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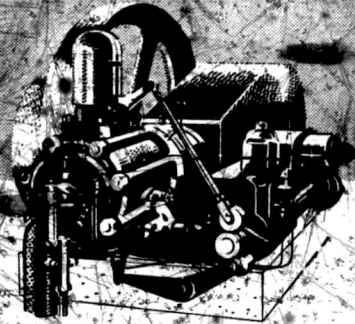
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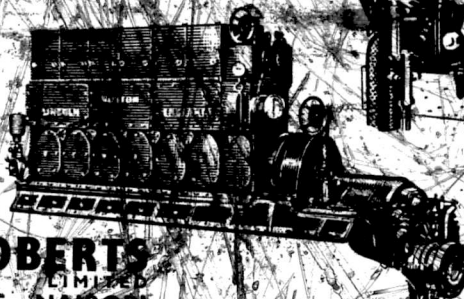
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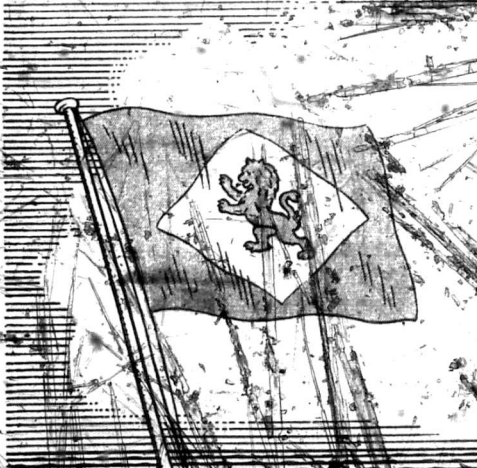
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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

MATTERS OF MOMENT

ANYONE WHO READS the full official report of the debate in the House of Lords on the groundnut scheme must conclude that the Government case was as ineffectively stated by Lord Hall as it was

Insult to Addison as it had been in the Parliament. House of Commons by Mr. Strachey and Mr. Creech-Jones.

The chief reason is plain: that there was no good ground for refusing the demand for an independent inquiry and that much verbiage could not obscure that obvious fact. As Lord Salisbury said in his closely argued speech the Government has rejected the request simply because it knew that the results would be too damaging and that unworthy and stubborn attitude is an insult to Parliament and the country as more than one peer emphasized. The party which has always made much capital of its alleged determination to practise new standards of caution in public affairs has deliberately treated both House and the nation with disdain. Not even one major criticism was fairly answered in the debate, and on both occasions senior Government speakers resorted to recklessness, exaggeration and trivialities as a way of escape. Were they too careless even to prepare their

own case in reply? Was there a real case to be put before the House? Or were they under the influence of some mysterious force which would be well advised to keep their mouths shut? The public must be the judge of these questions.

Mr. Swainson's course made an interesting parallel by his denial to the statement of Mr. Alfred Roberts that the Government had no right to be the chairman of the Overseas Food Corporation, among the House misled by the executive staff of the Minister of Food.

The Minister of Food's multiple intervention in the deliberation of East Africa was noted and I was careful to make a few queries and asked all the senior members of the executive committee and ask them the reasons why they made these statements in the leadership of the corporation and their speeches were that the allegations were not of fact. If those words mean anything they mean that the Ministers went on their way to ask all the senior members of the corporation in East Africa and their separate reports had completely different

and his colleagues on the board of the corporation, and that the men in charge on the spot professed to be satisfied on both points. The categorical affirmation of the Minister must have been interpreted in that sense by the House of Commons. Indeed, no other interpretation could have been put on his words. But three weeks later the chief Government speaker in the Upper House had to deny that Mr. Strachey had questioned senior executives; and he could give no explanation of the withdrawal, beyond stating that it would have been quite wrong for him to do that.

Why was the correction withheld for three weeks, and then considered necessary? Because the strongest protests about the misleading statement had reached London from Kongwa, protests **Groundnutters Greatly Disturbed.** Strachey had had to drop all other work and fly to Tanganyika to plead with angry men in responsible positions to exercise a little self-discipline under provocation. But immediately before making the correction Lord Hall said that the Minister had gone to East Africa "to reassure the staff there that the Government are determined to carry on with the (amended) scheme." Just that and no more. Mr. Strachey, however, had to admit in Nairobi last week that one cause of his visit was the receipt of reports "that there was a great deal of disturbance of mind among the groundnut people at Kongwa, including threats of resignations."

Why did the First Lord of the Admiralty withhold that very germane information from their lordships? At the moment at which he was not telling them what they should have been told, an issue of **EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA** was being printed with a leading article which gave precisely that news. We wrote: "Mr. Strachey's bluff—which was not called by the Cabinet or the House of Commons simply because the criterion was political expediency, not an assessment of his accountability—is now to be called by the senior executive members of the staff of the corporation in Tanganyika. That we believe to be the real explanation of his departure for East Africa. We have reason to know that senior officials of the corporation 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. . . . 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? Their advice, we do not doubt, will be to drop the chairman and appoint an independent commission of inquiry." London daily newspapers discovered this **absolute** accuracy of that statement a week later—but only after several of them had spent large sums on sending special correspondents to tour the groundnut areas. Mr. Strachey. What we had asserted before the Minister reached Kongwa he declined to admit, even under pressure from questioning journalists, until the very end of his visit, until he had quitted Tanganyika and was about to fly from Nairobi to London.

The Government pretend that the confidence of the men at work on the scheme "has been weakened by so much political and ill-informed criticism." That, of course, will delude nobody. If the criticisms have been justified, it is not they but the causes which they have exposed which have weakened the confidence of the staff; if they have not been justified, the men on the spot would be the first to recognize that fact. Without offering the slightest evidence in support of his extravagant declaration, Lord Hall asserted that "Sir Leslie Plummer, with the corporation and his staff, have done a fine job," and his colleague Lord Addison objected to Lord Salisbury's recapitulation of facts—irrefutable facts, not opinions—because they might "make people think that this is not the right sort of man to be chairman." To such straits were the Government apologists reduced. They had no reply worth the name to the charges made by Lord Swinton, Lord Milverton, Lord Rennell, Lord Bledisloe, and Lord Salisbury, who made it quite clear that the Opposition, the Press, and the public have no faith in either the Minister or the chairman of the corporation, the two men primarily responsible for this serious *crise de confiance*. Since they cling so tenaciously to office in the face of general condemnation, the Government will, we repeat, remain under the charge of putting party expediency before the national interest until it dismisses them both. But the Cabinet fears to dismiss them because that would split the party. Such is the measure of political morality to-day.

Notes By The Way

New Year

NEXT SUNDAY, January 1, 1950, is being described by many speakers and writers as the middle of this century. They are surely anticipating that date by a whole year. Not until 1950 has run its course will half the century have expired, and another 12 months are therefore needed to take us out of the first half, and into what all must hope will prove a much less mad and bad period in history. In the last year of the first half of this century many decisions of high importance to East and Central Africa, will have to be taken.

Hansard

HANSARD is so outstanding an example of a difficult duty executed at high speed with remarkable accuracy that its journalistic admirers ask for that perfection in the official record of Parliamentary proceedings which their own experience proves not to be attainable with their own papers, try they never so conscientiously. With a reasonable salute to most capable craftsmen, therefore, I direct their attention to a tendency to give Nyasa an unnecessary and disfiguring second "s" and to spell the Protectorate "Nyassaland."

Little England

SIR DENNIS BURNEY, who recently left London by air for a visit of about six weeks to Southern and Northern Rhodesia, bought an estate of about 20,000 acres in Southern Rhodesia when he was in the Colony last year. It is situated about 30 miles from Salisbury and, characteristically, he has named it Little England. Now he plans to put 500 acres under irrigation by an entirely new system, in the hope that the experiment will yield valuable lessons for other agriculturists. A year ago he became chairman of Economy Bazaars, Ltd., a business previously controlled in the Union of South Africa; good progress has since been made; and he tells me that new branches are shortly to be opened.

Imposition

LET IT NOT BE SAID that Governments cannot take stern decisions. Has not the Government of Uganda given notice that it will at some unspecified date increase the office hours of all staff by 30 minutes a day? The official spokesman in the Legislative Council continued: "This will impose upon all civil servants a 37½-hour week, as compared with the present 34-hour week." In my innocence I deem a 37-hour week an imposition on the taxpayers, not on the officials; but no non-official member of the Legislature appeared to share that view. Certainly none expressed it.

The Long View

BUT THE GOVERNMENT must have full credit for taking the long-term view. Having braced itself to the "imposition" of a working week of 37½ hours, the Administration has done a little arithmetic to prove how heavy a burden will be laid upon its officials. They are told that "this will mean that in the new normal working tour of 33 months an extra 54½ working days on the basis of the new 6½-hour day or 71 days on the basis of the old 6-hour day will be carried out by all officials." So here we have the Government looking 33 months ahead. Far too many unnecessary statistics are demanded by all Governments, but I feel that there is a case for a return of the number of civil servants in Uganda who have normally worked more than the 34-hour week. I beg pardon, 34½ hours. Some senior men work far longer hours, of course; but what proportion of the whole do they represent?

Cyser

CYSER was, I thought, a typist's variant of cyder when I received an invitation from the High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia to a "cyser party." Now I know that it is a beverage in its own right, being a Cornish combination of mead and cyder, made from a mediæval recipe. Nobody at the gathering appeared to have met cyser before Mr. Goodenough. Whether the British or the Rhodesian in him rejoiced the more at his West Country discovery I did not think to inquire.

From East to West Africa

MR. G. H. C. LEE, who has been appointed general manager of the West African Airways Corporation, with headquarters in Lagos, spent three years in East Africa with Wilson Airways from 1936 until shortly before the outbreak of war. He had joined the accounts department of Imperial Airways in England in 1931, and during the war was area accountant in India, and then regional accountant for the Middle East, with offices in Cairo. At the end of 1943 he went back to Karachi as regional director for India and Burma, and soon after the end of the war took over the management of the Southern Asia area.

Injustice to Rhodesia

NAMES OF SIX MEMBERS have been announced of what is called the South African delegation to the seventh Imperial Press Conference, which is to be held in Canada next June under the auspices of the Empire Press Union. Since two of the six are Mr. N. S. Ferris, editor of the *Rhodesia Herald*, and Mr. W. Addison, now editor of the *Star*, Johannesburg, but for many years manager of the *Bulawayo Chronicle*, Rhodesian representation will be in good hands. Might not the Empire Press Union amend and improve the title given to a delegation which is drawn from an area wider than that of the Union of South Africa, and which includes two Rhodesian journalists? Newspaper geography is often faulty, mainly on account of the speed with which news stories are passed to the printers and the public. The E.P.U. cannot plead that excuse for an error wounding to the susceptibilities of a self-government Colony. Why should the delegation not be renamed "South African and Rhodesian"? A less satisfactory alternative would be "Southern African," instead of "South African."

New P.R.O.

MR. COLIN BLACK, who has just taken up his duties as public relations officer at Rhodesia House, London, has had many years' experience of newspaper work. He began with the *Cape Argus* in 1934 on leaving Cape Town University, and shortly before the outbreak of the last war transferred to the reporting staff of the *Rhodesia Herald*. In 1940 he joined the Army, and was soon sent to East Africa, where he joined the Gold Coast Regiment, in time to go through the Ethiopian campaign with them. While back on leave, he transferred to the Cape Town Highlanders, was commissioned, and then seconded to the London Highlanders, with whom he saw service in Italy, Syria, and Palestine. On demobilization Mr. Black returned to Salisbury as chief sub-editor of the *Herald*, which he left a couple of years ago for the public relations department of the Government of Southern Rhodesia (which is staffed entirely by former *Herald* men). In the Colony he was a well-known Rugby football administrator and sports commentator, his other chief games being squash and golf.

Africa: Continent of To-Morrow's Troubles

Civilization Preparing to Abdicate Prematurely

IT IS GROSSLY MISLEADING and unfair to generalize about the Africans as a primitive people, as yet insufficiently advanced for that self-government which now seems to be coming to them at such breathtaking tempo.

Politics being the art of the possible, a politician must to a certain extent pretend that such seemingly unavoidable developments as are taking place, in particular in West Africa, are good in themselves, the outcome of deliberate creative statesmanship rather than of irresistible historical pressures. Politicians and officials who bear the responsibility of making the best of a bad job are compelled to put the best possible face on it. But if it is true that politics is the art of the possible, journalism is or should be the art of evaluating historical developments not in relation to what is feasible but to what is ideal.

I am a defender of the very unfashionable cause of Colonialism not on racial but historical grounds. The historical perspective makes it impossible for me to share the views of those who decry Colonialism as an evil thing to be liquidated at the earliest possible moment. Have not all of us in this room once been subject peoples, ruled by a foreign Power of infinitely superior civilization?

Professor Lavergne has written: "*La colonisation, c'est l'œuvre du feu par lequel tous les peuples, à un moment de leur histoire, ont eu besoin de passer pour être vaincus, si du moins ils sont capables de ce redressement.*"

"By-Right of Superior Civilization"

Professor Trevelyan has said: "As Roman influence disappeared and Celtic tribalism revived, the inter-tribal warfare characteristic of the Celtic temperament revived with it. . . . Britain in the fifth and sixth centuries must have been a fearsome chaos of warring tribes and kingdoms, while inside each of these loose political units family carried on the blood feud against family. Public and private war was the rule rather than the exception. . . . The Romans came to exploit and govern by right of superior civilization. In this they resemble the Europeans in Africa."

Our European civilization has its grave defects, but it is pure sentimentalism or inverted snobbery to pretend that it is not vastly superior to such Native civilization as was found at the time of the European conquest of Africa.

Let me quote the present Governor of Kenya, Sir Philip Mitchell:

"The peoples of East and Central Africa were found in the 1890's to be in an extraordinary condition of backwardness and ignorance. Inland of the narrow coastal strip they had not units of government of any size or stability; indeed, with a few exceptions such as Buganda, nothing beyond local chiefs or patriarchy."

"They had no wheeled transport and (apart from the camels and donkeys of the pastoral nomads) no animal transport; they had no roads or towns; no tools except small hand hoes, axes, wooden digging sticks, and the like; no manufactures, and no industrial products except the simplest domestic handwork; no commerce as we understand it and no currency, although in some places barter of produce was facilitated by the use of small shells. They had never heard of working for wages."

"They went stark naked or clad in the bark of trees or the skins of animals, and they had no means of writing, even by hieroglyphics, or of numbering except by their fingers or making notches on a stick or knots in a piece of grass or fibre; they had no weights and measures of general use. Perhaps

* Being a slightly abbreviated report of an address given in London to the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies by Mr. J. H. Hutzinga.

most astonishing of all to the modern European mind; they had no calendar or notation of time, and reckoned by the moons and seasons and the rising and setting of the sun."

"How they came to be like this, right down to our day is a mystery. It is all the more mysterious in that they have proved themselves quick to learn from us, adaptable, and how to be taught. . . . But however much natural ability and however many admirable attributes they may possess, they are a people without a history, culture, or religion of their own. . . . They are a people who in 1890 were in a more primitive condition than anything of which there is any record in pre-Roman Britain."

"The West African urban elite have proved themselves slow to learn and are certainly not lacking in mental ability. But how large is the elite? That it is still pitifully small might may be the fault of us Europeans. It is surely evident from the fact that Africanization of the middle and higher ranks of the Civil Service has hardly yet even in such an advanced Colony as the Gold Coast."

Primitive African Masses

"It is a hard task to understand how any traveller who finds that he can motor from Bakau to Dar es Salaam or from Nairobi to Cape Town without ever finding any sign of material Native civilization beyond mud huts, mud huts all the way, can escape the conclusion that the African masses as a whole, however eminent some of their sons, have still progressed only a very little way beyond the primitive condition prevailing in pre-Roman Britain."

Yet here is this vastly superior European civilization of ours already preparing to abdicate its mission—not after 500 years, as in the case of the Romans, who, like us, came by right of superior civilization; not after 300 years, like my own fellow-countrymen in Indonesia; not after 200 years, like the British in India; but after barely two generations, for the vast mass of the real Africa became the white man's burden only round the turn of the century.

Only 50 to 70 years; and already we seem to be preparing to lay down that burden. What an extraordinary contrast with the history of our mission in India and Indonesia! There we found peoples who were certainly not lacking in history, culture, or religion of their own. Yet there it took us not 70 years but from two to three centuries before we felt that we had completed our job. The standards by which we measure whether a Colonial population has become ripe for self-government must have undergone quite a change.

Take the proposals for constitutional reform worked out by the representative All-African commission in the Gold Coast under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Cussey. The report of that committee is certainly an impressive document, proving that the Gold Coast has produced an elite; however small.

Breath-Taking Tempo

Implementation of the proposals already largely accepted by His Majesty's Government will give the Gold Coast what the *Manchester Guardian* has called "almost complete home rule." Admittedly, the Governor will retain his reserved powers. I cannot believe, however, that the length of time during which one can hope to retain a measure of control in European hands is determined by the checks and balances in any given constitution. I feel it depends rather on the momentum of the constitutional evolution; and nobody who has studied events in the West Coast during the past few years will deny that the tempo of emancipation has been breath-taking indeed.

Only five years ago the Gold Coast was still run as an old-fashioned Colony, with all the levers of command firmly in British hands. Next year, when Justice Cussey's constitutional proposals come to be implemented, both legislative and executive power will be transferred almost in their entirety into African hands. It seems an extraordinarily rapid development; and it is just because of its gathering speed that I do not see how, once having allowed this momentum to develop, one can now at any time in the future decide to make even a temporary halt.

Suppose the Government should come to feel that before there can be any further progress there must now be a prolonged pause—not of two or three years, which seems to have become the life-expectancy of present Colonial constitutions, but of 20 or 30 years? Can one expect the African nationalists, who have seen their ambitions fulfilled with such undreamt-of speed in the last five years, to acquiesce in any such temporary halt on the road towards complete independence?

It seems a legitimate assumption that in the best of circumstances pressure will be put further and final advance towards

complete self-government will make itself felt again in a very short time. How can you resist that pressure unless you are prepared to suspend for an indefinite period that hybrid principle on which modern Colonial government seems to be based, the principle that you must govern autocratically and yet with the consent of the governed?

If you really want to say "no," the means to make that "no" respected will not be lacking in our atomic age. But to clamp censorship on the nationalist Press, forbid political demonstrations, suspend civil liberties, resort if necessary even to the ultimate ratio of force—to reassert your autocratic authority in this way must necessarily become more and more difficult, more and more productive of explosive tensions, the farther you have already gone in extending the principle of government by consent.

Qualifications Little Regarded

Ripeness for self-government, which surely ought to be the criterion for the tempo of political emancipation, seems to have very little to do with it in actual practice. Indeed, few things have struck me more forcibly on my travels from Casablanca to Cape Town than the extraordinary lack of correspondence between the measure of self-government accorded to the different subject peoples and their apparent qualifications for it.

One would think, for instance, that the Arab élite of French Morocco would have a considerably greater claim to participation in the government of their country than the African tribes in the interior of French West and Equatorial Africa.

Anyone who has spent one day in Fez, that 1,000-year-old stronghold of Islamic scholarship, or has talked to some of the Arab nationalists in Rabat, can hardly help but feel that they are the bearers of civilization of a very superior sort to that which has left no other tangible mark on the surface of the continent than the never-changing mud hut. Yet the illiterate, primitive inhabitants of the mud huts in French Africa have been given infinitely greater civil and political rights than the Arabs and Berbers of Morocco, who have practically none.

The indigenous peoples of French West Africa enjoy the same constitutional liberties as any citizen of metropolitan France. They elect not only their own representatives on the legislative councils in the French Colonies, but also send no fewer than 23 deputies, not Europeans but Africans, to the French Parliament in Paris. The Moroccans, on the other hand, possess no constitutional liberties of any sort and no franchise. It seems an extraordinary contrast, the more striking when one remembers that it is one and the same Government which is responsible for this sharply contrasting treatment of two different groups of its Colonial subjects.

At the other extreme end of the continent one again finds that those Africans who might well be presumed to have the best qualifications for a say in the government of their country actually enjoy fewer civil and political rights than many of their far less advanced brethren in other parts. I am thinking of South Africa, of course, where the Natives, unlike those of Kenya or Uganda, have not had 60 but some 300 years of contact with European civilization, and a far more intensive contact as well, due to the vastly greater numbers of Europeans in their midst.

The verbatim report of the last session of the South African Native Representative Council shows that here is obvious a group of Africans who seem to have an good claim to be considered politically mature as the African élite on the West Coast. Yet while the Gold Coast Africans are about to achieve almost complete self-rule, the Native peoples of South Africa are about to achieve almost complete suppression.

That is one of the reasons why I chose in entire this address "The Gout of Tomorrow's Troubles." How can the spectacle of West Africa's sudden leap towards self-government fail to arouse powerful and legitimate jealousies in the hearts of all those other African groups who feel that on grounds of merit they have every bit as good a right to emancipation.

(To be continued.)

Bad Administration of the Groundnut Scheme

Refusal of Inquiry an Insult to the Country

THREE OF THE SPEECHES made in the Upper House when the Lords debated the East African groundnut scheme—those by Viscount Swinton, Viscount Hall, and Lord Milverton—were reported in our last issue.

LORD SWINTON had moved that there should be an independent expert inquiry into the operations of the Overseas Food Corporation in Tanganyika.

Despite the strongly expressed opposition of the Government, the motion was carried by 57 to 27.

LORD WINSTER said that he would have preferred the supervision of the Colonial Office, which ought, he urged, to have a department of economic development.

There had been inexcusable waste and inefficiency in the administration of the groundnut scheme, but knowledge had been gained.

He concluded:

Mr. Wakefield's Dismissal a Grave Blunder

"East African Governments deserve great credit for what they have done to provide training facilities to produce African skilled workers. Their efforts have been fostered and furthered by the Overseas Food Corporation, which has established a large training school.

"A skilled African class will go far to produce a more balanced society in what Mr. Winston Churchill has called 'an Eldorado of opportunity,' where we are planning to spend immense sums to realize those opportunities. We can feel legitimate pride in the conceptions of partnership with and of duty to the Colonial peoples which now hold the field amongst all political parties. We have an enlightened Secretary of State who has made years of study of Colonial problems and been untiring in his travels to the Colonies, and we have two great political parties at one about the broad lines of the political and constitutional approach to our Colonial problems."

THE BISHOP OF LICHFIELD asserted that the men who originally tackled the groundnut scheme had been sustained by a sense of mission, a vision and an inspiration, and that prominent among such men was Mr. Wakefield, whose dismissal had been a blunder of the first magnitude.

The churches and missions had done a great deal to improve morale, the local bishop and members of all denominations working together with enthusiasm. They had started clubs and forums where Europeans and Africans met to take stock of one another and learn the art of living together.

Greatest Mistake

VISCOUNT BIRKENHEAD, referring to the sunflower side of what had been called a groundnut scheme, said that sunflowers grown in England yielded as much fat as those grown anywhere in the world, but that no oil-yielding plant was more valuable than the groundnut.

He continued (in part):

"It is deplorable that Mr. Wakefield has been summarily dismissed from his important post. Very serious mistakes were made by the Corporation in the early days, but he appears to have desired to modify materially the scheme as originally framed. Indeed, he is largely responsible for what to my mind is the much more promising scheme lately initiated in Queensland. Mr. Wakefield has done a great deal for the reputation of agricultural training in this country. He has done conspicuous work in agricultural administration in Northern Rhodesia; in Tanganyika, where he was a member of the Legislative Council; in Jamaica, and on a very important Caribbean Development Commission; and he is a member of our own Agricultural Advisory Service in this country. I deplore finding a man with those attainments and that history thrown on the scrap-heap at the age of 50, and I hope that other employment of a sufficiently important character may be found for him.

"The biggest mistake over the scheme from the agricultural and scientific standpoint is that the scheme is all more or less in one latitude and at one altitude."

THE EARL OF LUCAN, who said in a maiden speech that he had had some acquaintance with Eastern, Central, and Southern Africa for 25 years, considered the scheme to be an extension of the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts, and a prototype of the new methods by which Africa would be developed.

VISCOUNT CALVERT pleaded with the Government to have the courage to admit their past mistakes and

face honestly the errors made in the conduct of the groundnut scheme. They should tell the whole truth now, and if an inquiry was necessary to get the whole truth, then for the country's sake it should be held, for that was the only way to make sure that the same mistakes will not be repeated and the success of future great development schemes not endangered.

LORD STRABOGLI regretted that Lord Rothschild, a part-time director of the Overseas Food Corporation, had not spoken because of the convention that members of that House who were directors of semi-public companies must not intervene in debate. That convention ought to disappear.

Later he said:—

"The railway from the new port of Mtwara to Nachingwea and beyond is continued to Lake Nyasa, there would be a train ferry, and a railway from Nyasaland will bring the line to Northern Rhodesia. The one thing that Rhodesians are always eager about is that they should have better access to the sea. There, then, is a way of providing that access. That is what we ought to be doing now. We ought also to be helping the Rhodesians to get their railways across to Walvis Bay in the west. There would then be an East-West railway across Africa—which is something worth doing. That would be indeed a great investment. It is along those lines that we must develop this vast area in Africa.

"And by that process we can also produce valuable food crops by opening up the country. Surely that is the wise policy. If we can find administrators and executives like the original pioneers, who will risk and push and drive, let us class them to us with hoops of steel, they are very rare in this modern world."

Ministry of Food's Responsibility

LORD RENNELL began a highly critical speech by the assertion that the conception of the scheme was right, but that its administration had been bad from the start.

Whatever the mistakes, the responsibility was that of the Government and the Ministry of Food, who must be held responsible for the activities of the agents they had chosen to appoint.

The qualification of the auditors on the balance-sheets of the corporation—not of the managing agency—was unparalleled. It was not a question of stores having been lost or of proper inventories not being made, but the crude statement that the auditors could not trace expenditures which had been made.

"Perhaps as a result of that the Minister of Food has seen fit to dispense with the services of Mr. Rosa. I find it very reprehensible that in the debate which took place in another place on November 21 the Secretary of State for the Colonies referred in flattering terms to what the corporation had done in keeping its accounts—a statement completely at variance with the statement made on the same day by the Minister of Food. Which of these two versions is correct?

"During the war I was responsible, under the War Office, for setting up a financial structure of accounts for nine Governments in occupied territories in Africa. In 1941 and 1942 there was no staff; it was impossible to get them. We were practically isolated and we could not get personnel from England. In spite of that the accounts were set up. Some £30,000,000 passed through those accounts. After the first nine months the accounts went regularly once a month to the War Office. They went in, with a delay of two or three months, from Eastern Africa and Cairo to London. The accounts were passed monthly by the Exchequer or audit, and they were reviewed four years later by the Public Accounts Committee. There was never any question of any trouble, or failure to bring to account any stores, foods, or money.

"If that can be done in Africa in the middle of a war, it is preposterous to say that it cannot be done in times of peace, and that even in the year in which the Food Corporation had taken over it was not possible to avoid a situation such as has been created. That certificate has brought a feeling of great shame to those of us who have taken pride in the administration of public moneys in this country.

"But it has had a worse effect than that. Whether noble lords opposite like to hear this or not, I may tell you from my personal experience that comments in America, on the conduct of this enterprise are such that they are calculated to discourage people there from embarking on enterprises of that sort in other Colonies. I have had to say to me personally by responsible Americans: 'If that is what it is going to cost to develop Africa, it is no good asking us for any more. It is too expensive.'

"We have to criticize bad administration, not the scheme itself, and the efforts of the men out there to do what they are

told. The orders have been wrong. Orders have been given by people who have not had experience of public administration.

"What has been the chairman's experience of administering? He has been a luminary of a slightly vivid political complexion in the newspaper world. So far as I know, he has never had any business experience of administering anything. Is it not elementary that, in embarking on an enterprise of this kind, you should try to select a man who has had some experience of that sort, and, if possible, some knowledge of the country?"

"We know of the tragedy of Kongwa and the water supplies. Why was no investigation of water supplies made before Kongwa was first selected for development? It is not the authors of the Wakefield report who are to blame. The blame lies with the decision of the people who started the scheme in a hurry. The same thing applies to soil analysis. I could take your Lordships through dozens of pages in these reports of the O.F.C. where it is clearly stated that investigations into the suitability and practicability of a plan were made after, instead of before, the decision had been taken to do something. That is bad administration. That does not damn the scheme as a scheme, it damns the people who are in charge of the administration.

Incompetence in High Places

"We on this side of the House wish to see Africa developed and this scheme of development in Tanganyika gone ahead with, but we wish to see it under the direction of people who are competent to administer public money and who have had experience of handling men, materials, and other people's money, instead of those who are in charge of the scheme to-day.

"It is the knowledge of that incompetence in high places that has created the bad morale; but it can be cured. There is a sense of missionary work among the people in Africa. Even today they feel that they are doing something more and greater than is paid for by their salaries. They believe in what they are doing.

"But if this incompetent administration goes on much longer, not only will that be killed, but they will not stay. When we are told that everything is all right, we do not believe it, nor do the public generally either in this country or abroad. That is why we want an inquiry—not to ascertain who was to blame in the past but to discover the best thing to do in the future.

"We want an inquiry because we have no confidence in the estimates which are being made by the Minister of Food, because he has been disproved in his own estimates by the results achieved. For that reason my noble friends on these Benches and I will support the motion asking for an inquiry by experts. Whether these experts are from this country or any other country is immaterial to us. We want an inquiry by experts into this plan, if necessary to advise us what to do next, but above all to satisfy people that the money which has been wasted has not been wasted in vain."

Lord Salisbury's Criticisms

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY, Leader of the Opposition in the House, asked why, if the scheme were one of general Colonial development, as was now claimed, it had not been entrusted to the Colonial Office.

Was an initiative of the kind best operated by a great State organization based on London? Would it not have been better to put in charge a man with some experience of agriculture in tropical countries, and a man resident on the spot, not 5,000 miles away?

"The Minister obviously knew nothing about the technical details of tropical agriculture. Nobody expected the Minister with the sort of training he had had, to know about the technical details of the subject. He was inevitably dependent upon the chairman of his corporation, who was the key man.

"And what do we know about the chairman? I have nothing personally to say about Sir Leslie. To the best of my knowledge, I have never seen him. I understand he is what is called a 'live wire,' and no doubt that is a considerable qualification. But his experience is entirely—not partially—in journalism in Great Britain.

"We have been given, in a paper with the very imposing title *Our World*, which is the official organ of the Overseas Food Corporation, and is therefore presumably in possession of the facts, the main details of Sir Leslie's career.

"In 1919 he joined the staff of the *Daily Herald*; in 1922 he started the *New Leader*, becoming its manager; in 1926, after the General Strike, he founded a paper called the *Miner*, in which he was associated with the present Minister of Food; and at a later date he was associated with the *Daily Express*, on whose staff he remained until 1947, when he received his

present appointment. "He has had a varied and successful career in journalism, for which we must give him full credit; but can the Government possibly say that his career fits him for appointment as head of a vast corporation, the purpose of which is the production of groundnuts in Central Africa?"

"The Minister may argue that he knew Sir Leslie well and considered him capable of shining in any walk of life, and that Sir Leslie, even if he did not know anything about groundnuts, was provided with a staff of expert advisers. But it now appears that at least three of these expert advisers did not agree either with Sir Leslie or with the Minister.

"One was Mr. Wakefield, who has spent his life in agriculture. I think he was probably mistaken in his original estimates; he may have been very badly mistaken. But, like other sensible men, he found himself able not only to modify, but even to alter his views. He came to the conclusion, in the light of two years' practical experience, that the corporation was going much too fast. What happened to him? He was dismissed.

"The same fate befell Mr. Rosa, who, as was Lordships know from his very wise and moderate letter in *The Times*, gave the same advice.

