiastic co-operation of the High Commissioner, the settler officer, and the public relations officer, many of them were made Rhodesians in Rhodesia House.

Rhodesia and the Press

THE SECOND MAIN RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. Arnold was, of course, to establish and maintain the right kind of relations with the Press. Being himself a professional journalist, who had edited a newspaper in Umtali and a Sunday newspaper in the capital of the Colony, he not only knew the exact requirements of Fleet Street, but could from his own knowledge give an immediate answer to almost any question, and what was not less important, supply the background when necessary. He

established friendly contact with many writers on African subjects, and lost no suitable opportunity of arranging the right kind of Press conference. Having attended almost all of them, if not all, I recall none which did not yield satisfactory results, even in times of newspaper famine, when large quantities of good "copy" had to be rejected solely through lack of space. Nevertheless, in these four years Rhodesia had received much more notice in London publications—before, and the misunderstandings and misrepresentations have been far fewer. When they have occurred, they have been quickly and courteously corrected. Mr. Colin Black, lately assistant director in Salisbury, with whom Mr. Arnold is exchanging posts, will find when he arrives next week that the rough places have been made smooth for him.

Bible Society and Africa

THE BIBLE has made a far greater contribution to African progress than any other book, and the British and Foreign Bible Society, though so seldom remembered by the public when thinking of leading publishers, has done more to provide for Africa's hunger for literature than any other organization. A few days ago the King and Queen, patrons of the society, spent an afternoon at the London headquarters in Queen Victoria Street, making themselves acquainted with the work done at Bible House. In the library they saw more than 20,000 Bibles in 1,108 languages. Two books presented to them were "The Gospel in Many Tongues," which contains Scripture texts in 770 languages, many of them African, and "The Shrine of a People's Soul," by the Rev. Dr. E. W. Smith, whose contributions to East, Central, and West African literature are so many, varied, and valuable. During its 145 years of existence the Bible Society has issued more than 570 million copies of the Scriptures.

Ninety-Nine Year Leases

SATISFACTION WILL BE GENERAL at the decision of the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the alienation of agricultural land in Tanganyika Territory to non-Africans shall remain on the basis of 99-year leases, except in certain special cases. The 33-year term which had been under consideration for a long time was an obvious handicap to the introduction of capital for farms and plantations, and so to the development of the country. News of the decision was received just before this issue went to press. More-detailed information will be given next week.

Nationalized Salaries

HANSARD published a few days ago a revised list of the salaries and expenses paid to members of the nationalized industry boards. It shows that Sir Miles Thomas, deputy chairman of BOAC, at £3,500 a year until July, when he was promoted to the chairmanship, has now a salary of £7,500 and £1,000 tax-free expenses, plus additional payments for overseas visits and large-scale entertainments, and a car and chauffeur. He has, however, ceased to draw his fee of £500 as a member of the Colonial Development Corporation, though the official list still shows him to be receiving that sum.

Kenya Forename

ARE THERE MANY CASES of the names of East or Central African territories being used as Christian names? A recent notice in the Press reported the engagement of a Miss Wilson, one of whose forenames is Kenya, and not long ago Rhodesia was given as a Christian name.

Prospects of Central African Federation

Views of Southern Rhodesia's Minister of Internal Affairs

MR. T. H. W. BEADLE, Minister of Justice and Internal Affairs in Southern Rhodesia, told a Press conference in London at the conclusion of his talks with the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Affairs and the Secretary of State for the Colonies that federation of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland was still very much a live issue, but that he personally expected a delay of several years.

His mission, he said, had been to discuss possible future developments in South Central Africa, and especially the idea of a closer political alliance between the three territories to form a British bloc. Any scheme of federation inevitably bristled with constitutional problems, since the three territories were at entirely different stages of political progress.

Southern Rhodesia, though it had no independent foreign policy, was virtually self-governing, for though the Imperial Government had certain reserved rights in regard to legislation affecting African interests, it had never once vetoed any measure introduced in the Colony. Northern Rhodesia was still a long way from self-government, while Nyasaland was a Native Protectorate with a large African and very small European population.

Closer co-operation was essential to the economic future of the three territories, which had very much the same transport, trade, and other problems to solve. Northern Rhodesia, for instance, was largely dependent upon its copper production, which in turn depended upon coal from Southern Rhodesia.

"I Expect Delay of Several Years"

Everyone agreed that integration was desirable for economic reasons. The frank talks which he had had with Mr. Noel-Baker and Mr. Creech Jones—both of whom had been present at all meetings—had been helpful in removing ambiguities, and the way was still open for further negotiations.

Asked to explain a statement by Sir Godfrey Huggins, a few days earlier that the present Government in this country was less favourable to federation than its predecessor, Mr. Beadle replied that his Prime Minister was referring to his own impressions derived from previous visits, not to anything arising from the present talks.

Southern Rhodesia was certainly not prepared to accept some small superstructure like the East Africa High Commission, a non-elected body. It would part with some of the powers of its own Parliament only to an inter-territorial Parliamentary body working on the Westminster system. In fact, his people would accept nothing less than a really responsible Federal Government, elected and representative, and capable of being dismissed by the people. Since the principle of election had not yet been introduced in Nyasaland, the method of appointment of representatives from that country might constitute a special case, but in the Rhodesias at any rate the will of the electorates must prevail.

When asked if he would venture a date for the introduction of federation, Mr. Beadle replied: "There will be a delay of several years, I think—though your guess in the matter is as good as mine. Anyhow, a joint communiqué by the two Governments will shortly be issued."

It was probably true to say that African opinion in the three territories was broadly opposed to federation, but that was because Africans were very conservative and wanted no change; moreover, very few of them understood the matter.

Southern Rhodesia, Mr. Beadle emphasized, was determined to maintain its essentially British character. Since the end of the war the white population had been increasing at the rate of 20% per annum, whereas immigration into the United States had never exceeded 3%, and 2% per annum was usually accepted by the British Dominions as the most that could be absorbed. So great an influx—from a total of about 70,000 at the end of the war to 115,000 to-day—had inevitably led to overcrowding of dwellings, hotels, hospitals, and schools, and so the Government had had to impose temporary restrictions on immigration.

Maintaining Colony's British Character

Asked by the representative of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA to comment on a report published that morning that large numbers of southern Europeans were to be introduced into Rhodesia as labourers on tobacco farms in place of Africans, the Minister was emphatic that nothing of the sort would occur so long as he was in charge of immigration.

"We want to maintain our British character," he repeated. "We have strictly controlled immigration on a quota basis. British subjects, whether they come from this country, South Africa, Canada, Australia, or elsewhere, are freely admitted (except for the present temporary restrictions) providing they are suitable, but the total of aliens of all kinds admitted in any year must not exceed 8% of the British immigrants of the previous year, and not more than 10% of that 8% may be of any one foreign nationality. Every alien has also to appear before a selection board, which must be satisfied that he is a desirable immigrant and will follow an occupation useful to the country. Large numbers are rejected."

"If Africans and Europeans are to live in harmony, it is essential to maintain a high white standard of living in Central Africa, and we are determined not to compromise in that matter."

"Before the war 70% to 80% of our immigrants came from the Union of South Africa, though, of course, not all of them had been born in that country; now the proportion entering from the Union is 40% to 50%. We have had as many as 60% of immigrants from the United Kingdom in a year."

Mr. Harsted's Statement

Mr. R. F. HARSTED, Minister of Trade and Industrial Development, said that no decision had yet been taken in regard to the proposal for the production of oil from coal at Wankie, which, if adopted, would involve an expenditure of something like £10,000,000, and that no binding commitments had been made with private enterprise in connexion with the expansion of steel production at Que Que. Increased output from the steelworks was, however, urgently necessary.

Southern Rhodesia would, he revealed, raise a loan in London for £6,000,000 as soon as market conditions were favourable.

The Colony's contribution to the Empire's dollar problem had already exceeded the requests of the British Government. Indeed, her dollar savings were already greater than the total asked for by June next year.

One need was certainly a port on the West African coast, and he had, of course, discussed that as a long-range project, together with other railway, port, and general transport problems. Ports of interest to Rhodesia were now in the possession of the Union of South Africa and Portugal, and the Colony must obviously try to find a means of obtaining one of them.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment]

"Trusteeship Council a Farce on a Big Scale"

Lord Milverton's Denunciation of Irresponsible Criticism

THE FIRM STATEMENT in the House of Lords by LORD LISTOWEL, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, that His Majesty's Government would not suffer encroachment upon its Colonial rights and duties by the United Nations, which was reported at length in our last issue, was made in reply to a debate initiated by Lord Tweedsmuir, who called attention to administration of the African territories.

LORD TWEEDSMUIR said, *inter alia*—

"Never has our responsibility towards our Colonial wards been heavier. Never has leadership been more necessary. But a most dangerous state of uncertainty exists, and uncertainty is the antithesis of leadership. Uncertainty exists in the moderate African, whether he belongs to the educated few or the uneducated many. You find it among settlers and traders, in the Colonial Service, and in the minds of the world at large.

"The people of East and Central Africa are all those who call that country 'home' and intend that it should be the home of their descendants. The African is in a vast numerical majority, but the greater proportion of the development has been undertaken by the European, the Indian, and the Arab. Those four communities are all entitled to equal consideration.

"We have unwittingly given the impression that the final pattern of government for those territories would be something much more similar to our own in this country than it is in fact likely to be in the foreseeable future. The impression has gained ground that the time is not far off when the ballot-box will be the instrument of Government. The ballot-box to us is a symbol of democratic Parliamentary government. There are many territories under our own purview where it would not have that effect at all.

Minorities Must Not Be Eclipsed

"We cannot afford to allow any further impression to be fostered that minorities of race in East and Central Africa are to be eclipsed, whether those minorities are racial or religious. We cannot depend on a permanent racial coalition; it is much too brittle a relationship. We must make absolutely clear that when we hand over power we hand it over to all the people, not merely to one section."

"We have moved from the fatherly conception of trusteeship to the more brotherly conception of partnership. It is a great pity that the United Nations Trusteeship Council cannot move in the same direction. Advice we would welcome; criticism we are not afraid of; but when it amounts to intervention we must make it absolutely clear that ours alone is the responsibility, and that we will discharge that responsibility to the people for whom we are responsible.

"Certain elements have set out to lobby the world. They have raised considerable confusion in the minds of moderate Africans, who are the vast majority. Their cry reaches the outside world and causes great confusion of thought there. These same people are a tiny fragment of the population of these countries; but a whisper into a powerful microphone may seem to be the voice of a multitude.

"I have heard it said that we should produce another Statute of Westminster to give those countries their freedom. You cannot give freedom in that sense. The Statute of Westminster did not give anyone freedom. The countries that were concerned have gone steadily forward and grown not only in economic strength and power, but in clear identity, and they were so unmistakably capable of managing their own affairs that they had achieved freedom long before; and some years afterwards that document gave it full acknowledgment.

"Those who ask for self-government do not realize that self-government is not what they want. They had self-government before we went there. What they are asking for is a peculiarly British invention—responsible government. It

took us a long time to achieve that in this country. Two hundred years ago a defeated Minister in Britain faced impeachment. Now he is made Leader of the Opposition and his salary is a charge upon the Consolidated Fund. That is government by toleration, and absolute toleration is a prerequisite of the grant of responsible government. We do a monstrous disservice to any country under our care if we attempt to step one rung higher up the ladder when their feet are not first firmly planted on the rung below.

"His Majesty's Colonial Service is, in a sense, a dedicated life, a sturdy British mixture of idealism and common sense. The Colonial Service will for many years continue to be the steel framework of the administration of Africa.

"An idealist can stand anything except one thing. If in the pursuit of his ideal he feels even a suspicion that what he is doing is being built on sand, his idealism will evaporate. Only the very best men will do for this Service. We must seek above everything to see that we get the best. Unless he has conditions of service which will prevent him being overburdened with cares, then idealism, instead of running in harness with common sense, will compete with it, and common sense will win.

"If we do not make a case in these propaganda-filled times, it is assumed that we have no case to make. We should answer every slander fairly and squarely, before it is allowed to become an impression which grows to become an accepted fact.

"We cannot develop Africa alone; the Africans most certainly cannot do it alone; together we can do it in partnership—by the harmony of the black and white keys. Only if we get that partnership can we hope to win the race between population and production, and only then can these countries hope for the hastening of that political independence that must wait upon the coming of economic independence."

Government Accused of Irresolution

LORD MILVERTON supported the claims of Europeans and Indians in Eastern Africa, where they had rendered immeasurable service; it constituted a first ground for special consideration. He complained of past irresolution by the Government in Colonial affairs, saying, "We have become accustomed in this House to Government replies the phosphorescent inadequacy of which has played gracefully over the surface of the subject but contributed no real illumination to it."

"The United Nations Trusteeship Council," continued Lord Milverton, "is a farce on a big scale. If one studies their recent resolutions, one must be impressed not only by their futility but even by their impertinence, the flying of the United Nations flag, the insistence upon a separate administration with a capital in the territory, and the steady encroachment of entirely ignorant critics in a sphere where they make no contribution of any real value. These men and nations take no responsibility; they make no financial contribution; and too often their inaction is only to harass the mandatory Power.

Ignorant and Malicious Interference

"Their demands for information and their claims to interfere are likely to grow if we weakly acquiesce in them. We should take a firm stand on our duty and right to administer mandated territories under the terms of the Mandate, unimpeded by ignorant and possibly malicious representatives of nations whose standards may be quite different and whose experience of Colonial administration is nil.

"The pace of constitutional reform is being forced on, with the open support of the Secretary of State, far beyond the personal and economic capacity of the people to make it a success. Lip service is paid to the necessity of sound economic foundations, without which political advancement and self-government must be a hollow mockery.

Throughout the Colonial Empire there is a feeling of insecurity. The Colonial Service is finding difficulty in obtaining recruits of adequate numbers and adequate calibre. We have been told by the Secretary of State that he does not know the reason. It is because no one has any confidence in the way in which the present Government of this country have handled Colonial affairs, or in their understanding or grip of a situation which may be difficult when it arises. There is no

confidence in their ability, or even in their wish, to govern or to rally to the side of orderly progress the many moderate people who wait in vain for any sign of leadership.

By our weakness and irresolution we have encouraged revolutions at the intellectual level, which evolve in a vacuum and then afflict an ignorant people with popular slogans. It is time the British Government realized that Faith in democracy is not proved or confirmed by allowing others to debase its name and pervert its purpose.

"You cannot expect healthy adolescence from a diet of Fabian mush, and the soft and kindly humanism of the Fabian Society, which wakes to active life only in order to decry the record of our own race, is not the kindly light which will lead us through the encircling gloom."

"Faith in ourselves, courageous and competent leadership, and a sure touch on the controls are conspicuously absent in carrying out Colonial policy. There is no party difference to-day in Colonial policy, but there is a world of difference in the attitude of mind in carrying it out. Nature abhors a vacuum; and if we allow authority to be undermined, and teach by practice that nothing pays like disorder and then reticely murmuring shibboleths about self-determination—well, the Communist has the last and loudest laugh, for at least he does know his own mind.

"Nationalism is often merely evidence of detribalized discontent and of the failure of a Government to create the instruments whereby man can master his environment—in other words, the absence of an economic and social policy. If Whitehall is to be dazzled into inaction or surrender by every prophet of a pseudo-nationalism, it is but opening the door to the hooligan and the political trafficker in unhappiness. The hoisting of a popular flag does not change the pirate into an innocent merchantman.

Inferiority Complex Is the Cause

"Professor Evans, of Bristol has truly said that the real enemy of Colonial nationalism, and also a cause of most baffling difficulties, is that it is not an expression of national consciousness at all. It is the expression generally of an inferiority complex fortuitously shared by miscellaneous collections of peoples, mostly without any other close affinity, though it lacks nothing in vigour for that reason. Whole decades may pass without any transformation of nationalism into a healthy sentiment of national cohesion. Self-government is only the beginning of a very troubled era.

"Perhaps the reason the present Government seem almost unaware of the troubles they are so impulsively and recklessly unloosing is just that they have often been applying parochial concepts to global conditions—sometimes with disastrous results.

"I deplore the forcing of the pace of granting political responsibility by those who do not understand the working of Western democracy. The result must be the hastening of detribalization by forcing these reforms on the peoples and breaking up the cement of the society they understand. It may be a good thing to do, but it has to be done with discretion and reasonably slowly. We already see an accentuation of the tensions existing amongst even the educated classes in Africa the moment outside pressure is released.

"In our universities, and in places like the London School of Economics, we can to some extent neutralize our own detribalized intellectuals. They have done a great deal of damage to us owing to their craving to manage everybody's business except their own, and they may yet wreck the Colonial Empire if they are allowed a free hand in these matters."

LORD BADEN-POWELL, making a maiden speech, said that he had worked in the Native Department of Southern Rhodesia for 15 years until six months ago, and that from that Colony he had been able to observe the trend of Colonial affairs in Africa from a more advantageous angle than from this country.

There was a similarity of policy between Southern Rhodesia and our other Colonies in Africa, but there was much ignorance in this country of conditions in Southern Rhodesia. Few people realized that the Colony was about the size of Germany, but with a white population equal to that of Southampton. Many of the Indians who were very much in the minority, and had been born in Rhodesia, looked upon themselves as true Rhodesians. Africans, cheerful, friendly, law-abiding folk, numbered about 2,500,000.

The average Native is very immature mentally. He cannot be expected to pass in a single generation from a state of primitive savagery to that of a highly civilized being. This process takes time, and it is amazing how many Africans have advanced individually.

"Instead of confining his energies to the growing of his customary maize, millet, and groundnuts, he is launching out, even if in only a small way, with tobacco, wheat, and vegetables.

The African who leaves home to work for a European is in a rather different category; he tends to become progressively more sophisticated, depending upon the environment in which he works. He thereby begins to lose his respect for his tribal chief and the old customs and superstitions beliefs. He is, however, a reasonably good worker, provided he is well supervised.

"The white man's brain, coupled with the African's brawn, can and will, by working in close harmony, bring about an ever-increasing development of the Colony as a whole. The African brain, however, is now gradually coming into the picture, and much is done to encourage this, largely through various forms of welfare.

"There is no idea of political affairs, and thus the time is not yet ripe for him to take part in matters of that sort. However, he is being gradually encouraged in that direction by the establishment of Native councils, an elementary form of local government, and no doubt some day the Africans will have their own representatives to the Rhodesian Parliament.

LORD STRABOLGI, who mentioned a family connexion with Southern Rhodesia, said that all his information entirely agreed with what Lord Baden-Powell had said.

He continued:—

Economic Zollverein

"There is a movement for confederating the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland. The more one studies the problems of what, looking a long way ahead, could be the eighth Dominion, the more one sees how dependent those territories are on access to the sea; both in the West and East, through Portuguese territory. I should like to see some real attempt to form an economic Zollverein between the Portuguese Colonies and the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, so that between them they could get access to the sea, improve the ports which could become the entrepôts of that whole part of Central Africa, and deal with the problems of transport and hydro-electrification.

"We talk of Western Europe and economic co-operation. Why not a real attempt to bring about economic co-operation between the French, Belgian, Portuguese, and British Colonies of Africa? Along those lines the great development of the future in Africa will depend, and on those great developments and on exploiting the great resources and wealth a United States of Africa—which, incidentally, will raise the standards of the African peoples—will depend the economic prosperity of the future United States of Europe.

"I am sorry we are practically excluding Italy from Africa. The Italians are wonderful engineers, and good workmen in hot climates. I hope it is not too late to bring Italy in on the economic side and use her tool and engineering technique to solve these great problems.

"In the United States, Florida was Spanish, Louisiana French, and there are the Mexican States of New Mexico and Texas, and so on, with the inhabitants speaking different languages and having different ways of life and of thought. Yet they were able to federate to make a mighty nation. A United States of Africa in the future may be the great economic solution for the troubles of the Old World.

Importance of Grass

THE EARL OF PORTSMOUTH said, in part:—

"I believe we could combat the dangers of famine in 12 months, certainly in East Africa, if we could establish in each locality a really suitable hybrid maize—to name but one plant.

"It is fundamental that in our administration we should consider far greater basic research on the agricultural side. I will give one example. Grass the world over is probably the most important crop there is. For the whole of Kenya there is one devoted grassland officer, too often called upon to find new mixtures for grass for golf greens; and until recently he had not a single educated European assistant. He now has one Russian, who cannot talk English, as an assistant metabologist. That man is doing devoted work, but if we are to find the meat for Africa the grassland research there needs to be not doubled but increased twenty-fold; and the information thus gained must be made available to the practising farmer, be he African or European, so that he may make two blades—and more—grow where one grew before."

VISCOUNT SWINTON urged the integration of all Africa in defence matters, and continued:—

"No imaginative attempt had been made to secure the presentation of Government policy in a balanced way, or even to the literate population. Whether you

have self-government or half-and-half, or whatever form of government you have, it is very necessary to have some practical form of information service.

"We all support U.N.O. doing the job they ought to do. They have enough to do inside their proper functions; they cannot be meddling and muddling all over the world.

"Even in politics it is a good thing to have the administration conducted by people who have had some experience. In Colonial administration practical experience counts for a great deal. In this we have a disinterested record second to none. We are prepared to listen to all the advice we can obtain and to inform our opinions. But one thing I say for certain: no part of the British Empire or the mandated territories associated with it can be governed under two flags.

"I have seen something of the only example we ever tried of a condominium. It was the one blot on the

whole British Colonial Empire, and the greatest disgrace both to us and the French. And both Powers knew something about Colonial administration. Fortunately it was over only a small territory; but it was a grotesque failure. A pentarchy, in which the five delegates who have not been wholly successful in governing their own countries come in and share the responsibility with the British Government for our mandated territories, is not possible.

"I congratulate the Government on the firm stand which they have taken in this matter. We have our reputation and our standards, and they are very high. This is a trust which we will faithfully discharge, but there can be only one Government responsible for the administration. We will discharge this trust faithfully and to the full, but it is a trust that we cannot and will not share with anybody else."

"Endless Changes" in Groundnut Policy

Plea of Departmental Heads for Consistent Leadership

THE HOUSE OF LORDS will be discussing the East African groundnut scheme while this issue is being printed, and in our next number we shall report the debate at length.

Mr. Strachey, Minister of Food, continues to emphasize that the reconstructed board of the O.F.C. has the full confidence of the Cabinet.

In the House of Commons a few days ago Mr. Hurd asked him if, having regard to the recent resignations of Mr. J. N. McClean, special adviser to the chairman and board of the Overseas Food Corporation, and of Colonel J. A. Stirling, the board's regional general manager in the Southern Province of Tanganyika, and in view of the consequent loss of confidence by the staff in the ability of the board to carry through the recently announced programme of development, he would now strengthen the board accordingly.

"No," he replied. "His Majesty's Government have full confidence in the ability of the board of the Overseas Food Corporation as reconstituted to shoulder its responsibilities."

Mr. Hurd: "Is the Minister taking no notice of these and other resignations of senior men from the groundnut scheme—men who surely would not lightly have thrown up good posts—and will he not in any way take the opportunity of having a personal discussion with the senior officers who have thrown in their hands?"

Mr. Strachey: "If an individual asked to come and see me, I would not refuse to see him, certainly."

Lord John Hope: "Can the rt. hon. gentleman tell us how many resignations he needs from this board before sending in his own?"

There was no reply.

Mr. Strachey's Sudden Departure

Mr. Strachey, Minister of Food, left Southampton by flying-boat on Sunday morning on an entirely unexpected visit to the groundnut areas in Tanganyika. The sudden nature of the decision is evident from the fact that several of his Parliamentary and other public engagements for this week had not previously been cancelled or entrusted to others. Indeed, when the House of Commons rose last Friday it was intended that Mr. Strachey should speak to-day in a debate on nutrition.

It is believed that his purpose is to endeavour to reassure members of the staff engaged in the groundnut operations, among whom there is known to be widespread dissatisfaction and uneasiness.

Mr. Strachey was met in Nairobi on Monday afternoon by Sir Charles Lockhart, a member of the board of the Overseas Food Corporation, who will accompany

him to Tanganyika. The Minister is expected back in London next week.

Sir Donald Perrott, the recently appointed deputy chairman of the corporation, who was expected to spend three weeks in Tanganyika, arrived back in England last Saturday after an absence of 10 days only. He at once saw Mr. Strachey and Sir Leslie Plummer, chairman of the corporation.

Accounting Department Must Be Strengthened

On Sunday he told the Press that the accounting organization in Africa would have to be strengthened, and that he would return to Tanganyika, probably after Christmas.

According to the *Daily Mail*, Sir Leslie Plummer commented: "No doubt, Mr. Strachey is going to see how shaken people in East Africa are by the venomous and filthy things the *Daily Mail* has said about the people who run the scheme."

The corporation announced on Friday that Dr. Kenneth Pennycuik had been appointed their director of operational research, and was on his way to Tanganyika to assume control of the unit which studies the land-clearing, agricultural, engineering, and transport problems of the scheme. Dr. Pennycuik, who is 38 years of age, has been a principal scientific officer in the Armaments Design Establishment at Fort Halstead, Kent.

By a fortunate circumstance, the current issue of *Picture Post*, which recently sent two representatives by air to Tanganyika Territory to investigate the difficulties which have caused so much disappointment and so many resignations and dismissals, publishes the reply of the paper to comments made by the Overseas Food Corporation after the appearance of the original article, from which we quoted at the time.

The most important part of the reply is the photographic reproduction of two paragraphs from the memorandum which was signed on January 27 of this year by eight departmental heads in Kongwa and submitted to members of the board who were then visiting the area. A similar protest had been made unavailingly in the previous September.

The protest complained of London interference in technical matters, unnecessary secrecy, lack of decision at all levels, lack of consultation, lack of a policy, lack of faith in the corporation as a good employer, and "diminishing faith in the leaders of the project."

The two paragraphs are from a section of the memorandum headed "Leadership and Balance." They read as follows—

"Endless changes of policy should now cease, at least in regard to our main objectives." We need firm leadership; we should like inspired leadership; but what we must have is consistent leadership. Especially is this true in Africa with the Africans; one's yea must be yea, and one's nay must be nay. Endless changes of policy have knocked the heart out of many men who came out here to serve the project; it is already estimated by outside observers that 80% of our European staff will not return for a second tour, and the African labour turnover has reached frightening figures. Much, perhaps most, of this is due to these constant changes of policy; confidence has gone and uncertainty and fears for the future destroy proper work.

"Even now, as we write this, we cannot be sure that any decision taken to-day will not be cancelled next week; there is no one to whom we can go, knowing we shall be given a decision on which we can stand and from which we can build into the future. Many of us, knowing good men in good jobs whom we want to recruit to serve this project, fear to sacrifice these men to an uncertain future."

Fates of Eight Protestants

Beneath that passage appear reproductions of the signatories of the eight protests, and a note of what subsequently happened in each case.

Dr. W. M. Cameron, chief health officer, is the only one who still retains the post he held when the memorandum was written. Mr. O. Flynn, chief labour officer, has been reduced in rank; Mr. J. H. F. Göss, chief supplies officer, was dismissed; Mr. R. T. Hill, chief motor transport officer, was superseded and therefore resigned; Mr. G. A. T. Pritchard, chief civil engineer, left before the period of his secondment had expired; Mr. W. R. Raymond, chief mechanical engineer, was declared redundant; Mr. A. T. P. Seabrook, chief personnel officer, was transferred (at higher pay); and Mr. F. W. Whittick, chief merchandise officer, was declared redundant.

