

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, January 26, 1950

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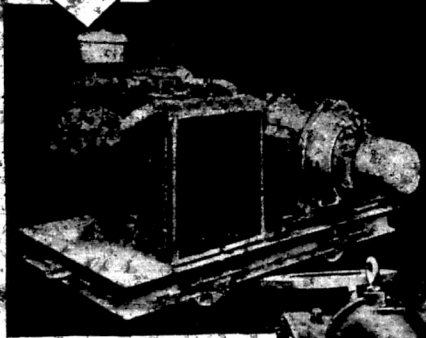
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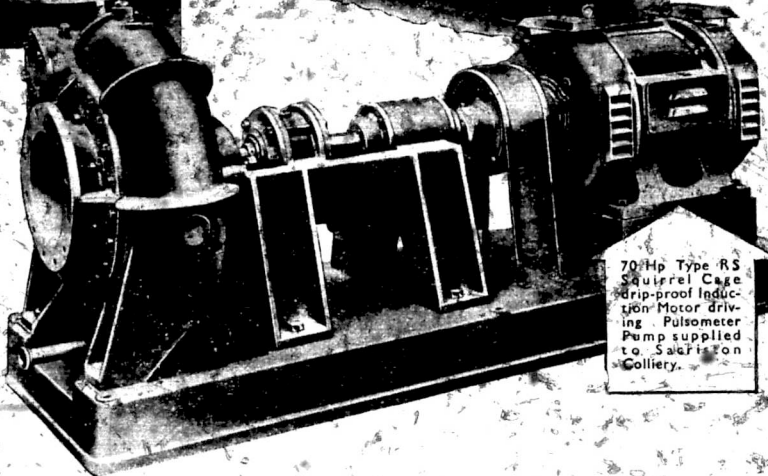
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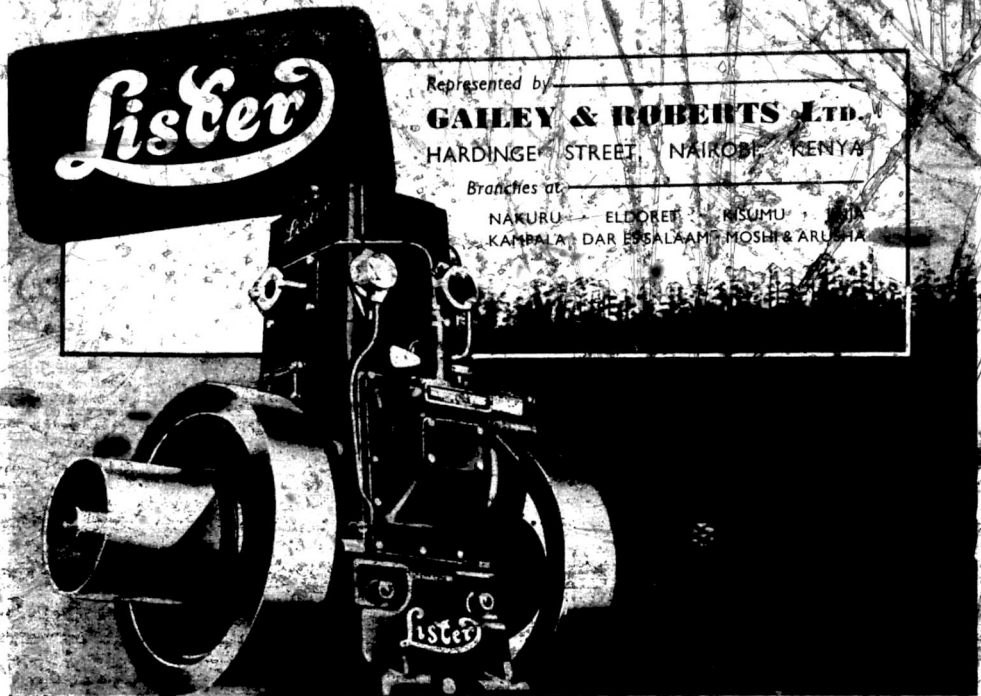
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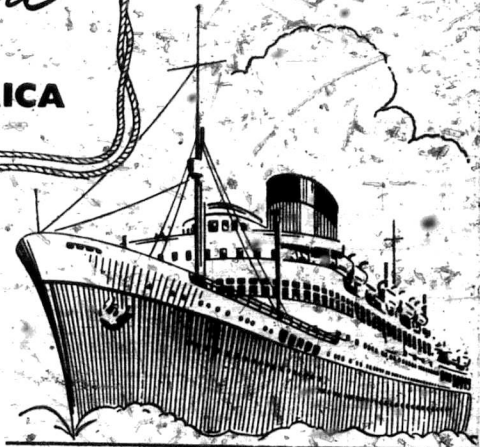
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**NO NEWSPAPER** concerned with African affairs has so persistently argued the case for the development of provincial councils as **EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA**. We have frequently suggested that in the

**Provincial Councils.** mixed and predominantly African areas a provincial commissioner ought to be, as

it were, the managing director of his province—the leader of the administrative and specialist officials stationed in the province and of the acknowledged representatives of the public, European, African and Asian. Progress on that basis is now the declared aim of the Government of Tanganyika, which, having recently appointed a council for the Lake Province, intends similar action elsewhere, not merely for the handling of the funds allocated to the province, but with the express intention of making these new bodies electoral colleges through which non-official membership of the central legislature can be attained. The main objectives are evidently to encourage inter-racial co-operation through regular contacts in business of common concern; to weld officials, whatever their branch of the Colonial Service, into co-operators with an instinctive loyalty to their province which is at least as great as that to their particular departments; and to develop in official and non-official members of each council a sense of cohesion and responsibility

and a habit of looking ahead in order to provide those facilities which are most needed in the general interest.

Better leadership is, in short, the aim—as it is unquestionably the need almost everywhere throughout East and Central Africa (though by no means in those territories only: indeed, the world's

### Leadership in Tanganyika.

predicament is in large degree the direct result of indifferent leadership). It cannot be said that the non-official membership of the Tanganyika Legislative Council during the past two decades has been outstandingly successful. Though many non-official members have devoted themselves to their duties to the best of their ability and without thought of personal advantage or convenience, the results have on the whole been disappointing; but lest there be any misunderstanding, it should be added that many official members have been equally ineffective. It is no exaggeration to say that for quite long periods Tanganyika has not been governed, but has merely drifted. That epoch is over, for the new Governor, Sir Edward Twining, has given prompt proof of vigour, keenness, firmness, frankness, and friendliness—qualities on which new policies can and will be built. He has set himself to

extend the provincial council system generally and as quickly as possible. That plan offers, we believe, great prospects of success.

It ought to mean that no man will henceforth be promoted a provincial commissioner unless he has proved himself to possess qualities of real leadership, and has shown that he can evoke the best response from all with whom he has to work closely. There have been far too many colourless, complacent, passive provincial commissioners in Eastern Africa. No doubt they were suitably submissive to the Secretariat, but seniority and supineness are poor reasons for promotion. While there was little risk of public protest, seniority was the decisive factor in too many cases; its power will be welcome weakened once Government recognize that a poor provincial commissioner must expect to be buffeted by the non-official members of his council, who, if they be wisely chosen, will be eager for action which is calculated to serve the area in which their lot is cast.

From every point of view it will be advantageous to have in these councils representative farmers, planters, miners, missionaries, and merchants, no less than educationists, doctors, foresters, and agricultural and veterinary officers. That will mean that officials and non-officials, and Europeans and Africans (and in many cases Indians also), will require to persuade a majority of their colleagues to endorse their proposals. The African representatives, it may be assumed, will include chiefs and other traditional authorities and educated younger men, and in some cases perhaps women. Those who hold that representatives with such divergent backgrounds and attitudes must conflict rather than co-operate are evidently unaware of the successes attained elsewhere in Africa by this mixing of seemingly disparate elements. Encouragement is to be found in the experience of church councils of all categories in many territories, and from various political, local government, and economic bodies in a number of Dependencies. We shall watch Tanganyika's experiment with sympathy and hope, for this kind of devolution and decentralization of authority is badly needed—not by any means in that Territory alone.

**Decentralization Badly Needed.**

SOME READERS have been mystified by the news which we published last week that Mr. Robert Ehrman was on his way to

Nairobi to take up duty at the United States Consulate-General as public affairs officer. That term was thought in some quarters to be

**American Interest In East Africa.**

a variant of public relations or information officer. In fact, the responsibilities of the post are wider and heavier than those of information officers in the British Colonies. Appointments as public affairs officers are a relatively new departure in the Foreign Service of the United States, resulting from the recent Smith-Mundt Act, which prescribed measures (a) for providing other countries with better means of understanding the American attitude on current problems, (b) for supplying to the State Department of the United States an objectively selected and regulated flow of authoritative news and background information from and about the outside world, and (c) for increasing educational and cultural contacts between the American and other peoples. The task of translating these principles into action in the field is that of the public affairs officers.

Mr. Ehrman, for instance, will receive in East Africa masses of material for the information of all who are interested in American affairs; he will control a reference library, and, no doubt, issue appropriate matter to the Press. In the reverse direction, he will send to the State Department in Washington whatever data about Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, and Zanzibar may seem to him proper; and it may be assumed that much of it will be made available to the Press or otherwise brought to the notice of those in America for whom it would have special interest, for if Government departments within the British Empire are unduly prone to keep buried in their files news which could be made known to the public with advantage, that general charge cannot be made against official circles in the United States. Films and other visual aids are freely used for public enlightenment across the Atlantic, and they will doubtless be included in the material sent to East Africa.

**Two-Way Flow Of Information.**

The Act provides that professors, teachers, and students may be invited to American universities and other centres of instruction on an exchange basis or otherwise, and it is therefore possible that a few East Africans (Europeans, Indians and/or Africans) may within the next year or two be offered the opportunity of filling vacancies in educational institutions in the United States.

**Education Overseas.**

Their number would naturally not be large, and special steps would assuredly be taken to make the selection with particular objectives in view. We hope that our American friends will avoid the mistake made by too many British authorities of sending overseas too many inadequately prepared young Africans, who, by reason of their inexperience, have been unduly susceptible to unhealthy influences and companionship, social and political. A more hopeful principle, we are con-

vinced, is to give preference to rather older men who could profit from post-graduate courses in their particular subjects. Until Makerere College, Uganda, is considerably enlarged and other similar colleges are established in East and Central Africa there must be a continuance of the present practice, unsatisfactory though the results be in more than a few cases, but the wiser procedure should be kept steadily in mind for adoption at the earliest possible moment.

## Notes By The Way

### Economy of Encomium

IN MY IGNORANCE I had imagined that Europeans had taught Africans an immense number of useful things. An African from Kenya, Mr. Peter Koinange, who has been visiting India, is widely reported in the Press of that country to have said that the useful things so taught are no more than "several." He is said to have defined them as "the latest methods of transport, Press, wireless, and the art of self-government," and to have added: "If I denied these facts I should be lying." It would have been more candid to make plain the truth that in East and Central Africa, for instance, Britons taught the Africans to stop the inter-tribal warfare which had persisted from time immemorial, abandon at least some of their age-old superstitions and the worst of the attendant malpractices, write their own languages for the first time, make roads, use wheeled transport, cultivate by less primitive means, avoid recurrent famine, reduce and heal disease in humans and animals, and in many other ways get on terms with their fellows and with Nature. Mr. Koinange knows that British missionaries, administrators, settlers, and merchants have done much to pass on to Africa in the last half-century their own inheritance from 2,000 years; but his reported remarks provide no recognition of that realization. Would he give a considered summary of his views of the benefits which Africans have derived from Europeans? Such a statement would be useful to both races, for he exercises a considerable influence on African opinion in Kenya.

### Ungallant

IN THE FIRST ANNUAL REPORT of the Public Relations and Social Welfare Department of Uganda there is a reference to the "large number of casualties—mostly due to marriage." That reminds me that Southern Rhodesia has a separate annual tally of "casualties by marriage." It would be regrettable if the use of such terms spread, for they are neither elegant nor courteous. What is wrong with "resignation on marriage"? Does a Government consider itself jilted by a woman employee who leaves its service to marry, and in offended *amour propre* write her off as a "casualty"? Would a Chief Secretary who married someone employed by his Government appreciate the statement in a newspaper that his wife was a "casualty by marriage"? Consideration of that prospect by the appropriate senior officials might perhaps lead to the substitution of a more gallant expression. Secretariats, heavily burdened as they are with work, might usefully ask themselves and the technical departments if some of the terms in constant use could not be improved.

### Colonel Birney

COLONEL C. F. BIRNEY, who has joined the board of the Namding Tea Co. Ltd., is a former general manager of Rhodesia Railways and of the Beira and Mashonaland Railway. Born in 1878, he was educated at Marlborough College and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and commissioned in the Royal Engineers. Going to India in the first year of this century, he was soon transferred to the Railway Department, which he left for active service in the Tibet Expedition under Sir Francis Younghusband. Then he returned to railway work, and when the late Sir Trevredyn Wynne (who was afterwards to become well known in East African affairs) was president of the Railway Board in Simla, he made Birney his assistant secretary. Three years in that capacity were followed by a resumption of railway management duties. Then came war in 1914, and four years on the Western Front. Before the end of it Colonel Birney was deputy director of transportation at G.H.Q., and he went to Germany with the Army of Occupation in 1919, as director-general of transportation. At the end of that year he was put in charge of the Rhodesian railway system, and five years later was elected a member of the first Legislative Assembly of Southern Rhodesia.

### Versatile Settler

AMONG THE DWINDLING BAND of pre-1914 settlers in Uganda, few, if any, have pioneered more widely different lines of production than Mr. D. N. Stafford, now in his 70th year. Hoima River Estates, Ltd., of which he is the sole director, grow tea, coffee, and rubber (which was brought into production again after the loss of Singapore); he was the first exporter of pipe tobacco; during the recent war he developed 300 acres of pyrethrum on five-year leases; and with the aid of an Italian chemist he started the processing of high nicotine-content tobacco grown at his instigation by Africans in the Kigezi district, a venture which has achieved a production of 2,000,000 lb. annually. He founded a company, of which he is chairman, for the manufacture of building boards from papyrus; he is a director of Uganda Breweries, Ltd., and Kigezi Industries, Ltd., and minor ventures include an attempt to start spinning and weaving, the making of carpets, the organization of trade in honey, and the marketing of a cheap disinfectant for use in African and Indian houses. Mr. Stafford, who plans to retire when he has made satisfactory arrangements for the continuance of his enterprises, has been for many years president of the Uganda Planters' Association, at the annual gatherings of which he has often given candid utterance to the opinions of non-officials.

# Sabi-Lundi Development Schemes

## Final Report on £20,000,000 Project

**THE CATCHMENT AREAS** of the Sabi and Lundi Rivers in the east of Southern Rhodesia represent nearly a quarter of the total area of the Colony, and the plans for their ordered and progressive development, at an ultimate cost estimated at approximately £20,000,000, are therefore of the highest importance.

The Government of the Colony entrusted the task of surveying the area and reducing the general project to a series of detailed recommendations to Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners, who called in Sir William Gavin and Sir Lewis Fermor to advise on the agricultural and mineral aspects of the great problems involved.

One of the partners in the firm of consulting engineers, Mr. R. L. Fitt, took personal charge of the operations in the Sabi and Lundi valleys.

The final report of the consultants was issued on Tuesday in London and the Colony. A printed document of 119 pages, illustrated with many excellent photographs, maps, sketches, and diagrams, it represents a comprehensive assembly of relevant facts, from which the arguments for or against specific suggestions are convincingly developed. While much of the matter is, of course, highly technical, the ordinary reader will have no difficulty in understanding the reasons for the proposals now made to the Government.

### Consultants' Recommendations

The conclusions of the consultants are thus summarized:

(1) The Sabi-Lundi area can in due course play an important part in the economy of Southern Rhodesia. It contains substantial mineral deposits and large tracts of country, the ultimate possibilities of which for agricultural development are very great.

(2) With proper attention paid to the provision of adequate living accommodation and amenities, the area is suitable for permanent settlement by both Europeans and Africans. To facilitate the provision of health services, including water supplies, the resident population should be grouped into settlements. Irrigation schemes need not increase the prevalence of malaria, and it should be possible to keep bilharzia under control.

(3) Coal, iron, and limestone deposits are located along a narrow belt of unbroken country unsuited for irrigation. Geological mapping has been completed, but the preliminary drilling programme has not reached the stage when the full extent and quality of the reserves of these minerals can be assessed. Exploratory work in the field should therefore be continued over a further season.

The presence of coal in three horizons has been confirmed. The upper or Bendezi horizon is a high volatile non-coking type, which has not yet been studied in detail. The middle of Mallongwe horizon consists of medium volatile coking coal. A preliminary estimate of reserves based only on exposed portions of the coal-field, partly as mined and partly after beneficiation, is 154 million tons, with ash content 20% to 25%. Reserves of the Mukushwe or lower horizon are large, and are provisionally estimated at 3,000 million tons of low volatile coking coal. Ash content is comparatively high, but 15 ft. of the total thickness of 40 ft. is of relatively superior coal, with ash content 22% to 24%. Working of the Mukushwe seam could be started with open-cast methods.

Prospecting on the iron-ores of the Mongula and Manyoka areas is not sufficient to prove the quantities available, but general geological considerations suggest the existence of a moderate quantity of high grade ore (60%–68%) and a very large quantity of quartz-magnetic rock with 35%–40% iron suitable for conversion into high-grade magnetic concentrates.

Vast quantities of limestone of a quality yet to be determined occur in the valley, and there is reason to believe that deposits suitable for iron smelting and cement manufacture can be located.

(4) Agricultural development of the whole area must be regarded as a long-term project. The preparatory investigations required are extensive, and an immediate start should be made, with due regard to available resources of technical personnel, labour and equipment, and to the present urgency of short-

term measures to increase food production throughout the country.

There should be a sound and orderly beginning on a small scale, with subsequent expansion in accordance with the experience gained and at a rate commensurate with conditions currently ruling.

(5) The immediate or short-term plan should include the following:—

The completion of adequate topographical maps and the establishment of permanent survey beacons in the areas selected for development.

The organization and maintenance of a systematic soil survey ahead of ground clearance and canal alignment.

A continuation of the work of the meteorologist and the hydrographer.

### Conservation Measures

The acceleration of intensive conservation in areas which may become the collecting grounds for storage reservoirs, with particular emphasis on the catchments of the Umshagasha and Mulikey Rivers above their confluence, and the upper reaches of the Sabi, including the Tsungwe and all tributaries above it.

The continuation of a full programme of field investigations and studies of alternative canal alignments and sites for dams, reservoirs, and barrages.

The establishment of an agricultural experiment station on the left bank of the Sabi below the Tanganda River.

The development of a pilot project in the same area, to bring 16,000 acres of Crown land and 8,000 acres of Native reserve under irrigation. The cost of this scheme is estimated at approximately £1,000,000.

The preparation of detailed plans for an extension of Triangle Estate to allow of the cultivation under irrigation of a further 18,000 acres of cane sugar. The cost of this extension, which will call for the provision of a dam and storage reservoir at Kyle, near the junction of the Mulikey and Umshagasha Rivers, is estimated at approximately £1,300,000.

A decision to proceed with the major or long-term development need not be taken until the pilot project has provided ample evidence upon which to assess its merits. During that period plans and estimates of cost can be prepared.

The key to the main development is the construction of a major dam at Condo on the Sabi near its junction with the Macheke. The reservoir, operated in conjunction with the natural discharge of the remaining rivers of the catchment, would provide sufficient water to carry over years of drought and to irrigate between 300,000 and 400,000 acres annually.

### Insurance Against Food Imports

Preliminary estimates indicate that the overall cost of the major scheme, including communications and the provision of such amenities as hospitals and schools, will be in the region of £20,000,000 plus the working capital required for actual farming operations.

The total cost is recognized to be high, but it is emphasized that the capital investment, spread over a number of years, would not only result in a permanent increase in the value of the land under irrigation and of the vast area of country surrounding it, but that an irrigation scheme of this magnitude, with reserves of water to tide the country over years of drought, would provide an assurance against dependence for foodstuffs on the vagaries of rainfall and upon external sources of supply.

To meet the needs of the construction programme the gradual creation of a mobile labour force of 5,000 is desirable. The pilot project may ultimately provide a livelihood for a settled African population of 10,000 to 12,000 persons, and the extension of the Triangle Estate would require a resident labour force of about 8,000 with their families and a seasonal force of some £3,000 Natives.

(To be continued.)

# Colonel Stirling Resigns Senior Groundnut Post

## Abortive Discussions with Overseas Food Corporation in London

LEAVE COLONEL J. A. STIRLING, the 41-year-old regional general manager for the Overseas Food Corporation in the Southern Province of Tanganyika, who announced some weeks ago that he had tendered his resignation, but who was asked to await discussions in London, has now met the chairman and members of the board and decided not to alter his decision. The corporation state, however, that "mutual good will exists between the two parties."

Colonel Stirling—who is to join the United Africa Co., Ltd., primarily in connexion with its operations in West Africa—first went to East Africa as agent of Messrs. Pauling & Co., Ltd., one of the contractors for bush-clearing for the groundnut scheme. He was so successful that when Major-General Walsh resigned the senior appointment in the Southern Province, Messrs. Paulings were asked about the middle of last year to lend Colonel Stirling to the corporation until March next, on the understanding that he would meantime also wind up certain affairs for that company, and then continue in the service of the O.F.C.

His dissatisfaction is known to arise from what he considers unnecessary interference with him in regard to the area for which he was particularly responsible, and despite the fact that he accepted the invitation to take over a difficult task only on the express condition that he should be given a free hand to put things right in his own way. Colonel Stirling is a civil engineer by profession.

### Sir Eric Coates and Sir Donald Perrott

SIR ERIC COATES, who was recently appointed to the board of the Overseas Food Corporation, with special responsibility for the finances of the groundnut scheme, left by air on Friday of his first visit to East Africa. He is expected to spend about a month in Tanganyika in order to acquaint himself with the work. No special significance is attached to his tour.

SIR DONALD PERROTT, the other recently appointed member of the board, will be in the Territory at the same time.

From the beginning of April the corporation are expected to do all their bush clearing in Tanganyika through a wholly owned subsidiary company. On March 31 their contracts with Messrs. Pauling & Co., Ltd., and John Mowlem & Co., Ltd., are due to expire.

The *Daily Telegraph* has commented on this news:—

"Reports from Tanganyika state that at least two-thirds of the £37,000,000 expended on the groundnut scheme to date has gone to contractors on a cost-plus-fee basis. The amount of the fee, over and above the cost, is stated to be 80%."

Thus, after allowing for a reasonable profit in circumstances where there was no risk of loss, cost to the corporation of work done has been more than 50% in excess of necessary expenditure. In round figures this excess 50% would represent about £6,000,000.

The figure of 80% fee is the same as that mentioned by Mr. Cecil Poole (Lichfield) in the House of Commons debate on groundnuts of November 21. It was not challenged by the Minister of Food, Mr. Strachey.

An official of the corporation agreed that the method of payment was cost plus fee, since at the start experience of work on the scale of the groundnut project was inadequate for fixed price contracts.

MR. C. A. TOMLINSON, formerly of Tanganyika, has drawn attention in *The Times* to lessons which should have been learnt from the war-time wheat scheme operated by the Tanganyika Government.

The history of the Tanganyika Government's own Northern Province wheat scheme gives the confidence in the belief that large, expensive, State-owned enterprises are likely to conserve the soil. I appreciate that the wheat scheme was operating for a short period and that war conditions. This

did not, however, justify ploughing up large areas of the Masailand plains for little better reason than that they were easy to plough. Yields were often pitiful. Neither at Ardai nor at another wheat scheme area at Mbulumbul were any noticeable steps taken to prevent soil erosion.

This was all the more surprising in that even by at Oldeani the Custodian of Enemy Property had embarked on a successful and necessary scheme of earth-banks on similar fields which the wheat scheme left unprotected. The Native authority forced African cultivators at Mbulumbul to take soil conservation steps which the wheat scheme did not take. I mention these failings with no wish to arouse old controversies. But the wheat scheme under the stress of war was often in danger of costing a lot and not producing the goods. As a result of soil erosion was by the board. The groundnut scheme under different stresses, is in a similar danger. What guarantees have we that soil conservation may not be again postponed to the political expediency of quick and cheap returns?

### Technical Adviser Replies

MR. N. R. FUGGLE-COUCHMAN, technical adviser to the Overseas Food Corporation, replied to Mr. Tomlinson:—

The wheat scheme was intended to run purely as a war-time measure for a maximum of four or five years. Then the greater part of the land was to revert to grass. To minimize the risks of erosion, slopes over 5% were largely excluded, and 970 acres of more erodible land on the western slopes of Kilimanjaro were protected with broad-based terraces.

What measures of soil conservation are being taken by the groundnut scheme? The clearing of the 30,000 acres at Kongwa was done in such a way that the debris after clearing was pushed into windrows on the contour. This excess formed rough earth banks which have been effective. All agricultural operations are being done on the contour between these windrows.

In the Western and Southern Provinces the areas to be cleared are first surveyed and drawn on a coloured plan. From this plan road and cleared areas can be laid out with the basic principles of soil conservation in view. Slopes over 5% are not cleared; natural drainage channels are left uncleared; and verges of natural vegetation are left along the roads and round all the fields. These will act as drainage areas for the run-off from the roads and the contour terraces which are to be constructed in the fields. Again, all cultivations take place on the contour. Experiments with mechanical ridge planting are being made, and should a practical method evolve, that practice would still further assist soil conservation.

### Theory and Practice

It is doubtful whether the theory and practice of the maintenance of soil fertility in temperate regions can necessarily be applied to soils in the hotter and drier areas of the tropics, the main reasons in tropical soils is still most imperfectly known. To know that the agents of high temperature and termite remove humus and humus-forming material rapidly from the soil is therefore believed that some other method of maintaining soil moisture may be necessary.

While it is at least to be demonstrated that a residue of groundnut grass has the effect. While there is much to be learned on this subject, on which active research is being made by the corporation's scientific department, it is our intention to plough back all plant residues and to incorporate in our rotation a resting period under grass.

The monthly journal of the Overseas Food Corporation has published a prominent photograph headed "East African Groundnuts in England." Beneath it is a caption reading: "Groundnuts grown in the East African groundnut scheme being piped into the barge from the hold of a ship in the Thames Pool, London. The barge will take them to the British Oil and Cake Mills, Erith, Kent, where they will be processed into the oils required in the manufacture of margarine, and their residues made into cattle cake." But to the page is pasted an erasable slip which states: "It is regretted that, owing to a misunderstanding with the Kenya Information Office, the photograph is labelled 'East African Groundnuts.' They are actually West African groundnuts."

That the groundnut scheme should be closed down is the view expressed by Messrs. R. C. Treat and Co., Ltd., in the current issue of their quarterly *Broadsheet*. They write that, in spite of an expenditure which now approaches £30,000,000—

"There is still no assurance that Tanganyika, which has never produced groundnuts or sunflower seed in important quantities, can in fact grow either on a large scale year in and year out, and certainly not sufficiently profitably to carry the vast overhead inseparable from Government control.

