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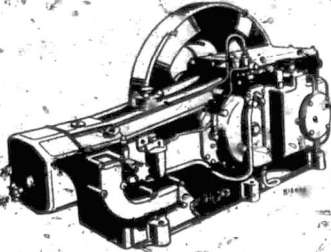
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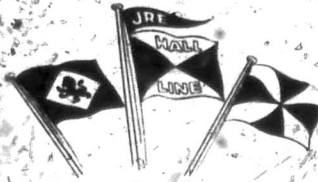
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE CHRISTIAN POSITION in regard to race relations has been very carefully and helpfully defined by Canon Broomfield in an address which we report at length in this issue. It is a statement which merits the close attention of everyone concerned with this increasingly urgent and manifestly difficult problem, a solution for which can be found only by the application of Christian principles. That, of course, is the conviction of Canon Broomfield and all his missionary colleagues, but it is equally that of many non-clerics among them, for instance, the present Governors of Southern Rhodesia and Kenya, who on a number of occasions have come out of their way to bring home that truth to the public at large.

Canon Broomfield makes clear not only what Christian doctrine involves, but what it does not involve; and the negative aspect of the matter is important. Christianity does not affirm the identity or equality of ability or accomplishment of all men; but it does call upon its adherents to help the young and

immature towards the realization of their potentialities. It gives no support whatever to opposition to the Colonial system as such, which is the more significant considering that Christ, and probably all the New Testament writers, were themselves members of subject races or nations. That fact might be noted by the well-intentioned but ill-informed sentimentalists in this country and elsewhere who from the abundance of their ignorance condemn what they are pleased to call "Colonialism." As the general secretary of the Universities Mission to Central Africa says: "The African people owe to the Europeans, under God, almost everything they have gained since the barbarous times described by Livingstone." From his own wide knowledge of the strength and weakness of British policy and practice, he adds an expression of his belief that British Colonial policy is designed to help African progress, to increase the well-being of the African people, physically, mentally, morally, spiritually, and to assist them in their development and progress towards the best that they are capable of achieving for themselves.

That is unquestionably the duty laid upon the European, for, as no man can be half bond and half free, so there can be no limit set by the imperators of Western civilization to their willingness to share with those of other races who are being brought into partnership. At first the junior partners, necessarily knowing little, will err in judgment, and, if they are wise, they will invite and accept the guidance of their senior partners, trusting their knowledge, experience, and instinct to the confidence that it will be directed to the advantage of the partnership as a whole. Human nature being what it is, resentment is bound to break out in some places, and because it will be the best of the emergent Africans who will have faith in the good intentions of the Europeans, and the less good who will be most ready to impugn the motives of their mentors, it will be from among this second section that the extreme nationalists will be recruited. It is well therefore that East, Central, and West Africa should be reminded that to espouse the cause of African nationalism and independence for its own sake would be an direct contradiction to the teaching of the New Testament. We are reminded that Christ would not identify Himself with the cause of Jewish nationalism, and was Himself put to death by a Colonial governor.

The address from which we quote is in no sense complacent. It recognizes that there is increasing tension between white and black in some parts of Africa, and even goes so far as to assert that "almost everywhere the African mistrusts the white man, and the white man mistrusts the African." Yet despite that stark assertion, Canon Broomfield has no doubt that the political, economic, and social problems of inter-racial relationships can be solved by the application of Christian principles, and by the means above. The only permissible discrimination between individuals or groups within the community may be on cultural and educational grounds, and differences of treatment, where they do exist, must be proclaimed as temporary in character. Every man must be free to advance to whatever level his abilities and accomplishments may enable him to attain, the corollary of which must be that Africans shall progressively prove their fitness in both character and ability to join Europeans in equal partnership, on which friendly and co-operative basis general happiness and prosperity may be built.

Will any fair-minded man deny the logic, the wisdom, the inevitability of this diagnosis and prescription? It is, of course, anathema to the protagonists of the aggressive apartheid which is so vociferously preached in the Union of South Africa, but every month that passes makes it increasingly clear that the Rhodesian, East Africa, and West African have no truck with so illiberal and impracticable a doctrine (extremely harsh judgments on which are appearing in books written by South Africans, and the folly and sin of which have been publicly denounced by the Christian Churches). Much more heartening is the prospect, again suggested a few days ago by Sir Philip Mitchell, of grafting on to a new society what we call the British way of life - a way of good humour and good manners, of tolerance and fair-mindedness, of friendliness and harmony - in short, of a civilization rooted in Christianity.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA is the first British territory in Africa to announce drastic changes in policy in order to be as well prepared as possible for war, if it should be forced upon the free world by the lust of the Communist leaders. The state of finance and agriculture which we publish in this issue could scarcely be more dire; they are in so many words that the Colony will shortly have to accept the reimposition of strict controls financial, agricultural, commercial, and industrial. The easy path to prosperity from tobacco is not to be widened and lengthened; instead, growers are urged, and if necessary will be forced, to concentrate more of their energies upon food production. Some non-essential industries will be deliberately handicapped, while others, more important to the country as a whole, will be equally deliberately fostered, and goods needed in time of war will be stored for use in so dread an emergency. Here, then, is courageous political leadership, upon which Sir Godfrey Huggins and his Cabinet colleagues are to be congratulated. They are speaking to their electorate much more candidly than any Minister in the United Kingdom has yet ventured to do. Once again it is by Britons overseas that the call to service and sacrifice for the Empire is sounded. It is to be hoped that Southern Rhodesia's example will be generally emulated, for the best way of averting world war is to prepare ourselves drastically for it.

Notes By The Way

BEHOLD THE INCOME TAX COLLECTOR! If that seems an unnatural suggestion, consider what you would have done if a Commissioner of Income Tax in a Colony had had to deal with a case in which a tobacco grower who provided his 17-year-old son with free board, clothes and a small monthly salary also paid him a bonus of £1,997, which was equivalent to 274% of the net profits of the farm for a year. The tax-gatherer argued, surely not unreasonably from his standpoint, that so handsome a bonus was an excessive deduction from the profits of the enterprise. The case was called on for judgment, ruled that it could not be regarded as excessive when measured against the wages paid in the tobacco industry of Southern Rhodesia at present. What those wages are is not indicated in the report of the case; but as £1,997 equalled 274% of the profits for the year the total of those profits from one farm was over £720.

Money in Tobacco

WHY WAS THE BONUS £1,997, not £2,000? Certainly have been that the parent considered that it would be wrong to allow the boy to jump into the £7,000-a-year class in his first year after leaving school. Or was it perhaps an adaptation to tropical agriculture, or the principle of the shopkeeper who would be scandalized at the idea of putting a £20 tucker on the frock which he had decided to give for £19 19s. 11d.? There is money in tobacco nowadays. Recently I was told of three tobacco-growing neighbours in Southern Rhodesia who each cleared £15,000 last season, were believed to have done as well in the previous year, and are not likely to have made less this year. But one of the three, young for years when most men in the district had been in the unequal struggle.

Area's Future

THE ATTEMPT to solve the problem of Eritrea by the General Assembly of the United Nations has raised the problem of Eritrea as a separate entity is considered for in deciding that the country should be given autonomy. In September 1952, the federation under the Crown of Ethiopia, it has certainly not solved the problem (about which the commission of inquiry sent out by the United Nations returned from Eritrea with the conditions set out in proposals). The British conclusion was that the plan would be to incorporate the almost wholly Muslim Western Province in the Sudan, and central Eritrea and the area of the Sea Province in Ethiopia, but against that sensible division the South American States—naturally knowing nothing whatever of the problem—duly supported Italian opposition.

Challenge to Magnanimity

THE USURPER is that Eritrea must now set about creating Government and Parliamentary institutions for a population of whom only a tiny minority have any conception of what is being done and has to be done. But the decision having been taken (by 46 votes to 10, with four abstentions)—and it is at any rate less crazy than the earlier decision that Somalia shall have self-government within a decade—it is to be hoped that the inevitable adjustment of its boundaries will not prove too great, and that Eritrea and Ethiopia may manage to live in reasonable concord. It is in Eritrea that regrets will be strongest, and the future will challenge the wisdom and magnanimity of Ethiopia. The British taxpayer, having paid for the administration of Eritrea for nearly a decade, will be fortunate to get a formal word of thanks.