"The third, Mr. McClean, who was special adviser to Sir Leslie Plummer, resigned voluntarily. His reasons were extremely significant. I am resigning, he wrote, because, while retaining my belief in the concept under present-day conditions of large-scale agricultural development projects, I no longer have confidence either in the chairman of the board or in the Minister of Food as being capable of ensuring their success."

Chairman Ignored Experts' Advice

"He refers specifically, among the immediate reasons for his loss of confidence, to the information on the groundnut scheme given by the Minister of Food in the recent debate in the other place, which, in common with his previous statements, would not fail to mislead the general public, who could not obtain the full facts. Lord Hall in his speech this afternoon said: 'What do you want with an inquiry?' The full facts are already in full possession of the public.' What I have quoted is a view of these facts that has been given by the special adviser to the chairman of the corporation.

"It seems that the chairman no doubt filled with burning enthusiasm, based on reports of the *Daily Herald*, the *Daily Leader*, and the *Daily Express*—was unwilling to take the advice of these experts to proceed with caution, and preferred to rely on his own unaided genius—and, of course, that of the Minister.

"The noble viscount gave the impression that the staff in Tanganyika would resent an inquiry and regard it as a reflection on themselves. My impression is that they would warmly welcome an inquiry of the fullest kind. They are utterly bewildered and have largely lost confidence, not in the scheme, but in the management at the London end. Nothing would please them better than to have all the facts disclosed and the scheme put on a realistic basis.

"Indeed, Mr. McClean gave as one of the main reasons which encouraged him to resign his post, the refusal to hold a public inquiry, without which it was impossible for the general public or the staff of the corporation to have any confidence in those at present responsible for the scheme. That, I am sure, represents the views of a large proportion of the staff in Tanganyika.

Government Cannot Face Inquiry

"In our view—and it is a view which I believe to be widely held outside this House—the reason the Government are refusing an inquiry is not because all the facts are already known to the public—that is definitely not so—but because they cannot face an inquiry, since the results would be too damaging. Yet, if an inquiry is not held, there is no certainty that there will be any improvement in the management of this project.

"I can only regard the Government's attitude as an insult to Parliament and the country. It seems to me impossible to take any other view."

VISCOUNT ADDISON, Lord Privy Seal, who would like for the Government, said that disparagement of the chairman of the corporation was bound to have a disturbing effect.

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY: "In Parliament to be asked to say anything of that kind is simply to raise the question of Plummer's past career had been... it was just a matter of fact."

VISCOUNT ADDISON: "The recital of these facts was designed—"

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY: "It may be that they are damaging, but people ought to know them."

VISCOUNT ADDISON: "The recital of these facts was designed to, and will, have the effect of creating misapprehension in the minds of a large number of people and to harm them. That is not the right sort of man to be chairman." "I contend that the

recital of these facts by the noble marquess will have a disturbing effect."

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY: "Does the noble viscount think that the public ought not to know these facts?"

VISCOUNT ADDISON: "It is not consistent for the noble marquess to recite them and dispute my statement that they will have a disturbing effect."

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY: "The disturbing effect had already been created. Reports concerning the attitude of the staff showed a grave state of disturbance long before the Opposition began to ask for an inquiry. The general disturbance is one of the many reasons why we are asking for an inquiry. Our members, as Mr. McClean said in his published statement, are doing nothing to do more to reassure the staff than to ask for the public inquiry."

VISCOUNT ADDISON: "Let me refer to one or two reports. An article in the *Picture Post* scheme was published in *Picture Post*. Members of the staff out there received a letter from this paper. It reads—"

"Following the publication of our article in the *Overseas Food Corporation* we sent a long criticism which we are publishing in the issue of December 3. I am replying to this in the following issue, but many points raised by the corporation will be of great interest I think to the men on the spot. I am sending you copies. It may well be that some of the men on the spot may feel moved to comment on this O.F.C. statement, and that is to say, the statement of their own superiors."

"If so, I think it would be a pity not to include their comments in any readers' letters printed. You know, of course, that while we prefer readers to sign letters for publication, if they desire we are prepared to publish them under a *nom de plume*."

"In other words, they sent a letter to the employees of this corporation asking them to write anonymous letters to this paper criticizing the doings of their corporation—and of those who are in charge of it. I do not know of anything more utterly disgusting. That is the kind of campaign that has been going on. It is altogether abominable, and it is having the most disturbing effect on the men out there in Africa."

"We have no intention whatever of accepting this motion. There have been expert inquiries into questions of administration and finance right throughout the whole period, and I hope that the staff will now be allowed to settle down to the prosecution of a greatly reduced programme. The programme has been carefully approved in advance, and I feel sure that they have learned from their mistakes of the past."

"The men out there in Africa and the board here are entitled to our support. We are not going to be party to these wretched inquisitions, which are calculated to undermine the confidence and good will of the men on the spot. We shall support this groundnut scheme with all heartiness, and we refuse this so-called inquiry."

When their lordships divided, there were 57 contents and 27 non-contents.

Reply to Lord Addison's Attacks

Mr. Tom Hopkinson, editor of *Picture Post*, promptly issued the following reply to Lord Addison:—

"Lord Addison attacked *Picture Post* for sending a letter to members of the staff of the Overseas Food Corporation in East Africa. He described the letter as 'utterly disgusting' and 'altogether abominable', and declared that it 'asked employees of the corporation to write anonymous letters criticizing the doings of the corporation and of those who are in charge of it.' The full text of the letter was read. From this it is perfectly clear that neither of Lord Addison's criticisms is in the least good."

"The letter in fact called attention to the corporation's own statement of its case, and it invited not criticism but comment. So far from asking for anonymous letters, it specifically stated that *Picture Post* prefers signed letters—but—in accordance with a general journalistic tradition—is prepared to protect a reader's anonymity if he desires it. The history of the corporation might well make possible critics think twice before sending their queries."

"Lord Addison's point of view, however, raises very much wider issues. He makes it plain that in his view employees of a State corporation have no right of public criticism over the conduct of the industry in which they are engaged—their own superiors, as he says, in addition, a paper is acting disgracefully in accepting such criticisms, in particular any criticism which a State employee, who has his good pay unwilling to sign his name."

"This is an attack on free speech in two ways. Once it would not be right at its source and at its outlet. The minister, for example, must not publicly discuss the affairs of his own superiors in the Civil Service. A magazine or newspaper investigating the conduct of State industry must not invade the views of the managers in or offer to receive from officials knowledge of the name of anyone who feels he has earned a bonus should be made. In a time of increasing public ownership such a point of view is not only most disturbing but also most serious."

Dangers of Materialism in Africa

Nine Golf Courses and an Unfinished Cathedral *

WE IN KENYA are committed definitely and finally to a form of society which has not had any parallel in the world.

Briton, Bantu, and Asian are thrown together in this country by the relentless consequences of historical events, and compelled to try to work out an acceptable pattern of life for all, in tune with the world of which we are a part, and with that humanity, an approach to the problems of politics and government which is our heritage from the glorious past of our people.

It is a puzzling and illogical world in which we have to discharge our heavy responsibility. Most of Central America and a part of South America are composed of States in which a small population of colonist origin supports the forms of democratic government and suffers the facts of ruthless dictatorship. Ministers of these States spend a great deal of time at Lake Success prating about democracy and freedom in between the continuously recurring revolutions and political assassinations in their own countries; and as dictator succeeds dictator, the passion for this kind of talk seems to become more intense.

It is echoed by the current Emperor of Russia and his myrmidons. Having overthrown the hereditary emperors, they have established a much more ruthless and severe form of autocracy and are as eloquent about liberty, democracy, and the freedom of the people as any Central American dictator; while they overthrow and reduce to a status far inferior to the most backward Colony the unhappy little countries that are within their reach. It would cause sardonic amusement if there were not underlying it so much stark human tragedy and suffering, so much judicial murder, so much deliberate destruction of the human spirit.

Freedom, Justice and Democracy

Our habit and purpose here are very different; they are to establish freedom, justice, and a soundly founded and growing democracy—soundly founded in capacity, responsibility, and personal character. We do not have to proclaim devotion to justice and freedom: we practise them.

True, there is much to perplex and discourage us in contemporary conditions. There is a spirit of materialism abroad even among many of our own people, and among large numbers of the Asian and African people of this continent, which is full of danger; for, if you accept as true and sufficient for you a materialist basis and explanation of the world, all you leave to those whose objectives are the same as Russian imperialists or Central American dictators is the relatively simple job of getting control of the police force, the telephones, and the courts—no longer of justice but of policy.

To those British people especially who are inclined to make little of the Church, live a purely material life, and pay no heed to spiritual values, I say that they are preparing the way for a state of affairs in which materialistic, apathetic, and helpless populations fall victim to some form of rigid dictatorship.

Those who become indifferent to the Christian faith, or who go further and say there is no God, will end by finding that the alternative to God is the Devil, and the Devil in a very unpleasant form; with a large gang of security police, a competent equipment of internment camps, "people's courts"—organs of punishment and not of justice—and all the rest of the business.

The plain truth is, that freedom is a product of the Christian era. The glorious democracy of Athens was

founded on slavery, and extended only to those who owned the slaves. Freedom, justice, and respect for the rights of man and for the inviolable human personality, are, I repeat, products of the Christian faith; they were unknown before that faith spread upon the earth, and they will surely disappear if that faith should weaken and be overturned, as it has been overturned, at any rate in appearance, in so much of Eastern Europe.

I hope that many of you will ponder in your leisure hours on the fact that Nairobi is surrounded by nine golf courses and contains at least an equal number of general sports grounds, and too numerous places of amusement and self-indulgence—and an unfinished cathedral.

We live in a land of infinite possibilities. Negley Farson describes it as the land which offers the last chance in Africa; I believe that to be true. The last chance of working out a form of society agreeable to all the many elements of which it is composed, founded upon justice and held together by the strong cement of trust, confidence and friendship between all the diverse human groups from which it is being built—slowly but soundly, and with much devotion and public service.

Task of Generations

That task will take generations. There are at present many and grievous obstacles in front of us all, including a sad demoralization of a part of the indigenous population leading to drunkenness, crimes of violence, idleness, dishonesty, theft, and many other objectionable things.

But underneath it all there is a great and growing mass of decent, faithful, loyal African citizens, and if they are inarticulate and not very effective in controlling the objectionable elements, they are there, ready and willing to follow our lead and help us in establishing the society based on justice, freedom, security of life and property, and personal character which is the aim of us all.

No condemnation could be too strong for such dastardly crimes as have sometimes been committed, or for crime in general, drunkenness, dishonesty, and loafing—but to speak of these things as general African characteristics is grossly unfair and untrue, and must be discouraging to the admirable people who do their duty in the army, the police, the railways and harbours, on farms and plantations, in the African countryside—in every place and occupation in the Colony.

Still less reasonable is the habit of describing in contemptuous terms the "educated African," by which people seem to mean every ill-mannered carner-boy they encounter.

Moving towards Self-Government

The land we live in is a land in which there is a good deal of selfishness, thoughtlessness, and self-indulgence among us who claim the leadership; a land in which a good many people indulge in a certain amount of self-deception, especially at budget time, when they demand immediate substantial reductions in expenditure and point out that every man should pay for all the benefits he receives. Most of the rest of the year is spent in demanding increases in services or public works, or reductions in taxes and school fees, and so on.

This is all perfectly intelligible and human, particularly when my friend the Chief Secretary, who leads the Government in the Legislative Council, is not in a position to put the matter to the test of a vote, and if he is defeated, ask for a dissolution and let those who know how to provide more schools, more hospitals, more tarmac roads and all the rest of it while reducing taxation have a stab at it.

But the Government of this Colony is already to a very marked degree answerable, and will become as the years pass continuously more answerable, to the communities of which the Legislature is composed, and it is likely that in the lifetime of most of us here to-night the stage will be reached when an adverse vote in the Legislative Council on a major matter of policy—concerning about a dissolution and the resignation of the Government.

* Being an abbreviated report of a speech in Nairobi by Sir Phillip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya.

Minister's Tour of Groundnut Areas

No Confidence in Sir L. Plummer, Say Correspondents

MR. STRACHEY, Minister of Food, arrived back in London by air on Wednesday of last week from his visit to East Africa. He had flown to Tanganyika 10 days earlier.

Immediately on returning to London he reported to the Prime Minister, whom he left within half an hour. He said to reporters at London Airport:—

"I repeat what I said in Nairobi—that neither during my visit nor before it did anyone offer his resignation or threaten to offer it to me—not that I am the employer of the staff of the Overseas Food Corporation."

"The chief difficulty of the groundnut scheme at the moment is the severe drought in the Central Province of Tanganyika. Along much of the Central Railway it had not rained since last February until some rain fell there yesterday."

Serious Drought

"They cannot get water for their locomotives; they are diverting tank cars from moving petrol and diesel oil to moving water; and they have to carry food for famine relief. If this goes on for a few weeks longer it will affect both the planting operations at Kongwa and Urambo and the clearing operations at Urambo."

"All this does not affect the Southern Province, where I am sure rain will fall in due course—only a little has come so far—and where the scheme has a separate railway and port communications."

"This drought in the Central Province, as Mr. Dalton, general manager of the East African Railways told me yesterday in Nairobi, has for the first time in his 30 years' experience of the country been severe enough to affect the working of the railway."

"I was extremely struck with the progress which has been made in the last six months. At Kongwa, where they have finished clearing, they have now got three efficient agricultural units each of about 25,000 acres, and each sub-divided into farms of 7,000 acres. I was very much struck with the reconnaissance and soil surveys, with extremely detailed maps which have been made at Urambo and in the Southern Province."

Several London newspapers had sent special correspondents to accompany Mr. Strachey on his visit to the groundnut areas.

Mr. Noel Monks, who represented the *Daily Mail*, telegraphed at the end of the tour:—

Misgivings of Executives

"Mr. Strachey came because the majority of the O.F.C. executives at Kongwa disagree with his statement in the Commons that they had every confidence in the corporation chairman, Sir Leslie Plummer. The bald truth is that they have not—and has any man I have spoken to in any of the three groundnut areas."

"The Food Minister dodged an answer to the direct question I put on this matter. He said:—

"I heard reports that there was a great deal of disturbance of mind among the groundnut people at Kongwa, including threats of resignations. The existence of this situation at Kongwa is one of the reasons I came out."

"But I am glad to say that, in fact, I have at no time received any threat from any employee of the O.F.C. that he would send his resignation to the board, either before I left London or during this visit. On the contrary, executives at Kongwa assured me, they cared too much for the success of the groundnut scheme to make threats of resignation."

Mr. Monks continued: "From Kongwa to Dar es Salaam, south to Nachingwea, and west to Urambo, the talk is of no confidence in Sir Leslie Plummer. The talk is of no confidence in Sir Leslie Plummer. Mr. Strachey persuaded the Kongwa executives to 'hold their horses,' concerning their attitude towards the chairman until he had discussed the matter fully with Sir Leslie Plummer himself and the O.F.C. board."

"Significance is attached to the visit to London next week of Mr. G. W. Raby, joint general manager (engineering) of the scheme. I am informed that Mr. Raby takes a satchel full of complaints, with proposals about overcoming them. He has promised to report back to the men at the end of January."

"No senior executive would discuss the matter; but out on units in all three sectors the people who are directly responsible did not hesitate to say: 'There will be trouble as long as he stays.' I asked what it was they had against Plummer. The answer, with few variations, was: 'He hasn't a clue.' That

feeling has spread throughout the whole scheme. It is as if the Eighth Army had no confidence in Monty."

"Junior executives, with less to lose than the seniors, told me that their complaints against the chairman were: (1) 'You can't tell him anything; (2) his slogan of 'Groundnuts or bust' had much to do with the unbelievable mistakes and setbacks in the early stages."

"The groundnutters want the immediate reinstatement of Colonel Alec Stirling as manager in the Southern Province. He is regarded as the best regional manager the scheme has had. His going is regarded as the biggest blunder the O.F.C. has made. 'Let the O.F.C. board meet his terms—less high-level interference and more responsibility for himself on the job—and get him back at all costs,' one senior executive said to me in a weak moment. Every man I spoke to shared that view. The joint general managers, Professor John Phillips and Mr. Raby, have the confidence of the entire staff."

"The Food Minister concluded his statement in Nairobi with the words: 'This visit has reinforced my faith in this great enterprise.' My opinion, after following Mr. Strachey around for five days, is that a new chairman would kindle the men's faith. The Nairobi correspondent of *The Times* cabled:—

"There is a feeling here that Mr. Strachey has not had an easy time; and that his efforts at explanation and restoration of confidence among the staff have not been completely successful."

Resentment of Senior Staff

"The greatest resentment appears to have been among some of the senior staff at Kongwa, who felt that Mr. Strachey misrepresented their attitude in the House of Commons on November 21. Asked whether representations had been made to him by the executives before he left London, Mr. Strachey said: 'We had information in London that arising out of this and other issues the minds of members of the staff in East Africa were disturbed.' Asked further whether the question of confidence in Sir Leslie Plummer and in the board had been discussed by him with the executives at Kongwa, he declared it to be 'wrong to discuss such a matter with the board's employees in East Africa.'"

"Whether Mr. Strachey succeeded in imparting his confidence in the chairman to these higher levels among the groundnut staff is doubtful. Considerable feeling exists on the subject of the Minister's statement in the Commons, and Mr. Strachey's awkward task cannot have contributed to making the chairman's position more secure—or his own."

"The *Daily Express* correspondent in Nairobi wrote:— 'Despite Mr. Strachey's mission, many 'natives' of all grades are in a state of high nervous tension. It is a paradox that they say they like Colonel Stirling for the quality which they dislike in Sir Leslie Plummer—futility."

The *Daily Telegraph* correspondent, reporting from Urambo, said that one question put to the Minister at a meeting there was: 'Why provide beds for Africans, who put their pots and pans on them and sleep beneath them, when there are not enough beds for the European employees?' Mr. Monks reported that it was 'Mr. Strachey's meeting,' and that he was roundly applauded."

The Dar es Salaam representative of the *Financial Times* wired that the opinion prevalent among the groundnut personnel was that the main object of Mr. Strachey's visit was to convince members of the staff, from the departmental heads to the lower ranks, of the advisability of Sir Leslie Plummer remaining chairman of the corporation."

A number of cartoons about the Minister's tour have appeared in London newspapers.

Drought Broken

On the day of Mr. Strachey's arrival in London, rain began to fall in many parts of Tanganyika, and the meteorological authorities announced that further falls were expected. An end to the severe and prolonged drought would be of great benefit to the groundnut scheme, and to the country generally.

Even if rain does not continue, the threatened complete suspension of train services west of Dodoma will be avoided by the arrival of railway tank wagons by sea from Mombasa.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment, and the text of an official statement from Downing Street appears on page 539].

BACKGROUND

Crippling Taxation.—“Our economy is fully stretched, over-employed, and therefore too rigid to adjust itself to new circumstances. It requires elasticity to take advantage of new conditions, such as those created by the devaluation of sterling. That is why it is so unfortunate that the devaluation of sterling should not have been accompanied by massive retrenchment of Government expenditure. An inflated, overstressed, and over-employed economy such as exists in Britain to-day will find it difficult to divert resources from one industry to another, change types of production, and alter the direction of export trade. Substantial retrenchment in Government expenditure would be the best way of giving the British economy this additional room for adjustment. The measures announced by the Prime Minister set out to do no more than cover the inflationary gap, measured by the Government at £250 million a year, but by independent authorities at over £300 million. What is needed is retrenchment which will open the door to substantial reductions in taxation. Incentives are lacking right down the line of incomes, and the main disincentive factor is the crippling weight of taxation.—*Barclays Bank Review.*”

Japanese Export Drive.—“The abolition of ‘floor’ prices for all Japanese exports except silk means that Japanese trade will revert to its pre-war pattern. In theory it has been agreed that export prices should not be less than the cost to the manufacturer plus a reasonable profit. In practice it is generally felt that the Government will attempt to lower export prices by a system of concealed subsidies to levels at which other countries will be unable to compete. In the last budget 117,000 million yen were included as indirect, domestic subsidies, the real purpose of which was to further Japanese exports. The so-called direct subsidies have been abolished, but the essential principle of Japanese trade remains unchanged. Now the Japanese Government is well on the way to flooding world markets again. The abolition of floor prices seems to be the reply of General MacArthur’s headquarters and the Japanese Government to the devaluation of the pound. British officials here have no alternative but to concur in the American determination to build up Japan at all costs. Huge stocks of unsaleable Japanese goods have accumulated and must be got rid of. Japanese leaders are now pressing also for permission to lower the standard of living of Japanese workers to pre-war level. Their demands may well be granted.”—*Tokyo correspondent of The Times.*

Dealing with Germany.—“It is noble for an individual who is affronted to hold back the surging tide of anger and maintain an attitude of saintly tolerance and sympathy, which may put the offending party completely out of countenance. Experiments in turning the other cheek are less noble when made vicariously on behalf of nations by the statesmen who represent them; and such experiments have proved extremely costly in blood and in human welfare generally. All men and women who call themselves Christian must consider themselves bound by the Christian code of ethics in all their dealings—and this should apply not least to politicians in their political dealing—but it is nonsense to speak of Christian behaviour as between nations. France can no more adopt a Christian attitude towards Germany than a motor-car can adopt a Christian attitude towards a trolley-bus. There is no question of the occupying powers imposing a *Diktat* upon Germany (such as Germany has so often imposed upon others); Dr. Adenauer now enjoys the status of a negotiator, more or less on equal terms with the High Commissioners. His immediate campaign is for a cessation or modification of dismantling. But he uses one argument which should be sternly rebuffed: that unless concessions are made to German feeling about dismantling, this may come to have the same connotation in domestic politics as Versailles in the years after 1920. Let us hope that Sir Brian Robertson, M. Francois-Poncet, and Mr. McCloy—and the Governments behind them—will prove less susceptible to German sob-stuff than the victors of 1918. If we can trust Dr. Adenauer, can we trust the German nation? And even if we could trust that nation in all other respects, could we trust it with arms? The answer is so self-evident that it should never have to be given. Indeed, the question itself should never be raised. Yet there are ominous symptoms that it is being raised. The Americans are showing signs of shakiness. But the French will never be anything but realistic about Germany, and it is certainly wise to entrust to them the task of bringing Germany into closer understanding with the West. The French are ready to pursue this aim, but it must never be pursued without their genuine approval and consent. Above all, there must be no question of reviving Germany as a military power, because this would be fatal to all hope of understanding or peace.”—*National Review.*

Functions of the State.—“Daring, risk and ceaseless energy are the requirements of trade and industry. These qualities a Government cannot supply. Under individual enterprise one producer or trader may make a mistake. His loss, from a national point of view, is cancelled out by the success of another producer or trader. Under State ownership or management a simple mistake may have disastrous consequences, which must be borne by the taxpayer or consumer. Under private enterprise every overseas commercial transaction is an affair between individuals. Under State management all overseas transactions are affairs of nations, and a slip may lead to the more dire diplomatic results—even war. A Government’s duty is to create conditions in which individual citizens may carry on their business in a manner profitable to themselves and their fellows. The State is not a divine creation. It is an organization set up by the citizens for the citizens. In Empire development and trade, more than in any other field, abuse of the functions of Government can bring damaging repercussions; in no other field can Government, by confining itself to its proper functions, contribute more to the benefit of mankind.”—*Empire Industries Association.*

Blind Spot.—“The rôle of armoured divisions is not to serve as a battering-ram in frontal attacks but to replace cavalry in enveloping movements and pursuit. It was for these purposes that the cruiser tank was built, the idea being that the more heavily armoured infantry tank should be used where necessary to reinforce infantry assaults in prepared positions. Towards the end of the battle of Alamein, however, Lord Montgomery used cruiser tanks against the enemy’s fortifications, with the result that large numbers were blasted off the battlefield. It was as though Haig had ordered the cavalry to charge the Hindenburg Line. The Eighth Army commander won his triumph at Alamein by masterly handling of the infantry, not by his use of armour in attack or pursuit, which was deplorable. Montgomery evolved the astonishing doctrine, utterly disproved in advance at Alamein, that there was no need for an infantry tank, as the cruiser, he claimed, could be used in a dual rôle. The consequence was that Montgomery used his armoured forces in Normandy as he had used them in Africa, and they were again blown to pieces.”—*Mr. Philip Faulconbridge, in Truth.*

TO THE NEWS

E.A.R. marked. "I am opposed to remilitarizing Germany."—Dr. Adenauer, German Chancellor.

"The intelligentsia are ungrateful beneficiaries."—Mr. Desmond McCarthy.

"To make a speech immortal, it need not be everlasting."—Mr. Hore-Belisha, M.P.

"Common sense weighs light in the scale of international relations."—Commander Stephen King-Hall.

"The beginning of the restoration of Britain's glories may well come from Mr. Menzies and Mr. Holland, the new Prime Ministers of Australia and New Zealand."—*Financial Times*.

"Mr. Sidney Holland, the new Prime Minister of New Zealand, will refer to the British Empire by no other name. He does not approve of the use of the word 'Commonwealth'."—*Sunday Times*.

"Is it not time that both the Government and the T.U.C. recognized that the real source of their differences and the country's difficulties is a dogged adherence to the exploded theory that the profit motive is abnormal and immoral?"—*Time and Tide*.

"In the final test of efficiency and cost of production, nationalization has failed."—Sir Frederick Bain.

"Over 20,000 Bavarian public officials are ex-Nazis. In some Ministries they form as much as 75% of the personnel. Nearly half the local newspaper world is in their hands."—Mr. Alexander Clifford.

"Were it not for the great respect we have for the United Nations, we should have declared war on Mwanbusta and his people."—Dena Kanebagule, representing the Baguwi tribe, in a letter to the secretary-general of the United Nations.

"The title of the Colonial Development Corporation might more truthfully be Colonial Investment Corporation. It has done nothing here in the way of development so far."—Lord Baldwin, Governor of the Leeward Islands.

"It is strange that Russia, not England, should be known as the Land of Soviets, or committees, for it is in this country rather than under the Slavonic autocracy that committee sense is absolutely vital to high official success."—Mr. Christopher Sykes.

"Canada has gone farther on the road to integration of the three fighting services than any other country."—Field-Marshal Earl Wavell.

"Many small Powers are lamentably uninformed about the realities of the Colonial situation, quite unable to take a realistic view of the problems, very susceptible to emotional appeals, and wholly irresponsible in the decisions which they take."—Sir Hartley Shawcross, Attorney-General.

"One healthy consequence of the Socialist defeat in Australia is the elimination from the international scene of the pushful Dr. Evatt, burning ambition to be a 'world statesman' and his fervent advocacy of dangerous internationalist policies in the heady United Nations atmosphere have done harm to the Empire."—*Truth*.

"The major cause of the present political bitterness and lack of courageous policy in the face of the nation's difficulties is the current low standard of political morality. The public seems to accept with amusement rather than indignation the fact that many politicians make statements which they know or should know to be untrue."—Mr. Andrew R. Davidson.

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PERSONALIA

DR. and MRS. W. E. LAWES have flown to Kenya.

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS is on a visit to South Africa, Rhodesia, and Kenya.

MR. R. G. SHERIDAN has been appointed private secretary to the Sultan of Zanzibar.

MR. R. D. MOKON, who is on holiday at the Cape, will return to Bulawayo early in January.

MR. K. E. KING has arrived in Zanzibar from Aden to assume his duties as fisheries officer.

MR. C. E. THINEY is Acting Financial Secretary and Acting Member for Finance, Trade, and Economics in Uganda.

MR. J. PENNEY has taken over the management in Dar es Salaam of the Tanganyika Landing and Shipping Co., Ltd.

Provisional recognition has been accorded to SIGNOR IGNAZIO SANDEICE DI MONTEFORTE as Italian consul in Zanzibar.

A son has been born in Nairobi to the wife of the REV. PETER GEOFFREY BOSTOCK, of St. Paul's Divinity School, Limuru.

SIR EDWARD TWING, Governor of Tanganyika, has accepted the invitation to become patron of the Tanganyika Society.

THE HON. ANNE CHOLMONDLEY is due back from Kenya on January 2. She will stay in London with PHYLLIS LADY DELAMERE.

MR. C. L. DALZIEL, a director of the Union-Castle Company, and MRS. DALZIEL are outbound for the Cape in the ATHLONE CASTLE.

AIR MARSHAL SIR BRIAN BAKER captained a cricket team of the R.A.F. which played against a Uganda side in Batebbe recently.

MR. E. S. W. THOMAS, a London insurance official of many years' experience, has joined the Dar es Salaam firm of Bax and Langton.

THE MAHARAJAH OF BIKANER, who has arranged to go on safari in East Africa next month, will be attended by a retinue of 15 persons.

MR. and MRS. CONSTANT LAUBSCHER, of Arusha, Tanganyika, have retired from active farming after 42 years in the Northern Province.

MR. E. M. K. MUIRA has written for the Fabian Colonial Bureau a booklet which is shortly to be published under the title "Troubled Uganda."

PROFESSOR ANDREW TOPPING is to be whole-time Dean of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine from the middle of February next.

COLONEL J. G. BOTT, who was recently appointed Postmaster-General of Southern Rhodesia, and MRS. BOTT sailed last Thursday in the ATHLONE CASTLE.

PROFESSOR P. A. BUXTON, of the London School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, has arrived in the Sudan to conduct investigations into sleeping sickness.

MRS. ELSPETH HUXLEY broadcast on Christmas Day in the B.B.C. "Calling East Africa" programme. Mr. F. S. JOELSON will speak in that programme next Sunday.

MR. C. B. PATEL has been elected president of the Uganda Law Society, of which Mr. P. J. Wilkinson is vice-president, and Mr. A. K. ESMAL honorary secretary and treasurer.

MR. and MRS. J. S. DAVIES, of Dar es Salaam, will leave East Africa in mid-January for a brief visit to this country. They expect to return to Tanganyika at the end of March.

SIR PERCY BILLITOE'S visit to the Union of South Africa has been extended at the request of the Government of the Union, which is seriously concerned about Communist activities.

Recent callers at Rhodesia House in London have included: MESSRS. J. R. E. BERNEY, T. M. BETTRIE, B. KAUFMAN, H. KOPMAN, I. D. MEREDITH and C. NUTT.

CAPTAIN C. C. BEATY-POWNALL is to be commissioner of police in the Sudan when Mr. J. M. KYLES retires on pension next year. Mr. C. M. COUTTS will become assistant commissioner.

MAJOR RICHARD MARK CHAPLIN, Coldstream Guards, and MISS SUSAN RIDLEY, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mervyn Ridley, of Kapisiat, Kenya, were married at St. Margaret's, Westminster, last week.

MR. R. RUSHMERE, of the office of the High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, is a member of the Rhodesian delegation which will attend the Commonwealth Economic Conference in Colombo.

MR. D. G. TOMBLINGS, from 1925 to 1939 principal of Makerere College, who returned to Uganda last year as temporary headmaster of Nyakasura School, has arrived in the Protectorate after a holiday in the country.

LORD MCGOWAN, chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., and LADY MCGOWAN left London last Thursday for Marseilles on their way to East-Central and South Africa. They expect to be absent about three months.

MR. W. M. CODRINGTON, chairman of Nyasaland Railways, Ltd., and a director of the Trans-Zambesia Railway Co., Ltd., has joined the board of Antofagasta (Chile) and Bolivia Railway Co., Ltd., and its three subsidiaries.

ALDERMAN H. MILNER BLACK, who at the age of 85 has just resigned from Brighton town council, on which he has served for 44 years, is the father of the late T. CAMPBELL BLACK, the airman, who was at one time a settler in Kenya.

MR. D. C. BROOK, an elected member of the executive council of the Joint East and Central African Board, is now also representative of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce, pending the appointment of a separate nominee by that body.

MR. FOLARIN COKER, an African formerly employed in the office of the Chief Secretary in Nigeria, and now a student of the Royal College, Exeter, is to address the Colonial Group of the Royal Empire Society on Tuesday, January 3, on "The Art of Living Together."