"In the parlous state of our economy the British taxpayer is bound to regard the groundnut scheme as a commercial undertaking, as indeed Mr. Strachey has always presented it, though with a Native-welfare gloss. When a commercial venture has failed to justify the over-optimistic forecast of its promoters whose own incompetence has contributed to its failure, it is folly to carry it on, to risk throwing good money after bad, without two prerequisites. The first is a reasonable assurance that ultimately the venture can be made to succeed; the second, the dismissal of those responsible for past mismanagement. In the absence of these two essentials—Mr. Wakefield and Mr. Rosa were certainly the wrong men to dismiss—the conclusion that the groundnut scheme should be closed down is inescapable.

"If the Government consider that it should be carried on in the interest of the Natives, far better spend the money on the inadequate medical and educational services of the Territory. That would earn us respect, instead of the ridicule which the scheme has so generally excited among the nations, and nowhere more than in America."

The oil pipeline from the coast of Tanganyika to Nachingwea, the groundnut scheme headquarters in the Southern Province, which was recently opened, was built in 21 months. The pipeline holds 3,200 tons of fuel, which can be passed at a maximum pumping rate of 40 tons per hour to the inland terminal, which has two oil tanks with a total capacity of 4,500 tons and two spirit tanks together holding 2,700 tons.

Tanganyika Roadways, Ltd., have taken over all Overseas Food Corporation road transport between Dar es Salaam and Kongwa in order to relieve the congestion on that section of the railway.

Rationing of bread and flour has been introduced in the Kongwa groundnut-area owing to lack of supplies. Fruit and vegetables have also been short.

## Survey for the Development of the Colonies

### No Future for Schemes Going Off at Half-Cock

BEING WELL ACQUAINTED with tripod, land surveyors are able to believe that the material future of the Colonial Empire, as we are still permitted to call it, rests on three legs—political advancement, social services, and economic development.

Much greater attention has of late been devoted to the third leg of economic development; and there is now even some possibility that the third leg may shortly be reinforced by the Fourth Point.

One manifestation of all this is the increasing requirement for extensive land surveys, without which extensive territorial development schemes are apt to prove expensive failures. As long ago as 1940, when many of us were sea-bathing at Dunkirk, Lord Hailey's Colonial Research Committee appreciated that there would have to be accelerated economic development after the war, and that basic information for the purpose was totally inadequate. As someone remarked in relation to the Norwegian campaign: "You cannot produce complete plans on a foundation of complete ignorance."

#### Effects of Fluctuating Revenues

Apart from international boundary commission surveys and a few other minor contributions from Imperial resources, pre-war land surveying was entirely a matter for individual Colonial Governments, who had to devote to it what proportion they could of meagre and often fluctuating revenues. Some went naked and unashamed. Others had little more than a loin-cloth to cover the most urgent requirements of land tenure. A few had three-piece suits, and were organized and staffed to undertake geodetic or framework surveys, cadastral or property surveys, and topographic mapping. Many of these departments were extremely efficient, but all were open to the winds of sudden retrenchment.

At such times the usual procedure was to pawn the coat and trousers and rely on the cadastral waistcoat to prevent the land records at least from catching a severe cold. The effects on recruitment, training, organization, and methods of this hot-and-cold process varied from highly inconvenient to catastrophic.

Regional co-ordination of geodetic surveys barely existed. The survey of the 30th Meridian Arc in the East

*\*Being an abbreviated report of an address by Brigadier M. Hoine, Director of Colonial Surveys, to the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors in London.*

and Central African territories, financed with much administrative labour by agreed contributions, and known in consequence as the "Arc of the Covenant," was about the only exception to this rule.

#### Air Photography the Keystone

The powerful modern method of topographic mapping from air photographs—the keystone of rapid development surveys—could hardly be used at all. Air photographs could be obtained only on contract; and it would have been necessary for a single contract to cover a sizable area in order to reduce unit costs in proportion to the heavy overheads of a special expedition. The total cost, to be met from a single year's revenue, thus became prohibitive; and the volume of photography would have far exceeded the capacity of the local departments to utilize while still in date, even if it had been possible to provide equipment and trained staff on a sufficiently long-term basis.

Colonial administrators are not to be blamed for this sorry state of affairs, which probably contributed more than any other single factor to the slow rate of pre-war development. Few professional surveyors themselves understood the whole problem, which is by no means as simple as I hope I have made it appear in the full light of after-knowledge. Fewer still could explain with force and clarity the necessity for overhauling the geodetic foundations of the survey structure while the rain was pouring through the roof, or the necessity to map an apparently worthless piece of bush now in order to get it done in time by painfully slow methods.

#### Need for Knowledge of Administration

In time for what? Whenever the profession and the administration are in conflict, as unfortunately they often are, it is by no means always the latter who are at fault. The sooner professional surveyors appreciate that the sooner they devote a little time to acquiring an elementary knowledge of practical politics, to talking the other fellow's language and thinking his thoughts, the sooner will they set their houses in order.

The most that can be said in defence is that the self-sufficiency of individual Colonies had got out of step. But the administration had by no means got a free hand in that matter, even before the post-war surge of nationalism. When it became clear that nothing much could be achieved in this matter of rapid develop-

ment surveys without inter-Colonial co-operation, amounting to some form of centralization, it took considerable courage and skill on the part of the Colonial Office administration to wear even the appearance of putting the political clock back, and to overcome the strong opposition which could confidently be expected from some quarters. This they did.

The main feature of the scheme finally approved by the Secretary of State after consultation with Colonial Governments, and now in operation, is the establishment of a central Directorate of Colonial Surveys, financed under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, to undertake geodetic and topographic surveys in any Colony for the main purpose of assisting economic development.

The survey departments of individual Colonies were to concentrate on cadastral work, which in most cases had fallen seriously into arrears, and which must be handled locally because of the widely differing systems of land tenure. But the local departments are by no means debarred from undertaking any geodetic and topographic work; on the contrary, they are encouraged to do so to the limit of their capacity.

#### Strength of Central Directorate

When the central directorate reaches its full establishment, it will command the services of no more than 300 surveyors and cartographers, or about 3% of the man-power required for central surveys of Great Britain. Obviously it can do little more than prime the pump, which is the proper function of a central service, and it must concentrate on work which can be handled economically only by centralized arrangements.

One side of the work which must as a rule be handled centrally is topographic air survey. Without it we should stand no chance of meeting requirements in the short time available between inception of a development scheme and the beginning of detailed planning and execution. Even with it we may be defeated by such factors as weather, availability of aircraft, facilities for their operation, and the disposition of ground parties.

The main point is to get as much time as possible by a study of development plans and by close continuous touch with development authorities in this country and in the Colonies. Careful planning is necessary which will allow some elasticity without the certain loss of production arising from too frequent change. It is also essential to avoid rigid professionalism, which would see all too clearly the advantages of regular operation to a uniformly high standard, and which would never countenance an inversion of order in technical processes such as producing a map in advance of ground control.

If we have a slogan, it is that any map which is in time to serve its purpose is better than no map. But if the job cannot be done in time, and if there is no other way of getting the required information, it is our unpleasant duty to say so, and possibly to suggest that the scheme may have to be postponed. I have been told once that "if we had listened to you surveyors we would never have gone into Africa at all," but appreciation of the various factors involved, and of the fact that there is seldom any future in going off at half-cock, has become very widespread during the last few years.

#### Mapping from the Air

Air photographs for Government-sponsored development schemes are for the most part provided by the Royal Air Force, who have made continuously available a photographic reconnaissance squadron equipped with radar control. This is operated on a system which may be described paradoxically as concentrated dispersal.

Movement and other administrative problems make it impossible to split the one squadron into too many detachments operating at great distances from its headquarters. Consequently, it is concentrated for periods up to about a year in one selected region. But the region is usually big enough to cover different climatic zones, so that when the weather is unfavourable in one Colony there is some chance it will be the best season in another. For example, one such region covers all the Colonial and High Commission territories from Uganda to Swaziland.

Mapping from the photographs is for the most part carried out at Teddington in the headquarters of the Directorate of Colonial Surveys. So far as there is a normal system, it is to produce line maps on a scale of 1/50,000 in one colour showing all significant plan detail, together with hill features in a special form of hachuring.

These preliminary plots, as they are called, can be produced quite quickly; it is the subsequent contouring which takes the time. But they are generally suitable in conjunction with copies

of the photographs, for the immediate field use of geologists, forestry officers, and soil surveyors; and for a wide range of development projects. Contouring is necessarily confined for the present to such development schemes as must have it, e.g. hydro-electric projects.

Air photography plans for 1950 envisage a short season in Uganda and Kenya. Field surveyors of the central directorate are working in Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and other Colonies, and a considerable volume of work is being undertaken by almost all local survey departments.

Maps are being prepared in Teddington of Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and seven other Dependencies.

There is continuous interplay between the Colonial Office, Colonial Governments, and Colonial survey departments. The Director of the central organization is also survey adviser to the Secretary of State. He is in no sense in executive control of the Colonial survey departments, which are solely responsible to their own Governments, but he is in a position to help them in various directions.

#### Collective Responsibility and Co-Operation

A purist in organization would say that one department, and one only, must be responsible for all surveys of this sort, bit of ground. Four years ago I would have gone far towards agreeing with him, with the mental reservation that such an organization is too pure ever to have been conceived, much less born, except as a very primitive form of life. But I know now that the system of *private inter-passes* and collective responsibility can be made to work even in this severe testing-ground. It requires good will, but without good will no organization will work. It also requires a very high degree of co-operation, but without co-operation in this complex modern world nothing can be achieved.

Now co-operation simply means working together, and quite clearly the first step towards it is to get down to work. The next step is to have the same object in working, preferably to get the job as a whole done and done properly. You may think the other fellow has no such object. If so, your best line is to assume he has, and anyway have it yourself. If we all did that, there would be co-operation.

Racial co-operation is particularly important in the Colonies and will rapidly become even more so. I say to land surveyors who may be going to the Colonies:—

#### Racial Harmony

Treat members of other races just exactly as you would treat Englishmen in a comparable walk of life. And if you are deterred solely by fear of consequences from going around kicking English agricultural labourers in the place which you believe Nature intended for that purpose, then stay out of the Colonies. You will be no use there, or anywhere else for that matter, in a position of some authority.

Avoid like the plague using or even thinking the word "Native," particularly in the hearing of the educated who may well know more about the English language than you do. It is indelibly associated with "White Cargo," and at best conveys a suggestion of "airy nothing," the sole quality of having been born somewhere. The word "African" covers a multitude of skins, and pride of race from Arab, Boer, and Copt to Yoruba and Zulu, but it does at any rate allow a man a local habitation and a name, if only a continent.

Perhaps I can help to fix the point in your mind by telling you the story, probably apocryphal, of the Royal Personage who went to inspect the gentlemen cadets at Sandhurst, which as you may know is in England. Arriving on the parade ground, she noticed some swarthy faces in the front rank, and said to the commandant: "I see, General, you have some Natives here. How many have you?" Without hesitation, back came the answer: "Three hundred, Ma'am—and three Indians."

This question of co-operation is so vital that I am tempted to bring in a sledge-hammer to drive it home. Field-Marshal Lord Montgomery once made a quotation at a public banquet. He did not give the author, who may have been a minor poet known affectionately to a very wide and more or less literate circle as "Monty." Anyway, this is what he said:—

*It ain't the guns or armament.*

*Of the money they can pay.*

*It's the close co-operation*

*That makes 'em win the day.*

*It ain't the individual*

*Or the army as a whole*

*But the everlasting teamwork*

*Of every bloomin' soul."*

# BACKGROUND

**Mr. Churchill's Broadcast.**—"The whole enterprise, contrivance, and genius of the British nation is being increasingly paralysed by the restrictions imposed in the name of a mistaken political philosophy. The Socialist policy of equalizing misery and organizing scarcity instead of allowing diligence, self-reliance, and ingenuity to produce abundance has only to be prolonged to be fatal. Conservatives and National Liberals stand for a basic standard of life and labour below which a man or woman, however old or weak, shall not be allowed to fall. Above the basic standard there will be free opportunities to rise. Everyone will be allowed to make the best of himself without jealousy or spite. The Socialist Government have spent in their term of office over £17,000 million, including the enormous sums given or loaned us from abroad. They have exacted from us the heaviest taxation in the world. It is now £500,000,000 more even than in the height of the war. At the same time they have cut down the buying power of every pound we earn by no less than 3s. 4d. This has struck a heavy blow at the social services, pensions, insurance, and all savings. Thus Socialist claims about safeguarding or extending the social services are vitiated by the fraud of giving only 16s. 4d. and calling it a pound. If we should sink into mere materialism and petty calculations of immediate personal advantage and fleeting gain, it will not only be our reputation which will perish, but our power to keep ourselves independent and alive. Class quarrels and endless party strife will lead us all to ruin. Only a new surge of impulse can win us back the glorious ascendancy for which our forebears had nerved our hearts down the long aisles of time. Let faith, not appetite, guide our steps."—The Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, M.P.

**Full Employment.**—"To say that the Labour Government has ensured full employment, as the Labour Party's election manifesto does, is a travesty. At least 1,500,000 people are in work thanks to American and other aid. Over 350,000 are in work because of an increase in the defence services. About 500,000 are off the labour market for an extra year because a Conservative Minister provided for raising the school-leaving age. Some 650,000 are in work because of the increase in the Civil Service; and the Socialists can claim credit for this last legion if they like. Last, but not least, there has been the sellers' market. Until quite recently we have been able to sell all we could produce, irrespective of price or quality."—Mr. Colin R. Coote, in the *Daily Telegraph*.

**Transformation Scene.**—"The Conservative five E-point campaign for economies, efficiency, enterprise, Europe, and Empire would make a massive reduction in the country's expenditure, which would help the cost of living and make our exports saleable at a price at which they would be bought. Only a few weeks ago we were being told we were on the brink of economic disaster, that a tremendous task lay in front of us—the almost herculean task of trebling our exports to the dollar countries. Then there was no disguising our difficulties and no suggestion of an easy way out. As soon as the word 'election' was mentioned there was a grand transformation scene. From being a demon king, talking grimly of austerity, Sir Stafford Cripps became the fairy godmother who was going to hurl gifts. The demon of crisis was banished, and it was now conveyed to us in every speech and publication that everything in the country's garden was lovely. We should not be deceived by changes of that kind."—Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, M.P.

**Labour Manifesto.**—"The greatest disservice any politician can do to-day, is to conceal from the people the grave perils in which the country stands, or pretend that there is any quick escape, whether by Labour or Conservative recipes, from the harsh dilemma of enabling this crowded island to provision itself and pay its way. Mr. Strachey is not entitled, even at election time, to suggest that the dollar crisis has been overcome, when the sterling area's deficit is still running at the rate of 1,000 million dollars a year. This fact is still the bleak background to the impressive tale of rising output and growing trade. A chief sin, in fact, of the Labour manifesto is omission. There are only passing references to the dollar crisis and the devaluation of the pound; there is no mention of Marshall aid—or even of the United States or of the economies in public expenditure which were to put the economy into balance after devaluation; no word at all about taxation. There can be no excuse, even in an election manifesto, for complete silence about financial policy in the next and most critical stage of the country's recovery, when dollar help will come to an end, and everything that the people consume and use will have to be earned by native work and enterprise."—*The Times*.

**Privilege.**—"What do the Socialists mean by 'the privileged party'? What privileges do Tories retain which are not also open to Socialists? As regards the job-notcher, not the rent and fire, who are all workers anyway, are Socialists debarred from the pleasures of commerce? Not at all. Many a Labour M.P., railing at the profit motive, gets a good slice of the dividends from the capitalist system. Are they kept out of the 'snob schools'? Some Socialists are the products of these establishments, and others see to it that their boys shall wear the old school tie. Are they denied the privilege of sitting in the Lords? The fount of honour has played bountifully over Labour. Are they not privileged to land fat jobs of which they know nothing? The nationalized boards have a fine top-layer of ex-trade union leaders and Ministerial failures with salaries up to £8,500 a year. The typical Labour leader of to-day rides every where in a big chauffeur-driven motor-car, dines at the most expensive restaurants, goes to the best parties, and generally enjoys 'high life.' We do not begrudge these Labour leaders their fun, but we object to the hypocritical pretence that they stand for 'equal shares'."—*Daily Mail*.

**Undermining Responsibility.**—"The increase of bureaucratic power, bureaucratic responsibility, and bureaucratic justice steadily destroys the citizen's initiative, whether in politics or industry or labour, and the citizen's sense of personal responsibility to his family, himself, and the State. The healthy democratic nation is built on this individual sense of civic responsibility; take it away and the nation will not remain healthy or the State democratic for long. Even in the short span of five years the decline in initiative and the increase in lawlessness have been very noticeable. These developments were not intended by the architects of the Welfare State, but they are the inevitable outcome of their policy. The omission from the Labour manifesto of all reference to defence, Marshall aid, and the importance of collaboration with America, coupled with the blunt statement of willingness to co-operate with Russia at any time, seems to suggest a victory for the left wing group. Mr. Bevin's work during the past four years is dismissed in three tactless paragraphs which seem deliberately calculated to undermine everything for which he has striven."—*Time and Tide*.



# TO THE NEWS

**B.A.R.-marked.**—"One of mankind's deepest needs today is the recovery of confidence."—The Rev. M. Berry.

"Journalism is a dirty plus character."—Miss Rebecca West.

"J. B. Priestley is an attractive romantic and attractive romantic we rare birds in the Labour Party."—Mr. A. J. Cummings.

"We shall be dearly for our unwillingness to suffer hardships for the sake of a few pennies."—Commander Stephen King-Hall.

"The only something that science has done for man in the last hundred years is to create for him fresh moral problems."—The Archbishop of Canterbury.

"Nelson was the best brilliant man present at the Columbia conference of Commonwealth Foreign Ministers."—*Economist* correspondent in Colombo.

"The cycle and motor-cycle industries are responsible for approximately £30,000,000 of exported goods within a period of 12 months, an increase of approximately 50% on the previous year."—Sir Harold Bowden.

"The Secular Enlightenment of Europe is now found to have been a light that failed."—The Bishop of Southwell.

"Restaurants and canteens in the U.S.A. serve as much meat at one meal as we get in a whole week."—Mr. James E. Walton.

"The medium and long-term prospect for British Overseas Airways is undoubtedly bright."—Sir Miles Thomas, chairman of the corporation.

"The vast Wagnerian Organ of the Communist Party has outplayed our brass band and drummed all others silent in the first world war."—Lord Alton of Liverpool.

"In the inter-war years there was no more unemployment in Tory lands in Great Britain than in lands of Socialist rule in Germany or democratic rule in the U.S.A."—Lord Woolton.

"Britain, with one tenth of the productive capacity of the American motor-car industry, will export more cars than the United States in 1950."—Mr. Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., chairman of General Motors Corporation, Inc.

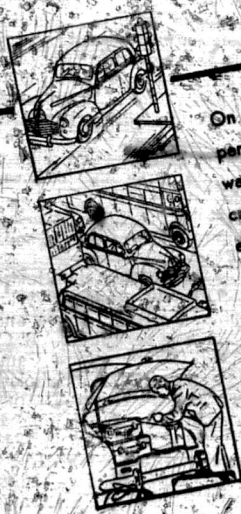
"I should like to see few Americanisms in our newspapers and a more precise use of the English language, the greatest of all Britain's heritages."—Mr. A. T. Penman.

"Mr. Hugh Dalton, who put the U in gilt-edged, blames stock-brokers for the decline of Government securities. He might as well blame the barometer when it rains."—*The Recorder*.

"How long shall we abide the dream of a hybrid abstraction 'tourism'? It is unnecessary and undesirable 'realism', 'humanism', 'shootism'. The word 'tourism' includes them as well as 'tourism'."—Sir Ronald Storrs.

"The forthcoming general election will be one of the most decisive since an industrial revolution. A Socialist victory would reflect a confidence on the part of the electorate which might well be regarded as the harbinger of British decadence."—*Manchester Guardian*.

"The average rate of production of master articles in 1949 would have been on the British Isles about 1200 a year, while the Commonwealth R.A.F. would need 250,000. Allowances of £1000 O.D. for military workers and bus drivers are paid more than six times the master articles."—Mr. A. R. Woolley.



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

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# PERSONALIA

MR. CLIVE SALTER has arrived in London from Nairobi.

A daughter has been born to the CROWN PRINCE and PRINCESS OF ETHIOPIA.

SIR STEWART GORE-BROWNE is due in England from Northern Rhodesia this week.

MR. C. R. STEWART, a resident magistrate in Uganda, has been appointed a puisne judge.

SIR MALCOLM WATSON is on his way to South Africa, and will probably visit Rhodesia also.

THE HON. MRS. ISOBEL D'ARCY STEPHENS left England on Tuesday by air for Kenya on a short visit.

MR. C. M. A. GAYER, Director of Public Relations and Social Welfare, is back in Uganda after leave in this country.

MR. J. PARNALL has been elected chairman of the board of management of the Clove Growers' Association of Zanzibar.

REAR-ADMIRAL F. RILEY DODGE, late United States Navy, and MRS. and MISS DODGE, are making an African tour.

DR. JOHN MITCHELL, of Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia, has been elected in Edinburgh as a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

THE REV. DR. W. WHEEL, a Scots minister appointed to Nairobi, has returned to Kenya. During the war he served with the R.A.M.C.

MR. J. R. RABUSI, former Commissioner of Lands in Kenya, has been appointed Magistrate of the special municipal court in Nairobi.

MISS E. R. IBBES, a staff nurse in the Tanganyika Medical Department, has retired after 24 years' service in Kenya and Tanganyika.

SIR SEYMOUR THOMAS, former Governor of Nyasa, has been elected chairman of the British Empire Chamber of Commerce Association.

THE COLONEL'S WIFE, G. L. LESLIE, Commissioner in the Northern Rhodesia Protectorate, is in his country on a short visit.

DAVID G. HARRISON, 91, a 1910 Cantab, Controller in Charge of the Kenya Auxiliary Corps, is on a four months' leave.

J. N. HAYDO, a director of the Standard Bank of South Africa, has been appointed managing director of Messrs. Glyn Mills and Co.

MRS. GENERAL JOHN BUCKLEY, formerly in the Uganda C.S. Ltd., and other enterprises, is on her way to South Africa.

MADAME CAROL A. REESE, a well-known pianist, has gone to Kenya to make her home with her son and daughter-in-law, MR. and MRS. W. REESE, in Kenya.

MISS ROBERTA C. WATNE, a sister of commander of the W.R.A.C., was the speaker at the first meeting of the newly formed English Speaking Women's Association in Kharoum.

MR. W. S. WALTER, who has been regional director in Uganda of the East African Posts and Telegraphs Department, is on leave pending retirement after 28 years' service.

MR. G. D. FLETCHER is now president of the Radio Society of East Africa, of which MR. D. A. SCHOLBY is vice-president and MR. K. HOWELL honorary secretary and treasurer.

MR. K. G. SMITH, Secretary to the Government of the Seychelles, whose war wounds have been causing further trouble, is on his way to this country for further medical treatment.

MR. A. B. GILLET, a member of the board of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), and for more than a quarter of a century a director of the parent bank also, has retired from that office, but will remain a local director at Oxford.

DR. L. G. HOUSDEN, honorary medical adviser to the Help the Children Fund, has visited the Sudan to ascertain if the organization can assist child welfare work in that country.

DR. LIENHARDT, a reader in anthropology at Oxford University, is to undertake a special study of the Dinka tribe in the Sudan. He has already spent two seasons in the Bahr-el-Ghazal area.

MR. J. A. BOND, of Kitale, and MISS JOAN LUIS NICHOLSON, of Nairobi, youngest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. C. J. Nicholson, of Brent Knoll, Somerset, have announced their engagement.

The marriage will take place shortly in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, between MR. PHILIP WHIFFEN and MISS ANNE KINKAID-SMITH, elder daughter of Lieut. Colonel M. Kincaid-Smith, of Mombasa.

The engagement is announced between MR. PHILIP G. FARWELL, of the Colonial Administrative Service in Northern Rhodesia, and MISS JEAN COCHRAN, elder daughter of Colonel and Mrs. G. W. Cochran, of Parkstone, Dorset.

AFTO ABBEBE RETTA, Ethiopian Ambassador in London, will speak on Ethiopia at a joint meeting of the Royal African Society and Royal Empire Society to be held in London at 1.30 this afternoon. MR. E. R. J. HUSSEY will preside.

MR. H. G. GREGORY SMITH, from 1925 to 1928 A.D.C. to the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, and a member of the Administrative Service in Kenya from 1929 to 1946, has been appointed resident commissioner to the British Solomon Islands Protectorate.

DR. PHILIP MAYER, who has written an interesting pamphlet on the lineage principle in Gusii (more commonly known as Kisii) society, completed two tours as Kenya Government sociologist, one starting in 1946 and the other 18 months later.

COLONEL CHRISTOPHER HENSONBY is one of the two Conservative members of a British Parliamentary delegation which arrived in Burma recently on a fortnight's visit. The delegation is led by LORD HORTON (Labour), who has two Social colleagues in the party.

MR. JOHN O. CRUMBEY, President of African Films, Inc., who has headed the American film expedition in East Africa, has denied he had any quarrels against the Game Department of Kenya for prohibiting the use of headlights for photographing game.

PRINCESS ALICE, Countess of Athlone, and the EARL OF ADELPHI will leave at the end of the month for Jamaica to attend the inaugural ceremonies of the new University College of the West Indies, of which Her Royal Highness will be installed as the first Chancellor.

DR. G. H. HENNING, an American marine biologist, is heading a party of 12 to the Yale University for survey and research in the western east coast of Africa. The degrees on the subject of ichthyology are the purpose of the investigation is to determine the incidence of cancer in fish.

MR. AND MRS. DAVID POWELL and their two children are on their way back to Nairobi on the East African after leave in this country. Mr. Powell, who served with the Royal Corps of Signals in East Africa in the last war, has been a member of the House of Commons in Uganda for the past decade or years.

A number of Rhodesians are mentioned in the Rhodes Scholarships report for the 1949 academic year. J. MCGRAW (Bulawayo) obtained a B.C.I. degree and H. R. MUNDY (Salisbury) a degree in agriculture. B. C. MUNDY (Salisbury) represented Oxford at the Cambridge of 1948. Former Rhodesian Scholars mentioned in the report are MR. J. H. W. BEADLE (1937), now Southern Rhodesian Minister of Internal Affairs; MR. J. M. GREENFIELD (1929) elected in 1948 as M.P. for Hillside (Bulawayo); MR. L. POWYS-JONES (1912), appointed last year as Secretary for Native Affairs; and MR. C. E. DUFF (1924), now Conservator of Forests in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. G. R. F. BREDIN, M.A., Oriel College, and of the Sudan Political Service, has been elected a fellow and bursar of Pembroke College, Oxford, as from September 1 next.

MR. J. E. W. LOMAS, who is outward bound in the STIRLING CASTLE, is chairman and managing director of Chesapeake and General Exploration Co., Ltd., chairman of the Anglo Rhodesian and General Investment Co., Ltd., and the London Committee of Bushtick Mines, Ltd., and a director of Tati Goldfields, Ltd., and other companies.

MR. E. W. J. ROBERTSON, son of Mr. C. L. Robertson, chairman of the Natural Resources Board of Southern Rhodesia, has obtained a first class for his thesis, "The Television Camera," in the finals for the electrical engineering degree at Cape Town University. He will shortly arrive in this country to serve a two-year graduate apprenticeship with the Metropolitan-Vickers Co., Ltd.

MR. GUY BELMORE, Southern Rhodesian liaison officer for African broadcasting, is travelling through the Colony to record on tape machines material suitable for the weekly two-and-a-half-hour broadcasts from Lusaka for African listeners. He has obtained a new account of the Shangani action from the only remaining survivors of the Matabele impi that fought against Major Alan Wilson and his party.