The Price of Gold

THREE TIMES IN THREE DAYS I have been told that the price of gold must shortly rise. Since the output has continued to fall while the demand has been rising a higher dollar price would be the logical result if the law of supply and demand operated in the matter; but the price of gold nowadays very much a matter of high policy, and even of politics. For this reason I do not share the confidence which my friends expressed, and which has recently been endorsed by a leader of the old mining industry on the Rand, that will obviously be the United States of America which will decide the question, and Mr. Truman, among the powerful American leaders, who have consistently opposed a change in the world price partly on the grounds, surely reasonable at a time of anxious rearmament, that to raise the price of gold would be to attract into its production resources in capital, machinery, and manpower which it is much more necessary to utilize in the production of other forms of wealth, forms sometimes called "consumer wealth" and distinct from "monetary wealth".

American Influence

MOREOVER, the United States are fighting inflation, and therefore disinclined to let up the dollar value of their gold reserves, which at present prices are equivalent to some 52% of the current liabilities of the Federal Reserve Banks or more than twice the statutory minimum. Another factor often overlooked is that the suggested change would require new legislation, and few members of Congress appear to favour readjustment of the price of gold. So however strong the case of the producers, it does not seem to me likely to succeed in the calculable future. Their justifiable claim for departure from the pre-war price was disregarded for years, and they were the victims of manifestly inequitable transfers the very highly important to several of the industries and a member of Congress, including Rhodesia, Lesotho and Tanganyika Territory, and Southern Rhodesia, the price outlook were more favourable than I judge it to be.

Danger of High Prices

THE INORDINATELY HIGH PRICES now ruling for cotton, wool, sisal, and other materials must drive manufacturers to use great quantities of these primary products to seek less expensive substitutes, in order that the price of the end-product may be kept down to a figure which buyers can and will pay without resentment. Mr. S. K. Hoole, chairman of Dwa Plantations, Ltd. has just sounded a note of warning in regard to sisal, and his anxiety is certainly shared by the leaders of the industry, who, like the spinners, are equally concerned at the mounting rise in the world price, top-grade East African having now reached the £170 per ton mark.

Incompetent Bulk Buyers

SISAL, incidentally, provides a striking instance of incompetent Government "planning" in its bulk buying policy of bulk buying. Not many months ago the spokesmen for the growers' associations in East Africa were invited to London by the Imperial Government, to whom they were ready to sell forward for any reasonable period of years at a price well under the market. But the physical planners, who keep insisting that they know better than the market, spurned such an idea so confident were they that the price would drop sharply and that producers would not

Wish to continue themselves unless they too expected an early fall in quotations. The producers of all kinds of commodities are in the habit of selling forward and prefer steady markets at prices which yield a fair return to spectacular booms with corresponding slumps. That commonplace of commerce is not understood by our Labour mentors.

Synthetic Textiles

COTTON, too, is selling at unprecedented prices, which will put into the hands of the peasant growers in Uganda, the Sudan and other African territories millions of pounds this season on which nobody had calculated. Some of these additional receipts will swell the already large funds set aside for price stabilization when the market begins to fall again, and research and other appropriate objects. Far from being an unmixed blessing the present phenomenal prices are a challenge to industrial research workers to produce synthetic substitutes and the chief chemist of the Bradford Dyers' Association said a few days ago that several thousand new fibres are already potentially available. But their economic exploitation is very costly: the Du Pont group in the U.S.A. spent 27 million dollars on the discovery, testing, and evaluation of nylon before deciding to market it, and 22 million dollars had been spent on orlon; a silk-like synthetic yarn exceptionally resistant to hot weather, before it was recently put on the American market. There is one British discovery, ardis, made from ground nut husks, of which great hopes are entertained and quantity production of which is expected next year.

D.P. Wanted

IT IS UNUSUAL for the Secretary of State for the Colonies to use the advertising columns of the Press to invite applications for a senior appointment. That course has, however, been adopted in regard to the post of Director of Public Works in an important East African territory, which is to be filled at a salary of £2,150 a year for a five-year contract and a gratuity of £250 for each year's service. Since the local rate of income tax is much below that in the United Kingdom, the effective rate of remuneration is far higher than it appears at first sight, but no reference is made to this very material fact in the advertisement.

Official Fall

SINCE THE COLONIAL SERVICE has taken steps a couple of years ago to deprive a host of some of the best of its servants by giving them the option of retiring on pension at the age of 45—an absurdity which was repeatedly criticized in this journal and practically ignored since. It is going to read that applications will be considered from candidates up to the age of 50. May the successful candidate be a first-class man in every respect for a job which will tax his ability, energy, vision, and tact!

From Rhodesia to Kenya

MR. C. T. THORNTON, who is on his way back to Kenya, first went to that Colony in 1912, and served in the 1914-18 war with Wilson's Scouts (10 of whom mounted on the pick of the country's finest horses), the East African Mounted Rifles, and the East African Intelligence when that corps was formed later. After the war he began farming and writing, four of his books being published in London. Now he is engaged in mixed farming in the Nakuru area, having sold his purebred farm in the Soli. Born in South Africa, he spent his early years at the Mandandala district of southern Rhodesia where his father took up land soon after the turn of the century, and where wood-bird brothers still grow tobacco.

Brothers under the Skin

THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF UGANDA, presiding at a colonialist dinner in Kampala, said in the course of a witty speech: "The people of Ankole are as different from those of Arua as those of Aberdeenshire are from the people of Dorset, the people of Ferrara as different from the men of Terce as the men of ... Thus you are from those of Thornhill. Our friends the Karamajong occasionally display the same interest in their neighbours' cattle as in older times did our friends from Kelso."

King Solomon's Mines

Fine Shots of African Scenery

MR. HAGGARD, who is still without a peer as a writer of African adventure stories, would not recognize his own tale in the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer version of "King Solomon's Mines," and the East Africans who are present at the premiere at the Empire, The Strand, Leicester Square, London, on Monday evening must have regretted the film's drastic departure from the great yarn from which the title has been taken.

That is, in fact, about the only resemblance between the book and the picture. The characterization and even the main incidents which have caused the book to be selling for half a century have been eliminated by the producer, who decided that the public would prefer a travelogue of game studies punctuating a safari which occupies the screen from start to finish.

Stampede of Game

ANY of the animal spots are excellent. That is, a great stampede of game of all kinds fleeing from a bush fire is thrilling; cinema-goers have almost certainly never seen such herds charging up to the cameras. Some of the pictures of game in repose, including a close-up of a leopard, are memorable, but the same episodes are overdone. Miss Deborah Kerr has narrow shoulders, a cobra and a python, not to mention a tarantula, a crocodile, and a leopard, but her solaris, as from fatigue, thirst, and other trials, is found on the shoulder of Mr. Stewart Granger, who from time to time suggests that a portrayal of Alan Quartermain might have been good if he had been allowed to work it out in terms of Africa, not as Hollywood has determined that Africa should be made to appear.

Excellent Colour Photographs

EASILY the best acting is that of the Africans; indeed, all the scenes of Africans, whether in ones or twos or in crowds, are good, and some are very good. The Tusi spots are most effective; so are some of the river scenes and a camp at night, but unfortunately they are cut much too drastically. The perfection of the hairdressing of the Masai and Tusi is natural and right; that of Miss Kerr, in all circumstances, is so out of place as to be absurd.

In short, as colour photographs the film is excellent, as a representation of the facts in "King Solomon's Mines" it is unconvincing. As a portrait of "King Solomon's Mines" it is an outrage, and it is no success as an entertainment which only in some cases for the pleasure to be derived from caustic comment. Despite its manifest and manifold faults, it arouses nostalgia for the real Africa.

Inland telephone charges in Kenya will rise from January 1, 1958, by 25% and inland telegrams will be 10% more. The price of a shilling for every additional word in telegrams and overseas telephone and telegraph charges are not affected. Inland rates have remained unchanged since before the war.

Death of Mr. Oliver Stanley, M.P.