So one only of the eight signatories of the document, which must have been written and presented only with reluctance and with a high sense of responsibility, retains his original post—as Mr. Oliver Stanley said in the House of Commons.

Mr. Fyfe-Robertson, whom *Picture Post* sent to Tanganyika, affirms that he was told by several responsible engineers on the spot that the first *Sherick* tractors imported by the O.F.C. were almost useless. They presumably embodied the three major modifications which are all that the corporation will admit—to the clutch assembly, reverse gear, and front idler wheels.

"Let me enlarge the knowledge of the board," writes Mr. Robertson. "The winch to raise the bulldozer was so badly placed that when the dozer was fully raised the cable fouled and broke the radiator lock. I saw this happen once. The tracks, too narrow anyway, were not deep enough to grip well. The air-filter did not work efficiently. The primary oil-filter, which in Tanganyika bush conditions has to be cleaned about once a week, could not be removed without removing the second fuel tank—which in turn could not be removed without taking out the engine. Infuriated men had to cut away the fuel tank to get at the oil-filter—then, of course, had to refuel twice a day. At least 16 modifications had to be made after the commissioning of 30 had been in use.

"And surely the corporation do not expect me to regard as prototypes 50 tractors costing, with freight charges, up to £2,000,000."

In the House of Commons a few days ago Mr. E. Keeling inquired about the expenditure to date on railways and ports serving the groundnut areas, and asked what proportion had been or would be paid by the East African Railways and Harbours Administration.

Mr. D. Rees-Williams replied: "The figure for expenditure to date on the new port and railway in the Southern Province of Tanganyika is not available. The estimated cost is £4,650,000. The figure for the general improvements to the Central Railway and the port of Dar es Salaam is £2,500,000.

The whole capital cost of these works will ultimately be met by the East African Railways and Harbours Administration.

Mr. Keeling: "Is the Under-Secretary aware that, according to the Nairobi correspondent of *The Times*, the East African Railways and Harbours Administration are hampered by the claim of the Minister of Food the other day that among the achievements of the Overseas Food Corporation was the making of these ports and harbours?"

Mr. Rees-Williams: "I think there is some misunderstanding here. The Overseas Food Corporation are acting as agents of the Administration to supervise construction, and eventually it is intended that their expenses shall be refunded to the Harbour and Railway Board, so they are in fact expending a considerable amount of money."

Mr. Walter Fletcher: "Is the hon. gentleman satisfied that in the Mikindani harbour scheme big capital expenditure is justified before the 20,000-acre pilot scheme behind has shown any results at all?"

Mr. Rees-Williams: "The hon. gentleman knows that it is not only the groundnut scheme which will be served by this port and that it is in fact essential to have a good port in the southern area in order to develop the whole of that region of Tanganyika."

Mr. Hitchcock's Views

Mr. E. F. Hitchcock, vice-president of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association, and managing director of the largest sisal growing enterprise in the Territory, has written in a letter to *The Times*:

"The African has grown groundnuts in all parts of Africa, and with some assistance, mainly water supplies and seed, could greatly expand economic output. Is it so clear that large-scale mechanization, successfully practised for the cultivation of sisal, is the proper method for growing groundnuts and other crops in the conditions of tropical Africa?"

"I was asked a year or so ago by the Paymaster-General, who then headed a mission to East Africa, to grow groundnuts by mechanization on my estates in order to provide seed for Kongwa. An investigation of the effects of the degree of soil mechanization required for a crop such as groundnuts sufficiently demonstrated to me the extent to which my soil would be destroyed and its structure broken down if, by these means, I attempted any such thing, and I therefore had to decline the proposal.

"If it is groundnuts we are after, why not terminate the present scheme, cut the loss, and admit and interest the African to play his part as a principal in groundnut production? Before, the way this method produced millions of tons in China, Manchuria, and India, and it still produces groundnuts on a considerable scale elsewhere in Africa. Meanwhile development schemes should be on a strictly limited and experimental basis, and be preceded always by the securing of adequate water supplies."

Mr. Wakefield's Reply

Mr. A. J. Wakefield said in the course of a reply:

"Peasant agriculture cannot provide the food which Africa requires and will require in increasing measure and the export crops by which its national wealth can be maintained and increased. Peasant farming will continue as the most common form of agriculture for many years. In my view, however, the economic, food, land, and social problems of Africa can never be solved without supplementary forms of large-scale agriculture, such as the groundnut scheme. The Sudan without its Gezira scheme, Tanganyika without its sisal industry, or Kenya without its settlers' production would all be in a parlous condition."

The Bishop of Masasi writes in the current issue of the monthly journal of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa after a tour of the groundnut areas in the Southern Province of Tanganyika:—

"When I got back from my tour a little boy came running out to meet me, the laughter flowing from him like a mountain stream. It struck me with something of a shock that his was the first completely happy face that I had seen for some time. It is not that the Africans in the camps are really unhappy, they strike me rather as dazed and unusually restrained.

"Relations between white and black are not uniformly good. The shouting and swearing and drunkenness of a small minority (and it is only a small minority) of the English workers create an unfavourable impression and breed suspicion."

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

Plans have been completed for the British evacuation of Somalia by the end of March, after the administration of the territory has been transferred to Italy.

Parliament

Unrealistic Recommendations of United Nations

British Colonial Record Second to None, says Mr. Rees-Williams

NEARLY 20 SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS were asked in the House of Commons a few days ago on the subject of Trust Territories.

MR. C. DUMPLETON first asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies: (1) Why the United Kingdom representative at the United Nations General Assembly voted on November 15 against a resolution, which was passed by 49 votes to one, endorsing the Trusteeship Committee's recommendations asking that the indigenous inhabitants of Trust Territories be given a greater participation in the economic life of the territories, and reaffirming the principle that the interests of those inhabitants must be paramount in all economic plans or policies in the territories;

(2) Why the U.K. representative voted on the same day against a resolution, which was passed by 52 votes to one, endorsing the abolition of child marriages, corporal punishment, and discriminatory laws and practices in Trust Territories.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "The recommendations of the Trusteeship Council, which this resolution endorsed, were not limited to the suggestion mentioned in my hon. friend's question, and were not all such as His Majesty's Government could accept without qualification. Our representative in the Fourth Committee made it clear, however, that it is our policy to give the indigenous inhabitants the greatest possible share in controlling the development of their territories."

Child Marriage and Corporal Punishment

"We are as anxious as anyone to see the speediest possible disappearance of the practice of child marriage in our Trust Territories. This practice is rapidly disappearing, but it is unrealistic to suppose that such practices can be abolished by legislation."

"As regards corporal punishment, the resolution demands immediate abolition. This subject for many years had received much study both from our Advisory Committee and the Secretary of State, and the offences for which this form of punishment may be awarded in our territories are already being progressively reduced. Our aim is its total abolition as rapidly as circumstances permit."

"As regards the examination of discriminatory laws and practices in Trust Territories, two years ago the Colonial Secretary called for a survey of this nature in respect of our dependent territories. The survey is still in progress, but it should be borne in mind that much legislation which can be classed as discriminatory is designed and works in favour of the indigenous inhabitants. The United Kingdom representative explained our position to the General Assembly on these lines."

MR. C. DUMPLETON: "Will my hon. friend use his influence with the Lord President of the Council for a debate on the whole subject of the United Nations Trusteeship Committee?"

MR. H. D. HUGHES: "Is not our delegation at the United Nations getting itself into an impossible position by seeming to oppose principles with which in fact the Government agree; and will not my hon. friend do everything possible to allay the mischief which has been caused by some of the votes which have been recently cast by this country, almost alone, against progressive principles?"

MR. OLIVER STANLEY: "Do I understand that, having voted against these resolutions, the Government do not intend to implement them?"

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "The resolutions to which objection was taken were, generally speaking, on specific points, and we do not accept those recommendations."

MR. IVOR THOMAS: "Are there not discriminatory laws and practices in some countries which are misusing the machinery of the United Nations to stir up trouble in British Colonies?"

MR. PLATTS-MIELS: "Will my hon. friend agree that these questions and answers, and the votes under discussion show the hideous reality behind all the fine talk about Colonial emancipation?"

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "Our record is second to none and better than most."

MR. WILSON HARRIS: "Is there any particular in which His Majesty's Government have not completely fulfilled the pro-

visions of the trusteeship articles of the Charter, and will the Government resist any attempt to impose obligations which are outside the Charter altogether?"

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "That is our view; that is what we are doing."

MR. WOODROW WYATT: "Can my hon. friend explain how it is that this country, which has the finest record in Colonial affairs of any country for the last 30 years, nevertheless always seems to be appearing at the United Nations as voting against progressive motions?"

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "Because the recommendations put up are often entirely unrealistic."

MR. A. BRAMALL: "Will my hon. friend confirm that the first answer he gave indicates that the Government stand by the policy of the paramountcy of the interests of the Natives?"

British Policy Defined

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "I set it out quite clearly. Our policy is:

"to give the indigenous inhabitants the greatest possible share in controlling the development of their territories."

MR. T. SCOLLAN: "Can the Government get somebody to represent this country at the United Nations who can make it clear that the Colonial policy of this country is as advanced as anything proposed by these peoples at the United Nations? We are suffering from the disability of being misrepresented right, left, and centre by our own representatives."

MR. O. STANLEY: "Although I think we all agree that the representative from the Colonial Office on this committee put up a very good show, would not it have been wise, in view of its importance, for the Secretary of State for the Colonies to have undertaken the work himself?"

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "May I say that we were very fortunate in having the advocacy of the Minister of State from the Foreign Office, who made a magnificent speech on this question in the General Assembly. Furthermore, last year the case was presented by a Colonial, Mr. Grantley Adams, who made a great impression. I do not agree that our case has gone by default at all."

MR. IVOR THOMAS asked whether, in view of the fact that the procedure laid down in the Charter had not been followed by the United Nations, the Minister proposed to continue to transmit to the secretary-general information on non-self-governing territories under Article 73 (c) of the Charter.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "Yes, sir. We have accepted this obligation under the Charter and shall continue to discharge it; this does not of course mean that we in any sense acquiesce in the use to which the information is being put, which goes far beyond the provisions of the Charter."

MR. IVOR THOMAS: "If the United Nations does not fulfil its part of the Charter, can we be expected to go on taking this lying down for ever? Will the hon. gentleman consult other Colonial Powers in order to reach some more satisfactory *modus vivendi* in this matter?"

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "The hon. gentleman has raised a large question, I have given the answer which I think is satisfactory in the circumstances."

Parliamentary Paper Promised

MR. O. STANLEY: "Is a statement to be made by the Minister of State on his return, and will an opportunity be given to the House to debate this extremely important matter, which embraces no party political issues and gives great concern in all quarters?"

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "The rt. hon. gentleman will recollect that the Secretary of State, in answer to a question from Mr. Lennox-Boyd, promised a full statement on this matter in the form of a White Paper or a Colonial Paper. The other question is a matter for the Leader of the House."

MR. IVOR THOMAS asked whether, in view of recent decisions by the United Nations Assembly, the Minister proposed to continue to send a representative to the special committee set up by the General Assembly, outside the Charter, to examine information on non-self-governing territories transmitted to the secretary-general.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "The Secretary of State is not yet in a position to make a statement on this matter."

MR. THOMAS: "Will the hon. gentleman bear in mind that, unlike the transmission of information, this at any rate is quite outside the Charter?"

MR. IVOR THOMAS asked for an assurance that there would be no transfer of British responsibility for Trust Territories and other non-self-governing territories to organs of U.N.O."

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "I can certainly give such an assurance."

BACKGROUND FOR

Full Employment.—This is a farce founded on a fact. Scene 1: Headquarters of British Railways. Decision taken to paint Station X, consisting of two platforms long enough to take three coaches, on short siding up and down, about 50 miles from London. Scene 2: Arrival at X by train of 12 B.R. officials with restaurant dined on siding, to decide on work to be done. Arrival at 10.45, departing at 4.45. Scene 3: Arrival of two painters to do four weeks' work in eight to 10 weeks. Scene 4: Arrival of 12 B.R. officials in separate motor cars to inspect work done. "God save our country. The facts stated above are true."—Sir Oliver Hart Dyke, in the *Daily Telegraph*.

Profits.—"I see no harm in the profit motive provided it does not mean excessive profits obtained at the cost of others, and provided it is not the chief motive for work. I do not agree with those who contend that 'Christians should never treat profit as an incentive to work. Profits become wrong only when they are obtained by impoverishing the consumers, and more poorly paid workers. Reconstruction and recovery will come only through hard work. In a truly Christian community there is no room for the idler, the parasite, the shirkers, who live on the labours of others.' Dr. Garbett, Archbishop of York.

Poppcockistan.—"With only 12 shopping days before Christmas, you should be thinking seriously of Fritalux and Ukiscan. No, stupid, these are not new synthetic cooking-fats. Fritalux is a regional economic group embracing France, Italy, and the Benelux countries; and don't ask the grocer if he has any Benelux. Ukiscan is a project for a similar grouping intended to cover the United Kingdom, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark. There is some excuse for your ignorance in these matters. Did I not the other day see the name MacAlpine outside a building in construction, and rashly conclude that it was the headquarters of a new Scottish-Swiss Joint Tourist Board. I ought to have known that any such organization would have been dubbed Calveitio. Peace on earth and goodwill to men. You couldn't put that over unless you wrapped it up as Unimondaxbonitas. Try arriving at the customs anywhere in the world to-day with gold, frankincense, and myrrh in your baggage, and see what happens to you."—Mr. George Schwartz, in the *Sunday Times*.

Australia's Decision.—"The Australian electors, like the New Zealanders, have administered a severe defeat to their Labour Government. Mr. Menzies presented his case as a clear-cut challenge to Socialism, and by the verdict, a policy of nationalization has been called to a halt. The successful parties have by no means declared themselves enemies of the social services and the welfare State. Health, education, and pension schemes have made great strides under the Labour administration, and there is no doubt that in all their main lines they are popular. The anti-Socialism of Mr. Menzies and Mr. Fadden rather expresses the general reaction against the restrictions and controls through which Labour policy has operated. The menace of Communism was prominent in the election campaign. All 35 Communist candidates lost their deposits. By their robust promises to outlaw the Communists, reduce controls, reduce taxation, and foster private enterprise, the Federal and Country parties rightly divined the prevailing mood in Australia. Mr. Menzies stands for a strong policy of Imperial collaboration and for reinforcing Australia's white population, preferably from the British Isles."—*The Times*.

Labour Criticized.—"Large sections of workers in all industries are not pulling their weight. I know one industry with 30,000 more men employed now than before the war and with a smaller output. The only reason is that the work-people are not toying the line. Unless we are prepared to work more the day will arrive when we shall have no work to do. This country is in a worse state now than it has ever been: even in 1941 when Hitler was sending over his bombers. This is not due to any fault of the Labour Government, but to economic circumstances over which they have no control. The point of view taken by my union is that the claim by the Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions for a rise of 33s. a week for craftsmen and 24s. a week for labourers is that we do not dispute that there are large profits being made, but that we would much prefer to see them ploughed back into the industry to make security for members than for the members to have a rise now and unemployment later."—Mr. James Matthews, national industrial officer of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers.

Sterling Balances.—"Sir Stafford Cripps has banged the door on any question of scaling down the sterling balances. He has told the House of Commons that 'we have no intention of entering counter-claims against India and the Middle Eastern countries in whose defence these inflated war-debts were incurred. More than anyone, Sir Stafford may claim that he is responsible for handing over India to Mr. Nehru. At some he is willing to enforce the utmost austerity, not so with his Indian satellites. Nothing in his opinion is too good for them. Yet the Prime Minister and the former Chancellor of the Exchequer both promised in 1947 that the sterling balances would be scaled down, and Sir Stafford, as a member of the Cabinet, was committed to that pledge. Two years later the Indian Finance Minister can boldly declare that he has received assurances from the British Government that 'there is no question of scaling down so much for Ministerial promises.'"—*Financial Times*.

Mr. Bevan.—"I never Mr. Aneurin Bevan reaches 10 Downing Street it will be because the Press has purchased there. Newspapers have built him up as the inflexible champion of the workers, the man that Attlee dare not ignore, the strong man of Socialism, who will never compromise. Whatever he says or does, Aneurin Bevan gets the headlines. I suggest to the Press that Bevan is not news in the real sense of the word. He is news only because they make him news. To millions of us he is not Nye Bevan, the workers' champion, but Billy Bevan, determined to have his own way at all costs, democratic or undemocratic, and we are getting bored with him. If the Press go on saying that Billy Bevan will one day become Prime Minister, he probably will."—Mr. Edward Martell, deputy chairman of the Liberal General Association.

Crazy.—"When a non-profit theatrical company puts on a raging comedy and a runaway success in the West End of London, the Chancellor does not collect entertainment tax. But the prices of the tickets are not reduced. Thus the American author, producer, and proprietor take their dollar percentage on the normal price of the ticket plus the entertainment tax which is not collected by the Treasury. By this means the Treasury pays in dollars a percentage of a tax which is never received. Not even the crazy gang ever thought of anything to equal it."—*The Recorder*.

TO THE NEWS

E.A.R.-marked. — "Racial discrimination in South Africa is creating a seed-bed in which Communism will flourish."—Lady Violet Bonham-Carter.

"Since Sir Walter Scott's day the word 'Scotch' has acquired an alcoholic significance."—Mr. Stewart H. Greig.

"Never since the days of Barnum has anyone so eagerly sought publicity as Sir Stafford Cripps."—Mr. Brendan Bracken, M.P.

"I cannot truthfully say the dollar gap is closing."—Mr. William Foster, deputy to Mr. Paul Hoffman, Marshall Aid administrator.

"The Australians and New Zealanders have tried Socialism and found it out. They know from experience that it does not bring contentment and a higher standard of living."—Lord Woolton.

"Up to last summer no fewer than 6,000,000 cocoa trees had been cut out in the Gold Coast because of swollen shoot, and cutting is now proceeding at the rate of 350,000 a month."—The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

"It is going to take many years to correct the fundamental maladjustment in our whole industrial and economic system."—Mr. Maurice Webb, chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party.

"Nothing has given me more pleasure than to hear Jennie Lee, the wife of Mr. Aneurin Bevan, say in the radio programme 'Taking Stock' that 'abuse is no argument.'"—Mr. Harold English.

"The issue was that of a free people or an all-powerful State. Australia has chosen to be a free people. Nationalization has been dealt a knock-out blow."—Mr. Menzies, Prime Minister elect of Australia.

"Even Ministers must be painfully surprised that, within two months of a planned reduction by 30% in the value of sterling, it has become possible to buy pound notes well below official rates in various foreign centres. In Zurich the discount on British bank notes is now more than 14%."—*Time and Tide*.

"When political standards were high, Mr. Strachey, Minister of Food, would have resigned over his groundnut failure."—Lord Pakenham, Minister of Civil Aviation, over his mishandling of the Prestwick inquiry."—Lord John Hope.

"Mr. Shintwell is the polecat of politics. Touch him for even leave him alone) and he will emit a discharge of sentiments which poison the air. He holds office on the virtue of capacity in his own capacity to make trouble outside it."—Mr. W. J. Brown, M.P.

"Sterling has sunk in New York financial markets to the all-time low of \$1.50, just one-half the official rate of \$2.96. This is a terrible commentary on the economic and financial state of England and the reputation of its money."—Financial editor of the *New York Post*.

"The business of local authorities ought to be conducted in public, rather than in public affairs ought to be the exception rather than the rule. The harm done by publicity is less than the harm done by having discussions about public matters behind closed doors."—Sir Hartley Shawcross, M.P., Attorney General.

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PERSONALIA

SIR DIGBY BURNETT has flown back from London to Southern Rhodesia.

A daughter has been born in Dar es Salaam to the wife of SIR JAMES HENRY, B.T.

LADY BADEN POWELL, the Chief Guide, is to receive on May 20 the freedom of Poole, Dorset, her home town.

LIEUT.-COLONEL G. J. PINK, political secretary in Mogadishu, has been appointed British Consul in Harar, Ethiopia.

MR. JOHN DYKE KENYON, of Ol Pejeta, Nanyuki, and MISS JANE BENNETT EVANS will be married in London next week.

VISCOUNTESS HAMBLEDON has arrived in Mogadishu to visit her son, Lieut. Viscount Hambledon, B.C.L.F., who is in hospital there.

MR. E. W. G. JARVIS, K.C., is acting as Attorney General in Southern Rhodesia during the absence of Mr. V. L. ROBINSON, K.C.

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY, a former Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been elected an honorary student of Christ Church, Oxford.

MAJOR G. S. CAMERON, chairman of the Cotton Research and Industry Board of Southern Rhodesia, is paying another short visit to Uganda.

MR. H. G. CYPRIAN, of the staff of the British Treasury, who has been on duty in the Union of South Africa for some time, has left Pretoria for Kenya.

MR. GORDON BOUWER, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. C. BOUWER, and MISS SARA E. ENGLEBRECHT were recently married in Eldoret, Kenya.

LORD MACKINTOSH OF HALIFAX, chairman of the National Savings Committee, is on his way to the Cape for a visit to South Africa and Rhodesia.

SIR THEODORE and LADY CHAMBERS will leave London by sea on January 12 for Ceylon, and then go on to revisit Kenya and Uganda. Sir Theodore is chairman of the Uganda Company, Ltd.

MAGOR H. K. MCKEE, Northern Rhodesian Commissioner in London, has been nominated to represent the tobacco interests of that territory on the council of the British Empire Producers' Organization.

MR. R. W. FOXLEE, engineer-in-chief to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, who is visiting East and Central Africa, addressed a meeting of the East African Association of Engineers while in Nairobi.

MR. B. F. MACDONA, one of the assistant general managers of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), who served for many years in East Africa, has returned to London from a business visit to Israel, Cyprus, and Malta.

GENERAL SIR KENNETH ANDERSON, Governor of Gibraltar, and formerly G.O.C. in C. in East Africa, flew to London at the beginning of the week for consultations with the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

COLONEL C. BUNBURY, MR. F. W. HARRIS, MR. and MRS. LAWRENCE-BROWN, MR. and MRS. E. M. PRESTON, and MR. and MRS. STEWART-DEAN are recent air passengers from this country to East Africa.

MR. JULIAN AMERY, son of the Rt. Hon. and Mrs. E. S. Amery, and Miss CATHERINE MACMILLAN, daughter of Mr. Harold Macmillan, M.P., and Lady Macmillan, have announced their engagement.

MR. H. R. SURBIDGE, Chief Secretary in Tanganyika Territory, of which he was Acting Governor for a long period before the arrival of SIR EDWARD TWINING, has left London by air for Dar es Salaam at the conclusion of his leave.

The engagement is announced between MR. W. LEE HARRIS, eldest son of Sir Walter Harragin, K.C., and Lady Harragin, formerly of Nyasaland and Kenya, and now of Pretoria, South Africa, and Miss JANE PEARL ERSKINE, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Derek Erskine, of Nairobi.

A correspondent has pointed out that, in a recent debate in the Legislative Council of the Seychelles two former Governors of the Colony were misnamed by a non-official member, SIR WALTER DAVIDSON being described as Sir Edward and SIR CHARLES O'BRIEN as Sir Michael.

The engagement is announced between MR. ROBERT STEPHEN WINSER, of the Colonial Administrative Service, younger son of the Rev. R. B. Winser, of Rugby, and the late Mrs. Alison Winser, and MISS ANN CARRICK, Q.E.C.N.S., only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Carrick, of Kiambu, Kenya.

LORD DELAMERE, who was a candidate for election as a "countrywide" director of the Kenya Farmers' Association, was defeated by MR. DE. A. VAUGHAN-PHILPOTT. For the Uasin Gishu seat MR. W. A. C. BOUWER was re-elected, beating MR. R. W. BALL, and for the Trans Nzoia MR. A. W. SYMES was returned unopposed.

The marriage took place recently in Umthali, Southern Rhodesia, between MR. PETER GODFREY CRIPPS, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Cripps, of Fernhill, Vumba, and grandson of the Hon. Lionel Cripps, a former Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and Miss PAMELA PHILLIPS, second daughter of Mrs. G. P. Roberts, of Umthali.

SIR JOHN LUCE-SMITH, Chief Justice of Sierra Leone since 1946, who has been shot in the arm by Africans who entered his house while he was asleep, became a puisne judge in Kenya in 1931, and acted as Chief Justice in Kenya and Zanzibar on several occasions. Sir John, who is 61, has had the bullet extracted and his condition is reported to be satisfactory.

MR. R. N. T. W. FIENNES, a senior research officer in the East African Veterinary Research Organization who has worked with Dr. D. G. Davey, co-discoverer of antrycide, the drug against trypanosomiasis in cattle, has been seconded to a special post in charge of research into the effects of this new discovery. A laboratory has been built in Kabeje for the work, to which the Imperial Government has contributed £15,000.

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APPOINTMENT REQUIRED

B.Sc. CIVIL ENGINEER (Scottish), aged 26, proposes to emigrate to Kenya in January, 1950. Experienced in housing sites, quarrying, road construction and repairs, piling and bridge work. Also small private works, including buildings, water supplies, sewage disposal, etc. Hard work and long hours no deterrent.—Brown, Eastwood, Gordon, Berwickshire, Scotland.

Obituary

Major Charles Daly

MAJOR CHARLES DALY, a well-known W.D. whose death in Southern Rhodesia was briefly reported in our last issue, was one of Bulawayo's best-known and best-loved personalities.

He arrived in the Colony by bicycle from Johannesburg in 1894, and from a cycle supply and repair business developed the motor firm of Daly and Co. Ltd. which has branches throughout both Southern and Northern Rhodesia. In Rhodesia it has become one of the most important distributors of motor vehicles.

Born in London in 1879, Dalby went to South Africa at the age of 17, entering an engineering apprenticeship. Following the tide from Johannesburg to Bulawayo took him 10 days—at a time when ox-wagon teams were taking as long as five weeks.

Military Service

In the 1896 rebellion campaign in Matabeleland he served as a cyclist dispatch rider, and on the outbreak of the South African War joined a cyclist company which served under General Buller. He gained the D.S.O. and a mention in dispatches. In the 1914-18 war he was in charge of motor transport with General Northey's force in East Africa, when he again received mention in dispatches.

His work for the S.A. Servicemen was widely recognized, although much of it was done behind the scenes. A member of the British Empire Service League in the Colony, and president for many years, he was at the time of his death chairman of the Matabeleland and Central War Fund. He had also been president of the Pioneers and Early Settlers' Society, and he was a Freemason of many years' standing.

A keen racing cyclist, he had helped to found the Rhodesia Amateur Athletic and Cycling Union, and the cycle track at the Bulawayo Central sports ground, one of the finest in southern Africa, is named after him.

He is survived by his wife, son, and two daughters.