MR. IVOK LEAN, the Nauru advocate, who is retiring from the firm of Crosswell and Lean, is the son of the late Lieut.-Colonel A. I. Lean, who farmed in the Solai and Subukia districts of Kenya between the wars, and retired to Limuru not long before his death a few months ago. The practice will be continued under the style of Crosswell, Harris and Mann. Mr. J. P. Harris had been in partnership with Mr. Lean.

The wedding took place in Salisbury Cathedral, Southern Rhodesia, last week of MISS NANCY CHEVALLIER GERVERS, daughter of Mr. Ronald J. W. Gervers, of London, and stepdaughter of Mrs. Gervers (Dorothy Black, the South African novelist), and MR. WILLIAM ASHMEAD BURDETT-COUTTS, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Burdett-Coutts, of Newbury, Berks. Mr. and Mrs. Burdett-Coutts intend to farm in Southern Rhodesia.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH attended a ball held in Port Sudan last week when the First Destroyer Flotilla arrived with ADMIRAL SIR ARTHUR POWER, Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean. Admiral Power exchanged calls with SIR ROBERT HOWE, Governor-General of the Sudan. The Duke left on Monday. A report from Cairo states that the Duke will visit the city and will lunch with KING ISMA'IL and MR. E. EVVIN, the Foreign Minister on January 28.

COLONEL W. PALMER is chairman of the newly formed Uganda Joint Marketing Board, of which the other non-official members are MESSRS. C. K. PAHEL and J. T. SIMPSON (representing ginners), W. M. CLERK and J. P. PARNACLES (exporters), H. R. FRASER, M.L.C., and A. N. MAHINI, M.L.C. (Finance Standing Committee). D. S. MURPHY (nominated member for Buganda), YAKOBO (Eastern Province), A. OGWAL (Northern Province), and MONASA (Western Province) Colonel Palmer is also a member of the Board.

DR. G. H. R. LLOYD-JONES, professor of anatomy at Makerere College, Uganda, will be in Salisbury for a few days. He will be addressing the Royal Society at 5 p.m. on January 26. In a relation to the Mafeking Stone Age Skull in Southern Rhodesia, Dr. Lloyd-Jones has announced his hope to be taken to South Africa, where his research was devoted to physical anthropology and human paleontology. The so-called "older skull" is a fossil from Zululand.

Obituary

Mr. R. W. Maling

"ROBERT WILLIAM MALING, whose death you recorded last week," writes a correspondent, "was I think the first man to plant tea in Uganda, and one of the early European coffee growers. He started planting in Toro a year or two before the 1914-18 war, on the outbreak of which he and his two partners promptly joined the forces. The war over, Maling took over the business himself, afterwards doubling his work, on the land with elephant hunting, at which at one time he had considerable success. Years later he did elephant control work for the Government. He also did some prospecting, without much luck, and had been employed by several prospecting and mining companies and syndicates before the war. Being then nearly 60 years of age, he joined the Department of Agriculture as a coffee grader. Daddy Maling will be widely missed, for he was a man of great character and personality."

MR. DOUGLAS DAVID DAVIES, who went to Southern Rhodesia from the Union some years ago to become manager of the Lonely Mine, has died in Bulawayo. He was a well-known cricketer and Rugby player, who farmed for a while in the Cape Province before coming to England to study civil engineering. After his retirement in Rhodesia he acquired Komani farm in the Essesvale district.

MR. LINCOLN SPRINGFIELD, a former journalist who was well known in London, has died in Southern Rhodesia, at the age of 85. He was news-editor of the Daily Mail for the first five years of that newspaper's existence (1896-1901), and in 1909 formed a company to acquire London Opinion, of which he was editor and managing director for 24 years. He went to Salisbury in 1941.

COLONEL HERBERT CHARLES WOODCOCK, who had visited Rhodesia as the representative of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, died last week at the age of 89. He was an alderman in Bristol, and M.P. for Thornbury, Gloucestershire, in 1922-23 and for Everton from 1924 to 1929.

DR. ISAIAH BOWMAN, head of the Colonial development division of the Economic Co-operation Administration in Washington, has died at the age of 71. A leading figure in League of Nations and later in United Nations affairs, he was for many years president of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR MICHAEL RUSSELL, K.C.M.G., C.B., Deputy Director-General of the Army Medical Services during the 1914-18 war, who died in Crowborough last week at the age of 89, served in the Sudan as a young man.

MR. GORDON W. BENNETT, secretary to a company in Asmara, Eritrea, fell to his death at the Victoria Falls recently whilst on holiday. He was attempting to take some photographs from unusual angles when he slipped at Knife Edge.

MR. TESFAYE TEGEWE, Ethiopian Minister to France, died suddenly last week in Geneva, where he was representing Ethiopia as an observer on the Somaliland committee of the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations.

MR. ERIC THEODORE DALEY, secretary of the Nkana European Settlers' Northern Rhodesia, died there recently before joining Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., in 1948. He was employed at the Roan Antelope mine.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM GEOFFREY MONN-MACE, The Scots Greys, B.S.A.P., and Southern Rhodesia Air Force, and for 30 years a resident in the Colony, has died in Salisbury.

MR. JOHN BANKS, formerly of Southern Rhodesia, has died in London at the age of 75.

## Italian Trusteeship for Somalia Ethiopia Rejects U.N.O. Decision

ETHIOPIA'S REFUSAL to accept the decision of the General Assembly of the United Nations to place the former Italian Colony of Somalia under Italian trusteeship has been officially communicated to the secretary-general of the United Nations by the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, who wrote, *inter alia*—

"The Imperial Ethiopian Government have opposed strongly the return of Italy under any form or guise to any of her former Colonies, which they claim she renounced unequivocally by the terms of the Paris Treaty. The Imperial Ethiopian Government still hold and maintain firmly the same position, and therefore are bound to refuse to recognize this decision, which contradicts openly and manifestly the terms of the said treaty.

"The Assembly, having ignored the just claims of its Member Ethiopia, and the welfare of the inhabitants of the territory, has adopted a resolution which permits Italy to set foot in ex-Italian Somaliland against the wishes of the people, and contrary to the interests of peace and security in East Africa, and consequently of the world as a whole.

### Frontier Problems

The frontier between Ethiopia and the former Italian Somaliland is not as yet definitely demarcated and fixed. This fact will certainly impair, in the light of past experience with Italian neighbourhoood, law and order in these confines, and will endanger very seriously the peace in this region, in contradiction to Articles 73, 74 and 76 of the Charter.

"The Imperial Ethiopian Government have very serious and well-founded doubts whether a non-member of the United Nations can be eligible for functions of a trustee, in the sense and spirit of Article 73 and following, relating to the establishment of a system of trusteeship.

"They believe that the trusteeship agreement for Somaliland concluded contrary to Article 73 of the Charter, and with the exclusion of Ethiopia, a nation most directly concerned, will undoubtedly be considered as an act of absolute disregard for the protection of the rights of the inhabitants and the safeguard of peace and security in the adjacent territories.

"These doubts are especially based on the expressed and unequivocal wording of the beginnings of Articles 73 and 74 of the Charter, stipulating: 'Members of the United Nations which have or assume the responsibilities for the administration of territories, etc.' It is evident from this exclusive denomination that the high mission of trusteeship has been necessarily reserved to the members of the United Nations, bound by all the obligations deriving from adherence to the Charter in general, and notably Article 2.

### Request for Time

The Ethiopian Government adds other reasons in support of a request for sufficient time to be allowed for the clarification of various points and for the Trusteeship Council to give full consideration to the objections raised.

The full text of the resolution of the General Assembly in regard to ex-Italian Somaliland is also now available. It reads:—

"(1) That Italian Somaliland shall be an independent sovereign State.

"(2) This independence shall become effective at the end of 10 years from the date of the approval of the trusteeship agreement by the General Assembly.

"(3) During the period mentioned in paragraph (2), Italian Somaliland shall be placed under the international trusteeship system with Italy as the Administering Authority.

"(4) The Administering Authority shall be aided and advised by an Advisory Council composed of representatives of the following States: Colombia, Egypt, and the Philippines. The headquarters of the Advisory Council shall be Mogadishu. The precise terms of reference of the Advisory Council shall be determined in the trusteeship agreement, and shall include a provision whereby the Trusteeship Council shall invite the States members of the Advisory Council, if they are not members of the Trusteeship Council, to participate without vote in the

debates of the Trusteeship Council on any question relating to this territory.

"(5) That the Trusteeship Council negotiate with the Administering Authority the draft of a trusteeship agreement for submission to the General Assembly, if possible during the present session, and in any case not later than the fifth regular session.

### Declaration of Constitutional Principles

"(6) That the trusteeship agreement shall include an annex containing a declaration of constitutional principles guaranteeing the rights of the inhabitants of Somaliland and providing for institutions designed to ensure the inauguration, development, and subsequent establishment of full self-government.

"(7) That in the drafting of this declaration the Trusteeship Council and the Administering Authority be guided by the annexed text proposed by the Indian delegation.

"(8) That Italy be invited to undertake provisional administration of the territory.

"(a) At a time and pursuant to arrangements for the orderly transfer of administration agreed upon between Italy and the United Nations, after the Trusteeship Council and Italy have negotiated the Trusteeship Agreement;

"(b) On condition that Italy gives an undertaking to administer the territory in accordance with the provisions of the Charter relating to the international trusteeship system, and the trusteeship agreement pending approval by the General Assembly of a Trusteeship Agreement for the territory.

"(9) That the Advisory Council shall begin the discharge of its functions when the Italian Government begins its provisional administration."

ISMAIL EFF AZHARI, president of the Sudan General Graduates Congress, having received protests from Somalis against the return of Italian administration to Somalia, has sent a telegram to the secretary-general of the United Nations in the following terms: "The proposal to restore Italian administration to Somalia against the wishes of its peoples is in contradiction of the United Nations Charter, which gives all nations the right of self-determination. We are hopeful that the United Nations will respect the wishes of the Somali people." A message in support of the Somali protest has also been sent to the secretary-general of the Arab League.

## Congo Development

A REQUEST by the Belgian Minister for the Colonies for powers to borrow 20,000,000,000 Belgian francs in connexion with the 10-year plan of development for the Belgian Congo is being considered by the Colonial Committee of the Belgian Parliament. The development plan provides for a new railway between Kamina and Kabalo to link the Benguela Railway with the Lake Railway and Dar es Salaam. This, the most northerly trans-African connexion, will pass north of the Katanga, where copper, cobalt and uranium, and other metals are produced, and near to the tin belt along the Lualaba River. Electrical development, soil conservation, and the provision of agricultural and transport equipment for Native cultivators through their co-operatives are included in the plan.

## Riot Sentences Quashed

THE SENTENCES OF 15 YEARS' IMPRISONMENT with hard labour imposed on the Rev. Reuben Spartas, Paul R. Mukasa, J. Nkalubo, Bate (*alias* Semberege), and G. Lubege, and the fine of £500 inflicted on James Miti on appeal have been quashed by the Chief Justice in the High Court of Uganda. The accused were convicted on charges of insurrection against the Kabaka during the recent disturbances. A new trial has been ordered. It was held that the Uganda court had been improperly constituted, in that the president of the court was not technically a permanent judge. He had previously been a judge, but his appointment had lapsed, and though he has been reappointed his warrant of appointment had been as an additional judge. According to the law of Buganda the court should have been presided over by a permanent judge.

## Railway Route to West Coast Sir Godfrey Huggins's Views

AS STATED in last week's issue, the Southern Rhodesian Government is seeking financial and technical aid from the Economic Co-operation Administration, with the object of carrying out surveys of a railway route to the West coast.

Answering a recent inquiry from the Rhodesia National Affairs Association, the Prime Minister, Sir Godfrey Huggins, dealt with the financial aspect of a route to Kunene. The long haul to and from the West coast would, he said, be uneconomic in present circumstances.

The association had expressed fears "that this matter is not receiving the urgent attention it merits, and that, with the present complex situation of the trusteeship of South-West Africa, vital steps should be taken now to safeguard our country's interests in obtaining a corridor through South-West Africa to the sea. We feel that the present time is not only propitious, but may be the very last opportunity for this country to obtain such a corridor."

### Large Capital Involved

"We realize that a project involving a port and inland traffic route would entail a very large capital expenditure, which this country is not in any position to contemplate at the moment, but it would be in our best interests to have the plans prepared in advance. We most certainly will need the port in time to come."

There seemed no insuperable physical difficulties in the construction of a transport link with the Kunene mouth, the letter continued, and Southern Rhodesia's best interests would be served by proving or disproving this at once. A small reconnaissance party of engineers, with the co-operation of the R.A.F., would suffice to carry out the preliminary survey.

The letter concluded by inquiring whether the Southern Rhodesian Government would approach U.N.O. on the question.

Sir Godfrey replied:

"Unfortunately, in a project of such magnitude, it is not possible, to form an authoritative opinion as to whether the physical obstacles can be surmounted within the limitations of railway economics, except by employing elaborate survey parties composed of specially skilled engineers, economists, geologists, etc."

### Corridors for Land-Locked Territories

"The small reconnaissance party suggested by your association would be able to achieve only a superficial examination, without making any serious contribution to the detailed survey which the Government is now trying to arrange."

Any application by Southern Rhodesia for territorial concessions aimed at providing a corridor to the West Coast must be supported by evidence that the corridor could be made to serve the purpose for which it was intended. In the past, territorial concessions of this nature were achieved under conditions of power politics which do not operate to-day, and it is significant that the United Nations Organization does not subscribe to the principle of 'corridors' for land-locked territories which was adopted by the League of Nations.

The position is therefore that if we are to obtain a Southern Rhodesian corridor to a Southern Rhodesian port, we must first show that the project is feasible, and then negotiate with whichever territory is concerned, relying upon the sympathy and intervention of the United Kingdom Government for support sufficient to overcome the objections which our neighbours are almost certain to raise."

"In so far as a railway to Kunene is concerned, there do not appear to be any obstacles which modern engineering methods cannot overcome, but the fact remains that the over-all capital cost of the project, added to the current operating expenses, would render such a long railway haul wholly uneconomical for Rhodesian traffic until our outlets to the East Coast reach saturation, unless improvements in transport methods and in engineering technique take place in the near future to an extent sufficient to compensate for the long haul from the West Coast."

"In the meantime," the Prime Minister concluded, "we must rely upon communications to the East Coast and to ports in the Union to proceed with the development of our resources, in order to build up an economy capable of bearing the heavy expense of constructing a West Coast port and railway."

## Rhodesian Tobacco Delegation Marketing Assurances Sought

THE SOUTHERN RHODESIAN DELEGATION, which will arrive in this country on February 2, for discussions with the Tobacco Advisory Committee of the Board of Trade, will raise the subject of co-ordination of export and import permits.

This has been announced by the Southern Rhodesia Tobacco Marketing Board, which adds that assurances will be sought regarding the purchase of tobacco production in excess of the agreed target figure.

The discrepancy which has till now existed between the issue of Rhodesian export permits and British import licences has affected the smooth working of the export quota system, which was designed to ensure that British buyers secured two-thirds of all tobacco sold, at reasonable prices.

A target of 120,000,000 lb. for 1953 has already been agreed, but the delegation will urge that British buyers should take two-thirds of any excess. Failing this, the limitation of the crop to 120,000,000 lb. after 1953 might be enforced.

The official statement comments:

"It is inevitable that discussions on the price factor will arise, and in preparation for this event investigations which the Rhodesian Tobacco Association has instituted into the question of production costs are now almost complete."

## Criminals Welcome

"THERE IS NO responsible public opinion among Kenya Natives. Thieves suffer no social stigma, and are welcomed back to the tribe from prison in the spirit that it was unfortunate that this time they were caught. Until this state of affairs is altered there can be no real progress."—The District Commissioner, Krambu.

"Too many people in Dar es Salaam believe that Tanganyika begins with a wharf and ends with a railway station."—Brigadier W. E. H. Scupham.

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MAINEE in the flat box, made to slip snugly into handbag or pocket. Twenty-five cigarettes, filter tipped to give you the fragrance of fine Virginia in its purest form.

## Kenya Budget Debate Surplus Balances £5,000,000

**MAJOR A. G. KEYSER**, leader of the European elected members in the Kenya Legislative Council, suggested during the budget debate that the surplus balances should accumulate in a fund until it reached £5,000,000 and be earmarked to meet expenditure commitments in the event of a trade recession.

Having previously protested at the large number of unassessed incomes, and believing that the position had not improved, he would oppose any increase in the income tax rates, since the burden fell on one section of the community only. Progress involved increased expenditure, but there must be no wastage. The money devoted to price control and welfare and co-operative societies deserved close scrutiny. With official emoluments at £3,750,000, there might be great wastage. He urged examination of the departments, especially at the top.

In certain parts of the Colony there was no public opinion against crime. If the sections of the community concerned were made to pay for the increase in police services, they might take more interest in the suppression of crime.

Major Keyser paid tribute to the work of the Member for Agriculture, thought that there was now a desire on the part of Africans to improve their farming methods; urged racial co-operation; and emphasized that increased production by both Africans and Europeans was good for the country.

The sooner Kenya floated her loans the better, as interest rates seemed likely to harden.

### Law and Order

**MR. S. V. COOKE** thought that law and order could be maintained without a huge police force by deterrent sentences and closer touch between the administration and the African people. What sort of trusteeship was it to allow young Africans to roam the streets getting into crime?

**MR. E. MATHU**, an African member, opposed a graduated poll tax for Africans on the ground that the taxable capacity of Africans had been exhausted and that there had been no survey of their economic position. The rates of income tax were, he said, very low compared with the high standard of living enjoyed by those who paid it. Africans should be encouraged to grow coffee, cotton, rice, and tea, and employed Africans should be given social security. The budget, he believed, would promote the development not of one community, but of Kenya as one people.

**MR. D. Q. ERSKINE** admitted that he was "disobeying instructions from certain quarters, especially in Nairobi," in saying that reduced expenditure in times of buoyant revenue was impossible. There was alarm at the upward trend of expenditure, but none at the upward trend of national income. Economically the Colony took too parochial a view. There was said to be a popular demand for decrease in spending, but he thought most people wanted increased services.

**MR. C. G. USANA** pleaded for a Government declaration that there was no intention of increasing income tax, in order to

attract hesitating capital. The increase in civil servants threatened to make the Colony a "pen-pusher's paradise."

**MR. J. JEREMIAH**, an African member, denied that there was no public opinion against crime in the Native reserves. "Our ancestors knew better how to deal with crime than we at present," he declared.

**MR. A. HOPE-JONES**, Member for Commerce and Industry, urged members to take an East African view. The investing world had great confidence in the East African territories, as visitors to his office shrewdly noted. "I don't think it does any harm for us to blow our trumpet occasionally," he concluded.

**MR. W. B. HAVELOCK** opposed export taxes and urged the reallocation of expenditure, with emphasis on productive services.

**MR. C. H. THORNLEY**, Deputy Chief Secretary, announced that the average number of Africans working outside the reserves had increased from 100,000 in 1919 to 340,000 in 1949. That meant that at some time during the year 500,000 men, or about half the able-bodied adult males, were in employment. A thorough examination of Government departments had been made, and the process was continuous.

**MR. A. B. PATEL**, an Indian member, urged increased expenditure on social services to combat illiteracy and disease. With regard to tax evasion, he recommended the Indian system, whereby the income-tax department could make an arbitrary assessment on anyone who could not produce proper receipts.

### Alarm at Increased Expenditure

**MR. M. BLUNDELL** was alarmed at the rising expenditure. On the whole, D.A.R.A. schemes were not wealth-producing, and there was too great a tendency towards long-range projects rather than immediate needs. He doubted if the national income would rise by £1,000,000 in the next five years. Would it be said that money in the hands of the State was better than money in the hands of the individual?

**MR. E. R. STE. A. DAVIES**, Chief Native Commissioner, spurned the suggestion that Africans should pay a special tax for police services, and the idea of introducing the party English or late African methods of dealing with crime. He pointed out that Africans paid considerable sums in local taxes in addition to poll tax.

**MR. J. G. H. HOEKES** was concerned about supplementary appropriations during the year. If the producer services were surveyed, as they had been in the past, the Colony's natural resources might not be able to contribute even for the present scale.

**MR. B. A. OBIANGA**, an African member, said that the Africans' taxes had already risen above the level they could pay. He wanted a minimum wages agreement for the whole Colony. Education was the key to the country's problems, and ignorance alone was retarding development.

**MR. T. R. L. PRESTON** claimed that much progress had been made in African agriculture; considerable quantities of rice were now being grown in North Nyanza, for instance. If every man took up his burden according to his strength, the Colony would be able to carry the recurrent costs.

### New African Township

ONE OF THE LARGEST HOUSING SCHEMES in Central Africa will be launched this year when a start is made on the building of Bulawayo's new African township of Hyde Park. The first section will include 2,000 houses for 10,000 Africans, but the township may ultimately house 80,000. The first portion of the new township will be situated four miles west of the city.

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## East African Section Coal and Iron Monopoly

MR. E. W. BOVILL and MR. B. E. PETITPIERRE have been re-elected chairman and deputy chairman respectively of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. E. C. Sortwell said that Mr. Bovill had been a tactful, patient, well-informed chairman, with a sense of humour and a determination to elicit the views of the members.

Moving the re-election of his deputy, the chairman said that Mr. Petitpierre had done much useful work behind the scenes, and Mr. W. H. Jones, who seconded the motion, paid tribute to his balance in public affairs.

Mr. Bovill said that he had great confidence in the future of East Africa, which would continue to offer splendid prospects to those British manufacturers who sought their opportunities and provided the right type of article at the right price. Unfortunately, there were criticisms from East Africa of the quality of some British manufactures. Moreover, Japanese competition was increasing, and causing anxiety.

The chairman drew attention to the leading article in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA on the grant by the Government of Tanganyika to the Colonial Development Corporation of exclusive rights to prospect and mine for coal and iron in the whole of the Territory.

The corporation was intended to stimulate and co-operate with private enterprise, said Mr. Bovill. But this action by the Government and the corporation appeared on the face of it to be a gross invasion of the field of private enterprise. It should, he thought, not be overlooked. He suggested consultation with leading mining interests in this country and then, if it seemed necessary, representation to the Colonial Office and the Corporation.

The chairman and deputy chairman were appointed a sub-committee to act in the matter.

### Port and Railway Problems

The secretary reported that congestion at the ports of Mombasa and Dar es Salaam had eased considerably, but that difficulties were expected to remain throughout this year at Mombasa, which required more storage space, new transit sheds, and more railway rolling-stock.

Mr. Petitpierre, who recently revisited Dar es Salaam, said that the Central Railway was operating for 21 days in the month on famine and drought relief, and had only the few remaining days in which to handle commercial cargo. In December 10,000 tons of imported grain—grain which would have been grown locally but for the drought, had been railed up-country, and the same tonnage was to be moved this month.

A large volume of water was also being sent by rail for human consumption and for railway purposes. The railways had been forced to use saline water from their boreholes; it had damaged the boiler tubes and caused the need for many locomotives to be repaired. The railway difficulties were now purely temporary, and the direct result of the drought.

Cargo was being satisfactorily handled in the Dar es Salaam docks, where congestion had been greatly relieved by the introduction of rent charges for cargo which was not promptly moved by traders. Bunching of ships still occurred, though nobody appeared to know why.

On both the Kenya-Uganda and Tanganyika railways there was urgent need of more rolling-stock, especially open wagons, tankers, and cattle trucks, all of which had been delayed in manufacture, and some of which had been promised long ago. The new Dar es Salaam meat packing factory would not be able to open at the due date owing to the lack of cattle trucks.

Ships from London, which carried passengers, were quickly cleared in Mombasa, but cargo vessels from the Mersey were delayed in the port up to a month. Merchants might therefore be better advised to wait a week and ship from London for destinations south of Mombasa instead of using an earlier steamer from Liverpool.

Representatives of the Postal and Telecommunications Committee of the Chamber had, the secretary reported, interviewed the Director-General of the General Post Office in

regard to the unsatisfactory ocean mail services to and from East Africa. That official had admitted that the services were bad; he complained of poor shipping services, lack of co-ordination in handling mails on the Continent, and irregular steamship services on the East African coast.

A letter was read from the Director of Colonial Scholars at the Colonial Office stating that the president of the Uganda African Chamber of Commerce was coming to this country for practical experience of retail trade, and seeking the advice of the Section.

Members of the Section agreed to give what help they could, but criticized the ideas expressed in the official correspondence, which proposed, among other things, that the Section should acquire some knowledge of the working of a leading ship-building yard. That and other suggestions were described as absurd, but every speaker considered that selected Africans should be helped to gain the right kind of knowledge and experience in this country.

### Nationhood Emerging

MR. G. B. MASSFIELD, formerly an agricultural officer in East Africa, and now a lecturer at Oxford University, said in the "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.B.C. on Sunday that he recently attended a meeting of the Eastern Africa Association at that university at which an African student presided while a European spoke on a serious and controversial subject. The room was packed to overflowing with young Europeans, Indians, and Africans sitting together. Here, I thought, as I looked at their keen and eager faces, were the first signs of East African nationhood emerging.

### New Police Commissioner

COLONEL MICHAEL SYLVESTER O'RORKE has been appointed Commissioner of Police in Kenya. Aged 34, he joined the Palestine Gendamerie in 1922 as a company officer, after service with the Royal Irish Constabulary, and was appointed assistant superintendent of police in 1926. During the recent war Mr. O'Rorke was seconded to the military forces, and, as inspector-general, was responsible for the creation and organization of the police forces in Somalia, Eritrea, Ethiopia (including the Reserved Areas), Cyrenaica, and Tripolitania. He is now serving as Inspector-General, Public Safety, with the Control Commission in Germany.

### Consultative Committee

BY 13 VOTES TO SEVEN the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly has resolved to ask the High Commission to invite the Central African Council to join in the creation of a joint consultative committee between the two bodies. Sir Alfred Vincent introduced a motion at the September session of the Assembly in favour of the creation of an official link of this kind between the East and Central African groups, but agreed at the request of Indian members to postponement of the debate until this month. Now the Asian and African members have voted against the resolution, and a European representative from Uganda abstained from voting.

### Conference of Bishops

FOR THE FIRST TIME an African bishop attended the conference of bishops of the Anglican Church in Eastern Africa when the Rt. Rev. A. Balya, Assistant Bishop of Uganda, was present in Dar es Salaam at the fifth meeting of its kind to be held in 22 years. The conference, which is concerned to drawing the churches in Eastern Africa together, in the hope of the eventual formation of a province or provinces (the basis for which was established more than 20 years ago in Nairobi), is composed of the Bishop on the Upper Nile, the Bishops of Mombasa, Uganda, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, Masasi (Tanganyika), Central Tanganyika, and Zanzibar, and the Assistant Bishop of Uganda. All nine bishops took part in a service in Dar es Salaam at which the Bishop of Mombasa preached.

## Letters to the Editor

### Uganda's Pilot Scheme African Views Not Sought

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR,—Your leading article pointing to the need for a better definition of the term "Native interests" has recently come to my notice. I feel it desirable to draw your attention to an apparent misconception of facts which has caused you to link with the general question the specific decision of the Government of the Uganda Protectorate to abandon temporarily the proposal contained in Dr. E. B. Worthington's "Development Plan for Uganda" for the establishment of a large pilot scheme in an area in south Busoga.