Originator of Britain's New Colonial Policy

THE RIGHT HON. OLIVER FREDERICK GEORGE STANLEY, M.P., M.C., who died at his home near Reading at the beginning of this week, the age of 54, was Secretary of State for the Colonies from November, 1942, until the Socialists formed a Government as a result of the general election of 1945.

In his two-and-a-half years in office Mr. Stanley proved his deep interest in Colonial affairs and with the introduction in 1945 of the Colonial Development and Welfare Bill which provided for the expenditure of £120,000,000 in the Colonial Empire during the 10-year period, he initiated so great a change in the financial relations between the Mother Country and the dependent territories that it was tantamount to the establishment of a new Colonial policy.

Keeping Colonies Out of Politics

In fact, he provided the foundations upon which his Socialist successors, and especially Mr. Creech Jones, built so capably. This gave Mr. Stanley great pleasure, but what angered him, and with full justification, was the constant stream of Labour speakers and writers that a new era in Colonial affairs had dawned with the success of the Socialists in the general election following the end of the war. That claim, which is still frequently made, was wholly false. Mr. Stanley's indignation was due in part to a contempt for anything dishonest, and in part to the attempt of his political opponents to exploit the Colonies for party purposes, for one characteristic of his administration was outstanding: it was his determination to keep the Colonies out of political controversy in the United Kingdom.

He almost certainly went too far in considering Opposition views, and he was too efficient in pressing his own convictions to a conclusion. Indeed, one of the disappointments which he provided for his friends while he was at the Colonial Office was his disinclination to force through measures in which he had full confidence but which, he recognized, could be introduced only at the expense of a clash with the other side of the House. It is ironic to reflect that action which he postponed for this reason was quickly taken by the Socialists, the best of whom were anxious for continuity and the avoidance of controversy.

Irresolution as Secretary of State

The extent of Mr. Stanley's lack of resolution when he had the power to get things in hand. Shortly after his departure from the Colonial Office he said publicly that it was urgently necessary to replace the East African Governors' Conference by more effective machinery. Yet at any time within the previous two or three years he could have made that very necessary change. He was unintentionally confessing that, like several of his predecessors, he had missed an obvious opportunity, one which Mr. Creech Jones grasped with the confidence that East Africa now has in the High Commission and Federal Legislative Assembly.

Not until early in 1945 did Mr. Stanley produce legislation to abolish the principle of annual accounting under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, which prescribed the return of the Exchequer of any sum not spent in the particular year. Then he described that principle as "disastrous." Yet for five years previously this newspaper had campaigned unceasingly for that very necessary amendment, and the intervening procrastination cost the Colonial Empire some £15,000,000.

It cannot be said, therefore, that Mr. Stanley was a thrustful Secretary of State. But he was understanding,

conscientious, hard-working, tactful, friendly, and sincerely devoted to the cause of the Colonies.

Economic and Political Advance

His idealism was allied to realism. He was convinced that development must be along three simultaneous lines of advance—political, social, and economic. Once he described these as the "three legs of a tripod," which must be of equal length to provide a level base.

But declared him to be gradually to bring the Colonies to self-government within the Empire," he said on one occasion. "We do not want uniform development, we want each Colony to develop a form of government most suitable to itself. You must want self-government with the voice of a magistrate's wand of those who say 'Why not give them all self-government, once?' have no idea of the actual facts and conditions. Constitutional advance is not a gesture, a bit of machinery to be given out. I look upon it as a reality, a political reality for millions of people if the experiment should fail, and administration break down."

Very conscious of the importance of economic development and of the establishment and expansion of primary industries, his conversation soon turned to measures for the raising of standards of life of the millions of Africans for whose welfare he had a deep concern. It was intended that he should become Chancellor of the Exchequer in the next Conservative Government, but his own preference would have been for a return to the Colonial Office.

Wittiest Member of Parliament

He was the wittiest man in the House of Commons, and one of its most deadly critics. As Mr. Strachey found in the debate which secured his dismissal of Mr. Wakefield and Mr. Rosa from the board of the Overseas Food Corporation. He could park a bubble with a word or two and silence a debate with a graceful interjection of exemplary civility. He had a fine presence, a splendid voice, exceptional imperturbability, a complete absence of self-esteem, and he commanded affection from all quarters.

He was devoted to the House of Commons and earlier in his career had been Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Home Office, Minister of Transport, Minister of Labour, President of the Board of Education, President of the Board of Trade, and Secretary of State for War (in Lord Beville Chamberlain's administration).

Served in Last War

Though invited to join the Coalition Government under Mr. Churchill in the summer of 1940, he preferred to return as a subaltern to his old regiment, the Royal Field Artillery, in which his only son was serving. Two years later he accepted Mr. Churchill's invitation to become Secretary of State for the Colonies, and while in that office he paid brief visits to East and West Africa.

The youngest son of the 17th Earl of Devon, he was educated at Eton and Oxford and served in the 18th Light Cavalry in the Royal Field Artillery, being decorated as a subaltern. He was twice wounded, mentioned in dispatches, and awarded the Military Cross and the Croix de Guerre. He was called to the bar in 1914 and served in the National Government of 1931.

The first census of European agriculture in Northern Rhodesia to be taken since the war showed that during 1939-49 there were 2,227 Europeans and 12,424 Africans on farms in the territory.

Christianity and Race Relations in Africa

Points from an Address by Canon G. W. Broomfield, D.D.

THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION allows no discrimination on grounds of race or colour. On this point it holds that mankind is essentially one. It has made man, not any particular racial type or colour of man, but man in his own image. Incidentally Christ himself was not a European. Christianity teaches the essential equality of all men, and aims at its realization.

Although Christianity's proclamation of the essential equality of all men implies that they all have the same fundamental human rights, it does not involve any affirmation of the identity or the equality of their abilities or their accomplishments.

That men are different in these respects is undeniable and the New Testament recognizes in the parable of the talents (for instance Matthew XXV, 15) that men's abilities are not the same. It recognizes also, in the parable of the labourers in the vineyard (Matthew XX, 1-9) that some have greater opportunities than others. In both cases the important thing is the faithfulness with which the abilities and opportunities are used, where there is the same faithfulness in their use, then man with few abilities and few opportunities and the man with many are equally worthy of respect.

In the New Testament the reference is to individuals, and a commission is given to the apostles appointed by J.N.E.S.C.O. has recently affirmed that there are no inherent differences in ability as between one ethnological group and another. But in Africa there are whole communities who through environment and the accidents of history are still in a backward state as regards both ability and accomplishment, and are in fact ethnologically different from more advanced peoples, such as those of Europe. Here what the New Testament says of individuals certainly applies to large groups of mankind.

Duty to Africans

Science proclaims that there is no reason why Africans should not reach standards equal to those of Europeans. Christianity seems to me to affirm two things. First that every effort should be made to enable them, through the development of mind and character, to participate fully in the universal brotherhood which is God's will. Secondly, that even in their present backward state they must be held in respect and treated with due courtesy.

Their humanity is the same as ours, and they are of equal value in God's sight. Moreover the African who does his best with his limited knowledge and primitive implements is as a man no less worthy of honour than the European who makes full use of the abilities and opportunities with which his upbringing has endowed him. Moreover according to the New Testament, the most precious truths are sometimes hidden from the "wise and understanding" and revealed unto babes.

Human abilities vary in kind as well as in degree. Some people have a gift for music, others for mathematics, philosophy, languages, or painting. Human life is immeasurably enriched by the diversity of individual contributions. National, ethnological, and the groups of mankind may and sometimes do possess special qualities of their own, whether inherent or acquired, and the world has gained through the successive contributions of the Hebrews, the Greeks, and the Romans, contributions of the most familiar examples.

Dr. Broomfield, secretary of the University Mission to Central Africa, made his above statements in an address in London to the Society for the Study of Religions. Our report has had the advantage of being to heavy pressure on one space. The full comment appears under Matters of Moment.

It may well be that the African, whose historical background is so different from that of Europe, will value his own achievements. Christianity does not affirm that it will be so in the case of the African, but it expects that he will find in the Christian faith something of which he is proud. I do not doubt what the African attitude should be that what is long and important, but his possibilities for the future should be fostered and helped towards the realization of those possibilities.