The engagement has been announced between Mr. JAMES GILBERT MARTYN, son of Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. R. B. Martyn, of Chagford, Devon, and Miss ELIZABETH ANNE SCOTT, daughter of Mr. E. L. Scott, late of the Colonial Service in Uganda, and now on the staff of the Colonial Office, and of Mrs. Scott, of Gerrard Cross.

MR. ROBERT SCOTT, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, Gold Coast, since 1946, has been appointed Administrator, East Africa High Commission, vice Sir GEORGE RITCHIE SANDFORD, C.B.E., C.M.G., born in London in 1903 and educated at Highgate School, the Edinburgh Institution (now Melville College), and Balliol College, Oxford. Mr. Scott joined the Colonial Service in Uganda in 1927 and transferred to Palestine 10 years later as Assistant Secretary, becoming Administrative Secretary in 1942 and Financial Secretary in 1944. With Mr. H. B. THOMAS he was the joint author of "Uganda," a volume published in 1935.

MR. D. H. OLLERMAN, who served during part of the last war in East Africa, has been appointed general manager of the Argus Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., proprietors of five newspapers in Southern Rhodesia and many in the Union of South Africa. He joined the Cape Argus in 1904, was for a time in the office of the Rhodesia Herald, returned to South Africa, and in 1939 took charge of the head office in Johannesburg, being shortly afterwards elected chairman of the South African Press Association, an office which he held until last year. During the war he was awarded the O.B.E., the M.C., and the American Bronze Star.

Friction among Groundnutters Prime Minister's Statement

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT on the meeting between the Prime Minister and Mr. Strachey last week was issued from 10 Downing Street, on Friday.

The Prime Minister saw the Minister of Food on the latter's return from East Africa and received a full account of the meetings and inspections that the Minister had held.

The Minister reported that he is satisfied that the local staff of the Overseas Food Corporation are anxious to do their utmost to make the scheme as now settled a success. There has undoubtedly been some internal friction as a result of the recent events and the discussions of the matter in public. The Minister dealt with these matters and, while recognizing that in conditions of difficulty created by the changes of the personnel of the board a temporary unsettlement was liable to arise, he was glad to report that no resignations had been offered, and he expressed the view that the staff would now go forward concentrating upon the task that lies before them in East Africa.

Strachey's Concern with O.F.C.

The Times commented that the statement "underlines the extent to which Mr. Strachey is concerning himself personally with affairs which would be generally regarded as within the ambit of the day-to-day management of the corporation."

Sir Leslie Plummer, chairman of O.F.C., and Sir Charles Buckhart are expected shortly to meet Lieut. Colonel J. A. Stirling, regional general manager of the corporation in the Southern Province, whose resignation, offered a month ago, has not yet been accepted.

Northern Rhodesia Surprised New S. Rhodesian Policy

THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN GOVERNMENT does not intend to follow Southern Rhodesia's recently announced policy of a free economy, Mr. R. A. Nicholson, Economic Secretary, has told the Legislative Council. The present system of price control would, he said, be maintained, though modified where necessary, but a close watch would be kept on the position.

Southern Rhodesia's decision had come as a complete surprise, especially as the economies of the two countries were so interlocked that it was advantageous to keep each other informed.

"The salient point," he added, "is that the Southern Rhodesian Government has gone 'nap' on its prediction that goods would continue to be in free supply. In price control, it is bound to us that their system was less effective and more difficult and expensive than ours. A considerable part of the consumer goods sold in Southern Rhodesia are manufactured there, and control and assessment are consequently more difficult without a large staff."

74 Home Week

THE GOVERNMENT OF UGANDA has decided to increase the minimum tour of European officials from 24 to 30 months and the normal tour from 30 to 33 months, leaving a maximum at 36 months, as at present. Overseas leave will still accumulate at the rate of five days per month exclusive of travelling time, which is to be calculated at the rate of 10 days for each single journey of the actual duration of the journey, whichever is the less. The provision that official travelling by air to the United Kingdom should be granted an additional 24 days is to be maintained. Leave hours in all stations are to be increased by 36 hours per year, bringing the official working week to 37 hours.

Consultation with Non-Officials Complaints in Northern Rhodesia

"I ASK THE NON-OFFICIALS to get rid of these suspensions and combine with us to get on with the job," said Mr. A. T. Williams, Administrative Secretary, in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council recently.

He was commenting on statements by non-officials that the present constitution of the territory should have to be reviewed at the end of the trial period because the full collaboration which was essential to its success had not been forthcoming.

It was the duty of the officials, said Mr. Williams, to put into effect the decisions of the Legislature, and they were regularly called upon by questions and other methods to account for that duty.

In the early discharge of our duties we welcome constructive advice and consultation. But we must be practical. It is obviously not possible to undertake to tell everyone everything at the time.

Imputing Improper Motives

Non-officials have every right to take us to task if our work is unsatisfactory, but a question is if they have the right to impute improper motives to us. If there are misunderstandings, I urge them to discuss matters frankly and fully with the officials.

Mr. Williams added that he had consulted his colleagues, including two non-officials responsible for departments, and they had said that they could not see any better method of implementing their undertakings.

Mr. G. B. Beckett, one of the non-officials mentioned, who is the Member for Agriculture, intervened to say that whilst he entirely agreed with Mr. Williams, the point was that they were not satisfied that there was full collaboration and consultation higher than the administrative level.

Mr. Welensky, leader of the non-official members, commented that he had no recollection of having imputed improper motives to officials. His charge had been aimed at the British Government rather than local officials. Wherever the reason might be, the machine was not running as it should.

Utilization of Native Lands

THAT A FUNDAMENTAL CHANGE was required in peasant agriculture in Africa if the land was to be used to the best advantage was among the recommendations of the African Land Utilization Conference recently concluded in Iles, Nigeria.

More capital, advanced methods, mechanization, irrigation, and the use of fertilizers were agreed to be needed if the standard of living was to be raised and educated men attracted to work on the land. That Governments had been active in advocating soil conservation for many years was accepted.

Systematic soil surveys should be started in suitable areas, but meantime it would be necessary to form policies in the light of existing knowledge. Forest areas in each territory should be defined.

New Groupings

Some new methods might be applied without drastic reorganization, but others would need further grouping. The most promising pattern might consist of peasant groups co-operating with and in the first instance managed by a body capable of commanding credit, which later could be replaced by a self-managing organization of peasants. If Africans were taught self-management from the outset, this development would strengthen the social structure rather than disrupt it. New groupings could most easily be effected on unoccupied lands.

It was essential that schemes should give an economic return on capital, in addition to securing an improved standard of living for the peasants. More schemes should be started to increase the range of experiment. It would be probably be necessary that all schemes should be financed by Government until their creditworthiness was proved.

Careful costing was important, and it was hoped to enlist the help of suitable bodies in England for the exchange of information. When people were moved from degraded lands the opportunity to prevent erosion of bad practices must be taken.

Price schemes, including reclamation of land from the tsetse fly, should be followed by more extensive ventures, ensuring for the most part, land and incentives which would include securing the means of agricultural credit, improved methods, better marketing facilities and increased social services.

Introducing The Colonies Good Colonial Office Booklet

"INTRODUCING THE COLONIES" and "THE COLONIES IN PICTURES" (each published at 1s. 6d. by H.M. Stationery Office) are a credit to the Colonial Office and the Central Office of Information. They are splendidly illustrated, handy booklets, which deserve the widest circulation. One, as the title implies, tells its story wholly by pictures, with brief captions, and the other, though it is concerned to give brief introductory facts, has even more illustrations.

Though its purpose is to interest people who know little or nothing about the Colonial Empire, there are many passages which East Africans and Rhodesians would read with pleasure.

Not all of them realize that the land area of the Colonial Empire is just over 2,000,000 square miles, that 1,600,000 square miles are in Africa; and that Tanganyika is the second largest Colonial territory (with 362,688 square miles). And there will be appreciation of the candid admission—which cannot be too often repeated—that British Governments have not wanted Colonies. The public is told:—

Foundations of an Empire

"The architects of the British Colonial Empire were men working on their own, without the support, sometimes even with the disapproval, of the British authorities. For three centuries British traders, joined later by the missionaries and humanitarians, were laying the foundations of an Empire from which the highest benefits accrued alike to Britain and the peoples of the lands overseas, while at home a grumbling Government, equally indifferent to advantage and to responsibility, only complained of expense and the risk of war.

The Colonial Empire grew as British sea-power grew. It is a mistake to think of Britain as being in the forefront when the rich new lands in the East and in the West were discovered. It was the Portuguese, inspired by Prince Henry the Navigator, who showed the way to Africa, the East, and Brazil in the 15th and 16th centuries. It was Spain that sent Columbus to America, where he landed in the Bahamas in 1492, and on the mainland 10 years later.

"Notwithstanding the exploits of Drake, Lancaster, Raleigh, and the other merchant adventurers, it was the Dutch and French who first inherited the Spanish and Portuguese supremacy. While Britain made headway in the New World, Holland built up monopolies in the East Indies and West Africa, and France dominated India.

"The wars against the Spanish and Dutch in the 17th century had a direct effect on the Colonial question, though the acquisition of new territory was really a sort of political by-product. For example, it was Spanish opposition to the British settlers in the West Indies that led to the seizure of Jamaica from the Spaniards in 1655; not because Cromwell wanted a new Colony, but because he wished to strike a blow at Spain. But the wars' most important outcome was the immensely stronger position of Britain at sea, which enabled her to obtain a foothold in Africa and the East.

Cession and Seizure

"The wars against the allied French and Dutch during the next century, culminating in the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, further added to Britain's possessions overseas. To keep clear the sea-routes to India, it became necessary to seize Ceylon, Mauritius, Seychelles, and the Cape of Good Hope from France and from Holland; in the West Indies France lost some of her island possessions, Holland ceded what is now British Guiana, and a British force seized Trinidad from the Spanish.

"In 1865 a select committee of Parliament determined on a severe limitation of British commitments abroad. But events were too strong for them. The British were exploring unknown Africa; the British were spreading Christianity and fighting slavery; the British were trading in undeveloped countries all over the world, entering into treaties with Native rulers which involved their country's prestige, whether the Government liked it or not. Consequently the end of the 19th century saw a sudden growth in the British Colonial Empire.

"In Africa, French ambitions and the arrival of Germany on the scene as a Colonial Power precipitated a 'scramble' for territory. The Conference of Berlin defined the Colonial areas, or spheres of influence, for each Power in Africa in 1884-5, and the Colonies as we know them to-day took shape within the next 20 years. But still the British Government was slow to move.

"Only the threat of German annexation made them accept the Sultan of Zanzibar's request for a Protectorate, already once refused in 1891; and it took a desperate campaign through Press, public meetings, and direct contact with Cabinet ministers before Lugard could persuade the British not to evacuate Uganda. Britain was acquiring again and again through the Press and over the wireless, for many millions of Britons, and many more millions in other countries, are entirely ignorant of these historic facts.

"Introducing the Colonies" did no more than enlighten its readers in this one respect, it would abundantly justify itself, but it does very much more, for, within its limited compass, it deals with many of the major aspects of Colonial affairs.

If "Introducing East Africa"—when at long last it appears—approaches the quality of this booklet, the territories will have cause for gratitude.

Bechuanaland and Rhodesia

THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT has promised Southern Rhodesia's claim to the northern areas of Bechuanaland will be considered before any change is made in the status of that territory, said Mr. T. H. W. Beadie, Minister for Justice and Internal Affairs, on his return to Salisbury from his visit to London. Bechuanaland is one of the three High Commission territories which the South African Government want to incorporate into the Union.

The European Advisory Council of Bechuanaland recently decided to ask the Government to take immediate steps to ascertain if there was a possibility of Bechuanaland joining with the Rhodesias and Nyasaland in a Central African Federation, both by approaching the British Government on the subject and by holding an initial referendum to obtain the views of local Europeans and Africans.

It was also decided to ask the Administration to approach the Government of Southern Rhodesia with a request that one official and one elected member of the European Advisory Council of Bechuanaland should be invited to any conference called to consider a draft constitution for the proposed federation.

Dr. Malan's Protest

Dr. Malan, Prime Minister of South Africa, has protested against the British promise to consult Southern Rhodesia. His statement reads:—

"According to the report, Mr. Beadie's announcement was made after consultation with and with the approval of the British Minister for Commonwealth Relations, Mr. Noel-Baker. If this statement means that Southern Rhodesia claims co-partnership in the future disposal of the Protectorate, and apparently even in the possible annexation of a part thereof, I should like to point out with all politeness that, according to the solemn agreement entered into between Britain and the Union in 1909, and as described in the South Africa Act, the disposal of the Protectorate is a matter exclusively and solely between these two countries, so much so indeed that the very conditions of transfer are specifically laid down therein.

"In the circumstances it must be definitely regarded as surprising that such a statement could have been issued jointly by the two mentioned Ministers of Rhodesia and Britain without any prior consultation with or even notice to the Government of the Union.

"This, in my way of thinking, is not consistent with that good faith and that good friendship which hitherto always have existed between these three States, and which it is assuredly in the interests of all three to carry on still further and unabated."

Aggression against Secularism

IN THE ANNUAL REPORT of the Church Missionary Society for its 150th year, Mr. Kenneth G. Grubb, the president, writes: "Tropical Africa remains the centre of by far the largest investment of the society's man-power. In this area of relative calm in a world of tumult, careful thought is being given to plans for the Church to deepen its roots and equip itself for a more aggressive evangelism in the face of the mounting tide of secularism, nationalism, and racialism."

Last Chance in Africa

Mr. Farson's Impressions

MR. NEGLEY FARSON'S "Last Chance in Africa" was reviewed at considerable length in our pages recently. Some of the main points in the book were then examined, especially those dealing with race relations, which are, of course, the most important of all the problems of East and Central Africa.

That being so, any serious writer on Kenya must devote much of his space to an examination of this complicated but fundamental issue. Much of the book, however, is in lighter vein, and but few aspects of life in the Colony escape mention. There are descriptions of the Northern Frontier Province, of a holiday at the coast, of activities on farms, and of talks with many people, European, African, Indian, and Arab. There are also many little pen-pictures of well-known Kenyans, including Sir Philip Mitchell, Sir Alfred Vincent, Major F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck, Mr. Archie Ritchie, Mr. F. de V. Joyce, Mr. Will Evans, Mr. Walter Trench, Chief Waruhiu, Mr. Jomo Kenyatta, and others.

Something of the nature of the book may be indicated by the following short quotations:

"The black man has done more to win us over than we ever have him."

"The would-be protectors of the African are often his worst enemies; they make such doctrinaire, unrealistic claims on his behalf. And even these intellectuals (who are seldom sufficiently intelligent) do not really love the African: they are in love with the pictures of themselves as being the 'protector' of anybody. Africa is going to be 'developed,' whether it likes it or not."

"I don't think that anyone gets really close to Sir Philip Mitchell except his dog, a solemn black Labrador. Most people would agree that he is the best Governor that East Africa ever had. The acid test of a good Governor is that he must be able to make London take it and like it. In this he seems to have been peculiarly successful. The most likeable things about him are his sense of humour and love of sport. He is a great shot, great fisherman; and top-flight golfer."

Muttony Materialism

"One of the most dismaying things about Colonial life is that in scenes which hold you spellbound by their glory you should find such muttony materialism. These are the materialists who will refuse to make Kenya wiser. Any Governor has to deal with a chronic and powerful corps of them."

"The most interesting, almost sinister, thing about the present-day settlement in Kenya is that it is not the younger but the older men who want to go overseas."

"Kikuyu women are the most ill-used beasts of burden in all Africa, not excepting the transport animals. This is a good thing to keep in mind when talking to a Kikuyu male, the most politically troublesome people in Kenya, when he begins to tell you what burdens the white man has laid upon him."

"Some 45,000 Masai live in Kenya on a reserve of 15,000 square miles—larger than the entire European White Highlands; and some 30,000 live in Tanganyika. They are the richest in cattle of any tribe in Africa, the average for a Masai with two or three wives being 300 a head. Many Masai own over 1,000 head, and it would be a poor Masai indeed who owned less than 50."

"A Masai artist, teacher at the tiny school for Masai at Narek, can show you paintings which would collect an interested crowd of fellow artists at any London gallery. His sense of form is the 'post-blue' period of Picasso."

"The African population of the North Kavirondo district was given in 1946 as 475,852; this is greater than that of Bermuda, Barbadoes, the Bahamas, British Honduras, and the Leeward Islands combined. Or compare it with the 300,000 Negroes in New York's Harlem."

"If the pay and pension could be made sufficient, many a Colonial officer would prefer to remain as D.C. rather than go on to the higher, more exclusive rank of provincial commissioner."

"There are usually over 900 black students from Africa in England, of whom over three-fourths are in London. They see little of British life, as it seems the Communists are the only people who take a real interest in them. Here is where hatreds and frustrations are born. It seems a pity that the Royal African Society does not take more real interest in these African students in England."

An Enterprising African

"Working at full blast was an African blacksmith who had invented his own forge, run with the spinning-wheel of a motor-car as a fly-wheel, and a fan-belt to a blower, with a jet to concentrate the flame, in which he was melting down pieces of abandoned motor-car chassis and scrap to turn out as neatly made bolts and hinges as you could buy in any European hardware store. The blower was his own invention. He buys the motor scrap from Nairobi. He was booked up with orders for as far ahead as he could see—and he had only one arm. His whole busy workshop was redolent of an inventive turn of mind. He had a grand sense of humour, and it was a delight to meet a man who was getting so much happiness out of the use of his brain. Every now and then you will come on an outstanding African like that. And it makes you think twice before making any generalizations about that enigmatic, often exasperating, but usually lovable race."

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Parliament

Colonial Parliamentary Representation

Kenya's War Memorial

BEFORE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS rose for the Christmas recess, MR. HAROLD DAVIES asked the Prime Minister if he would recommend a Royal Commission to investigate the problem of Colonial government, with a view to considering the advisability of establishing Colonial representation in the House of Commons from each Colony.

The Lord President of the Council (MR. HERBERT MORRISON): "I have been asked to reply. No, sir."

MR. DAVIES: "Has not the time arrived when Parliament should reorganize its attitude to Colonial government, in an individual, 20th century world? Would this not demonstrate to the Colonies that we really want to be seen in one with this House of Commons?"

MR. MORRISON: "I do not disagree with the excellent sentiment behind this question. We did not think this course wise because there are about 50 Colonies and Dependencies which all have an individuality and whose constitutions vary very much. It was thought that it was better to go on handling them in regard to their individual circumstances, encouraging development towards self-government, and so on, rather than set up a Royal Commission which we thought would get into great difficulties in view of the large variety of Colonial territories."

French Policy Compared

DR. SEGAL: "Is my rt. hon. friend aware that this policy has been carried out by France for a great many years? Is there any reason why this country should lag behind France?"

MR. MORRISON: "Different countries have different ways. Although France has representation of its Colonial Empire in the Chamber, I doubt if there is the same degree of development of self-government which our Colonies possess."

MR. W. FLETCHER: "Is the rt. hon. gentleman aware that the French experience is not altogether happy in this respect?"

MR. J. REID: "Is it not a fact that there are 65 million people in the Colonies as against 50 million here, and that if they were all given votes and representation in Parliament in proportion to numbers, they would swamp this House? Is my rt. hon. friend also aware that it would completely confuse the politics of this country, and that the Colonies themselves want self-government in their own countries, and do not desire to share it with us?"

MR. MORRISON: "Those points coming at this time will I am sure, be kept in mind by all of us."

MR. JACOB THOMAS: "Whilst agreeing that the suggestion in the question is not practicable, will the rt. hon. gentleman bear in mind that a régime analogous to the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, or even formal incorporation in the United Kingdom, might be the most satisfactory solution for the small territories, such as the fortress Colonies?"

Rhodesian Railway Sales

MR. J. PARKER asked the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations whether, in view of the fact that the Southern Rhodesian Government proposed to sell the sections of railway from Vryburg to Ramathlabama and from Ramathlabama to Palapye, the consent of H.M. Government had been asked and given for either transaction.

MR. PHILIP NOEL-BAKER: "No, sir. I have no official information about the sale of any sections of Rhodesia-Railways; I have seen a Press report that the Southern Rhodesian Government is prepared to consider selling to the Union Government the section of the railway from Vryburg to Ramathlabama, which lies in Union territory. I have not seen any reports of a proposal to sell the section in the Bechuanaland Protectorate. The question of H.M. Government's consent does not arise."

MR. PARKER: "If the Southern Rhodesian Government desired to sell, would the consent of H.M. Government have to be obtained?"

MR. NOEL-BAKER: "If the Southern Rhodesian Government desired to sell, it would not be a question of exercising the Union's option, which can only be effected in 1970, and no formal consent would be required. In fact the Higher Authority of the Rhodesia Railways includes two persons nominated by H.M. Government in the United Kingdom—the Governor of Northern Rhodesia and the High Commissioner for the High Commission territories. Therefore, we should have a say, though no consent would be required."

MR. A. BRAMALL: "Could we be assured that if the Union Government did purchase this section of the railway in Bechuanaland it would not be treated by H.M. Government in

the same way as the railway in the change of status in Bechuanaland?"

MR. NOEL-BAKER: "That is a wider question. Mr. LATHAN MILES said that the report of the Commission of Enquiry into the disturbances in Uganda in April had been received into the findings and evidence would be made public, but was the composition of the Commission and its members?"

MR. REES WILLIAMS: "The Commission of Enquiry is the late President of the East African Court of Appeal. His report has not yet been received. The Secretary of State consulting the Governor as to the form of publication."

MR. PHILIP MILES: "The purpose of the official visit of a high-ranking officer of the Special Branch of Scotland Yard to Uganda."

MR. REES WILLIAMS: "An inspector of Scotland Yard is visiting Uganda to observe on modern police methods and organization."

MR. PHILIP MILES: "As this high-ranking officer is not a member of the Special Branch, is he advising particularly on spying on the working people in Uganda, is it really desirable that the people of Uganda should have to pay in order that their white masters should spy on them?"

MR. REES WILLIAMS: "I do not accept that question, who is there is put to advise on normal police matters."

MR. JOHN HYSLOP: "Has £5000 had been granted from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund to the Kenya Institute for a year's operation?"

MR. REES WILLIAMS: "The position is not quite as suggested. The Kenya Institute of Nairobi is designed to be a social and cultural centre for members of all races and sections of the community. It will be a common meeting ground, and of importance in promoting good race relations and cultural purposes."

Apart from the grant from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote, financial support has already been promised by the Kenya War Memorial Trustees, the National Theatre Committee, and the Kenya Government, which has also supplied the land free of charge. The British Council representative in Nairobi and a number of prominent citizens, including the mayor, are co-operating with the Governor in this project. The scheme has the full support of the Secretary of State.

Contribution to Colonial Life

MR. HYNDS: "While the Minister will realize that if this scheme is carried on in the spirit which he indicated it will be a welcome contribution towards Colonial life, is he not also aware of the difficulties of such a scheme, and will he therefore keep close contact with it in order to see that it is in fact directed towards the purposes that he has mentioned?"

MR. REES WILLIAMS: "I have no reason to suppose that it will not be carried on in that spirit, but the scheme will be examined from time to time."

COLONEL A. DOWLER: "Is the Under-Secretary aware that in Kenya they very much appreciate this scheme as a tribute of appreciation for the great part they played during the war, not only in Madagascar and the Italian territories but in India?"

MR. REES WILLIAMS: "Yes, sir."

MR. RANKIN asked if the Minister would consider the advisability of providing the police of the Colonial Empire with tear gas bombs and prohibit them from carrying lethal weapons.

MR. CREECH JONES: "Colonial Governments are already in possession of tear smoke equipment. The question whether the police should also have lethal weapons is one which each Colonial Government must determine in the light of conditions in its territory."

MR. RANKIN: "Would my rt. hon. friend bring his influence to bear on Colonial Governments to avert the use of lethal weapons, especially in view of the fact that incidents have been occurring with somewhat disturbing frequency in parts of the Colonial Empire?"

MR. CREECH JONES: "I have addressed a number of circulars to the Colonial Governments on this matter, and I am certain that the use of these weapons by the police occurs only in the very last resort."

MR. C. DUMPLION asked if the Colonial Secretary would now appoint a commission to review all trade union legislation in Colonial territories.

MR. CREECH JONES: "I do not think that such a general commission would serve a useful purpose. Trade union legislation in the Colonial territories is continually being reviewed. The general object of policy with regard to such legislation is to provide in each Colony a legislative framework, based on United Kingdom legislation and suited to local conditions, within which healthy and responsible trade union movement can grow."

MR. DUMPLION: "Is my rt. hon. friend satisfied that the trade union ordinances in the Colonies are keeping pace with the practice in this country?"

MR. CLEGG JONES: "The examination of existing legislation shows that in most territories it has been brought into line with the legislation in this country."

MAJOR FLOYD: "Is it not of the utmost importance that the Government should recommend in any reforms of this character that the trade unions should not indulge in politics or in political ideologies, as they have done here?"

MR. J. HYND asked what progress had been made in group farm planning on contours with African co-operation in Kenya.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "Many schemes for group farming and contour terracing are in progress. I cannot give details of all of them, but at Mukueni 480 square miles of uninhabited land are being turned into group farms of about 120 acres each. In Fort Hall district 5,500 miles of terraces were built with the aid of communal effort in 1947 and 1948, and in Kiambu district 12,000 miles."

At Fort Hall, in addition to the terracing, 41,000 compost pits were built in 1947-48 and 6,200 cattle-sheds built. There are between 50 and 60 projects in progress or in prospect for African land betterment and settlement. Over £3,000,000 was set aside in the Colony's development plan for this work."

MR. HAROLD DAVIES: "Is my hon. friend aware that some Natives have been imprisoned because they were not planting on a contour basis? Is he aware that this may be due to the fact that the notices are given out in English and other languages which the Natives cannot understand?"

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "No, sir, I am not aware of that. I am aware that there is increasing co-operation from the Africans with regard to voluntary terracing. I do not accept, without examination, my hon. friend's suggestion."

MR. A. BALDWIN: "Is not the Minister aware that unless this kind of operation is extended in the Native reserves many large areas of Africa will be turned into desert? Does he not think that some of the money now being spent on colleges to train out black school workers would be better spent on requirements might be better spent in turning out African agricultural officers for the reserves?"

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "I have answered the first part of the question. In regard to the second part, we are encouraging the training of African agricultural officers."

MR. DAVIES: "If I give my hon. friend particulars and facts about this matter, will he investigate them and see that the instructions are clear, so that these people may understand what they are expected to do?"

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "Certainly."

Italian Cultivation in Eritrea

MR. PETER FREEMAN asked how many acres, formerly occupied by the Eritrean people for grazing their cattle, had been turned over to Italian cultivation; and what requests for the sinking of wells in those lands in order that the Natives might cultivate them had been received, and what answers had been given to them.

MR. C. MAYHEW: "During the Italian administration of Eritrea some 29,000 acres were occupied by Italian cultivators. Under the British administration this figure has fallen to 20,000 acres. No requests by Eritreans for permission to sink wells on these lands have been received."

BRIGADIER R. RAYNER asked the Minister of Education whether, following his circular requesting schools and colleges to pay special attention to United Nations Day, he would make a similar request for the observation of Empire Day.

MR. G. TOMLINSON: "I do not think that local education authorities and schools need any reminder from me about such a well-established institution as Empire Day."

BRIGADIER RAYNER: "In view of the fact that the British Commonwealth really works, whereas the United Nations remains something of a pious hope, will the right hon. gentleman try to arrange something rather special in the schools on Empire Day?"

MR. TOMLINSON: "It may be that if the other had been a pious hope I should have thought it necessary to send out a circular."

MR. NOEL-BAKER: "Can my right hon. friend say whether he got a satisfactory response from the schools to his first circular, and whether he will go on encouraging them to make the most of United Nations Day in the future?"

MR. TOMLINSON: "I could not possibly do so, because I do not get returns nearly so frequently as members put down questions."

MR. WILSON HARRIS: "Would it not be a more accurate idea of national policy, under whatever Government we get, if Commonwealth Day could be substituted for Empire Day? Would it not be worth while issuing a circular drawing attention to that?"

MR. TOMLINSON: "No, sir, I think that would be as big a mistake as the other."

MR. SYDNEY SILVERMAN: "Do not these supplementary questions, and especially the first, show how necessary it is to devote special attention to United Nations Day?"

MR. WALTER FLEISCHER asked the Lord President of the Council what research had been done with the object of making sterling area tobacco generally more acceptable.

MR. HERBERT MORRISON: "A great deal of research has been and is being done with this object in view. Part of the research is conducted in the countries of the Empire and Commonwealth where the tobacco is grown, and covers such topics as selection of varieties and methods of grading and curing the leaves. Further research and testing is conducted in this country by the Imperial Institute, and on a substantial scale by the tobacco firms on problems of storage, blending, and smoking qualities."

MR. COOPER-KEY asked the Minister of Transport how many British Somali seamen perished on active service in the last war, and how many of the legal estates of such deceased seamen settled the next of kin having received their proper inheritance.

MR. BARNES: "One hundred and one British Somali merchant seamen died as a result of enemy action during the last war. The legal estates of these seamen have been settled with the exception of eight, in respect of which I am awaiting particulars of legal heirs."

Southern Rhodesia's Example

MR. G. B. MASEFIELD said in a recent broadcast talk from London to East Africa:

"In Southern Rhodesia the application of farmyard manure has been shown to be quite the best treatment available for the rather sandy local soils. The Colony has persuaded the African farmers to adopt manuring, a practice with which very little progress has been made in East Africa."

A former Director of Agriculture of Uganda visited Southern Rhodesia in 1936, and said to his colleagues there: "I was firmly convinced that we might teach the African to apply kraal manure to his land in 100 years' time; yet I find you have influenced thousands of Natives to apply it to their land in less than 10 years." So successful has this campaign been since then that it has recently been claimed that one African farmer in every three in Southern Rhodesia is now applying kraal manure to his land. This is a state of affairs which we may regard with envy in East Africa, where it is acutely realized that the prosperity of the whole community depends on soil fertility being maintained by farmers of every race who work the land.

It is highly significant that Southern Rhodesia employs agricultural demonstrators who actually cultivate and manure model plots in the villages themselves. These men do rather a different class of work from the peripatetic agricultural instructors employed by East African agricultural departments. This difference in the technique of extension work is one which East Africa might do well to look into in more detail."



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Problems of Tanganyika

Governor's Long Tour

SIR EDWARD TWINING, Governor of Tanganyika Territory, has left Dar es Salaam for a tour of inspection which is planned to last three and a half months.

Before leaving the capital, he said at a meeting specially convened at Government House:—

"To-morrow I shall leave Dar es Salaam for three and a half months, during which time I propose to tour extensively in the Tanga, Northern, Lake, Western, Southern Highlands, and Central Provinces. I hope that anyone who has any particular problem which he wishes me to study in any of these areas will let me know, as it may be convenient for a head of a department or a Member to join my safari for a few days at one point or another.

"As it is improbable that I shall be revisiting Dar es Salaam during this period, except perhaps for a night or two in connexion with urgent business, I thought it would be profitable if I underlined what was said at the last meeting of the Legislature and indicated some of my hopes for 1950.

Proposals for Constitutional Reform

"You will have seen that the terms of reference for the special committee on constitutional reform have been framed very broadly. I should like to dispel any fears that anybody may have that Government is either trying to 'jockey' the committee into accepting its plans or to force the pace. Government has drawn up certain proposals which have been circulated to members of the committee, but Government is not wedded to these proposals, and wishes to leave the widest discretion to the committee to frame such proposals for constitutional reform as will appear necessary after a careful study of the existing constitution.

"If, after their recommendations have been considered, it is possible to provide for some sort of local autonomy in the principal townships and a certain measure of decentralization to provincial councils, we shall have taken a great step forward.