The apparent misconception concerns your assumption that the abandonment of the projected experiment on the scale envisaged by Dr. Worthington was the result of African obduracy. In fact, local African views on the large-scale project have never been sought.

The south Busoga pilot scheme was abandoned in the first instance in favour of the Aswa River scheme, also recommended by Dr. Worthington, on the advice of Government's advisers including non-official members of Legislative Council, mainly on the ground that the latter offered better prospects of success. It should be appreciated in this connexion that there are at present insufficient population and pressure on the land in Busoga to settle the area of 400 square miles, out of the 500 square miles contemplated, sufficiently closely to ensure effective reclamation of an area so heavily infested with tsetse fly.

Later close examination of Dr. Worthington's proposals indicated the desirability of establishing a larger number of relatively small "development areas" rather than concentrating on one or two major pilot schemes in large areas, in which and for which all basic data was lacking and could be obtained only by experimentation on a much smaller scale.

This departure from Dr. Worthington's recommendations has been taken after much examination, and may be regarded as temporary only, pending the results of investigations in the smaller development areas into the economics and practicability of mechanized farming under Uganda conditions. It is the intention that these areas shall be extended as and when warranted by the success of the initial experiments.

This pattern of development is more in accord with local conditions than the original proposals, and, with the wider application contemplated, will provide for the African population throughout the Protectorate a more easily discernible example; if economic success is achieved, of the benefits to be derived from abandoning the traditional system of scattered holdings and tillage

by hand implements and changing over to farming on a basis which will permit of the use of power-drawn equipment.

If increased productivity and higher standards of living for the African population are to be achieved, it is necessary to foster mechanized farming both in new areas devoid of existing habitation and in settled areas where the consolidation of scattered holdings is an essential prerequisite to mechanization.

A start with this programme of development is about to be made in the Bunya area of south Busoga where a farm is to be established, in full agreement with the Busoga African local government, with the dual object of trying mechanized farming on a limited scale and providing foodstuffs for African labour to be concentrated in Jinja in connexion with the Owen Falls Hydro-Electric works.

I trust you will agree that these facts, which you are at liberty to publish if you so desire, throw a somewhat different light on the abandonment of the major pilot scheme.

Your obedient servant,

A. W. S. PARRY,

Acting Director,  
PUBLIC RELATIONS AND SOCIAL  
WELFARE DEPT.

Uganda.

### Future of Groundnut Scheme

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR,—Life is full of surprises. I was staggered to read Colonel Ponsonby's advocacy of the idea of alienation by way of lease to European settlers of part of the land taken over for the groundnut scheme in Tanganyika Territory. Surely that would be a major blunder. The land for groundnut production was acquired subject to definite conditions, of which the right of alienation to Europeans was certainly not one. I am surprised that the Colonial Office did not promptly issue a statement to the effect that in no circumstances would the land be used for purposes other than those declared at the time.

It is well known that in Kenya soil conservation measures have been delayed by a rumour that the Government intended to alienate Native lands to Europeans as soon as the terracing had been done. Nothing could, of course, have been further from the truth, but I have no doubt that the suggestion of alienating part of the groundnut areas to Europeans will be quoted by Native agitators as proof of Government duplicity, especially as it was that of an M.P. with intimate knowledge of African affairs.

I yield to no one in my belief in the merits of European settlement, but it must be on land taken over quite definitely for that purpose. There is plenty of unoccupied land in Tanganyika which would be suitable.

Yours faithfully,

London, W.2.

EX. KENYAN.

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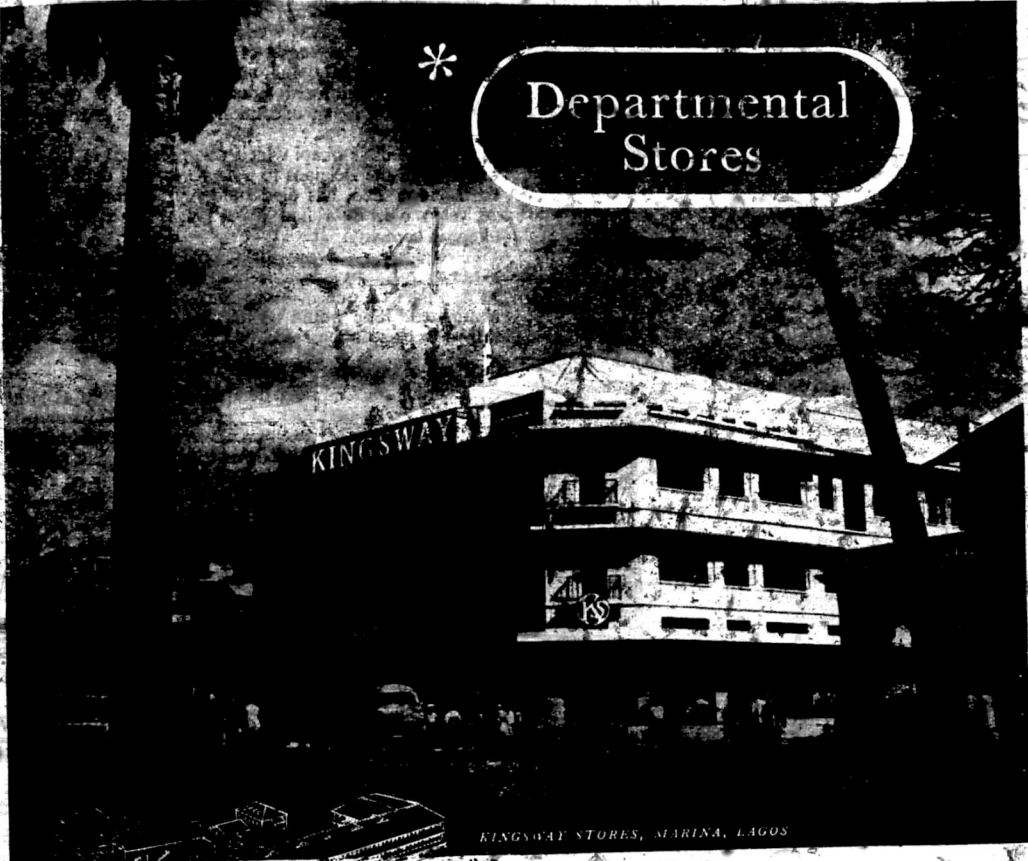
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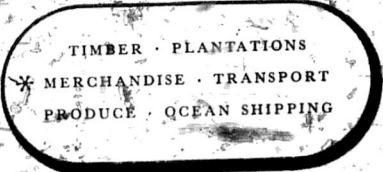


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## NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The Land Bank of Southern Rhodesia has increased its rate of interest from 4½% to 5%.

The fund for the completion of the Cathedral of the Highlands in Kenya has reached £5,000.

An exhibition of pictures by local artists has been arranged in Khartoum by the British Council.

Revenue in the Seychelles for 1950 is estimated at £270,970 and budget expenditure at £263,396.

Headquarters of the Northern Rhodesian Agricultural Department have been moved from Mazabuka to Lusaka.

Six aircraft of the R.A.F. Central Navigation School left Shawbury on Tuesday on an 8,440-mile training flight to Khartoum.

N.B., a Southern Rhodesian monthly magazine, has suspended publication, but a token issue will be produced once a year.

Rules of the Royal East African Automobile Association have been amended to permit the admission of non-Europeans to full membership.

A curfew has been imposed in Asmara and Decamerfe, Eritrea, following grenade-throwing which resulted in the death of one Italian woman and injuries to seven other persons.

### Nyasaland Budget

Nyasaland's ordinary revenue this year is estimated at £2,343,593, including £600,000 from import duties and £360,000 from export duties on tobacco and tea. Income tax is expected to yield £180,000.

Leading Aircraftman D. F. Edgar was flown from England to Southern Rhodesia after his nine-year-old daughter had been reported dangerously ill with typhoid fever. He had earlier served in the Colony.

The Imperial Ethiopian Aviation Club, started on the initiative of the Duke of Harar, has received a gift of two aircraft from the Emperor and a grant of 10,000 dollars from the Ethiopian Government.

The regular Bombay-Nairobi Constellation service of Air India started last Friday, when the first aircraft left Bombay, returning on January 22. Flights will take place on alternate Wednesdays from February 8.

Increases in the cost of European education in Tanganyika recently announced will not be imposed this year. Additional grants of £17,000 each to European and Asian education have been made from central funds.

Buta, the male okapi which was presented in 1937 by the King of the Belgians to THE KING, and deposited in the London Zoo, has died suddenly. Estimated to be 20 years old, Buta had lived longer than any other okapi in captivity.

A request to the provincial commissioner has been made by the Nyeri African District Council to increase its numbers by one in order that Mrs. Gateri may be nominated. She would be the first African woman in Kenya to be so appointed.

### Central African Council

Yesterday the Central African Council opened its 11th meeting. AS EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA reported exclusively a week ago, the Government of Southern Rhodesia has given notice of its intention to ask for the dissolution of the council, and the demand may be made formally this week.

Thirty-two camels were seized from Sudanese nomads by Eritrean armed bandits near Kassala shortly before the Civil Secretary's visit to the town. The Sudan police, in co-operation with the Eritrean force, recovered 31 of the beasts after an action in which more than 80 rounds were fired.

A European who discovered three years after his demobilization that he had contracted leprosy while serving overseas has broadcast an appeal in the Home Service of the B.B.C. on behalf of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association. He mentioned that £10 is the approximate annual cost of the care and treatment of each child in an African leper settlement. Donations should be sent to B.E.L.R.A. at 167 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

## North-South Railway Link

### N. Rhodesian Delegates in Nairobi

TALKS on the second phase of the proposed railway link between the East African and Rhodesian railway systems began a few days ago in Nairobi, where three Northern Rhodesian representatives, the Director of Development, the Financial Secretary, and Mr. R. Welensky, leader of the non-official members of the Legislature, have been exchanging views.

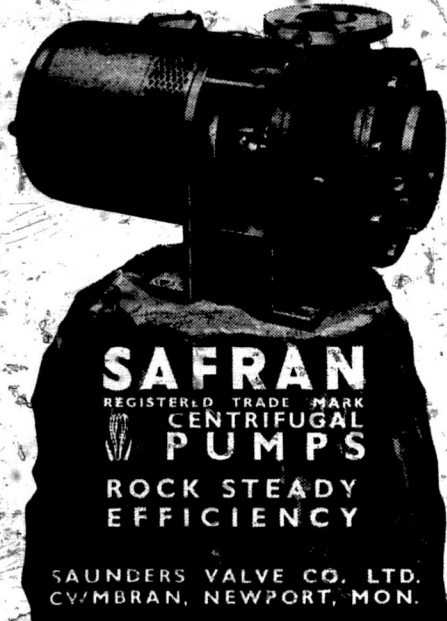
The correspondent of *The Times* telegraphed:—

"Phase one was the preliminary reconnaissance, which, it is understood, indicated three or four alternative routes. Phase two is the detailed survey, which would deal not only with routes but also with the economic factors, present and potential, upon which the line could depend for traffic, and the areas which it would assist in developing.

"There is also the important question of priority. A body of official opinion in East Africa at present favours first the linking of the Rhodesian system with the groundnut line in the Southern Province of Tanganyika and with the new port of Mtwara. This would give the Rhodesians an early outlet to the east coast, and would provide a new source of traffic for the recently built railway running inland to the groundnut headquarters at Nachingwea.

Another question under discussion is whether E.C.A. aid can be obtained, both in money and technicians, for the survey."

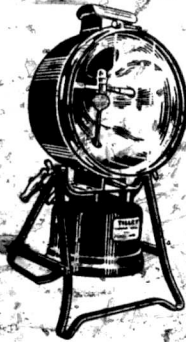
Mr. Welensky had arranged for discussions with Kenya's non-official leaders on political trends, and the improvement of contacts between the East and Central African groups.



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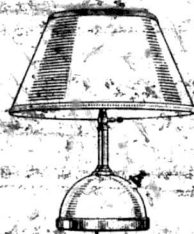
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## Of Commercial Concern

A contract worth nearly £1,000,000 has been made by the Tanganyika Government with a private company for the construction of the first farmac road in the Territory outside townships. It will connect Namanga on the Kenya border with Taveta, south-west of Kilimanjaro. Surveys for the Dar es Salaam-Morogoro and Tanga-Korogwe roads and the link between them are nearly complete. A call for tenders for the first-mentioned is expected shortly, and the work on the second should begin this year.

While negotiations in regard to the price to be paid for copra this year are proceeding, the Imperial Government has indicated that for Seychelles copra not less than £53 10s. per ton f.o.b. will be paid, and that any increase which may be granted shall apply retrospectively to January 1 last. The Seychelles Taxpayers' and Producers' Association had rejected an offer of £48 10s. as "an insult to our intelligence." Last year's price was £52 10s.

### Manbré and Garton Dividend

Manbré and Garton, Ltd., who have interests in sugar growing in Kenya, are to pay a final ordinary dividend of 14% for the year ended September 30 last, making a total of 19%, and a dividend of 107% on the deferred stock. These distributions are the same as for the previous year. Profits are returned at £503,513 compared with £473,578 in the previous year.

A new agreement covering working conditions and pay for hairdressing staff in Southern Rhodesia has come into force. Male-qualified employees will receive a minimum of £40 per month, on a 45-hour week basis, and improvers will receive £30 monthly. Women hairdressers are to be paid a minimum of £30 per month.

A new brand of locally produced gin will be on sale shortly in Southern Rhodesia, when the new plant of Gilbert's Distilleries, Ltd., 14 miles from Salisbury, begins production. Liqueurs and brandies will also be made. The chairman of the company is Mr. Donald Gilbert.

Charter Trust and Agency, Ltd., announce that net profits for the year to November 30, 1949, were £25,763 (£28,571) before payment of preference dividends. An ordinary dividend of 2½% (the same) is declared. The chairman is Mr. G. P. S. Macpherson.

The new Portuguese mailship MOCAMBIQUE, built in a British yard for the Companhia Nacional de Navegação, is now in service between Portugal and P.E.A. A sister ship of the ANGOLA, she has first-class accommodation for 120 passengers.

Average daily railings from Mombasa for the week ended January 13 were 2,322 tons, of which 2,029 tons were railed from the port area, 932 tons being general cargo. On January 12 there were 14,901 deadweight tons of import cargoes in the port.

Experiments in the treatment of binder twine with pyrethrum extract and creosote are not entirely satisfactory. Investigations are being made in the United States to discover if twine can be protected from rats, crickets, and grasshoppers.

Mr. G. C. Perrin, a farmer living near Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, who is pioneering the dehydration of eggs in the Colony, has converted 4,000 fresh eggs into 125 lb. of egg powder. He is now investigating marketing possibilities.

Bad debts of only £150 were incurred by the Kenya Board of Agriculture in a turnover of more than £550,000 in advances against guaranteed minimum returns during the years 1942-46.

Fisons, Ltd., manufacturers of chemical fertilizers, who are building a factory in Southern Rhodesia, have declared a final dividend of 9½%, making 12% for the year ended June 30.

Increases in the local price of Kenya butter from 2.30s. to 2.47s. per lb. wholesale, and from 2.50s. to 2.68s. per lb. retail, have been authorized. Cheese is 18 cents dearer.

South African Lines, Ltd., and South African Marine Corporation, Ltd., have been admitted as members of the South and South-East African Outward Freight Conference.

### Sugar Contract

A contract has been concluded for the purchase of 335,000 tons of sugar a year by the Ministry of Food from Mauritius at a guaranteed price over five years after 1952.

Fifty-nine loans, with a total value of £81,000, had been approved by the Tanganyika Land and Agricultural Bank to the end of last year.

Retail prices of lubricating oils in Tanganyika have been increased by 1s. to 1s. 6d. per gallon, and greases from 17 to 25 cents per lb.

Half Kenya's sunflower crop has been sold forward at prices slightly higher than those offered by the Ministry of Food.

Control of the sale and distribution in Tanganyika of coloured cotton prints for Native wear will be removed from February 1.

The Governor of Tanganyika Territory last week opened a tea factory near Amani with an annual capacity of 1,000,000 lb.

The exportable surplus of cotton seed from Uganda has been bought in bulk by the Ministry of Food.

The 15% import duty on millets entering the Sudan has been cancelled.

Ivory sales are to be resumed in London to-day.

### Sisal Export Tax

TANGANYIKA'S REVISED ESTIMATES show revenue at £8,492,095 and expenditure at £8,486,000. Development expenditure amounts to a further £4,165,413. The much-discussed sisal export tax was approved after amendments to the effect that it would expire at the end of this year, that the lowest price which would attract the tax would be £75 per ton (not £65), and that in the first quarter the tax would be 5% of the average f.o.b. price, and thereafter 10%.

### Rhodesia House

RECENT CALLERS at Rhodesia House in London have included the following:—

Miss Maurine Burton, Mrs. R. Harley, Mr. Mrs., and Miss J. Holloway, Miss Daphne King, Mr. Mervyn Lange, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. L. Lewis, Captain and Mrs. K. M. Murray, Mrs. A. Paddon, Sir Cecil and Lady Rodwell, Mr. G. H. Spall, Mrs. E. Spall, Miss M. Swallow, and Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Whaley.

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**Statements Worth Noting**

"He taketh the wise in their own craftiness; and the counsel of the froward is carried headlong."—Job v, 13.

"The Government is not sensitive to criticism."—Mr. Charles Mathew, Attorney-General of Tanganyika.

"Whereas other tropical areas are hot and wet, Africa is mostly hot and dry."—The president of the South African Geographical Society.

"An educated English shopkeeper in one of the best-known Nairobi stores asked me whether Zanzibar was in the Pacific."—Mr. E. W. Bovill.

"In Asmara, capital of Eritrea, I was offered a strongly built stone house for £60 or an imposing palace for £400."—Mr. W. Glanville Cook.

"I cannot give an assurance that an increase in Kenya income tax will not be permitted in future."—Mr. V. G. Mathews, Financial Secretary, Kenya.

"Our most efficient and energetic Director of Public Works seems to have achieved miracles in the past year."—Mr. H. R. Fraser, M.C., Uganda.

**Drought in Nyasaland**

"Had the rain held off in the Southern Province for only another two or three weeks, we should have been faced with complete disaster in Nyasaland."—Mr. M. P. Barrow, speaking in the Nyasaland Legislative Council.

"Africans are responsible for 96% of crime in Kenya, but I do not mean to imply that African crime has shown a great percentage increase. The greatest increase in the last three years, relates to the Asian community, while European crime too has shown a big increase."—Mr. K. K. O'Connor, Member for Law and Order in Kenya.

**Mining**

**Report of Wankie Coal Commission  
£2,000,000 Extra Capital Needed**

EXTRA CAPITAL of more than £2,000,000 is needed if the output of Wankie Colliery is to overtake the growing demand for coal in Central Africa. The funds required should be obtained not from the London money market but from the Colonial Development Corporation.

These conclusions have been reached by the Wankie Coal Commission, the report of which has just been published in Southern Rhodesia. The Colony is at present excluded from the C.D.C.'s field of activity, but as about 40% of Wankie coal sales are to Northern Rhodesia, there is thought to be a good argument in favour of removing this restriction upon the corporation.

The Commission criticizes the colliery company's policy of contracting for long periods without including in the contract a clause providing for price increases to meet rising costs. Coupled with the dilution of capital by a bonus issue in 1938 and the increased incidence of taxation, this policy has, according to the commission, made it difficult to find the capital for the further expansion which is essential to the territories served.

**Higher-Prices Foreshadowed**

Foreshadowing a higher price to the consumer for the next two or three years, the commissioners say:—

"It is clear that the company can now rely only on the goodwill of its customers to agree voluntarily to price increases now. It will ease the company's problems if customers would take this view, having regard to (a) the low contract prices ruling during the war, and (b) the prospect, all other conditions being stable, of a reduction in price in 1952-53 when the company's full mechanization plans become operative."

The report recalls that ceiling prices, based on cost of production plus a fixed sum, were laid down by the British South Africa Company when conferring the right to win coal. The capital structure of the company was altered in May, 1938, and £665,000 worth of 10s. shares were issued as a bonus to existing shareholders, thus increasing the issued capital to £1,662,500.

It was difficult to resist the conclusion, the commissioners commented, that this capital change was, at any rate in part, decided upon to reduce the rate of dividend. That would have been a means of meeting criticism of prices charged for coal, which were based on the payment of a 20% dividend for 1936-37.

The charge to the railways was reduced by the company on September 30, 1938, from 10s. 6d. to 8s. a ton, of nearly 1s. 6d. below the ceiling price. The report points out that this undercharge was fixed for 10 years by the conclusion of an agreement lasting throughout the period at a time of rising costs. The company appeared to have abandoned "voluntarily and imprudently the reasonable, protective rights that were its by the terms of its concession."

**Long-Term Contracts**

The same position existed with regard to long-term contracts with the Electricity Supply Commission and the Bulawayo and Salisbury municipalities, and long-term contracts with the Northern Rhodesian copper mines, expiring in 1956, showed a similar unwillingness to claim the full ceiling price.

During the evidence we were informed that these long-term contracts with Northern Rhodesian copper interests were concluded to prevent or discourage those interests from going over to hydro-electric power. As all the contracts are for quantities at customer's option, and no minimum quantities are stipulated, we cannot see in what way the agreements achieve the object of bridging the copper interests to buy coal.

Commenting upon the company's expectation that, with mechanization, costs of production will fall by 8½d. a ton by 1953, the commissioners remark that, whilst it is difficult to forecast with accuracy the costs that might be expected in 1953, "provided the company equips itself with properly experienced staff to supervise the mechanization plans, we should feel disappointed if the figure does not fall between 8½d. and 1s. 6d. per ton."

The agreement announced on November 15, last whereby the Southern Rhodesian Government acquired 4% of all the coal in the Wankie concession area for £35,000, followed a recommendation made in the commission's report.

The recommendation was that the company be asked to surrender voluntarily against £165,075 compensation its title to win coal outside the central colliery area, covering some

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40 square miles. The compensation figure was based on the total of £181,700 paid by the company for all the rights it held. The commissioners stipulated that no part of the compensation sum should be distributed by way of dividend or bonus by the company to its stockholders.

The report states that the estimate of 2,500,000,000 extractable tons of coal in the area acquired by the Government rests, in the absence of a comprehensive drilling programme, on geological possibility only. Nevertheless, there probably exists an extractable tonnage of high-grade straight-coking coal amounting to over 15 times the proved straight-coking coal resources of the whole of the Union of South Africa.

"We feel safe in saying that in no territory in Europe or Africa is there so concentrated a tonnage of extractable straight-coking coal in the hands of one undertaking as there is at Wankie, and so removed from the influence of the governmental machine."

An analysis of the Wankie company's shareholders reveals that 130 of them hold about half the capital. The commissioners comment:—

#### Southern Rhodesia's Mainspring

It has happened in the past and may happen in the future that effective control of a company may change by the process of stock exchange transactions. If this should happen in regard to the company, effective control of probably one of the most valuable coal-fields in the world and certainly Southern Rhodesia's mainspring, might emerge in such a way as to cause embarrassment to Government, not only in Southern Rhodesia, but in Northern Rhodesia as well.

The tendency of legislation in regard to coal throughout the world in the 20th century has been towards Government direction, Government control, or public ownership. The existing position in Southern Rhodesia, where more coal than a company can possibly work is held by that company, to the exclusion of anyone else, is one that directly conflicts with that tendency.

#### Diamond Outlook

"THE DIAMOND INDUSTRY, which once lived under the shadow of depression, is today on a sounder basis than ever before. We have reached the stage when it is possible to keep the trade alive for a period of six years. We have now a positive guarantee that diamond mines will never cease to operate, no matter what the circumstances happen to be."—Mr. Harry Oppenheimer.

## Company Progress Reports

**London and Rhodesian.**—Vubachikwe mine; 2,900 tons milled in December for an estimated working profit of £249.

**Thistle-Etna.**—15,600 tons of ore were treated in December for 1,496 oz. gold and 824 oz. silver. The working profit was £1,760.

**Rosterman.**—875 oz. gold were recovered in December from 2,700 tons of ore milled and 841 tons of waste sorted. The estimated working profit was £369.

**Phoenix Prince.**—10,120 tons of ore were treated in the last quarter of 1949 for 3,276 oz. gold and an estimated working profit of £10,352. Development, 1,720 ft.; on reef, 1,335 ft.; payable, 853 ft. (65%); value, 8.8 dwt. over 53 in.

#### Mining Personalia

MR. R. G. CLAYTON has been appointed a director of Eileen Alannah Mining Co. Ltd., in the place of the late SIR HERBERT WALTER. MR. C. I. TUREE has resigned from the board.

MR. R. H. A. BRUSCHID has been appointed, assistant manager and MR. J. C. MULLENGER secretary of New Consolidated Gold Fields Ltd. and Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, Ltd.

Applications for associate membership of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy have been received from MR. E. LANGEVAD, of Kitero, Kenya, MR. L. A. E. PASCALL, of Trelawney, Southern Rhodesia, and MR. N. A. WILKIE, of Chingola, Northern Rhodesia. Recent transfers are: to membership, MR. C. B. BISSER, of Entebbe, Uganda; to associate-ship, MESSRS. J. HAYS, of Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, G. A. MACLEATHTON, of Geita, Tanganyika, H. L. PARRY, of Mululira, Northern Rhodesia, J. H. SINCLAIR, of Luanshya, and W. A. SEARLING, of Selukwe, Southern Rhodesia; to studentship, MR. J. G. PIKE, of Fort Portal, Uganda.

#### Congo Refuses Marshall Aid

AN OFFER OF MARSHALL AID for the development of mines in the Belgian Congo has been refused on the ground that there is sufficient capital available for the purpose. The Belgian Congo Government, however, indicated that a loan for the development of ports, roads, and agriculture would be welcomed, but the American authorities replied that they preferred to provide loans primarily for the development of mines since mining reserves in the United States were becoming depleted.

#### Mpanda Mine

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR of Uruwira Minerals Ltd., M. de la Vallée-Pousin, said in Tanganyika on Monday that within a few days the new branch railway line from Kaitiba, west of Tabora, towards the Mpanda lead mine would be open to traffic for the first 95 miles, to which the company would rail some hundreds of tons of equipment now in Dar es Salaam, mainly power plant for the mill. About 40 miles of line remain to be constructed to reach the property.

#### Copper Production

DECLINE in the world production of copper is revealed by the Copper Institute, which reports that primary crude production was 2,043,046 short tons last year, compared with 2,121,972 in 1948. Secondary crude production amounted to 145,236 (138,936) tons, but refined dropped to 2,132,577 (2,059,226) short tons. A decrease of 280,000 short tons in deliveries to customers in 1949 and of 7,750 short tons in refined stocks are also recorded.

#### Globe and Phoenix Ore Reserves

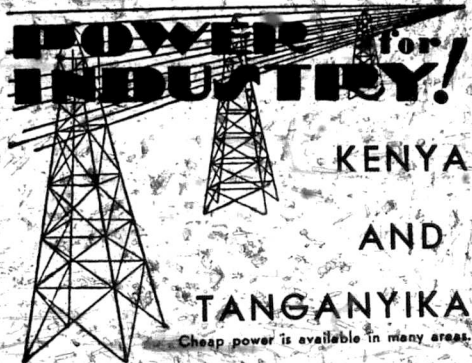
GLOBE AND PHOENIX GOLD MINING CO., LTD., announce that ore reserves at December 31, 1949, amounted to 148,800 tons, with an average value of 18.6 dwt. These figures represent an increase of 21,000 tons compared with the end-1948 figures, grade being higher by 0.69 dwt. per ton.