One point is that there is no "Christianity with God, and no Christianity without Him" in His sight. This doctrine is not consistent with the belief that there may be such a thing as a "Chosen People," that it is God's method to use particular nations or communities to carry out some distinct part of His purpose for mankind.

It is not correct to affirm that Great Britain acquired colonies in Africa as a direct fulfilment of God's intention. I simply do not know. But my understanding of Christianity compels me to believe that Europeans, holding the position they do in Africa, have a solemn responsibility in the sight of God for the manner in which they treat the backward peoples of that continent. It is not merely a matter of avoidance, injustice and oppression. It is a positive obligation to share the well-being of the African people, physically, mentally, morally and spiritually, to assist their enlightenment and their progress to the best that we know ourselves.

Imperial Vocation

There is such a thing as Imperial Vocation. By this I do not mean a vocation to acquire or maintain empires. About that one does not know, at any rate as regards any particular case, and I am sure it would be dangerous presumptuous for any modern nation to make such a claim on its own behalf. What I mean by vocation is use opportunities which are in fact possessed in such a way that God's purposes may be advanced thereby.

I believe that British Colonial policy is designed to assist African progress, and I know that many Governments, servants, settlers and agents of commerce support the general intention. I believe that there is a greater recognition of it as a duty to Africa than there is in any other country. Biblical theology certainly teaches that unjust empires or nations which oppress or do not fulfil their will for God.

The New Testament seems to me to give no support whatever to opposition to the Colonial system as such. This is the more significant when one remembers that Christ and probably all the New Testament writers were themselves members of subject races or nations. Moreover the Jews in particular were from a few of the nations who would now be called quislings, were destroyed, nations, and came to follow any Messiah who promised to deliver them from the Roman yoke. Yet Christ deliberately refused to identify Himself with any such movement. Indeed the New Testament makes it plain that the suggestion that He should do so was quite definitely a temptation of the devil and on one occasion, when He was approached on the subject, He answered "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's."

African Nationalism

In certain parts of Africa it would be easy for the Christian Church to win popularity by espousing the cause of African nationalism and independence for its own sake. But to do so would be in direct contradiction to the teaching of the New Testament. It would be equally wrong for the Church to allow itself to be identified either with the white people or with Government of Christ's kingdom is not of this world, and He himself was put to death by order of a Colonial governor. It would be wrong in both cases, not because Christianity recognizes racial distinctions, but precisely because it does not. From the Christian point of view such distinctions are irrelevant.

The distinctions which the New Testament does recognize are those which result from varying degrees of ability and opportunity; and these, as between different ethnological groups, are affirmed to be due to God's gift. If they exist, they will continue to exist as they already do.

Moreover the position is made difficult by the fact that to a large extent the racial and cultural differences are not justifiable on the latter grounds as I have to be attributed to God's gift.

African peoples, like the Europeans, under God, almost everything they have gained since they have been first described by Livy and Strabo. What else may be said about the

inadequacy of the help given them, they have gained much. I believe too that their further progress will depend for a long time upon the continued help of the Europeans in Africa. On the other hand, the Europeans, whether as settlers or in Government, cannot succeed or prosper without the co-operation of the Africans. Each is necessary to the other.

Yet in some parts of Africa there is increasing bitterness and hostility between them. Almost everywhere the African distrusts the white man, and the latter is afraid of African ambitions.

There are difficult practical problems to be solved—political, economic, and social—in the relationships between Europeans and Africans, and between both of these and the Indians resident in Africa; and they must be solved if disaster is to be avoided. I believe they can be solved, and elsewhere I have made practical suggestions about methods which might be employed. But I do not think a solution can be found other than by the application of Christian principles.

Man's Fundamental Rights

It is necessary first that all concerned should accept the principle that all men have the same humanity, the same dignity and fundamental rights, and deserve the same respect as men, whatever the colour of their skins.

It must also be acknowledged, both by Governments and settlers, that whatever administrative or other arrangements may be necessary for the common good at any particular period, there cannot rightly be discrimination between individuals, or between different groups within the community, except on cultural and educational grounds. Differences of treatment, where they exist, must be recognized and proclaimed as temporary in character.

Every man must be free to advance to whatever level his abilities and accomplishments enable him to attain. Only when this is the acknowledged policy can there be hope of that friendly and co-operative spirit upon which the happiness and prosperity of everybody depends.

Those who are more advanced and have control of affairs should do all in their power to assist the progress of the less fortunate sections of the population, and should welcome them as they mature in partnership with themselves.

Mutual Respect and Courtesy

None of this necessarily implies intermarriage or the fusion of the different groups in the ordinary affairs of social life. I do not think there is anything Christian in an arrangement by which European, African, and Indian communities, so distinct, each having its own social organization and customs, provided that there is mutual respect and courtesy between them, and equal opportunities for all.

What this does mean is that the white people, while seeking to preserve and hand-on to others the best that their civilization has taught them, should abandon any claim they may have made to inherent and permanent superiority, and to place the interests of other races on the same level as their own.

It also means that Africans must prove their fitness, both in ability and character, to join in equal partnership with the Europeans.

Neither will this ever come about save by the grace of God. Christianity requires the condemnation of injustice, misrepresentation, and animosity, wherever they exist, whether European or Africans are responsible for them. But it also leads to the creation of a spirit of friendship and co-operation.

Tanganyika To Spend Another £5,000,000 on Development

Further Extracts from the Governor's Speech to Legislative Council

THE TIME HAS COME to review in a most comprehensive manner the potential resources of the Territory and the schemes for development which will ensure that Tanganyika is not only developed economically as rapidly as possible, but is provided with facilities and public services worthy of the

We have now integrated our communications plan, we have our Sukumaland and Mbulu development plans, we have formulated plans for the development of Masailand and the Southern Province, and yet another is in the embryonic stage for the Pangani River basin.

In 1949 the expenditure from Development Funds was £1,687,000. In 1950 it is estimated that it will be £3,890,000. For 1951 Council will be asked to approve a programme of £5,150,000. Labour is the key to the speed of our programme, and, with an already difficult labour situation, no one will wish Government to embark upon grandiose schemes detrimental to established industries.

Improved Water Supply for Dar es Salaam

For Dar es Salaam the first priority has been an improved water supply; an increased supply should be operating within a few months, but it will be another two years before the full supply and distribution system can be completed. Although this £600,000 scheme will be likely to provide the full requirements during the next few years, work is proceeding on the survey of a larger scheme to obtain water from the Rufu River.

The next most important project is that of building two deep-water berths for the East African Railways and Harbours and one for the Belgian authorities. Work on this project, which will make Dar es Salaam

The first part of Sir Edward Twining's review appeared in our last issue. The report has been somewhat abbreviated on account of heavy pressure on the space.

a major port is likely to begin in the first part of 1951. These three deep-water berths, plus the other harbour improvements, are likely to cost some £24m.

These improvements will necessitate the removal of the K.A.R. from their present lines to new barracks at Observation Hill costing £250,000. The future requirements of the dock area will also necessitate the removal of the Sewa Haji Hospital and plans are being considered for the erection of a new general hospital, the cost of which may well exceed the £600,000 so far earmarked for this purpose.

The first step towards an improved system of hospitals is the provision of a large modern regional hospital in Dar es Salaam. Preliminary plans were up by the consulting architects in London, have been received and are now being examined. Construction will begin in 1951. This new hospital will not only replace the Sewa Haji Hospital in itself, a most desirable step—but will provide the improved training facilities which we so urgently need.

Festival of Tanganyika

It has been suggested that we should hold a future exhibition in Dar es Salaam in August, 1953, by which time our development plan will be substantially advanced for us to have a great deal to show the world, and it is likely that the Territory will be in need of considerable sums of new capital. I attach very great importance to this proposal. The exhibition should be the Festival of Tanganyika.

One has only to travel round the Territory to see, wherever one goes, scenes of great activity, in some places almost dynamic activity, and I feel that we may expect to see the tempo of progress greatly increased in 1951.

I am grateful to you, hon. members, and to all the other hon. officials who have given up so much of their time in public meetings and on whose advice the formulation of our policy is greatly depends.

I must also congratulate the Civil Service, more than adequate to the task in creating the Tanganyika, and feel proud that it is second to none in the Colonial Empire.