Food Shortage

"A matter which continues to cause me great concern is the shortage of food, particularly in view of rising costs of imported food, which must affect adversely the whole economy of the Territory. I hope that the heads of departments concerned, the provincial administration, farmers, employers of labour, and above all the Africans themselves, will make every effort to plant adequate foodstuffs this season.

"Since the meeting of the Legislature we have been turning our attention to what practical steps must be taken to give effect to the revised policy regarding social services. As a first step, I have asked the Secretary of State to do everything possible to fill the vacancies in the medical staff in the increased establishment shown in the approved estimates. This I hope will include certain local promotions, and I am anxious that serving medical officers shall be given every opportunity to undergo courses in order to attain the necessary qualifications required for the posts of specialists.

"We have also had preliminary discussions regarding priorities of the hospital building plan and the provisions of facilities for the training of increased African staff. Standing Finance Committee will be asked next month to approve the full increase in establishment which has been recommended when the financial implications are clear.

"At the same meeting of the Standing Finance Committee the question of the provision of funds for the staff for the social development of the Education Department will be submitted for approval.

"Provision of the social services which we require will involve a very substantial increase in recurrent expenditure. The additional revenue to meet this expenditure can be obtained only as a result of increased production, and a very considerable expansion in the economic development of the Territory will be required to support that revenue.

"The only way in which this economic development can be undertaken quickly and effectively is with the assistance of non-Native enterprise, but to attract non-Native enterprise, it is necessary to give adequate security of tenure, and the question of agricultural leases has been under review by this Government and by the Secretary of State. I am authorized to state that the

Secretary of State has given his approval to this Government's recommendation that 99-year leases should normally be granted for agricultural land unless there is some special reason why this should not be done.

"I have been giving special consideration to the important question of the land hunger among Africans in the restricted areas in the mountains of the Northern and Tanga Provinces, and I should like to say that it is the intention of this Government to make a determined effort to find a permanent solution to this problem.

"The five tribes concerned are increasing at the rate of 24% per annum, and this means that within 30 years the population will be double what it is at present. It is quite clear that the only solution will be for the surplus population to be found land on the plains where they can settle, or be trained to engage in walks of life other than agriculture.

Soil and Water Surveys

"In the first instance, it is necessary to undertake a survey of the water supplies available and a soil survey, and it is proposed that these steps should be proceeded with as soon as possible. If suitable land and adequate water can be provided, serious consideration must be given to mechanical cultivation, and this will need special training for the Africans concerned. In fact, an integral part of the whole scheme must be adequate provision for technical training, so that the African settlers can be fitted in to their new life properly equipped for agriculture under modern methods.

"It is likely to be some time before this scheme can be fully developed, but it is proposed that the Africans shall be taken into consultation at each step.

"Nineteen-fifty is likely to be a severe testing time for every body who has a job of work to do, but I feel that, with the confidence and enthusiasm that one finds on every side, we can look forward to a bright future."

"His loyalty, exhaustive local knowledge, and cheerful disposition will be sadly missed in the station when he seemed reluctant to leave, as it was his whole life." A provincial commissioner's tribute to an African who had worked as a Government messenger for 26 years, and stayed after his retirement as an honorary interpreter.



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Cotton Association Shocked Ginners and "Perverted" Report

THE UGANDA COTTON ASSOCIATION has now issued a memorandum in reply to the Uganda Cotton Industry Commission's very critical report of last year.

The memorandum states, *inter alia*:—

"We are more than shocked at the wild statements made by the commission on the question of malpractices in the industry. The whole tenor of the 30 paragraphs in question is to bring deliberately the industry into disrepute by what the commission terms 'evidence.'

"The conclusion of the commission that malpractice is rampant in the industry has been arrived at on hearsay statements of police, other Government officers, and individuals whose hearsay evidence would never be admissible in a court of law. The commission, having heard such allegations, demanded the fullest particulars and specific instances; in the result we are satisfied that in the main the allegations are proved up to the hilt."

Few Convictions

"If such a statement was correct, it would have been far easier for a court of law to have arrived at the same decisions, which would have resulted in a larger number of convictions for fraudulent cheating than the very few recorded over the past number of years.

"In quoting the figures in § 59, the commission have very deliberately attempted to disregard completely an industry which has done so much to further the prosperity of the grower, by their statement: 'On a crop of 300,000 bales a seed cotton price of 30 cents per lb. works out at some £600,000 illicit profit.'

"Anyone not conversant with the industry would come to the conclusion that the industry makes an actual illicit profit of some £600,000.

"It is more than unfortunate that the commission, perhaps deliberately, omitted to mention that the average cotton crop for the past 40 years has not reached 200,000 bales, and that throughout the history of the industry the average price to the grower has been in the region of 12 to 13 cents of a shilling per lb. of seed cotton.

"If Government accept the truth of the evidence contained in § 98, we feel it is a grave and uncalled for reflection on African chiefs and askati in Government employ.

"As regards the illicit overage of 10% mentioned by the commission, one is at a loss to understand how this figure has been arrived at. That there is bound to be some very small overage from the turn of the scale was not disputed by the representatives of the association in their discussions with the commission. We do not dispute that there have been rare occasions when malpractices have been committed by an individual but to tar the whole community of ginners with the same black flag is absurd and unwarranted.

"In short, the conclusions are so unbalanced and perverted that a completely false picture is painted as to the extent and existence of malpractices. We are of the opinion that the unbalanced, loosely worded, and distorted report of the commission is calculated to create racial feelings in this country between various communities, where none existed before."

Ashigga Party

THE SECRETARY of the Ashigga Party in the Sudan has sent a telegram to the Governor-General saying that they consider "that the existence of British rule is an aggression to Sudanese liberty and wishes which were unanimously declared, and a plain contradiction of the covenant of the United Nations as far as self-determination is concerned. All these matters together are bound to excite the feelings and threaten peace and tranquility in the country." The party has reaffirmed its determination to boycott the Legislative Assembly.

Roman Catholic Hymns



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PANCE LINGUA GLORIOSI
(Words by Aquinas, No. 248, W.H.) (Plain-song Melody traditional, from the Liber Usualis) (Harmenised verses by Palestrina from MS.)

JESUS, MY LORD, MY GOD, MY ALL
(F. W. Faber—Trad.) (Tune: No. 3, App. W. H. from 'Crown of Jesus Hymn Book', 1864. Words: No. 80, W.H., omitting verse 3) C 3914

LOOK DOWN, O MOTHER MARY
(E. Vaughan—J. Richardson) (No. 181, W.H.)
SWEET SAVIOUR, BLESS US ERE WE GO
(F. W. Faber—G. Herbert) (No. 172, W.H., omitting verses 5 and 6) C 3915

SOUL OF MY SAVIOUR
(Anon.—W. J. Maher) (No. 81, W.H.)
TO CHRIST, THE PRINCE OF PEACE
(E. Caswall—W. H. Havergal) B 9822

SALVE REGINA
(Words: No. 264, W.H.) (Trad. Plain-song antiphon from the Liber Usualis)

HAIL, QUEEN OF HEAVEN
(J. Lingard—H. F. Hemy) (Tune: No. 8, App. W. H. Words: No. 116, W.H., omitting verse 4) B 9823



"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"

Representing Rhodesia

THE COMMISSIONER FOR NORTHERN RHODESIA, MAJOR H. K. MCKEE, will receive an average of about 100 inquiries a month in regard to developments in the country, which his presents in his annual report for the 12 months ended in mid-September last, states that almost 500 called in that connection during the period.

The great majority wanted jobs as farm assistants, in the civil engineering and building trades, as mechanical or electrical engineers, or in mining or commerce, but lawyers, teachers, accountants, caterers, hairdressers, and clerks all added their quota.

Commercial and industrial projects which were the subject of written and personal inquiry included paint manufacture, the production of castor oil and wall-board, sweet making, cotton weaving, prefabricated housing manufacture and construction, road haulage, passenger transport, hotels, and building contractors.

Varied Purchases

Purchases made in the United Kingdom on behalf of the Supplies Department of Northern Rhodesia ranged from aeroplane hangars, electrical generating sets, and large orders for textiles and hessian down to a knitting machine for a crippled lad. In the reverse direction, a market was sought for loofahs and cane baskets, and the Scot in Major McKee must have been challenged by the task of finding a supplier of whisky for an importer in Northern Rhodesia.

There was a constant and heavy demand for copies of the Northern Rhodesian "Handbook," a revised and enlarged edition of which is expected shortly.

Tourism is paid to the Copper Development Association for its co-operation in dressing the windows of the town office so attractively. Displays have appeared already booked for showing the use of Northern Rhodesian copper in telecommunications, catering, distilling, printing, English clockmaking, textile mills, mining, engineering, on the farm and in sanitation and building.

The Commissioner suggests the preparation of a tourist brochure covering the whole territory, and asks for instructions as to the degree of publicity which he should undertake for the promotion of the tourist trade.

Next year he expects to revisit Northern Rhodesia to acquaint himself with recent developments and to discuss the future activities of the office with the Government and with non-official organizations.

Control of dealings in motor vehicles has been abolished in Kenya, except in the case of those of American or Canadian origin which have been in use for less than six months.

Somalia and Eritrea

PLANNING SOMALILAND UNDER THE PROTECTION of a trusteeship administered by the United Nations, is a subject which has attracted editorially in its recent issue the attention of African interests and the determination of authority by members of the United Nations.

The process by which the Powers reached agreement on the measures for the disposal of the problem of the former Italian Colonies has now been described by *The Times* as reflecting "little credit either on the old diplomacy of the Great Powers or the new diplomacy of the United Nations."

The leading article continued:

"If it would be difficult—and embarrassing—to repeat the many proposals put forward by different Powers at different times, only to be dropped again for the intricate and often inadequate reasons, some of the contradictions and inconsistencies are too conspicuous to be easily forgotten."

The Soviet Government, for instance, which began by asking for trusteeship in Tripolitania and showing a strong interest in Somalia, next proposed a United Nations trusteeship for all the Colonies and ended by demanding their immediate independence. The United States, which began by proposing a United Nations trusteeship, was eventually forced to vote against this very proposal when put forward by the Soviet Government.

Nor was the Assembly any more consistent. An analysis of the voting last May, and this month, must cause doubts in the minds of those who believe that such questions should always be decided by the votes of sovereign States.

Indisputably Advanced for Self-Government

The most serious inconsistency of all, however, is of a different character. The Four Power Commission sent to the Colonies in 1947 and 1948, agreed that none of them was sufficiently advanced for independence. In spite of this, it recommended that Libya should become independent by 1953 and Somaliland by 1960. It is not impossible that Eritrea too may be granted independence if the United Nations Commission, composed of delegates from South Africa, Guatemala, Burma, Norway, and Pakistan, recommends this course, as it may well do.

It is certainly not for this country, which has always made independence the ultimate goal for the territories under its care, to question the principle now. Yet there may well be doubt whether self-government is not in this case being given too early and too easily. Other African peoples, at least as advanced as the Arabs and Berbers of Cyrenaica and Tripolitania, may be puzzled by the creation of a group of independent nations, miserably poor and obviously backward, in the north-east corner of their vast continent.

Europeans are more likely to fear either that independence will be nominal, in which case the proposal is dishonest, or that it will be real, in which case it may be disastrous.

For the next 10 years at least Somaliland will be under the control of Italy, and the Italian Republic will thus have an opportunity to make use of the experience and energies of her people in Africa. The Italians may at first have to overcome some resistance, for Somali nationalism has grown rapidly in recent years, yet they have much to give the inhabitants in the way of good government and better living. No doubt they hope, with good reason, that by the end of the trusteeship period they will have obtained a position of such strength and confidence that the Somalis will continue to look to them for help and advice.

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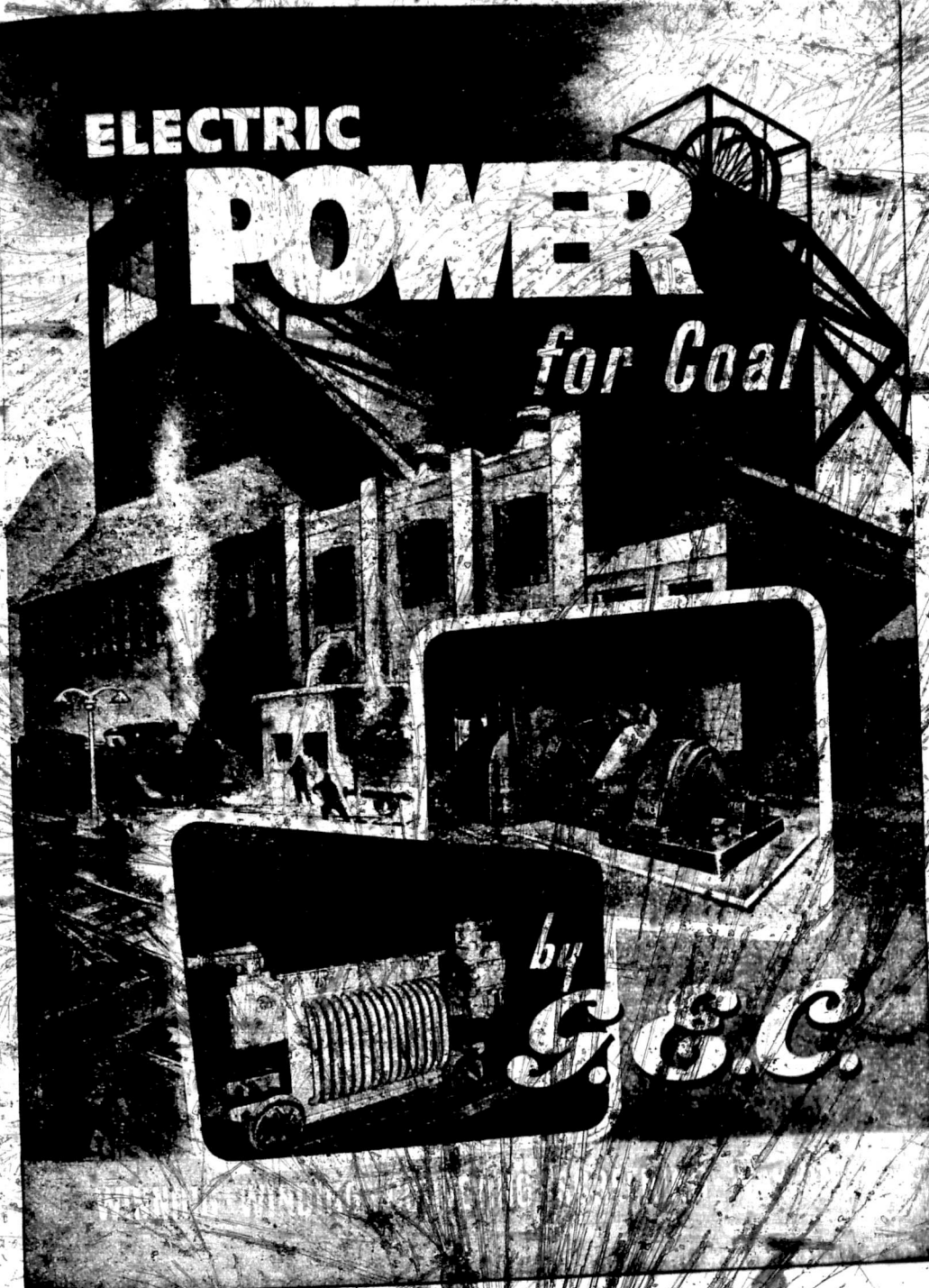
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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Permits to export goods by parcel post are no longer required in Southern Rhodesia.

The Governor of Nyasaland has announced that a loan for £3,000,000 will be raised in London in 1950. The money will be used for public utility services.

A lion broke through a wire-netted window into the stables at the grounds of the Governor's residence in Juba, Sudan. The horses broke out, but the lion did not follow them.

Pawpaw growers in East Africa will learn with interest that a factory is being built in South Africa for the extraction of enzyme from the fruit. The material is used in food processing.

The St. John Ambulance Association in Eldoret has organized the first arts and crafts exhibition to be held in that Kenya town. Works by Europeans, Africans, and Indians will be shown.

Population of Asmara

The present population of Asmara, capital of Eritrea, is given as about 1,080 British, 10,000 Italians, 2,000 other Europeans, 5,000 Indians and Arabs, and more than 40,000 Eritreans.

The fee to be paid by the Northern Rhodesian Government for the architect for the preparation of working drawings and for supervision of work on the new Broken Hill Hospital is on the first £70,000 and 2% on the remainder. The final fee is expected to be nearly £14,000.

The very high frequency radio relayed beam links recently installed by the Posts and Telegraphs Department in Kenya are the first to be used in the Colonial Empire. Four speech channels between Nairobi and Nakuru have been so successful that the improved quality of this service has considerably increased the traffic.

A long-term plan for rice production in East and Central Africa is advocated in the report of the East African Rice Mission, which spent five months in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland in 1948. The report, published just before Christmas by H.M. Stationery Office, will be reviewed next week.

In the "Cannon-wealth Christmas" programme, which preceded The King's broadcast on Christmas Day, Mr. Collin Wilks, who had spent several weeks in Africa collecting material, spoke of his visits to Kenya and the Rhodesias. Greetings were relayed from the mayor of Nairobi and a European farmer in the Ruwa River district of Southern Rhodesia, and from Kalomo, Northern Rhodesia, came singing by a group of Africans.



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E. Africa's Expanding Trade Huge Increase in Ten Years

THAT KENYA'S DOMESTIC EXPORTS, excluding re-exports and trade with Uganda, have trebled in value since 1938 is disclosed in the current issue of *East African Economic and Statistical Bulletin*. In the year before the war exports to British countries were valued at a monthly average of £231,000 and to foreign countries of £68,000 out of a total of £320,000 monthly, while in 1948 the respective figures were £695,000, £253,000 and £948,000. Uganda exported goods worth £327,000 a month to British countries and £46,000 to foreign countries out of a total of £389,000 a month in 1938, compared with last year's respective figures of £920,000, £277,000 and £1,205,000.

The monthly average of imports into Kenya and Uganda increased from £613,000 in 1938 to £3,080,000 in 1948, and that of imports into Tanganyika from £259,000 to £1,740,000. Of last year's imports Kenya and Uganda took £818,000 and Tanganyika £540,000 from the non-sterling area.

Domestic trade between the High Commission territories also showed spectacular rises in the same period. Kenya's average monthly imports were valued at £431,000 in 1938, against £2,506,000 last year and her exports £343,000, against £1,014,000. Tanganyika's domestic trade showed rises from a monthly average of £259,000 to £1,826,000 for imports and from £220,000 to £1,335,000 for exports, and Uganda's from £220,000 to £839,000 for imports and from £402,000 to £1,391,000 for exports.

Imports and Exports

Of total imports into Kenya and Uganda last year 23% represented machinery, 21% textiles, 12% metals and metal manufactures, 11% oil and fuel, and 7% food, drink, and tobacco. The corresponding figures for Tanganyika were 31%, 21%, 14%, 6% and 10%.

The United States received exports from Kenya and Tanganyika respectively valued at £386,000 and £1,146,000. Kenya's supplies included sisal at £51,000, coffee at £96,000, hides and skins at £308,000, tea at £169,000, wattle extract at £147,000, and pyrethrum at £144,000. Tanganyika contributed £926,000 worth of sisal, £68,000 of hides and skins, £30,000 of beeswax, and £122,000 of other commodities. The value of exports from Kenya and Tanganyika respectively to Canada were £590,000 and £1,188,000.

Increased trade is reflected in the revenue returns for the Kenya-Uganda section of the East African Railways and Harbours. In 1938 the total revenue averaged £237,000 monthly, which rose to £564,000 monthly last year. The corresponding figures for the Tanganyika section were £55,000 and £155,000.

Returns for air travel date only from 1946, when a monthly average of 1,367 passengers and 76,685 kilos. of freight were handled at Nairobi airports. In 1948 these figures had risen to 3,676 and 64,389 kilos., while the return for August, 1949, showed 4,118 passengers and 86,818 kilos. of freight, including mail.

The monthly average of shipping entered and cleared in Kenya ports in 1938 was 196,202 tons and 195,235 tons respectively, compared with 209,941 and 209,820 tons respectively in 1948. Respective figures for the second quarter of this year were 208,290 and 209,880 tons. Tanganyika results show 260,000 tons entered and 261,417 tons cleared in 1948, against 196,001 and 193,340 tons last year and 263,169 and 277,808 tons in the second quarter of this year.

U.K. Coffee Imports

The Kenya coffee crop for 1948-49 totalled 6,563 tons, of which 3.77% was P.P., 24.87% grade A, 29% grade B, and 11.24% grade C. For the eight months ended August 31 last, the United Kingdom imported 320,195 cwt. of coffee from East Africa, against 103,451 cwt. from Brazil, 80,533 from the Belgian Congo, 2,725 from other British countries, and 5,402 cwt. from foreign countries.



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To Sapele's great factories, powered by the most modern plant in Nigeria, 200,000 tons of tropical hardwoods—a figure soon to be increased by up to 80%—are brought from the Company's concessions every year. Mahogany, Sapele wood, obeche, gmelina—timber of more than thirty species in all, is carefully graded and processed. Then, as logs or lumber or 'Cresta' plywood, it passes to the factory quays where the Company's ocean-going ships are waiting.

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Of Commercial Concern

Tenders are to be invited by Salisbury City Council for the supply of pumps, motors, starters, switchgear, and electrical equipment to be installed at the Hunyani Ponds Dam, which is being built jointly by the Southern Rhodesian Government and the council at a cost of £1,250,000. The consulting engineers originally recommended three pumping sets, each with a daily output of 5,000,000 gallons, but have since suggested two sets with an output of 8,000,000 gallons each. This would increase the cost by £35,000.

Companies registered or incorporated in Tanganyika in October were: Kitunda Sisal Estates, Ltd. (capital, £250,000); Steel Brothers (Tanganyika Forests), Ltd. (£250,000); East African Commercial and Financial Enterprises, Ltd. (£75,000); Sikh Saw Mills (Tanganyika), Ltd. (£40,000); Diamond Stationery and Printing Corporation, Ltd. (£25,000); Landwork, Ltd. (£10,000); General Trading Co., Ltd. (£5,000); Nyanza Silk Store, Ltd. (£4,750); and Rufigi Trading Co., Ltd. (£2,550).

Rhodesia's Secondary Industries

Southern Rhodesia's secondary industries are now exporting to the Union of South Africa alone at an annual rate almost equivalent to the Colony's total exports last year. Commenting on this fact, Mr. F. Gordon Harper, secretary of the Federation of Rhodesian Industries, said that although this was partly due to the customs union and import restrictions in South Africa, much was the result of sheer business effort.

Building control on dwelling houses, outbuildings, farm buildings, and local authority Native housing projects in Southern Rhodesia has been abolished. Permits are still necessary, however, for other types of building, such as hotels, flats, offices, and factories within a radius of 25 miles of the post offices in Salisbury and Bulawayo.

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During the last session of the Sudan Legislative Assembly the ordinances approved dealt with employees and employed persons, workmen's compensation, trade unions, trades disputes, and workshops and factories. It is estimated that there are now 800 industrial establishments in the Sudan in which employees are working with machinery.

Coffee prices may rise still further, according to an official of the Brazilian coffee growers, who said a few days ago that picking would be delayed three months by the recent droughts and that the country's present stocks might be exhausted two or three months before picking starts again next August.

Stewarts and Lloyds

Messrs. Stewarts and Lloyds of South Africa, Ltd., manufacturers and traders with branches in the Rhodesias, have declared a dividend of 10% (the same) on the increased capital. Net profit for the year ended June 30 last, after providing £211,221 for taxation, was £406,459 (£434,823).

An amendment to the regulations governing employment of Africans in Southern Rhodesia enables employers in industry to work Native shifts a maximum of nine hours 36 minutes daily without overtime, on the basis of the five-day week.

Messrs. S. Figgis & Co., the well-known produce brokers, are converting the present partnership into a private limited liability company under the same title. The directors are Mr. A. F. C. Walker, T. S. E. Figgis and E. N. Bradley.

A useful booklet containing trade tables giving a general indication of the potential markets in some of the territories served by the bank has been published by Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) under the title of "Overseas Markets."

Great Britain will reduce her purchases of tobacco from the United States in 1950. The price of American leaf was, of course, increased by devaluation of the pound.

The wattle bark season during which bark may be stripped and sold in Limuru, Kenya, began on December 15 and will close on March 31.

The telephone number of the London office of the British East Africa Corporation, Ltd., is now London Wall 6000.

The price paid to African cotton growers in Uganda has been raised three cents to 33 cents of a shilling per lb.

Mitchell Cotts and Co.

THE DIRECTORS of Messrs. Mitchell Cotts and Co., Ltd. have announced that, to avoid delay in paying the usual ordinary dividend, they will declare a second interim dividend of 15%, less tax, payable on January 17, 1950, making a total dividend of 25%, less tax, for the year ended June 30, 1949 (the same). The second interim dividend now declared is, however, payable on the ordinary share capital as increased, by the additional ordinary shares issued in last July. As this will take the place of the usual final dividend, no further distribution will be recommended for the year. The dividend is payable to holders registered on December 16.

Owing to unavoidable delays in the receipt of certain accounts from overseas, it is unlikely that the annual general meeting will be held before the end of March next.

The total combined trading profit of the group, including the investment income, and allowing for certain adjustments is expected to be approximately £950,000, against £946,700. After charging depreciation, auditors' fees, directors' emoluments, and minority shareholders' interests, the profit for the year before deducting tax would be about £750,000 (£755,722). Taxation will absorb some £435,000 (£430,000), leaving a consolidated net profit of about £315,000 (£325,722).

The ordinary capital was increased last July to £888,700 by issuing to holders 1,066,490 ordinary shares of 5s. each at par in the proportion of three new shares for every seven held. The company also offered 250,000 4% cumulative redeemable second preference shares of £1 each to all preference and ordinary shareholders at 21s. per share.

Company Meetings

East African Sisal Plantations, Limited

Mr. S. T. Harman's Address

THE TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF EAST AFRICAN SISAL PLANTATIONS, LIMITED, was held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2, on Wednesday, December 21, 1949.

MR. SARGENT FERRY HARMAN, chairman of the company, presided.

After calling on the secretary to read the notice convening the meeting and the certificate of the auditors, the chairman said:—

"The report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1949, have been in your hands for the prescribed period, and I presume you will allow me to take them as read. (Agreed.)"

Sound Financial Position

"The statement appended to the report gives a fairly comprehensive survey of the year's working, and I think you will agree that the accounts show a sound and satisfactory position."

"In addressing you last year I said there were reasons for expecting that sisal would continue in good demand for several years to come. So far that expectation has been amply justified, and the indications are that it will continue."

"At the end of 1948, when the sisal control ended, the price of No. 1 sisal was £88 9s. per ton f.o.b. On the freeing of the market it rose to £105 10s. c.i.f.; on the devaluation of the pound sterling to £107; followed by a further rise of £112. The price now is £114, with a substantial premium for early shipment."

"I do not suppose that you, any more than does the board, regard these astonishing figures with complacency. The laws of supply and demand justified some increase in the price on a free market, but you know only too well that a very large proportion goes to the Government in income tax and profits tax."

Export Tax on Sisal

"It is now proposed by the Government of Tanganyika to add to the burden by levying an export tax of 10% on the f.o.b. price of all shipments of sisal and tow from the Territory as from January 1, 1950. It is proposed that for the first three months of 1950 the tax will be 5%, pending submission by the industry of its case against this proposed tax."

"The world-wide drought has not spared Tanganyika, where the rainfall during the first nine months of 1949 was 16.20 inches, compared with an average over seven years of 30.05 inches. We have been more fortunate than many sisal growers in that during the year ending June 30 we did not suffer from shortage of water on our estates."

"The short rains, which normally occur at about this time of year, have so far not materialized, and at Ngerengere we can no longer draw water from the river, and have to depend on our borehole, helped by one good rainfall. This temporary difficulty will right itself, and does not represent definite and irreparable loss of leaf."

"Such troubles as taxation, drought, and rising costs are reminders that we cannot expect to have everything in our favour all the time. On the other hand, two most important factors are very decidedly in our favour. Our position is strong, and we are producing an article that is in active demand. We can therefore look ahead with confidence."

"Our general manager, Mr. Du Bois, is in England on leave and is sitting with us to-day in his capacity of director. Mr. Du Bois will be returning to Africa

at the end of this month, and I ask you to authorize him to convey to the staff in Africa a message of appreciation of their efforts throughout the year."

"I now move. That the report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1949, as presented, be approved and adopted."

"I will ask Mr. Doyle to second the motion, but before putting it to the vote I will endeavour to answer any questions you may wish to ask."

No questions being asked, the motion was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Dividend 30%

The chairman then moved: "That a first and final dividend of 30%, less income tax, be paid for the year ended June 30, 1949, as recommended."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Doyle and carried unanimously.

The retiring director, Mr. G. R. S. Doyle, was unanimously re-elected.

It was proposed by Mr. Horth, seconded by Mr. Tilly, and unanimously resolved, that the audit fee payable to the auditors, Messrs. Binder, Hamlyn and Company, for the current year be 30 guineas.

A vote of thanks to the chairman, the board, and the staff in Africa, proposed by Mr. Tilly, concluded the meeting.

Kavirondo Gold Mines, Ltd.

Mr. Sidney E. Taylor's Speech

THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF KAVIRONDO GOLD MINES, LIMITED, was held in London on December 22, 1949.

MR. SYDNEY E. TAYLOR, chairman of the company, said in the course of his address:—

"No mining work was carried out during 1948 on the company's properties in Kenya. The main revenue was again from sawn timber. This and other operations brought in £15,943 gross, and a credit to revenue account of £2,814. The debit carried to the balance-sheet is £2,024."

"After spending over three years and a considerable sum of money in trying to locate, without success, a property on which the company's resources could be used profitably, it was decided to take advantage of the good market to sell some of the plant and machinery. For the 10 months to the end of October there was a deficit of just over £4,000."

"The prospects were reviewed when the sterling price of gold was raised following devaluation. The directors were forced to the conclusion that the change in circumstances did not justify a change of policy. Owing to the great increase in costs the known ore deposits could not be worked profitably even at the higher gold price. The fruitless search for more promising prospects confirmed the directors in their opinion that it would be in the best interests of the shareholders to continue with the disposal of assets with a view to winding-up."

"There is a good prospect of finding payable ore at 2,000 to 3,000 feet, but the cost of diamond drilling would practically exhaust our liquid resources. The directors do not feel justified in risking the remaining resources on this exploration, seeing that the company has not the means of following up any success that might be obtained in such a test. The directors have not succeeded in interesting third parties in the project with a view to relieving the company of the cost of diamond drilling."

The Ngogwe ginnery in Buganda has been bought from the Liverpool Uganda Co., Ltd., by the Protectorate Government on behalf of the Buganda Government, and is being leased to the Uganda Cotton Growers' Co-operative Union. The undertaking will remain in the Mengo-Entebbe ginning pool organization.

Information Work in N. Rhodesia Governor's Summary of Achievements

SIR GILBERT RENNIE, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, said recently in the Legislative Council:—

"In the Information Department the year has been one of considerable progress. The new dry battery wireless sets have arrived in bulk and are being distributed to retailers. Letters from purchasers show that the sets are undoubtedly a success.

"Northern Rhodesia has led the field in this important branch of broadcasting development in the Colonies. Broadcasting programmes have been steadily improved, and the first of two mobile recording vans is now operating. Building extensions to the transmitter house are under consideration preparatory to the installation of a more powerful transmitter.

Seven New Films

The film section of the department has completed seven new films and equipped two new motion picture units which have become worn out. Four more fixed cinemas have been set up in rural areas. The film library has grown from 800 to over 1,000 films, owing mainly to a generous gift from the Belt Trustees.