#### Falcon Mines

FALCON MINES, LTD., earned a net profit of £55,136 for the year ended September 30 last, compared with £29,116 in the previous year according to a preliminary statement issued last week. General reserve receives £50,000 leaving a balance of undistributed profit of £86,773 (£81,637).

#### Tanganyika Mineral Exports

EXPORTS OF MINERALS from Tanganyika in 1949 were valued at £2,553,965, exceeding the previous year's figure by £873,226 and establishing an all-time record. Diamonds contributed £655,000 more and gold £200,000 more than last year.



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- TANGANYIKA
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East African Office,  
Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2  
Telephone: Whitehall 6768  
Telegrams: Eamatters, Rand, London. Cables: Eamatters, London



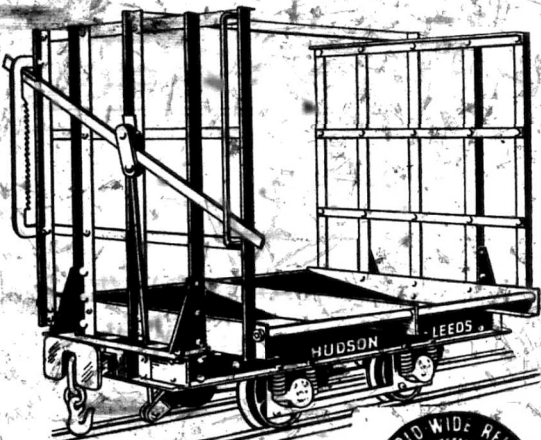
Total 1948 U.K. exports to the territory were £31,358,000. These included:		
	AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL TOOLS	£331,000
	CEMENT	£424,000
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS, DYES, COLOURS	£1,250,000
	PAPER & CARDBOARD	£750,000

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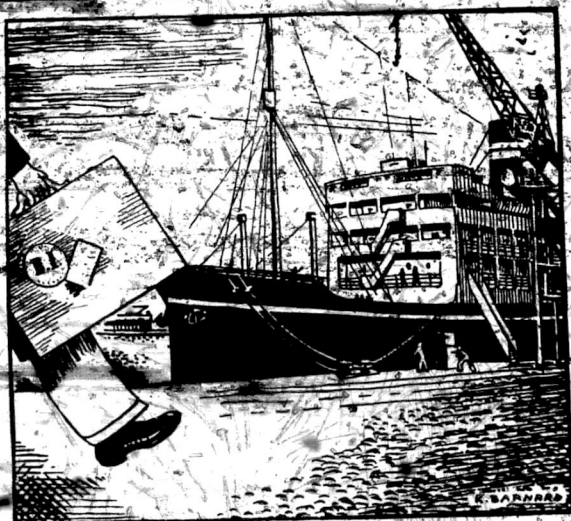
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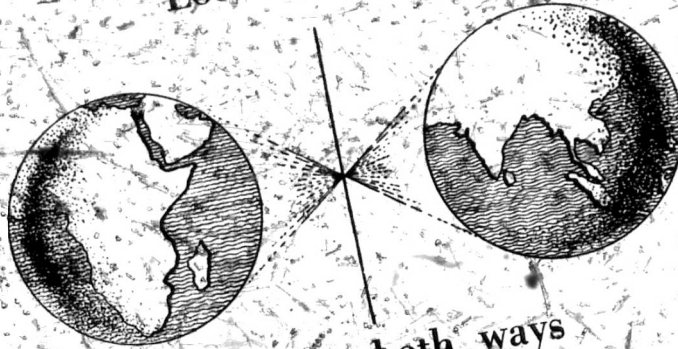
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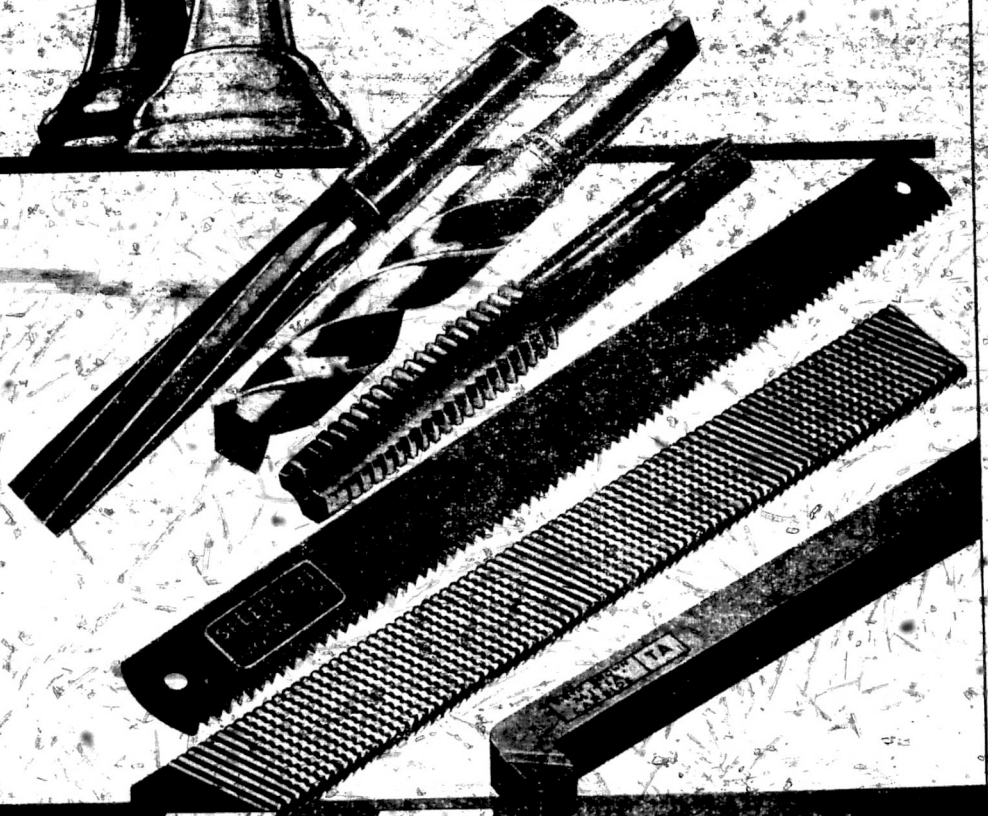
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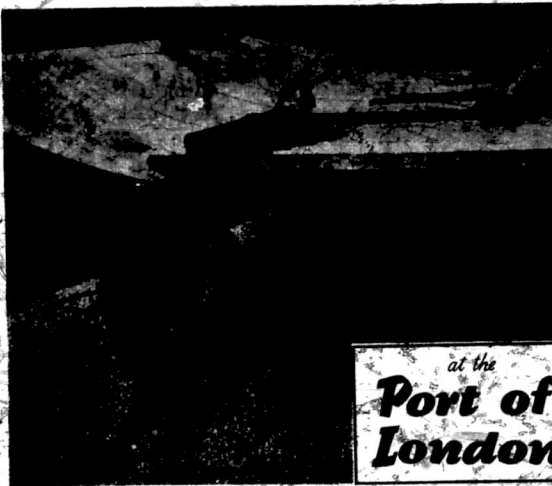
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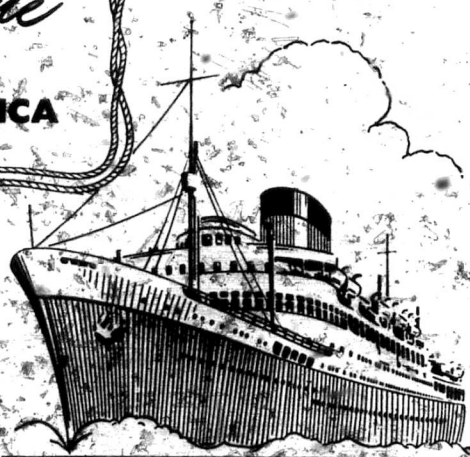
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**FOR THE FIRST TIME** there has been disagreement on purely racial lines in the East Africa Central Assembly. The Hansard record of the debate has not yet reached this country, but the report in this issue shows that the African and Indian members who joined in opposing the motion, one which had the support of the official and non-official European members (with one exception), were moved to their regrettable action by fears and suspicions which are manifestly unfounded. The pity is that a motion for so reasonable and innocuous a step as the creation of a consultative committee jointly representing the East Africa Legislative Assembly and the Central African Council was restricted on grounds so irrelevant. Speaker after speaker made it plain that it was South African policy in Native affairs which had caused the Asian and African members in East Africa to agree to vote solidly against regular and recognized consultation between their territories and the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. Do they imagine that the South African policy which is deplored by them (and not only by them) is operative in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland? Are they not aware that the Native policy of those three contiguous Central African territories is similar to that of the East African Dependencies, not to that of the Union?

### Disagreement on Racial Lines.

Cannot they understand that the best possible way of strengthening the similarity between East and Central African policy and practice is to increase the links between the two territorial groups, and that, on the contrary, if anything could induce Rhodesians to look south in course of time, it would be accumulating evidence that East Africans wanted little or no contact with them? The best means of promoting that liberal policy for which Sir Godfrey Huggins in particular has stood for so many years is to encourage contacts between his Colony and the East African territories. That self-evident fact—which, had it been persuasively explained, ought to have influenced the African and Asian members of the Assembly—does not seem even to have been mentioned by any European speaker, official or non-official. That is one of the sad reflections prompted by a debate which generated more heat than light, and entirely failed to rise to a level appropriate to so important an occasion.

### Crucial Fact Not Mentioned.

**SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S** plan for the development of the Sabi and Lundi Valleys will, if it is fully implemented on the

lines suggested by the consulting engineers cost almost as much as the East African groundnut scheme was originally expected to involve. That is about the only similarity between the two proposals. While the Imperial Government instructed the Wakefield Rosa Martin mission to submit estimates for the production of groundnuts by mechanical means on a scale and with a speed never previously attempted anywhere, the Southern Rhodesian Government took the wiser and less spectacular course of leaving the experts free to advocate development by stages. The consequence is a recommendation for a pilot scheme of agriculture by irrigation at a cost in the region of one million pounds, and for a substantial increase in sugar growing at a further cost of about a million and a quarter sterling. When these projects have proved themselves, it will be time enough in the view of the engineers to proceed to the greater project—the cultivation of between a quarter and a half million acres of land at an estimated outlay of twenty or more millions sterling. Who will say that Rhodesian circumspection is not more businesslike than Whitehall's impetuosity?

It is as important for Southern Rhodesia to raise her food production as it was for the Ministry of Food in the United Kingdom to find new sources of supply of oil seeds; and probably the average Rhodesian knows little more about the Sabi Valley than the East African knew three years ago about the Kongwa or Urambo areas of Tanganyika. Rhodesians, however, have much valuable, practical experience of farming in African conditions, whereas very few of the men who were engaged for senior posts in the groundnut scheme had to earn a living from their own efforts in large scale agriculture in the tropics. Rhodesians, moreover, will not pour out money like water for political or semi-political purposes. We shall expect them to use to the opportunity which is now so clearly, competently, and challengingly presented, but with a determination to keep continuing control of whatever funds may be voted for this very necessary experiment. Almost a quarter of the country lies within the Sabi-Lundi catchment area, which can manifestly not remain undeveloped while such swift progress is made in so many other districts and directions. This imaginative long-term plan can be attained by instalments, spread perhaps over some fifteen years; and we hope that a beginning will be made within a day.

### Challenge to Rhodesia.

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**R**EINFORCEMENT of Kenya's non-official leadership will be made possible by the retirement next month of Sir Charles Mortimer and the appointment as Member for Health and Local Government in his stead of Mr. E. A. Vasey, an elected member of the Legislature for Nairobi North. Sir Charles Mortimer has done great service to Kenya in a variety of capacities. What he has been has been as important as what he has done. His is an outstanding case of a career built on character; and if the official career is now to be terminated for no better reason than that provided by the calendar, Sir Charles will assuredly continue to play his most useful part in a number of movements, not least those which seek to help before the public of all races higher conceptions of private life and judgement.

It has been an open secret for more than a year that Mr. Vasey would be the next holder of the portfolio, for nobody on the non-official side has equivalent qualifications.

### Mr. Vasey's Appointment.

Apart from successive and successful terms of office as mayor of Nairobi, as chairman over a long period of the finance committee of the municipality, and of some experience in local government in this country before he went to East Africa, Mr. Vasey has been one of the most active men in Kenya politics in recent years, one, moreover, who has established understanding with representative Africans and Asians. He may therefore be expected to render a good account of himself, and to provide further justification for the faith of the Governor and the Secretary of State in the ability of non-officials to take charge of groups of Government departments. The European elected members will, however, lose one of the shrewdest and most hard-working of their number. That will be a real deprivation to a team which is far from strong.

It is therefore all the more desirable that first-class candidates, men of character no less than calibre, should be found for the by-election. We hope that an outstanding personality may be returned to the Legislature, a man able to shoulder responsibilities beyond those normal to a new member of Council. Indeed, this by-election will test the attitude of the Europeans in the capital of the Colony to the

### Nairobi's Opportunity.

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challenge presented by the times. If Nanyang North elects, not merely some well-liked local candidate, but the best man who can be found to serve Kenya, a man determined to

put first things first, the constituency will have produced what Kenya badly needs, reinforcement of its non-official European leadership.

## Notes By The Way

### Sir Earle Page

AUSTRALIANS IN LONDON believe that their next High Commissioner in the United Kingdom may be Sir Earle Page, who is Minister of Health in the new Menzies Government, and who during the war was Australia's representative in the War Cabinet and the Pacific War Council. Early in 1948 Sir Earle visited South, Central, and East Africa, and that he was deeply impressed by those territories was made evident by his public speeches on his return home. In the Australian Parliament and in broadcast talks he emphasized the mutual interests of Australia and British Africa from the defence, economic, and cultural standpoints. Both peoples, he said, have the same cheery, frontier outlook, the same sense of hospitality, the same readiness to take chances, and so many similar problems that the two continents ought to be able to work together without difficulty and with mutual benefit. If Sir Earle Page does come to London, there will be another High Commissioner here with a keen appreciation of Africa's importance in Imperial and world affairs.

### Mr. Rupert Beckett

MR. RUPERT BECKETT, who at the age of 79 has announced his impending retirement from the chairmanship of the Westminster Bank after 20 years of service in that capacity, has long had a personal interest in East Africa, for the second wife of Kenya's great leader, the late Lord Delamere, was a daughter of his. Mr. Beckett, a characteristic product of his native Yorkshire, began life in the old-established family banking business in Leeds of which he had become a partner when in 1921 the firm was merged in the Westminster Bank. He has been a very active chairman of the Westminster, and of the company owning the *Yorkshire Post*. The first editor of that strongly Tory newspaper had the courage to denounce Mr. Neville Chamberlain's Munich policy, with the result that pro-Chamberlain shareholders angrily demanded his dismissal; but they reckoned without Mr. Beckett, who would brook no interference with the editorial policy of the paper. His impartial judgment is similarly known and respected in City and other affairs, and his retirement will be widely regretted.

### Groundout Contractors

THE STATEMENTS in this issue by Pauling & Co. and Taylor Woodrow Construction, Ltd., are a reminder that the details of the relations between the Overseas Food Corporation and its contractors have not been widely understood. All the work in the Kamwaja area of Tanganyika was done (on a cost-plus basis) by Pauling's, who fulfilled their engagement to complete their land-clearing operations by October last; their construction work is due to end next month, and there are good reasons for the statement that no difficulties have arisen over this contract. In the Urumbo area, west of Tabora, all the work is being done by the Earth Moving and Construction Co., Ltd., the shares of which were acquired by the O.F.C. early last year.

### Southern Province

IN THE SOUTHERN PROVINCE construction and development work and experimental land-clearing were entrusted on a cost-plus basis to John Mowlem & Co.,

Ltd., whose tasks were to have been completed by the end of March of this year, but are now likely to last a few weeks longer. The clearing of land in the Southern Province will be undertaken by the E.M.C. subsidiary of the corporation. The erection and operation of a sawmill and joinery works, and the provision of brick kilns and a certain amount of housing in Ngili, regarded at the time as the best site for the southern headquarters, were delegated to Taylor Woodrow, who are expected to end their work next month, after which date construction would be by contract after competitive tenders. Because it is now recognised that in its present stage land-clearing ought not to be done by fixed price contracts, it is henceforth to be undertaken by the corporation's wholly-owned subsidiary.

### Awakening

THE FABIANs, who were so prominent for so many years in supporting demands for the international supervision of dependent territories, are now constrained to admit the unsubstantial nature of their dreams. The current issue of the journal of the Fabian Colonial Bureau states: "Decisions at the United Nations have been taken on issues vitally affecting Colonial principles in an atmosphere of bargaining and lobbying that would disgrace a small town council. Some delegates to the Assembly have spoken as though the trust territories are administered in trust for the United Nations, instead of in trust for their inhabitants. Moreover, there is a general ignorance of the way in which the British relation with the Colonies works, as is repeatedly shown by the uproar which breaks out whenever British delegates refuse to commit the Colonies to international conventions without any expression of opinion of the Colonies themselves." This measure of candour from such a quarter is especially welcome; but presence (which was not difficult to achieve in such a matter) would have been more valuable. Even elementary prudence would have been of better service to the British cause.

### In Quest of Business

NISSENS, LTD., whose buildings are well known throughout the world, are keenly interested in East and Central African trade, and Mr. R. ("Dick") Robinson, of Messrs. Crago, Ltd., their London export agents, tells me that he is about to make an initial tour of the territories in order to arrange for local representation. He is due in Nairobi by air on March 6 for a stay of about a week, and will then fly to Ndola, Salisbury, and Bulawayo. After visiting Nyasaland, Beira, Lourenço Marques, and Johannesburg, he will fly back via Dar es-Salaam, Uganda, and the Sudan. He can be reached through the local branches of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), except in the case of Uganda, where correspondence should be addressed to the Kampala office of the National Bank of India.

The Acting Chief Secretary has referred to the deleterious effect on health and recruiting of very long tours of duty by officials. The longest tour suggested by any non-official member was 36 months. Two-thirds of the European population of Uganda do a minimum of 26 months, and more than half do a minimum of 24 months. Mr. C. Handley Bird, R.N.C.

# Taylor Woodrow Quit Groundnut Scheme

## No-Confidence in Policy or Ultimate Success

**LACK OF CONFIDENCE** in the policy of the Overseas Food Corporation for the production of groundnuts in East Africa has caused Messrs. TAYLOR WOODROW, LTD., one of the three main outside contractors, to ask to be released from all participation in a scheme of which, the company believes, "Millions of pounds are still being wasted."

MR. FRANK TAYLOR, chairman and managing director of the company, in announcing the decision of his board last week, said that the scheme could still succeed if properly handled, but that he and his fellow directors and their executives and staff in the field in Tanganyika had no confidence in the present policy or in the ultimate success of the scheme if continued on the present lines. He added:

"After three years of experience, the corporation is still making the same mistakes over again. My company would rather not be a party to it. We believe that further great sums of public money will be spent without any satisfactory material achievement. Millions of pounds are still being wasted on the scheme."

### Unable to See Sir Leslie Plummer

Mr. Taylor disclosed that on December 23 he wrote to Sir Leslie Plummer, chairman of the corporation, outlining his objections to the running of the scheme, having tried for a month before sending the letter to see Sir Leslie. "But I could never get an interview. I have had no reply to my letter, nor has it even been acknowledged."

Mr. Taylor wrote that his aim was to be constructive, because this groundnut scheme must succeed, and in my opinion it is up to each of us to add our quota." He went on:

"There is a good spirit on our contract, and we get things done, in my opinion, because of the following reasons: (a) we carefully picked members of our team, who had been tried and proved in this country; (b) Mr. John Hanson and myself were convinced that the groundnut scheme was necessary to the country, and we (not easily, but with considerable effort) sold the idea to every person we took out on the scheme, and made them pro-groundnuts."

"One of the reasons for writing this letter is that Mr. Hanson and myself are beginning to have doubts regarding the future success of the scheme. Further, our men are losing confidence, and if we are to continue successfully, you will, I am sure, agree, Sir Leslie, that this must be removed forthwith."

"It is the considered opinion of myself and colleagues that the following requirements are essential to the future success of the groundnuts contract—

### Requirements Essential to Success

(1)—If a part of the future expenditure, say, £1,000,000, could be allocated for a small pilot hydro-electric dam with irrigation scheme to be carried out forthwith this would make it possible to:

- (a) Provide an adequate supply of essential drinking and domestic water;
- (b) Provide cheap electricity for sawmills, factories, agricultural machines, lighting, fans, etc.;
- (c) Start in this area gardens and farms to produce the food to feed the people working on the groundnut scheme, instead of feeding them, as at present, by expensive imported and unsatisfactory tinned food.

(2)—Spend part of the future money, say £200,000, in putting the roads in suitable condition for transport, instead of as at the present time driving over alleged roads which bear no resemblance to our idea of roads, and which simply tear transport vehicles to pieces at the most alarming rate.

"Naturally, here we are only referring to the section in the Southern Province. The road referred to is from Mikindani out to Noli."

(3)—Later, when warranted, put down small canning factories and cold stores, so that the surpluses of food when produced can be immediately dealt with, very quickly it would be found possible to send canned pineapples and other desirable goods to our country in addition to groundnuts and other necessary products.

If this small pilot scheme proved satisfactory—and a comparatively short time would suffice—it would then be possible to extend this to a really great enterprise.

(4)—To execute quickly, effectively and economically the ground clearance, agricultural operations, and the above works, let your organization handle the policy, finance, development research, and high level accountability.

"But place fixed price contracts (not cost plus) for all these works—not with one but a goodly number of respectable private enterprise contractors, who have drive, efficiency, plant, and, above all, team spirit. That is what counts. Decentralize and organize the scheme in workable units."

(5)—We still have great difficulty in obtaining through the machinery of your organization the various materials, spare parts, tools, etc., which are a constant requisition. Further, when we have obtained things, there have been many times that we have issued invoices ourselves to keep our records right.

May I suggest that the contractor should be given the contract. It should be his responsibility to get his requirements, and judge the contractor on the results he achieves.

But do not give any one contractor too big a contract; break it down into workable units. This will do two things: it will keep it within the scope of the contractor's capacity; and it will engender a healthy, driving, competitive spirit, which is so badly needed in this scheme to-day.

I apologize for my presumption in submitting to you these suggestions, but it is impossible to disguise the fact that the position of the groundnut contract is desperate, and it does require strenuous effort if it is to succeed in the future. It can succeed, and it must.

"I await an appointment at your earliest convenience."

Mr. Taylor also disclosed the contents of a letter which he wrote on January 2 to Sir Charles Lockhart. He referred to matters raised at discussions between Mr. Taylor and Sir Charles on three occasions, and made the following seven points:—

(a) Sir Charles advised that the policy laid down by the corporation regarding ground clearance for the next year was that it should be done by direct labour.

(b) Sir Charles advised further changes and reductions in the scope of work under our unsigned contract.

(c) The writer expressed the impossibility for our company to carry out the work under our contract with the corporation in accordance with the high standard of efficiency which we set for ourselves.

### Request to be Released from Contract

(d) The writer asked, in view of these points, if our company could be released from our contract. He emphasized that with this change in policy and further reduction, neither the directors of our company nor our executives and staff working on the contract in Tanganyika could possibly have any confidence in the ultimate success of the scheme. Naturally, if Sir Charles would release us from the contract, we would afford every facility in handing over and do our utmost to make this as smooth as possible.

(e) Sir Charles agreed that it was difficult, if not impossible, for our company to carry out the work efficiently in view of the changes and the curtailment of work at the sawmills at the end of the small programme for Nachingwea. But in spite of that it was imperative that we should carry on and produce the pre-fabricated houses from the sawmills as early as possible. Otherwise they would be faced with big repercussions.

(f) Subject to a satisfactory agreement being reached by February 1, 1950, on the items contained in our letter of even date addressed to Sir Charles, our company is prepared to continue with the present tasks for a convenient period, in order to assist you in your housing difficulties.

(g) The writer strongly suggested that it would be well worth while to obtain the opinion of the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors and the Council of the Export Group for the Constructional Industries on the civil engineering problems of the groundnut scheme.

Mr. Taylor said that his company was making a financial sacrifice by quitting the groundnut scheme, but that it was a matter of prestige. He estimated that out of the £32,000,000 so far spent on the scheme, about £4,000,000 had been paid to the three main outside contractors who have done most of the groundwork.

The contract, he told the Press, had provided remuneration to the company on the basis of 80% of

the salaries of the supervisors incurred up to £50,000 of their salaries, reducing to 60% of the supervisory salaries on the next £100,000, reducing still further to 50% on all supervisory salaries in excess of £150,000.

These percentages were based on supervisory staff, the grades of supervisory staff, being predetermined and regulated by the corporation. That was not the same as a cost-plus contract, where the greater the cost the greater the fee.

The company's total expenditure from March, 1948, to October, 1949, was £591,062, this total including £61,000 for supervisory salaries qualifying for the fee of £46,000. Disbursements chargeable to the company amounted to £25,063. The profit therefore to the company was £21,537.

#### Changing Policy of Corporation

Mr. Taylor, complaining of the changing policy of the corporation, said that houses of the two-bedroom type which were to cost £1,650 each had actually cost about £2,200 owing to variations in the corporation's policy. Originally his company was to produce 2,000 houses. The immediate programme was for 145 houses, and 35 to 40 had actually been erected.

"The contractors believe," he said, "that ground in Africa cannot be cleared under £20 an acre, but the corporation say it can be done for £3 or £4. They still have not got the right tools to do it. They think they can do it more cheaply with direct labour, and are prepared to waste many millions. They still go on making terrible mistakes."

Taylor Woodrow, Ltd., have 135 European employees in East Africa, who will be brought home. About 70 or 80 of them will not be re-employed by the company.

The Overseas Food Corporation said in reply to Mr. Taylor's statement:—

"Taylor Woodrow give the impression that they have given up a valuable contract because they have no confidence in the way in which the scheme is being run. In fact, the decision of the corporation to undertake land-clearing operations itself means that the services of Taylor Woodrow for that purpose would not be required, and the constructional work on which they were engaged was, in any case, due to end in a few months."

"As a result of the experience of the past few years, the corporation has decided to undertake land-clearing itself and not through contractors."

"Constructional work will be put out to competitive tender among contractors in East Africa."

Mr. Taylor commented:—

"Our task would not have finished until a further 18 months if we had continued with the work."

"Our contract was to build the town of Noli, including its water and electricity supplies, at a cost which would have amounted to over £4,000,000. The work we have so far completed has cost nearly £600,000, which gives some idea of the task which still lies ahead awaiting completion."

"As to land-clearing operations, we never expected to start such operations until 1951."

#### Corporation's Comments

Later the corporation issued another statement, as follows:—

"The task assigned to Taylor Woodrow Construction, Ltd., comprises in the main the erection and operation of a sawmill and joinery works and the erection of a workshop and a limited amount of housing at Noli in the Southern Province. It is expected that they will complete this task by March 31, 1950."

"Any future construction in this area will be by contract after competitive tender. The company applied for a land-clearing contract which the corporation were unable to grant on the general grounds explained below."

"It is the intention of the corporation to execute construction work by placing fixed price contracts with a number of private enterprise contractors, but experience has shown that land-clearing at its present stage does not lend itself to fixed price contracts."