We must go forward bravely, rightly and with great fastness, and must not be deviated from our path by false doctrines, misguided notions, or selfish considerations. We must all work to make this great Territory a fit place in which the various races will

habitat it can live side by side in harmony, happiness, and prosperity.

In 1950 116 European houses will have been built in Dar es Salaam, and it is proposed during the next 12 months to build accommodation for a further 150 European officers. We are building 127 Asian houses, and the programme includes 600 African houses per annum. The total cost of the housing programme for 1951 is £500,000.

A contract has been placed for the first part of the sewage scheme, which will cost £370,000. Work will also have to be done on the new Government stores, new medical stores, and new Government stores, and £60,000 has been earmarked for the first block of the new Government central offices. The programme includes a new maternity wing for the European Hospital at a cost of £25,000 and educational buildings exceeding £100,000.

Tenders have been invited for the first stage in linking Dar es Salaam by an all-weather road with the main road systems of East and Central Africa, and it is expected that work on the section from Dar es Salaam to Morogoro will begin in 1951. The total cost of this road programme, including extensions from Morogoro to Tanga and a link to Kariakoo and Tanga, is £3,450,000, but this will be spread over several years.

Work will shortly begin on the new aerodrome at mile seven on the Pugu Road, and it is hoped that this will become one of the best airfields in East Africa.

Railways and Harbours

Very extensive programmes are being undertaken in all parts of the Territory, and the total to be expended next year outside Dar es Salaam on development projects of all types is approximately £1,600,000.

The period under review has been a very notable one for the railways. The drought caused exceptional difficulties. Despite this, a greater tonnage of traffic has been carried than ever before; it is expected that the 1950 figure will be 740,000 tons, compared with 605,000 tons in 1949 and 385,000 tons in 1939.

The railways and road services have shared in the strain upon our transport system, and the Government has been given for the expenditure of £200,000 on new services.

The railways have made an important contribution in the way of rail connections from the Central Line, west of Mwanza and south-west to Mbeya and into Northern Rhodesia, and this work will probably take another 18 months to complete. Reconnaissance work on possible railway routes in the Southern Province to Lake Nyasa has also been carried out.

Work on the new pier at Dar es Salaam harbour are being quickly and efficiently handled, and the delay in the opening of shops has been reduced to a minimum. At Tanga many improvements have been introduced, and the capacity of the water fleet has been nearly doubled.

In addition, work on wharves, the impeding rearmament programme of stockpiling has caused the prices of many metals and minerals to rise to high levels, with consequent increases in the prices of the possibilities of production from fresh sources. The value of exports and local production in 1949 exceeded £24m, and production this year will considerably exceed that of 1949.

The major export crops, sisal, coffee, tobacco, seeds, and petroleum have all experienced a year of rising prices and falls, thereby adding considerably to the prosperity of the Territory.

Coconut Industry

The coconut crop felt the repercussions of the 1949 drought. It will be our aim to see the coconut industry established on the highest basis, employing the best methods of cultivation, and to provide a coastal belt of palms from the Kenya border to the north to the Portuguese East African border in the south on all suitable coconut lands.

Very satisfactory results were obtained from the first experiments in the farming of fish in properly constructed fresh-water ponds. A yield of one ton of fish per acre per year was secured from fish feeding on their natural food, and there is every probability that this figure can be materially increased.

A large-scale experiment in the holding of cattle in the vast plains at Mwanza has been carried out, with a view to ascertaining whether this considerable area of grassland can be utilized to the capital can be utilized for the improvement of slaughter stock. Some of the animals were treated with antivenom, some with other forms of protective inoculation, and some were untreated. The preliminary results are of the greatest promise.

After many years of persuasion and discussion with the Natives of the Mbulu district, live stock culling policy has been agreed; a selling agreement to the Native Authority has recently been signed, and the first markets have been held.

The number of cattle produced for sale was greater than that laid down in the scheme, but there were plenty of buyers and record prices were paid.

A bold and imaginative policy by sponsoring the afforestation of considerable areas is necessary, particularly in regard to soft woods, which are likely to prove a very valuable investment.

Standing Finance Committee approved a joint investigation by Messrs. Steel Brothers Ltd. in association with the Government, of the methods of raising on part of Kilimanjaro and the Game Reserve in the Pare Mountains. The reports received have been favourable.

The Grain Storage Department in its first year handled over 130,000 tons of grain. The turnover exceeded £2m, and all expenses have been met. When the present building programme is completed, the department will have storage capacity for some 53,000 tons and three conditioning plants under its direct control.

Revised Game Ordinance

In 1949 a Bill to amend the Game Ordinance of 1930 was withdrawn by Government with a view to preparing a comprehensive, consolidated Bill. This has now been completed after publication of a preliminary draft to obtain the advice of the wide public interested in our wild life. Publication of the first draft aroused considerable interest, and a large number of criticisms and suggestions were received. These have been carefully examined, and those which are acceptable have been incorporated in the revised draft. The main objects are to produce an up-to-date Fauna Protection Ordinance to contend with the rapid pace of modern development.

Members will also be asked to consider the establishment of the Serengeti National Park, which will be the first national park in Tanganyika, to be placed under the administration of a board of trustees.

During the two climatically unfavourable years of 1948 and 1949 a number of people were led to seek paid work as a result of the failure of their own crops. The last labour census, taken in September, 1949, showed that 475,000 Africans were in paid employment. This is the largest number ever recorded, and would leave fewer than 100,000 male adults between the ages of 18 and 45 years of age in peasant production and other village industries throughout the Territory.

During this last agricultural year exceptional favourable conditions have resulted in an excellent harvest, and many people preferred to stay at home to tend their own crops—a matter of great importance to the economic life of the Territory. Agricultural employment also benefited from the good season and required more labour than ever, particularly in the farming areas. That is the problem.

Labour Problems

Facile criticism of Government's labour policy will not help to solve this problem, which emphasizes the need for more efficient utilization of labour and for increased productivity by the worker—rather than for dictatorial direction of Africans into employment. While Government is most anxious that the productive capacity of the population should be increased, and that all able-bodied men should play their full part in the development of the country, Government could not countenance any measures which compelling people to work.

The 10-year African educational plan requires recosting, and the opportunity was taken for the Director of Education to review the plan and make recommendations as to how the progress of our educational policy could be accelerated.

The plan provides for an increase in the recurrent expenditure on African education, other than technical education, of £600,000 a year by 1956. Provision has been made in the 1951 draft estimates for the first instalment of £90,000, and the recurrent sum of £234,000 a year previously included in the development estimates has now been brought over to the Territorial estimates. The net result is that the provision for African education in 1951, appearing in the Territorial estimates has increased from £380,000 to £704,000.

There is a new item of £69,000 for technical training. Government has reacquired the buildings at Bunda formerly occupied by the Overseas Food Corporation training centre, and has moved its own training school there from Mbulu. Next year this school could be built up to its capacity of 500 students.

There has been a promising increase in the number of establishments, there is a high level of efficiency, and the demand for staff is increasing.

The greatest problem is the world-wide shortage of trained nurses, and it is most probable that the situation will improve sufficiently to enable us to obtain our full share of nursing staff, at least for some years. It is therefore important that steps should be taken to train local nursing staff.

Results of S. African Transport Conference

Summary Presented to the House of Commons

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS last week the Secretary of State for the Colonies was asked by Mr. A. DOODS-PARKER to outline the results of the African Transport Conference recently held in Johannesburg.

MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS replied that the recommendations, which are numerous and detailed, are now being considered by the participating Governments, including the U.M. Government. The following is a summary of the more important recommendations as classified in the final act of the conference:

Economic Development in Relation to Transport.—Twenty-four projects covering the development of harbours, railways, roads, and inland water transport systems in the area were considered. Among the recommendations was one that the action already proposed for increasing the capacity of the port of Beira should be completed as quickly as possible.

Proposals for providing an additional outlet for the Central African territories to the East Coast by improving rail access to Lourenço Marques were discussed, and it was recommended that judgment as to the relative merits of the various proposals should await the results of the survey which the Economic Co-operation Administration have agreed to finance.

It was recommended also that the possibility of making greater use of the existing line between Mafeking and Bulawayo should be examined by the technical officers of the Rhodesian and South African railways.