Terrorism in Eritrea

THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT has sent a Note to the British, French, and United States Governments on the subject of murders of Italians by Africans in Eritrea. This was revealed in Rome on Monday by Count Strozzi, the Italian Foreign Minister, who added that frequent representations had been made earlier to London. Stressing that Italy desired friendly relations with Ethiopia, he expressed the conviction that the Emperor regarded a policy of assassination as sheer folly. Yet terrorism was continuing at a time of "great electoral struggle" when the arrival of the United Nations commission of inquiry was awaited. Count Strozzi warned that "those Italian graves on Eritrean soil create a new, sacred bond between free Italy and Eritrea." He had, he said, rejected the British argument that bandits in Eritrea were aggravating the problem by political agitation; there could be no parallel between purely verbal expressions of opinion and a campaign for assassination. The Ethiopian Embassy has denied that the bandits who have been attacking persons and property in Eritrea are inhabitants of Ethiopia.

Mombasa Incident

IT WAS REPORTED FROM Mombasa that about 100 African transport drivers of the R.A.S.C. refused duty when ordered to clear the beaches on Sunday. Their attitude necessitated calling in European troops, armed with pick handles. The askari immediately charged them, and although some 50 were held and arrested, the remainder succeeded in breaking into the town. Further arrests have since been made.

Air Training Agreement Signed

A NEW AIR TRAINING AGREEMENT was signed at the Air Ministry yesterday between the Governments of United Kingdom and Southern Rhodesia. The Secretary of State for Air, Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P. said:

"This agreement recognizes that the Air Training Scheme is now established as an integral part of the training organization of the R.A.F. It provides that land at present in use for the scheme in Southern Rhodesia shall continue to be made available without charge and an understanding has been reached that lands required for the normal development of airfields shall be provided free.

"In addition to making a most generous contribution in kind to the scheme, the Southern Rhodesian Government have agreed to provide the Air Ministry with 300 married quarters over the next three years."

Mr. A. D. Chataway, secretary to the office of the Southern Rhodesian High Commissioner, signed on behalf of the High Commissioner.

It is understood that the value of the Colony's contribution will be in the region of £250,000.

Executive Councillors

MR. R. WELENSKY, leader of the non-official members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, said in criticism of a contention by Mr. F. Morris, the elected member for Mufuhra, that on Executive Council he remained an independent member responsible primarily to his electorate, that he (Mr. Welensky) would not remain on the Executive Council except as a representative of the elected members. "My nomination," said Mr. Welensky, "comes from the elected members, who are right in insisting that their representatives are responsible to them."

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Battle against African Suspicion

Work of Colonial Information Services

MR. K. W. BLACKBURNE, Director of Information Services at the Colonial Office, addressed the Colonial Group of the Royal Empire Society in London last week on "The Battle against Suspicion, the Work of Information Services in the Colonies."

African suspicion had, he said, been described in East Africa and Rhodesia by Mr. Negley Farson as the greatest obstacle to development in Kenya; that judgment, he thought, applied in various degrees in all African Colonies. "I did not accept the notion that it was at least the art of Colonial governments to succeed that had to learn the new art of governing by guidance, friendliness, and persuasion, rather than by orders, however right they were."

Colonial Governments had now to keep on explaining in language which ordinary people could understand. Notices, often ghastly notices, in Government gazettes would no longer suffice.

Public Relations

Information departments were intended to win the support of the people for the actions of Government, to encourage the people to accept new ideas, and to find ever better means of explaining things simply, interestingly, and effectively. Public relations, however, concerned every body—district officer, agricultural officer, doctor, missionary, merchant, and settler.

By broadcasting, an enormously powerful new instrument, the false and irresponsible stories often spread by bad and dangerous newspapers in some Colonies could now be corrected. Moreover, it would provide a means of communicating with millions of illiterate people when better means of reception could be provided.

"I have little faith in community receivers," said Mr. Blackburne. "How many of us would walk two or three miles on a wet night to listen to a programme which would probably not be very good? The answers to develop receivers something like the so-called 'saucerpan special', 5,000 of which are now being tried in Northern Rhodesia, where they sell at £6 each, including a dry battery costing 25s. Reports so far are enthusiastic. One African replied when asked whether the price was not too high: 'We pay up to £11 for a gramophone. Why should we not pay £6 for a wireless?'"

Broadcasting can brighten the lives of the people, providing them with entertainment and education, and offering Governments a way of explaining their policy. Northern Rhodesia already broadcasts regularly in seven African languages, and Malaya has started a first-class school broadcasting service on the B.B.C. model.

Films are another great aid. The Colonial Film Unit has learned a great deal from its pioneer work, mainly in West Africa, for which the British Government has paid. Now the Unit is to move to different Colonies and train local units to do their own work. They are as present in East Africa, and in Tanganyika I saw an African operating a camera and directing the whole scene.

Literature and Demonstration Teams

Literature is very badly needed. Millions who are being taught to read find that very few books exist in their own language. The East African Literature Bureau is producing publications of its own and editing English works for publication in the vernaculars. The same sort of thing is being done in Central Africa.

"All the Colonies have had enormous help from the missions. I found the U.M.C.A. doing splendid work in the production of good and attractive literature. A major responsibility of Information Departments is to see that there is enough good literature—not propaganda, but decent reading matter of all kinds."

Demonstration teams can achieve much. I saw two admirable examples in Uganda. The team usually numbers about eight men, who travel around in a lorry with a number of display pieces showing good and bad agriculture, good and bad hygiene, good and bad animal husbandry. The men give pep talks to the villagers who crowd to see the exhibits, and then appear at a concert party, singing songs, doing skits, playing the guitar, and so on.

Then for two or three weeks they pay house-to-house visits in the district, each talking on his own particular subject.

The great point is that the caller is not regarded as a strange official, but as the comedian who did so well in the sketch, or the singer, or the musician. This strikes me as a most promising form of community education.

Press standards vary enormously. Some Colonial newspapers are as good as any in this country, but in too many they have allowed the Press to develop without guidance, and without impressing upon editors and other journalists the normal standards and duties which we expect. Moreover, too many officials have avoided editors, and must provide liaison.

Now we realize that, somewhere, must provide liaison between Government and the Press, and in some places there has been considerable improvement in the past year or two. In other Colonies, however, nobody seems to take any interest in this problem. A second means of help is to bring young Colonial journalists to London for training; eight are taking the course started by the Polytechnic as an experiment.

Difficult to Interpret Facts

SIR STEWART SYMES, who recalled that he had tried to initiate public relations work in Egypt 30 years ago, when it was regarded with little favour in official circles, said that it was always more difficult to interpret facts than to obtain them, and that in countries with but few literates the main task was to get the right interpretation into the conversation of the man in the street. In many Colonies even to-day the Press might be put last on the list of media to be used.

SIR HARRY LINDSAY paid tribute to the Colonial Film Unit for its success in adapting itself to the peculiar needs of Colonial peoples, and said that in Kenya, where he stayed with a brother who had been farming in the Colony for 35 years, he had been struck by the extent to which relations between Europeans and Africans depended on the personal qualities and attitudes of the individual employer. Special responsibility rested upon Europeans because, as a result of many generations of civilization, they had become integrated personalities in a way which had not been possible for Africans with an inherited and deep-seated liability to superstitions, fears, and suspicions.

Mr. F. S. JOELSON, while fully recognizing the importance of other media, pointed out that people everywhere, even those who affected to scoff at the Press, were disposed to believe what they read, even if they were sceptical of what they heard. Moreover, what one literate African read was passed on to scores, perhaps hundreds, of others.

Criticisms of Information Department

Whereas there were excellent Information Departments in some Colonies, his close experience of those in Eastern Africa since they were established a decade ago convinced him that most of them had been inefficient; that the Governments had not merely appointed the wrong men, but had been content to leave them to waste or bungle their opportunities for years; and that the non-official members of the Legislatures had for some inexplicable reason continued to tolerate that position.

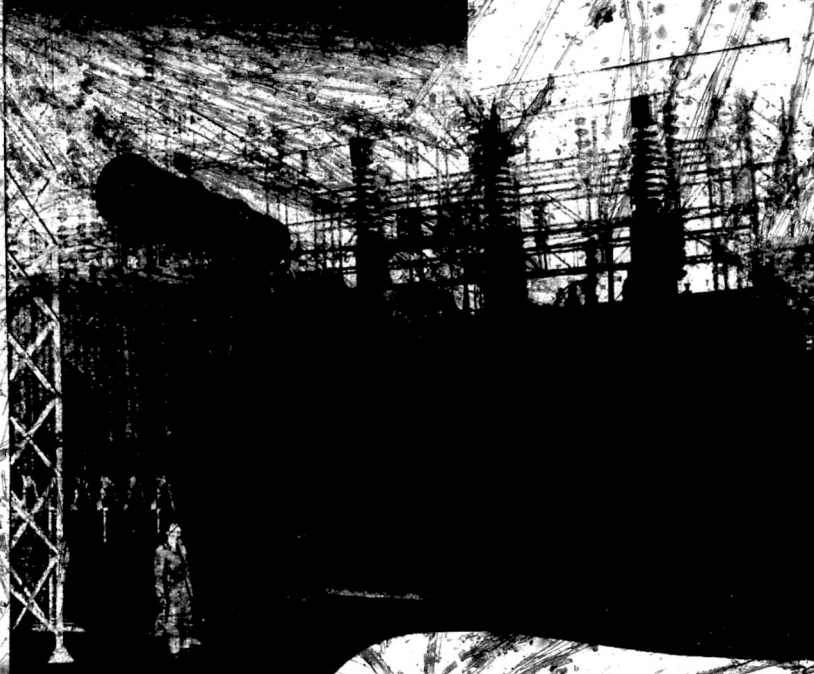
Information officers should be well-selected men of sufficient status to be consulted at the policy-forming stage. Public relations work was a two-way traffic, and the good man would interpret trends and foretell the probabilities of public reaction in a way which would save the Government from the blunders which now too often occurred simply because there was not a competent official with the special duty of advising in that way.

An official of wide experience in East and West Africa (who shall be nameless) agreed with Mr. Joelson, and gave specific instances of the failure of Information Departments and Colonial Governments to deal fairly with the Press.

SIR DRUMMOND SHIELDS, who presided, urged the need for Government departments everywhere to be more candid with the Press.



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European Culture in Kenya Missionaries' Part in Education

WARMB TRIBUTE to the early missionaries in Kenya was paid by the Governor, SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, when he opened a new local Native council hall in Kisumu.

He said, *inter alia*:—
"By education we all mean education in the new things that the Europeans have brought with them to this country. When they came they found a people who had not even any means of writing, of numbering, and no calendar. All these things had to be provided, and then the languages of the African people had to be studied so that they could be written down and translated. That took a great deal of time and money, and since at that time there was little development anywhere in East Africa, there was very little money with which to do it.

Most of the money came in the form of gifts by noble Christian men and women in Great Britain to missionary societies to help them in the work of redeeming Africa from darkness and barbarism. For many years, indeed, that was almost the only source of money for this work. Later, as it spread and came to be understood and appreciated by the African people themselves, many tribes gave generously to the support of the schools and churches, from which came the only teaching and the only light available to them.

It is greatly to the credit of nearly all the tribes in Kenya that they supported this work, and continue to support it to this day. Now the local Native councils themselves are ready to raise a rate, and only too willing to devote it to education, and the Government supplements that with very large sums provided from the taxes. So the work grows and grows, and as it grows more money from taxes and rates will have to be found.

Technical Training

Nobody will object to that, least of all you Africans, when you see the work really going ahead. There are, of course, people in a great hurry who say that Africans are not getting sufficient education, but I am very doubtful if much more could have been done in the time.

It is also sometimes said that we should not teach so much in the way of things learned in books, but rather should give technical training. I agree in a general way that technical training and agricultural and veterinary training are above all the more important at this stage in particular. But it is also to remember that we have only succeeded up to the present in getting primary education going on any considerable scale, and even then for only a part of the population.

What those devoted Christian men and women, the original missionaries and their successors, have done for the people of Africa is a great, noble, and everlasting

work, and the first thing that I suggest to each one of you that you should do is to remember that with gratitude all your lives.

Then fix your eyes and your aspirations on still further developments and work hard, honestly and well to produce the wealth without which none of these developments are possible.

The British people carry a very great burden, and their generosity is very great also: they give great sums to support education and research in the Colony, but they cannot pay for the whole of it.

You yourselves would, I believe, think it wrong that the East should be taxed and the money taken away to provide schools in the Kiluyu. The British do not think that wrong: out of their hands they provide schools and university colleges for many of the other lands which are part of the Colonies of Great Britain. It is not a question of whether they are right or wrong: they think it right, but they simply cannot pay for everything, and it is of the greatest importance that every sensible man should understand that if there is to be progress here in Africa, it must be based on hard work and production on all the people so that they may be able to pay the taxes and so provide the money for what is necessary to do it.

A fine hall like this one is not in itself real progress. A fine hall is a pleasant thing to see and a useful thing for the purpose of holding meetings, and fine words have their purpose in encouraging people to do fine things. But neither is of value without real effort and determination, sound character, and honourable behaviour.

An example can be set here in this hall by the manner in which every member conducts himself during meetings of the Council. Respect for the Chair, politeness to each other, dignity and courtesy are the signs of good character, and all members of the local Native Council at every meeting can give examples in the whole of the people in these excellent qualities by the way in which they conduct the meetings in this hall.

Degrees for African Students

MAKERERE COLLEGE, Uganda, has been admitted to the special relationship with the University of London which will enable its students to take degree courses in arts and sciences at the college, which will propose its own syllabuses for courses leading to the intermediate and final degree examinations. If the university is satisfied that these are of equivalent standard to those set by the university for its own students, it will issue degrees to successful candidates.

The scheme, which already operates at the Gordon Memorial College in the Sudan and at colleges in West Africa, will ensure recognized university standards while permitting overseas colleges to follow courses relevant to their special needs.

The existing degree courses in arts and science and professional courses in medicines, agriculture, veterinary science, and education, as well as the special entry courses for adult students, will be continued.

A report by the delegation from the Inter-University Council is under consideration by the college authorities, which are preparing estimates, including provision for buildings, for the period 1951-55, in two parts, the one based on 1000 students and the other showing the additional cost of raising the number to 600.

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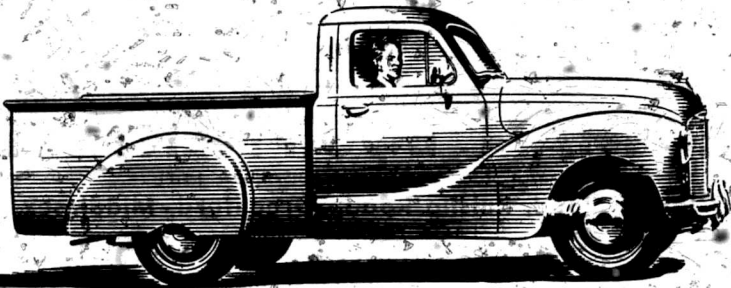
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Nyasaland Railways

NYASALAND RAILWAYS, LTD., report that gross receipts for the calendar year 1948 were £336,111, compared with £325,839 in the previous year. Working expenses were £251,803 (£235,656), leaving a surplus of £84,708 (£90,183), to which must be added £27,179 for interest and dividends received and £836 from the 1947 account, making a total of £112,750 for appropriation. Income tax absorbs £55,975 and £13,700 relating to previous years, and debenture interest £52,212, leaving £863 to be carried forward.

During the year 305,249 (317,590) passengers and 166,714 (132,808) tons of freight were carried. Working expenses, including renewals, amounted to 74.8% (72.32%) of gross receipts.

The issued capital consists of £418,375 in ordinary shares of £1 each and £54,084 "A" ordinary shares of 1s. each. Capital reserve stands at £8,755, revenue reserves at £344,220, reserve for future taxation at £52,562, loan capital at £4,407,024, provisions at £583,733, amount due to a subsidiary at £143,773, and current liabilities at £104,660.

Fixed Assets and Investments

Fixed assets are valued at £2,233,103, investments in the Central African Railway Co., Ltd., at £1,824,150 and in the Trans-Zambia Railway Co., Ltd., at £399,000, trade investment at £15,000, intangible assets at £135,458, and current assets at £1,510,475, including British Government securities at £103,368 (market value £101,870), tax certificates at £41,050, and cash at £1,035,027.

The directors are Mr. W. M. Codrington, Sir J. Milne, Mr. Vivian Oury, and Brigadier J. Storar. From the end of July Mr. Codrington, who has been chairman since the formation of the company in 1930, agreed at the invitation of his colleagues on the board to accept the additional office of managing director. The general manager in Africa is Mr. H. W. Stevens, and the secretary and London manager Mr. C. McL. Carey.

General Hammond, one of the directors appointed to represent the Nyasaland Government, has retired after 19 years' service, and Mr. R. C. Bucquet, general manager for the past eight years, has also retired.

The 18th annual general meeting will be held in London on December 30, and the chairman's annual statement will be published in this journal early in the New Year.

Trans-Zambia Railway

TRANS-ZAMBESIA RAILWAY CO., LTD., announce gross receipts for the year ended December 31, 1948, £1,149,417, compared with £338,472 in the previous year. Working expenses were £332,122 (£322,920), leaving a surplus of £37,295 (£56,152), to which must be added £20,719 for interest and provisions no longer required, making a total of £58,014, after providing £27,061 for income tax and £4,500 for profits tax. Interest on the income bonds and debenture stock requires £46,909, leaving £11,105 available for interest on the 5% income debenture stock.

The issued capital is £600,000 in shares of £1 each. Capital reserve stands at £33,906, revenue reserves at £48,934, loan capital at £2,836,237, provision for renewals at £202,400, and current liabilities at £124,729. Fixed assets are valued at £2,464,439, intangible assets at £1,094,608, and current assets at £287,159, including British Government securities (market value £64,225) and £125,554 in cash.

A total tonnage of 197,686 (190,283) was carried in 1948.

The directors are Mr. Vivian Oury (chairman), Mr. W. M. Codrington, Mr. J. B. Correa da Silva, the Hon. Mr. W. Elphinstone, Sir James Milne, Colonel J. A. Montehor do Amaral, Brigadier J. Storar, and Mr. C. McL. Carey. The general manager in Africa is Mr. H. W. Stevens, and the secretary and London manager Mr. C. McL. Carey.

The 29th annual general meeting will be held in London on December 30.

Kamina, Limited

KAMINA, LTD., a company with interests in sisal estates in Tanganyika, after providing £2,250 for profits tax, earned a profit of £13,029 for the year ended October 31 last, compared with £10,602 in the previous year. Income tax absorbs £5,815, general reserve receives £1,500, and a proposed dividend of 10% and bonus of 10%, less tax, will require £4,867, leaving £2,596 to be carried forward, against £1,748 brought in.

The issued capital is £44,250 in shares of 2s. each. General reserve stands at £10,800, revenue reserve at £2,596, and current liabilities at £12,029. Fixed assets are valued at £3,000, investments in sisal companies at £47,821, British Government securities at £6,300 (market value £6,130), and cash at £12,554.

The directors are Mr. H. G. Ash (chairman), Mr. R. A. Angier, and Mr. A. S. P. Neish.

The 39th annual general meeting will be held in London on December 29.

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- 1 Rex 14/10 cu. ft. Concrete Mixer. Ruston Diesel Engine. Reconditioned. Price £370.
- 1 Stothert & Pitt 21/14 Closed Drum Concrete Mixer; Lister Petrol Engine. Overhauled. Price £260.

DUMPERS.

- 6 Aveling Barford Diesel Dumpers; 4½ cu. yd. Price £1,000 each.
- 6 Chaselside Dumpers; 2½ cu. yd. Ford 4-cyl. E.B. Engine. Reconditioned. Price £300/£350 each.
- 2 Muir Hill Hi-way Bothway Dumpers; 3 cu. yd. 27 h.p. Fordson Petrol Engine. Reconditioned. Price £641 each.
- 4 Muir Hill Dumpers; 2 cu. yd. 27 h.p. Fordson Petrol Engine. New 1942. Price £390 each.

Please write for current Plant List to F.O. Box (Private Bag), Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika Territory.

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- 1 Bucyrus-Erie 15B Excavator; ½ cu. yd.; Dragline Shovel; 30 ft. Jib; Skimmer and Trencher Attachments; Caterpillar Diesel Engine. Good condition. Price £4,500.
- 1 Ruston 10' RB; Dragline, Skimmer and Trencher. Price £3,900.

LOADING SHOVELS.

- "Bray" Hydraulic; Hydraulic Control; 7/8 cu. yd. bucket; New. Price £885.

ROLLERS.

- 4 8/10-ton Barford & Perkins Type T.H.D. Roller; Diesel Engine; Scarifier and Water Sprinklers. Price £780.
- 1 6-ton Aveling Road Roller; single cyl. Blackstone Diesel Engine. Reconditioned. Price £700.
- 1 4-ton Aveling Barford Diesel Roller; fitted with Canopy; quick reverse; year 1945; Reconditioned. Price £957.
- 1 2½-ton Wallis and Stevens Petrol-driven Roller; quick reverse; 3-wheel; Reconditioned. Price £590.

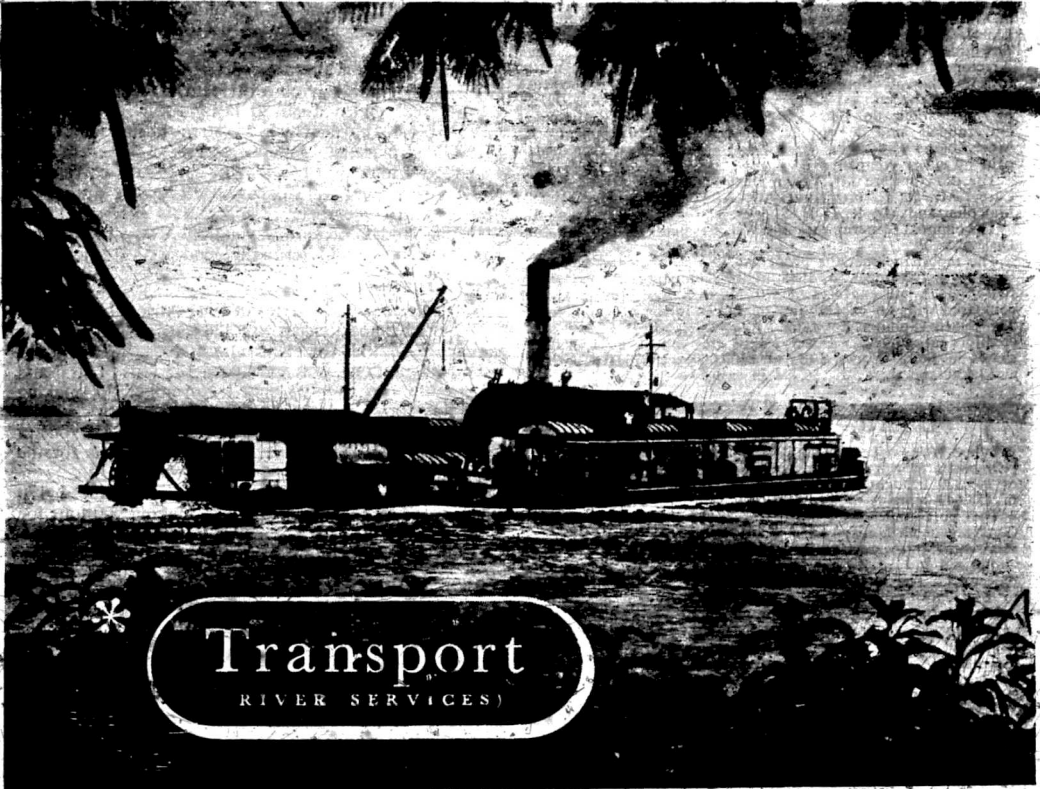
TRACTORS.

- 6 HD10 Chalmers Tractors. Base Machines. Reconditioned. Price £2,700 each.
- 3 D6 Caterpillar Tractors. Base Machines. IH Series. Reconditioned. Price £3,500 each.
- 1 D6 Tractor. Base Machine. 4R Series; reconditioned. Price £2,400.
- 1 D4 Tractor. LA Plant. Choate Hydraulic Angledozer. Reconditioned. Price £2,250.

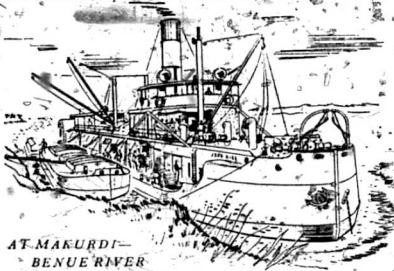


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Port of Beira Development

PORT OF BEIRA DEVELOPMENT, LTD., which holds 300,000 of the 600,000 shares in Beira Works, Ltd., and 480,000 of the 600,000 shares in Companhia do Porto da Beira (which in turn holds the remaining 300,000 shares in Beira Works, Ltd.), reports a loss of £2,138 for the year ended March 31 last, compared with £2,385 in the previous year.

The issued capital consists of £39,000 in A shares and £1,000 in B shares, each of 1s. denomination. Capital reserve stands at £16,183, revenue reserves at £2,661, and current liabilities at £3,047. Shares in subsidiary companies appear, as valued by the directors in 1935, at £60,000 and cash at £1,891. The directors' report points out that no attempt has been made to revise the valuation of the shares notwithstanding the expropriation of the port on January 1, 1949, on account of a claim by Companhia do Porto da Beira against the Portuguese Government and a dispute between the Government of Mozambique and Beira Works, Ltd. No dividend has been paid by either company.

The directors are Mr. Vivian Oury (chairman), Mr. C. McL. Carey, Mr. R. E. Fitzgerald, Mr. A. E. Hadley, Sir Dougal Malcolm, and Mr. R. P. H. Stables.

The annual general meeting will be held in London on December 29.

The report includes the profit and loss account and balance sheet as at December 31, 1948, of the Companhia do Porto da Beira, which had expenses of £10,780, including £189 in taxes, compared with an expenditure of £9,399 in the previous year. The issued capital is £600,000. Reserve stands at £9,399, and creditors at £3,422. Fixed assets are valued at £302,022, shares in Beira Works, Ltd., at £300,000, securities deposited at £3,350, and there was £6,491 in cash.

Beira Works Report

BEIRA WORKS, LTD., announced a loss of £108,472 for the year ended March 31 last. After deducting the credit balance of £49,829 brought forward from the previous year, a deficit of £58,643 remains to be transferred to the balance sheet.

The port undertaking was transferred to the Portuguese Government on January 1 last, the payment which the company was entitled to receive being the total cost of the works authorized and carried out, less the total amount of debentures redeemed. The total capital expenditure concerned amounted to £3,057,674, and after deducting £568,300 for debentures redeemed, the amount paid to the company was £2,489,374.

The Portuguese Government has agreed to buy all stores on hand and in transit, together with certain stocks, machinery, and plant in Beira which did not pass to them on expropriation, and to take over outstanding contracts for the supply of stores and equipment at the cost price landed in Beira.

The issued capital of the company is £435,000 in shares of 14s. 6d. each. Revenue reserves stand at £45,452, debentures at £2,451,425, and current liabilities at £150,586. Fixed assets are valued at £29,625 and current assets at £3,052,838, including £2,972,363 in cash. It is hoped that the liquidation will be completed within a few months.

The directors are Mr. C. F. D'Andrade (alternate: Mr. C. McL. Carey), Mr. R. E. Fitzgerald, Mr. A. E. Hadley, Sir Dougal Malcolm, Mr. Vivian Oury, and Dr. A. Soares (alternate: Mr. R. P. H. Stables).

The 23rd annual general meeting will be held in London on December 29.