"First, the whole of the plant and equipment is owned by the corporation, and, second, tenders would require to incorporate too large an element for contingencies to cover such uncertainties as weather, the varying densities of the bush, and possible delays in supplies at the end of so long a communication line, which is also subject to supply and shipping priorities."

"Were it possible for land-clearing contractors to assume full responsibility for their own supplies and for the ownership and provision of their own plant and equipment, the corporation would welcome competitive tenders, but the basic conditions are not at present practicable in Tanganyika."

"It has been stated by Mr. Frank Taylor that his company were to erect a complete township at Noli at the cost of about £4,000,000, and that only a part of this work had been completed, leaving a great deal to be done. In fact, it had been made clear to the contractors that further constructional work at Noli was not contemplated by the corporation."

"Mr. Taylor states that the contractors believe that African ground cannot be cleared under £20 an acre, but the corporation say that it can be done for £3 or £4. The corporation has never made any such statement, and this is not their view, although this figure was advanced in the Wakefield report."

"Before commenting on the figure of £20 an acre, it would be necessary for the corporation to know what services are included in this estimate."

"On the opinions expressed by Mr. Taylor, the corporation's comments are as follows:—

"(1) So far as the corporation is aware, no technical and economic survey and investigation has been made of the possibilities of hydro-electric and irrigation schemes in the Southern Province, and they form no part of its plans. On the face of it, the cost of distribution of water and power from any central point would appear prohibitive."

"(2) It is not part of the functions of the corporation to improve main roads, such as the one referred to from Mikingwa to Noli, and how that the railway is completed to Nachingwea the corporation will be making little use of the main road east of that point."

"(3) The putting down of canning factories and cold stores are secondary industries which, if economically practicable at all, must await the completion of the primary development."

In our issue of January 19 we quoted from an article written for the monthly journal of the Overseas Food Corporation by Dr. A. H. BUNTING, chief scientific officer in Tanganyika on the groundnut scheme.

#### Paulings' Reply to Dr. Bunting

MESSRS. PAULING AND CO., LTD., communicated with the corporation in the following terms as soon as that issue reached them, and they have asked us to publish their letter and the reply they have now received.

The contractors wrote:—

"As the only contractors connected with the groundnut scheme from the outset three years ago, and as regards the work at Kongwa, the only main contractor engaged, it has been our constant endeavour, in the face of the very many difficulties for which we were in no way responsible, to give of our best and to be of the utmost possible assistance, first to the managing agency, and subsequently to your corporation in solving the many difficulties. We have every reason to suppose that we have not been altogether unsuccessful in these endeavours. The entire clearing and building and supervisory work carried out at Kongwa has been done by us, for we believe, your entire satisfaction."

"In view of the above we feel that reflections have been made upon us and upon our work in the article which should not have been made."

"Readers who do not know the facts could be led to believe that, generally speaking, we as contractors, our staff and our personnel contributed little or nothing towards the solution of the clearance problems, were more interested in making as much as possible financially out of the contract than in producing tangible results for the benefit of the scheme and indeed, that the scheme would have been better served without us."

"We might quote many extracts from Dr. Bunting's article to substantiate the view we have expressed in this letter as to the unfortunate and, we may say, unfair, impression that is liable to be created by the article against us as your contractors, but we do not desire to prolong our letter unduly, particularly as you are well aware of the fact that at Kongwa the whole of the clearing, civil engineering, and building now practically complete, and to which Dr. Bunting in his article points with such pride, has in fact been carried out by us as your contractors on that site."

"We might also list very many other ways in which we have brought our specialist knowledge to the assistance of the scheme from its very earliest days."

"The object of this letter is to register our most emphatic protest against the disparaging remarks contained in the article in question on contractors generally, and consequently on ourselves in particular, which we think are bound to leave a very

(Continued on page 696)

# Fifteen-Year Plan for Sabi-Lundi Development

## Engineers' Recommendations to S. Rhodesian Government\*

OF THE TOTAL CATCHMENT AREA of the Sabi and Lundi rivers, aggregating 32,370 square miles, approximately 13,000 are occupied by Native reserves and Native purchase areas. The area below the 2,000-foot contour amounts to about 10,000 square miles, of which 850 are in the Native reserves and 2,500 in the Native purchase area.

The European land lies mainly between the Sabi and the Lundi, where a cattle-ranching area of more than 1,000 square miles extends from the Devuli river across to the Triangle sugar estate and to Nuanetsi ranch on the Lundi.

On the left bank of the Sabi, with the exception of 80 square miles between the Tanganda river and Ripisi hot springs, the land is allotted to Native reserves and Native purchase areas.

The present European population of the low veld numbers less than 100, and it is probable that there are not more than 6,000 African families living in the area.

The recommendation that work should proceed on the agricultural development of the lower Sabi-Lundi valleys is based on three main conclusions:—

- (1) The ultimate possibilities are very great;
- (2) The preparatory and technical investigation will be very long;
- (3) Development should be sound and orderly, beginning on a small scale and expanding in accordance with experience gained and at a rate commensurate with conditions currently ruling.

### Ultimate Possibilities

Although the Sabi-Lundi area is capable of providing between 250,000 and 500,000 acres of irrigated land, it is wrong to assume that anything approaching this acreage could be brought into cropping for many years. The labour supply alone precludes any such possibility. Our recommendation is to begin development in this area; not to develop 500,000 acres. Yet it is right to envisage the whole ultimate possibilities, however far distant, and embrace them in the preliminary investigation.

Immense reserves of asbestos, chrome ore, and coal are believed to exist, and a full knowledge of their nature and extent will facilitate the long-term planning of mining and industrial development and of communications.

It would, for instance, be wrong to deplete reserves of valuable coking coals when accessible and equally cheap non-coking varieties would do just as well; to build up industry around mineral deposits when others of superior grade were available in some equally suitable area; or to throw an unnecessary load on the overburdened communications system by transporting Wankie coal to areas where readily worked seams lie untouched.

The extensive deposits of coal, iron-ore, and limestone, lying near the apex of the triangle formed by the Sabi and Lundi rivers, are not yet fully explored, but sufficient is known of them to confirm that they may one day play a major part in the ultimate layout of the area.

Large areas of potentially fertile soils exist, and with the exception of the rainfall, which is light and uncertain, climatic conditions are favourable to the cultivation of many crops. Each year large quantities of silt-laden water flow down the Sabi and Lundi to the sea without being put to useful purpose. The advantages to be derived from a combination of these two factors in the form of an irrigation scheme are manifest.

Though very large areas of fertile soils exist which are suitable for irrigation, it would be necessary to organize and main-

tain a systematic soil survey, which must proceed at sufficient speed to keep ahead of any programme of ground clearance and canal construction. The area which can be brought under cultivation eventually is put at between 250,000 and 500,000 acres.

### Objectives of Pilot Project

The objectives of the pilot project may be summarized as follows:

- (1) To gain practical experience in farming and irrigation under conditions of the low veld;
- (2) To establish the most suitable technique of settlement in respect of both Europeans and Africans;
- (3) To make a significant contribution to the increasing food requirements of Southern Rhodesia.

We feel that an undue burden would be imposed on the limited resources of technical man-power at present available in Southern Rhodesia were it decided to establish an organization on the lines of the Tennessee Valley Authority in the U.S.A. with its own self-contained team of skilled personnel in all branches of its activities. Although the area of the Tennessee river basin is slightly greater than that of the Sabi and Lundi, it represents only 1.3% of the U.S.A., whereas the Sabi-Lundi catchment is over 21% of the total area of Southern Rhodesia.

Whereas the T.V.A. plays only a small part in the overall agricultural development of the U.S.A., a Sabi Development Corporation would become responsible for a very substantial part of similar developments in Southern Rhodesia, and it would be appropriate, therefore, if it were given the necessary powers to draw upon the technical resources of the whole country. The pooling of information and interchange of personnel should be of great value.

Another method would be for the land to be divided into estates, each with a European tenant employing his own labour, with the corporation owning and hiring out mechanical equipment for cultivation and harvesting the crops, and providing a central marketing organization for their disposal. A further possibility is to import non-Africans, recruited from countries such as Italy, where a surplus agricultural population exists. This would raise political issues and demand the most careful study of possible sociological repercussions. Nevertheless, despite the attendant difficulties, we suggest that it would be preferable to adopt such a measure rather than prejudice the success of agricultural development of the area and the food supplies of the whole country by reason of inadequate or incompetent labour.

### Initial Emphasis on Agriculture

The plan of development is now apparent, with the emphasis initially on agriculture, and with little possibility of mining coming into prominence for some years. The pilot project on the Sabi left bank and the extension of Triangle estate on the Mjilike will form the first stages, occupying five years or more. Thereafter the main irrigation development is likely to take place on the right bank of the Sabi and occupy perhaps another 10 years.

Further extension on the left bank, south of Gudu's Pool, is possible but unlikely until the whole of the available ground on the right bank has been fully developed. The communications plan must be based on these assumptions and must allow for long-term development of the extensive mineral deposits.

Adequate railway facilities are essential if the resources of the valley are to be fully developed. Possible routes were considered in our interim report of March, 1948. A preliminary reconnaissance has since been carried out in collaboration with Rhodesia Railways in order to ascertain the practicability of establishing a line through the valley.

This survey demonstrated the possibilities of an alignment starting from Odzi station and running W.S.W. to cross the Sabi near the proposed Condo dam site. At this point a branch line could be constructed to the Dorowa phosphate deposits, while the main line would proceed southwards down the right bank of the Sabi river, past Birchenough Bridge to the vicinity of the Makushwe coal deposits, near Gudu's Pool. From this point it would turn westwards, passing the iron ore and coking coal deposits, crossing the Chiredzi river in the vicinity of Chiduma clinic, and finally terminating at Triangle estate. No insuperable engineering problems are involved.

The capital cost of such a route, 230 miles long, would be of the order of £15,000 per mile, excluding rolling-stock. It would no doubt be possible to construct the route in stages once the traffic demand has arisen.

The first section from Odzi station to the Sabi river in the vicinity of Condo dam, together with a branch line to Dorowa,

\*Being further extracts from the report of Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners.

costing approximately £600,000, will be required should it be decided to exploit the phosphate deposits.

The second stage, costing approximately £1,000,000, might be to Birchough Bridge, which is a natural point for the collection of goods not only from the low veld but from Melsetter and Chipinga. By attracting the heavier traffic, a rail connexion to the Bridge would reduce the heavy costs of maintaining the Fort Victoria and Umlali roads, and at the same time effect an important saving in the consumption of liquid fuel.

The Portuguese authorities propose to connect Lourenço Marques and Beira by a line which would cross the Sabi not far east of the Rhodesian frontier. Should the question of the export overseas of coal, iron-ore, pig iron, or steel arise, then a connexion from the Sabi coal and iron fields to this line would present no engineering difficulties and would afford particularly favourable gradients. Suitable foundation conditions occur near Gudu's Pool for a bridge crossing the Sabi.

To open up railway communications in the lower Sabi valley would involve capital expenditure of the order of £3,500,000 for the permanent way, together with substantial expenditure on additional rolling-stock. It is clear that expenditure of this magnitude cannot be contemplated for some years.

Initial development of the lower Sabi-Lundi valley will, therefore, rely on road transport. As a first step an all-weather metalled road capable of carrying heavy lorry traffic should be constructed from the Umlali-Chipinga road at Tanganda Bridge to Rupisi and on to Chibwe, with provision for a link from Rupisi to Chipinga.

Once the pilot scheme is a going concern and large quantities of produce require transport to distribution centres, such as Umlali and Fort Victoria, it will be necessary to carry out improvements to the existing main roads.

(To be continued.)

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

## Relations between East and Central Africa

### Debate in East Africa Central Assembly

OFFICIAL MEMBERS who addressed the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly during the debate on Sir Alfred Vincent's motion for the creation of a joint consultative committee between that body and the Central African Council could find no good reason to oppose the suggestion, for which they voted. All the African and Indian members, however, opposed such a development. The motion was therefore carried by 13 votes to seven, one European representative of Uganda abstaining from voting.

SIR ALFRED VINCENT, who introduced his motion at the September meeting of the Assembly, then agreed to the postponement of the debate until January at the request of his Indian and African non-official colleagues.

MR. C. MUNDY, Finance Member in the East Africa High Commission, said that East Africa as a whole would benefit from an exchange of views with the neighbouring territories on matters within the scope of the High Commission, and that to meet objections the motion might perhaps be amended to restrict consultations to matters within the High Commissioner's schedule. He and his *ex-officio* colleagues could see no reason to object to the motion.

#### Suspicion and Fear

MR. H. R. FRASER (Uganda) felt that the motion and the speech in which it had been moved had engendered suspicion and fear, which might, however, be countered by restricting consultations to the subjects of defence and communications.

MR. KAWALYA KAGWA (Uganda), opposing both the motion and the suggested amendment, said that Africans in Uganda had instructed him to oppose the project, which would inevitably revive the deep fear among his fellow Africans of a further degree of political amalgamation. Any such step was, he thought, premature.

MR. A. B. PATEL, a Kenya Indian member, held that the proposed development would strengthen Asian and African opposition to the continuance of the Central Assembly, which had been created for an experimental period only. Official channels for consultation between the East and Central African territories in regard to defence, communications, and research were, he argued, adequate.

The Asian and African communities feared that the step contemplated would bring the East African territories nearer to South Africa, "where the degree of racial discrimination is vastly greater. There, as far as the Asian and African communities are concerned, there is a stifling of their aspirations."

By 14 votes to seven, the motion was then amended to restrict consultation to defence and communications.

CHIEF ABDUL SHANGALI (Tanganyika) opposed the amended motion on the basis of fear and suspicion that his Territory, instead of being ruled direct from the Colonial Office under

the trusteeship agreement, might find itself dissolved into a political union of these territories.

MR. PATEL, speaking again on the amended motion, declared that the Asian and African communities had greater confidence in the Colonial Office than in any local non-official control.

He agreed with Sir Alfred Vincent as to the danger which Communism represented for Africa, and in regard to the steps necessary to combat it, but he thought that the threat to progress and stability throughout Africa came from two sources—Russian Communism and South African racialism. Being frightened at the very name of South Africa and its racial policies, the Asian and African communities would not wish at this stage to go further south for the purpose of collaboration between non-official members.

#### Liaison Necessary

MR. S. A. S. LESLIE, Finance Member in Tanganyika, regretted that the discussion had criticized the policies of countries remote from East Africa, and expressed the view that complete liaison between the East and Central African territories in defence and communications was necessary. He would support the motion because it was certainly harmless and possibly useful.

MR. E. C. PHILLIPS, a non-official member from Tanganyika, regretted that many people in East Africa were misled by misrepresentations about South Africa, which had saved East Africa in both world wars, and made no demands upon East Africa for those invaluable services. The development proposed would, he believed, strengthen East Africa's position in the event of another emergency, in which help would again have to come from the Union.

He pleaded with the African members to study the relationship between South and East Africa over the past 40 years, look into the future, and recognize that "we are bound to have a third world war," and that it was essential to start now to make contacts which would help to maintain their freedom. While he did not approve of South Africa's domestic policy, the Government of the Union was certainly not attempting to interfere with East Africa in any way.

MR. H. K. JAFFER (Uganda) declared that closer union had resulted from Colonial Paper 210, in spite of the assurances of the British Government that that would not be so. He refuted the accusation that "a more advanced community" was influencing African members in regard to the motion, which he believed to be premature. He also confessed himself frightened by the domestic policy of South Africa, and suggested that the proposal should be referred to the three territorial Governments.

#### Officials Support Motion

MR. DARLING, Acting Administrator of the High Commission, deplored the emphasis which had been laid on extraneous issues, and the suggestion that some other part of the Empire was going to interfere with the domestic policies of East Africa. The motion seemed to him innocuous and without political implications, and the *ex-officio* members would support it for that reason.

MR. PATEL moved the adjournment of the debate until the opinions of the Governments of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika had been obtained. The motion was defeated by 12 votes to nine.

SIR ALFRED VINCENT said in the course of his reply to the discussion:—

Progress is the intention behind this motion, which has aroused suspicion. Well, suspicions, unfortunately, are the heritage of the Eastern people.

"In the Kenya Legislative Council I tried in 1945 to get the British Government to take a step which would enable us as Kenya people to broaden our economic aspect, our communications, our defence, and understand the economic policies of our neighbours, including the Belgians, and Portuguese. But that was denied us. Communism is the great fear which confronts us to-day. It is one of the reasons why we must understand our neighbours and what they are doing about the things which affect us collectively.

"I mentioned the Central African Council, and stated that we had a whole host of common problems in facing which we should be united, and said we were weak because we had no united voice. I drew in the dangers of interference by the United Nations Organization; and the British Government have had to take a very firm stand at the United Nations since I spoke in September.

"If I had not mentioned South Africa I should have been accused of avoiding that question. South Africa has hitherto been very isolated; their policy has been one of isolation in many respects. As a result of his visit, Mr. de Water realized the enormous importance of these territories in the way of trade and so on, and that is why there is to be a department to deal with these territories—to have some specific policy in order to make things easier. I think it very desirable. I suggested, and continue to suggest, that the extremists do not necessarily handle that policy, but that a committee of all parties should do so. Then the consolidated opinion of South Africa would deal with our mutual economic problems. I should have been accused of securing something if I had not brought in political factors.

"Had I not brought them in, the suspicion would still have been there. If I had proposed a motion to set up a committee on fisheries, for instance, I should have been accused of forming a plot to build submarines, probably to sink the Indian Navy. Fear and suspicion are the basis of the creation of this distortion; but if you believe in a thing, as I do, you go on with it.

#### Fear Artificially Stimulated

"I have been struck by the very sincere speeches of Mr. Kawaya, Chief Abdiel Shangali, and my friend Mr. Mboya, and others, on the question of fear. I don't think they have yet understood the origin of this fear and of a great deal of the trouble in these territories. I don't believe that the people as such, the mass of good solid Africans, fear anything at all. It is the seditious and political machinators who make their representatives fear. I believe that is the origin of the fear, because I cannot see anything which can rationally be attributed to cause fear amongst the African people of these territories.

"I believe the Administration is marvellous in its generosity and in the opportunities it creates, and that it is only the malcontents and the people who put themselves before their country and their tribes who are causing this fear. I am certain of that. A weak administration aids and abets sedition and fear. Appeasement and weak-kneed administration are only total surrender by instalments.

"There are various degrees of co-operation, and the one which seems most popular to-day amongst various people is this: 'If you do not give us what we want, you are not co-operating.' I believe, however, that if we could only take the picture as a whole and cease to be racial, parochial, we should advance much more quickly.

"Mr. Kagwa, the Katikiro of Buganda, has a very difficult position to face, and I understand his very fair plea in the circumstances. Chief Abdiel Shangali, Mr. Patel, and others say the time is not propitious for this proposed step, and that they hope the Secretary of State in his wisdom, or lack of wisdom, will not take any action, or will take action, which will prevent its being brought to fruition. There is only one way to cure fear and suspicion, and that is to do something to prove that that fear and suspicion were unwarranted. Until we have tried to do that, that fear and suspicion will be worked on and will increase, and these territories will stand marking time because of this thing called fear and suspicion.

#### British Mistakes

"The British Government has made two vital mistakes. The first was in 1945 in refusing the suggestion that we had an economic tie-up or conference with South Africa and the other territories to the south. The second one undoubtedly was throwing Tanganyika under the United Nations, which was opposed by a motion in the Kenya Legislative Council. I hope this third time the British Government will not be so ready to commit an error. Fear and suspicion will always continue until destroyed by action.

"Mr. Patel said that my statement regarding U.N.O. and Russia was the result of ignorance of the good that U.N.O. has done. It is easy to remember the good U.N.O. has done because it is very little compared to the harm one of its principal members has done. If and when Communism sweeps down into Pakistan and India and four of the northern states of India are annexed, I do not think Mr. Patel will find that he is so reconciled to the good U.N.O. has done.

"There has never been any suggestion that any country should interfere with the domestic affairs of any other country; and I would add my opinion that the Apartheid policy of the Government of South Africa has been grossly exaggerated by people who wished it to be exaggerated. I know my facts.

"Our friend, Sir Godfrey Huggins, referred to this Assembly as a mongrel, not to draw attention to its racial composition, but merely that some members were elected, some nominated, some under the Governor's whip, some under the High-Commissioner's whip, some not, and so on. I am sure there was no objectionable meaning behind his statement. Sir Godfrey, I am certain, would be the first to agree with me that mongrels can be very excellent and intelligent dogs.

"This Assembly was set up to co-ordinate the common services of these territories. There is no limit to that co-ordination. It is illustrated by the fact that the Commissioner of Transport has just met Mr. Welonsky, Mr. Crawford, and another high official from Northern Rhodesia who have come up to discuss railway matters. Very soon you will see that the chairmen of the various airways are to have a meeting also.

#### Leprosy of Sedition

"If this Assembly is just going to jog along and do the things which come up before it without aspiring to do what they should for these territories with long sightedness—if anyone is gifted with long sight—then I think this Assembly is failing in its duty. I have been here for about 40 years, and I am determined, as long as I am able, to try and get a closer understanding on economic matters with all these other territories, so that when the blow does come, as assuredly it will come some day unless a miracle happens, we shall be prepared.

"We are voting on a vital principle, the word 'principle' underlined. These territories are suffering from two dread diseases: one is the cancer of fear and suspicion, and the other is the leprosy of sedition. Every vote against this motion to-day, and anyone who abstains from voting on this motion, are automatically, whether unwillingly or unwittingly, encouraging the growth of these dread diseases. Let us do what we believe is right in the interests of all the inhabitants of these territories, without fear, and not pander to or appease the political machinators or seditious."

[Editorial Comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

## General Nazi For Somalia

### Ethiopian Government's Protest

ETHIOPIA has protested to the United Nations against the appointment of General Nazi as administrator of Somalia, formerly known as Italian Somaliland, under United Nations trusteeship.

We have received from the Ethiopian Ambassador in London a statement in the following terms:—

"The Imperial Ethiopian Embassy is authorized to register the Imperial Ethiopian Government's objections to the proposed appointment of General Nazi to run the administration of former Italian Somaliland under the United Nations trusteeship for the following reasons:—

"(1) General Nazi actively participated in the Fascist régime during the Italian invasion and occupation of Ethiopia, and has been listed as a war criminal of the Allied War Crimes Commission (List No. 89 of May, 1948).

"(2) He is one of the senior Italian officers who, with General Graziani, waged the 1935-36 Italo-Ethiopian war. Therefore his return to East Africa, where he participated in the initiation, planning, and launching from Somaliland of the aggressive war against Ethiopia, is a great menace to the security of Ethiopia. In this connexion it must be remembered that General Nazi was at one time Governor of Harar Province and later became Vice-Governor of Ethiopia under the Duke of Aosta. Consequently the Imperial Ethiopian Government view with serious concern this appointment in Somaliland, where under the Fascist régime he was Governor of the Province of Harar and Somaliland combined.

"(3) The Imperial Ethiopian Government are in possession of ample documentary evidence proving beyond any doubt his anti-educational policy. They have therefore no doubt that no one is less fitted than General Nazi, in view of his policies, to maintain the *status quo* of illiterate people or guide the destiny of the very people who, under the United Nations mandate, Italy is expected to prepare for independence in 10 years.



# Transport System Expected to Earn £8,000,000

## Sir Reginald Robins on Problems and Prospects

SIR REGINALD ROBINS, Commissioner for Transport in East Africa, said, when presenting to the Central Legislative Assembly his draft estimates for the East African Railways and Harbours Administration for 1950, that he could not regard such estimates with the exaggerated awe customary in some quarters.

Estimates represented no more than an approximate judgment, but throughout the centuries it had been the habit of legislators to regard them with greater and greater awe, and few if any had stopped to consider whether there were better methods of controlling State expenditure.

"No doubt I should be a better civil servant if I had a less inquiring mind, but I doubt if I should be a better public servant," continued Sir Reginald. "I would much prefer to see a debate on the annual report than on the estimates, and to stand or fall on what had been done rather than on what I think might be done."

About half-way through the year the general manager has a talk with me about the basis of the estimates. We examine the state of the nation, and try to make up our mind about the economic trend. I then tell the Secretary of State the lines on which I think the estimates ought to be prepared, to enable him to advise us whether there are trends in world events which may have their repercussions in East Africa. If that is so, we have time to review the position before a lot of work is involved.

"The general manager and the heads of his departments then get down to preparations for expenditure, and the estimates are submitted to me for scrutiny. I discuss any doubts with the general manager."

### Close Scrutiny of Estimates

"The estimates are then submitted to the Railway Committee, who debate and examine them, and also to the Ports Committee. Finally they go to the Transport Advisory Council, who again debate and examine them. Eventually they find their way to this Assembly. There are few undertakings, either Government or otherwise, in East Africa whose estimates are subjected to such a degree of scrutiny as are those of the East African Railways and Harbours."

"For the combined system we expected in 1949 to earn £7,500,000; in 1950 we expect to earn £8,000,000. The expenditure for 1949 is likely to amount to £6,300,000, and the expenditure in 1950 is expected to reach £6,600,000. The net earnings for 1949 are expected to amount to about £2,200,000, but in 1950 to £1,300,000."

"The increase in expenditure on fuel amounted to £114,947. It was calculated that there would be a handsome saving on the Kenya-Uganda section if we changed over to oil fuel, and so we changed over. Then the Chancellor of the Exchequer made a speech which added £220,000 a year to our fuel bill. That is reflected in this increase of £114,947. I was not amused at that broadcast. There is still a substantial saving in the use of oil compared with coal, so the figure is not quite as gloomy as it looks."

"A substantial addition in the expenditure is £11,000 in regard to claims and accidents. We hope that this will not all be spent, but we must face the realities of the situation."

"It is not too much to say that in most of the East African territories theft and other crime have reached appalling dimensions. In most of the cases in which we have had successful prosecutions for theft the criminals have not been employees of the railways. This falling away from moral standards is very worrying."

"A very wrong impression is abroad that the Tanganyika section of the combined railways is not doing what we expected it to do at the time of amalgamation. With all these debates about groundnuts, possibly the Mpanda line, and that sort of thing, we are inclined to lose a sense of proportion. I would like to convince you of the financial stability of the combined railway system. It is most important that people should realize that we have in East Africa a financially stable transport administration."

"There is every reason to expect that on the Tanganyika section we shall earn something like £2,250,000 or £2,630,000 more than was estimated. After providing for a contribution to the renewals fund, there will be a surplus of revenue over expenditure of £400,000. I think that a remarkable achievement, and it is in accord with what we reasonably expected at the time of amalgamation."

"It is true that there has been a set-back in so far as the Overseas Food Corporation is concerned; but that is only one part of the development in Tanganyika. These figures are even better than they sound, for had it not been for the most severe drought in living memory in Tanganyika, there would have been a higher surplus."

"The effect of the drought was that the general manager had to make arrangements for shortening the trains and for engine failures because the only water we could get was of such an unsatisfactory type that it absolutely ruined the boiler tubes. We had to keep the traffic going, which the general manager did."

### Railways' Part in Famine Relief

"Instead of being able to carry petrol in tank wagons, which would have earned us a lot of money, the general manager had to divert the petrol tank wagons to carry water, not only for our own requirements, but for the population alongside the line. Again, the railway was called upon to distribute famine food to keep the inhabitants alive. What has been done in Tanganyika reflects the greatest credit on the general manager and his staff."