Trade Through Lobito

In addition to its recommendations the conference noted with satisfaction that an agreement had been reached between the interested railway representatives regarding the introduction of through tariffs on the railways from Lobito Bay. The agreement remains to be approved by the boards of the railways concerned and their respective Governments. It would make available supplementary transport facilities between Northern Rhodesia and the seaboard.

Marine Ports and Inland Waterways.—It was recommended that the 3 ft. 6 in. gauge be accepted as the ultimate standard gauge for all important railways in Central and Southern Africa. Other technical recommendations related to the standardization of the loading gauge, buffer designs, brake gear, and other equipment in order to facilitate the movement of rolling stock throughout the area.

Fiscal and Rating Matters.—A number of recommendations regarding through rates, discriminatory rates, facilities for the interchange of passenger and goods traffic, customs regulations, and visas were made.

Roads.—Many recommendations regarding the classification of roads, the standardization of road signs and traffic regulations, the minimum standards of construction for inter-territorial routes, and the co-ordination of road research were made.

Transportation.—Recommendations were made concerning the basis for compiling transport statistics and on measures of co-ordination in transport services in the area.

Collaboration between Governments

Establishment of a Standing Organization.—It was unanimously recommended that co-operation between the Governments who participated in the Lisbon and Johannesburg conferences should be continued. It was also recommended that the means of achieving this should be further considered and that Governments should be invited to signify by January 28, 1951, whether they are prepared to agree in principle to the establishment of a standing advisory organization for the furtherance of this aim. A draft constitution for such an organization was prepared to help consideration of this recommendation. Subject to the agreement of Governments in principle, it was recommended that a meeting to discuss and complete the draft constitution should take place in June, 1951.

MR. DOODS-PARKER asked if the Colonial Secretary was aware that African opposition in Kenya to the Beecher Report was not only due to the charges of teachers, but was also concerned with the limitations of primary school courses to four years and the heavy financial burden placed on the African community by the building and equipping of schools and the increased school fees.

MR. GRIFFITHS: I am aware that the African members

made a number of criticisms of the Beecher Report during the debate in the Legislative Council. Africans are not, however, universally opposed to it, despite criticism of sections of it. The report will lead to a very considerable expansion and improvement of African schools at all levels, and will involve increased expenditure from Central Government as well as local government funds. The abandonment of the scheme would be a severe blow to African advancement. I do not therefore propose to suggest to the Government of Kenya that they reconsider their decision to implement the report.

MR. ARTHUR BALDWIN asked why the annual report of the African Affairs Department in Kenya for 1950 was not available to the public until November, 1951.

MR. GRIFFITHS: The delay was due to the illness of the editor of the report while it was being drafted and to very severe pressure of work at the Kenya Government printers.

Seychelles Immigration

MR. BALDWIN asked what proof of financial means had to be furnished to the satisfaction of the immigration authorities in the Seychelles before a person was admitted as an immigrant.

MR. GRIFFITHS: Persons intending to carry on a trade or business are required to show that they have at least free disposal of such sums up to Rs.10,000 (£750) as may be prescribed. For those proposing to engage in manufacture the figure is Rs.15,000 (£1,125). Members of prescribed professions are required to possess either sufficient capital or assured income to enable them to carry effect to their intentions. In all these cases a banker's reference is accepted as proof of possession of the prescribed means. Those wishing to reside in the Colony without following any trade or profession are required to furnish either a banker's reference or other evidence of an assured income.

MR. J. PATON asked if the Colonial Secretary would abolish capital punishment and corporal punishment for rape in British Colonies.

MR. GRIFFITHS: Abolition of either type of punishment requires legislation in the territories where it exists. I will communicate with the Governors of the three territories concerned on the question of the capital penalty for rape.

MR. PATON: I am sure the Minister is aware that in November, 1949, the United Nations Assembly passed a resolution urging Great Britain and Belgium to abandon corporal punishment and whipping in their territories; and is it not desirable that our own practice in such matters should be brought into conformity with the practice of every other civilized country?

MR. GRIFFITHS: I appreciate that, and as mentioned in communicating with the Governors.

C.D.C. and the Colonies

MR. R. SORESENSEN asked how many committees had now been set up by the Colonial Development Corporation to study the requirements and circumstances of the indigenous inhabitants as provided in the Overseas Resources Development Act.

MR. GRIFFITHS: The corporation have not so far found that the appointment of any such committee is needed.

MR. SORESENSEN: It is not laid down in the Act that these committees should be set up and have not a long time elapsed since that Act was passed. Is nothing to be done so that these committees are set up?

MR. GRIFFITHS: I did not say that nothing was to be done, but that the corporation had not so far they are not needed. No doubt they will wait in this position and set them up if they find that they are needed.

MR. SORESENSEN: Is this proposal now found to be ineffective and useless?

MR. GRIFFITHS: No, sir. It has not been found to be necessary so far.

MR. J. RANKIN asked who were the officials of the Central African Council who would take part in the conference on Central African federation in 1951; and for an assurance that no non-official would be elected to the Council.

MR. GRIFFITHS: The Council represented by its Chief Secretary will take part in this conference. An independent constitutional expert has been appointed and may be sought if this should be considered necessary.

MR. FENNER BROWNE asked why African farmers in Kiambu, Fort Hall, and Nyeri in Kenya were prohibited from growing coffee.

(Continued on page 370)

Colonial Policy Not a Party Matter

Kenya's Way to Harmony and Prosperity

"THERE IS NO SUBSTANCE WHATSOEVER in the belief, which you tell me is prevalent, that our own people in this land come last in the order of things, or that the Government at present in office in the United Kingdom are disposed to sacrifice their interests to them or determined to sacrifice their interests," said Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya when he spoke at the annual dinner of the Mombasa Branch of the Caledonian Society. He continued:

"It is a total delusion to suppose that Colonial policy is a matter of party politics in the United Kingdom. It is not, and never has been in my experience."

All British Governments are alike in going to the utmost to see that Colonial Territories are administered in terms of a Governor's or Judge's oath of office, which is 'to do right by all manner of men according to the laws and usages of the Colony without fear or favour, affection or ill-will.'

European View-Point Carefully Considered

"I am entirely satisfied that the view-point of the European community is adequately set forward and given due consideration by H.M. Government, who desire nothing more sincerely than that we should develop here a society and form of government based on good relations and mutual confidence between all communities."

Our future, in our case has been built, on the natures and habits of men and women, on their good humour and good manners, on their capacity to see what is right and what is wrong, and regulate their conduct accordingly, for the land we live in is a setting for the people, for all the people of it, in the place in the sun and the life home.

"If we contrive to make it a secure place and a happy home, we need have no fears for the future; but that means facing a good many things and setting ourselves earnestly and honestly to their removal—such things as poverty and ignorance, arrogance and intolerance, injustice and unfairness."

"If those things flourish on the land and are allowed to grow unchecked, the harvest will surely be a bitter one. We must ever be mindful that such things do not become either temporary or permanent, but that they are as intolerable here as in Europe, and no less detrimental and devotional as needed to be removed, more to root them out."

"This is a land worthy of our endeavours and our hopes, a land of which we are surely going to make a model of goodliness and harmony between people of many races and origins, habits of life and manner of thinking, provided only that we are earnestly diligent to see that we ourselves live up to the highest standards of our people in their Native land, and that what we call the British way of life is the best of life of every one of us individually."

Corporal Punishment

ADMINISTERING POWERS have been asked by the United Nations Trusteeship Committee to take steps to abolish corporal punishment in all trust territories, and to report the action taken to the United Nations next year. Australia, New Zealand, and Belgium abstained from voting, but there was no opposition. The British delegate pointed out that, except in the matter of timing, British policy was in line with that of the committee. Corporal punishment would not be abolished overnight; it was essential to establish an effective probation system first.

Weekly Wages Suggested

IF THE ORGANIZATIONS received weekly wages, it would not be long before the whole country followed suit, said the Southern Rhodesian Minister of Transport, Mr. G. A. Davener, at One Ono recently. His speech followed that of the Minister of Finance, Mr. E. C. F. Whitehead, who also suggested the weekly payment of wages, so that purchases might be made in cash, bringing more rapid turnover with a smaller profit margin on each article, consequently reducing the basic cost of living.