African Lakes Corporation, Ltd., earned a profit of £62,880 for the year ended January 31 last. Taxation absorbs £36,000. The dividend is 8% (the same).

Of Commercial Concern

Messrs. Booker Brothers, McConnell & Co., Ltd., who have large trading interests in the Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and East and South Africa, are to raise about £1,000,000 of new capital. The ordinary capital is to be increased from £653,743 to £1,087,333 in shares of 10s. each, which, offered to shareholders at 22s., are already changing hands at 4s. 3d. premium. The 6% cumulative preference capital is to be raised from £555,589 to £600,000.

The Tobacco Company of Rhodesia and South Africa, Ltd., has declared a dividend of 7½% (the same) for the year ended June 30 last. Profit amounted to £2,751 (£4,434), of which taxation absorbed £1,683. £1,000 was placed to general reserve.

A record total of 4,138 tons of cargo was carried out of Dar es Salaam by Tanganyika Railways during the first week in November.

British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., have announced a second interim dividend of 3½% (the same).

Sisal Outputs

Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd., report that the November output was 426 tons of sisal and tow, making 3,299 tons for eight months.

Dwa Plantations, Ltd., produced 143 tons of sisal and tow in the two months ended November 30, making 1,168 tons for 11 months.

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd., produced 350 tons of sisal and tow in November, making 1,593 tons for the year to date.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., produced 170 tons of sisal and tow in November, making 900 tons for five months.

Arusha Plantations

ARUSHA PLANTATIONS, LTD., earned a profit of £10,385 for the year ended June 30 last, compared with £23,034 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £3,730 and a further £3,115 is needed to cover taxation not recoverable against U.K. taxation for the years 1943 to date, leaving a balance of £5,106 (£1,566), which the directors propose to carry forward.

The issued capital is £67,878 in shares of 2s. each. Capital reserve stands at £4,242, revenue reserves at £8,106, reserve for income tax at £2,686, debentures at £47,680, and current liabilities at £32,122. Fixed assets are valued at £107,690 and current assets at £55,024, including tax certificates at £6,000 and £24,833 in cash.

Output for the year consisted of 649 (930) tons of sisal, 14 (70) tons of coffee, and 2,205 (1,001) lb. of papain. The plantations comprise 3,158 acres of mature and 991 acres of immature sisal, 380 acres of mature and 18 acres of immature coffee, 45 acres of papain, and 85 acres of other crops.

The directors are Sir Lionel Smith-Gordon (chairman), Mr. E. W. Bovill (alternate: Mr. R. W. Bryon), and Mr. F. C. Rycroft. The managing agents in East Africa are Messrs. Bovill, Matheson and Co., Ltd.

The 12th annual general meeting will be held in London on December 30.

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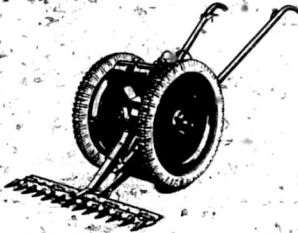
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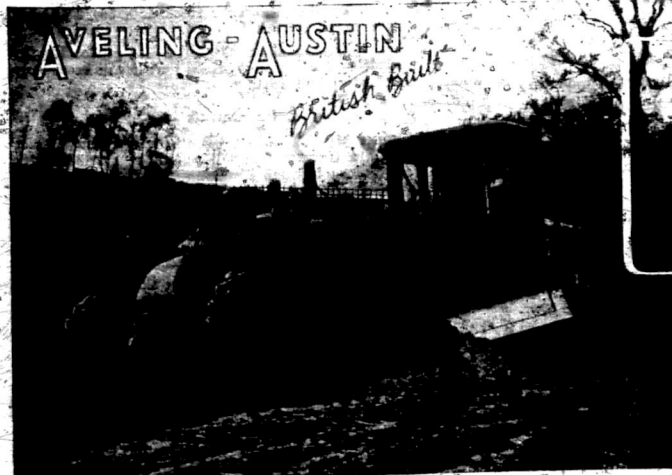
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Company Meeting Reports

Rhodesian Anglo American, Limited

Abridged Report of the Directors for the Year ended June 30, 1949

Accounts

THE PROFIT for the year after charging all expenses except the additional remuneration of the directors was £1,458,995. Profits unappropriated at June 30, 1948, were £361,643, making a total of £1,820,638, against which have been appropriated, subject to confirmation of the final dividend recommended by the directors:

	£	£
Income tax	654,618	
Dividends in respect of the year to June 30, 1949:—		
Interim: paid—		Net amounts (after deduction of income tax)
June 16, 1949	5½% (6½d.)	£164,283
Final: payable on or about December 29, 1949	16½% (1s. 8½d.)	552,848
Total for the year	22½% (2s. 3d.)	£737,131
Directors' additional remuneration payable under the articles of association	12,000	1,403,749
Leaving profits unappropriated at June 30, 1949		£416,889

The company's balance-sheet shows that the market value of the quoted investments in subsidiary companies was £13,340,414, as compared with a market value of £21,589,246; for the same investments a year earlier. This was due to the abnormally low prices for base metal mining shares obtaining on the Stock Exchange at June 30, 1949. There has been a substantial recovery in these prices since the date of the balance-sheet.

Investments in Subsidiary Companies

Rhokana Corporation, Limited.—The holdings of Rhodesian Anglo American remain the same as last year, namely:

£1,285,123 ordinary stock
24,745 A stock

£1,309,268, representing 52.394% of the ordinary and A stock issued.

Accounts.—The report for the year ended June 30, 1949, shows a profit of £5,425,175 (against £4,668,094), from which £2,805,324 (against £2,573,084) was provided for taxation; £1,125,000 (against £668,448) and £7,500 (same) appropriated to general reserve and preference share redemption fund respectively. After provision for the preference dividend and a dividend of 100% (100%) on the ordinary and A stock, £560,270 (against £491,587) was carried forward.

Copper Production.—Production during the year was 74,982 long tons (69,358), of which 62,720 long tons (57,654) were in the form of electrolytic copper and 12,262 long tons (11,704) in the form of blister copper. In addition the smelter-treated 101,594 short tons (76,812) of concentrates from Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Limited, which resulted in a production of 34,320 long tons (25,752) of blister copper. Production was again affected by shortage in coal deliveries, but in spite of this it will be noted that the production of copper for the corporation was 5,624 long tons greater than in the previous year and for Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Limited, 8,568 long tons greater.

Cobalt.—1,171 short tons of cobalt alloy, containing 443 short tons of cobalt metal, were produced during the year.

Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Limited.—This company's holding of Nchanga stock remains unchanged at £1,490,581, representing 21.294% of the issued stock. Rhokana Corporation holds £2,345,000 Nchanga stock, representing 33.5% of the issued stock. Thus Rhodesian Anglo American and Rhokana together hold 54.794% of the issued stock. Rhodesian Anglo American's interest in Rhokana's holding is 52.394%, thus making Rhodesian Anglo American's interest direct and indirect in the Nchanga capital 38.846%.

The profit for the year to March 31, 1949, amounted to £1,609,924 (against £814,975), from which £822,615 (against £464,613) was provided for taxation. A balance of £1,214,503 (against £427,194) was carried forward.

Copper Production.—During the year 1,191,999 long tons were mined and 1,190,700 short tons were treated in the concentrator. The grade of ore-treated was 4.34% of which 1.92% was in the form of oxide copper and 2.42% in the form of sulphide copper.

The concentrates produced were railed to Nkana for smelting and resulted in a production of 32,876 long tons of blister copper, which is approximately 40% greater than the production during the year ended March 31, 1948, of 23,621 long tons of blister copper.

This very considerable increase was achieved through the increased efficiency of the plant and in spite of the continued shortage of coal, which was to some extent set off by wood firing.

Expansion of Production.—The report of the directors of the Nchanga Company issued on September 13, 1949, stated that the first stage of the programme to increase production to 64,000 long tons of copper per annum was proceeding satisfactorily, and its completion may reasonably be expected by the end of 1950, as already indicated, with some increase in production over the present rate prior to that date. The increased rate of production will call for additional stocks, and during the year the build-up of such additional stocks was started.

Rhodesian Copper Refineries, Limited.—The ordinary stock is held in equal proportions by Rhokana Corporation and Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines. Rhodesian Anglo American has no direct holding in the Refinery company but its indirect interest therein amounts to 45.601% of the ordinary stock.

Accounts.—The profit for the year amounted to £83,622 (against £61,536) and after providing for taxation and payment of the net dividend on the preference stock £30,388, a balance of £511 remained to be carried forward.

Extension to Refinery.—The extension is proceeding as rapidly as possible, but it is not expected that it will be entirely completed until the end of 1950.

Other Investments

Mufulira Copper Mines, Limited.—Both the company's direct holding in Mufulira Copper Mines, Limited, of 152,335 shares and its indirect interest through Rhokana Corporation's holding of 1,300,000 shares remain unchanged.

For the year ended June 30, 1948, the company paid a dividend of 7s. 6d. per share, less income tax, (previous year 5s. per share, less tax) and in May, 1949, an interim dividend of 3s. 6d. per share, less income tax, was declared in respect of the year ended June 30, 1949. The gross amount of both these dividends, amounting to £83,784, is included in your company's accounts for the year ended June 30, 1949.

The production of blister copper for the year ended June 30, 1949, was 70,966 long tons, compared with 53,360 long tons for the previous year.

The Rhodesian Broken Hill Development Company, Limited.—The report and accounts of this Rhodesian Broken Hill company for the year ended December 31, 1948, show a profit of £1,743,568 (against £1,497,124 for the previous year). After providing £891,424 for taxation on those profits, £300,000 was appropriated to capital reserve, £50,000 to obsolescence and renewals reserve, and £25,000 as a provision for pensions. A dividend of 30%, which was the same as in the previous year, less tax, and directors' additional remuneration absorbed £551,250. The amount carried forward to the next year was £147,078. The output of metals for the 10 months ended October 31, 1948, was shown by the company's published monthly production figures was—zinc, 19,035 tons; lead, 11,670 tons; vanadium, 264.54 (average 91.97% V₂O₅) all in long tons.

COPIES OF THE FULL REPORTS AND ACCOUNTS OF THE COMPANY AND OF THE OPERATING SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES ARE AVAILABLE UPON APPLICATION TO THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, 41, OLD JEWRY, LONDON, E.C.2.

Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd.

Mr. M. Hely-Hutchinson's Review

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF TANGANYIKA CONCESSIONS, LIMITED, was held in London last Thursday.

Mr. MAURICE HELY-HUTCHINSON, the chairman of the company, recalled that it had been incorporated on January 20, 1899, and expressed the view that its present position justified the great vision of Sir Robert Williams, founder of the group.

The chairman had circulated to the shareholders with the report and accounts for the year to July 31, 1949, a statement in the following terms:—

Union Minière and Benguela Railway

The amount received from the Union Minière du Haut Katanga in respect of dividends, interest, and royalties was £630,599. Last year—£525,585 were received from this source.

Receipts from the Benguela Railway Company amounted to £299,980, which was in respect of redemption of a like amount of income debentures due on January 1, 1949. We have again applied the sum of £50,030 in reduction of the book value of the company's holding of the debentures, and £10,000 in reduction of the company's holding of the shares. The net credit to profit and loss account is therefore £239,950, as against £190,830 last year. While the improved results of the Benguela Railway Company, as set forth in the report of that company included herewith, are satisfactory, it should be borne in mind that the Benguela Railway Company has substantial commitments for capital expenditure during the next three years which will have to be met out of earnings unless arrangements can be made to raise the capital from other sources.

I would again call your attention to the question of profits tax. This year we have set aside as a reserve for this tax the sum of £195,000. Owing to the fact that the full dividend of 10% (including 4% participating dividend) is being paid on the preference stock, the entire weight of the profits tax falls on the ordinary stock and is equivalent to over 6% on the nominal value of the latter.

The effects of devaluation seem likely on balance to prove favourable to your company.

With regard to your principal interests:—

Company's Principal Interests

Union Minière du Haut Katanga.—“The production of copper for 1948 amounted to 155,515 metric tons, as compared with 150,840 metric tons in 1947. In addition, 4,322 metric tons of cobalt were produced, also uranium ore and concentrates, zinc concentrates, cadmium, gold, and silver.

A dividend of Frs. 480 net per share was declared, and in addition, substantial amortizations were made, as well as an increase in the contingencies fund and in the amount carried forward, for the purpose of strengthening the cash resources which will be called on to finance the programme of new plant and construction. Mr. Edgar Sengier, the managing director, mentioned at the annual general meeting in Brussels that the construction and re-equipment programme, which in a few years should result in increases in production, would enable the Union Minière to consolidate for many years its operating results and stabilize the industrial profits for the future. He also stated that, subject to selling prices and taxation remaining normal, the Union Minière proposed to meet out of its own resources expenditure incurred on this programme.

Benguela Railway Company.—“The report and accounts of the Benguela Railway Company for the year 1948 are attached to your directors' report. The net revenue for 1948 amounted to the equivalent of

£793,804, as compared with £250,865 in 1947, but in 1947 the equivalent of £360,000 was charged against operating expenditure in respect of the payable and betterments reserve account, compared with £65,000 in 1948.

“The larger reserve made in 1947 included provision for capital expenditure, but it has now been decided to discontinue the practice in order to show the actual net revenue of the railway, which should not be affected by capital expenditure. The enjoyment by your company of revenue arising from your holding in the Benguela Railway Company will depend on the arrangements which can be made for financing capital expenditure.

Kentia Gold Areas, Ltd.—“The Kentia Company owns £27,500 of 8½% debenture stock and 89.95% of the issued capital of Geita Gold Mining Company, Ltd. Your company holds 175,345 shares of the issued capital of 2,500,000 shares of 10s. each of Kentia Gold Areas, Ltd.

Geita Gold Mining Company, Ltd.—“Your company holds 30,000 shares and £144,250 debentures of the Geita Gold Mining Company, Ltd., and at July 31, 1949, had advanced £150,000 by way of unsecured loan. After providing £58,232 for depreciation, as against £50,407 in the previous year, and setting aside £7,267 as provision for premium on redemption of debentures, the loss for the year was £119,218, as against £158,980 for the previous year. The balance of loss at June 30, 1949, amounted to £343,730. Loans from associated companies had risen to £300,000 and unpaid interest was £27,621 in respect of loans and £75,650 in respect of debenture interest.

Steady Improvement

“Milling operations at the Geita mine showed steady improvement for the year ended June 30, 1949. Production of gold was 28,038 oz., as compared with 17,440 oz. for the previous year. The increased production has put the company in a position where its income is now sufficient to meet cash requirements, so that no further loans have been necessary since the end of 1948.

“The milling returns for the months of July, August and September of this year show further improvement. The rise in the price of gold took effect on September 19, and gold produced after the first week in August was sold at the higher figure. In consequence, there was an operating profit for the August production of £9,431 and for the September production of £14,633. This is an indication of the improved results which can be expected from the company's future operations, although it must be borne in mind that there will be an inevitable increase in the cost of supplies from dollar sources which has not yet made itself felt.

“However, it is safe to say that the present price of gold should enable the company to show profits even on the present scale of operations, and this position should be further improved as the tonnage is increased. The effect will be that the Geita company should be able to pay off its indebtedness and meet the dividend-paying stage more quickly than would otherwise have been the case.

“Ore developments this year have been encouraging. The total ore reserves at June 30, 1949, showed 1,612,684 tons of ore of an average grade of 3.9 dwt., as compared with 1,307,025 tons of 3.94 dwt. per ton at June 30, 1948.

Uruwira Minerals, Ltd.—“Your company holds 199,673 shares of the issued capital of 4,000,000 shares of 5s. each. The programme of work outlined in the chairman's speech at the annual general meeting of the Uruwira company in November, 1948, is being proceeded with, but no results have so far been published. Further information should be available in the forthcoming annual report of the Uruwira Company.

Rhokana Corporation, Limited

Mr. S. S. Taylor's Statement

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF RHOKANA CORPORATION, LIMITED, was held on December 13 at 20 Aldermanbury, London.

MR. S. S. TAYLOR, C.M.G., D.S.O., the deputy chairman, said, *inter alia*:-

"The first matter of importance to which I should refer is the price to be paid by the Ministry of Supply for our copper. After the announcement of the devaluation of the pound, the Ministry invited the Rhodesian copper producers to consider the adoption of some method of price calculation different from that which had obtained up to that time. We informed the Ministry that we would be quite willing to investigate the question but that the problems involved were very complicated.

Price Adjustments

"We have had discussions with the Ministry, and I can inform you that they have indicated that they are willing that the previous price basis shall continue; that is to say, that the American quotation converted into sterling at the new rate of exchange should be used as the pricing basis.

"The Ministry, however, has asked us to accept certain adjustments in the factors with regard to freight and differentials between electrolytic and blister copper which affect the calculation of the price, and we are still discussing these matters with the Ministry.

"I must also refer to our relations with the Northern Rhodesian Mine Workers' Union, who have asked us to agree to what they call the principle of a 40-hour week. We felt unable to agree to this demand, and an attempt to settle the differences between the union and the companies was referred to conciliation. No agreement was reached before the conciliator, and there is no further information to give you at present.

"The coal situation remains difficult. Coal received by the four copper mines has averaged 37,332 tons per month since July 1, and in November was 39,437 tons. It is impossible to make any definite forecast with regard to the future, and though we still hope that we shall receive considerably more coal from now onwards, it will undoubtedly be necessary to continue wood burning for some time.

Increased Profits

"Notwithstanding our difficulties, we have earned increased profits, the balance carried from the profit and loss account to the appropriation account showing an increase over the previous year of £750,000, after the payment of a bonus of 32% on basic wages to our employees, who receive benefits based on the profits of the four Northern Rhodesian copper mines. Taxation in the United Kingdom and Northern Rhodesia will absorb £390,000 more.

"While your directors do not recommend an increase in the final dividend, which remains at 75%, they have placed to reserve £1,125,000, being over £450,000 more than last year, to assist in meeting our large future capital requirements.

"The four films mentioned in the directors' report include one of general interest made in colour which gives a good impression of the conditions in the mining communities, and two technical films covering all aspects of operations from the initial prospecting to the casting of refined copper. The fourth, which has been publicly released under the title of 'Chisoko, the African', depicts the beneficial effects of the industry on the life of an African. You will receive invitations to see the general interest film and extracts from the technical films at private showings in London during February.

SIR DOUGAL MALCOLM seconded the resolution for the adoption of the report and accounts.

Uruwira Minerals, Limited

Mr. L. S. Weldon's Statement

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF URUWIRA MINERALS, LIMITED, was held on Wednesday, December 7, at the mine office, Mpanda, Tanganyika Territory.

MR. L. S. WELDON, chairman of the company, had addressed to the shareholders with the annual report and accounts for the year ended March 31, 1949, a statement in the following terms:-

"You will no doubt remember that the Union Corporation, Limited, decided to relinquish control of the development of your property and not to take up the further shares which were under option to it. I am happy to say, however, that an old-established mining group, which has been a shareholder of your company since its inception, has taken over the interests of the Union Corporation and is assisting your company with technical advice, which we have already found most valuable.

"In addition, in the early part of the year it was realized that the available funds would not last the 18 months estimated last year. This was largely because of increases in costs and prices. Therefore, in order to ensure the continuity of the development, it was necessary to arrange fresh finance.

Patino Group Interested

"Your board have obtained an advance of £106,000 from the Patino interests, who have already a substantial investment in your company. This money will enable us to proceed with our development, particularly on the ninth level.

"The advance will be secured by an equitable mortgage, and may be convertible into ordinary shares at par. The interest has been fixed at 6%, which we consider very reasonable.

"We are hopeful that the development during the next six months will establish the existence of the known ore-body at the ninth level, which is 150 metres vertically below No. 6 level. It is also hoped that during these six months information will be forthcoming as regards the ore-body down to and including the sixth level. This is the horizon down to which the original estimate of indicated ore was made in 1946.

"As stated by your managing director in his report, the indications are that, if the mineralization now found down to the fifth level continues down to the ninth, then the original estimates of tonnage would of course be measurably exceeded, but, while the lead values may prove to be lower, the copper, silver and gold values are likely to increase.

"The first two engines of the main power plant have been on test in England and are expected to arrive on site early in 1950. The power house building is expected later this year.

"The construction of the branch railway to Mpanda has progressed satisfactorily, and the Ugalla River station was opened to traffic on August 22. The latest estimate for arrival at the Mpanda station site is May-June, 1950."

Managing Director's Report

The report of the managing director, Mr. J. de la Vallée Poysson, states that the main vertical shaft has been completed to its planned depth of 398.6 metres, and that the development of the No. 3 and 4 levels proceeded in a satisfactory manner, bearing in mind that priority was given at all times to the sinking of the main shaft. Development for the year amounted to 1,281 metres, and 5,255 metres of diamond-drilling were done.

Until the development programme is sufficiently advanced to give a complete picture of the various levels,

it is considered in the best interests of the company not to publish individual samples, which might be misleading. From the information available, the figures given in 1948 of over 2,000,000 tons down to No. 6 level will, however, be more than realized so far as the tonnage is concerned, but the present indications are that the lead values may be lower, and the copper, silver, and gold values higher than expected.

Diamond drilling at Mnyakahisa, Kasimba, and Simbo proved the continuation of the east-west shear for a distance of 40 miles and the persistence of mineralization throughout the distance. A special exclusive prospecting licence covering a further two miles beyond the original lease was pegged.

Prospecting and Water Supplies

Prospecting was curtailed from the end of September, 1948, following the policy of concentrating on the development of the Mukwambwa ore-body to bring it into production as early as possible.

Erection of the pilot plant was delayed owing to the non-delivery of certain essential machinery.

The question of water supplies received considerable attention; a third dam will be completed this dry season, and a fourth will be built in conjunction with the railways in 1950. This fourth dam is estimated to hold 1,500,000 tons of water. The pilot plant will operate as soon as water is available.

The number of permanent houses occupied by Europeans at the end of March was 33. The main African compound was extended to the point at which two thirds of the 2,000 African employees are under the company's direct supervision. All bachelor Africans are now fed at a communal kitchen.

The air strip is completed, and is licensed for aircraft up to 28,000 lb.

Mining

Rhodesian Anglo American

RHODESIAN ANGLO AMERICAN, LTD., and its subsidiary companies, after providing £3,746,614 for taxation, earned a net profit of £792,377 in the year to June 30 last, compared with £754,460 in the previous year. Dividends totalling 22½ pence require £737,131, leaving £46,889 to be carried forward against £361,643 brought in.

The issued capital is £5,956,609 in units of 10s. each. Capital reserves stand at £2,771,150, revenue reserves at £7,119,631, reserve for future income tax at £3,453,549, outside interests in subsidiaries at £16,570,904, and current liabilities at £4,598,156. Fixed assets are valued at £20,015,488, redeemable debentures at £1,533,247, stores at £2,280,322, and current assets at £16,840,742, including quoted investments at £211,834 (market value £387,890), unquoted investments at £466,895, British Government securities £295,020 (market value £298,691), tax certificates at £1,481,425, and £11,655,194 in cash.

The company has large holdings in Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., Mufuha Copper Mines, Ltd., Rhodesia Copper Refineries, Ltd., and Northern Rhodesia Power Corporation, Ltd., and Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd.

The directors are Sir Ernest Oppenheimer (chairman, alternate, Mr. L. Oppenheimer), Mr. S. S. Taylor (deputy chairman), Mr. Carl R. Davis, Mr. J. B. Dennison, Mr. R. B. Hagart (alternate), Mr. A. C. Wilson, Mr. C. D. Hely-Hutchinson, Mr. H. J. Joel, Sir Douglas Malcolm (alternate), Mr. P. V. Emrys-Evans), Mr. F. Searls, Jr., and Mr. C. F. S. Taylor.

The 20th annual general meeting will be held in London on December 29. The abridged report of the directors appears on another page in this issue.

Coronation Syndicate Report

CORONATION SYNDICATE, LTD., whose main interests are in Southern Rhodesian gold mining, together with its wholly owned subsidiaries, earned a profit of £61,519 for the year ended June 30 last, compared with £30,149 in the previous year. To this is added £4,470 realized by the sale of assets of the Revue Dredge. Taxation absorbs £24,037, depreciation £9,725, and £10,000 is reserved, leaving a balance of £49,647 to be carried forward against £22,420 brought in.

The issued capital is £402,500 in shares of 2s. 6d. each. Revenue reserves stand at £112,969 and current liabilities at £51,018. Fixed assets are valued at £313,787, shares in other companies at £45,679 (including quoted securities at £45,179 with a market value of £14,716), premiums on the purchase of shares in subsidiary companies at £36,135, and current assets at £170,886, including £100,886 in cash.

Operations at the Revue Dredge have terminated, and the concessions owned by the Ngamland Exploration Syndicate, Ltd., and the options in the Heidelberg-Nigel area have been abandoned. Homestake Gold Mining Co., Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary, which owns the Tebekwe mine, made a record profit of £17,782 during the year, after providing for depreciation and taxation. Coronation Syndicate also owns the Muriel and Arcturus mines, as well as a 25% interest in the Pickstone mine.

The directors are Mr. L. P. Kent (chairman; alternate, Mr. J. A. D. Gillespie), Sir Digby Burnett (alternate, Mr. Bailey Southwell), Mr. J. H. Dreyer, Mr. E. A. Faber, Mr. S. G. Menell, and Mr. H. Tevis (alternate, Mr. J. M. Milne).

The London committee consists of Viscount Elibank (alternate, Mr. E. L. Crane), and Mr. H. B. Browne, and the Rhodesian committee is composed of Mr. H. Tevis, Sir Digby Burnett, and Mr. J. J. Milne. The Rhodesian secretaries and consulting engineers are the London & Rhodesian Mining and Land Co., Ltd., Salisbury.

The 44th annual general meeting will be held in London on December 22.

Wankie Colliery

PROFIT for the year ended August 31 last was £122,769. A dividend of 5% is recommended by the directors.

De Beers Consolidated Mines

DE BEERS CONSOLIDATED MINES, LTD., have declared a dividend of 10s. per share in respect of the six months ending December 31, 1949, payable to preference shareholders on December 9.

S. Rhodesia's Mineral Output

FOR THE SECOND MONTH IN SUCCESSION, Southern Rhodesia's mineral output (during October) was valued at more than £1,000,000. The total of £1,033,068 included £519,746 for gold and £511,832 for base minerals. In the first 10 months of this year, minerals worth £9,191,926 were produced, an increase of £1,800,454 over the comparable period last year.

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London and Rhodesian Mining

LONDON AND RHODESIAN MINING AND LAND CO., LTD., and its subsidiary companies, after providing £51,832 for taxation, earned a profit of £32,396 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £39,410 in the previous year. A sum of £3,632 has been written off investments, £7,132 is reserved, and an interim dividend of 5%, less tax, required £26,125, leaving a balance to be carried forward of £43,113, against £47,596 brought in.

The issued capital is £949,998 in stock units of 5s. each. Reserves total £120,154, minority interests in subsidiaries stand at £37,549, current liabilities at £93,700, and £13,000 has been set aside for income tax and £663 for renewals. Fixed assets are valued at £340,066, deferred revenue expenditure at £32,316, Government securities at £2,000 (market value £2,000), quoted securities at £542,993 (£553,162), unquoted securities at £14,657 (£10,900), and current assets at £283,096, including £127,052 in cash.