"The department has for the first time been successful in submitting 35 mm. material for inclusion in the 'British Newsreel,' with the result that the opening of the Kafue Bridge was shown in many public cinemas all over the world.

"The scope and content of the department's Press service, both local and overseas, have been considerably increased. The service of photographs and feature articles has been notably successful and has played a considerable part in the projection of Northern Rhodesia to the outside world.

"It is proposed to extend the broadcasting service in 1950 to enable simultaneous broadcasting in the main languages of Central Africa to be conducted for a period of five hours a day.

"Subject to the provision of the necessary funds, the African newspaper *Mutende* will be published weekly, and a monthly magazine for Africans on the lines of the British Broadcasting Corporation's publication *The Listener*, will be produced.

"Through the media of the broadcast and printed word, and the visual means of film and photograph, the Information Department will carry out in co-operation with the social service departments a programme of mass education in 1950."

Markets for Turkish Tobacco Southern Rhodesia's Opportunity

AN UNPRECEDENTED OPPORTUNITY offers itself to growers of Turkish tobacco in Southern Rhodesia to establish themselves firmly in the American market, said Mrs. S. A. Field, the chairman, at the annual general meeting of the Turkish Tobacco Co-operative Company of Rhodesia, Ltd.

"This is no pious hope," she went on. "The facts are in black and white, and growers may well regret that they cannot participate in this market. We are hoping to send token shipments as evidence of our good faith with a promise of increased supplies in future."

If the opportunity was not seized now, it would be lost for ever, for it would be useless to start large production of Turkish tobacco if and when prices for Virginian fell.

Dollar-Earning Crop

Unless farmers made a genuine attempt to produce all they could of this dollar-earning crop, it was difficult to see what justification they had for demanding implements bought with dollars which had been earned with chrome or asbestos.

The past year had probably been the most difficult in the history of the company, one of the main reasons being the instability of markets for the 1946-47 crop. Sales were put through and then cancelled by buyers; stocks were left on hand indefinitely after purchase, largely through lack of transport facilities; and contracts were broken.

Another reason for the setbacks was the demand for very much better and cleaner work. This deficiency must be over-

come rapidly, and a new method of manipulation had therefore been put into practice, known as the "new pack." It was approved by the buyers, to whom it was giving complete satisfaction.

Several speakers stressed the need for more Government extension officers to give advice to Turkish tobacco growers on the planting and handling of the product, although Mr. D. D. Brown, the chief tobacco officer, commented that his chief problem was to train men to undertake such specialized extension work.

Money in Tourism

THE IMPORTANCE of greatly increased advertising of the tourist attractions of East Africa was emphasized by Mr. G. W. H. Reynolds, deputy managing director of the Overseas Touring Co. (East Africa), Ltd., and formerly managing director of Gibbs Auto Tours (1947), Ltd., at a luncheon in Nairobi in honour of Commander F. T. Hare, chairman and managing director of the Overseas Motor Transport Co., Ltd., of London, which, with its subsidiaries in East and Central Africa and elsewhere, has a paid-up capital of some £3,000,000. Mr. Reynolds said that even transport operators in Kenya had learnt with astonishment from the East African Tourist Travel Association that the revenue directly accruing to the Colony from tourists last year had reached £2,000,000. Yet the tourist attractions of the country were, he asserted, practically unknown to the travelling public of the world. There was a potentially powerful industry almost begging to be taken in tow by transporters, who would be wise to plan the expansion of the inter-territorial road motor-coach network in the closest co-operation with the Governments and the railway authorities.

"Kenya has many attractions for tourists, and her country hotels are now reaching a standard comparable with any in the world."—Sir Philip Mitchell.



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The Commissioner,
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Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2
Telephone: Whitehall 5701/2/3
Telegrams: Samatters, Rand, London. Cables: Samatters, London.



Total 1948 U.K. exports to the territory were £31,350,000. These included:

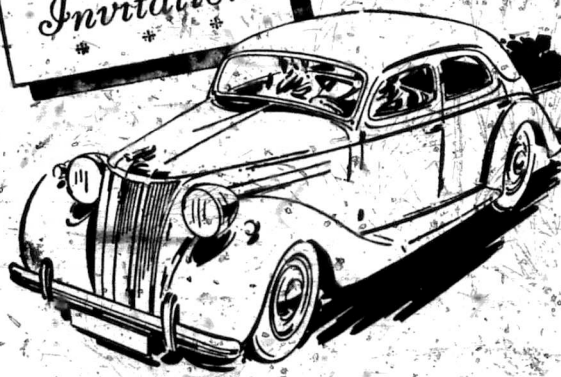
	AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL TOOLS	£331,000
	CEMENT	£424,000
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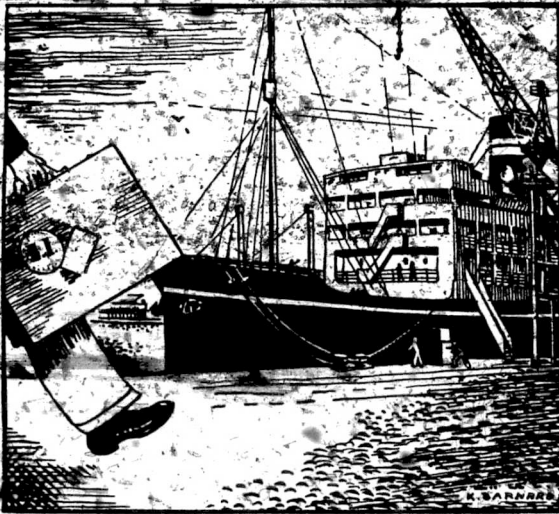
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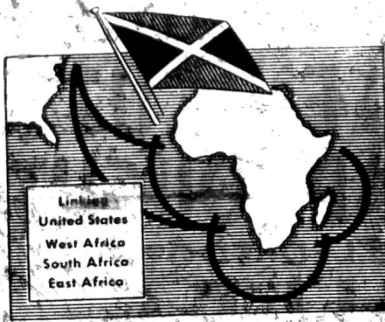
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Despite a continuing shortage of rolling stock and equipment, the East African Railways and Harbours are handling more traffic than ever before. In 1948 passenger journeys increased by 225 per cent. and freight tonnage by 105 per cent. over 1939.

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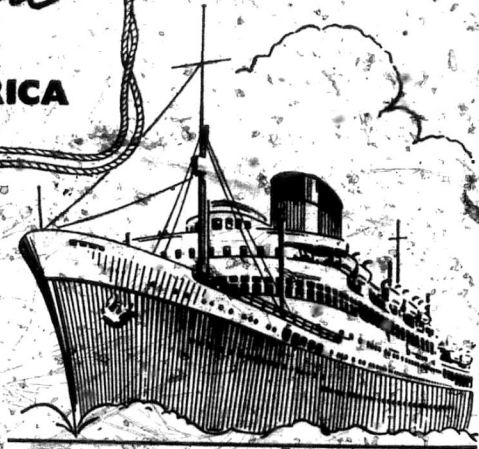
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Need for Inspired Leadership

INSPIRED AND INSPIRING LEADERSHIP at all levels is the chief need of the East African territories. Can anyone looking back over the past year in East Africa affirm that it was notable for vision, wisdom, a sense of urgency, and steadfast concentration on main objectives? Was 1949 marked by leadership so confident and so competent that it evoked an eager response from the public, European, African, and Asian?

Splendid work has, of course, been done by many people in many ways, but those who have achieved most would be the first to agree that their efforts would have been still more fruitful if there had been more enlightened leadership in general. Not for a moment do I suggest that it is only East Africa which requires the most devoted and disinterested service which can be obtained: the whole world cries out for better leadership, for the lack of which mankind hurches from one crisis to another.

When the B.B.C. last invited me to give a New Year talk in this programme, I asked whether Africa was on the march without a sufficient sense of direction.

What has happened in the meantime

[In place of our usual leading article we print the full text of a broadcast talk given by the editor in the "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.B.C. on New Year's Day.]

appears, to justify repetition of that question.

In this age of conferences, commissions, and committees, of swift communications by air and radio, of the daily interchange of knowledge and opinion through the printed word, are we shaping the future wisely? Are we satisfied that the achievements of our day match our opportunities? Do we feel that our policy is producing progressively better communities—men and women of all races of better character, more ready to put service before self, less concerned with mere materialistic gains, more willing to work out solutions in a spirit of constant good-will?

These essential developments will not occur automatically as part of the Welfare State, but they are necessary to the political, social, and economic structure. Anyone who considers these ideas much too sweeping might think for a moment of the major problems demanding urgent solution in Eastern Africa. I shall mention two only.

First place, of course, must be given to the complex question of race relations, for unless we succeed in that matter there can be no enduring success in anything else. Here at any rate warm sympathy is a much better prescription than ice-cold logic. There is abundant good-will towards the African; but is it being translated into the right actions quickly enough and widely enough? Many

firm supporters of European settlement and enterprise as essential to the well-being of Africa and the African certainly do not think so.

Perhaps the next great problem is that of rapidly raising the standards of life of millions who are still strongly attached to primitive ideas and primitive processes of production; and for whom an incentive to harder and better work has still to be found. From land which has been badly overtaxed in many areas, immensely increased output must somehow be obtained if great famines are to be avoided, for almost everywhere in East and Central Africa the population is rising far more swiftly than the food supply.

In one sense it would be true to say that the most pressing problems are, mainly economic, and largely agrarian. But they are also essentially political, for the necessary economic steps can be taken only under the right political leadership, a leadership which can attract and hold the confidence of the masses, and persuade men of all races to commit themselves to a cause with a zeal which will sustain it and their against doubts and difficulties.

Because they are part and parcel of the same country, the indigenous Africans and the immigrant communities must co-operate in ever widening spheres of activity if they are to succeed. Only by increasing co-operation can their common loyalties and common aspirations be expanded. The pessimists who deny that possibility are, fortunately few and uninfluential, for the facts are already contradicting their theories.

Sense of Uncertainty

The East Africa Central Legislative Assembly, for instance, is showing not merely that official and non-official Europeans, Africans, Arabs, and Indians from Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika can make a joint approach to common problems, but that concentration on such work produces mutual respect and understanding. Another example was provided 15 months ago by the African Conference in London, at which nothing more surprised the West African delegates than to find Africans, Europeans, and Asians from Kenya speaking as Kenyans, and often as East Africans, not as spokesmen for a particular section of the community. Expecting racialism and dissension, the West Africans found friendly and tolerant objectivity.

We must, however, not overrate such hopeful signs. Men who are certainly not alarmists, men for whom Africa exercises a great attraction, are constrained to direct attention to what Lord Tweedsmuir, once an administrative officer in Uganda, has called "the dangerous sense of uncertainty" in and about Africa. Lord Milverton, a former Governor of Nigeria, said in the Lords debate last month on African affairs: "In the tide of great events we are drifting irresolutely." Mr. Huizinga, a leading Netherlands journalist, has returned from eight months of inquiry in West, East, Central and South Africa with the conviction that the best title for Africa is "The Continent of To-morrow's Tragedy"—because he does not doubt that European civilization will prematurely abdicate its mission in response to insistent demands for the reduction of European control. Never have similar statements by men of wide African experience been so frequent and so serious.

Anxiety is enhanced by the fact that grave problems have to be considered hurriedly and in an atmosphere charged with suspicion. To dissipate suspicion and nurture confidence is the most important task of any African Government, and the most difficult for more than a few of them. It requires the right kind of administrative action and the spread of the right kind of information; but I ask again, as I have asked through my paper, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, if the Information Office of even one of the Governments acts on the overriding principle of explaining day by day in simple terms—by word of

mouth, over the wireless, by the use of films and newspapers—the kind of life which British Colonial policy intends for the African masses? Our intentions are admirable, and nothing could do more to create the right climate of opinion than consistent reiteration of them. Moreover, that reiteration would tend to expedite action.

Nationalism is sweeping through Africa. How are we to transmute it into true patriotism, a patriotism which understands that the one firm basis of stability and progress is the friendly co-operation of Africans with Europeans and Asians?

Part of the difficulty is that time is required, to work out changes. But time is the very thing which is denied by the circumstances. Incidentally, it is disturbing that a Government in this country which welcomes breath-taking political developments in West Africa is so unwilling to accept the far smaller risks involved in Central African federation.

The Gold Coast only five years ago was administered on normal Crown Colony lines, with all the power in British hands. Now she is about to be given almost complete home rule. Nigeria is moving in the same direction. Ethiopia is a sovereign State. The fate of Eritrea depends upon the Disunited Nations, which, for reasons entirely irrelevant to African realities, have recklessly decided that Somalia shall become self-governing after ten years of Italian trusteeship.

Counter-Faith to Communism

The restoration of Italian administration is bound to inflame anti-European feeling on the very borders of Kenya, within which subversive propaganda is already widespread. In Uganda there is open activity against the traditional head of the chief kingdom, Buganda, and against the British connexion. Communist influence has been traced in all these cases, and on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia. If the Union of South Africa outlaw Communists, as is proposed, many will make for the Rhodesias and some for East Africa, and there seek to foster the misunderstandings and miseries which are the breeding ground for the foul faith which they hold so fanatically.

A counter-faith must somehow be found, or, rather, re-found. What men think is ultimately decisive. Their judgment in everything, politics included, is determined in the last resort by what they believe to be most important. The Governor of Kenya has said bluntly that East Africa's problems can be solved only on New Testament terms, and that the condition of British leadership is "a steadfast heart in the fear of the Lord, and a living faith in His plighted Word." Sir Philip Mitchell added that there is no political or biological incompatibility between Britons, Indians, and Africans. What there is, he says, is a vast gulf in time, background, culture, and religion—a formidable but not impassable gulf.

Soul Erosion

We need the best guides for that hazardous journey—a venture of faith which must be made whatever the risks. I should like to see more of the outstanding business men in the territories serving in the Legislatures, and I hope that the large companies will make that development possible. Private enterprise has often led the way in East Africa, and to-day it has greater responsibilities than ever.

Some time ago I suggested that the threat of soul erosion is a far graver issue in East Africa than that of soil erosion, and that character, conduct, culture, and competence—not colour—must be accepted as the criteria, for the sake of British Africa no less than for that of the British Empire.

Communism, which can grow only from the mutual acceptance of immutable principles, is the only real alternative to Communism; and communion will be achieved

only when there is a far greater willingness to make sacrifices for a great cause. It is too often forgotten that sacrifices are an essential element in good leadership, and sound progress.

Burke, one of our greatest political thinkers, wrote: "No men can act with effect who do not act in concert;

no men can act in concert who do not act with confidence; no men can act with confidence who are not bound together with common opinions, common affections, and common interests."

Could there be a more appropriate exhortation at this time to all of us?

Notes By The Way

Salute

MR. CHURCHILL, who has many great records to his credit, added a minor one of African interest on Thursday last. Sir George Christopher, deputy chairman of the Union-Castle Line, who was waiting on the DURBAN CASTLE at Southampton to welcome Mr. and Mrs. Churchill as they left for a short holiday in Madeira, then gave orders for the liner to postpone her departure because these two distinguished passengers had been delayed on their journey by car from their home in Westerham, Kent. They were due to embark at 3.50 p.m., or 10 minutes before the ship should have cast off, but it was not until 4.20 that she sailed. On only one previous occasion in the past half-century had a ship of the line been held up at Southampton for a passenger. The company and all aboard the vessel must have been glad of the opportunity of paying this grateful and grateful tribute to two people whose services during the worst years of the war will never be forgotten.

Dollars

WHILE LORD TREFGARNE emphasizes that relations between the Colonial Development Corporation and the International Bank are most friendly, American newspapers are telling their public that official circles in the United States are very disappointed at the withdrawal of the C.D.C. request for an initial dollar loan of a mere five million dollars. Lord Trefgarne's account suggests that the root of the trouble is the inflexibility of the World Bank, which could obviously not be given something tantamount to a controlling voice in a wholly British corporation created to promote Colonial development. The most astonishing aspect of the matter is that this was not made crystal clear by the British spokesmen some 16 months ago. The prudent course would surely have been to put the British case on paper at that stage. Long negotiations which have now proved fruitless would then have been avoided. If banking interests in the United States do not promptly offer the trivial sum required—for which the Imperial Government has offered its guarantee—Anglo-American ideas of dollar investments in the Colony will require drastic re-examination.

Captain de Mowbray

CAPTAIN ERIC G. B. DE MOWBRAY, R.N. (Retd.), a partner in the well-known City house of Robertson Bois and Company, and a director of Lanka Tea Plantations, Ltd., Sayama Tea Estates Co., Ltd., and Cholo Highlands Co., Ltd., will leave London by air to-morrow to revisit tea-growing areas in Kenya, Nyasaland, and Portuguese East Africa, and will return from South Africa in the CAPETOWN CASTLE, sailing on February 24. Joining the Royal Navy in 1908, he retired at his own request in 1925 in order to begin tea planting in Ceylon, where he had been born. He was a tea planter in Nyasaland for five years from 1934. In the 1914-18 war he served in the Grand Fleet, the Persian Gulf, and in submarines, and he rejoined in 1939; for 18 months he was naval liaison officer with R.A.F. Coastal Command, and for the rest of the war Naval Staff Officer to the Commander-in-Chief, Bomber Command. He was made a C.B.E. in 1945.

Iron Curtain

A FRIEND who has had intimate knowledge of Tanganyika for upwards of 15 years told me on his arrival in London a few days ago that he had never felt such confidence in the general prospects of the Territory as he does to-day. Making the proviso that groundnuts should be considered barred in our talk, he promptly broke his own embargo with the remark: "Anyhow, there is no iron curtain within the scheme itself. People on the spot who ought to know things admit quite openly that the newspapers often give them first knowledge of matters about which they should have been told."

Responsibility Transferred

THE WELFARE DEPARTMENT of the Colonial Office has been criticized in this newspaper for its failure to make satisfactory provision for the many African students attending universities, colleges, and other centres of instruction in Great Britain. Evidently the Colonial Office itself recognizes the validity of such criticisms, for at the beginning of this month responsibility for the welfare of Colonial students was transferred to the British Council, which has taken over the Colonial Office hostels in London, Edinburgh, and Newcastle. Those hostels accommodate only 460 in shared rooms and dormitories, and the policy of the Council is to replace or adapt them to provide a standard of accommodation as near as possible to that of university halls of residence. For a long time there can, however, be no hope of housing in such residences more than a small proportion of the 3,500 Colonial students now in the United Kingdom, and special efforts are being made to find suitable accommodation for the remainder in boarding or private houses.

Journalist's View of Africa

MR. J. H. HUIZINGA, whose arresting address to a joint meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies is reported in this issue, is the son of a well-known Dutch historian, and himself the London correspondent of the *Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant*, one of the leading daily newspapers in Holland. He recently spent eight months touring Africa as a special correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, in which he expressed views which must often have struck the regular readers of that newspaper as in strange and striking conflict with opinions on African affairs which had previously appeared in the editorial columns. Mr. Huizinga's journey gave him three weeks in French Morocco, six in French West Africa, a week in Liberia, five weeks in the Gold Coast and Nigeria, six in the Belgian Congo, four in British East Africa, two in the Rhodesias, and three in the Union of South Africa. The impressions of so rapid a tour must, he told me, be of very doubtful value; in the case of 99 people in 100 that would be so, but the study which this able and painstaking journalist undertook before starting his tour, his good contacts during it, and his inherited and strong historical sense, allied to good judgment, have made him very much the exception to the general rule. His conclusions are pessimistic, but he is certainly not a pessimist by nature.

C.D.C. Will Be More Candid Henceforth

Lord Trefgarne's Review of Progress, Prospects, and Principles

LORD TREFGARNE, chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation, told newspaper representatives in London on Monday that 28 undertakings approved by the board and now fully operational represented capital commitments by the C.D.C. totalling £14,500,000, and that 51 other Class A projects might involve a further £40,000,000 over the next two years.

Two of the operational undertakings, East Africa Industries, Ltd., in Kenya, and Tanganyika Wattle Estates—representing £1,000,000 and £500,000, respectively, were the only two East African projects so far accepted, though a further 12 were in category A.

The four Central African undertakings in train represented capital commitments of about £2,300,000. The largest was the Vipya Plateau scheme for the growing of tung, and perhaps other crops, at a first cost of £1,400,000, which might possibly be increased by expansion of the project. The Limpasa Dumbo farm in northern Nyasaland meant £50,000 at this stage, and ultimately £149,000. A small stake had been taken in Nyasaland Fisheries, Ltd., a very successful small scheme run by private enterprises, which, by fishing in the deeper waters in Lake Nyasa, was handling and marketing fish never previously known. The fourth Central African project was the cement factory at Chilanga, near Lusaka.

The present European staff of the corporation at home and overseas numbered 391, most of whom were experts, managers, and assistants.

Two Tests for Every Project

Every project accepted by the C.D.C. had to pass two tests; it must be for the benefit of the economy of the Colony concerned, and it must be commercially viable. High preference was given to any plan which would provide better diet for Africans, but none to schemes which would yield food for this country. Priority was given to dollar-earning or dollar-saving schemes.

There was, Lord Trefgarne emphasized, a keen anxiety to work with private enterprise. Because the C.D.C. spread its risks more widely than any commercial concern in the world, it could accept projects as commercially sound which were not attractive enough to commercial men in the ordinary way.

There had been criticisms, which he thought unjustified, that the corporation wanted too large a slice of the cake. In almost all cases in which propositions made by private enterprise had been withdrawn the C.D.C. had been asked to bear too much of the financial risk without the prospect of commensurate return. In reply to a request for an indication of the nature of the difference of views, the chairman said:—

Encouraging Private Enterprise

"Private enterprise brings us, say, a £1,000,000 project, and asks us to put up £750,000 on a 4½% first mortgage, and to provide 49% of the ordinary capital, leaving them with control after putting us under £130,000. In most cases that is the sort of proposal we reject—not that we want control, or even a 50-50 basis. We know that the private enterprise dog must see the private enterprise rabbit, and so we are prepared to take more of the risks for a smaller margin of return. We want to encourage enterprise, with which our relations are extremely cordial. Our policy in this matter has been amply justified, and will be continued."

Lord Trefgarne also said:—

"We borrow from the Treasury at 3½%, and since we have the statutory obligation to ensure that our revenues meet our outgoings over a period, we must earn sufficient profit to pay interest, management and other charges, and have something in hand to cover the losses we are bound to make sooner or later. We may drop a million or more on some scheme, and so we hope that some other schemes may go so well as to yield perhaps 10% or 11%."

"There is bound to be criticism of the spread of our investments, though we shall try to maintain a reasonably fair

geographical distribution. East Africa shows up pretty so far but that will be rectified when we adopt the Class A projects. Our policy is to finance a few big schemes and to distribute our risks over many smaller ones. We believe it better to sow the grass seeds of enterprise and development in the Colonies than to try to transplant them."

The speaker admitted that the corporation's Lindi convoy story had been a *gaffe*, which, although never reported as such, in fact the convoy did represent a great achievement.

The greatest problem confronting us when I was in Nyasaland 18 months ago was that of getting material to northern Nyasaland. It was taking six months through Beaufort and could not accept more traffic. In order to avoid holding up the Vipya and Limpasa projects we decided, although we could get very little information about Tanganyika Territory—to land our stuff at Lindi and send it by road to Nyasaland, and for the first time that was done.

There were so-called roads, but that had never been thought a practical way into Nyasaland. We built jetties on the east and west sides of Lake Nyasa, and sent through a large number of lorries and 600 tons of agricultural machinery and stores, thereby saving a year in launching the project. It was a risky operation.

Asked by the representative of East Africa and Rhodesia if the corporation was not aware that heavy lorries had operated on that road for upwards of 20 years, and why the corporation could not get satisfactory information from Tanganyika, the chairman reiterated that it had been a risky operation, that some of the lorries had been five-tonners, and that the component parts of cranes had weighed up to 14 tons.

Dollar Loan Application Withdrawn

Announcing the withdrawal of an application to the International Bank for a dollar loan, Lord Trefgarne said:—

The loan was required by the corporation's subsidiary Colonial Development Corporation Engineering, Ltd.) for engineering equipment to be used largely as mobile equipment over the corporation's whole field of activities. The corporation was to be a joint borrower, and if satisfactory terms could have been agreed it was contemplated that the British Treasury would guarantee the due payment and transferability of the capital and interest. H.M. Government, however, were not parties to the negotiations, and the corporation's decision not to proceed was taken within its own statutory discretion. The amount of the initial loan was \$5,000,000.

The principal obstacle to agreement was the bank's requirement that the corporation should accept substantially its standard form of agreement as applied to all its borrowers irrespective of questions of security and risk. The corporation considered that the cover and security for the loan were such as to render superfluous most of the non-financial covenants. These covenants, in the opinion of the corporation, would: (1) lay an undue administrative burden on the corporation's staff; (2) involve procedures of inspection by and reports to the bank which could not be reconciled with the principles and methods by which the corporation operates in Colonial territories, and which, moreover, were felt by the board, if strictly applied, to be an unacceptable intervention in its operations in the Colonies.

International Bank's Exacting Terms

The bank's requirements in the way of information and reports would have been far more exacting than those of the Treasury and the Colonial Office.

The negotiations were conducted and concluded with the utmost good-will, but the bank as an international institution were not able materially to modify their standard terms, and the standard terms were not acceptable to the corporation.

To obtain a complete understanding of the position of the two parties, the bank's printed form of agreement would have to be studied. In actual practice the corporation would have been required to submit its detailed budgets to the bank for some years ahead, and would have had to make quarterly statements showing the total assets, liabilities, and expenditures of each of its multiple undertakings.

The measures of supervision of the use of the equipment (though the corporation was prepared to agree to the principle of and use supervision) went beyond what the corporation felt to be reasonable and practicable.

A further difficulty arose owing to the bank's wish to be able to place the corporation's bonds without a firm undertaking to obtain the corporation's agreement.

The corporation and the bank understand fully each other's difficulties, and their relationship is such that negotiations could be reopened if changed circumstances gave promise of agreement.

It would not have been possible to give a power of detailed examination to any outside organization over perhaps 100 projects in 25 different Colonial territories, especially when such an organization could not be called to account in Parliament or in Colonial Legislatures?

There was bound to be some delay, but he thought not a serious one as a result, and it was possible that dollars might be borrowed from other sources. Moreover, non-dollar machinery was being substituted wherever possible for the American equipment which it would have been preferable to buy for special purposes. Italian tractors had, for instance, been discovered.

The representative of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA suggested that misunderstandings about the corporation were largely due to the fact that the public and Press

has been told so little about its activities. Though nobody expected the corporation to disclose all its estimates and hopes, there could surely be no objection to an immediate announcement whenever some new project was accepted. So far as the East and Central African territories were concerned, there had been merely that one "Lindi tiger" statement.

Lord Trefgarne admitted the justice of the criticism, and promised that prompt news should in future be given of new projects on which the corporation decided to embark. It was fair to ask for news of that kind between the prescribed annual reports to Parliament, which would receive such a report in March or April.

Africa: Continent of To-Morrow's Tragedy

Political Emancipation Not Related to Capacity

THE DIFFERENT AFRICAN COMMUNITIES, spread over the face of the continent, may as yet have only a little sense of racial brotherhood and their leaders, as I found to my surprise, may not yet have established any contact worth speaking of with one another. But that certainly does not mean that they do not know what goes on in other parts of the continent and are not affected by it. The rapid political emancipation of some members of the African family must have a powerful effect upon its other members.

It is no better than make-believe to pretend that the tempo of political emancipation in Africa has anything much to do with the respective merits and qualifications of the different Native communities. Merit, the ground on which we Europeans claim the right to rule, seems to be almost entirely irrelevant to the degree of emancipation which we allow our subject peoples.

If some are much farther advanced than others on the road towards self-government, it is not so much because they have a better claim to it, but rather because of the strongly contrasting policies of the different European rulers, and sometimes even the divergent policies practised by the same ruler in different parts of his Colonial domain.

Uniformity More Apparent than Real

That does not hold only for the French; it also applies to the British. On the face of it British Colonial policy may seem to be of a uniform character, as the ultimate aim in all parts of the Empire appears to be self-government pure and simple. But if you ask what self-government means in British West and East Africa, you soon discover that this uniformity of aim and principle is more apparent than real. In the West it means majority rule, black rule. In the East, we have it on the authority of Sir Philip Mitchell, it means something very different.

In a speech made in 1947 this extremely able and forceful Governor made no bones about it. He dismissed as "fantastic" any idea of "creating here in Africa an entirely Native African self-governing State"—and that is what the acceptance of the principle of majority rule in countries like Kenya and Tanganyika would entail. That would be about as practicable a proposition, he said, as to set up in the United States an entirely autonomous self-governing Red Indian republic.

In some ways, therefore, the British are just as inconsistent as the French. In the name of the sacred ideals of democracy and self-determination, majority rule is recognised as the birthright of the black peoples of West Africa. In the East a similar claim invoking those same sacred principles is rejected as "fantastic." There again.

Being the conclusion of a slightly abbreviated report of Mr. J. H. Huzinga's address to a joint meeting in London of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies.

it seems to me, you have a fertile source of increasing tensions between the two races.

The situation in East Africa in this respect seems to me all the fuller of dangerous possibilities inasmuch as the Imperial Government, unlike Sir Philip Mitchell, has never yet made it clear that the self-government which it holds out to the people of East Africa as their ultimate reward will be a very different thing from what it is in West Africa. There is a great deal of training for self-government going on. In the last few years a rapidly growing number of Africans have been admitted to the legislative councils of East Africa.

Pattern of Political Emancipation

In short, the pattern of political emancipation follows that of the West Coast so closely that one can hardly blame the people of these regions if they believe, as they certainly seem to, that the ultimate culmination of this process is also bound to be the same as in the West. And the longer they go on harbouring this illusion, the greater one would expect the resentment to be when the Imperial trustee finally takes his courage into his hands, stops hiding himself behind the meaningless phrases about partnership as the ultimate aim of policy in the white man's countries, and announces frankly and openly that he has no intention of ever according self-government in the sense of majority rule.

The major impression with which I have come away from Africa was one of the extraordinary, and I think dangerous, absence of any co-ordination in the principles, the policies, the aims of the different European rulers and the tempo with which these aims are pursued in the French, Belgian, and British territories which I visited. For if the British seem to be at odds with themselves in the policies they apply to different parts of their domain, as the French are in theirs, the contrast becomes even more striking when one crosses from one European territory into another.

Integration or Disintegration?

Take French and British West Africa. In the former the aim is emancipation through integration, the raising up of the black masses till they have produced an *élite* which can take part, as it is already doing up to a point, not only in the Government of their native land, but, through their representation in Paris, also in the government of the French nation and Empire, of which their native land, like any other French department, is to remain an indissoluble part.

In the British territories the aim is emancipation through disintegration, the raising up of the black masses to a point where they become capable and worthy of independent nationhood. Not only the ultimate aims of policy differ widely, but so it is too with the day-to-day administration of the European Powers.

Nowhere does one sense this more strongly than on the ferry which takes you across the Congo from Brazzaville to Leopoldville. The trip lasts only 20 minutes, but at the end of that 20 minutes you land in a very different world. On the north bank where France rules, the Natives enjoy the status of *citoyens français*, with all the civil and political rights which that, at least in theory, entails. On the opposite bank, where Belgium is in control, they enjoy precious few rights of any sort—which does not necessarily mean that they are worse off. But there is a pretty strict colour bar there, no franchise, and a very different conception of Colonial government.

The more I saw of European Africa, the more difficult I found it to remember that there is supposed to be such a thing

as Western Union. Politically Africa seemed to me to be still in the same stage as when it was carved up by the competing European conquerors some 70 years ago, each pursuing his own historically grown policies in his own watertight compartment, with precious little regard for the repercussions of his actions and his political theories on the territories of his neighbours.