Southern Rhodesia Prepares

Policy of Selective Development

"WHEN PARLIAMENT MEETS at the end of January we shall make new proposals, involving a change of policy which has been foreseen upon us from outside," said Mr. E. C. F. Whitehead, Southern Rhodesian Minister of Finance, at a political meeting in Umtali.

The British Prime Minister is in the U.S.A. discussing joint co-operation which may be necessary in the event of war, and in January the Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth will meet in London to discuss the same theme. The time is coming when because of the serious international situation, we shall have to have more selective development. Obstacles will have to be placed deliberately in the path of some industries, while others whose manufactures are necessary will be encouraged. This move will be unpopular, but a responsible Government will have to do it.

"It may be necessary to divert finance from its normal courses, so that there can be a storing of goods which we shall need in cases of emergency, while supplies may be cut off. Additional funds for defence will have to be diverted from other uses. We cannot pretend that what has happened in the last six months will not affect Southern Rhodesia. It would be unwise to rely on essential imports from outside sources if it is possible to produce the goods here, even at a higher cost."

Mr. Whitehead said that he could not give a detailed plan of the Government's intentions because decisions affecting it would have to be reached at the London meeting in January.

End of an Epoch

"OUR POSITION in this Colony in recent years has changed. We are growing up and becoming an important part of the Commonwealth. We have come to the end of an epoch, and this Colony has grown faster than other parts of the world."

"In the world crisis, the Food Production Committee system is to be revived to initiate a national food production drive in 1951," said the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. P. B. Fletcher, in an interview on December 8. He added that Parliament would be asked for special powers, incentives, and funds for that purpose, and the Government would take far-reaching steps to meet the economy of the Colony.

"In the world situation deteriorates, it is extremely doubtful whether the interests of the Colony can be served by allowing any further expansion of the tobacco industry next year," he added. The emphasis was now on food, and the Government appealed to all farmers, and particularly tobacco growers, to concentrate on food production to the maximum capacity of their lands.

The tobacco crop now being planted may yield a record output of 130m. lb.

[Editorial comment appears under 'Matters of Moment']

Using Lobito Bay

GREATER USE of the railway from Lobito Bay was welcomed by the annual general meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Northern Rhodesia, which applauded a reference by the Economic Secretary to the Government to "this measure of competition with Rhodesia Railways." The incoming president, Mrs. A. Byatt, hoped the route would be shortened by building a line westward from Chingoch to connect with the line in Angola that runs through the Belgian Congo. The outgoing president, Mrs. J. A. Davidson, of Australia, the president, Mr. F. Davidson,

The latest date for sending air mail to East Africa, Nyasaland, the Rhodesias, and the Sudan to ensure delivery on Christmas Day is December 15.

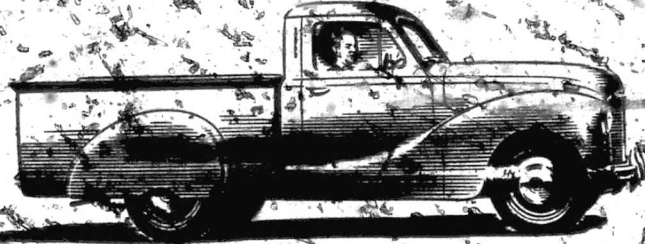
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BACKGROUND T

South Africa To-Day. — Sir Alfred Beit in a recent letter to the Press: "If the Union has the right to secede from the Commonwealth, then those parts of the Union which prefer the Monarchy should have the right to secede from the Union. The justice of this argument seems irrefutable. It is based on the simple proposition that a pact is no longer binding when its terms have been distorted out of all recognition, and that is what has happened in the recent political and constitutional development of South Africa. The Union of to-day is factually different from the Union which the four Colonies entered in 1909. It is not conceivable that Natal would have given that large majority for Union in its referendum if the voters of that Colony had had an inkling of what the position was to be 40 years later. The British flag has practically vanished from the scene; the Afrikaans language has been developed into a political bludgeon; a whole generation of young Afrikaners has been deliberately taught to despise and hate the English; the Monarchy has been openly insulted in the Afrikaans Press, and the King is commonly referred to in certain circles as a 'foreign monarch'; the power of the provincial council, which were represented as being a safeguarding compromise between union and federalism, has been steadily whittled away, and now the country is ruled by an overwhelmingly Afrikaans-speaking and largely anti-British bureaucracy in Pretoria. Even more dangerous to the future of the Union is the theory which has been allowed to establish itself that anyone who opposes these changes is not a patriotic South African. The republicans in South Africa are unappeasable." — *British Africa Review*.

Chinese Communists. — "We do not succeed in the next year or two in establishing good relations with the Chinese Government through the United Nations we shall add to our difficulties when we need all our strength to guard ourselves against Stalinism, and if and when we have dealt with that menace we shall or may find ourselves up against Shmoism or Genghis Khanism. There might be 300 Chinese armoured divisions in existence in 1975 if the West and the East are in opposite camps. But there is no reason why they should be, and many reasons why they should not. I am convinced that the Chinese Communists are nationalists, not dogmatic international revolutionaries." — Commander Stephen King-Hall.

B.B.C. Bias Against Religion. — "In B.B.C. programmes the dice is, generally speaking, loaded in favour of materialism; and against spiritual values; in favour of Roman Catholicism and against Protestantism; in favour of High Church ritualism in religion and against the Evangelical witness; in favour of a secularized Sunday, and against the Christian Sabbath; in favour of a strong drink and against temperance; in favour of coarse and profane language and against clean and sober speech. When a series of talks called 'Man Without God' were opened, the atheistic point of view was given the first innings. The B.B.C. has probably done more than any other British institution to degrade and secularize the Lord's Day. Some of its most obnoxious programmes are given on that day. Artists go out of their way to scoff at the Christian Sabbath. When the case was presented with great ability for the Christian view of the Sabbath, the script was mangled beyond recognition, and all that made it distinctly Christian excised." — Editor of the *Monthly Record* of the Free Church of Scotland.

Sunday Observance. — "The Conservatives were successful against Sunday opening in the House of Commons division to prevent the fun fair at the Festival of Britain, and Labour members were more evenly divided. Eight Cabinet Ministers (Messrs. Attlee, Morrison, Gaitskell, Dalton, Gordon-Walker, Isaacs, Bevan, and T. Williams), voted for Sunday opening of the amusement park, and six (Messrs. Griffiths, Maxwell, Ede, McNeil, Tomlinson, and Wilson) against. Of other members of the Government who voted, 19 were for and 12 against. Lord Winterton was the only member of the Opposition front bench who voted for Sunday opening. Those against it included Mr. Churchill, Mr. R. A. Butler, Sir D. Maxwell Fyfe, and Mr. H. MacMillan." — *Times* Parliamentary correspondent.

"This is a Government of alibis. Ministers are so intent on finding excuses for their mistakes that they have no time to think out ways of preventing them from happening. The Socialists promised that nationalization would produce cheap and plentiful coal. It has produced neither. It is scandalous that we should now have to import from the United States and South Africa." — Mr. C. J. M. Alport, M.P.

Facing Harsh Facts. — "For the United Kingdom, import prices over the past year had risen by 25%, while export prices were only 1% higher. This means that we need next year to export about a further £300m. worth of goods to avoid any deterioration in our balance of payments. When one recalls that even when productivity was advancing rapidly the annual increment of production has been some £500m., it is easy to see how heavy this burden is. The problem is aggravated by the burden of extra defence, which next year may amount to £300m., and for succeeding years will almost certainly be higher. This will absorb the rest of any increment in production on which it is safe to rely. In present circumstances no general increase in consumption can be afforded. This may be too favourable a forecast, but it shows how completely unrealistic the continual pressure and demand for higher standards of living must be in present circumstances. If one group is to get more, others must get less. I am not saying that some redistribution should not occur; but it will be redistribution and must be accepted as such." — Mr. Gaitskell, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Economic Realities. — "Leaders of business in this country, with notable exceptions, assume a knowledge of economics which very few of the public possess. Figures of profits and dividends are published with little or no explanation of what they mean in terms of wages and employment. The steel industry is still valiantly advertising its achievements, and insurance is following suit with some excellent publicity, but business as a whole needs to proclaim the blessings of economic freedom and the vital necessity of preserving it. We could do with the counterpart of the public information campaigns now being sponsored by the American Advertising Council, which is devoting itself to creating a better informed democracy. A typical campaign tells how machines have lowered prices, reduced hours, raised wages, and made extra jobs, while the essential part played by the stockholder is also emphasized. Instead of being represented as the villain of the piece, he is shown to be a friendly partner whose savings provide the basis of business enterprise. The point is that the kind of future we want for ourselves depends on our management of the test of us learn to work together, carries an urgent message for England to-day." — Mr. John Benn, in the *Financial Times*.