The company has considerable interests in Southern Rhodesian gold mines and land. During the year 140,854 acres of land were sold at an average price of 11s. 4d. per acre, and the surplus from rentals amounted to £4,088. Profits from ranching totalled £27,492 (£29,765).

Directors are Viscount Elibank (chairman), Sir Joseph Ball (deputy chairman), Mr. Bailey Southwell, Sir Digby Burnett, Mr. H. B. Spiller, the Hon. H. de B. Lawson Johnston, and Mr. H. Tevis.

The annual general meeting will be held in London on December 29.

London, Australian and General

THE LONDON, AUSTRALIAN, AND GENERAL EXPLORATION CO., LTD., in connection with East African mining interests, incurred a loss of £4,325 in the year ended July 31 last, compared with a loss of £11,679 for the previous year. The issued capital is £217,554 in shares of 2s. 6d. each, and the accumulated loss is £47,366. Current liabilities are £27,999. Fixed assets are valued at £27,070, quoted investments at £80,116 (market value £27,766), and unquoted investments at £102,354; £21,246 is provided for further diminution in values. Current assets at £9,892 include £1,886 in cash. The directors are Mr. W. M. Kirkpatrick (chairman), Captain A. H. Moreing, Mr. E. A. Loring, and Mr. H. A. A. Mallet. The 40th annual general meeting will be held in London on December 29.

Progress Reports for November

Rezele—8,200 tons of ore treated produced a working profit of £3,001.

Banket—13,300 tons of ore were milled, producing a profit of £514.

Starvation Star—A total working profit of £1,000 was included in the milling of rubble.

Cam & Motor—A working profit of £24,000 was earned from the crushing of 21,000 tons of ore.

Rhodesian Corporation—920 oz. gold were recovered from the crushing of 1,200 oz. gold. The working profit was £3,638.

Wanderer—2,200 oz. gold were recovered from the treatment of 6,000 tons of ore, with a working profit of £23,977.

Wanderer—2,200 oz. gold were recovered from the treatment of 11,000 tons of ore, with a working loss of £6,092. Resumption of power blasting was taken longer than was hoped for, and operations are expected to be resumed this month.

Star Explorations

STAR EXPLORATIONS, LTD., and its subsidiary company earned a profit of £1,536 in the year ended October 31 last, compared with £5,474 in the previous year. Taxation amounts to £1,173 and £3,000 has been written off goodwill and £1,000 off unquoted investments. Depreciation of investments amounts to £9,616 after £13,000 had been transferred from the reserve. The debit balance carried to the balance sheet is £11,034.

The issued capital is £1,7429 in units of 2s. each. Capital reserve stands at £11,446, revenue reserve at £8,920, reserves for future taxation at £1,460, and current liabilities at £5,168. Fixed assets are valued at £1,414, quoted investments at £104,945 after deducting £14,623 depreciation, unquoted investments at £10,074, British Government securities at £2,500, and current assets at £14,456, including £8,819 in cash.

The directors are Mr. M. Woodbine Parish (chairman and joint managing director), Mr. W. M. Henderson Scott (joint managing director), and Mr. A. E. Lazell.

The 39th annual general meeting will be held in London on December 30.

Kafue Development Co., Ltd.

KAFUE DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., incurred a loss of £20 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £22 in the previous year. The issued capital is £26,562 in shares of 2s. 6d. each. Revenue reserves stand at £79, accumulated loss at £1,533, and creditors at £123. Fixed assets appear at £24,454 and current assets at £779, including £118 in cash. The company owns a concession of 30 square miles, two farms, and 160 mining claims in Northern Rhodesia. No opportunity of developing the assets of the company occurred during the year. The directors are Mr. Cromwell Hockley (chairman), Lord Gifford-Major E. Seaborn Marks, and Mr. Percy Warner. The annual general meeting will be held to-morrow in London.

Tanganyika Kaolin

MR. ROBERT ANNAN, chairman of Consolidated Goldfields of South Africa, Ltd., said in the course of his address at the annual general meeting: "The Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Co., Ltd., has a number of properties under investigation, and is carrying out an active campaign of prospecting. Our investigation of mining properties in Tanganyika is also continuing, and a lease has been taken on kaolin deposit, which is being equipped with a pilot plant to test the market for this product."

News of Our Advertisers

THE GRAMOPHONE COMPANY, LTD., has just released four records of hymns sung by the choir of Westminster Cathedral, in which they were recorded.

CROSSLY BROTHERS, LTD., announce a final dividend on the deferred shares of 8½% (the same), making 12½% (the same) for the year ended April 30. Net profit was £114,034 (£104,146).

THE FORD MOTOR CO., LTD., propose to allot to stockholders other than the American company, one new 4½% redeemable preference share of 16s. for every £1 nominal of ordinary stock held.

MESSRS. ROBERT HUDSON, LTD., announce a dividend of 37½% (the same) for the year ended June 30 last, in which consolidated profit amounted to £271,939 (£238,209). Group profit was £346,342 (£339,342) before deduction of £193,339 for taxation.

THE BRITISH THOMSON-HOUSTON CO., LTD., have received an order from the East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., through Messrs. Balfour Beatty and Co., Ltd., for two 2,500 kW. gas turbines for installation in the new Nairobi South power station.

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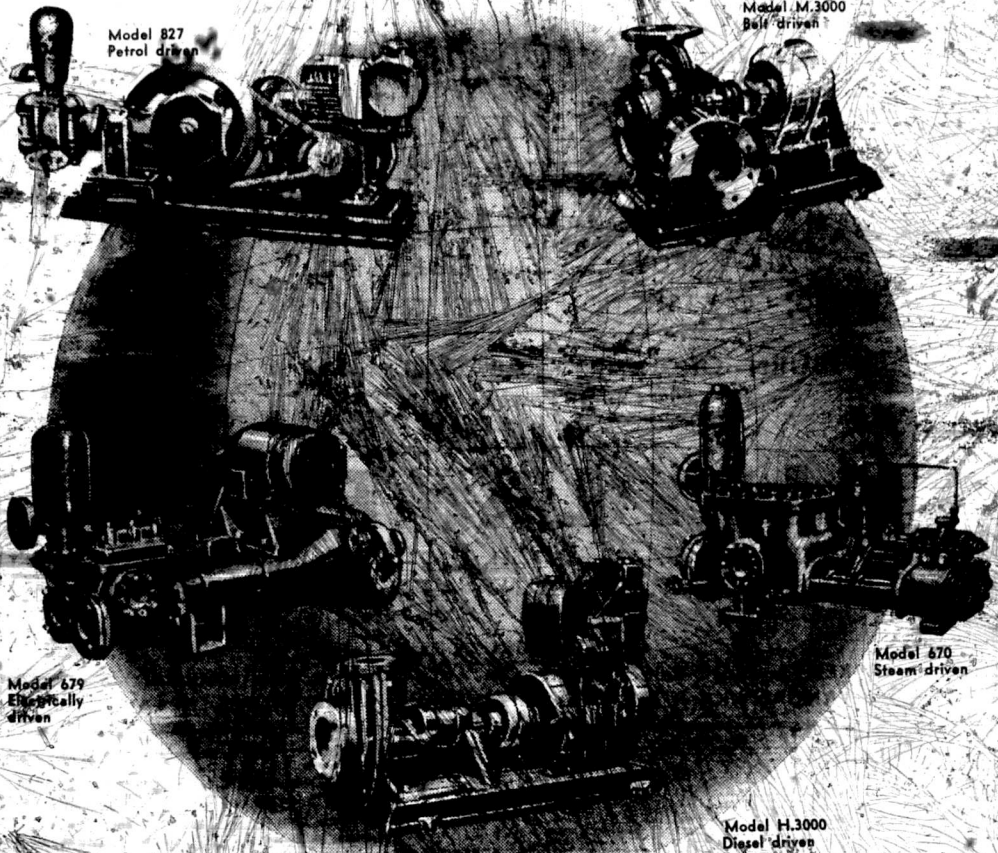
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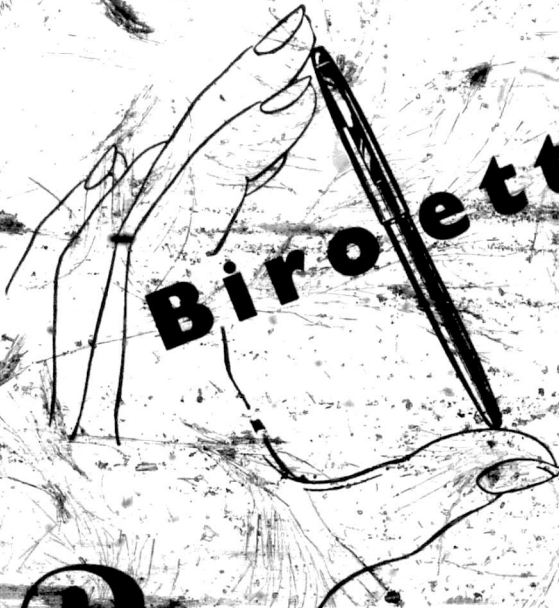
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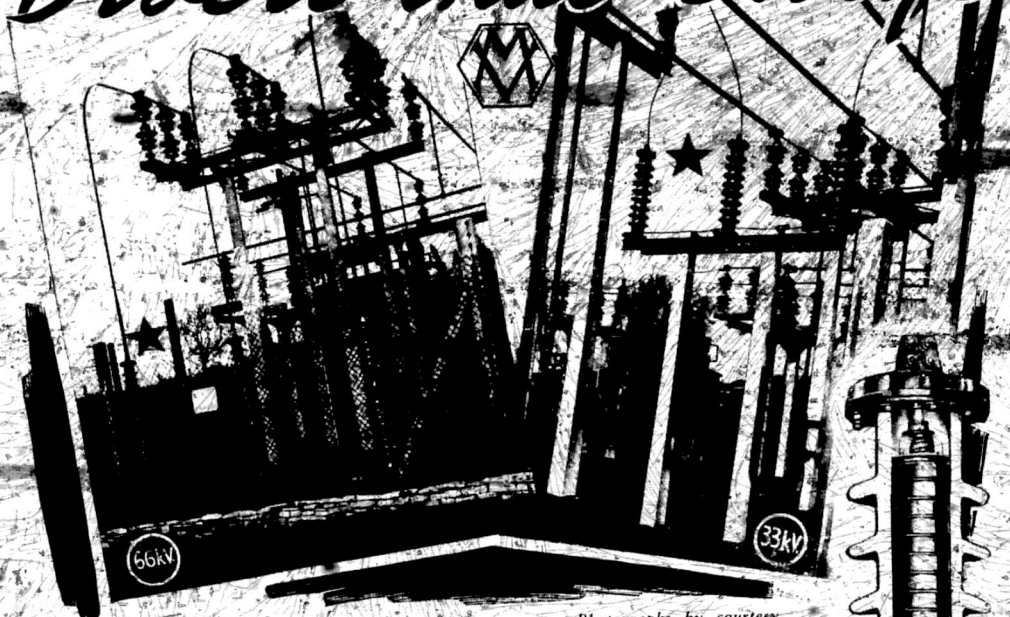
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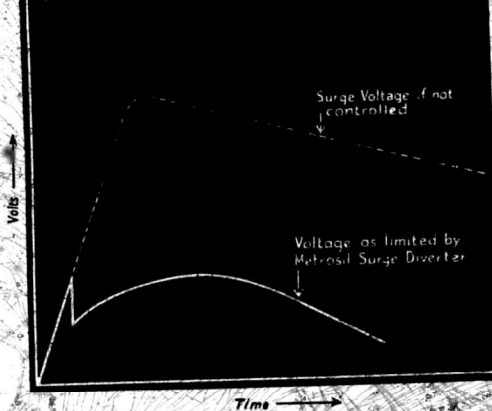
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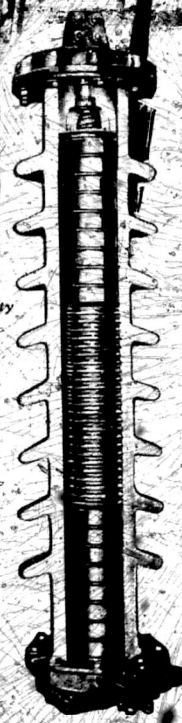
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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

Christmas Fare

Pages 497-505

Page

Page

U.K. Government's
Views on Federation 506

Lords Debate on
Greenwich 507

B.O.A.C. and Charter
Airlines 510

Personalia 514

Latest Mining News 520

Christmas Fare



"I DON'T KNOW what day of the month it is," said Scrooge. "I don't know how long I've been among the living. I don't know anything. I'm quite alone. Never mind. I don't care. There never be a baby. Hallo! Whoops! Whoops! Ho ho ho!"

He was checked in his transports by the chimes ringing out the lushest peals he had ever heard. Clash, clang, hammer; ding, dong, bell. Bell, dong, ding; hammer, clang, clash! Oh, glorious, glorious!

Running to the window he opened it and put out his head. No fog, no mist; clear, bright, jovial, stirring cold; cold piping for the blood to dance to; Golden sunlight; Heavenly sky; sweet fresh air; merry bells. Oh, glorious. Glorious!

"What's to-day?" cried Scrooge, calling downwards to a boy in Sunday clothes, who perhaps had loitered in to look about him.

"Eh?" returned the boy with all his might of wonder.

"What's to-day, my fine fellow?" said Scrooge.

"To-day!" replied the boy. "Why, CHRISTMAS DAY!"

From Lake Success Flushings of the Meadows

IMMENSE OPPORTUNITIES are offered to the peoples of the world by the creation of the Bureau of United Nations Knowledge (B.U.N.K.), an unofficial organization established to provide that information which is not forthcoming from P.R.O.s, especially in connexion with the recruitment of staff and the training of personnel.

Indeed, a special section is devoted to Recruitment and Occupational Training (R.O.T.), which will prove a boon to those with ambitions to serve an international cause.

B.U.N.K. and R.O.T. combine in the publication of a weekly journal, *Flushings of the Meadows*, which contains articles on all aspects of employment in U.N.O.

In the current number Professor Wordsworth Nutting, in an analysis of the new approach to Colonial administration, writes:—

"The old fallacy of government by knowledge and experience has been exploded. It is now generally recognized that to ensure impartiality it is essential to have men, or at least advisers, who know absolutely nothing of the country, its people, or its history, and have no preconceived ideas as to methods of administration.

No one, obviously, should be considered for such a post, in Dar es Salaam who, at the time of his appointment, had the slightest idea of whether Tanganyika was a territory or a toilet preparation.

It is therefore the task of those preparing candidates for such missions or advisory duties not to instruct them in systems of government or to draw lessons from the work of previous administrators, but rather to insulate them from contamination by factual information or by experience of responsibility.

"One is forcibly reminded of Oscar Wilde's prophetic ideal: 'Ignorance as a beautiful exotic fruit. Touch it, and the bloom is gone.'

Nor is the journal merely a newspaper of interest to would-be employees. It is self-described as a first-class advertising medium. Below are a few examples of the opportunities which are brought to light through its pages:—

WANTED.—Colonies in Africa. Would exchange for votes in the American elections and anti-Soviet propaganda in Europe. Box 25.

TAKE NO CHANCES! Get Izzy's late wires. Who gave you Czechs-Slovaks for the Security Council at 100 to 1, and Italy for the Mogadishu handicap at 6 to 4? Box 22.

SPROTINGS WANTED.—Wanted, gentlemen to serve on advisory commissions in trustee territories. No previous experience required. We are knowledgeable in Colonial affairs and can give good pay and prospects, without responsibility. Box 40.

PLACE YOUR BETS with Honest Joe. Book now open for the Eritrean Stakes. 2-1 Ethiopia; 10-1 Sudan; 50-1 Italy. Open a credit account to-day. Box 27.

WANTED.—Fiction-writers to assist in the compilation of reports by U.N.O. visiting missions to trusteeship territories. No previous experience required. Fertile imagination essential; no objection to a tendency to the fantastic. Criticism must be destructive. Box 26.

Among the displayed advertisements is one very prominent appeal to—

MAKE TRUSTEESHIP YOUR CAREER

Pressure on space—a malady from which *Flushings of the Meadows* is exempt, like all other Government and super-Government organs—prevents reproduction of the announcement, but the following passages represent its general character:—

SEE THE WORLD. Obtain a good salary. If you are over 21 years of age and belong to a country which has no experience of Colonial administration or interest in it, write for free illustrated pamphlet entitled 'U.N.O. Better than They Do,' containing full particulars of how to become a member of a visiting mission or trusteeship advisory committee without obligation, by correspondence. An Eskimo, who obtained a post in tropical Africa after two lessons of this course taken in his home, writes: 'It is marvellous. When I am asked how B.U.N.K. enabled me to get this position, I have to reply "I haven't igloo."'

Here and There

I THOUGHT of blue hills and a cloudless sky,
And flat-topped thorn trees and grass waist-high;
Of a cedar forest that edged wide plains,
And the scent of the earth at the break of the rains.
I was thinking of bush when they cried "Take care!"
I was almost run over
In Leicester Square.

I thought of bright pavements, a bright lit street
And a timbered inn where the foxhounds meet;
A moss clad bench of the Norman days,
And an English lane in the autumn haze,
And a quaint little seaport. Upon my soul
I nearly fell into
That sun-bear hole.

Wholly Unreliable Reconstruction

Mr. Strachey John's Dilemma

MR. STRACHEY JOHN was in a spot of bother: in fact, in his moments of depression—which were far and far between—he almost thought that he was on the spot. But that, of course, was merely a fleeting idea.

Strange how strong men could not prevent the intrusion of weak and worrying notions. Had not old Buffins, practically a dictator in his area of the political field, confided the other day that even he, so incisive, decisive, even declamatory, in a committee of two or three, was unable to shut out torturing doubts at times? Not that they were allowed to interfere with his actions or were discernible by acute observers. But there it was, an awkward twist in the human make-up.

He, Strachey John, was as strongly entrenched in his way as the other right honourable gentleman. Come to think of it, that really was true, if strange. Who would have thought twenty years ago that he would have risen to such heights? The retrospect brought consolation, confidence, even elation.

He had emerged triumphant from other difficult and delicate situations—perhaps that was why, the party managers so often spoke of his "resilience", and the politician with that label is well on the way up.

What, after all, was life, and especially political life, but a trial of wits? And he would back his wits against any that were ranged or likely to be ranged against him. No; that was rather too sanguine a judgment for one who prided himself on coldly calculating the odds. But wits plus votes, votes which would be obediently cast to order, were certainly better than all the brains and a water-tight case without the votes.

To be unduly perturbed about the rumpus in the making would be foolish. If he could not ride that storm he must be losing his grip. Anyhow, the Government could not afford to lose its grip on him—which was a comforting thought in an occasionally uncomfortable world even for a well-entrenched Minister. There had been proofs enough already that he would not be readily displaced, and now with a general election in the offing, there would be less disposition than ever on the part of the hierarchy to advertise any split in the inner councils of the party.

Yes, secure of the support of his Cabinet colleagues—who must hang together—he could and would bluff it out. Was he not playing for the highest stakes? Retreat now, unthinkable even hypothetically, might mean eclipse.

You could never tell in politics. Let a new man get his foot inside a Ministry, and there was always the chance that he would show unsuspected powers—if not of judgment, vigour or administration, then perhaps of pliability or intrigue, and there was no calculating what might result.

Two words stabbed—yes, stabbed—his mind. Sudden death! What a crazy thought to flash across his consciousness. Ah! That was not quite so bad—it was, he perceived, not sudden death in the mortal sense, but that sudden death of cloves about which he had heard when in East Africa. Without rhyme or reason, it seemed, the fatal malady would pick on this clove tree or that and wipe it out. And in his head jingled a snatch of a silly chorus: "Why Pick On Me?"

Rising angrily from his chair, and pacing his room, the Minister found himself muttering: "I'll show 'em

They'll find me tough, real tough, in action"—though his mind raced ahead to warn him that so skilled a Parliamentarian would do well to display modesty in the House.

Hang on! The fellow who wrote that tag about *fortitur in re, succutur in modo* must have been a politician. Good thought that! Worth telling the P.M. on a suitable occasion. It wouldn't go down with the Chancellor, the Foreign Secretary, or the Lord President. No, the thing would be to reserve it for the P.M.

And then the irritating thought obtruded that the man who would most appreciate the idea, if only he could share it with him, would be Oliver Stanley, who was to be put up by the Opposition to make a strong case against him over groundnuts. Too polite by half, O. S. His spontaneous sallies supported by a snarl could be most wounding. But politicians grew particularly thick hides as a natural protection, as an occupational armour.

Well, he, Strachey John, would have to settle his own course of action, argue or hammer it through the Cabinet, put the best face on circumstances by a well-timed and shrewdly worded announcement just before the debate, and then do his stuff in the House.

Manceuvre! That was the secret. Politics, he sometimes thought, was very much like war, with the difference that the man who commanded in war, at least in the field, had all spent many years in subordinate positions before being given high responsibility. In politics, with a bit of luck, the apprenticeship need not be too long or too exacting. There were other advantages; if you plotted your copybook in the Army, and even more so in the Royal Navy, you were finished. There was, fortunately, no such finality in politics, at least, not if you knew your way about.

How often he had quarrelled on fundamentals with people who now sat with him in Cabinet—not just with one or two, but with several of them. Yet that had not obstructed his career. Probably, indeed, almost certainly, those disagreements had helped, for they had shown him to be a bustler, one who could change his opinions, a man who could withstand criticism—resilient, in short.

Consistency was a ridiculously over-rated virtue. Was it a virtue at all? In the pedantic sense, no doubt, but what pedant could obtain or hold high office? Pedants got little shrift in the scramble for place and preferment.

He'd have a talk with Plum. Plummer Leslie, at any rate, was a congenial spirit, a friend of long standing, a confidant with whom he could be his real self.

None would have imagined a score of years ago, when they were associated in the publication of Socialist journals which were to succumb after a precarious existence, that he, John, would reach Cabinet office through devious political paths, or that his patronage would lift Plum from lucrative employment with an ardently anti-Labour group of newspapers and install him as chairman of one of the large nationalized industries.

There was that other silly jingle starting again in his mind. Why had that confounded youth halted outside his window and sung the words so slowly and so loud, not once but three times? Must have been the young blighter's conception of a joke, prompted, no doubt, by

all that newspaper stuff. Amazing that Fleet Street should seem to have a down on a Minister who surely ought to know what was best for the public. Why must people fuss and fret and fume about food? Why could they not take like good citizens what the Ministry planned for them.

How did the song go? Yes, that was it:

*What about the groundnuts, grandpa?
And how about the sunflowers, ma?
Any news of fats from Kongwa?
Anything more than blah, blah, blah?*

*Strachey John and Plummer Leslie,
How many millions have you spent?
Time you quit your jobs and left me
Disillusion'd, burden'd, bent.*

*Tanganyika's in a turmoil,
Following your persistent haste,
Waste of good men, funds, and top soil,
Waste and more waste, waste, waste, waste.*

billy and sensational, of course, but topical—and set to an undeniably catchy tune. As good as anything in "Oklahoma." Wouldn't be so good if someone did a thing like that about Kongwa.

Catchy tunes could catch a man out. If that one did hit the popular favour, it would be adjestively awkward, especially if the craze lasted until the election.

These morbid thoughts must be banished. He was not getting rattled, of course, but a steady diet of groundnuts—metaphorically speaking, not agriculturally or dietetically—lay heavily upon him.

Yes, he chewed it all over with Plum. No, not chew, talk. No, not so good either, there was too much talk. Anyhow, they'd go over the ground again.

Ah! That was the notion he was seeking. Get the ground again! Cut away from the whole affair, if only for a few days. Leave London, the House, those colleagues with their sideways glances, those pestering Lobby men, those perishing cartoonists, even Plum.

Liquid Economic Assets Spirited Comment

A NEW LAW OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT was given by the Member for LEE resources in Uganika at a recent cocktail party given in the capital by Colonel Watt Shaw (one of the well-known Watt Shaws of Barside), a European neglected member of the Legislature, who made constant interruptions.

The Member said:—

Starting with the production of minerals, I may say the supply is now excellent, and there is no reason why any schoolboy should go without his ginger beer or lemonade. I have been asked to make a statement on soda.

Colonel Watt Shaw: "No one could make a proper statement on soda. It would be like trying to get up a political argument on cocoa. It can't be done."

The Member: "Supplies from Canada have reached new records. I should, however, make it clear that the product is unsuitable for mixing with whisky."

Colonel Watt Shaw: "No soda, sir, in my opinion is suitable for mixing with whisky. Indeed, in a long and eventful life I have never found anything which is."

The Member: "Prospecting for diamonds has met with little success except in one area. Elsewhere prospectors have persisted more in sorrow than Shinyanga, as the Bard has it, and from the way in which they persevere it would seem that the incentive of the carat in front of the donk... but perhaps that is not a very happy analogy. The copper mines have increased both in production and in profit. A record output of copper oxide."

Colonel Watt Shaw: "What is this copper ox-hide? Why should we want it when the whole country is lousy with cattle? I suppose it is what they use for copper-balls. Most uncomfortable, I should think."

The Member: "As regards base minerals (shame there is no reason for that zinging feeling. Lead has been particularly buoyant. Of other products kaolin is doing so well that it is being referred to as O.K.-olin (forced laughter and groans), while diatomite is now in common use for replacing cork."

Colonel Watt Shaw: "I don't believe in replacing cork, sir. Once the bottle is opened, it is simply waste of time."

The Member: "Prosecutors are doing good work, and Government will do all in their power to encourage

them to show their metal. Throughout the year they have maintained a high level of conduct, except in one unfortunate case in which a doctor spent half his time at a surgery for Natives and half in the production of minerals. In the course of time he became so utterly confused that he was unable to distinguish between *meum* and *tuum*, that is to say between what is mine and what is yaws.

"Sisal is booming, and now that the free market has been restored, producers cannot accuse Government of treating on their tows. With regard to cotton, what is required is more large gins. The present gins are too small."

Colonel Watt Shaw said that he never agreed so completely with Government.

The Member: "There is some anxiety about a disease which affects the bolls."

Colonel Watt Shaw: "Good gracious! Bolls is a most important drink. Government must take action."

The Member: "We are hoping to obtain seeds of the coloured cottons which have been evolved in Russia."

Colonel Watt Shaw: "Ah! yes. Pink cotton for pink gins."

Christmas Crackers

Warning to Germans in Tanganyika: "My word, if I catch you branding."

"Members of the East Africa Central Assembly," writes a correspondent, "ought to get about the country more." Possibly they leave this to the Hike Commission.

The Independence Party in Sudan have expressed the fear that union with Egypt would mean that the highest posts in the country would be held by Egyptians. Jobs for the Beys.

"Educated, or even half-educated Africans are no longer afraid to say 'Boo' to a good," writes a columnist. We would not mind that if they did not say "BU" to Uganda.



Letters from the Editor

To a Wise Guy

DOUGHTY FIDDLER, ESQ.

Dear Sir,

Your letter, interesting though it is, on the feasibility of profitable operations which keep just within the letter of the law, does not enable me to indicate spheres within which you might set to work in Eastern Africa.

You will be intrigued to learn that the immigration regulations have been considerably improved (or the reverse, according to the point of view of the individual) and that the authorities have now to be satisfied that an intending entrant can contribute something useful to the life of the territory.