That lack of uniformity in the European attitude towards the Native populations in their charge seems to me all the more remarkable in view of the fact that the political problems with which the different European rulers are faced appear to be much the same. The peoples they have to emancipate appear to be largely on the same still very primitive level of development; their needs are much the same, and I think one may assume the reactions of their leaders to European rule as well as their ambitions for the future can hardly differ very widely.

Yet Europe still deals with this crucial problem of African emancipation as if it were not one problem but four or five different problems susceptible of widely different treatment.

Threat of Increasing Tensions

That this situation is bound to lead to increasing tensions, not only between whites and blacks, but also between the different white rulers in Africa, has recently been only too convincingly demonstrated by the friction that threatens to arise between H.M. Government and the South African Government over the question of the Protectorates, and the complete deadlock, as Sir Godfrey Huggins called it, which has resulted from his discussions with London on the plans for Central African Federation. That latter failure, incidentally, seems to me a typical vindication of the contention of a Southern Rhodesian writer, Peter Gibbs, who stated in his book "Landlocked Island" that "nothing of value can be established until men have made up their minds what the ultimate colour of Africa is going to be."

Will they be able to make up their minds in time? Will they be able to agree along what lines and on what principles the relationship between Africa's 150 million blacks and some three million whites is to evolve? Frankly, I doubt it. For I should like to make it clear that if I have criticized the failures of the European rulers in Africa to co-ordinate their Native policies, I have done so without having any constructive suggestions to offer as to how such a co-ordination could be brought about.

Supposing Dr. Malan, Mr. Attlee, Mr. van Zeeland, and M. Bidault were to sit round the table to-morrow convinced that the bearers of Western civilization in Africa must unite or perish, and therefore determined to work out a common policy? Does anyone believe that they could ever hope to succeed? Or, suppose a far less ambitious attempt at co-ordination, suppose the French and the British tried to work out such a common policy for their adjoining territories in West Africa alone. I find it difficult to believe that even that modest undertaking would have any chance of success, because the past, I feel, is far too strong to allow us to shape the future; because from that past the British and French have inherited such widely different political conceptions that a compromise would require little less than a revolution in Colonial thinking on both sides of the Channel.

Lack of Co-Ordination

Besides, all the evidence is that our statesmen have not even yet begun to think of co-ordination. Look at what has been happening on the West Coast. That seems to me in some ways very reminiscent of Sir Stafford Cripps's devaluation of the pound without consulting even his partners in Western Union, for which he was so severely criticized on the Continent, and which had its repercussions in the fall of the French Government. In the same way the French and the Belgians might reproach Mr. Creech Jones for having devalued the authority of the European ruler in Africa by his rapid and extensive concessions to African nationalism in the Gold Coast and Nigeria, again without, as far as we know, any regard for the repercussions which that is bound to have in the French and Belgian possessions.

But perhaps I would have expressed my thoughts better if I had called Africa the "Continent of To-morrow's Tragedy," for I realize only too well that the developments I have been criticizing are probably inevitable, the result of historical forces that are far too strong for us to stem. Hence that sense of powerlessness in the face of events which has rendered these remarks so deplorably void of any constructive value.

"We run a race with time," Mrs. Elspeth Huxley has written: "on the one hand, our good intentions, our needs, and our resolve to remake and enlighten; on the other, the natural and gathering impatience of the half-educated, fed on the vapour of our own philosophy, to be done with an alien ruler."

Can we win that race? My reading of history makes me very doubtful. We conquered and built our empires in Asia some 300 years ago, in most of Africa only 70 years ago, but even then at a time when we still believed in the right of a

superior civilization to rule, which is only another way of saying that we believed in the aristocratic principle—rule not by the majority, but rule by what in this country used to be called the quality. We have had rule by the quality in Europe for some 2,000 years. We have it no longer.

Ruling Position Undermined

We have fore sworn the aristocratic principle in favour of counting noses. In doing so we have, it seems to me, put paid to our imperial mission, for we have been steadily undermining our position as quality rulers by preaching the opposite principle of self-determination and majority rule.

I am not suggesting that we could have done anything else for this creed which we preach has become the very essence of the civilization we wish to confer upon our wards. But I do not believe that because a thing is right it must necessarily be productive of good. I do not think so because it seems to me that in training our wards for self-government in the sense of majority rule we set in motion a process which is bound to lead to an irresistible challenge to our right to continue quality rule, long before we can feel satisfied that we have acquitted ourselves of our aristocratic mission. I cannot but feel that the democratic Colonial ruler is faced with an insoluble dilemma.

If, like the French in Morocco and to a certain extent the Belgians in the Congo, he feels that he would fail in this civilizing mission should he allow his wards the means to dispute his quality rule—and that is a conviction which, I think, can be sincerely held—he exposes himself to the unanswerable charge that all his talk about his civilizing mission is a mockery and a pretence. For, by refusing his wards civil liberties and political rights he is withholding the very essence of that civilization which he is supposed to bring to them.

Interpreting White Man's Burden

If, on the other hand, he interprets the white man's burden as imposing the primary obligation to train his wards in the exercise of freedom and democracy, then he inevitably evokes forces and pressures which are bound to compel him to lay down his burden very prematurely. Unless one were optimistic enough to believe that the pressure for the abandonment of quality rule increases in direct proportion with the qualifications for majority rule. But that, I think, is far from being the fact.

It seems to me rather that the advance of a primitive people towards fitness for self-government, depending as it does on the gradual spread of education and prosperity, proceeds in something like an arithmetic progression, whereas the pressures for self-government seem bound to increase in a geometric progression. So the lines tend to diverge more and more. So, as post-war developments in Africa seem to have amply demonstrated, "the gathering impatience of the half-educated, fed on the vapour of our own philosophy" is only too likely to reach the boiling point long before the imperial trustee can feel that the supply of political talents has been anywhere near sufficiently assured.

I am well aware that I have greatly overdone my pessimism. My excuse is that it is a reaction against what I consider to be the equally exaggerated optimism about Europe's prospects which one meets with in so many official speeches and statements about the so-called Continent of To-morrow.

No Interference

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS of the Legislative Council will not tolerate interference in Northern Rhodesian affairs by the United Nations Organization, Mr. Welensky, leader of the non-official members, said in the Legislature just before Christmas. He added: "We are behind the Secretary of State when he says that the affairs of the Colonies are the affairs of the British Government. We not only do not want interference—there is nothing to hide; we are proud of the achievements in the Colonies—but we will not tolerate interference by countries with such 'proud Colonial records' as Egypt. The thing becomes farcical when one sees the type of representatives they appoint, and we are not prepared to accept any interference whatever. I have no objection to the British Government disclosing any information that is wanted. This country's record is a proud one, and I am not ashamed of anyone knowing our record."

Awards to East Africans and Rhodesians

B.C.M.C. for Governor in Uganda

BARON

CARR, DR. JESSE HENRI, M.C.S., L.R.C.E., M.B. For political and public services. He has long been interested in Colonial affairs. Founder and honorary secretary of the Labour Party, Commonwealth Group.

KNIGHTS BACHELOR

MORTIMER, CHARLES EDWARD, C.B.E. Member for Health and Local Government in Kenya since 1946. Educated at Marley College, Winchester, he was ordained Methodist Minister in 1910. Six years later he held the same post in Kenya. In 1938 he became a clerk of the Land Department, Provincial Commissioner for 1941 and Settlement in 1948 and Commissioner for Local Government a year later. Son of a former mayor of Nairobi, he is chairman of the Kenya European Hospital Authority and a past president of the British branch of the Royal Society of Arts in Kenya.

TURNER, RALPH LINDSAY, M.C.S., M.B., B.S., D.M.S. Deputy Head of the School of Oriental and African Studies and a member of the Colonial Social Science Research Council.

ORDER OF THE BATH K.C.B. (Civil Division)

LEE, FRANK GODDARD, C.B.E. Permanent Secretary Ministry of Food. Has been closely concerned with the East African groundnut scheme.

ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE C.M.G.

BOULI, SIR JOHN BUCHANAN, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C. Chevalier de Guerre (Belgium), Governor of Uganda from 1944.

Joined the Egyptian Civil Service after war service in France and Belgium, 1904-18. In 1921 he returned to England as an assistant principal in the Colonial Office. On various occasions he was an accredited representative to the Permanent Mandates Commission and a member of the British delegation to the League of Nations.

Seconded to the Foreign Office in 1952, he went to Palestine in the following year as Chief Secretary, until appointed British Resident in Zanzibar in 1957. He was Governor of Aden during the war years.

K.C.M.G.

COX, CHRISTOPHER WILLIAM MACBELL, C.M.G. Since 1940 adviser in education to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Principal of the Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum, from 1937 to 1939, he then transferred to the Colonial Office, where he has done much for African education. He has had various visits to East and Central Africa.

HARDSON, SIR ROBERT JAMES, C.M.G., M.C. Chief Justice of Southern Rhodesia since 1943.

Settled in Southern Rhodesia in 1910, practising as an advocate. Saw service in the German South-West campaign in 1904-5 and then joined the R.F.C. Resuming practice in Bulawayo after demobilization, he was appointed Attorney-General in 1925 and a judge 16 years later. He was Minister for Defence in Sir Charles Coghlan's Cabinet.

C.M.C.

BARDEN, G. H. since 1943 Director of Establishments, Sudan Government, from which he retired last year. Joined the Political Service in 1924, transferring to the Finance Department in 1942. Chairman of the first Sudanization Committee in 1946.

BLAYDES, KENNETH WILLIAM, assistant secretary, Colonial Office.

CARSTERS, CHARLES YOUNG, administrative secretary, office of the Comptroller of Development and Welfare, West Indies.

Assistant private secretary to the Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1947, and private secretary later in the same year. Has been secretary to the Colonial Research Committee, and now secretary to the Colonial Product Research Council.

CHEYNE, JAMES, Secretary for African Affairs, Tanganyika.

CHAMBERLAIN, W. F. O'NEILL, head of the Development Division, British Middle East Office, Cairo. Joined Sudan Political Service in 1921, and was Governor of the Northern Province when he retired in 1944.

HOBSON, WILLIAM, Commissioner of Customs and Excise, East Africa High Commission.

Appointed Comptroller of Customs, Tanganyika, in 1944 and Commissioner of Customs for Kenya and Tanganyika two years later.

WALKER, SYDNEY BERNARD, B.Sc. Director of Agriculture, Uganda, since 1947.

Served in Kenya as an agricultural officer in Lamu in 1924, 1926-28, and later in various positions. Made Deputy Director of Agriculture, Tanganyika, in 1939 and of Kenya in 1942.

MCCHENDER, MAJOR J. BROWN, M.C. Deputy Director-General of B.O.A.C.

Was in charge of air services on shipping in the Ministry of Transport.

Was in charge of air services with East African ports, and the British East Africa and East Africa Colonial Office in earlier years.

SCOTT, SIR JOHN JOSEPH, K.C.B. Adviser on cooperation to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

WILLIAMS, ALEXANDER EDWARDS, M.B., B.S. Administrative Secretary, Northern Rhodesia.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE K.B.E. (Civil Division)

SILVER, SIR PERRY JOSEPH, a director of the War Office.

Joined the British South African Police in 1910, transferring to Northern Rhodesia three years later. Served in the German East Africa campaign and then became a political officer in conquered territory. Resigned from the administration in 1925. Since returning to this country he has held some of the most important posts in which it was possible.

C.B.E. (Civil Division)

BRAINBRIDGE, CLIFFORD WINNEY, M.V.O., M.B., senior surgical specialist, Kenya since 1946.

Served with the R.A.M.C. in the 1914-18 war, entering the Kenya Medical Service in 1920. A member of the Medical Practitioners and Dentists' Board of Kenya and one of the Colony's best known doctors. Honorary secretary of the Kenya Kangaroos' Cricket Club for many years.

BRIND, WALTER GERRARD, lately Director of Public Works, Bechuanaland.

CANDLER, E. A. V. DE, Chief Administrator, Ceylonia. Joined the Sudan Political Service in 1925, and was seconded to the British military administration a few years ago.

GRACE, THE REV. HAROLD MEYERS, secretary for Africa, Conference of Missionary Societies of Great Britain and Ireland.

Went to Uganda in educational work in 1914 and served in the German East Africa campaign from 1917 to 1919. Remained in Uganda until shortly before he became principal of Achimota College, Gold Coast, in 1935.

HANDE, ANDREW CHARLES, Director of Audit, Nigeria. Served in Kenya from 1932 to 1936.

HOLDEN, FREDERICK PHOMAS, for public services to Kenya.

For many years general manager of Kenya Ltd., a co-operative flour-milling business. He was recently made managing director, a member of the Executive of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa, and a past president of Nairobi Rotary Club.

LAMPEN, GEORGE D. Governor of Darfur Province in the Sudan from 1944 until he retired last year.

Now secretary of the Jerusalem and the East Mission. Joined the Sudan Finance Department in 1927, transferring to the political branch in the following year.

LEWELL, M. H., Director, Overseas Trade Services, Central Office of Inquiries.

MCNEILL, J. M., managing director of John Brown and Co. Ltd., who have substantial Rhodesian interests.

(Continued on page 371)

Governor's Review of Tanganyika Affairs

Points From Sir Edward Twining's Address to the Legislature

MUCH EFFORT IS WASTED in endeavouring to grow foodstuffs in unsuitable soil and climate conditions, and this important matter must be tackled with vision and energy, said the Governor of Tanganyika, when recently addressing the Legislative Council.

In the course of a comprehensive and most interesting review of the affairs of the Territory, Sir EDWARD TWINING said:—

"The Colonial Development Corporation have decided to establish an office in charge of a local director in Dar es Salaam. Their principal activities are the prospecting for gold in the Southern and Southern Highlands Provinces, the wattle bark scheme at Njombe, and the convoy from Lindi to Lake Nyasa, the future of which is under consideration.

"I have heard criticism about the corporation, usually from people unaware of the facts or who have ingrained dislike of Government participating in commercial undertakings. I should like to dispel the mistaken view that it is the policy of the corporation to usurp the functions of private enterprise. It was explicitly laid down by the Secretary of State that the corporation was intended to supplement and not supplant private enterprise. I have it on the authority of Lord Trefgarne that the chairman and board of the corporation not only wish to give the widest possible interpretation to this policy, but have found by experience that great advantages can be gained for this method of action by co-operation with private enterprise.

"Provided they can in any case obtain the co-operation of private commercial interests who have technique or management to contribute, and who are further prepared to put a reasonable stake into the enterprise, they would never, as a matter of choice, operate an undertaking alone.

Colonial Development Corporation's Schemes

"The corporation are considering a number of schemes for Tanganyika, covering a wide variety of enterprises. Some are large, some are small, but even if only a portion of them come to fruition, they will be of the greatest importance to the economic development of this Territory. It is the policy of the Government to encourage and assist the corporation in every way.

"It must be made perfectly clear to the people that if Government is to continue to import food to make up deficiencies, it must be paid for by the consumers, and the Native authorities must see that they collect the debts which have been incurred this year in supplying large quantities of imported food to areas where there have been shortages. Government is conducting experiments in the mechanized cultivation of rice and sorghums.

"If self-sufficiency in foodstuffs takes first priority, the development of water supplies comes a close second. One has only to travel round the Territory to see how urgent is the problem of the development of water supplies.

"In Tabora almost every drop of water required for human consumption and other purposes has to be transported by railway at a cost of £200 a day. At Newala, in the Southern Province, where 154,000 people live on a plateau which is waterless except during the rains, the people spend five or six hours a day for six or seven months of the year walking up and down a considerable hill fetching water.

"An additional dam costing £25,000 being built near Tabora should meet immediate requirements, but a more assured water supply on a large scale will be necessary if the natural growth of Tabora is to proceed. A combined investigation with the Overseas Food Corporation is being undertaken for the purpose of solving the long-term water supply problem of Tabora as well as that of Urambo. It is hoped to make considerable economies by a joint scheme. It is also necessary to build a third dam at Dodoma; as this important centre is increasing rapidly. There is extraordinary wastage on the part of the public in Dar es Salaam, where a better civic sense on the

part of all users would go a long way towards alleviating the position.

"Of 400,000 Africans in labour employment, about 120,000 are employed in the sugar industry and 25,000 in the groundnut scheme. Generally there has been no shortage of unskilled labour, except in the Southern Province, and all possible steps are being taken to ensure that this shortage will be made good.

"I have noticed great wastage of labour. It is important upon all employers to use the minimum amount of labour required and increase the productivity of labour to the maximum. This can best be done by eliminating those diseases which lead to inefficiency, particularly malaria and hookworm; by paying special attention to diet; by proper training and supervision; and by the introduction, wherever possible of labour-saving devices. I suggest that the major industries should seriously consider the formation of a federation or association of industries to study these problems.

"I have also been impressed at the advance made in training Africans to manipulate machines. Provided they are properly trained from the outset, they are able to perform tasks which a few years ago would not have been thought possible. As a result of this increased productivity, they are able to earn substantial wages, which of course is greatly improving their standards of living. We are witnessing an industrial revolution, and we must make sure that we keep pace with this development and meet the changing needs of the people.

Importance of Sisal

"Sisal continues to be the most important item of export, although with the development of other crops and minerals it is fast to lose its predominating position during the next few years. The industry is run on efficient lines, is well organized, and in a most commendable way has had the foresight to finance its own research. Its leaders are also to be congratulated on the wisdom they have shown in the joint marketing of their commodity.

"Council will be asked to consider a Bill which, if passed, will impose an export tax on sisal. Government has been in consultation with the industry's representatives, and they have, with public spirit, agreed to the introduction of this tax. Perhaps they will forgive me if I call it a painless extraction. It is proposed that the tax shall be 10% when the price of sisal is more than £75 a ton (not £65 a ton as published in the draft Bill); that the proceeds shall be paid into development reserve, not into general revenue; and that they shall be used for development schemes and for defence. It is also proposed that the ordinance shall operate for only one year and shall then be subject to renewal.

"At the request of the industry, however, it is proposed that for the first three months of 1950 the tax shall only be at the rate of 5%, so as to enable a full inquiry to be undertaken by Government in co-operation with the industry to ascertain the industry's capacity to pay a 10% export duty.

"The 1949-50 cotton crop is estimated at 45,000 bales. It has been agreed that regional cotton boards should take over the profits of future sales and apply these funds to the development of the cotton and related agricultural industries in their own localities. It is hoped that these steps may lead to an increase in the quantity of cotton produced, even to doubling the present production within five years, as well as to an improvement in quality.

"Coffee production is again good. The Northern Province crop is estimated at 7,000 tons and the Bukoba crop at 7,500 tons for 1949.

Tobacco Production

"An inquiry is being made in the Songea district as to the availability of suitable land for the large-scale production of flue-cured Virginia type tobacco by non-Native enterprise, while at Morogoro an endeavour is being made to find a suitable area where, in co-operation with non-Native experts in the processing of tobacco, Africans might be encouraged to produce flue-cured tobacco by growing leaf-of-a suitable type which would be delivered green for curing to the processing agents.

"I am anxious that the elective principle should be introduced in the Dar es Salaam municipality. This, of course, is closely connected with the introduction of a valuation roll, because representation and voting must march together. Government is approaching the Municipal Council on a view to coming to some arrangement how best representatives of the ratepayers may be elected to that body.

"Dar es Salaam is likely to continue to grow. It is to be made into a major port. It will have a new and better airfield; it is rapidly becoming an industrial town. In size, population, importance, and wealth it has a most promising future.

But there is a long way to go before we catch up with all that is required in the way of amenities. We must do everything possible to make Dar es Salaam a worthy capital, and Government is inviting the Municipal Council to draw up a programme for the development of these amenities.

"I have heard it said that the town has been so neglected that Government must foot the bill. This is quite unacceptable. The major reason why so relatively little money has been spent on the town in the past has been due to the lightness of municipal taxation and the townsfolk must accept the responsibility for their own financial burden. Government will consider ways and means of affording some assistance, subject to the approval of the Legislature.

Tanga is to become a municipality on January 1, 1951. I am confident that this recognition of growth of our second largest town will bring a response from public-minded men to run their own township affairs.

"Representations have been made from some quarters as to the hardship which married men with families on the lower range of salaries are enduring through some increase in the cost of living. While Government is studying this question sympathetically, it would be very difficult to justify any further increase in Government salaries or the reintroduction of a cost-of-living allowance. This would lead to more money chasing the same quantity of goods and to a further increase in prices.

Reducing the Cost of Living

The most effective way of reducing the cost of living is to create abundance, and everything possible must be done to increase our production of prime necessities, and, where necessary, to improve the marketing and distribution of these commodities. It is apparent that profiteering is being indulged in. Government will not hesitate to introduce a stricter price control and take stern measures against the profiteers.

We must also distinguish between the high cost of living and the cost of high living. Although we wish people to enjoy a reasonable standard of living, there can be no doubt that during the last 20 years the standard of living of a great many people in East Africa has markedly increased, and that many people from overseas live at a higher standard out here than they would in their own countries.

"The East Africa High Commission has got into its stride, and we are beginning to see the benefits which Tanganyika can derive from it. The advantages which we have gained from the amalgamation of the railways have been immeasurable, and I should particularly like to pay a tribute to the Railway Administration for the manner in which they have dealt with record traffic under the most difficult conditions of drought and with a shortage of up-to-date rolling-stock. The manner in which the congestion of the port of Dar es Salaam has been overcome deserves high praise.

"The Combined Customs Department is working efficiently and economically and collections of duty in 1949 have beaten all records.

"The Posts and Telegraphs Department, labouring under difficulties of lack of staff and equipment, is about to embark upon far-reaching development plans for bringing their services up to modern standards.

"The Income Tax Department is suffering from a shortage of staff, and, owing to lack of accommodation in Dar es Salaam, is still exiled in its mountain fastness in the Usambas. This year the department has already collected twice as much revenue as last year.

"The research and other activities of the High Commission are all gaining impetus and are of great value to this Territory.

Parochial Attitude Towards High Commission

Some people take a parochial attitude regarding the High Commission and think that Tanganyika should stand on its own. Our problems are, however, so bound up with those of our northern neighbours that it is essential that we should not only be on the best and most friendly terms with them, but we should work together in finding solutions to our common problems.

A very good type of young African has been recruited direct from the secondary schools in the rank of sub-inspector of police, and this should in due course correct what has been a weakness in the organization of the force. Under our able and enlightened commissioner, the Tanganyika Police Force will before long be one of which the Territory can be proud.

During the next few years a very large number of African technical staff will be required. In the Agricultural Department alone it is visualized that the ultimate desideratum will be some 2,000. The existing agricultural school, which turns out 60 trained men a year, is quite inadequate, and it is proposed to set up a second one in the Northern Province. It is also intended to expand the training facilities for veterinary students and to establish a school for African forest staff.

"The principal features of the revised medical policy are that we should reorganize the department, with particular emphasis on decentralization on a provincial rather than a regional basis, and increase the establishment considerably. New hospitals must be built without delay in Dar es Salaam

and at the provincial headquarters, and thereafter at most district headquarters, priority being given to Korogwe. These should be of simple and economical construction but fully equipped to modern standards.

While it is hoped to meet the popular demand for curative medicine, special attention will be paid to the preventive side, and one of the most important features will be the establishment of a school in Dar es Salaam to enable African sanitary staff to be fully trained. All this will cost a lot of money, and it is proposed that a charge should be universally made for in-patient treatment.

I have been struck by the urgent necessity of reorganizing our social welfare activities. The most important recommendation of the committee appointed to consider this subject is that the term 'social welfare' should be changed to that of 'social development' and that the Social Welfare Department should be abolished and replaced by a social development division of the Education Department. The report is a most admirable document, which ends with this striking passage—

"Desiccated Dogma"

"We see no hope of spontaneous progress in the desiccated dogma of classroom civics, and we make the plea to social development workers not to forget that the lives of the people cannot be 'fairer and happier' if we try to separate them from the things that give them pleasure. We believe that the robust enjoyment of a full life, full of love of pagantry and joy in contest, with sports, play-acting, shows, festivals, competitions and merry-making, is what provides a zest for community progress. It should be the task of social development to encourage these things and foster from them the will to learn which carries a people forward. If the people lose what they think makes life worth living, they are unlikely to accept what they are offered in its place.

"I heartily endorse these views. I feel most strongly that in modern times the life of the average African is becoming too dull, and, although we are aiming at making the African population literate, we are providing quite inadequate fare for him when he has achieved literacy. I am most anxious that the social development organization will strive to produce, and quickly, an African literature, an African film industry, and an African broadcasting service. The African possesses much talent for self-expression. This should be encouraged, and we should provide him with the media whereby he can develop his natural genius."

Mr. J. F. Kapnek has promised an annual income of £700 (in addition to the £2,000 already given by him) to the trustees of the proposed Rhodesian University in order to permit the appointment of a director of studies and development officer. As the State Lottery Trustees are making available the interest on their donation of £40,000 and the Imperial Tobacco Company is providing £35 a year for the same purpose, there is now a total income of about £1,085 a year for such an appointment. The Central Council consider, however, that an annual income of £3,000 should be assured before the appointment is made.

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BACKGROUND

New Year Messages.—“Lack of good-will lies at the root of all disputes.”—The Archbishop of Canterbury.

“Christians could do much to remove the spirit of hatred, jealousy, and envy which actuates so much political life.”—Canon L. John Collins.

“The slogan for our Commonwealth must be ‘Fight for the future, for that is what hard facts demand of us.’”—Mr. A. Creech Jones, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies.

“Every day the need to organize Europe becomes more pressing. We must unite.”—M. Spaak, president of the Constitutive Assembly of the Council of Europe.

“The consequences would be disastrous if the Socialists, who have shown themselves so conspicuously unfit to govern, were again returned to power.”—Mr. Churchill.

“Nothing is more important to the world during the next 20 years than the closest possible contacts between the British Commonwealth and the United States.”—Mr. C. F. Gubbald, governor of the Bank of England.

“The United Nations Organization, established for the specific purpose of maintaining and ensuring world peace, is not only standing by in impotence, but is consciously occupying itself with unjustified and intolerable interference in the domestic affairs of its member States, thereby assisting to bring discredit upon itself.”—Dr. Malan, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa.

“Britain’s industrial production is 6% to 7% above that of the previous year and about 25% more than the immediate pre-war average. This record of progress could never have been made without help from the United States and Canada. The fact that this extraordinary assistance must cease before long makes the balancing of trade between the sterling area and the dollar area the most urgent task.”—Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

“Europe must achieve an economic unification which will create a single market of 275 million consumers for whom European industry and agriculture can produce economically and to whom European manufacturers and farmers can sell freely. Only within such a framework can Europe begin to become truly self-supporting and achieve a rising standard of living. At present that standard is too low for the comfort of the Europeans and for the peace of the world.”—Mr. Hoffman, Marshall Plan administrator.

Leading to Live.—“When are we going to face the fact that, as a nation, we must lead to live? Greatness is the price of our survival. When are the people of Britain going to realize that Britain at Home, Britain in the Empire, Britain in the world, are all strands of the same rope? That a high standard of living, social services, and full employment in Britain are not taps to be turned on or off at will in Whitehall, unconnected with anything beyond our shores? When will we understand that the wish for security achieves nothing? That security is achieved only by toil and leadership and the will to obtain it, whether in defence or trade, and that obtaining it means going without something else that we want? When shall we reckon with the fact that Britain by herself can never have strength nor prosperity except as a member of a prosperous and strong British Empire and Commonwealth? That if the other Empire countries need our manpower, skill, and investment to become strong and prosperous, we cut our own throats if we do not give them up to the available limit? Dependence has turned to independence and now to inter-dependence in the Dominions. The fatherly conception of trusteeship has given way to the brotherly concept of partnership in the Colonies.”—Lord Tweedsmuir, in the *London Evening News*.

Promises Disappointed.—“If ever a year failed to fulfil its early promise, it was 1949, which began in an atmosphere of mild hopefulness. The export trend was encouraging. The country could boast of an overall equilibrium in its balance of payments. Although that concealed a large dollar deficit, it seemed that the deficit would at least be no greater than the prospective dollar aid from America and that there would be no undue pressure on the country’s gold and dollar reserves. These sanguine expectations rapidly foundered on the rock of an American business set-back, the mildest and shortest ever experienced by America, but mild though the recession was, its impact on the British position was brutally heavy, and the drain on our reserves became so serious that only a very drastic devaluation offered any real prospect of bringing British costs and prices into line with world levels and checking the loss of gold and dollars. Government securities fell 7.1% and the industrial ordinary share index 12.25% during the year.”—*Financial Times*.

Nazi Revival.—“Denazification in Bavaria has been a farce. A recent American intelligence survey reveals that the Bavarian administration is largely in the hands of those who controlled it under Hitler; that 20,682 of the 49,445 *Beamteten* belonged to the Nazi Party or its affiliates. A total of 14,443 of these were dismissed and later reinstated in the service, while only 5,780 new members were admitted to this privileged class. At the beginning of 1949 the Bavarian Minister of Culture announced that almost all the 11,000 teachers who were removed for political reasons had been reappointed. This group represents roughly 60% of the teaching staff employed by the Ministry. Sixty per cent of the 15,000 employees in the Finance Ministry are former Nazis, 77% of the 1,918 in the Food Ministry, and 81% of the 924 judges, magistrates, and prosecutors in the Ministry of Justice. With its extraordinary loyalty to the State as such and to the emoluments derived therefrom, the *Beamteten* class made the transition from the Weimar Republic to the Third Reich, without difficulty, and would probably tolerate another such transition with a minimum of protest. There are 6,947 *Bürgermeisters* of Bavarian communities with less than 10,000 inhabitants. Of these 1,589, or 22.9% of the total, have been elected to office despite incrimination under the denazification laws. Moreover, the pensioning of officials who served Hitler’s Reich appears to be the rule rather than the exception. A good many former senior Nazis, too black to be reinstated even under present conditions, still draw good pensions from the State.”—*Economist*.

Politics To-day.—“The Government has not much to fear from the Opposition, who have not made such good use of their opportunities as to make any Minister quake. Seldom has any Government front bench committed with impunity such a string of errors of commission and omission. The general election will probably be held in January and February or in mid-May and June. In other words, a No budget election or a Budget election. From the party point of view, the decision is no easy one. But the national interest demands, and has demanded for five months, that a Government should renew itself at the earliest possible moment. There is still an unmistakable desire of most Ministers to cling to office as long as possible.”—*Time and Tide*.

TO THE NEWS

E.A.R.-marked. All new enterprises must spring from profits. Sir Ernest Benn.

Gratitude is not a powerful electoral motive. —The Times.

Timidity in a Minister is the last thing Parliament can stomach. —Manchester Guardian.

In these days of enormous taxation and reduced dividends, it takes the income from £10,000 to keep a gardener. —Mr. S. Scarlett Smith.

If politics in Britain were as clean, accurate, and fair-minded as is the Press of Britain, it would be a great deal better for all concerned. —Sir Miles Thomas.

The failure of the dollar to supplant the pound in world trade impels the non-dollar world to urge Britain to restore the prestige of sterling. —Mr. Alfred Wigglesworth.

The House of Commons spent nine hours debating groundnuts, with dozens of members unable to get in, and seven hours debating whether a trifling sum should be spent on using 30 acres of Battersea Park for the 1951 Exhibition. —National News Letter.

We are opposed to all United Nations plans to place Jerusalem under an international statute. —The Israeli Foreign Minister.

The Gold Coast people demand full Dominion status. If nothing satisfactory is heard from the Government, the people will be at liberty to declare positive action. This refers to a general strike throughout the Colony. —Dr. Nkrumah, leader of the extremist Convention People's party.