"One of the conditions of the amalgamation was that we were to seek adequate guarantees from the Overseas Food Corporation in regard to their activities in the Southern Province of Tanganyika. These negotiations started before amalgamation took place, and we succeeded in getting an agreement which safeguarded East Africa in regard to interest and sinking fund. We also persuaded the corporation to pay standard rates for any products which they produced and any commodities they imported; in other words, they would not be treated any more favourably than any other user in East Africa."

"In addition, there was the assurance given by the British Government that it was their intention to plant the full acreage in the Southern Province of Tanganyika. That assurance was repeated time and time again in Parliament. If that had been carried out, there was every reason to assume we were on a reasonably profitable business."

"Then came considerable controversy with the publication of the Overseas Food Corporation report, which indicated a temporary recession of the planting in the Southern Province. That indicated a complete change in the position, and I immediately telegraphed to all concerned in London pointing out that this abrogated the agreement and needed a new agreement."

### Plans Altered in Groundnut Areas

"A representative of the board as well as the Food Minister were in East Africa a few days afterwards. I represented the same view to them. Quite naturally, they said: 'Your argument seems to be sound and reasonable, but of course we cannot give an immediate decision. It will be examined.' They have let us know that in view of the temporary recession in Tanganyika they will cover our temporary losses. No political party in the United Kingdom is of the opinion that the scheme should be abandoned, and I still feel there is a possibility of the full estimate being achieved, but less quickly."

"We shall complete the transport facilities in the Southern Province of Tanganyika to the simplest possible standard at the lowest possible cost, because it would cost us a great deal more to abandon those works than complete them, and there is reasonable hope that that railway may prove very important in African continental railway connexions."

"A decision has been taken to build two deep-water berths in Dar es Salaam. The Belgians are taking a five interest in this question. At Dar es Salaam, after a lapse of many years, we are handling considerable traffic on behalf of the Belgian authorities for transport to the eastern Congo. We hope to induce them to take a financial interest in these developments."

"At Mombasa, on the recommendation of the Transport Advisory Council, we propose to spend a considerable amount of money in provision of additional accommodation to handle cargo."

"I do not say that with all these additional improvements in the ports of Dar es Salaam and Mombasa that there will never be any more congestion, but, taking one year with another, we have always distributed all the traffic. We shall have difficulties from time to time. You get bunching of ships, strikes in other ports, difficulties in other ports, and you cannot regulate

(Continued on page 694)

# BACKGROUND TO

**Socialist Mismanagement.**—"In 1945 the Socialists promised that their methods of planning and nationalization would make the people of Britain masters of their economic destiny. Every forecast has proved grossly over-optimistic. Every crisis has caught them un-awares. The fuel crisis cost the country £200 millions, and the convertibility crisis as much. Ambitious plans have gone awry. Nearly £30 millions have already been muddled away on the groundnut scheme. Railway engines were converted to burn oil because coal was scarce, and then converted back again because oil was even scarcer. With the same labour force as before the war little more than half as many houses are being built. In spite of the promise of the Minister of Health that when the next election occurs there will be no housing problem in Great Britain for the working class, waiting lists for council houses in many districts are longer now than they were five years ago. Socialism has imposed a crushing burden of taxation amounting to 8s. of every pound earned in this country. Enterprise and extra effort have been stifled. Success has been penalized. Thrift and savings have been discouraged. A vote for Socialism is a vote to continue the policy which has endangered our economic and present independence as a nation and as men and women."  
—The Conservative election manifesto.

**Facts and Fancies.**—"A stranger, reading the Socialist manifesto, might think that Britain since 1945 had by some miracle been transformed from the Dark Ages into an era of enlightened modern progress. Before Socialism all was misery, ignorance, and squalor—or so they say. Now we have social services, education, housing, full employment—and they claim them all for the Labour Party. The Socialists are responsible for none of these things. They inherited every single item in the social services, and they have made one contribution only to economic thought. That is nationalization—and look where it has already brought us. The enormous losses and soaring costs of the State-controlled industries have in five years crippled this country. They have as good as admitted it. 'We have tried to do too much,' cried Mr. Attlee. 'We proceeded from one crisis to another,' said Sir Stafford Cripps. 'We did not prepare properly,' moaned Mr. Shinwell. 'What do they propose now? Nothing except more nationalization.'"  
—Daily Mail.

**Labour Troubles.**—"Never has the desire for leisure been stronger than to-day, when the circumstances call for harder work by all; never has the incentive element in wages and salaries been weaker; never has the penalty for sloth and inefficiency been lighter, or the stimulus to enterprise feebler. These conditions frequently find reflection in the quality of work done, but there have been many welcome reports of special efforts by groups of workers which show what can be done when the right spirit prevails. On the other hand, there have been numerous unofficial strikes, caused partly by sheer irresponsibility in the minority, played upon by deliberate mischief-making. A grievance, as often fancied as real, has caused the interruption of essential services. The men concerned, forgetting their responsibility to the public, have ignored the arrangements made for negotiation and taken the law into their own hands. There is a deeper cause of trouble: that even the steady worker feels that his leaders are becoming remote from him, and his trade union too big and rigid to express either his enthusiasm or his grievances. The prevalence of unofficial strikes suggests that the unions, in their preoccupations with politics, are losing ground in the field, where hitherto they have had the confidence of their members."  
The Hon. Rupert Beckett, chairman of the Westminster Bank.

**Tory Policy.**—"The Conservative statement of policy for the election is an able and thorough piece of work. Its purpose is to persuade all electors that they have nothing to lose and much to gain by a change of Government. The policy proclaimed is to 'denationalize wherever practicable, decentralize as much as possible, encourage and reward personal responsibility, give enterprise and adventure their heads.' Much the most important pledges are to 'bring nationalization to a full stop here and now' and to make 'immediate reductions in taxation.' The immediate reductions in mind are between £165 and £330 millions on a budget of £3,300 millions, and the first relief promised is in purchase tax, with taxes on business reserves and taxes which penalize extra work, effort, and skill on piece rates and through overtime next in line. It is on competence of management that the choice among those voters who have not yet made up their minds how to vote may well be decided, and with this in view the Conservative manifesto has been shrewdly drafted."  
The Times.

**German Guilt.**—"It exasperates the ordinary man and woman beyond endurance to read that German leaders deny their country's responsibility for World War One, and have the effrontery to declare the blame for the Hitler regime rests not on Germany but on the Versailles Treaty. We all want to see a free Germany take her place in a peaceful Europe, but we cannot be expected to forget so soon the horrors of Belsen, the massacres in Eastern Europe, or the arrogance of the Nazi Reich. It is no answer to say that the ordinary German knew nothing of these things, and, if he did, had to remain silent. The vast bulk of the people, including youth now grown to maturity, accepted the system. Had Germany won they would not have spurned but shared willingly in the spoils of victory. We can justifiably ask for more outward and visible signs than are hitherto given that the new Western Germany is rid of the virus of aggressive nationalism."  
Lord Balfour of Inchrye.

**Profits on Gambling.**—"It is the declared policy of the present Government to discourage the profit motive, and it has passed laws to restrict and frustrate it. Despite this, the profit motive is not being abandoned by the public, but is being diverted from trading to gambling, for although nearly half the total national income is being absorbed by taxation, the public is spending £500 million a year on betting. However pious it may seem in theory to dispense with the hope of personal gain, in practice it will be humanly impossible to banish from the mind of man that eternal dream of his own ship coming home on a fair wind. If this instinct is forcibly diverted from normal trading channels, it may become perverted into a nation-wide passion for gambling."  
—Mr. F. E. Isaac.

**Tax Absurdities.**—"Some of the rulings of the Treasury in respect of purchase tax on Christmas cards, greeting cards, and similar stationery touch new heights of absurdity. For example, mourning cards with a black edge carry a tax of 33% but wedding cards with a silver edge must pay 100%. Stationery bearing trade marks, school crests, professional arms, and regimental crests pay 33%, but private crests pay 100%. Anything attached by way of decoration involves a 100% charge. This applies to any attachment which is not purely functional, including all ribbons and cards except plain hanging strings and binding on calendars. Or presumably red tape."  
—Daily Telegraph.

# TO THE NEWS

**E.A.R.-marked.** — "The most urgent need for the Commonwealth is greater cohesion."—*Time and Tide.*

"Approximately 40% of our production of 100,000 typewriters a year goes overseas."—Mr. Frederick Ellan.

"It is impossible for a strong and effective trade union movement to live in a nationalized industry."—Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, M.P.

"Indo-Pakistan relations are as bad as German-French relations ever were."—Delhi correspondent of *The Times.*

"People cannot get away with even 90% agreement with Moscow. Ultimately they have to go the whole hog or hang."—Lord Vansittart.

"The Conservatives have never produced so enlightened a statement of social policy as their election manifesto."—*Manchester Guardian.*

"Under what other Ministry than a Socialist band of brothers would so abject a failure as Mr. Groundnut Strachey have been retained to enjoy the kudos and emoluments of his important office?"—*Truth.*

"The United States' own problem of dynamic equilibrium is virtually insoluble except by an overspill of investment into undeveloped areas."—*The Economist.*

"Germany does not alone carry the blame for Hitler, who was a product of the Versailles Treaty and the timidity of France."—Dr. Dehler, leader of the Free Democratic Party in Bavaria.

"I consider the policy of the Labour Party to be dominated by out-of-date doctrines and to be unrelated to facts."—Lord Normanby, on resigning from the Labour Party.

"Government are piling up further burdens on industry, and through savage taxation are driving away industry's power to replace plant and equipment."—Mr. Brendan Blacker, M.P.

"Every year British insurance earns £33,000,000 in foreign currency—mostly good hard dollars—enough to import a year's meat rations for 12,000,000 people. Nationalization would divert these earnings to our competitors abroad."—The British Assurance Association.

"The visitors' worst shocks in the United States are the so-called comic-strip sections in the newspapers. That comic-strip addicts should be able to determine the future of the world is disquieting."—A correspondent of the *Financial Times.*

"Nationalization does not contain the essential elements of efficiency. The control is too remote. The organization tends to be too unwieldy and the authority or responsibility too vague."—Sir Robert Sinclair, president of the Federation of British Industries.

"Before long the gravity of the economic crisis at home, and perhaps also the diplomatic crisis abroad, will compel all but the most obdurate partisans to realise that temporary political unity in this country is indispensable."—Lords Ailwyn, Chatfield, Cork and Overy, Elton, Hailey, Hankey, and others.

"The Socialist election manifesto repeats the threat to nationalize the cement industry, and states that the industry is controlled by a tightly organized private monopoly which allows high profits to be made. The truth is that the industry consists of eight separate and competing groups."—Chairman of Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers.



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# PERSONALIA

MR. E. J. WAYLAND is re-visiting Uganda.

MR. J. R. TINNEY is now secretary of the Njoro Country Club, Kenya.

MAJOR B. G. KINLOCH has been appointed an assistant game warden in Uganda.

The RT. HON. and MRS. R. S. HUDSON have returned from their visit to Rhodesia.

SIR GILBERT RENNIE, Governor of Northern Rhodesia is expected in London in April.

MR. T. H. MAYNARD, of the East African Literature Bureau, has recently visited the Sudan.

SIR ROBERT HOWE, Governor-General of the Sudan, has opened an exhibition of Sudanese painting in Khartoum.

MR. J. HARTLEY, of the Sudan Government Agency in London, and MISS J. MACLEAN, of Harpenden, have announced their engagement.

MR. M. A. J. HEALEY, representative in the Near, Middle, and Far East of the American Motion Picture Association, has visited the Sudan.

SUPERINTENDENT A. J. POPPY, lately in charge of the C.I.D. in Kenya, has been promoted senior superintendent and posted to Tanganyika.

LADY PALMER, widow of Sir E. Palmer, who has gone to Kongwa, Tanganyika, to visit her daughter, stayed for five days *en route* at Government House, Uganda.

The Sudan Broadcasting Service has been placed in the charge of a Sudanese, MIHWALI EFF. EID, who spent more than a year in this country studying with the B.B.C.

MR. C. C. DYE, of the Tanganyika Veterinary Department, and MRS. MCBRIDE have been married in Mbeya, where the bride is senior matron of the local school.

SIR WILLIAM IBBOTSON is likely to be elected the first chairman of the permanent committee of the East African Road Federation, the inaugural meeting of which is due shortly.

AIR VICE-MARSHAL SIR RONALD MACFARLANE REID, who is outward-bound in the CARETOWN CASTLE, served in the Sudan in pre-war days, and was A.O.C. in Aden from 1938 to 1941.

SIR F. VERNON THOMSON, chairman of the Union-Castle Line, and MR. J. S. BEVAN, a colleague on the board, returned from South Africa in the WARWICK CASTLE on Saturday.

MR. PHILIP NOEL-BAKER, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, has resumed charge of his office after returning from the Colombo Conference and visits to India and Pakistan.

MR. HENRY STRAKER, who broadcast in last Sunday's "Calling East Africa" programme, has just returned to London after spending about two and a half years on the New York staff of the B.B.C.

MR. GEORGE FRANCIS DORRELL, of the Colonial Engineering Service in Uganda, and MISS MARGARET MARY CRABBE, elder daughter of the Bishop of Mombasa and Mrs. Crabbe, have announced their engagement.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. E. C. MCCANDLESH, lately Director of Personnel Administration at the War Office, and now personnel manager to the Colonial Development Corporation, and MISS P. L. SQUIRRELL have announced their engagement.

MR. J. P. BRIERLEY has taken up an appointment in Durban as technical director to the Lever Brothers' group of companies in Southern Africa, including the Rhodesias. He replaces MR. J. A. CONNELL, who was recently appointed to the technical division of the parent company in London. Mr. Brierley was in Lever Brothers' service in the Union from 1926 to 1941, and then transferred first to Canada and later to Port Sunlight, Liverpool.

MR. A. G. F. CHAPLIN, of the Colonial Office, will address the Colonial Group of the Royal Empire Society at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, February 7, on "The High Commission Territories in South Africa." MR. K. G. BRADLEY will preside.

DR. PHILIP MAYER will deliver an address on "Privileged Obstruction of Marriage Rites among the Gusiit" at a special meeting of the Royal Anthropological Institute in London at 5 p.m. on Tuesday next. He recently wrote a treatise on the tribe.

THE ETHIOPIAN AMBASSADOR in London, who was to have addressed a joint meeting last week of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies, was not able to get back from Geneva in time to fulfil his engagement. He returned on Saturday after an absence of three weeks.

MR. H. W. HUNWICK has been appointed regional manager of the Kenya Farmers' Association for the Northern Province of Tanganyika, with headquarters in Arusha, and MR. H. KNOPP, lately assistant accountant at the head office, has taken over the management of the Iringa branch.

The Northern Province Council of Tanganyika Territory has now the following executive members: Messrs. F. J. ANDERSON (president), W. H. BALDWIN, O. H. BARRATT, L. A. BENNETT, C. J. W. HODGSON, L. HORN, E. PAPPAS, H. E. RYDON and E. A. F. SCHMID (vice-president), and MRS. C. S. DE WIT.

MR. W. YORKE DAVIES, MR. J. NIGHTINGALE, MR. V. FEY, and COLONEL MACKAY are serving on a committee in connexion with a welfare centre started by the South Kinangop District Association in Kenya. The centre, which has received a grant of £600 from the Government, started as a market on Major Lennox Browne's farm before the war.

MR. WILFRED BOWEN HAVELOCK, M.L.C. who, since Mr. E. A. Vasey's appointment as Member for Health and Local Government in Kenya, has become chairman of the European Elected Members' Organization, has both farming and business interests. A coffee planter just outside Nairobi in the Limuru district, he is a director of Messrs. W. Boyd (Printers), Ltd., and after serving as chairman of his district association in 1946, and chairman of committees of the Electors' Union a year later, was elected to the Legislature in 1948 for the Kiambu constituency on the death of Mrs. Olga Watkins.

## Obituary

DR. GORDON OSWALD, son of Mr. R. Oswald, the well-known Nairobi business man, and Mrs. Oswald, who had only recently qualified, has died in London. Dr. Oswald received his blue for Rugby football at Cambridge in 1945 and was selected to represent Scotland in the following year, but the match was not played. At the time of his death he was senior house physician at St. Thomas's Hospital.

MR. WILLIAM NIGEL MACKENZIE, M.C. and bar, chairman and managing director of East African Breweries, Ltd., has died suddenly in Nairobi at the age of 56.

MRS. CAROLINE BETTINGTON, wife of Brigadier J. B. Bettington, of Hoey's Bridge, Kenya, has died suddenly in Kitale.

## FURNISHED FLATS

THREE SELF-CONTAINED FURNISHED FLATS to be let in private house, South Devon coast, between Dawlish and Teignmouth, close bus stop. All newly converted and decorated. Private path to beach. Separate front doors. Very large rooms; central heating (in two) included in rent. Ascot heaters, gas stoves, fires in two flats. Esse and Ideal boiler in ground flat. Price, £8 3s., £6 6s., £5 5s. All particulars Mrs. Oakes, Hole Head, Dawlish, South Devon.

## Big Game Hunting Scheme Organized Parties in N. Rhodesia

AREAS OF THE LUANGWA VALLEY, unrivalled in Central Africa for the variety and density of game, are to be opened to organized hunting from July 1, a scheme for conducting parties of four hunters at a time on safaris lasting a fortnight having been evolved by the Game Department. The areas chosen for the coming season are in the Lundazi district of the Eastern Province.

For the first season, lasting from July 1 to October 31, the number of parties will be strictly limited, and there will be strict adherence to a schedule of fixed dates. Once the scheme has proved itself, however, considerable expansion is proposed, and it may then be entrusted to private enterprise.

Provision has been made for people wishing to photograph game, and parties may be augmented by non-hunters paying reduced fees. Each party will be under the supervision of an experienced European game ranger.

The inclusive fee for the fortnight's safari is £200 per head, the sportsman providing only his personal equipment (arms, ammunition, binoculars, cameras, and clothing). As permits include the right to shoot two elephants, it is quite possible for a hunter to pay his expenses from the proceeds of the ivory. The charge for non-hunters will be £150.

Four buffalo may be shot, and lion, crocodile, jackal, hyena, and bush pig may be killed freely. Only one each of the antelope species is permitted to each hunter.

### "First Citizen"

MAJOR CECIL PADDON, one of the two "babies" of the 1893 Column, has claimed to be "the first citizen of Southern Rhodesia," because he is the holder of the first passport issued under the new Southern Rhodesian Citizenship Act. In an interview Major Paddon, now 75 years of age, said that at the Occupation Day dinner in the Colony last November he jocularly suggested to the Minister of Internal Affairs that as one of the two youngest 1893 pioneers—both he and Wing-Commander Lionel Cohen were 17 when they joined the Column—he might be given the first of the new passports. Mr. Beadle, the Minister, said: "Write me a letter about it," which Major Paddon did. Later he collected passport No. 49008, the only one issued on January 1, 1950, and the first to be stamped "a British subject and a Southern Rhodesian citizen."

### Southern Rhodesia Loan

THE PROSPECTUS of a £6,000,000 Southern Rhodesia loan appears on other pages of this issue. Application lists will open and close to-morrow. Issued at 98%, the stock will carry 3½% interest and be redeemed at par not later than March 15, 1969. The main purpose of the loan is to finance the Colony's four-year development plan, which will involve expenditure of about £48,000,000.

## Uganda's Buoyant Finances Higher Export Taxes Imposed

UGANDA'S ACCUMULATED BALANCES, reserve funds, recoverable loans and investments, etc., were estimated at £12,324,000 at the end of last year, and the surplus for 1949 was expected to be £1,352,000 above the estimated £494,000. The budget for 1950 provides for expenditure of £6,823,000 from an estimated revenue of £7,540,000.

The accumulated balances stand at £4,085,000, recoverable loans and investments at £425,000. Reserve funds for post-war development schemes amount to £4,715,000, with an additional £1,250,000 in the Cotton and Hard Coffee Development Fund, and £764,000 advanced to the Uganda Electricity Board.

Opening the session of the Legislative Council, the Governor, Sir Gordon Hall, said that it had been decided to increase the export taxes on coffee, cotton, and cotton-seed on account of revaluation and the consequent rise in export prices. Part of the resulting fortuitous profits would thus be brought into the revenues of the country and inflation would be checked.

### Formidable Expenditure on Police

An unhappy consequence of the April disturbances had been the need to divert funds which might have been used for social services to a large expansion of the police force, mostly in Buganda. Experience had shown this to be inescapable. "The truly formidable sum of £1,347,000" would have to be spent in that way during the next seven years, and thereafter police expenditure would probably total some £400,000 per annum.

### Royal Bible

THE KING AND QUEEN have presented a lectern Bible to the Anglican Cathedral in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. It bears their Majesties' signatures on the flyleaf, and is intended to mark the building of new cloisters. The cathedral magazine recalls the visit of the King and Queen in 1947, and the interest they showed in the war shrine, which commemorates, among 550 others, the Duke of Kent, who laid the foundation-stone of the transepts in 1936. "The great Bible which has just arrived by air," says the magazine, "is a perfect example of craftsmanship, and will be for all time the honoured possession of the cathedral."

The city council of the capital of Southern Rhodesia are considering whether to introduce daylight saving. While the Town Clerk has hinted that the report of a committee may endorse the opinion expressed by Councillor J. W. Phillips, of Bulawayo, that daylight saving to conserve coal was "just nonsense," Councillor S. H. Millar, chairman of the electricity committee in Bulawayo, considers that daylight saving would be worth while.

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## The Election and the Commonwealth Party Political Statements

**THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY'S** election manifesto entitled "This is the Road" makes the following declaration to the Empire:

Britain can resolve her economic difficulties not only by reviving her native strength but by fortifying every link with the nations of our Empire and Commonwealth.

An Imperial Economic Conference should consider the whole problem of strengthening the resources of the Empire in order to close the dollar gap. This will speed the development of raw materials and foodstuffs. It will promote greater exports of raw materials and manufactured goods to dollar countries. It will seek to encourage the investment of American as well as British capital in the Empire. It will try to reach a permanent settlement of the debts owed by Commonwealth nations to one another, and especially the wartime debts incurred by Britain for defending India and Egypt.

We must defend the reserves of the sterling area, of which we are the principal guardians, and with our partners enlarge the area of trade over which free exchange prevails.

We pledge ourselves to give our active support in all means to promote the welfare of the British Empire and Commonwealth. We shall do all in our power to develop the new relationships in the Commonwealth with India, Pakistan and Ceylon.

### Commonwealth Civil Liaison Staff Suggested

The more frequent the meetings between principal Ministers from the countries of the Commonwealth the better, and the views of our partners on the desirability of setting up a permanent civil liaison staff will be sought.

All Empire and Commonwealth Governments must review the emphasis of Imperial defence, and discuss together the need for a common advisory defence council and a combined staff of officers to work together for the standardization of equipment and methods of training.

We shall welcome and aid the steady flow of United Kingdom citizens to Commonwealth countries, provided that it includes a fair cross-section of our population by age and occupation.

The greatest possible development of Empire trade is our aim. We offer Empire producers a place in the United Kingdom market second only to the home producer. We claim the right to maintain whatever preferences or other special arrangements may be necessary.

We shall be prepared to offer a guaranteed market at a remunerative price for some Colonial products and to conclude plans with Commonwealth countries for the long-term expansion of food and raw materials.

Both British and American investment in the Colonies must be fostered under suitable conditions in order to develop Colonial territories to the advantage of all.

It will be our policy to end bulk buying by the State. But we shall honour existing contracts, and be prepared, where necessary, to give suitable guarantees for producers in Empire and Commonwealth countries.

Whenever conditions permit, we shall reopen the commodity markets which can be a valuable source of foreign currency. The Liverpool Cotton Exchange will be reopened.

### Labour Party Manifesto

THE LABOUR PARTY manifesto, entitled "Let Us Win Through Together," says under the heading "Foreign Policy":

In the days of Munich, when the Tories added British foreign policy, the prestige of Britain sank to its lowest ebb for a century or more. The Colonies were shamefully neglected and the democratic aspirations of the Indian people met with continuous frustration and delay. During the last five years under Labour leadership, Britain has regained her moral position in the modern world and has won the confidence of many millions in the British Isles. By applying the moral principles of Socialism to our relations with other peoples, the Labour Government has made Britain a symbol of peace and social advance.

The Labour Government has set particular priority in strengthening the ties between the Commonwealth, the Atlantic Community and western Europe. These countries

we believe, not only compatible but necessary to each other in regions of world security.

In Europe great strides have been taken towards the creation of a new economic and political unity. No country has given more leadership to this great movement than Labour Britain. We shall continue this support and leadership in the years to come, always remembering that we are the heart of a great Commonwealth extending far beyond the boundaries of Europe. By recognizing the desire of Commonwealth countries for complete national self-determination, the Labour Government has immensely helped to strengthen the essential unity of the Commonwealth.

In April 1949, all the Commonwealth Prime Ministers welcomed the free choice of India, Pakistan, and Ceylon to join the Commonwealth as full and equal members, and accepted India's decision to be a republic while recognizing the King as head of the Commonwealth. These decisions marked an event of epoch-making importance. They created a bridge of friendship and co-operation between the peoples of East and West which will prove increasingly essential as the movement towards worldwide unity proceeds. These decisions would never have been taken under a Tory Government in Britain.

### Expanding Imperial Trade

The natural confidence and mutual affection existing between the peoples of the Commonwealth are one of the world's greatest assets in its struggle for stability and peace. We will continue to strengthen these powerful bonds of union by practical measures of co-operation. Already we have vastly expanded Commonwealth trade through long-term contracts and bulk purchase agreements. Moreover, by finding new sources of supply within the Commonwealth, we are helping to bridge the dollar gap.

In the Colonial territories our purpose is to help in creating the economic and social basis for democratic self-government. Moreover, the belief in the world peace and prosperity will not be seen as long as vast areas are suffering from bitter poverty.

The Colonies are now treated in a great new plan of development and welfare largely financed by Britain. The plan aims to help our partners to improve and diversify their economies. Since 1945 there has been a great increase, compared with pre-war years, in the volume of financial goods sent to the Colonies to help in raising their production. Trade unionism, co-operation, and social welfare are now fostered so that this new investment shall bring freedom instead of exploitation. A new confidence and a new energy are springing up throughout Britain's territories overseas. In the whole of our overseas policy we are proud of the new strength that our country derives from the support of hundreds of millions in all parts of the world who seek a way of life that is neither capitalist nor Communist. To these millions Labour Britain is a beacon of inspiration and encouragement.

## Luxury Liner's World Cruise

### Passengers To Visit E. Africa

THE 34,000-ton Lamart White Star liner **CARONIA**, the largest passenger ship completed anywhere in the world since the end of the recent war, will visit East and South African ports in the course of the longest and most ambitious sea cruise for many years.

Due at Cape Town on February 4, the luxury liner will visit Port Elizabeth, East London, and Durban, and will then sail for Mombasa, arriving there on February 16.

Numerous sight-seeing tours are being arranged for the passengers. One excursion will be a fortnight's trip by air from Cape Town to Johannesburg, Fostoria, Bulawayo, the Victoria Falls, Nairobi, and the Lake Arabona game reserve, where a camp at the foot of Kilimanjaro will serve as a base for big-game hunting trips. This group will rejoin the **CARONIA** in Mombasa.