Perhaps an inkling of such knowledge has been conveyed to you already, since you ask under which industrial category you would be most likely to be accepted.

The sad fact is that the British African Colonies are woefully backward in every one of the activities in which your experience has been gained. You will not doubt be surprised, perhaps shocked, to discover that there is not even the nucleus of a pools organization, that the territories are still not gone to the dogs, and that sports remain so unsophisticated that not one has yet reached the stage of professionalism.

From this summary you will judge that mental agility to your own competence by which you make complimentary reference in your communication—is considerably undervalued in young countries. Indeed, in their formative stages such territories have a tendency to recommend wise guys, wide boys, smarties, spivs, and the like to depart without delay or ceremony.

Previous engagements do not permit me to accept your invitations to the Blitz on Monday, the Savoy on Tuesday, the Charlton Golf on Wednesday, the Barchester on Thursday, or the Grandiose on Friday, for either lunch or dinner, and I shall therefore not be able to bring the suggested "little party of twenty or so of the leading East Africans in this country." They too are normally occupied with their private or public avocations, and, by the way, they are not mine to command.

Yours, etc.,

THE EDITOR.

To a Fond Aunt

Dear Madam,

No, I should not recommend a hot-water bottle, a sock, or a nice woolly scarf in ice blue as a Christmas gift for your curly-headed nephew in Beira, even though he was, you write, the best fiddler, pool pinger, darter, and film fan in the village. No, would the kind frequent use for spats or a stock cravat. But he might be glad to have the tennis bat which you say he forgot to pack. I am sure he would be pleased to receive that double-headed penny which was one of his most prized possessions.

It is, of course, scarcely wise to send out his golden fish, especially as they are such friends with the dog's hands and the garden hose. I have a notion that if the gambler felt lonely after dispatch of the fish and followed them to Beira, the Portuguese authorities

might obstruct his entry, despite his prowess as a tulip-grower. For some reason—which certainly warrants a Government grant for long-range research—Beira's gardens are not notable for their tulip beds.

Could not Cuthbert take up the matter with the Government for reference through Lisbon to the African Horticultural Commission of the European Economic Commission as a first step? Then all that would remain would be to get unanimity between Portuguese, French, Belgian, and British Colonial Offices, as a prelude to the endorsement of the Governments in Africa, after which the joint advisers could be invited to study the propriety of soliciting the aid of the preliminary administrative echelon attached to the office of the observer representing the Eural section of the European Organization of the Emerged Trusteeship Committee of the United Nations.

The negotiations would, I think, be facilitated if the original submission were sent with 99 carbon copies of the English text, and translations in French and Portuguese (as a matter of courtesy), in all the tongues of the Russian bloc, and, of course, in Arabic, Urdu, Purdah, Howdah, Lulu, Lala, and Blahblah.

If Cuthbert would care to send me a copy of either the English or Blahblah version, it would be available when one of the above-mentioned offices telephones that it has mislaid its copy and would appreciate access to mine. On second thoughts, I am prompted by the present form of the official filing systems to suggest that he might increase the number of copies sent to me for this purpose to 99.

Yours very truly,

THE EDITOR.

To an Elected Member

BRIGHTEN BRISK, ESQ., M.L.C.

Dear Brisk,

Congratulations on your election to the Legislative Council, and best wishes for success in your public work.

Of course I am delighted to hear that you are taking your surname as your guide in affairs. "Brisk—and to the Point" strikes me as good and promising. What journalist—or, for that matter, what other member of your Council—could be anything but pleased with the assurance that you intend to "state suppositions succinctly, advance arguments abstemiously, and criticize candidly, comprehensively, but compressedly."

You pay me the compliment of asking for suggestions, arguments, and criticisms for your maiden speech, adding, with a burst of candour which none ought to appreciate more than I, that you would like something "fresh, frank, and even frenzied, not the sort of stuff dished out in your leading articles."

Being yourself a master of freshness, and no amateur in the art of platitudinous frenzy, I leave you to add those ingredients while I address myself to the request for a dollop of firmness.

I shall have to be brief, or, as you would say it, "Brisk—and to the Point," for this is my press day, and each week on that occasion an editor is the slave of every-

body—of advertisers, and particularly advertising agents, who have sent the wrong text-matter, forgotten to send any at all, or sent it to the wrong address; of writers of letters for publication who want to make last-minute changes, always in the middle of paragraphs; of printers whose messengers have just contracted whooping cough, gastric influenza, or bevanitis; and, of course, of the twenty unknown inquirers by telephone who might equally well have chosen any other day in the week to ask about the temperature in Lagos and Lahore, the cost of living in Grahamstown and Graham's Land, the air services to Iran and Irak, the kind of life lived by Uncle Joe in Kurdistan, and so on. Being a member of Legco, is one long holiday compared with being an editor. I assure you.

Well, to get back to our mutons—and perhaps you, as a breeder of sheep, can tell me why our French friends want to return to their *meutons*, while any Englishman would prefer a beef-steak (if mention of so gross a dish is not an affront to a vegetarian Chancellor).

I think you should put first things first. Though there again a neat point arises: How can you put first things first? One first thing could be placed first, of course, but note that in our ineffectual phraseology we use a plural subject for a singular situation.

Was that, I wonder, the origin of the bracketing which has become so common in the English-speaking world? Are we to bracket two or more "first things" in the first place? If so, should the order of precedence be alphabetical, by length of word, by charm of sound, or how else? No financial, political, or economic commentator appears able to avoid writing about "income brackets," "wage brackets," "production brackets," and so on. You might be first in the field with a "first things bracket." That ought to get you the headlines; and you will soon discover that that is what matters—or at least, that most public men think that that is what matters, and that most of them have grown too tired to change by the time they discover their error.

You should, I think, give serious, indeed studious, attention and consideration to the proposition and project of close, constant, collaborative, and co-operative liaison with organized and oracular opinion in your constituency. If there is not cohesive consultation beyond the traditional organizational framework—even though it be under the chairmanship at the moment of Frankie Freddie—misunderstandings are inevitable. They will erode your roots as you explore the inescapable avenues, plough the lonely furrows, and seek the guidance of the stars so that you may help to steer the Ship of State into a happy haven, holding the scales of justice with one hand, and your public in the hollow of the other.

I had written thus far when your cable arrived, saying that you wanted something exclusive, and that you wanted it wireless without the loss of a moment. This letter is therefore no more than the confirmation of the telegram which I sent this morning—reversing the charges for your account since you omitted the formality of suggesting that payment should be charged to you. Don't let that trouble you: nowadays so many people appear to regard an editor as a free supplier—free and post-free—of everything from speeches and recipes for the correction of official blunders to outlines of policy for public bodies (and, be it whispered, private nuisances).

I shall tell nobody (except, of course, the readers of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA) that you have done me the honour to make my speech (assuming that you do make it). You are very welcome to the plaudits which it will provoke, even from the most violent scatchers. My recompense will be the knowledge that I have struck a spark with which you will illumine the dark places, and, without to your forename, laugh in the legislature and elsewhere.

Yours,

F. S. J.

In Strict Confidence

Sir,

You ask my advice about "certain stocks and shares." I should say that all of the insecurities which you have listed are uncertain; that the purchases you propose would all be likely to give you shocks, and that several would reduce your broker friends to stares.

The Platypus mine did not justify the hopes of an Australian discoverer, whose Wallaby and Blue Gum claims were likewise disappointing. He has now sold out—for, I am told, a case of dop and a copy of "The Practical Way to Wealth."

Istchrocogodi Trust is an interesting case of the mismanagement of a bold idea. The plan was to specialize in holdings of iron, steel, chrome, copper, and diamond companies—the company, you will note, taking its name from the initial letters of those base and precious metals. Carey Street is the last known address of the company.

With reference to the shares mentioned in your last paragraph (1) is stagnant, (2) is so active as to be almost turbulent, and the course of (3) is so erratic that the share has been nicknamed "Aneurism." (4) might move if the price of the commodity divided by the same cost of the ocean freight in shillings exceeds the day's quotation for Daltons.

You are wrong in assuming that a share can move only upwards or downwards. Some operators find in retrospect that their shares almost always move sideways or not at all: e.g. 11d., 11d., 11d., 11d., 10 1/2d., 11d., 11 1/2d., 11d. would be a characteristic sideways movement.

Yours speculatively,

THE EDITOR



Thoroughly African

THE SENSATIONAL REMARK, officially credited (or debited) to a senior civil servant, that ways would have to be found of providing capital and skilled management for African agriculture "while ensuring that it remains thoroughly African," has had sensational results.

In the first place, it has secured for the speaker the undisputed right to the title "Mr. Official Flatulence, 1949." Never previously had the international judges in this competition been unanimous. It is one contest in which British officials can always be relied upon to set a high standard, but it is unlikely that they will be able to submit anything as devastating next year.

Reports from several Dependencies reveal that committees for investigating un-African activities are being established, and that mechanical cultivation, scientific soil conservation, and the importation of pedigree stock and seeds are high on the prohibited list. There are plans for proclaiming that neither hygiene nor the Government medical services have anything African about them, and must therefore be banned.

Conferences have been held to devise means of preventing whole areas from returning to their former state. One suggestion was to push the "golden age" idea, and imply that all the latest scientific methods were really known and practised in Africa before the wicked Imperialists came and debased the Native agriculture. This policy has had a measure of success.

The *status quo* was finally restored by pointing out that committees for investigating un-African activities were themselves most un-African and, in fact, a derivative from the United States.

So no great harm has been done, and British prestige has been upheld in what has always been a British speciality.



The Voice of the Lobster

An Essay in Psycho-Dietetics

IT IS UNGENEROUS to question Turncote's motives in establishing Capricorn College, which would, he said, fill the gap until the opening of Rhodesia University.

As I told Anstruther while he drove me from Salisbury to attend the inaugural meeting, there was no law to prevent Turncote calling his institution anything he liked or himself a professor. The precedents, I argued, supported Turncote. We talk of schools of porpoises and colleges of cardinals, and the gentlemen who exhibit performing fleas are invariably styled professors.

The lecture hall proved to be a tobacco barn in temporary disuse, because the farmer-owner had sold his steam yacht to an English dentist and was sulking in his villa at Monte Carlo.

At a table just inside the entrance sat Miss Feasance, Turncote's secretary, a capable post-war immigrant, while eating tickets with a bright smile for everyone, she controlled the gramophone whence, through pendant loudspeakers, issued musical strains recorded, as each disc proclaimed, by Les Tomato and his Twerps.

The seats consisted of various types of chairs, forms, packing cases, and planks. While we looked round for somewhere to settle, an athletic-looking young man, wearing white cotton gloves, appeared and ushered us to a comfortable bale of hessian.

"I suppose," mused Anstruther, "that there never was a prophet so absurd that he did not collect a certain number of disciples."

"You object to Turncote calling himself a professor, and then dub him a prophet," I said. "Besides, how do you know he is going to be absurd?"

"I know Turncote," he replied. "Anyhow, is this dreadful swing music the proper prelude to a lecture on psycho-dietetics?"

"What are psycho-dietetics?" I answered. "Perhaps Les Tomato creates the right atmosphere."

Just then the music ceased, and the young man with white gloves led Turncote and a very tall, pale, thin man to the platform. There was applause when Turncote stepped from the platform to help Miss Feasance to join them.

The chairman rose, banged the ex-washhand stand in front of him with a spanner, and cleared his throat.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he began, "this is a momentous occasion, none less than the opening of the first cultural college (he pronounced it *kollitz*) in Rhodesia. A college does not necessarily imply an imposing stone edifice. That will come. At present Capricorn College consists of a society of people earnestly engaged in the pursuit of knowledge and uplift. Uplift is our need, uplift is what we shall seek. Uplift—"

Miss Feasance patted her brown hair, and somewhere in the audience a plank slipped off the sill drum on which it had been supported. When those who had been seated on the plank had been backed up and dusted on their neighbours, amongst whom I noticed the young man with white gloves, the chairman again banged

But the diversion had evidently deflated him, for after a few rambling and disconnected remarks, he bowed to Turncote and invited "our first Rhodesian professor to deliver his inaugural lecture."

The young professor rose, gathered his academic gown around his protuberant tummy, bowed first to the chairman and then to the audience, and began:

"Fellow members of Capricorn College, I have entitled this lecture 'The Voice of the Lobster' and must acknowledge my indebtedness to the late Lewis Carroll. I would have you observe, as I proceed, how near he came to making the discovery I am about to disclose. You remember the immortal lines—"

"Tis the voice of the lobster,

I heard him declare—

"But Lewis Carroll, a professor like myself, has learned a scientist to believe, or to ask us to believe, that lobsters talk—or even sing. Nor have lobsters a ritual dance-language, like bees. How then did the lobster convey its sentiments to the Gryphon—sometimes in a contemptuous tones, as the poem says, and sometimes with a timid and tremulous sound?"

"It was while pondering that question, and the vista of new knowledge to which its solution might point, that the answer was revealed in a sudden flash of inspiration. Ladies and gentlemen, the Gryphon was enjoying a post-prandial nap after having *Eaten the Lobster*."

Loud applause, during which Miss Feasance changed the sheet of notes in the speaker's hand.

"Now," went on Turncote, "I assume from your presence that you are acquainted with the elements of the science of psychology. You have read your Sigmund Freud and the works of his followers and critics—or the writings from them that appear from time to time in the Sunday papers. On that sure foundation we will proceed to build a new and more useful conception of the human ego, and see how to apply our knowledge to the benefit of our beloved Rhodesia."

It is common knowledge that when a person consults a psychoanalyst or psychiatrist, the practitioner, as soon as he can get in a word, asks the patient to describe his or her dreams, for dreams reveal the subconscious ego, the basic character, our proper (or improper) individuality.

"If, therefore, we can induce and control dreams, we can alter character, and only too often our characters need such treatment. (Hear, hear.) Not only can this be done, but I can tell you how to do it."

Turncote paused, looked around his audience, scooped up another crust of his notes, and continued in slow, Churchillian tones—

"We are such stuff as dreams are made on—and dreams are made of—cheese. As we can control cheese, we can control character. As soon as—"

Whoops and cheers drowned the rest of the sentence.

The sage wiped his brow, the chairman banged the table, and Miss Feasance changed the professor's notes: "He casts out devils with Gorgonzola," whispered Anstruther.

"And now, fellow Capricornians, it is time for us to elaborate our theme," Turncote continued. "Already, with a few devoted friends, I have conducted certain experiments. In our studies, as in all modern scientific

research, team work is essential. Team work, the team spirit, must be our watchword. Team work.

Here the chairman, whose Adam's apple had for some minutes been showing increasing signs of agitation, burst forth: "Hear, hear. Team work, team uplift."

Miss Feasance's hand went quickly to the top of her head, and from the body of the Barn a voice called for "Order." The chairman subsided.

"Before indicating the sections and sub-sections into which our investigations will be divided," Furncote went on, "I must draw your attention to certain of the wider aspects of cheese."

The basic ego of the individual is influenced through dreams by the kind and quantity of the cheese he or she consumes. As nations are composed of individuals, the temperaments and characteristics of nations are conditioned by their national cheeses.

"The French and Italians produce and eat respectively Roquefort and Gorgonzola. Though somewhat similar, these two cheeses are definitely different, particularly the Italians and their Gorgonzola.

"Switzerland is a happy federation of people of German, French, and Italian origin, German predominating, welded together by that peace-loving cheese the Gruyere.

The case of Switzerland is particularly interesting, inasmuch as certain unresolved historic elements endeavour from time to time to introduce militant cheeses, especially the Limburger. Though disguised as deceased relatives from Belgium desiring to be buried in Switzerland, and packed in flower-decked coffins, the Swiss Health Authorities usually get wind of these Limburgers and order prompt cremation. Thus the Nazi spirit is kept out and the Gruyere continues to exert its beneficent influence.

"We Rhodesians are not yet a homogeneous people, nor can we expect to be until we have one national cheese for the two territories. As the result of our studies we shall be able to assist the agricultural authorities on both sides of the Zambezi by analysing for them any of your cheeses against that position.

"As a British community, we should consider the cheeses of Great Britain. With regard to my heart, I remind you of the lamentable state of the Old Country since its inhabitants, deprived of their own historic cheeses, have been rationed with nameless, tasteless, alien substitutes. People fed too long on mouse-trap cheeses tend to become mouse-minded.

"But, thanks to Great Britain still produces great and noble cheeses—cheeses that sent Drake to circumnavigate the world, Clive to conquer India, and Sir Miles Thomas to discover Rhodesia. It is our good fortune that these cheeses are made for export, and it is the dream induced by them that we shall study.

"For example, one group will examine the reactions to given quantities of moist, ripe, Stilton, and note variations from the nearly allied but, some think, even more delicious Wensleydale and Gouterstone cheeses.

"Another group will investigate the Blue Cheshire and Blue Dorset cheeses. Another, in this case composed of men only, will concentrate upon Double Gloucesters and Double Cottagams.

"In all cases, painstaking attention must be given to the condition and characters of both cheeses and consumers, and the hour of supper must be recorded.

"Have you noticed that it is the British cheeses—Cheshire, Gouterstone, Gloucestershire, and the best—that breed the great cheeses and the great farming men? Now that we have discovered the clue, is it not inevitable that after sowing the noble cheeses of those countries that should be sown in the morning, in red coats, and galloping armies, following the same course as the

We must have a group working on the Caerphilly, the glory of Wales. It was doubtless this cheese that enabled the ancient Britons to keep the Romans out of the Celtic fringe.

It is an interesting question whether the humble abasement, the self-effacing pliancy, the entire absence of racial pride that distinguishes Scotsmen in world over is not due to the substitution of haggis for a national cheese. The proverbial Scottish inferiority complex.

Throwing aside friends who tried to restrain him, a man made a rush towards the platform. Whirring noises issued from his throat. Whurr, whurr—Scots inferior—wurr, whurr—ye blethering auld gan—whurr—whurr—I'll show ye.

But the young man with white gloves was in time. Evidently an ex-Commando and/or scrum three-quarter, he picked up the tawing Scot, threw him over his shoulder, and carried him out still making noises like a neglected telephone call with an Aberdeen accent.

The lecturer's notes trembled in his hand.

"I should explain why I have not mentioned the Cheddar. But L's and G's—ladies and gentlemen—what in these post-war days is a Cheddar? Every kind of cheese without character, individuality, or known origin is labelled Cheddar. Cheddars for our purposes are useless. When this country produces a national cheese, let us see that it is not called 'Rhodesian Cheddar'."

The cheers that followed this remark heartened the professor, but though Miss Feasance patted the hand with which he held on to the table, he was still obviously shaken as he continued:—

"Roughly speaking, the peculiarities of various kinds of cheeses are due to the qualities of the milk, rennet, and methods of preparation, but there are also more subtle influences at work. A good cheese, in the prime of life, is a collective unit composed of innumerable living entities." (A polite utter from somewhere).

"Ladies and gentlemen, I am not referring to mites and hoppers, though these have their allotted use in the balance of nature. It is infinitely minute bacteria, protozoans, infusoria, hormones, spores, and moulds that I have in mind.

"I have sometimes thought that the causes of dreams are the vibrations set up when the infusoria, beccanalia, and—er—other things in cheese meet the—er—apoptosis, snots, hornets, and—er—so forth resident in the human digestive track.

"Broadly speaking, our investigations will come under three heads:—

- The nature of the dreams that follow consumption of given quantities of specified cheeses.
- The effect of such dreams upon moods and characters of the consumers, and
- Repeats, i.e. the number of times the same dream must be dreamed to ensure that its beneficial results are permanent.

"I will read a couple of random examples from my caspooks to show how these items should be noted.

No. 37B. Male. 24 oz. Gloucester. 8 p.m.
Wind S.W.

The patient reported: "I dream I was captain of a large sailing ship bound for Nairobi with a cargo of apes, vipers, peacocks, and the walls from London. I was worried that I could not remember the names of any of the mates and called for someone to fetch the first officer. Miss June Russell came and told me that the chairman of the Beccanalia League was on board. I thought of him— I said I was comforting to know that the Beccanalia League was never getting him just now.

"We called in at Cape Town, where an angel with a flaming sword asked me where I came from and told me to go away. I warned the angel how he held that sword, or he would set fire to the *veld* right up to Cairo, and he replied that the handle was getting a bit hot."

Observations.—Some lack of confidence still indicated. Patient admits having been dropped on his head while an infant, but not hard enough.

Treatment.—Quantity of cheese should be increased until he can manage the ship without aid.

Before another case history could be given, the chairman nipped in and proposed a vote of thanks.

"It is a puzzle," mused Anstruther, as we drove back to Salisbury.

"Yes," I agreed. "Many women secretaries are staunchly loyal to their bosses whatever their private

opinions of them may be. But the conception of the college, the arrangements for the meeting, and the coaching of Furneate go beyond mere loyalty. Is it possible that she... I mean, she is such an intelligent-looking eye-ful, and old Furneate is such... Well, he might be keen enough on her, but—"

"Oh, you are completely on the wrong track," interposed Anstruther. "It is not that our professor's passions have been purged with Parmesan, but that I know for a fact that she is engaged to that chap with the white gloves."

"Indeed, and who and what is he?"

"Don't know much about him except that he is recently returned from Home and has opened one of those 'Buy British' agencies. Handles imported cheeses."

"So the whole thing remains a mystery?"

"Inexplicable," replied Anstruther.

Great Minds Think Alike

YOU MAY OFTEN HAVE WONDERED what it is like to be a great mind. Well, I'll tell you. It can be disappointing. The rush of course, the thrill of achieving a great poetic conception, but this is often short-lived.

As you know, "great minds think alike." I find that that is regrettably true, for nearly all my highest flights of fancy seem to have occurred to other great minds, which had the undoubted advantage of being born long before I was.

I lately undertook a journey through Eastern Africa for the express purpose of writing poems. You can imagine my chagrin when they were rejected one after another, not for any lack of poetic merit or grace, but simply because the ideas which my unquestionably great mind had conceived had turned up previously in the works of masters of the past.

For example, I was touring eastern Ethiopia when I had a brilliant idea for a poem which started, most effectively as I thought,—

"I wandered lonely as a cloud
That floats o'er Ethiopian hills,
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host of dancing Danakils.

Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Up me they fairly put the breeze?"

Subsequent stanzas described how during my long and rapid flight from Ethiopia I could not for a moment forget the dancing Danakils, and how they figured in every nightmare I have had since. The publisher, however, rejected this work because he said that a man named Wordsworth (a high-class poet and most respectable gentleman, he assured me) had written in much the same vein more than 100 years ago.

When I arrived, rather breathless, in Nairobi and rushed into a large building for protection, I found myself in a protest meeting of a very lively order and well attended by local Europeans. It was during this gathering that I got inspiration for another striking effort of a rather weightier and more ponderous nature—

"Second-rate men all remind us
We would welcome six months' hard,
Rather than we'd leave behind us
Fingerprints upon our card."

This, they informed me, too closely resembled in style a piece by Longfellow, who had beaten me to it by a matter of 70 or 80 years.

I stayed in Nairobi for several weeks, and became friendly with some of the political leaders. Indeed, I retained my next inspiration at a meeting of the European Elected Members of Parliament.

"Seated one day at the organ of oration
I was weary and ill at ease, sir.

"Should I actively follow the hotbeds' dictation
Or back the more moderate Keyser?"

My publisher could not tell me the name of the author of the verse of which he thought this would be held to be a plagiarism, but said he knew it was set to music by the late Arthur Sullivan.

At that point I became a bit desperate.

Travelling south, I came to the groundnut scheme, and felt that there at any rate I should be able to ensure publication. After all, anything that anyone says about groundnuts is published by some paper or other.

I decided to attack the subject in a light lyrical style contrasting strangely with the violent and vitriolic comments which are flying round at the present time.

My lay'll started gracefully,—

"Gather ye groundnuts while ye may
While yet of roses none flowers,

For the land ye plant with nuts to-day
Is bound to come up sunflowers."

Thus Mr. Herrick delivered the *coup de grace*. Perhaps you can direct me to the nearest labour exchange.

Tutti-Frutti

Said an African Native "How crude is he!"

When referring in court to our new D.C.

But the court clerk said: "You
May express no such view
Till the matter's no longer *sub judice*!"

A well-meaning bishop, whose diocese
Was seized with trypanosomiasis

With the best of intent

To the hospital went

And said to the staff there: "Can I assist?"

[The cutting of the "I" ration is better understood in this country than abroad.]

Merry Christmas

You have been listening to
"Christmas Fare" recorded by
"East Africa and Rhodesia" on
December 22 for broadcasting on
Christmas Day.

Here is the News

NEWS OF THE WEEK

British Government's Views on Federation Closer Co-Operation Favoured, But Not Political Union

MR. NOEL BAKER, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, made the following statement in the House of Commons last week in reply to a request for information about his discussions with visiting Southern Rhodesian Ministers concerning the possibility of some closer form of political association of the Central African territories of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland:

"As the House is no doubt aware, a meeting was held at Victoria Falls in February last, as a result of initiatives taken locally, to discuss the possibility of political federation between Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland. It was attended by the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, together with members of the European communities from that territory, and from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

"No formal report of the proceedings has been published, but there were Press reports that the meeting had agreed on the principle of federation. My right hon. friend the Secretary of State for the Colonies took the opportunity of his visit to Central Africa in April, 1949, to discuss the subject, and he and I have recently had informal exploratory talks about it with the Hon. T. M. W. Beadle, the Southern Rhodesian Minister of Justice and Internal Affairs, during his recent visit to this country.

Wide Field for Closer Co-Operation

"In the course of a full and frank exchange of views with Mr. Beadle, my right hon. friend and I have made it clear that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom believe that there is a wide field of Government activity in which closer co-operation between the three territories is required.

"It was with this purpose that the Central African Council was set up in 1945, and His Majesty's Government consider that valuable practical results have been obtained at modest cost by the council. They believe that the field of co-operation can with advantage be further extended. The Government of Southern Rhodesia are understood to hold the view that the Central African Council's work is disappointing in relation to its cost, and that further progress cannot be made without some form of closer political association.

"My right hon. friend and I have pointed out that H.M. Government are bound to take into account the difficulties inherent in political federation between these three territories, in particular the obligations of the United Kingdom Government to the Africans in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the differing constitutional status of the three territories, and the present objection of the Africans in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to political integration.

"I may add that these are matters on which we shall wish to obtain the views of the Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland Governments, and we shall also wish to consider the report of the recent debate in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council.

"We have suggested to Mr. Beadle that the Government of Southern Rhodesia should re-examine the situation in the light of the difficulties to which I have referred in regard to political federation, should also consider further the methods available for closer economic co-operation, either by means of the Central African Council or otherwise, and should let us have a

further statement of their views. We shall, of course, be ready to discuss the matter further with them and their representatives of the Governments and Legislative Councils of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland whenever they desire.

"I should add that Mr. Beadle has seen the terms of this reply, and he agrees that it represents the results of our recent talks.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I should like to ask the right hon. gentleman two questions. First, I assume that the Government do not dissent from the view expressed in 1939 by the Blodisloe Commission that the identity of interest of these three territories will lead sooner or later to political union. Secondly, the Central African Council, which is a very important step on the road to unity, should be encouraged in every way, as well as any other practicable extension of the field of co-operation?"