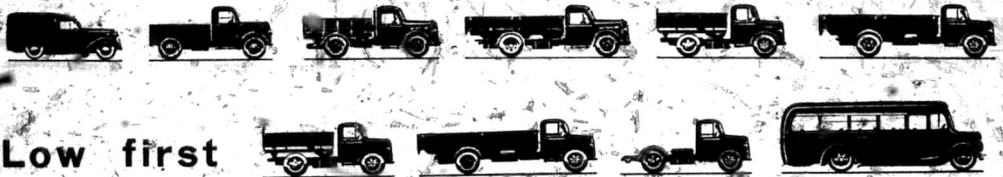
In the New Year Honours List, Mr. Attlee gives clear evidence of his intention that the general election shall take place late in February or early in March. Five members of the House of Commons are made peers, and Mr. Attlee would not allow so many by-elections now unless he had an early dissolution in mind. —Daily Mail.

King Leopold surrendered the Belgian Army in 1940 suddenly, without prior consultation, with the least possible notice, without the advice of his Ministers, and upon his own personal decision he sent a plenipotentiary to the German High Command, surrendered his army, and exposed our whole flank and means of retreat. —Mr. Churchill.

Our export trade in the future, must be largely with the countries of the Empire. We must not allow the export drive to hard currency countries to prevent us from supplying the requirements of those who not only stood by us in war but offer us a long-term market in peace. —Mr. Leslie Gamage, president of the Institute of Export.

The announcement of an increase in the weekly tea ration from 2 to 2½ ounces when the Tea Controller has to negotiate with India and Ceylon for next year's requirements puts him in a much worse bargaining position. It would not be surprising if the extra allowance can be maintained for only a short period. —Mr. Eric Miller, chairman of Harrisons & Crosfield, Ltd.

Shipbuilding yards in the United Kingdom completed 1,400,000 gross tons of new merchant ships in 1949 —about 70% for British and 30% for foreign account. The present order book totals about 3,250,000 gross tons, of which 2,000,000 are on the berths, but the intake of new orders last year at 400,000 gross tons was less than one-third of the year's output, so the longer term outlook is not without its anxieties. —Mr. H. B. R. Rowell, president of the Shipbuilding Conference.



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PERSONALIA

SIR DENNISTOUN BURNEY, who is now revisiting Rhodesia, was 61 last week.

MR. R. S. BAIGIE, Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Uganda, is in England on leave.

MR. JOHN B. HIRST has been appointed secretary to the Board of Agriculture in Kenya.

SIR HENRY and LADY TIDY were recent passengers by air from the Victoria Falls to Uganda.

SIR CECIL HUNTER-RODWELL, a former Governor of Southern Rhodesia, was 75 last Thursday.

BRIGADIER R. H. SMITH, who recently retired from the Somaliland Service, has taken up residence in Lamu, Kenya.

MR. E. P. S. SHIRLEY, Commissioner for Native Affairs in the Somaliland Protectorate, is on leave in this country.

MR. R. C. S. STANLEY, Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia, has arrived in this country on leave. He is due to return next month.

MR. BASIL SMALLPIECE, director of costs and statistics to the British Transport Commission, has been appointed financial controller of B.O.A.C.

MR. A. W. BRICE, of Messrs. Davis and Soper, Ltd., who is well known to commercial interests in the Rhodesias and East Africa, retired last week.

MR. EDDELEY CAMPDEN, recently Governor of Darfur Province in the Sudan, has been appointed secretary in London of the Jerusalem and the East Mission.

MR. GEORGE HAGGAR has produced the first tea from his estate in the Yei district of the Equatoria Province of the Sudan. The quality is said to be satisfactory.

LORD ROWELLAN, Chief Scout of the British Empire, will arrive at Livingstone by B.O.A.C. flying-boat on January 17 for a 10 days' visit to Northern Rhodesia.

The engagement is announced between MR. MICHAEL J. H. TREWHELLA and MISS ROSEMARY ANSTEVY, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Anstey, of Naro Moru, Kenya.

Among Colonial officials on leave from Kenya are MR. G. G. S. HUTCHINSON, Information Officer, and DR. N. M. MACLENNAN, Director of Medical Services, who is retiring.

MR. D. A. N. ALLEN and MISS ANN BARTH, youngest daughter of the late Sir Jacob Barth, Chief Justice of Kenya, and of Lady Barth, have announced their engagement.

THE RT. HON. PHILIP NOEL-BAKER, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, left London Airport yesterday for Colombo to take part in the Commonwealth Conference.

MR. J. A. K. LESLIE, who has been appointed an administrative officer in Zanzibar, joined the Colonial Service in Aden in 1940 and was transferred to Tanganyika in 1946.

MAJOR G. A. V. KEAYS, a former commander of the Camel Corps, Sudan Defence Force, and since 1944 Director of Stores and Ordnance, who first went to the Sudan in 1929, has retired.

MR. F. R. PARNELL, who recently retired from the directorship of the research station of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation in Uganda, has been followed in that appointment by DR. J. B. HUTCHINSON.

MR. GORDON BATHO, the son of a former director of prisons in South Africa, has left the Bechuanaland Protectorate for Pretoria to assume duty as assistant secretary to the United Kingdom High Commissioner in the Union.

DR. J. E. KEYSTON, until recently research secretary to the Central African Council, has left Southern Rhodesia to take up a new appointment as director of the Canadian Naval Research Establishment in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

MR. MARTIN STOKES, a director of Messrs. James Fisher and Co., Ltd., of Barrow, is spending three or four months in Beira to supervise the unloading of plant for the new Chilanga cement works near Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia.

MR. M. C. DEDMAN, manager of Nuanetsi Ranch, in the undeveloped country between Fort Victoria and Beit Bridge, Southern Rhodesia, recently bagged his 301st lion. Mr. Dedman, now 60, recently lost his right eye, and shoots from his left shoulder.

MR. DAVID PETHAM JAMES, M.B.E., D.S.C., eldest son of Sir Archibald James, of Bita, Marandallas, Southern Rhodesia, and Mrs. Geoffrey Miller, of Graignure House, Isle of Mull, and the HON. JAQUETTA DIGBY, youngest daughter of Lord and Lady Digby, have announced their engagement.

THE REV. F. PATRICK ASHE, youngest son of the late Rev. R. P. Ashe, one of the pioneer missionaries of Uganda, and of Mrs. Ashe, now of 65 Birdhurst Rise, Crofton, London, and MRS. MARION I. BAMBER, daughter of the Viceroy, F. and Mrs. Johnston, of Alexandria, Egypt, have announced their engagement.

A Fibre Mission left this country by air on Monday for a study visit of about a month to the U.S.A. and Cuba. MR. O. C. COX, a director of Messrs. Temperleys, Advisory Bureau, MR. J. BRADLEY, of the National Institute of Agricultural Engineering (Ministry of Agriculture), and MR. J. S. OLIVER are the members.

MR. O. C. COX, a director of Messrs. Temperleys, Haslehurst and Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of Messrs. Mitchell, Cotts and Co., Ltd., has retired from active participation in the firm's affairs, but remains on the board. He lived for some years in the Union, and has on several occasions visited the Rhodesias, his duties being closely connected with shipping and export to those territories.

MR. F. J. BLAKE, managing director of Riddoch Motors, Ltd., left Southampton by flying-boat for Nairasha on Christmas Day with one of his sons, MRS. BLAKE having flown out three days earlier with another son. Mr. Blake, a former president of the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce, is now resident in Arusha and president of the Northern Province Chamber of Commerce of Tanganyika.

LORD MCGOWAN, chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., who left this country last week by sea for Egypt, plans to visit East Africa, where pest control officers of this organization have given consultative aid in the groundnut scheme. At Magadi, Kenya, he will present long-service awards to members of the I.C.I. subsidiary, the Magadi Soda Company. The awards, made to employees who have served for 25 years or more, will include tin baths for Africans.

SIR WILLIAM THOMSON is chairman of a committee established in Kenya to make recommendations upon the composition and functions of the Power Board proposed under the Electric Power Ordinance. Other members are MR. R. E. ANDERSON, MR. J. C. V. BUCKHURST, Government Electrical Engineer, MR. G. GIBSON, chief mechanical engineer of the East African Railways and Harbours Administration, and a representative of the Nairobi Municipal Council.

Obituary

LIEUT.-GENERAL TILKENS, honorary Governor-General of the Belgian Congo, who died recently in Brussels, fought in the East African campaign of 1914-18 and was appointed Governor-General of the Congo in 1927. At the end of his five years of office he became chief of the King's military household, and was appointed president of the Katanga Special Committee and of the I.N.E.A.C., the national institute for the study of agriculture in the Congo. After the capitulation of the Belgian forces in 1940 he remained in Brussels with King Leopold.

New Year Honours List

(Continued from page 565)

O.B.E. (Military Division)

WALLS, LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W., Southern Rhodesia Military Forces.

O.B.E. (Civil Division)

ALLEN, CYRIL, a prominent Rhodesian journalist.
 BAILEY, DOUGLAS, for public services, Seychelles.
 BATTEN, LIEUT.-COLONEL J. F., Director, Overseas Services, Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Families Association.
 BELL, CHRISTOPHER RICHARD VINCENT, Director of Education, Somaliland Protectorate, to which he went from the Education Department of Kenya during the war.
 BURNETT, THOMAS GREGORY, M.B., Ch.B., chairman, Bulawayo Hospital Committee.

CRACKNELL, D. D. P., Commissioner of Police, Somalia.
 FRENCH, MARCUS HARRY, adviser, East African Hides, Tanning, and Allied Industries Bureau.
 GOODEY, T., senior principal scientific officer, Rothamsted experimental station.
 HALL, AUBREY VICTOR, since 1947 mayor of Blantyre, Nyasaland. Proprietor of Hall's Garage.
 HAMMOND, RICHARD ALSTON, M.C.V.S., Deputy-Director of Veterinary Services, Kenya.
 HOARE, C. E., senior executive officer, Commonwealth Relations Office.

KEEN, ARTHUR WILLIAM HOVER, deputy chief mechanical engineer, Crown Agents for the Colonies.
 LADONSIERE, THE RT. REV. BISHOP FRANCOIS XAVIER, Vicar Apostolic, Western Province, Uganda. White Fathers' Mission.

LEISCOMB, JOHN FRANCIS, for public services to Kenya. A cattle and pyrethrum farmer, who went to the Colony about 1920 and started on his own account in 1931. He has held several appointments in connection with European settlement, including for a short time that of commissioner.
 LITTLEFAIR, CHARLES SEPTIMUS, senior superintendent of police (finance), Kenya.
 LUCAS, MRS. DOROTHY HOPE, for services to the Victoria League.

MORLEY, ARTHUR HAROLD, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., surgical specialist, Tanganyika, since 1946. Served previously in the Somaliland Protectorate from 1928 to 1938, and with the Forces, 1939-45.

MCGNELLIE, JAMES STUART, formerly president, Rhodesia Railways Workers' Union.
 NAZERALI, VALIMOHAMED MOHAMEDALI, M.L.C., for public services to Tanganyika. A director of Mwelye Sisal Estates Ltd., and a member of the advisory committee on Indian education.

ODDEN, CAPTAIN G. W., Director, Posts and Telegraphs Department, Sudan.
 PHYLLIS, MRS. EILEEN CICELY, chairman of the executive of the Society for the Overseas Settlement of British Women.

PEARSON, J. R., director and factory manager of Vauxhall Motors, Ltd. Keenly interested in African trade.
 RENWICK, HENRY LANGDON, Comptroller of Customs, Zanzibar since 1945.
 RICHARDSON, J. E., engineering manager, Vickers Armstrong, Ltd.

SCARLETT, E. W. A., principal, Colonial Office.
 TAYLOR, R., for public services to Northern Rhodesia.
 WALLIS, MRS. H., for services to the Dominions Fellowship Trust.

M.B.E. (Civil Division)

BLOWERS, MRS. ALICE EMMA, for public services to Kenya.
 CHEESE, THE REV. JOHN ETHALSTAN, for missionary services in the Somaliland Protectorate, Aden, and Kenya. Served with the Forces in East Africa during the war as chaplain.
 COOK, HERBERT JAMES, formerly town clerk, Bulawayo. Went to Rhodesia in 1913 and served in the 1914-18 war in German East Africa and with the Southern Rhodesia Police Column.
 CURRIE, DENNIS MURDOCH, for public services in Uganda. A member of Kampala township authority and the Gungwa Licensing Board.

DUNNINGTON-JEFFERSON, MISS HILDA, for services to the Victoria League.
 HALSE, ERIC VICTOR, Deputy Commissioner of Police in the Somaliland Protectorate.
 HART, REGINALD JOHN, senior agricultural supervisor, Northern Rhodesia.
 HULME, EDWARD VICTOR, engineer in charge, Aberdare District Council, Kenya.
 HURCHINS, WILLIAM STUART, engineer in charge, Lusaka electricity and water undertakings, Northern Rhodesia.
 HUTCHINSON, MISS PHYLLIS, nursing sister, Nyasaland.
 JOHNSTON, GEORGE ROBERT ARTHUR MCGARD, D.S.O., D.F.C., district officer, Tanganyika. Served with the Forces, 1940-45.
 JUMBAU, FRANCOIS, for public services Seychelles.
 LANGHAM, MISS CATHERINE MABEL, headmistress, Hasfa homecraft village, Southern Rhodesia.

LYON, MISS SARAH, sister in charge, C.M.S. hospital, Fort Portal, Uganda.
 MGOYE MGOYE, for services with the East African construction forces (civil), Kenya.
 SAYCE, CHARLES SAMUEL, assistant stores superintendent, East African Railways and Harbours Administration. Hon. secretary of the Tanganyika European Civil Servants Association.
 SOLLY, MISS LILIAN ALMA, for services to the Dominions Fellowship Trust.
 TANNER, MRS. PHYLLIS, for public services to Tanganyika.
 WALTERS, WILLIAM BERNARD, superintendent, Crown Agents for the Colonies.
 WINNINGTON-INGRAM, CECIL, district officer, Tanganyika. First went to Tanganyika in 1937. Served with the Occupied Territories Administration during the war.

M.B.E. (Honorary)

AZAN BIN RASHID, Lwali of Lamu, Kenya.
 MIKAERI BYABADDA WAMALA, treasurer, Uganda Growers Co-operative Union, Ltd.

B.E.M. (Civil Division)

KAY, HARRY, foreman, East African Railways and Harbours Administration.
 MUSULWA SANDI KIBERE, laboratory assistant, trypanosomiasis research organization, Kenya.
 ESPERANCE SERVINA, senior coxswain, Port and Marine Department, Seychelles.
 HAJI AHAMED ISMAIL, clerk, Somaliland Protectorate.
 ISMAIL HUSSEIN, sergeant-major, Hlalofo force, Somaliland Protectorate.
 SHIRREH HASSAN, senior Somali medical assistant, Somaliland Protectorate.
 ABDULLA SHAMTE, superior headman of Rufin, Tanganyika.
 GIBSON PHETEMBE MKANDAWIRE, hospital assistant, Mwanza training school, Tanganyika.

KING'S POLICE AND FIRE SERVICES MEDAL FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICES

INSTONE, HARRY NORMAN, C.M.P., superintendent, Kenya.
 SOUTH, WILLIAM LESLIE, M.B.E., assistant commissioner, Tanganyika.
 SWEENEY, JAMES ARNOLD, C.M.P., senior superintendent, Kenya.

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Advertisement for Gold Flake Cigarettes. It features a black and white illustration of a man's face in profile, looking towards the right. He has short, dark hair and is wearing a suit. Below his face is a pack of Gold Flake Cigarettes, which is open, showing several cigarettes. The pack has the words 'GOLD FLAKE' and 'MADE IN ENGLAND' on it. The background is a light, textured surface.

Rice Production in East Africa Possibilities of Expansion

AFTER A FIVE MONTHS' SURVEY, in which they travelled 11,000 miles by air, 6,000 miles by road, 500 miles by rail, and 50 miles by launch, MR. GERALD LACEY, a former chief engineer of the irrigation branch of the Indian Public Works Department, and MR. ROBERT WATSON, a former director of agriculture in Burma, have reported favourably upon the possibilities of growing rice in the Eastern African territories, including Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Indeed, they visualize not only a reduction of dependence on supplies of rice from overseas, but a considerable export trade.

The report (Colonial 246), which is published by H.M. Stationery Office at 6s., deals with each territory in detail, and urges a greater co-ordinated effort to afford rice the place in African economy which it merits.

A central research station, financed by the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, is proposed to study the problems of rice production as a branch of the Agricultural and Forestry Research Organization of the East Africa High Commission. Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland could make use of this service on payment.

A site near Mwanza, Tanganyika, is favoured since rice is well established there. Research and experiments would require about 30 or 40 acres of good land, and in addition some 500 acres for the rapid multiplication of seed. Investigational work with mechanized equipment might need an additional area. A first-class plant breeder with experience of rice-growing would be essential, at a salary of about £2,000.

Establishing Sound Peasant Agriculture

The report concludes:—

"Progress in rice production in East and Central Africa can best be achieved by giving existing and potential growers the assistance and encouragement necessary for them to obtain increased yields and to extend their acreage. By these means a widespread system of sound peasant agriculture can be established.

"We contemplate that the hoe will eventually be replaced by either plough cattle or the tractor plough, and recommend large-scale mechanized production of rice wherever this can be successfully introduced. We consider, however, that large-scale development of swamps on these lines, unaccompanied by a vigorous drive for increased peasant production, would be a mistaken policy.

"It will have to be ascertained how much of the swamp land in fact is suitable for rice and other crops. Once this has been done, it should be possible to make full use of these areas in building up a permanent system of agriculture in many parts of the country. Much of the swamps, plains, and flat land seen by us gave every indication of suitability for almost continuous cropping under a satisfactory system of controlled drainage, and when developed these areas should play an important part in food production as a whole, and particularly for rice.

"Swamp development would do much to relieve pressure on the higher lands, which could then be put under suitable systems of rotational cropping, including fallowing where

necessary. To enable progress on these lines to be made, we recommend generally that work on seed-improvement and cropping be intensified and the results widely demonstrated; that swamp reclamation be undertaken; and that cultivators, where necessary, be afforded mechanical assistance in the clearing and preparation of their land for cropping.

"In localities where the soil appears suitable and rice has not been previously grown, trial plots should be laid down, and where satisfactory yields are obtained the local inhabitants should be encouraged to grow rice. Where the undeveloped area is large or sparsely populated, the preliminary trial plots, if they give satisfactory results, should always be followed by the establishment of a pilot scheme of from 500 to 1,000 acres.

"The data collected during the cropping of the pilot areas would enable plans to be drawn up for the development of the whole swamp, plain, or flat which each represents, and would also give some indication of the type of organization by which full development could best be achieved. This might be done through the agricultural department, by the formation of co-operative societies, by colonization, or through a development corporation.

O.F.C. Should Develop Rice Areas

We recommend that large potential rice areas in the vicinity of groundnut units should be developed by the Overseas Food Corporation in close collaboration with the agricultural department. By this means the lessons learned can subsequently be disseminated among the peasant producers by those whose business it is to teach them.

The great stumbling block to the implementation of extensive development programmes in all the East and central African Colonies is the grave shortage of staff. It has not been possible to fill all the vacancies for existing commitments, and if progress is to be made it will be necessary not only to review the position in respect of European staff and departmental organizations, but also to examine the extent to which the African subordinate can be more freely employed.

"In our experience in Burma and India the Native subordinate, if properly trained, is a valuable and indeed the only appropriate means by which the work of a department, in detail, can be carried out. The pick of such subordinates are later promoted to posts of greater responsibility, after further training, and play a great part in the training of the class from which they sprang. Agricultural and overseer schools have been in existence in the East for many years, and their need was recognized at a very early stage. They appear to be essential in Africa.

"We recognize that the African from his environment is less adaptable than the Indian or Burman, but that is a difficulty which we hope will diminish as soon as a sufficient number have been recruited who can exercise some influence on the next generation.

"We consider it will be impossible in the near future either for engineers or agricultural officers to carry out their duties with the meagre assistance they at present receive. There is the further point that the energies of European officers are now very largely dissipated in the performance of duties which in many cases could be carried out more effectively by a trained subordinate. The peasant, if he is to learn at all, is most likely to learn from one of his own station in life.

Importance of Character and Intelligence

"It is possible that too much stress is laid on educational qualifications and too little on character and intelligence. We have found during our tour many examples of Africans on farms being entrusted with the control of labour and the supervision of field work. We trust that some effective means will be found of tapping this latent source of recruitment, for without a sufficient number of capable subordinates any department is of necessity top-heavy, unwieldy and expensive.

"We recommend that facilities be provided to all agricultural botanists to enable them to train necessary subordinate staff in rice breeding work. We also recommend the establishment, or enlargement, of farm schools at which a suitable course could be given to Africans to enable them to take up employment as fieldmen on agricultural stations and in the district.

"For the provision of finance for pilot schemes it may be found necessary to obtain grants from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, and for large-scale development it is most probable that assistance will have to be sought in the form of loans from the Colonial Development Corporation."

Since the report was written the following developments have occurred: (a) in Northern Rhodesia a survey team is now collecting hydrological data in and near Lake Bangweulu; (b) in Nyasaland the Colonial Development Corporation is growing rice on a fairly large scale in the Limpasa dambo; (c) mechanization experiments at Ndundu, Tanganyika, are being intensified; (d) a conference has recently been held in Tabora, Tanganyika, to consider the report, and has endorsed many of the mission's recommendations.

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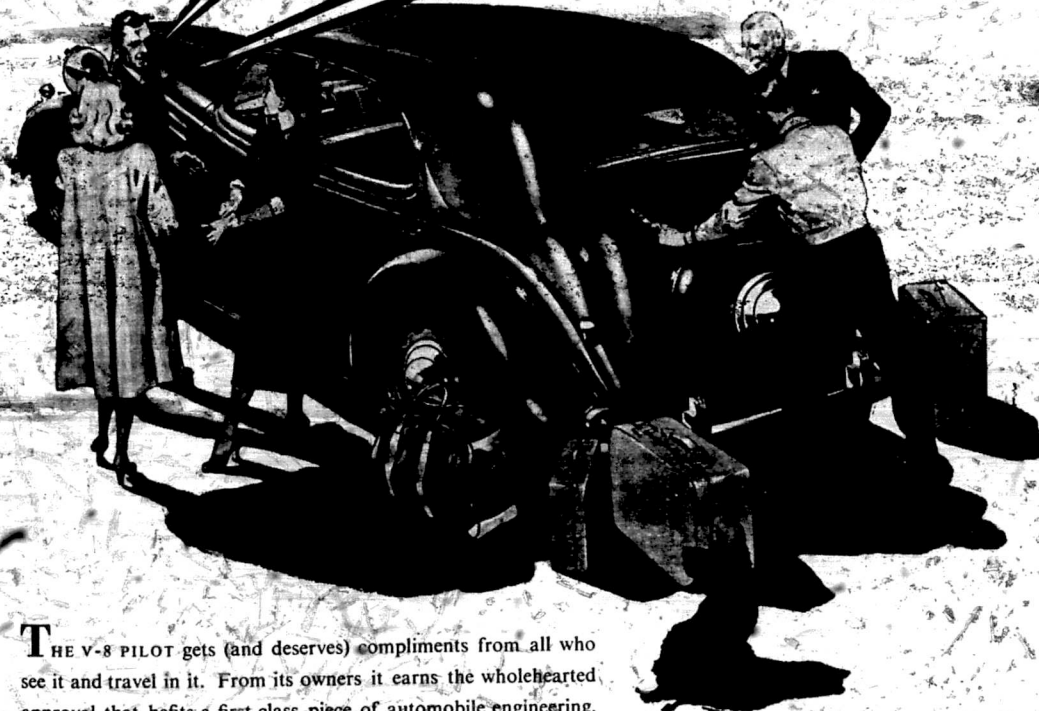
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Tanganyika Railway Plans Groundnutters Still Dissatisfied Resentment at Kenya Criticisms Commission of Inquiry Urged

A DISPUTE between non-official representatives of Kenya and Tanganyika arose last week following a statement by Major A. G. Keyser, leader of the European elected members in the Kenya Legislative Council, in which he expressed doubts about the potentialities of Tanganyika in relation to proposed railway developments.

The non-official majority in Kenya has refused to pass a Bill which, with Uganda and Tanganyika, was to guarantee a joint loan to the East African Railways of £23,000,000, most of which would be devoted to rail improvements in Tanganyika.

Mr. E. C. Phillips, a leading non-official in the Tanganyika Legislative Council, described the action of Kenya's elected members as being among the most serious and regrettable actions in East African relations. He deplored it as a demonstration of amazing ignorance, which constituted a threat to East African harmony and development. An unfortunate impression, damaging to the prospects of the loan, might well be created.

"Kenya settlers to-day," he is stated to have said, "are behaving towards Tanganyika as the people whom Kenya settlers most resent—the ardent critics overseas—behave towards Kenya. They pass judgment without troubling to find out the facts or to come and see for themselves."

Mr. Phillips stressed that extensive post-war rail developments had been planned for Tanganyika whether or not there was closer union, and long before the Overseas Food Corporation was conceived. He pleaded for the renewal of close relations between non-officials in the various East African legislatures.

Criticism of Major Keyser's remarks has also been expressed by leading business men in Dar es Salaam, including Mr. A. A. Adamjee, an Indian member for Tanganyika of the Railway Advisory Board.

Tribute to Coffee Industry

"I WANT TO SAY how greatly impressed I was when I toured the Kiambu, Ruiru, and Thika districts at the admirable relations existing between the coffee planters and their labour and the local Native authorities. It is a relationship based first and foremost on personal friendships, and secondly on fair wages and good treatment. I heard on many sides from planters expressions of appreciation of the satisfactory response from their labour in general to such improvements in conditions of employment as they had made."—Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya, speaking at the opening of the coffee research station in Ruiru.

THE BASIC CRITICISMS of the senior officials engaged on the groundnut scheme in Tanganyika Territory have not been removed by the visit of Mr. Strachey, Minister of Food, according to Mr. Colin Reid, who has been visiting the Kongwa area of Tanganyika since the Minister's departure.

In a telegram to the *Daily Telegraph*, he says: "There is an undiminished desire on the spot that the chairman of the Overseas Food Corporation, Sir Leslie Plummer, should resign. His statement suggesting that reports of staff troubles in East Africa on his account are unsubstantiated has merely heaped fresh fuel on the fire that Mr. Strachey has been trying to extinguish."

"In the Kongwa area modifications are taking place on a scale amounting to an abandonment of the original rosy prospect."

What is required, it is felt, is a commission of three independent investigators, removed from the sphere of politics, to be given full access to all the data here and in London. Questions considered to need plain answers are:—

- (1) What research was necessary before a project of this nature and magnitude was launched, and what research was done?
- (2) How far did the result justify subsequent expenditure at Kongwa, the Southern area, and Urambo?
- (3) What are the major examples of waste and the amounts involved?
- (4) What modifications and expansions of the original plans have been and are still being introduced, and why?

Mr. Attlee's statement that there has undoubtedly been some friction is recognized as very different from Mr. Strachey's declaration in the House of Commons on November 21.

Drought Ended

Heavy rain is now reported from the Kongwa area, and the main planting programme has been started. The breaking of the drought has made it possible to resume rail transport of fuel to the Kongwa and Urambo sites.

Part of the branch railway which links the Central Line of Tanganyika Territory with the Kongwa area has been washed away by heavy rains. The damage is officially described as serious, and for several days the line will be out of action. East and west of Dodoma and in the Tabora district water is still being railed to localities which are still seriously short.

A serious threat to the petrol supplies at Kongwa was averted last week by the prompt action of a Native labourer, Johannes Mgege. Workers were unloading fuel from 11 railway trucks carrying over 80,000 gallons when a road tanker suddenly burst into flames. Mgege at once closed the tanker's feed control, sustaining burns in the process, and with other labourers used fire extinguishers to overcome the blaze.

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Carters Ltd.—Fort Jamson and Branches.	R. F. Sutherland, Ltd.—Living- stone, Mwanza, Ghoma and Branches.

NYASALAND: The London & Blantyre Supply Co., Ltd.—Blantyre,
Lilongwe and branches.

Rising Supply of Rhodesian Tobacco Claim of Higher Prices Expected

The supply of first-grade Virginia tobacco from Southern Rhodesia this year is likely to reach approximately 100,000,000 lb. for the first time, and the average price is expected to be above 30d. per lb., which would mean a maximum yield of £12,500,000 from the next crop.

The Southern Rhodesian correspondent of the *Financial Times* comments that the official price-indices of the Salisbury auction sales from 1946 to 1949 inclusive show a slight premium over those paid for similar tobacco grown and auctioned in the U.S.A., but that given the Imperial preference of its 65d. per lb. is taken into account, the cost of Rhodesian leaf to the British manufacturer showed a discount compared with American.

Applying the effect of devaluation to this comparison, the conclusion is reached that in terms of sterling at the present exchange rate the Rhodesian average price for 1949 was 31d. per lb. less than the American, and 25c. less when allowance is made for Imperial preference. In other words, the average Rhodesian price could now be up to 58d. and still compare favourably with the American. No such phenomenal rises are contemplated.

Discussions which will take place next month between the Finance Ministry Committee, to the British Board of Trade, and the Rhodesian Tobacco Association will, says the correspondent, be focused on the question of reasonable price devaluation.

Growers' Costs Have Risen

It is generally assumed that the cost of tobacco has risen since the war, but a recent survey of the industry in Southern Rhodesia has shown that the average cost of production has risen to 31s. compared with 28s. in 1949. The increase is due to a number of factors, including the rise in the price of fertilizers, the cost of labour, and the cost of transport. The Rhodesian correspondent of the *Financial Times* notes that the cost of production has risen to 31s. compared with 28s. in 1949.

Compensation for the loss of the right to export tobacco has been a major factor in the rise in the cost of production. The Rhodesian correspondent of the *Financial Times* notes that the cost of production has risen to 31s. compared with 28s. in 1949.

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The record number of 2,190 growers are registered for the current season and more are expected. The season so far has been good and growers expect a large percentage of their crops to grade in which British buyers are primarily interested.

Considerable damage was caused in Port Sudan by the highest fall of rain over an 12-hour period ever recorded. Four lives were lost by flood, and the airport was out of service for 10 days.

Removal of Customs for Eritrea New Press Ban Imposed

British troops are preparing to move into Eritrea where absolute prohibition of the publication of "matters of state" immediately or in the future to endanger law and order" has been imposed by the British authorities.

The campaign against army brutality has until now been carried on by a battalion of the Royal Berkshire Regiment and one company of the South Wales Borderers. A second company of a Borderers battalion will leave Kisumu for Eritrea tomorrow, and the remaining two companies are expected to follow on or about January 26.

Mr. B. C. A. Cook, British political adviser, told a Press conference in Addis Ababa that the Press ban affects personal attacks on individuals, including positions in the British Administration, the Governments of friendly Governments or their representatives in Eritrea, and United Nations officials, comment on judicial proceedings, discussion of the future of Eritrea, imputation of malice or bad faith to any community or political party within or without Eritrea, or to any nation, and criticisms of the British Administration.

Daily Press Censorship

The ban on the publication of all Italian and Eritrean newspapers in Eritrea, which was imposed by the British authorities in Addis Ababa, has been lifted. Daily Press censorship is being lifted by the public relations officer for the issue of authoritative factual information.

Warning has been given to all newspaper correspondents that the publication abroad of any unauthorised matter may result in refusal by the postal authorities to transmit further matter from the correspondents concerned. Local journalists have been asked to resist the restrictions.

Very loyal to the people of Eritrea of their dignity, the final decision of the United Nations on the future of the country, and to support the administration in suppressing pro-Eritrean terrorist activities, has been made by the Chief Administrator.

There is a shortage of water in Eritrea, and the Government is planning to build a dam. The dam will be built on the Nile River, and will provide water for irrigation and for drinking water. The dam will also provide water for the people of Eritrea, and will provide water for the people of Eritrea.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

A Manicaland branch of the Rhodesian University Association is being formed.

Meat supplies in Southern Rhodesia have been cut by 10% as a result of the drought.

There are now 39 Women's Institutes in Southern Rhodesia, compared with 19 in 1942.