Another nine-day tour will take in Kimberley, the Kruger National Park, Bulawayo, and the Victoria Falls. A further party will travel by train from Mombasa to Nairobi, thence by car to the camp at Kilimanjaro; after two days for hunting, this tour will go on to Khartoum, Wadi Halfa, and so by Nile steamer to Aswan.

By the time the **CARONIA** reaches Southampton on March 26, some 72 days after leaving New York, she will have steamed 19,000 miles and visited 26 ports in 16 different countries. Fares (payable in dollars) range from \$2,400 to \$7,000, with \$20,000 for special suites.

Most of the jewellery which was stolen from the Aga Khan's car in Connes last August has now been recovered.



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**Making new goods for the world** has raised Britain's production to a record level. In turn these exports enable her to buy—and Britain is the world's greatest customer.

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## Italian Trusteeship of Somalia First Troops Ready to Sail

THE AGREEMENT for Italy's 10-year administration of Somalia, her former Colony, has been adopted by the United Nations Trusteeship Council.

In the absence of Russia, the voting was 11 in favour. Particular care has been taken in the text, and it is recognized that both the Italians and the Somalis should thoroughly understand its provisions and limitations. The Italian representative has given assurances that Islamic education and culture will be respected. A decision on the determination of the frontier with Ethiopia has been reserved.

### Draft Bill Approved in Italy

A draft Bill containing the preliminary measures for the transfer of administration to Italy and authorizing initial expenditures of about £3,500,000 has been approved by the new Italian Cabinet.

The first 2,000 troops were ready to sail to Mogadishu from Naples last week, but were delayed pending the assembly of the new Italian Parliament. Signor de Gasperi, who is following the constitutional practice of submitting this international engagement for approval by the Chamber and for ratification by the President, has been criticized on the ground that it will cause harmful delays in the transfer of the Somalia administration, now fixed for March 30. The Chamber and the Senate have already approved the foreign policy of the Government.

## Sugar for Rhodesia

A £250,000 REFINING PLANT is being erected near Salisbury by the Rhodesian Sugar Refiners, and production is expected to begin by October. It will help to meet rapidly rising demand for sugar, which has now outgrown the capacity of the Bulawayo factory. The company's managing director, Mr. Stanley Cooke, said recently that the Bulawayo Refinery, with a capacity of 25,000 and 30,000 tons of sugar a year, "was working day and night, seven days a week. Ten years ago Southern Rhodesia's sugar consumption was 8,000 tons; in 1948 it reached 24,000 tons; and this year it is expected to pass the 34,000-ton mark. Pointing out that, including rail costs, as much as £1,000,000 was being spent every year in importing raw sugar into the Colony, Mr. Cooke said that his company was investigating the possibility of growing its own sugar cane on the Zambezi Valley below the Kariba Gorge and elsewhere in the Colony. A plantation and factory would cost between £750,000 and £1,000,000.

The first Royal Agricultural Show to be held in southern Africa will take place in the Salisbury grounds of the Rhodesian Agricultural and Horticultural Society from August 30 to September 2. It will constitute part of the Colony's diamond jubilee celebrations, and the society hopes to secure "some distinguished European figure" to perform the opening ceremony.

## Bulk Purchase Contracts The Case of Coffee

MESSRS. EDM. SCHAUER and Co. write in their current market letter—

"Long-term coffee contracts have had repercussions in British East Africa, where European as well as Native planters now receive for the major part of their crops much less than current world market prices.

"These long-term contracts are opposed to commercial practice for very good reasons, and therefore from the outset we have never wavered in our conviction that they would lead to difficulties. Certain services in marketing coffee which we have had opportunities to render growers in each of the three British East African territories on different occasions during the past 20 years were simply based upon sound commercial principles and experience of the safeguards needed against certain risks in departing from them. These principles can never be abandoned with impunity, though their application may be adapted to suit individual circumstances.

The law of supply and demand remains supreme. Formerly coffee planters everywhere usually sold their crops as they produced them. On the whole they came out of good times and had at least tolerably well due to a certain elasticity by which costs of production are related to selling prices in the open market.

But by changing over three or four years ago from retaining possession of their equity to the hoped-for security of long-term contracts, they forsook the habits, well as the spirit in which they steadfastly and laboriously had built the industry. They fixed their revenue without adequate provision for either higher market prices or increased production costs. The long-term contracts would certainly have lost nothing by embodying reasonable provision for the unforeseen. But local advice or sentiment prevailed against warnings from competent quarters.

"If industries are deprived of their freedom to sell their produce at current world market prices, their ultimate survival may be in jeopardy. In the case of coffee specifically, compared with producers the effect of price movements on consumers is relatively small.

"There is nothing new in all this, which we did our best to point out in 1946. Those who distribute commodities depend for their livelihood upon flourishing producing industries. It reflects no credit on anyone when mistakes are made in one part of the industry, since in these enlightened days it is generally assumed that producers and distributors co-operate; and that producers have access to commercial guidance, in the same way as they have always given us information we require regarding the producing side.

"We are therefore profoundly concerned that our many friends in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika should be informed of all the aspects of these complex problems before they make arrangements of widespread and lasting effect."

School children and university students travelling on Central African Airways may be allowed a round trip reduction of not more than half the normal fare if a certificate is provided by the educational authorities.

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 — African Lakes Corporation, Blantyre, Nyasaland — Riddoch Motors Ltd., Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika

## NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The annual dinner of the Household Brigade Association of Kenya will be held to-morrow.

Eleven Africans were killed and several seriously injured in a railway accident between Mamboni and Saruni in Tanganyika, when a goods train left the rails on a steep incline.

There are about 4500 applicants for *piso* dwellings and flatlets on the books of the National Building Board in Southern Rhodesia, said the Acting Housing Controller, Mr. C. W. Glass recently.

A Sudanese journalist has been appointed editor of a fortnightly newspaper sponsored by the Gezira executive committee for circulation among the agricultural population of the area. It is due to appear this month.

An international motor car rally between Algiers and Cape Town, a distance of 6,000 miles, is to be held this year on the same lines as the Monte Carlo rally. The route passes through the Belgian Congo, Tanganyika and the Rhodesias. Expected to start in November, the trials will take six weeks.

Diaminodiphenyl sulphone (D.A.D.P.S.), the first sulphone to be synthesized, has been used successfully for the treatment of typhoid in Nigeria, though early tests with the drug proved dangerous. The cost of yearly treatment is estimated at £4, compared with £10 to £15 with other sulphone drugs.

The Tanganyika Agricultural Department has begun cultivating dwarf sorghum on a small pilot plot of less than 200 acres near Morogoro. A combine harvester is being used. Large-scale mechanical planting of sorghum in the district is envisaged.

### Recruiting for Kenya Regiment

Lieut. General Sir Arthur Dowler, G.C. in Chief, East Africa Command, at the 11th Division Dinner Club, recently the recruiting for the Kenya Regiment would start in April, and that a site near the civil aerodrome in Nairobi had been allocated to the unit. He instanced the manoeuvres recently held in Southern Rhodesia, in which units from Kenya and Northern Rhodesia took part as evidence of defence plans on an East and Central African basis.

A delegation on the Graduates General Congress in Khartoum went to Cairo to explain their views and demands prior to the Egyptian elections. They urged cooperation in their efforts to achieve their combined goal of discharging imperialism from the Nile Valley and achieving unity under the Crown of the Valley's King. The main points of the delegation were: refusal to accept the Legislative Assembly in the Sudan as not constituted; absence of faith in negotiations; and demand for a constitutional assembly elected by the Sudanese.

A fête held in the grounds of Government House Entebbe, in aid of the Memorial Restoration Fund of St. John's Church, attracted a record crowd of all races, estimated at 4,400 to 4,500 persons. The Governor of Uganda and Lady Hall were present and proceeds amounted to £570.

Under the title "The British Colonies in 1949," the Central Office of Information in London has published a 54-page booklet on the most important developments of the year. It intended as a comprehensive review, this supplement to "Commonwealth Survey" is divided under the headings of political and constitutional progress, finance, production, social services, science and health, and international Colonial co-operation.

### Central African Council Meets

Representatives of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland, who have been meeting in Salisbury for a session of the Central African Council, announced last week that they had agreed on the need for the continuance of some inter-territorial organization to secure effective co-operation, and that the three Governments were to be asked to examine the machinery provided by the Central African Council and possible alternatives to it. The Council will remain in full activity pending the report. Mr. Welensky expressed the hope that some real progress towards Central African federation would be made within a few months.

### New Companies in S. Rhodesia

NEW COMPANIES registered in Southern Rhodesia include:

Kingsons, Ltd., Bulawayo, booksellers and stationers (£200,000); Turner and Sons, Ltd., Salisbury, builders and contractors (£100,000); Cotton Printers (Rhodesia), Ltd., Bulawayo, cotton dyers, bleachers and printers (£50,000); Elizabeth Estates, Ltd., Salisbury, farmers and market gardeners (£30,000); Bentall Fankin (Rhodesia), Ltd., Salisbury, wholesale and retail importers of agricultural machinery (£25,000); Lowlands Estate, Ltd., Salisbury, farmers and tea planters (£25,000); Beverley Building Society Ltd., Salisbury, financiers and investors (£25,000); S. Naylor and Sons, Ltd., Bulawayo, moulders and plasterers (£25,000).

Building Materials (Rhodesia), Ltd., Salisbury, manufacturer of bricks and tiles (£20,000); Masal Investment (Rhodesia), Ltd., investment trust (£20,000); Nigel Webb and Co., Ltd., Bulawayo, battery manufacturers (£20,000); Lansdown Stores (Melfort), Ltd., wholesale and retail stores (£15,000).

Rajsons, Ltd., Bulawayo, general merchants (£15,000); Haarhoff and Co., Ltd., Salisbury, farmers and ranchers (£13,000); Shashi, Asbestos Mines, Ltd., Salisbury (£10,000); National Printing Works, Ltd., Salisbury (£10,000); and Young Trading Co. (Rhodesia), Ltd., Bulawayo, hosiery manufacturers and distributors (£10,000).

The first train to pass over the new Chiromo Bridge after the opening ceremony had been performed by Sir Geoffrey Colby, Governor of Nyasaland, was the mail train, which was drawn by one of the new 2-B-2 locomotives bearing Sir Geoffrey's name.

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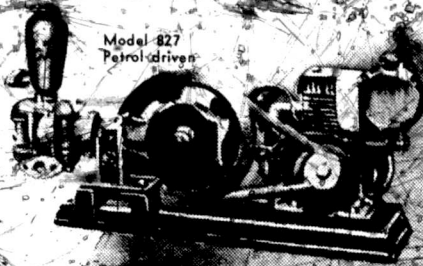
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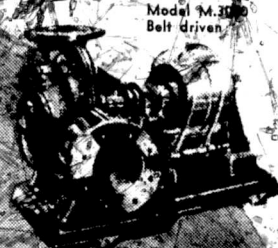
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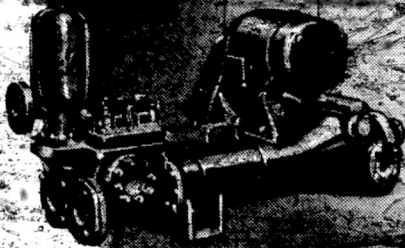
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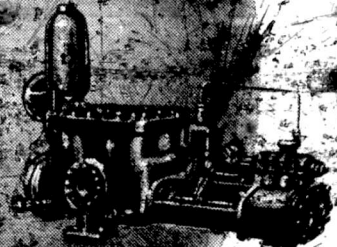
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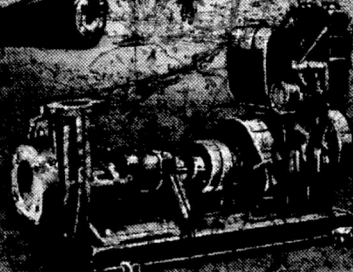
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Consent of His Majesty's Treasury has been obtained in this issue in compliance with the Order made under Section 1 of the Borrowing (Control and Guarantees) Act, 1946.

The List of Applications will be opened on Friday, February 3, 1950, and closed on the same day.

## Government of Southern Rhodesia

### 3½% Stock, 1967-1969

Interest will be payable half-yearly on March 15 and September 15.

A first payment, at the rate of £1.15s. per £100 stock, will be made on September 15, 1950.

### ISSUE OF £6,000,000 STOCK

Under the General Loans Act (Chapter 123), the General Loans Amendment Act, 1948, and the Loan Appropriation Act, 1949, Southern Rhodesia.

### PRICE OF ISSUE £98 PER CENT

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:

On application	£10 per Cent.
On Tuesday, February 21, 1950	£88
On Wednesday, April 5, 1950	£98
	£98 per Cent.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia have observed the conditions prescribed under the Colonial Stock Act, 1900, as notified in the London Gazette of December 14, 1900, and the stock is, therefore, an investment authorized under the Trustee Act, 1925, and the Trusts (Scotland) Act, 1921.

THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND are authorized to receive applications for the above issue of stock.

The stock is charged upon and payable out of the general revenues and assets of the Colony, and the stock and the interest thereon in the ownership of persons or corporations neither ordinarily resident nor domiciled in the Colony will be exempted from liability for all taxation present and future payable or chargeable under any law of the Colony.

The revenues of the Colony of Southern Rhodesia alone are liable in respect of the stock and the interest thereon, and the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom and the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury are not directly or indirectly liable or responsible for the payment of the stock or of the interest thereon, or for any matter relating thereto.

Information regarding the public debt and assets of the Colony and the main development projects towards which the proceeds of the issue will be applied is given in the appended Statement by the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia.

The stock, if not previously redeemed, is to be repaid at par at the Bank of England on March 15, 1969, but the Government of the Colony reserve to themselves the right to redeem the stock, in whole or in part, by drawings of or otherwise at par at the Bank of England on, or on any day after, March 15, 1967, on three months' previous notice being given

by public advertisement in which case the stock to be redeemed will cease to bear interest on the date so fixed for redemption.

The General Loans Act (Chapter 123) and the General Loans Amendment Act, 1948, of Southern Rhodesia provide for a sinking fund for the redemption of loans raised by stock in the United Kingdom and provide that within two years from the issue of the stock, annual payments out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund equal to 1% of the nominal amount of the stock originally issued together with a sum equal to the interest on any of the stock redeemed or cancelled, shall be made to the Sinking Fund until the stock has been wholly redeemed or repaid.

The stock will be transferable by deed in multiples of one penny, free of charge and stamp duty.

The Bank of England have been appointed Registrar of the stock.

Interest will be payable half-yearly on March 15 and September 15; the first payment, at the rate of 15s. per £100 Stock, will be made on September 15, 1950. Interest warrants will be transmitted by post and income tax will be deducted from payments of more than £5 per annum.

Applications, which must be accompanied by a deposit of £10 per cent., will be received at the Bank of England, Loan Office, London, E.C.2. In the case of partial allotment, the balance of the amount paid as deposit will be applied towards payment of the first instalment; any surplus remaining after making that payment will be refunded by cheque.

Default in the payment of an instalment by its due date will render the deposit and any instalment previously paid liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation. Instalments may be paid in full after allotment but the amount will be allowed on such payments.

Applications must be for £100 Stock or a multiple thereof; no allotment will be made for a less amount than £100 Stock.



The List of Applications will be opened on Friday, February 3, 1950, and closed on the same day.

**GOVERNMENT OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA**  
**3 1/2% STOCK, 1967-1969.**  
**ISSUE OF £6,000,000 AT 98 PER CENT.**

TO THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND, E.C.2.

I request you to allot me/us in accordance with the terms of the Prospectus dated January 31, 1950 £..... pounds of the above-named stock, and I/we hereby engage to pay the instalments as they shall become due on any allotment that may be made in respect of this application, as provided by the said prospectus. I/We request that any letter of allotment in respect of stock allotted to me/us be sent to me/us by post. The sum of £..... being the amount of the required deposit (namely £10 for every £100 of Stock applied for) is enclosed.

I/we declare that the applicant(s) is/are not resident outside the scheduled territories and that the security is not being guaranteed by me/us as the nominee(s) of any person(s) resident outside those territories.

Signature

Name in full  
(Stock Letters)

(Street, Title, etc., or whether 30, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4)

Address

Date ..... 1950.

If this declaration cannot be made it should be deleted and a Form D (obtainable from a banker or stockbroker) completed as to declaration. And the certificate appended thereto should accompany this application. The Scheduled Territories comprise the British Commonwealth (except Canada), the Irish Republic, British Trust Territories, British Protectorates and Protected States, Burma, Iraq and Iceland. The definition of "nominee" is given in the Bank of England's Statute E.C. (Securities) 1.

Applications must be for £100 or for multiples of £100, and should be forwarded to the Loans Office, Bank of England, London, E.C.2.

Cheques should be made payable to "Bearer" and crossed thus:—  
 Bank of England, etc Southern Rhodesian Loan.

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## Of Commercial Concern

The Rhodesia Federated Chambers of Commerce, incorporating the chambers in Bulawayo, Gatooma, Gwelo, Marandellas, Que Que, Salisbury, Selukwe, and Umtali, have begun publication of a monthly journal entitled *Commerce of Rhodesia*. Mr. Stanley Cooke, the president, contributes a foreword to the first issue, which contains many messages of good will, a review of the economic position of Southern Rhodesia, and an article on the flue-cured tobacco industry.

Mr. Read Dunn, foreign trade director of the National Cotton Council of America, has predicted that the world consumption of cotton may rise from 30,000,000 to 45,000,000 bales in the next few years. Of that total some 34,000,000 bales might be required outside the United States, but he did not think that the outside world would be able to produce that quantity, especially in view of the acreage which might be diverted from cotton to food crops.

### Work Begins on New Road

The new macadam road about 150 miles long between Namanga, on the Tanganyika-Kenya border, and Taveta, south-east of Kilimanjaro, which will cost about £1,000,000, is to be constructed by Sirling Astaldi East Africa, Ltd. It is expected that construction will take about two and a half years. Work has already begun. The road is to be 24 feet wide, and passing through Arusha and Moshi, will be shorter than the present alignment.

At the London auctions last week 14 tons of ivory were offered. Most was sold, but at prices somewhat disappointing to sellers. East African soft tusks, found of nearly sound, weighing 99 to 147 lb. each, fetched £83 to £103 per cwt.; soft cut hollows, 11½ to 22 lb., £45 to £60; hard cut hollows, 8 to 11 lb., £40 to £41; and 3½ to 6 lb., £33 to £39. Prices generally were down by about 10%.

Nearly 2,000,000 tons of cargo were handled by the port of Beira in 1949, a total 22% higher than the previous year's record of 1,586,447 tons. For the first time imports exceeded 1,000,000 tons, an increase of 40% over 1948. Exports increased by 6%.

The average daily railings from Mombasa during the week ended January 20 amounted to 2,520 tons, of which 1,799 tons were railed from the port area. On January 19 there were 13,066 tons of import cargoes in the port.

The Southern Rhodesian Government has acquired from the Central African Land and Development Co. Ltd., 1,900 acres five miles south-west of Salisbury for housing development by the National Building Board.

### Hunyani Poort Dam

Preliminary work has started on the 55,000-million gallon Hunyani Poort Dam, near Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, by the contractors, Richard Costain, Ltd., and Clifford Harris (Pty.), Ltd., of Cape Town.

Allocations of raw coffee for domestic purposes in Great Britain will be reduced by a further 20% on February 14, in order to allow certain quantities to be diverted from the home market to Canada.

Farrell Lines, Inc., of New York, announce that their agency in Cape Town will be transferred on March 1 from Sturrock (Cape), Ltd., to Messrs. John T. Reanie and Sons, Ltd.

Distributional control of cement in Kenya, which was suspended in June last, has been reimposed owing to falling supplies.

A new brewery is being built in Mombasa by East African Breweries, Ltd.

## Dwa Plantations, Limited

### Increase in Capital

DWA PLANTATIONS, LTD. have informed their shareholders that the company has sold Misinga estate at a price which realized a surplus of £36,000 above the book value, thus raising the capital reserve to £37,500. It is proposed to incorporate the major part of this reserve in the permanent capital of the company by issuing to shareholders at par 330,705 ordinary shares of a nominal value of £35,070 10s.

The present capital of the company consists of 109,800 6% cumulative participating preference shares of 10s. each and 88,275 ordinary shares of 2s. each. When, following the receivership, the capital of the company was reconstructed in 1937, it was found necessary to write down the ordinary shares of the company to one-twelfth of their nominal value, and the proposed present issue is a step towards the restoration of the ordinary capital to its former value.

The proposal for three ordinary shares to be issued for every five preference shares held, and three ordinary shares for every ordinary share held, allotment and distribution will be made among shareholders registered on the company's books on February 28.

A separate general meeting of preference shareholders will be held on February 28 to confirm the agreement of shareholders on the new capitalization proposals, and an extraordinary general meeting of ordinary shareholders on the same day for the same purpose.

### Inquiry Into Building Costs

A COMMITTEE is to be appointed in Northern Rhodesia to inquire into the high cost of building. Mr. Rex L'Ang, who raised the matter in the Legislative Council, said that Government was under an obligation to see that private individuals were not being exploited by possibly inefficient or unscrupulous organizations. Building costs had risen in two years from about 25s. per square foot to as much as 40s. Mr. R. Welensky added that the Government was intimately concerned, since they had to spend more than £500,000 in two or three years on European housing.

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**Mining**

**Mpanda Lead Mines**

**Sir R. Robins's Confidence**

SIR ROYALD ROBINS said recently in the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly:

"There is a great deal of misunderstanding about the Mpanda lead mines. It has been argued that a large undertaking, the Union Corporation, had an option on 30% of the shares in the lead mines, that they surrendered the option, and that that was an indication to the public that the whole thing was a 'flop'. That is not so at all.

"The Union Corporation did have an option on certain shares in the lead mine. The idea that they had behind it was to go far beyond what was under consideration at the time that a decision was made to build the railway. In other words, the Union Corporation, which is one of the greatest corporations dealing with this type of commodity, were investigating whether they could not go beyond production of lead and its use into that area an organization to deal with other minerals together with processing plant and so on. They decided by the end there was no scope at present for anything much larger than the undertaking which was to be carried on by the Mpanda mines. They therefore relinquished their option, but that did not alter the case in the slightest.

**Position Remains the Same**

"The decision taken to build the line to deal with lead was taken on certain geological reports and information available before the Union Corporation came into the picture. As far as I understand, the position remains exactly the same to-day as at the time the decision was taken. We are assured by the geologists that the same estimates of lead available in that area exist now as existed in the early days. Geologists are not usually wild people, so these estimates are to be expected.

**Tin Output**

THE WORLD'S OUTPUT of tin last year was about 160,000 tons, 6,500 tons more than in the previous year. The Belgian Congo produced 13,000 tons in 1949, 14,100 tons in 1948, and 14,900 tons in 1947.

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**KENYA AND TANGANYIKA**

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**LONDON OFFICE:** 10, Cannon Street, E.C.

**New Mining Affairs Board  
Reorganization in S. Rhodesia**

A MINING AFFAIRS BOARD is to be established in Southern Rhodesia, to continue the functions which have hitherto been fulfilled by the Royalty Review Committee, the Prospecting Board, the Mining Settlement Committee, and the former Mining Affairs Board.

The Royalty Review Committee, set-up in 1937, dealt with remissions of royalty, applications for assistance from loan funds, and other matters of mining policy referred to it by the Minister. The Mining Settlement Committee was concerned with the rehabilitation of ex-Servicemen. The Mining Affairs Board handled tribute agreements and the expropriation of mining claims. The Prospecting Board dealt with exclusive prospecting reservations.

The new board will sit under the chairmanship of the Secretary of the Department of Mines, and its 11 members are the Commissioner of Taxes; the Under-Secretary, Department of Mines; the accountant; Division of Mines and Transport; the chief Government mining engineer; two members each from the Chamber of Mines and the Mining Federation; and one representative each from the Rhodesia Society of Accountants and the Rhodesian National Farmers' Union.

**Falcon Mines' Increased Profit**

FALCON MINES, LTD., earned a profit of £55,136 in the year ended September 30 last, compared with £29,116 in the previous year. General reserve reserves £56,000, leaving £86,733 to be carried forward, against £81,637 brought in. In view of the expenditure needed to bring the Dalny mine into production, the directors have decided not to declare a dividend.

The issued capital is £259,373 in shares of 5s. each. Capital reserve stands at £189,186, other reserves at £166,773, and current liabilities at £19,361. Fixed assets are valued at £456,240, quoted investments at £54,337 (market value, £21,761), unquoted investments at £13,115, and current assets at £136,673, including £34,641 in cash.

Production during the year was as follows: Sunace mine, 23,700 tons of ore treated for 9,332 oz. gold with a working profit of £33,324; Bay Horse mine, 9,200 tons of ore, 2,082 oz. gold; working profit £4,986; Falcon mine remained under tribute and earned an increase of £952. Ore reserves are estimated as follows: Sunace mine, 49,500 tons averaging 6 dwt. over 43 in.; Bay Horse mine, 20,600 tons, averaging 5.2 dwt. over 43 in.; Dalny mine, 34,000 tons, averaging 4.2 dwt. over 1 1/2 in.

The directors are Mr. E. B. Papenfus (chairman), Sir Digby Burnett (alternate, Mr. B. W. Durban), Mr. C. F. Omond, Mr. J. G. Pain, and Mr. F. L. Wigley. The secretaries are the Bulawayo Board of Executors, and the London Committee consists of Mr. A. Hedley Williams, Mr. J. F. Ince, and Mr. R. B. Wood.

The 40th annual general meeting will be held in Bulawayo on February 28.

**Busia Goldfield Issue**

BUSIA GOLDFIELDS, LTD., a company incorporated in Uganda in July, 1947, has opened for public subscription at par in Uganda 20,000 ordinary shares at 5s. each. The authorized capital is £37,000 in shares of 5s. and 20,000 had already been issued.

The directors are Messrs. Henry Bozeman, Ernest Collins, Frederick Joseph Emson, and Eversley Bernard Green, all of Uganda. The consulting engineers are Messrs. F. H. Lathbury and L. M. A. Smith.

The company holds an exclusive prospecting licence over an area of about four-fifths of a square mile near Busia, and Mr. Lathbury is of the opinion that the surface deposits should form a profitable proposition without underground mining. The extent and average value of the surface deposits has, however, not yet been ascertained.

**Wankie Coal Plans**

WHEN THE MECHANIZATION of the Wankie Colliery has been completed, coal output is likely to be almost doubled without any increase in the present labour force. This is stated in the report of the Wankie Coal Commission, which adds that the price of coal will probably drop from 8d. 16 1/2s. 6d. per ton. Annual output is at present 680,000 tons, with a labour force of 3,760 and an output per man shift of 177 tons. The task set for the commission of mechanization is planned to increase 3,000,000 tons. Annual output is at present of 3,680. The report states that 3,000,000 tons of coal would meet the requirements of the Rhodesias, and it expresses confidence that the Rhodesian Railways could handle the quantity.

**One  
toolbar**



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For Information regarding  
Trade, Commerce, Settlement,  
Travel and General Conditions  
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East African Office,  
Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2  
Telephone: Whitehall 5761/2/3  
Telegrams: Sarnetters, Lond. Cables: Sarnetters, Lond.



**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 ... £477,000
	ELECTRICAL GOODS & APPARATUS ... £959,000
	MACHINERY ... £1,215,000
	POTTERY, GLASS, ABRASIVES, ETC. ... £475,000
	WOOLEN & WORSTED FABRICS & MANUFACTURES ... £563,000
	COTTON PIECE GOODS ... £2,721,000

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