MR. NOEL BAKER: "As for the Blodisloe Report, I do not want to forecast the far future. I am now concerned with the steps which ought to be taken at present. With regard to the Central African Council, we certainly would desire to promote its efficiency if it can give good results, as we hope and believe it can.

MR. DRIBERG: "In so far as this would be a step towards self-government, will my right hon. friend give an assurance that there will be no constitutional change while there is still a risk that the status of the African peoples in these territories would be, under self-government, permanently inferior?"

MR. NOEL BAKER: "I think the answer which I have given shows that H.M. Government must regard it as one of their primary duties to take account of their obligations to the African population and to the wishes of the Africans."

MR. WILSON HARRIS: "Can the right hon. gentleman say what are the respective numbers of white and Native populations in the non-self-governing territories of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia?"

MR. NOEL BAKER: "In round figures there are 29,000 Europeans and 1,700,000 Africans in Northern Rhodesia. In Nyasaland there are 2,500 Europeans and 2,300,000 Africans."

Sir Godfrey Huggins's Speech

MR. HENDERSON STEWART: "In view of the speech made by Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, in Gwelo recently, can we be assured that, in fact, H.M. Government have not snubbed the Government of Southern Rhodesia and, secondly, that the views of the Government of Southern Rhodesia upon this Native problem have indeed been understood as well as examined by His Majesty's Government?"

MR. NOEL BAKER: "I hope we have understood their views. In any case, we have asked them for a fuller statement of their views, and for their views on the difficulties which I enumerated this afternoon. Mr. Beadle has assured me that they will be ready to give us that further statement."

MR. BRAMALL: "Would my right hon. friend assure the House that there is no truth in the statement that Sir Godfrey Huggins made that there was a difference in the United Kingdom Government's opinion on this subject, will my right hon. friend assure the House that the Govern-

ment are united behind the view that the interests of the African peoples must be paramount?"

MR. NOEL-BAKER: "I think the statement I have made this afternoon shows that H.M. Government in the United Kingdom are united. I do not want to make any comment on what was said by Sir Godfrey Huggins."

SIR IAN FRASER: "While desiring as much as any the advancement of the indigenous Native peoples, will the rt. hon. gentleman have in mind that we must wait until the Africans are competent to take a full share in modern Government, then the great conception of a Dominion in the centre of Africa will be very long delayed?"

MR. NOEL-BAKER: "I think I have made it plain that we think there is a large field of governmental activity in which co-operation could be advanced without political union, but we have promised to consider what

is further said by the Government of Southern Rhodesia about political union."

MR. H. D. HUGHES: "Could my rt. hon. friend give any further details of the cost of the Central African Council and the result of its work so far?"

MR. NOEL-BAKER: "I think that the Central African Council has produced practical results in a large number of fields—broadcasting meteorology, the tourist industry, African education, currency board, agriculture, forestry, veterinary science, civil aviation, and other things. The cost is about £20,000 a year, of which Southern Rhodesia pays half."

SIR W. W. WAKEFIELD: "Can the rt. hon. gentleman state in what directions it is envisaged that there will be closer co-operation and further development of the work of this Central African Council?"

MR. NOEL-BAKER: "In general economic policy, in scientific research, in co-operation for production, and so on."

Lords Demand Independent Groundnut Inquiry

Peers Ask for Replacement of Minister and Chairman

THE HOUSE OF LORDS, despite the strongly worded opposition of the Government's spokesmen, adopted last week a resolution moved by Lord Swinton that: "In the opinion of this House it is essential that there should be an independent expert inquiry into the operations of the Overseas Food Corporation in Tanganyika with special reference to the future."

VISCOUNT SWINTON said in the course of his speech:

"Before the Food Corporation made its report Mr. Strachey made a series of optimistic but not very informative speeches. Now he has softly and silently vanished away. The circumstances were very unusual. The new deputy chairman of the corporation had just returned from East Africa. The last thing he expected (indeed, he said so) was that the Minister should suddenly play Box and Cox with him and fly away."

Minister's Sudden Flight

"Why did not the Minister, in this sudden flight, take with him the chairman of the corporation—the chairman upon whom he relies so completely, in whom he has such complete confidence, in whom, as he told another place last month when refuting charges made from the Liberal benches, the executive staff in East Africa had assured the Minister they had equal confidence? Will the First Lord to-day in this House confirm the assertion made by the Minister in the other place that the executive staff in East Africa have that confidence in the chairman?"

"The Overseas Resources Development Act lays down that the corporation must keep proper accounts and conform to the best commercial standards. We are faced with an auditor's certificate such as none could parallel in any responsible public company. In the case of any ordinary public company such a qualification by the auditors would certainly cause investigation by the Board of Trade."

"The Minister seeks to excuse rash expenditure on so vast a scale because he said he had to get groundnuts quickly. But he has not done so. There are no groundnuts. The venture must be justified not as a short-term but as a long-term enterprise—or not at all. For that long-term enterprise proper surveys and trials were essential. For a short-term plan of quick production Tanganyika was a bad bet and an unnecessary gamble. The report shows on almost every page how disastrous has been the lack of preliminary surveys and proper pilot experiments."

"There is the extraordinary story of the sawmill in the southern area. Is it not a fact that a second sawmill there was already one there) was erected at a cost of £250,000 in an area in which the Tanganyika Forest Service had decided long before that the timber was not worth exploiting? Is it not a fact that if that sawmill worked to capacity the timber would be exhausted within two years? Is it not the fact that because it is unsuitable for lack of water or some other reason, in all probability the site of the local township is going to be changed, and that the southern headquarters may be 20 or 30 miles away?"

"The expenditure on contractors seems very lavish. It is true that all are on a time and line or cost-plus basis so that the higher the cost, the larger the profit."

"According to the original prospectus, expenditure of £24,000,000 on £25,000,000 would give 5,000,000 to 3,250,000 acres of cleared land. Now it is hoped that an expenditure of £50,000,000 will give 600,000 acres of cleared land. What would be paid for any private enterprise which had to come to its shareholders and say: 'We must give you a new prospectus, one-fifth of what we promised, or hoped for, or led you to expect, at twice the capital cost?'"

"My propositions are these. The first is that you do not really know to-day in any of these areas what you can grow commercially or on what scale. My second is that you do not know yet whether you can cultivate this land economically by mechanical means to grow groundnuts. My third is that you do not know whether, if you can grow groundnuts, you can harvest them effectively on these soils by mechanical means. These are fundamental questions which the pilot experiments should have answered before millions of pounds were spent."

Changing of Office

"It seems to me quite extraordinary that the Government do not welcome the inquiry for which we ask. Mr. Strachey says that he has confidence in the constituted board and the chairman. He says he is about the only man who has. And what confidence can we have in Mr. Strachey?"

"The Government recently wrote: 'Mr. Strachey admits the independent observer in any only the conclusion that he would rather sling to office, even if it means that every doubtful mental attic that a highly educated mind can devise and clinging to the noble policy of shifting blame on to subordinates.'"

"It is said that an inquiry would undermine the morale of the men on the spot. It would do so if the report said that they would welcome it. Their morale has been severely tried by the way they have been treated. I am full of admiration and sympathy for them from the troops. But should they ever have been engaged in this particular offensive—the Passendale offensive? They should not have been sent over the top without preliminary reconnaissance and with inadequate equipment. Their lives and representations have been ignored. They have been dragooned into men. Therefore we ask for an impartial expert inquiry."

SIR R. HALL, Lord of the Admiralty, replying for the Government, said that it was not the Wakefield Mission of the United Africa Company which selected the Kongwa area but the then Governor of Tanganyika advised by his Director of Agriculture.

He could not yet give the facts about the sawmills, but Mr. Strachey had been asked to furnish accurate information.

As to the general scheme, by 1955 there would be 400,000 acres cleared in the southern area, 100,000 acres in Kongwa, and 100,000 acres in Urambo. These three would be a thorough examination of the situation.

The auditors' certificate was very disconcerting, but a year was scarcely sufficient time to clear up the muddle existing when the corporation took over.

"I believe it can be said that the chairman, Sir Leslie Plummer, with the corporation and the staff, have done a fine job. His drive and enthusiasm, with the assistance of his colleagues, have carried the scheme forward."

The Public Accounts Committee is fully empowered to examine the accounts and send for persons and papers, and has already begun an examination. We have to lead for an inquiry, and His Majesty's Government have no intention of sitting one up. It would have the most unsettling effect on the men who are doing the job, and doing it remarkably well.

Government's Confidence

His Majesty's Government have reaffirmed their belief in the scheme and strengthened the hand of the corporation's chairman, in whom they have the fullest confidence. The appointment of Sir Eric Coates, who is highly efficient and has a fine record of public service, and Sir Donald Ross, who is also well known, has strengthened the board. Our object now is to restore that confidence in the scheme which has been shared by nearly all those who have been connected with it from the start, and which has, unfortunately, often been weakened by so much political and ill-informed criticism.

The Minister has thought it right to go to East Africa to reassure the staff there that the Government are determined to carry on with the scheme on the lines announced in another place on November 21, and which I confirm to-day. I am glad to say that the latest telegram which has been received from him is very reassuring as to the staff and their morale.

There is one point which I have been asked to make clear. On November 21 the Minister of Food said in another place that on his visit to Africa last June he had been careful to interview privately and alone the senior members of the executive, and to ask them their opinion and attitude, and that their replies had not borne out the allegations made by the Opposition speakers that there was a general lack of confidence in the chairman and in the leadership of the corporation.

The Minister realizes that people outside Parliament and in East Africa might have read this statement as an assertion that he had solicited a positive expression of confidence in the board and the chairman of the staff in East Africa. This was certainly not what the Minister wished to convey. He would not, of course, have put a direct question to the staff in the form "Have you confidence in the board and chairman of the corporation?" It would have been quite wrong for him to do that, and I do not suppose there was any misconception in another place on this point. If there has been a misunderstanding, the Minister regrets it and will certainly be prepared to make his statement more precise.

Improvement in Morale

"His object was to ascertain the general condition of the morale of the organization, and he took a full note of a meeting with the executives and the chairman collectively, in which Professor Phillips expressed himself along the following lines: Although there had been a period of strain, things were settling down considerably. The men were realizing that the management were not rushing ahead regardless. They were trying to think and plan. Previously people were sceptical about statements which had been made by the management. In the Southern Province, people felt that the sound planning was going ahead. At Urambo the spirit was excellent—it had always been good there. There had been a general improvement at Kongwa. As the management settled down to plan with a clear consistency of purpose, morale would continue to improve. The management were agreed that it was 'works and works alone' which made morale. He thought that if the Minister could make a definite statement about continuity of employment, the improvement in morale over recent months would continue steadily. Mr. Raby expressed similar views.

"I have seen questions asking whether the money which has been spent in East Africa on the groundnut scheme is going to be spent in the way best calculated to help the Native population. I can say emphatically 'Yes.' This scheme will provide what the people of all nations need most. It will also provide for the Africans a means to help themselves to a better standard of life, where they will not have to see their children suffer starvation and disease, where they can learn to produce their physical needs with implements suited to the conditions, and where they will learn slowly but surely the happiness which comes from getting things not by receiving good at the hands of others, but by exerting themselves.

"The contribution that this country is making will give the Africans a start in the right direction. Let them benefit by

the use of our experience in mechanical and organization. It is a fine conception that, by helping the Africans in this way, we help ourselves and the other people of the world."

LORD MILVERTON said that if quick supplies of groundnuts had been the basis of the scheme, £1,000,000 spent on superphosphates for Nigeria, already a great groundnut producer, would have increased the crop by 15% of 50,000 tons a year.

In the course of a hard-fitting speech Lord Milverton said:

"Mr. Strachey has said in Nairobi that he has gone out to improve the morale of all classes of employees of the corporation. I should have thought that anything more calculated to have the reverse effect than a visit from Mr. Strachey could not be imagined. By staying in London and announcing either his own resignation or that the Government had decided to take the management of this scheme out of his hands, he would have done far more to stimulate morale. However much you may get away with third-rate management in politics, you cannot run a big business with third-rate management.

The failure to realize the Minister's promises is less a criticism of the managing agency and corporation than of the abandonment of the ministerial premises.

In the face of this failure the Minister discovered that he had lost confidence in two members of the board of the corporation. One of the dismissed men, Mr. Wakefield, has publicly stated his case. His technical advice, which was presumably the cause of the Minister's lack of confidence, was not so much technically unsound as politically unpalatable. The Minister implied that he had no confidence in Mr. Rosa's ability to clean up the financial and accounting mess, which was presumably the reason for his dismissal. Yet in winding up the same debate the Government's other spokesman was at some pains to explain that, thanks to the inspiration of the corporation's chairman, there was in fact no financial or accounting mess at all.

Unparalleled Recklessness in Spending

"In my long and considerable experience of spending public money I have never known anything like such recklessness as has been condoned by the Minister of Food.

"Of the £23,000,000 odd spent on the scheme to March 31, 1949, over £9,000,000, less the value of some 50,000 acres of cleared and not very fertile land, had been lost. That a part of this expenditure of £9,000,000 may have been necessary to render possible the creation of the other and more tangible assets is not denied; but the fact remains that this money is represented by no earning assets, and is therefore lost. It is an alarmingly high proportion on the total expenditure.

We are committed to proceeding with the scheme, but there is no confidence either public or private in the judgment or capacity of the Minister of Food.

"He has given a shadowy outline of the plan for the future, speaking airily of clearing 600,000 acres by 1954 within the limit of the corporation's present borrowing powers. But not even he is prepared to say that a project of that size, costing £50,000,000, would be viable, although he thinks that if it goes well it might be. It is reasonable or honest to ask the taxpayer to double his stake in this so far most disappointing and speculative venture on nothing more than a general assurance from a Minister all of whose past assurances in this field have been proved wrong by events?

"I say that it is an insult to Parliament and the country for a responsible Minister to treat so lightly and, and indeed so frivolously, the expenditure of such vast sums of public money.

"The curse of this scheme has largely been the initial share-pushing publicity indulged in by the Minister of Food. I can well believe that the Minister in the beginning thought that he could better Omar Khayyam, and presumably his motto was—

"Take the cash and grab the credit too.

But he had to come back to the original drum, and now his motto is—

"Take the cash and let the credit go.

And he has been forced to heed the murmur of a distant drum, because I rather than the drums of Africa have rather a menacing tone at present, and it is necessary for him to do what he can to silence them. This scheme has been, and is likely to remain until an inquiry has cleared it up, the laughing-stock of the world.

"We want the scheme to succeed, and we wish to help it. If our support is sought, and we are willing to give it, we must demand, in exchange, frankness from the Minister and the Government. That we have had from neither of them—

[Other speeches will be reported next week.]

B.O.A.C. and Charter Airlines Carriage of O.F.C. Staff

PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT of the British Overseas Airways Corporation by the Overseas Food Corporation was alleged in an adjournment debate in the House of Commons last week.

MR. C. GAGE (Ulster Unionist) said that some time ago, after B.O.A.C. had refused to reduce their charges for O.F.C. carrying between London and Dar es Salaam, the corporation approached a reputable private charter company in London, Hunting Air-Travel Company, Ltd., who agreed a long-term contract at a rate of £63 6s. 3d. per seat on a 100% load factor basis, which meant an annual saving to O.F.C. of about £100,000.

Not unnaturally, B.O.A.C. approached the O.F.C., and in October of last year a meeting was held between the Minister of Civil Aviation, Sir Miles Thomas, and Sir Charles Lockhart, an unfortunate way of doing business, Mr. Gage thought.

The Minister appeared to have rejected the B.O.A.C. view that they were entitled to be assisted and to some extent subsidized by another corporation, and Hunting accordingly obtained the contract. This was satisfactorily fulfilled, and was due to end or be renewed on November 1, 1949. In the summer, however, a senior official in the Ministry of Civil Aviation drew the attention of a Ministry of Food official to certain questions asked in the Commons concerning private charter companies contravening section 41 of the Civil Aviation Act, dealing with fair wages and conditions.

On investigation, the scarcely veiled suggestion that Hunting were paying their staff below the proper amount was found to be wrong. Nevertheless, B.O.A.C. began negotiations to submit a tender, and on July 27, 1949, a highly important meeting took place between representatives of B.O.A.C. and the O.F.C., when it was stated that at a luncheon between Sir Miles Thomas and Sir Leslie Plummer it had been agreed that B.O.A.C. should get the contract.

"Morally Questionable"

B.O.A.C. officials at the meeting were asked what they proposed to tender, but their tentative approach of £80 a seat was described as unacceptable. Mr. Ormerod, one of the O.F.C. officials, left the meeting and obtained instructions from the vice-chairman of O.F.C. that B.O.A.C. were to have the contract if they quoted within 10% of the Hunting's contract. It was then arranged that if B.O.A.C. quoted £72 10s. they would get the contract.

"There is nothing for which they could punish any of these people," said Mr. Gage, "but I think I am right in saying that morally such a course was most questionable."

The B.O.A.C. tender was accepted on July 28, and notice to terminate the Hunting's agreement on November 1 was given. On October 1 a new contract was signed between B.O.A.C. and the O.F.C. The taxpayer had thus to bear the burden of an additional 10% per seat.

With regard to charter work in East Africa, was it true that one contract was negotiated with Airwork, Ltd., at £10s. a mile, and afterwards increased to 14s? Was a contract made with Skyways, Ltd., for a Dakota at 7s. 6d. a mile when that amount was 30% above current rates?

MR. G. S. LINDGREN, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Civil Aviation, said that there was nothing

much to complain of in the fact that the corporations were so commercial that they could meet in open competition the tenders of other concerns.

It was not the case that the people concerned were being carried by B.O.A.C. at a loss; if the amount was £72 10s. per seat, it was additional revenue for the corporation. It was a "fill-up" load.

"I am in no position to deny the statements which have been made by Mr. Gage," said Mr. Lindgren. "I have no information, and I cannot contradict him. He said that during the time the Hunting's contract was operating, the Ministry drew the attention of the O.F.C. to the fact that Hunting were not observing the fair wages clause. That is correct. The British Air Line Pilots' Association took Hunting to the Industrial Court, and a judgment was made against them last August. Apart from one or two of the larger companies, there is not a single charter firm which observes the fair wages clause."

"The air charter business is new, and it is desirable to create a recognized list of firms which agree fair wages and conditions in the industry. Some of the trade unions in the industry say: 'Do not get too quickly. We will try to encourage these firms to come to an agreement with us.' I hope we shall soon come to the position in which certain firms which will not recognize the rates as being fair will be excluded from the opportunity to tender. This tender was secured in fair and open competition."

Threat from State Corporations

SIR WILFRID DARLING (Conservative) said that the issue of Hunting's v. the Ministry was only a minor one in the larger scheme of things. The battle of the very near future was whether monopolist State corporations were to dominate our lives. He voiced concern and alarm at the prospect of B.O.A.C. becoming the unchallenged master of the air.

MR. A. LENNOX-BOYD (Conservative) said that the Hunting's contract was subject to three months' notice, and had been faithfully carried out. In fact, the letter from the O.F.C. informing them that it was not to be renewed had stated: "The manner in which the contract has been performed has given every satisfaction to the corporation."

How could it have given every satisfaction if the pilots and others had been treated harshly? Hunting's had tendered at £66 a seat at a 90% load factor, and Airwork at £67 with a minimum number of passengers carried throughout the year. The B.O.A.C. tender of £72 10s. to Dar es Salaam and Nairobi had been accepted.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd estimated the cost to Nairobi by B.O.A.C. at £122 10s. If they were carrying them for £72 10s., how could it be argued that that was an economic proposition? A Colonial civil servant or planter travelling from Dar es Salaam to London paid £146 to B.O.A.C. Sitting next to him might be an O.F.C. official whose company was paying £72 10s. The civil servant and the planter were therefore subsidizing the O.F.C. official.

B.O.A.C. had, he believed, recently increased tenfold their flights to East Africa, and had then found themselves with a considerable number of vacant seats. They had used this as an excuse to drive the charter companies out. He calculated the loss to B.O.A.C. at £16,000, and perhaps more.

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"It is our definite chance," he went on, "that on July 27, 1949, B.O.A.C. had a meeting with the O.F.C., that on that day Sir Miles Thomas and Sir Leslie Plummer agreed to B.O.A.C. taking over the contracts; that B.O.A.C. officials were told by Sir Miles to visit the corporation and work out the details, that not knowing that Hunting's had quoted at that moment, they quoted £80; that then a message came from Sir Leslie Plummer saying that if B.O.A.C. quoted a figure within 10% of Hunting's they were to get it; that two officers of the O.F.C. were then told to work out a figure at an 85% load factor, and that they came back and said it was £72 10s.; that the representatives of B.O.A.C. were told that this was a figure which, if quoted, would secure them the contract—they were told this on the quiet; that the next day, July 28, B.O.A.C. not unnaturally sent in a quotation of £72 10s.; and on the following day, July 29, Hunting's work were told they were not to have the contract.

"The Civil Aviation Act has been broken on a most monstrous way." A squabble that has been stirred up between two Government corporations which has driven out of this business a highly reputable firm.

Statement by Sir Miles Thomas

On the day following the debate a statement was issued by Sir Miles Thomas, chairman of B.O.A.C., in which he said that he had not lunched with Sir Leslie Plummer since he had left him at Kampaja last February, when they both happened to dine with the Governor of Uganda.

"There has been no conversation between any member of the O.F.C. and myself at which the contract price offered by any other airways companies has been mentioned," he added. "The arrangement is a strictly business one designed to improve revenue according to B.O.A.C., irrespective of whether the O.F.C. is a nationalized undertaking or an ordinary business concern. On the date mentioned, July 27, I lunched with Lord Nathan, Minister of Civil Aviation."

A joint statement was also issued by Sir Miles Thomas and Sir Leslie Plummer, chairman of the O.F.C., asserting that the statements made in the Commons were inaccurate in several details. There had been no meeting between Lord Pakenham, Sir Miles Thomas, and Sir Charles Lockhart to discuss the terms of an air transport for members of the O.F.C. Neither had there been a luncheon discussion on July 27 between Sir Miles Thomas and Sir Leslie Plummer; nor did they meet at any other time while negotiations were proceeding.

Mr. L. L. Smith, managing director of Hunting Air Travel, Ltd., stated at a Press conference that as negotiations had broken down on initial points between the British Air Line Pilots' Association and the British Air Charter Association, of which Hunting's was a member, they had mutually agreed to take the matter of terms and conditions to the Industrial Court, where an award was made on August 24, 1949. That was a full month after the final decision of the O.F.C. contract was made.

Hunting's, Mr. Smith continued, wished it to be clearly understood that, as one of the larger air charter companies, the terms of the agreement were fully implemented on September 30, 1949, and were fully retrospective.

The firm had submitted a price of 259 18s. per seat. As the contract was for bulk travel, they also quoted a price of £66 for a load factor of 90% and as part of their terms of service they had also offered to carry from 200 to 300 kilos of freight free.

Mr. M. D. Wyatt, managing director of Airwork, Ltd., said that his firm was never asked to tender. The O.F.C. had asked them to express their views on the operation, and Airwork had indicated a price substantially lower than the B.O.A.C. offer. All requests to be allowed to submit a formal tender

were ignored. Airwork complied in every way with the fair wages clause.

"It may not be known," he continued, "that all Government air charter requirements are routed through the Ministry of Civil Aviation, who list the two corporations as their agents. When these corporations call for tenders from air charter companies to meet these requirements they are invited to receive and open their tenders, and then submit a lower price if they wish to do so. Furthermore, all charter companies are compelled to add a commission to their quotation as a payment to the corporations, so that even if this method of tendering was fair they would always be handicapped by the amount of the commission payable."

Communism in the Sudan

SIR ROBERT HOWE, Governor-General of the Sudan, uttered a warning against Communism, even in a Muhammadan country, when he spoke at a public dinner in Khartoum.

He said, *inter alia*:

"It is our hope that in the new forms of government the Sudan may achieve growth without disorder, which is the secret of progress. I do not believe that this aim can be achieved in a Communist system such as we see at work in a great part of the world to-day, for such a system is a denial of the individual human personality."

"It has been said that it cannot happen here, in a Muhammadan country whose faith is based on a conviction of the inherent value of the individual, and which holds that order and liberty are reconciled within the moral law. The answer to that is that it has already happened to 23,000,000 Muslims now embraced in the Soviet Union. There are signs that it is beginning to happen here, and underground forces are at work."

Developing Africa's Airways

PLANS FOR DEVELOPING AIRWAY SYSTEMS in Africa were briefly outlined recently in Southern Rhodesia by Sir Ellis Robins, chairman of the Central African Airways Corporation, when he introduced the new general manager, Mr. R. G. McCoy. He said that discussions had been held between representatives of the corporation and South African Airways in order to make the maximum use of aircraft and airfields. The corporation had at first had doubts about the weekly service stopping at Lake Nyasa which had been inaugurated by B.O.A.C., but now recognized that it would not compete with the C.A.A. service. East African Airways would shortly inaugurate a Nairobi-Dar es Salaam-Blantyre-Durban service, and C.A.A. would operate a similar service on alternate days, these connecting with the Springbok route to Europe.

Included in the five-year plan for agriculture in the Sudan are the development of rainlands, irrigation schemes for the production of long-staple cotton on the White Nile and possibly on the Blue Nile, and the improvement of existing schemes on the Gash, at Tokar, and on the White Nile by the use of modern machinery.

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S. Rhodesia's Increasing Imports Now at Rate of £50,000,000 Annually

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S ADVERSE BALANCE OF TRADE for the first nine months of this year was the largest since the comparable period of 1946. The rate of increase of this unfavourable balance did, however, slow down in the third quarter.

The figures for the first nine months of the last three years are: 1947, imports £22,897,644, exports £17,044,891; 1948, £31,337,143 and £22,096,703; 1949, £38,751,123 and £25,781,637. In the first nine months of 1946, imports were £14,323,533, and exports £16,671,564, whilst the comparable figures for 1939 were, imports, £7,032,139, exports 18,905,130.

September this year was a record month for imports, totalling £5,045,786, but exports were lower than in July or August. Nevertheless, in July the value of the Colony's exports exceeded that of imports for the first time in 42 months, and the rapid expansion in exports from July to September has had the effect of reducing the gap.

The increase in imports during the period under review was most marked in the case of capital goods. Foodstuffs were imported at a rate only slightly lower than in 1948, whilst continued activity in the building industry was marked by larger purchases of wood, minerals, earthenware, glassware, and cement.

Fifty per cent. of all Southern Rhodesia's imports during the first nine months of the year came from the United Kingdom (43% in 1948), and 22% from the Union (24%). Imports from the United States were cut from 1.6% to 0.2%.

One third of the films shown in Southern Rhodesia last year were British.

Education in the Southern Sudan Arabic to be Lingua Franca

AS THE SUDAN is one country, it is of great importance that there should be one language understood by all its citizens, said the Sudanese Minister of Education when speaking of policy for the Southern Province. During the past 50 years education there had been almost entirely in the hands of missionary societies, which had established large and vigorous Christian communities.

The policy of adopting Arabic as the common language was no attack on vernacular tongues. The ultimate goal was for Arabic to be used as the language of instruction up to and including the intermediate schools.

The missions had agreed to submit five-year programmes to Government, and owing to their limited resources and the limit of Government assistance, the Ministry had advised them to concentrate mainly on the improvement of standards and the introduction of Arabic.