Prince Charles Court will be the name of the new municipal flats in Umtali, Southern Rhodesia.

The destroyer **CHEQUERS**, on which H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh is serving as first lieutenant, is on a cruise to the Red Sea.

Subscriptions to the Dean of Westminster appeal fund for African students' welfare in this country now amount to £17,878.

An aerodrome manual has been issued by the Northern Rhodesian Government for the guidance of airfield maintenance staffs.

Library Gutted

The library of Whitestone School, Bulawayo, was gutted recently after being struck by lightning. About 3,000 books were destroyed.

Applications have been invited by the Kenya Government for the direct alienation of blocks of land at Nyeri, Timboroa, and Naro Moru.

H.M.S. **KENYA** is carrying the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Ernest Bevin, to Colombo for the conference of Foreign Ministers of the Commonwealth.

The new township which is to be established as the headquarters of the Northern Province of Nyasaland will be known as Kaningina. It has formerly been referred to as Mzuri.

A chief in the Lilongwe area of Nyasaland has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment with hard labour on each of five counts of theft, the sentences to run concurrently. His appeal to the High Court was disallowed.

Permanent links in the communications of the more isolated posts in the Sudan have been established by means of 50-watt short-wave radio telephones. The question of using this method for public messages is being investigated.

Italy is to request recognition by the United Nations of her right to compensation for capital investment and public works in former Colonies, according to a report from Rome, which adds that Italy had before the war spent some \$1,900 millions in Libya, Eritrea, and Somaliland.

B.O.A.C. Replacements

B.O.A.C. is finding its present flying-boats so uneconomical that it is replacing them on all routes with land aircraft. The Solents on the East and South African routes will, however, be retained until last, and will then be replaced with Handley Page "Hermes" land planes.

Entries for the Colonial 22 pistol match organized by the National Small-Bore Rifle Association will close on July 31 next, and cards must reach the association by March 31, 1951. Teams will consist of four British subjects or British protected persons resident or stationed in British Dependencies. Details may be obtained from the secretary, Mayleigh, 173 Petersham Road, Richmond, Surrey.

Undesirable shop window displays and immodest clothing worn by European women in public were discussed recently by the city council of the capital of Southern Rhodesia. The mayor, Councillor R. M. Cleveland, spoke of "exhibitionism run wild," but Councillor L. J. Boshoff felt that the matter was being unduly exaggerated. It was agreed that the mayor and two councillors should interview the Minister of Internal Affairs, with a view to legislation being considered.

Secretary of State's Message Emphasis on the Commonwealth

THE RT. HON. A. CREECH JONES, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in his New Year broadcast in the General Overseas Service of the B.B.C.

"Looking back over the difficulties and work of the past year, I note the steady advance to better living and greater responsibility in the British territories overseas. Let no one think that we can return as if by a process of natural reversion to some ordered and prosperous Golden Age. No; the slogan for our Commonwealth must be 'Fight for the Future,' for that is what hard facts demand of us.

"If we can win through, as we can if the British Commonwealth with its genius for adjustment and experiment to meet changing needs is sustained as a bulwark of stability and an example of human co-operation and understanding, then the world will win through despite all the sickness that affects it.

"On our side, we shall foster that partnership in progress by which alone our mutual needs can be met. From your side, I am certain, will come a no-less eager and determined response. Progress depends on your own energies and initiative and on the sense of public service which is brought to the task. It is easy enough to criticize those who are wrestling with your problems. I ask all of you to face the facts, measure the obstacles fairly and squarely, and then to throw yourselves into the real constructive work of your community, in co-operation with those whose sole aim is to help you.

True Spirit of Partnership

I assure you of our ready help in meeting your problems, just as you have manifested the true spirit of partnership in your splendid efforts to produce what will earn or save dollars for the sterling area and your restraint in calling upon dollar sources of supply.

"We are also anxious that you should have greater practice in political responsibility. In this country the strong tradition of service in local government is one of the main supports of our system of democracy. We want to see your own central democratic constitutions as they develop similarly supported upon a firm basis of social service in the localities. I am watching with the closest interest the continual adjustment of the old systems to meet modern needs of local government in the Colonies.

"I conclude by asking you to trust our friendship. Some among you may still think that advance has been wrung from Britain by strenuous opposition to Government and by constant agitation. I do not think that experience in recent years bears out such a view.

"We are anxious to have your co-operation in working out with you what is the best means of achieving the aims which you set for yourselves. We have a fund of knowledge and experience to offer. There is much mutual advantage in this co-operation. We are in membership of a great Commonwealth—and of a fraternity of peoples. I hope 1950 will witness increased progress, mutual confidence, and hard public service by us all to forward your prosperity and increase your welfare."

Kenya expects to raise a loan of £5,000,000 within the next 12 months, partly in London and partly in East Africa.

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Company Meetings**Wankie Colliery Company, Limited****Sale of Major Portion of Coal Areas Approved****Sir John Chancellor's Statement**

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF WANKIE COLLIERY COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on December 29, 1949, at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

SIR JOHN R. CHANCELLOR, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., D.S.O., chairman and joint managing director of the company, presided.

The secretary, Mr. M. Lewis, read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report.

The following is the chairman's statement, which had been circulated with the report and accounts for the year ended August 31, 1949, and which was taken as read:—

Accounts

The year's operations show a profit of £122,769 after the provision of £165,281 for taxation in Southern Rhodesia and the United Kingdom. To the profit for the year has been added the balance brought forward from the previous year and provision for taxation in a previous year but now required £3,122, making a total of £146,835 to the credit of the profit and loss account.

From this amount the sum of £80,000 has been transferred to general reserve, leaving a balance of £66,835, out of which the board recommend the payment of a dividend of 5% less income tax, amounting to £45,719, which will leave £21,116 to be carried forward.

Our sales of coal to customers amounted to 1,741,338 tons, which shows an increase of 229,134 tons in comparison with the previous year. Coke sales showed a decrease of 10,440 tons, the total sales amounting to 89,039 tons, compared with 99,479 tons last year.

Estimated Future Output

The estimated coal output over the next few years shows a further large increase. From the information we have been able to obtain it is anticipated that the demand will call for increases from approximately 2,000,000 tons as produced in the year ended August 31, 1949, to approximately 3,500,000 tons in 1953, rising thereafter probably to 3,750,000 tons in 1955.

A second shaft is now being equipped at No. 2 Colliery. It is expected to be in operation early in 1950. Some of the material for the additional screening plant ordered in the year 1948 has been delivered, and a further unit is on order. Considerable progress has also been made with the new washery building, and a further extension to the washery is being made.

With the increasing coal output a considerably larger quantity of water will be required. Owing to the unprecedented droughts recently experienced in Southern Rhodesia (as a result of which the water table has fallen considerably), it became evident some time ago that we could no longer safely rely upon our existing source of water supply. To safeguard the position arrangements are being made to obtain water from the Zambezi River, which provides the only reliable and sufficient source of supply available.

Capital Expenditure

The capital expenditure required to meet the now envisaged requirements of coal amounts to approximately £2,000,000 (inclusive of the cost of the above-mentioned water supply), and, as will be observed on reference to the note on the balance-sheet, there were definite commitments at August 31, 1949, for plant and machinery ordered totalling approximately £690,000.

At our last annual general meeting I informed stockholders that it would not be possible to finance the expenditure then envisaged out of revenue, and that it would be necessary to arrange a short-term loan. As, however, the contemplated expenditure is now estimated to be approximately £2,000,000, this course will not be followed.

Negotiations are now in progress with a view to raising the necessary finance, and a scheme will be submitted to stockholders at an early date.

In my speech last year I referred to the large coal storage bunker, which was approaching completion at August 31, 1949. The whole of the new coking plant has been brought into operation during the current year, and the coke produced is of excellent quality. With regard to the by-product plant, the delivery of material has been regrettably slow. The tar distillation plant has not yet been completed, with the result that we have a large stock of crude tar on hand. A few items of the benzole plant have been received at the colliery.

The final ordering of the concentrated ammonia liquor plant was delayed pending an agreement as to the type of plant required to ensure the quality of product required by our buyers.

Negotiations with Southern Rhodesian Government

I now draw your attention to certain important matters which have arisen since our last annual general meeting. At the beginning of this year the Government of Southern Rhodesia appointed a commission to inquire into and report on certain aspects of coal and coke production at Wankie and the disposal thereof by this company.

Following on this, the Southern Rhodesian Government approached the company with a proposal that it should surrender the major portion of its coal areas against the payment of compensation, and after negotiations extending over three months an arrangement was eventually concluded (subject to stockholders' approval) whereby the company will surrender the major part of its concession, while retaining an area proved to contain 350,000,000 tons of extractable coal which, at an estimated output of 3,500,000 tons per annum, guarantees the company a life of 100 years.

In addition, it is agreed that if, during the 100 years in question, it should be found that the company can produce and sell a larger quantity of coal than the 3,500,000 tons per annum, they shall be entitled to apply for and obtain additional mining leases in the ceded area on terms to be arranged.

Compensation of £350,000 has been agreed for the cession of the area released. Full particulars of this arrangement were communicated to stockholders in a circular issued on November 14 last.

Chairman's Additional Remarks

Addressing the meeting, the CHAIRMAN said:—

"If you approve, I suggest that the statement issued with the directors' report and accounts be taken as read, and that I should now give you some explanatory information of the concluding paragraphs.

"At the beginning of this year the board was informed by the Minister of Mines of the Southern Government that the question of the pithead price of coal had been debated in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament on more than one occasion.

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Capital Expenditure

The capital expenditure required to meet the now envisaged requirements of coal amounts to approximately £2,000,000 (inclusive of the cost of the above-mentioned water supply), and, as will be observed on reference to the note on the balance-sheet, there were definite commitments at August 31, 1949, for plant and machinery ordered totalling approximately £690,000.

At our last annual general meeting I informed stockholders that it would not be possible to finance the expenditure then envisaged out of revenue, and that it would be necessary to arrange a short-term loan. As, however, the contemplated expenditure is now estimated to be approximately £2,000,000, this course will not be followed.

Negotiations are now in progress with a view to raising the necessary finance, and a scheme will be submitted to stockholders at an early date.

In my speech last year I referred to the large coal storage bunker, which was approaching completion at August 31, 1949. The whole of the new coking plant has been brought into operation during the current year, and the coke produced is of excellent quality. With regard to the by-product plant, the delivery of material has been regrettably slow. The tar distillation plant has not yet been completed, with the result that we have a large stock of crude tar on hand. A few items of the benzole plant have been received at the colliery.

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"If you approve, I suggest that the statement issued with the directors' report and accounts be taken as read, and that I should now give you some explanatory information of the concluding paragraphs.

"At the beginning of this year the board was informed by the Minister of Mines of the Southern Government that the question of the pithead price of coal had been debated in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament on more than one occasion.

Last year I reported the arrival of the 50 new wagons ordered by Trans-Zambesia Railways and the placing by us of an order for a further 50. The latter have duly arrived and are beginning to come into traffic. We have ordered another 50 wagons, the delivery of which should be effected early in the new year. All these wagons are of high capacity. Wagons acquired or on order since the end of the war represent an addition of 64% to the stock at the disposal of Nyasaland Railways and Trans-Zambesia Railways.

Of the six new tank cars, one is in service and we expect by the end of the year to have the other five in service.

Lake Nyasa Services

The new ship for Lake Nyasa, after being erected in Yarrow's shipyard in Glasgow, was dismantled and shipped in pieces which are now arriving at Monkey Bay for re-erection. Very great pains have been taken to ensure not only that she is suitable for the arduous conditions obtaining on Lake Nyasa, but also that she will furnish a new standard of comfort for those who travel in her.

Extensive tests of stability were carried out with models in a test tank, and the greatest care has been exercised in her design and construction. She will, of course, qualify for the highest rating 'A1' at Lloyds. She will have comfortable accommodation for 12 Europeans, six Asian, and 350 African passengers, bunks being available for some of the latter. She will have a cargo capacity of 100 tons, which can be increased by reducing the number of African passengers carried.

Our floating dock is also now arriving in pieces at Monkey Bay. When it is re-erected the overhaul and repair of our vessels will be greatly facilitated.

The lack of good telegraphic communication between lake ports has always rendered efficient operation of the lake service a matter of considerable difficulty. We have therefore decided to equip the new ship with the latest form of radio-telephony, and to set up similar stations at six of the more important ports on the lake. In addition, a station will be erected at Limbe, giving communication with this net-work through a station at the lake service headquarters at Monkey Bay.

Monkey Bay Headquarters

Work has also now started on the workshops and administrative buildings required for the headquarters of our lake service at Monkey Bay. We attach great importance to the provision not only of adequate workshops but also of satisfactory living accommodation for the staff employed on the lake.

On one important item of our re-equipment programme I regret that I can report no progress. Our passenger rolling-stock is old and is being seriously overworked. For a long while we have been doing everything possible to obtain new passenger coaches, but owing to the priority accorded to goods vehicles, not a single coach has yet been delivered. Meanwhile the comfort which we can offer to our passengers is below the standard which we wish to furnish and which they have every right to expect.

One of the difficulties which has always faced our administration arises from the necessity to purchase, store, and issue a considerable amount of maize, beans, etc., needed for the rations of our African staff. Improvised storage, which is all that exists at present, results in waste and gives us no reserve against a bad harvest.

Some time ago therefore we started investigating what was the most efficient type of plant for the grinding, cleaning, drying, and storage of cereals; and as a result we placed an order for a plant to handle and store rations for our own staff for several months. We estimated the capacity on a generous scale, and have

every hope that we shall also be able to offer facilities to some of our customers. Later, at the request of the Nyasaland Government, we enlarged our plans so as to enable us to place storage at their disposal. The necessary plant and structural steelwork are in process of being shipped.

The repair and maintenance of our rolling-stock is still in arrears, in spite of strenuous efforts made by our staff. Plans are in hand for considerable extensions to our workshops at Limbe, but it will be some time before increased workshop capacity becomes available.

The year under review has thus been one of intense activity, in which the fruition of some of the plans made and orders placed years before has begun to be realized. It was indeed fortunate that at this important stage in the development of our business Sir James Milne was able to visit the railway last March and discuss with our new general manager and his officials the detailed implemation of the companies' policy.

Severe Drought

Since the close of our financial year Nyasaland has suffered severely from drought. Export traffics have not suffered quite as much as was at one time feared, but the transport of considerable quantities of maize for famine relief has severely taxed our resources and caused a temporary increase in the backlog of traffic awaiting transport at Beira.

With the advent of our new locomotives and the completion of the transport of maize for the Government, delays such as have occurred in the past should soon be only a sad memory. Meanwhile our Portuguese friends have called for tenders for the extension and re-equipment of the port of Beira on a scale which should enable all traffic to be handled there without delay.

General prospects for Nyasaland, on whose prosperity we depend, are encouraging. A large amount of the British taxpayers' money has been injected into the Colony, both in the form of grants under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act and through the Government-owned Colonial Development Corporation. Privately-owned capital is also being invested in the Colony. It is perhaps inevitable that as a result some slight symptoms of inflationary tendencies should be discernible. This need be of no great moment, provided that the transfusion which is now taking place results in increased vigour in the whole body economic of the Colony.

Much of the expenditure now being incurred, such as that on roads, education, and so forth, is definitely of a long-term nature and will yield a dividend only in the future. Some of it will entail an increase in the general overhead cost of the administration, which has got to be borne by those who live, produce, and do business in the Colony. Production by the European section of the community shows signs of growing, but the total European inhabitants number only 2,000, and any spectacular increase either in their number or in their production seems at the moment unlikely.

African Output

The African population, on the other hand, numbers 2,000,000, and, thanks to medical and welfare measures, is said to be increasing rapidly. And yet we see little indication of any considerable expansion in production, particularly by peasant producers. It is true that production of dark-fired tobacco has increased considerably, but unfortunately the same cannot be said of other commodities which would seem to lend themselves to production by Africans.

Although it has been reported that there were many thousands of acres of land suitable for the cultivation of cotton, progress in this respect has been very disappointing. Last year we carried only 3,799 tons of this

precious dollar-saver, although the price has risen to a height which should surely prove attractive to producers. Other commodities such as groundnuts, for which we have quoted low development rates in the hope that production might be stimulated, have proved even more disappointing. It is noteworthy too that the recent drought found Nyasaland, a country in which there are many thousands of acres available for maize production, so totally unfurnished with reserves of this staple article of food, that large-scale importation by the Government at considerable cost became necessary.

Choice before Nyasaland

"It seems to me that the most important, and perhaps most difficult, problem which faces us as a Colonial Power is that of finding the correct form of encouragement, incentive, or whatever may be necessary to secure that the African population makes a vastly increased contribution, not only to its own prosperity and well-being, but also to the overhead costs of administration under which it enjoys peace, tranquility, and the opportunity of a better life.

"It has sometimes appeared to me that Nyasaland in some respects supplies an echo in miniature of economic trends in this country. Here we now realize that the post-war period of honeymoon finance has definitely ended. Controls are being reduced or abolished, and administrative expenditure of Government is being severely pruned. At the same time, all classes are being urged to produce more in order to safeguard their standard of living and the benefits of the social services which they enjoy.

"It seems to me possible that Nyasaland will soon be faced with a similar choice. Either she must prune her overhead expenditure and eliminate some of the administrative refinements and controls which have accrued since the war, while at the same time increasing the productivity of all classes of the population, or, alternatively, she must risk a deterioration in the conditions in which all classes of the community will be called upon to live.

Appeal for Increased Production

"Recently the Governor, Sir Geoffrey Cobly, issued a call to all sections of the population to intensify production during the coming season. This is an appeal to which all sections of the population, in their own interests, should respond. We, for our part, will see to it that no effort is lacking to ensure that everything that Nyasaland produces and everything that Nyasaland requires to import shall be transported with expedition and efficiency.

"During the period under review our staff, including the new recruits, have had a particularly strenuous time, and I should like to place on record the board's appreciation of the success with which, under the guidance first of Mr. Bucquet and later of Mr. Stevens, they have dealt with the various different situations which have presented themselves. In London Mr. Carey and his staff have, as usual, carried a heavy burden with alertness and efficiency. To them too I would like to express the board's appreciation.

Port of Beira Development, Limited

Mr. Vivian Oury's Address

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF PORT OF BEIRA DEVELOPMENT, LIMITED, was held on December 29, 1949, at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

Mr. V. L. OURY, chairman of the company, presided. He said—

"With the report of the directors and the accounts for the year ended March 31, 1949, there were issued the accounts of the operating companies, Beira Works, Limited, for the year ended March 31, 1949, and Companhia do Porto da Beira for the year ended December 31, 1948.

"As you know, the company owns 300,000 of the 600,000 shares of Beira Works, Limited, and 480,000 of the 600,000 shares of Companhia do Porto da Beira, which latter company owns the remaining 300,000 shares of Beira Works, Limited.

Undertakings Acquired by Portugal

"As you know, too, the Portuguese Government took over the works and installations at the Port of Beira on January 1, 1949, and paid to Beira Works, Limited, with the consent of the Companhia do Porto da Beira, the sum of £2,500,000 on account of the purchase price.

"The payment which Beira Works, Limited, was entitled to receive under the relevant agreement was the total cost of the works authorized and carried out, less the total amount of debentures redeemed. The total capital expenditure concerned was £3,057,674, and therefore, after deducting from this figure the total amount of debentures redeemed, £568,300, the amount to be paid to Beira Works, Limited, by the Government was £2,489,374.

"The Government of the Colony has undertaken to purchase all stores in hand or in transit, as well as certain stocks, machinery and plant, etc., in Beira which

did not pass to them on expropriation. The value of these is £74,475, of which a large part has been received and the balance is expected to be received shortly.

"So, on December 31, 1948, Beira Works, Limited, ceased operations, and whilst its accounts for the year ended March 31, 1949, include therefore operating results for only nine months, they show expenditure for the full year.

"These nine months were a difficult period, because, in addition to increased costs of salaries, wages and materials, Beira Works, Limited, had to cope with serious congestion of traffic in the early part of the year. Subsequent restriction of imports and exports by the authorities resulted in a quiet period from May to August, when traffic again increased to the point of congestion. Moreover, whilst in the previous year imports had increased by 50%, and for the first time in the history of the company had exceeded the volume of exports, during the period under review the pendulum swung the other way, and imports amounted to only 44% of the total tonnage handled. These fluctuations made economical working quite impossible.

Heavy Expenditures

"The abrupt termination of the extensive business of operating the port left many complex matters to be cleared up and occasioned heavy expenditure under such heads as accumulated leave pay, compensation for termination of contracts of employees no longer required, and settlement of claims for lost and damaged goods, with the result that the net operating revenue for the year was £124,418, or approximately £135,000 lower than that of nine months of the preceding year.

"After providing for general expenses in London and Lisbon, income tax, interest on debentures, and directors' fees, etc., for the full year, the profit and loss

"These differences have now been computed as accurately as possible, and the sum of £3,115 set aside in the accounts to June 30, 1949, should cover them. This sum, added to our normal taxation liability, requires a provision of £7,435, and even though the company's liquid assets are fortunately considerable, this constitutes a severe strain on them at a time when production of sisal is suspended.

Poor Rainfall

"As regards the current year, the sisal crop outlook is again worse. The average rainfall per annum for the years 1936-46 was just under 40 inches. From January 1, 1948, to January 1, 1949, we received less than 25 inches, and in the ten months to October 1, 1949, only just over 13 inches. It was therefore decided on the advice of the visiting agent to close the sisal factory as from October 1, with the hope that the short rains, which normally occur in October and November, would be at least average.

"However, as you no doubt know, no rain fell until the middle of December and up to the present we have had only 3.86 inches in the last three weeks. That is the exact figure to December 25. Consequently, the sisal plants are making little or no growth, and it is not possible to forecast when production can be safely resumed. I can only say that we are making every possible use of this opportunity to increase the efficiency of the estate, and with the very high price now prevailing, whatever sisal we can produce before the end of June will certainly be profitable.

Good Coffee Crop

"One bright feature is the 1949-50 coffee crop, which will produce at least 100 tons of clean coffee, and all of it is sold under contract to the Ministry of Food. In view of the fantastic prices recently fetched by Kenya coffee, efforts are being made to obtain an improved price on the contract, but I have no great hope that this will be successful. At the present contract price it is estimated that this coffee crop should realize about £14,000. Revenue from other crops will also I hope be satisfactory, although not very material to the total result.

"I have tried to give you in the frankest terms a clear picture of the position, and, gloomy as it is, I think it does not exclude hope for the future. The abnormal weather cannot last for ever, and the estates are in a good condition to take advantage of improvement when it comes.

Conserving Company's Resources

"Nevertheless, I feel sure that you will agree that the board could do no other in the interests of the shareholders than to conserve the company's resources by withholding any dividend payment for the present. It is therefore proposed to carry forward the sum of £5,106, compared with £1,566 brought in.

"In spite of the great discouragement which they have suffered, the staff have worked with their usual devotion to the company's interests, and I trust you will join me in expressing appreciation of their efforts.

"Mr. Bovill again visited the estate during the year, and the first-hand information he can therefore give is a great help to the board.

"I cannot conclude these remarks without my annual but nevertheless sincere tribute to our managing agents in East Africa and our visiting agent, who have done everything they can in difficult circumstances to safeguard the company's interests."

The report and accounts were adopted, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of appreciation of the work done by the estate staff.

**Record N. Rhodesian Trade
Increasingly Favourable Balance**

NORTHERN RHODESIA'S TRADE FIGURES for 1949 are likely to have broken all records, according to statistics for the first nine months of the year given in the *Economic and Statistical Bulletin*.

These show that exports totalled £24,549,635 and imports £15,180,898, compared with £22,543,828 and £11,277,421 respectively during the corresponding nine months of 1948. Exports have more than doubled in value since 1947.

In the first nine months of 1949 British countries supplied 79.7% of all Northern Rhodesia's imports, amounting in value to £12,097,778, compared with 78.6% (£8,596,381) in the corresponding period of 1948. Supplies from foreign countries, although rising in value to £3,883,120 in 1949 from £2,336,065 in January-September of 1948, declined from 21.4% of total imports to 20.3%.

The chief source of supply was the United Kingdom, whose share of the market rose from £3,505,535 (32.4%) in 1948 to £4,200,000 (32.9%) in 1949. The main imports from Britain were cotton-piece goods, mining and electrical machinery, motor vehicles, bicycles and spare parts, and farm tractors.

Next in importance as a supplier was South Africa, which sent goods worth £2,967,305 in the first nine months of 1949 (26.1%), compared with £2,963,098 (27.1%) in 1948.

Consignments from Southern Rhodesia increased from £1,796,272 (16.8%) in the 1948 period to £2,165,232 (14.3%).

Although imports from the United States (the main foreign source of supply) were more valuable in 1949 than in 1948, that country's share of the Northern Rhodesian market declined from 12.6% to 10.6% of the latter's total imports.

Nearly two-thirds of all domestic produce exported by the territory in the first nine months of 1949, amounting in value to £15,458,519, went to the United Kingdom, a slight drop of some £240,000. Consignments to the Union rose from £1,792,863 to £2,020,425.

Exports from Northern Rhodesia to other countries during the period under review were as follows: Australia, £980,095 (£803,691 in the first nine months of 1948); Southern Rhodesia, £739,090 (£275,717); India, £559,665 (£296,074); Sweden, £1,431,499 (£1,289,038); United States, £1,419,748 (£1,718,732); and Belgium, £1,070,211 (£63,834).

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Of Commercial Concern

Imports of grey cloth from Japan for processing in this country and re-export to Colonial and other specified markets are again being authorized by the Board of Trade. Such imports from Japan in 1949-50 are not to exceed £7,000,000 but six-sevenths of that total is represented by licences issued before the imposition of the ban last July. Imports for 1950-51 will depend upon later arrangements between Japan and the sterling area. Applications for licences to import grey cloth from Germany for processing and re-export will also be considered.

The business which was established in London 52 years ago by Mr. F. Gundle on his return from Africa, and which since his death has been conducted by his son, Mr. A. M. Gundle, has now become a private limited liability company, styled I. Gundle, Ltd. It has more than 1,200 clients in Africa, and employs a specialist staff of about 60 people.

Pest Control, Ltd., a company with subsidiaries in Africa, has declared a dividend of 7½% for the nine months ended September 30 last. Group profits amounted to £100,876, of which taxation absorbs £32,173 and £49,914 accrued prior to the acquisition of the original company's shares.

Distribution control in Kenya of galvanized corrugated iron sheets, mild steel bars and plates, steel shaffing, and expanded metal has been suspended. The only metal now subject to control is galvanized steel piping.

The Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., have opened a new branch in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and a further branch will be opened in that city as soon as a building can be erected.

Import licences for handloom cotton piece-goods from India into Kenya and Uganda have been extended until further notice.

Mining

Pricing Basis for Rhodesian Copper

THE MUFULIRA, NCHANOA, RHOKANA, and ROAN ANTELOPE copper mining companies have completed their discussions with the Ministry of Supply concerning the pricing basis for Northern Rhodesian copper.

In future the price basis for electrolytic copper delivered to the Ministry by the companies will be approximately the same as the L.A.S. New York quotation. For the various grades of blister copper there will be slight adjustments to the existing differentials.

Roan Antelope announced recently that its January output had been provisionally contracted for on the basis of 17.625 cents per pound New York whilst Mufulira's February production has been bought on the basis of 18.50 cents. (Sterling equivalents of these two quotations are respectively £141 and £146.)

From Southern Rhodesia's point of view, this latest rise in the price of copper may seem a mixed blessing; the *Rhodesia Herald* has commented: "While it will undoubtedly increase the revenue accruing to Rhodesia's railways and transport of increased tonnage of coal to the Copper belt and of copper to Beira, it will also inevitably increase pressure on the railways to pay greater attention to the dollar-saving export of the north."

It might at first sight appear that expansion of copper output would result unfavourably upon the development of Southern Rhodesian industry, which, however, deserves considerable benefit from trade with the Copper belt. Extra railway revenue would also help to finance better transport facilities generally.

Mining Share Prices

CLOSING PRICES for Rhodesian and East African mining shares on the London Stock Exchange are as follows:

Bechuanaland, 11s. 6d.; British Central Africa, 3s.; British South Africa, 30s. 3d.; Bushbuck, 2s. 6d.; Cam and Motor, 34s. 6d.; Charterland, 3s. 9d.; Falcon, 9s.; Globe and Phoenix, 28s. 6d.; Gold Fields, 10s. 6d.; Kayronde, 11s.; Keston, 3s. 10d.; Kenya Consols, 1s.; London & Rhod., 5s. 5d.; Mashaba, 11d.; Motapa, 8s. 4d.; Nchanga, 41s. 6d.; Phoenix Mining, 16s. 9d.; Phoenix Prince, 2s. 4d.; Rhod. Anglo American, 3s. 9d.; Rhod. Broken Hill, 1s.; Rhod. Copper, 44s. pref.; 20s.; Rhod. Corp., 4s. 7d.; Rhod. Selection Trust, 27s. 5d.; Rhokana, 12 15/16; 31s. pref.; 21s. 7d.; Roan Antelope (Reg.), 12s.; (Br.), 12s. 11d.; Selection Trust, 33s. 6d.; Selakwe, 1s. 6d.; Sherwood Starr, 4s. 9d.; Tanganyika Concessions, 26s. 2d.; 4s. pref.; 27s. 4d.; Tati, 1s. 11d.; Thistle-Etna, 2s. 6d.; Uruwira, 4s. 10d.; Wankie Colliery, 14s. 11d.; Willoughby's Consol., 9s.; Zambia Explor., 20s.

Mining Personalia

MR. J. MCNEILL, ASSOCIATE M.M.E., has been appointed an inspector of mines in Tanganyika.

MR. G. C. WISHART has been appointed a member of the London committee of Tanganyika Central Gold Mines, Ltd.

SIR ERNEST OPPENHEIMER, chairman of the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., has joined LORD MCGOWAN and MR. A. CHESTER BEATTY as an honorary president of the Copper Development Association.

Applications received by the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy include the following: for transfer to membership, Mr. W. PULFREY (Kenya) and Mr. L. V. TREWARTH (Southern Rhodesia); for admission to membership, Mr. K. A. DAVIES (Uganda); for admission to affiliation, MR. S. N. JORDON (Southern Rhodesia); Mr. D. V. S. DUNN (Southern Rhodesia) has been transferred to associate membership; Mr. S. J. C. ROBERTSON (Kenya) has been elected to associateship; and Mr. L. GOLDBERG (Southern Rhodesia) and Mr. BRUCE JONES (Northern Rhodesia) to studentship.

Wage Increases for Europeans

PAY INCREASES dating from January 1 have been awarded to European daily-paid mine-workers in Southern Rhodesia. Taking the form of higher cost-of-living allowances, the increases range from 24 to 45 13s. monthly. Some 2,300 workers will benefit. The total European wage bill of the industry is expected to rise by £1,000,000 this year, two-thirds of the total being born by the gold mining companies. Decisions are expected shortly on proposed pay increases for mine officials and salaried staffs.

Offer for Tati Shares

A CIRCULAR to shareholders from the directors of Tati Goldfields, Ltd., confirms that an offer of 2s. per share has been received. It will be open until February 14, and is conditional on acceptance by holders of not less than 51% of the capital. The directors consider the price fair and reasonable, and more than might have been expected had the company gone into liquidation, and they therefore recommend acceptance.



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SOUTHERN RHODESIA

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.

TOTAL 1948 U.K. EXPORTS TO THE TERRITORY WERE £15,507,000. THESE INCLUDED:	
	CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS £471,000
	ELECTRICAL GOODS & APPARATUS £359,000
	MACHINERY £1,915,000
	POTTERY, GLASS, ABRASIVES, ETC. £472,000
	WOOLLEN & WORSTED YARNS & MANUFACTURES £563,000
	COTTON PIECE GOODS £1,221,000

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