The vast majority of the people would have only three years at school. It must also be remembered, he said, that the present high standard of English must be fully maintained, so as to enable southern students to gain higher education.

During the first nine months of this year 214,000 acres of agricultural land in Northern Rhodesia were allocated by the Land Board to 98 applicants, of whom 27 were new settlers. Pending a survey of the Mikushi block and the possibility of its being laid out in planned farms before further settlement takes place, alienation in that area is meantime suspended.

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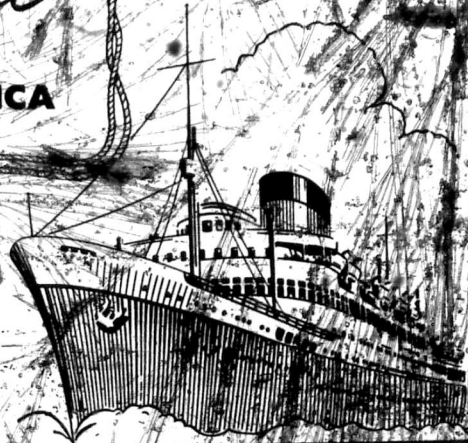
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"Edinburgh Castle"	28,705 tons	Jan. 5
"Winchester Castle"	20,001 tons	Jan. 12
"Stirling Castle"	25,554 tons	Jan. 19

Ascension, St. Helena, Cape Town, Mossel Bay, Port Elizabeth,
 East London, Durban, Lourenco Marques and Beira.

"Claudovary Castle"	Sailing London	Jan. 14
Port Said, Suez, Port Sudan and Aden.		

S.S. "Sandown Castle" Sailing London Jan. 5
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PERSONALIA

GENERAL SIR JOHN SMILA has arrived in Kenya by air from London.

SQUADRON-LEADER C. A. HOOPER, a director of Overseas Touring Co. (East Africa) Ltd., has returned to East Africa after six months' leave in Europe.

MR. J. H. MIZINGA addressed the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies last week on "Africa, Continent of To-morrow." Trouble in the report will appear in our next issue.

MR. J. R. ROSIN, a well-known surgeon in Southern Rhodesia, broadcast in last Friday's B.C. "Calling Southern Rhodesia" programme on the impressions of his visit to the United States.

MR. KENNETH DAVID IRVINE, son of B. and Mrs. A. C. Irvine, of Chogoria, Kenya, and MISS E. A. MURRAY, of Cape Province, South Africa, have announced their engagement.

MR. EDWARD DOUGLAS BELMONT LEADAM, manager of the Kassala Cotton Company, and MISS CATHERINE MARGARET GRANT, of Inshoch, Evanton, Ross-shire, were married in All Saints' Cathedral, Khartoum, last week by the Bishop in the Sudan.

ATO. AKMOLU, Ethiopian Minister for Foreign Affairs, saw Mr. Bevin as he passed through London last week on his way back to Addis Ababa from attending the General Assembly of the United Nations. The Ethiopian Ambassador in London gave a dinner in his honour.

MR. RALPH SLEIGH and MR. PETER JOPLING, travelling in an Austin A 70 Hampshire saloon car, have broken the record for road travel from London to Cape Town in seven days and 19 hours. They reached Cape Town in 24 days three hours. They had made a previous attempt in 1947.



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PLAYER'S NAVY CUT MEDIUM CIGARETTES

LIEUT. COLONEL W. W. R. CROSS, Upcott Labour Commissioner in Uganda, will retire shortly.

MR. E. A. LEWIS has been appointed Director of the East African Tsetse Reclamation Department.

MR. V. M. WADSWORTH has been appointed Registrar of Co-operative Companies in Southern Rhodesia.

LIEUT. COLONEL L. H. F. ARMSTRONG, managing director of the Overseas Touring Co. (East Africa) Ltd., has resumed his duties after a serious operation.

SIR EVELYN BEVIN, British High Commissioner in South Africa, Bechuanaland, Basutoland, and Swaziland, was received by the King last week, and remained to luncheon with Their Majesties.

MR. CYRIL E. HENT, manager of the Kampala branch of the African Mercantile Co., Ltd., has been appointed an assistant general manager of the company in East Africa as from the beginning of 1950.

The engagement has been announced between GABRIEL NIGEL J. O. GRAHAM, The Highland Light Infantry, and MISS MARGARET MURRAY GRAHAM LAIRD, only daughter of Lieut.-Colonel W. W. Laird, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and of Mrs. Bowen Minton, of Inshoch, Nairn.

By a regrettable error we recently reported that Mr. ARTHUR HOLDEN had been appointed managing director of Ungea Ltd. It was, of course, Mr. F. H. HOLDEN, general manager of the business for some years, who has been appointed to the board as a special tribute to his ability and able management.

The marriage took place last week at the Crypt Chapel of the House of Commons of MR. DORIS CARTON, younger son of Mr. Alfred C. Bosson, M.P., of Carlton Gardens, and Miss JUNE LONGWORTH, elder daughter of Mr. V. B. Longworth, of Valmer, South Africa, and of Mrs. H. A. Lally, of Londiani, Kenya.

MR. DAVID MILES FORSTER, of Bahgat, Sudan, and MISS MAVIS MARY HEARD, of Spalding, Lincolnshire, have been married in this country.

LIEUT. D. J. FARQUHARSON, R.N., younger son of Major and Mrs. F. A. Farquharson, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and MISS ELIZABETH FRANKS, of Gilton, Newark, have announced their engagement.

MR. T. H. W. BEADLE and MR. R. E. HALSTED, the two Southern Rhodesian Ministers who have been in this country for discussions with the Imperial Government and with financial, industrial, and commercial interests, were not able to return, as intended, in a Rhodesian aircraft because engine trouble developed. They went back last Thursday as passengers by British Overseas Airways.

Obituary

MRS. JEAN SMART COOPER, widow of the late Sydney Cooper, died in London last week.

CAPTAIN GEORGE JARDINE LOGAN, late The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, died in Dar es Salaam a few days ago.

MR. OSWALD E. PROWSE, who has died in this country, was largely responsible for designing the layout of the canals in the Gezira cotton scheme in the Sudan.

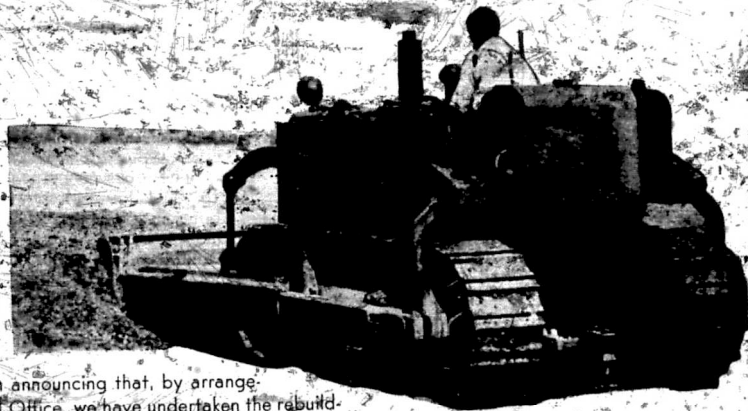
MRS. EVELINE GLADYS GILFILLAN CASTELLAIN, wife of Mr. Francis Bourtales Castellain, of Crastock, Woking, died last week. Mr. Castellain had had business interests in East Africa, particularly in Kenya, for some 25 years.

APPOINTMENT REQUIRED

B.Sc. CIVIL ENGINEER (Scottish), aged 26, proposes to emigrate early January 1950, to Kenya. Experienced in housing sites, quarrying, road construction and repairs, piping and bridge work. Also small private works, including building water supplies, sewage disposal, etc. Hard work and long hours no deterrent. Brown, Eastwood, Gordon, Berwickshire, Scotland.

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Delivery from Stratford-on-Avon will commence about the 30th June, and the first consignment should reach East Africa in a month or two from that date.

The Tractors will have no equipment. Winches are, however, available and can be fitted in any particular case at additional cost. Successful applicants should let us know their requirements in this respect as soon as possible.

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Agricultural Leases in Tanganyika Reversion to 99-Year Basis

BECAUSE THE PRACTICE, started in 1947, of granting agricultural leases to non-Africans in Tanganyika for periods of 33 years only has, in the words of the Colonial Office, "been found to deter non-African enterprise from taking its share in the development of Tanganyika's economy," the Secretary of State has decided on reversion to the old 99-year basis, and last week Sir Edward Twining, Governor of the Territory, announced that decision in Dar-es-Salaam.

The Colonial Office simultaneously issued a statement from which the following passages are taken:

"The Secretary of State for the Colonies has decided that, while the economic development of Tanganyika will be greatly assisted by granting 99-year leases, the needs of African tribes will not be prejudiced if such leases are granted in areas not occupied by Africans. He has accordingly agreed that 99-year leases should normally be granted for agricultural land unless there is some special reason why this should not be done.

Promoting General Development

"This decision has been taken to promote the economic and general development of Tanganyika as a whole and in the interests of all its inhabitants, especially the social development of the Africans.

"In taking this decision, the Secretary of State has followed the existing policy under which alienation of land to non-Africans is on a limited scale only in relation to Tanganyika as a whole. This policy was announced by the then Governor to the Tanganyika Legislative Council on December 7, 1946, as follows: 'The needs of the African inhabitants must have priority, and land should not be allocated for non-Native settlement, whether from enemy estates or other

areas, unless it can be shown that the land in question is not required for Native occupation and is not likely to be required in the foreseeable future.'

To secure this policy the following safeguards for African interests exist and are strictly applied:—

(a) Government may recover alienated land under the terms of the Land Acquisition Ordinance if required at any time for African occupation.

(b) The appropriate Native authority shall be consulted before any land is alienated, and the Governor must be satisfied that the alienation is in the general interests of Tanganyika.

(c) All leases shall contain adequate development and soil conservation conditions, which will be strictly enforced.

(d) The area available for non-Native settlement will be relatively limited.

(e) There shall be no change in the decisions already reached regarding land in the Moshi and Arusha districts.

Reversion to the 99-year lease will apply to all agricultural leases granted since 1947 or to be granted for the future except the ex-German estates situated in the densely populated areas of the Moshi and Arusha districts, for which a 33-year limit has been fixed, and certain other areas where special considerations apply.

"The areas concerned are ex-enemy estates, of about 24,000 acres and new agricultural land estimated at about 53,000 acres, giving a total of new agricultural land of about 270,000 acres, and ranching land now available of approximately 117,000 acres. In addition, there are an estimated 500,000 acres of land which might be made available for ranching, although it is at present useless and needs intensive bush clearing and irrigation work before it can be farmed.

"This gives a total of about 890,000 acres of land available for alienation in the Northern and Southern Highlands and Eastern Provinces of Tanganyika. With land already alienated—1,600,000 acres—this totals 2,500,000 million acres out of Tanganyika's total land area of 219,000,000 acres.

"Land to be alienated must be good quality agricultural or ranching land, much of it is too high or remote to be suitable for occupation by Africans.

Needs of Africans

"In granting leases the policy laid down in Lord Hall's dispatch of February 23, 1946, and announced by the Governor in the Legislative Council on March 7, 1946, will be strictly adhered to. The needs of the African inhabitants must have priority and land should not be allocated for non-Native settlement, whether from enemy estates or other areas, unless it can be shown that the land in question is not required for Native occupation and is not likely to be required in the foreseeable future.

"No big grouping of non-Africans will result from this revision of alienation policy.

"Under the German system, agricultural grants were either of outright freehold or of leasehold with the option to convert the freehold. The British Government allowed no further acquisition of freehold titles, although rights obtained by landholders from the German Government were honoured by the British Administration. Many German-granted freeholds of land have been bought by the Government or acquired for public purposes since Tanganyika became British mandated territory in 1922.

"Tanganyika comprises a land area of 219,000,000 acres, and of this 0.7% only of the land area of the Territory has been alienated to date under both German and British administration.

"Under the present Land Ordinance, promulgated 26 years ago, the Governor can grant leases for any term not exceeding 99 years, although in practice it was the rule before 1939 rather than the exception to issue 99-year leases for agricultural purposes.

"In 1947 the war-time practice of granting leases of land by public auction was replaced by a system whereby the most suitable applicant was selected, prime consideration being the best development of the land. At the same time the Secretary of State for the Colonies decided that initial grants of land should be for leases of 33 years only. It is important to note that this was an administrative decision and was not reflected in law, by which the Governor has always been able to grant leases up to 99 years."

It is expected that the new Handley Page HERMES land planes will be available for the East and South African Services of B.O.A.C. early in 1950.

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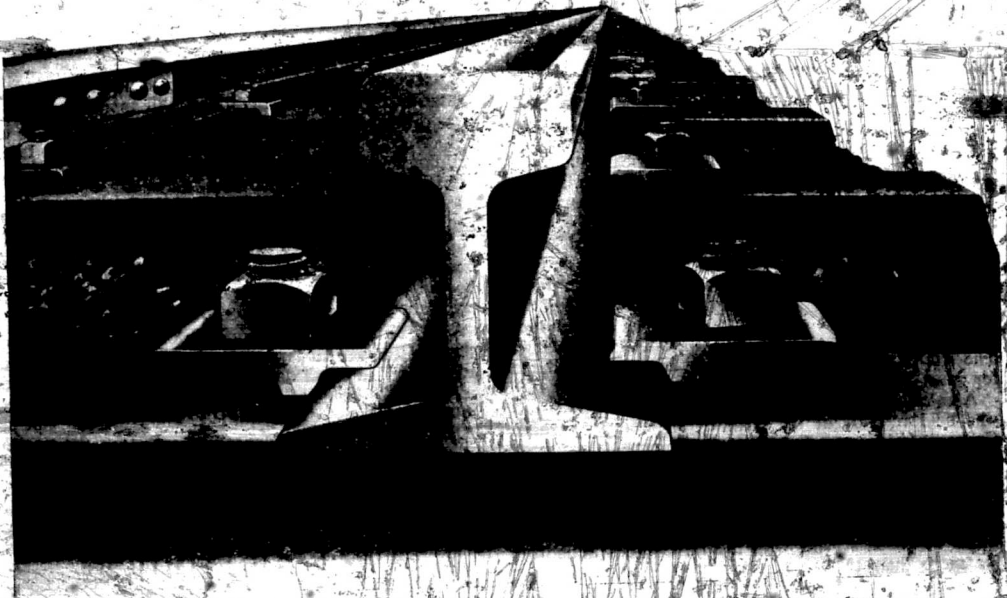
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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Central Africa News Review has suspended publication.

The 1st Battalion The East Surrey Regiment are now stationed in Mogadishu.

Semi-detached, no-fines concrete houses may be built for married Africans in Gwelo's residential area.

The price of the *African Weekly*, published in Southern Rhodesia for Africans, has been increased from 2d. to 3d.

The Ministry of Education in Italy is preparing to establish an Afrikaans faculty in the Institute of Germanic Studies.

Overseas radio-telephone services to East and Central Africa will not be open during the Christmas and New Year holiday periods.

An All-Races Dance was recently held in Kampala. Many European ladies, most of them the wives of officials, attended and danced with Africans.

Gwelo is now the headquarters of the Midlands and South-Eastern Region Division of Soil Conservation and Extension Services in Southern Rhodesia.

A conference of representatives of the United States diplomatic and consular missions in Africa is to be held in Lourenço Marques, Portuguese East Africa, from January 9.

A modern airport is to be constructed seven miles from Dar es Salaam at a cost of about £1,000,000. The site of the present airfield will be made available for town planning.

A meeting of the Rift Valley Young Farmers' Club was held recently at the farm of Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya. About 40 young guests were received by Lady Mitchell for lunch.

Cruiser Returns

The cruiser BIRMINGHAM (Captain C. F. J. L. Davies), which has been serving with the East Indies Squadron for more than two years, is about to return to this country. She will be relieved by H.M.S. CEYLON.

"Home of the Brave," an American film dealing with the colour problem, which was banned in South Africa, has been passed by the Rhodesian Board of Film Censors for exhibition to European adults, but not to Africans.

Scenes representing Nairobi in 1900 have been shot in Malakos for the film version of "King Solomon's Mines." About £300 paid for the appearance of 1,500 members of the Kamba tribe is to be spent on some communal project.

An African correspondent of the Swahili newspaper *Bwana* has complained that African ex-medical dressers are wandering about the reserves in Kenya calling themselves doctors and charging credulous Natives extravagant fees for treatment.

The members of a Congregational church in Marylebone, London, were urged by the minister, the Rev. Frank Quick, to invite coloured Colonial students to their homes at Christmas.

Parishioners of All Saints Church, Lowestoft, as an act of thanksgiving for the rebuilding of their own church, which was totally destroyed by enemy action in 1941, have offered a donation towards the building of All Saints Cathedral, Nairobi.

A district officer has been placed in temporary charge of the area of Bechuanaland normally ruled by the chief of the Bamangwato. This follows the voluntary exile of Chekedi Khama, who is challenging the fitness of his nephew, Seretse Khama, to rule the tribe.

Sudan Education Plans

A 10-year plan of expansion and improvement of education in the northern Sudan will involve recurrent expenditure rising from ££841,320 in 1949 to ££1,040,900 in 1951, and ££1,500,000 in 1956. Buildings and equipment for the same period will cost ££2,593,110.

Replacement of strip roads in Southern Rhodesia will take 25 years, not the decade originally planned, said Mr. G. A. Davenport, Minister of Mines and Transport, recently. He explained that loan money had become tighter and that the cost of labour, materials, and plant had increased enormously.

As a result of the mutiny in Mombasa last week of askari of the Royal Army Service Corps, 93 men have been sentenced to 42 days' imprisonment and dismissed the service. Four of the remainder received smaller sentences, three were acquitted, and two are still at large. The trouble arose from an order for the men to clean their vehicles on Sunday because their turnout had been unsatisfactory.

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Of Commercial Concern

The largest property transaction yet carried out in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, was completed recently when Kimpton's corner, at the intersection of Stanley Avenue and Second Street, was sold for £115,000 by the Rhodesia Development Corporation, Ltd., to Greatmans Stores (Rhodesia), Ltd. The new owners will establish a departmental store, with self-serving counters and other modern innovations. Kimpton's (Salisbury) Ltd., will ultimately move to a new building to be erected at the corner of Moffat Street and Union Avenue.

The Economic Secretary in Northern Rhodesia said recently that the cost of purchase and import of a typical English car (the Ford Prefect 10 h.p.) was as follows: c.i.f. price, Port Elizabeth, £27 0s. 11d.; port charges, £6 12s. 8d.; railway freight to Ndola, £27 0s. 3d.; entry and stamps duty, 10s. 6d.; duty, £24 4s.; collection costs, railway depot to garage, 10s. 6d.; assembly, £2 10s.; 25% mark-up, £87 2s. 10d.; final selling price, £435.

Messrs. Booker Bros., McConnell & Co., Ltd., are paying an interim dividend of 3%, compared with 2½% tax free last year. The directors have, however, intimated that they intend to recommend a reduction in the distribution for the year from 11¼% to 9% on the recently increased capital.

The Southern Highlands Non-Native Tobacco Board of Tanganyika has not been replaced by the Southern Highlands Non-Native Tobacco Growers' Union, Ltd., as was recently reported.

East African B.P.52 cotton was raised by 1½d. per lb. to 36 50d. by the Raw Cotton Commission on Monday, when Nyasaland cotton was quoted 1d. lower at 30 90d.

Broome Rubber Plantations, Ltd., made a trading profit of £22,454 (£11,167) for the year ended June 30 last.

Outlook For Sisal

SISAL PRICES keep very firm in the absence of offerings.

Messrs. Wigglesworth and Co., Ltd., write in their current market letter:

"It is to be hoped that the marketing groups will endeavour to keep an even flow of offers, and avoid sudden complete withdrawals which are so disconcerting to spinners and could possibly lead to a loss of valuable orders for manufactured products."

The present high level of prices is giving rise to concern about the long-term future of the sisal industry, and it would be unwise to ignore the two-fold danger inherent in the present situation. A continuance of these prices will eventually lead to an undue increase in world production, and, as sisal production is a long-term business, the increase would remain after conditions have become normal, and could ultimately have an unduly depressing effect on prices.

The other and perhaps greater danger lies in the ultimate consumer being forced for economic reasons to look for substitutes, which, although they may not possess all the advantages of sisal, may have the merit of being cheaper. For instance, wire can take the place of sisal twine in the hay and straw bales; gummed paper and plastic and steel strip have already made considerable inroads in the twine section of the industry, and nylon is in some cases taking the place of natural fibre in the manufacture of high-grade ropes.

Poor Outlook For Stock

THE PRESENT OUTLOOK FOR STOCK in Southern Rhodesia is gloomy, said Mr. J. G. Raath, the Colony's acting chief animal husbandry officer, in a recent interview. Drought had been so widespread that he expected farmers to lose more cattle than in the bad year of 1947, the one good year between the two drought periods having left cattle little time to recover. Mr. R. R. Staples, chief pasture research officer, said that climatic conditions last year had favoured the growth of the stalk of the grass at the expense of the more nutritious and digestible leaf.



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South African and General Mining

THE SOUTH AFRICAN AND GENERAL INVESTMENT AND TRUST CO., LTD., a concern with a considerable Rhodesian business, earned a profit of £43,058 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £34,730 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £27,250, interest on the preference shares £9,000, and a dividend of 2½% (nil) on the ordinary shares £3,900, leaving £9,051 to be carried forward, against £4,443 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £360,000 in 2½% cumulative preference shares and £240,000 in ordinary shares, each of £1. Capital reserve stands at £2,872, revenue reserves at £40,183, 5% first debenture stock at £340,000, 4½% second debenture stock at £115,112, and current liabilities at £211,676. Fixed assets are valued at £45,687, quoted investments at £385,907 (market value £392,412), unquoted investments at £238,368, loans on mortgage at £22,200, and hold farming properties at £8,520, total £66,637.

The directors are Mr. Neville Marshall (chairman, alternate, Mr. A. J. G. G. B. C. B. Sir Geoffrey Church, Mr. J. H. B. G. A. F. Graham Watson, Mr. R. Marshall, Mr. J. H. B. G. A. F. C. Newby. The branch managers in Rhodesia are Mr. J. H. B. G. A. F. C. Newby.

The annual general meeting will be held in London at noon today.

Anglo-Rhodesian and General

THE ANGLO-RHODESIAN INVESTMENT AND TRUST CO., LTD., after providing £1,132 for taxation, earned a profit of £2,836 for the year ended September 30 last, compared with £1,881 in the previous year. General reserve stands at £1,727 and a dividend of 6½% less tax will require £1,375, leaving £1,461 to be carried forward, against £1,260 brought in. Issued capital is £40,000 in shares of £1 each. Revenue reserves stand at £12,727 and current liabilities at £2,368. Current assets are valued at £55,093, including quoted investments of £4,469 (market value £4,300), unquoted investments of £4,469 (market value £4,300), and cash. The directors are Mr. J. H. B. G. A. F. C. Newby, Mr. H. A. Cooke, and Mr. J. H. B. G. A. F. C. Newby. The annual general meeting will be held in London on December 22.

Kavirondo Gold Mines

KAVIRONDO GOLD MINES, LTD., incurred a loss of £568 for the year 1948, to which must be added £124 for taxation and £1,141 for depreciation, the total loss carried forward to the balance-sheet being £2,024.

The issued capital is £375,000 in shares of £1 each. Current liabilities stand at £1,587. Fixed assets are valued at £191,269, intangible assets at £91,273, the accumulated loss amounts to £58,558, and current assets appear at £38,487, including quoted investments at £5,400 (market value £4,383) and £19,899 in cash.

The mining claims in Kakamega and Chausu have been maintained on a caretaking basis, and some tribute work has been done locally. Sawmilling and other operations earned a surplus of £2,814.

Since the increase in the sterling price of gold the directors have reviewed the company's mining prospects, but have decided to proceed with the disposal of the assets for which there is now a good market.

The directors are Mr. S. E. Taylor (chairman, alternate, Mr. A. H. E. Taylor), Mr. Frank de Gahan (alternate, Mr. W. J. L. B. G. A. F. C. Newby), and Mr. T. Fryor (alternate, Mr. B. G. Riches).

The adjourned annual general meeting will be held in London at noon today.

Kenya Consolidated Goldfields

KENYA CONSOLIDATED GOLDFIELDS, LTD., incurred a net loss of £1,197 in the year ended May 31 last, compared with £3,800 in the previous year.

The issued capital is £292,863 in shares of 2s. 6d. each. Current liabilities total £13,100, fixed assets are valued at £298,537, and floating assets at £8,343.

The directors decided last June to order additional power plant, which is now installed. The rise in the price of gold will increase revenue, but energetic policy of development is essential. Several promising prospects in the Kiiteta area have not yet been conclusively tested for lack of funds, but the work will be undertaken as soon as possible.

In the year 3,609 oz. gold, 853 oz. silver, and 406 tons of base metal were produced. Ore reserves are estimated at 200,000 tons of an average value of 10.4 dwt. gold over 30 in., compared with 27,716 tons at 10.9 dwt. in 1948.

The directors are Lieut.-Colonel A. C. Hoey (chairman), Mr. F. W. Cavendish Bentinck, Mr. B. H. Hill, Mr. J. L. B. G. A. F. C. Newby, and Mr. W. J. S. Oates (alternate for Colonel Hoey).

Dividends

ROSENDE MINES, LTD., an interim dividend of 12½% (nil) for the year ended June 30 last.

SHEPHERD STARBUCK GOLD MINING CO., LTD., 5% (nil) for the year ended June 30 last.

CAL & MOTOR GOLD MINING CO., LTD., an interim dividend of 14% (8%) for year ending June 30, 1950.

LONDON AND RHODESIAN MINING AND LAND CO., LTD., have declared an interim dividend of 5% (the same) in respect of the year ended June 30 next.

THE KENYA MINES AND NEWALL, LTD., have announced a final dividend of 15% (the same) for the year ended September 30 last. The net surplus after providing £3,74,585 for taxation was £2,094,494 (£2,547,050).

Protecting Trees


New regulations to prevent the destruction of saplings and valuable trees in mining areas have been gazetted in Southern Rhodesia. Destruction of trees under a ft. 3 in. high and of a diameter less than four inches is prohibited, and the previous limits were 3 ft. and three inches respectively. Miners must now pay 10 times the prescribed rate for firewood, timber cut from such trees as mahogany, vicaria, bloodwood, and lign wood, compared with three times the rate hitherto.

Mining Royalties

MINING ROYALTIES in Tanganyika are now 3½% on gold and 5% on base metals, but on the prices made by miners, not on the sums realized for the metals, as heretofore. Mr. V. T. Hockin, chief inspector of mines in the Territory, has explained that the change is made to increase production and attract investment.

Tanganyika Minerals Exports

TANGANYIKA MINERAL EXPORTS for the first nine months of the current year are valued at £1,572,157, compared with £1,151,270 in the corresponding period of the previous year. Exports for September were £400,742, against £38,123.



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The table shows some of the goods that Southern Rhodesia bought from Britain in 1948. 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.

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	ELECTRICAL GOODS & APPARATUS ... £959,000
	MACHINERY ... £1,915,000
	POTTERY, GLASS, ABRASIVES, ETC. ... £473,000
	WOOLLEN & WORSTED YARNS & MANUFACTURES ... £563,000
	COTTON PIECE GOODS ... £3,221,000

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