TO THE NEWS

E.A.R. - marked "Only by acknowledging God as the source of all power can the State and its citizens escape the peril of totalitarianism." - The Archbishop of Canterbury

"The principal evil of our time is the flight from freedom." - Mr. Robert Speaight

"Mr. Herbert Morrison is the Arful Dodger of modern politics." - Mr. Harold MacMillan, M.P.

"Anti-religious humanism and anti-humanistic religion are both prevalent to-day." - Mr. Victor Gollancz

"The Government's policy of rearmament without tears means paper rearmament without teeth in it." - Mr. Harold Watkinson, M.P.

"The dangers of all monopolies are complacency and lack of enterprise from the absence of competition." - Sir David Maxwell-Fyfe, M.P.

"By rigid censorship and lying propaganda, the rulers of Russia are making a whole nation believe that they belong to a highly advanced society surrounded by backward people who, out of envy and hatred, plot to destroy it by war." - Dr. Garbett, Archbishop of York

"The annual world production (excluding the U.S.S.R.) of motor vehicles has increased from 3.5m. in 1938 to 7.5m. in 1949." - International Road Federation

"Britain now has 113,400 men in the armed forces, about 13% of the 1945 figure. Korea's armed forces at 2,800,000 are 40% of the 1945 figure." - The Economic League

"The underlying reason for the failure of humanism, Socialism, and Communism to solve the problem of man is that they assume that man is no more than a material being." - Time and Tide

"I am more deeply convinced than ever of the future greatness of the British Commonwealth and of the nobility of the conception and practice of the Commonwealth." - Mr. Patrick Gordon Walker, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations

"Godless power gathers itself together to overwhelm mankind. We must be firmly convinced that there is nothing which resolution, wisdom, and equity cannot overcome. The Christian has to stand fast when others are carried away by panic or evil." - Dr. W. R. Matthews, Dean of St. Paul's

"Because we are at least 18 months behind the desirable timetable of rearmament, 1951 must be a year of great activity." - National News Letter

"Taxation takes 61% of the earnings of the General Electric Co. Ltd. The comparative figure in the U.S.A. would be 40%." - Sir Harry Railing, chairman of the company

"With an abundance of coal beneath us, we have to import it at £8 a ton in dollars, so as to export it at 24 a ton in sterling, so much for nationalization!" - The Times

"The 8,000 people sacked by the National Coal Board in the last 18 months had no appeal against the tyrannical decision of this nationalized monopoly." - The R. Horne, former Member of Parliament

"Democracy can be distorted into a creed of equality. If universities do not insist upon inequalities of talent and achievement, how can they shhort young people towards greater effort and greater achievement?" - Lord Beaverbrook

"Capital is past savings, and to attack capital is to attack savings. These are essential to provide capital equipment of all kinds. If capital is expropriated and depressed, savings will disappear, and with them all hope of increasing the standard of living." - Association of British Chambers of Commerce



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PERSONALIA

SIR WILLIAM and LADY HALCROW sailed for the EDINBURGH CASTLE last Thursday.

MR. JOHN PARNALL, Commissioner of Debts in Zanzibar, is also Acting Financial Secretary.

MAJOR H. B. SHARPE has been re-elected chairman of the Association of District Councils of Kenya.

MR. JOHN LITTLEMAKES, who recently returned to Kenya, is now managing Oaklands Estate, Ruira.

BRIGADIER S. T. ROWE, chief Army education officer with the Middle East Land Forces, is visiting East Africa.

SIR HENRIE MATTHEWS, who is visiting Northern Rhodesia, may settle in that country according to the Northern News.

MR. S. A. HYATT has been elected president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Northern Rhodesia.

MAJOR GENERAL W. JOSTIN, Director of Mechanical Engineering at the War Office, is touring R.E.M.E. units in East Africa.

SIR EDWARD WILSHAW has been elected president of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries for 1951, the Institution's jubilee year.

SIR CLAUDE SETON is president of the Immigration Appeal Tribunal of Kenya, following the resignation of SIR CHARLES BELCHER.

MR. J. W. PHILLIPS has been reappointed a member of the Southern Rhodesia Electricity Supply Commission for a further two years.

GENERAL SIR BRIAN ROBERTSON, who served in the Ethiopian campaign during the recent war, has been appointed Colonel Commandant of the Corps of Royal Engineers.

MR. A. L. G. DAVIES and Dr. A. A. J. K. ESKREBS have been appointed to the board of Powell, Duffry & Technical Services, Ltd. from which Mr. J. G. FINNERT has resigned.

MR. J. WARNER, who has been appointed Professor of English at Makerere College, Uganda, has been senior lecturer in English at Witwatersrand University, Johannesburg.

The following acting appointments have been announced in Buganda: MESSRS. J. M. N. KIBIRIGE (Katikiro), B. K. KAVUMA (Omukwaniro), and P. K. KAWESA (Omulamuzi).

Mrs. CHRISTOPHER and LADY ANNE HALKAND-MARTIN have let 20 Hyde Park Gate, London. Their permanent address is Edson's Bakewell, Dar es Salaam (Telephone, Basile, 2204).

MR. D. W. DUBUISSON has returned to Northern Rhodesia as managing director of Walford's Produce Co., Ltd., general produce and live-stock dealers and distributors of tractors and farm machinery.

MR. A. E. COPEMAN, one of the pioneer officials of Northern Rhodesia, has sold his property near Lusaka, and left to make his home with his sister-in-law, Mrs. DUBUISSON, at Marshlands Farm, Mooi River, Natal.

MR. ARCHER BALDWIN, M.P., has been elected chairman of the East African sub-committee of the Imperial Affairs Committee of the Conservative Party following the resignation of MR. DODDS-PARKER, M.P.

MR. W. J. D. WADLEY, Deputy Director of Education in Kenya since 1946, has been appointed Director of Mr. R. PATRICK, who has retired. Mr. Wadley, who is over 20 years experience in the Gold Coast before going to Kenya.

MR. J. CANNELLY, son of Mrs. Stephen Cannelly, of Naiyasha, and the late Mrs. Campbell, and MISS ANNE FARDON, only daughter of Mr. Eric Fardone, of Capri, and the late Mrs. Fardone, have announced their engagement.

The Rev. L. A. E. HORSFIELD, organizing secretary for the U.M.C.A. for South West England and North Wales, has been appointed Vicar of Glossop.

The Rev. GORDON MAYO, the new chaplain of the Nakuru district of Kenya, has arrived from this country, accompanied by his wife and daughter.

MR. H. G. MORGAN, since 1944 Attorney-General of Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed a puisne judge in the Gold Coast. He served as Assistant Attorney-General in Nyasaland in 1932, becoming Attorney-General in that territory four years later.

PROFESSOR N. M. SWEETEN GRABEL, director of the Institute of Tropical Medicine of the Netherlands, was elected chairman of the World Health Organization conference on malaria which met in Kampala. Dr. L. J. BRUCE-WATT, of Nigeria, has acted as rapporteur.

MR. HENRY M. B. ASHBY will sail for Mombasa in the WARWICK CASTLE early in January to take up his duties as manager of the new Mombasa plant of East African Breweries, Ltd., the board of which company he will join. He served in the R.A.F. throughout the last war, for part of the time in Aden.

DR. RALPH BURKHE, the first Negro to receive the Nobel Peace Prize, said when it was presented to him in Oslo last Sunday, "From Norway has come a vibrant note of hope and inspiration for vast millions of people whose bitter experience has impressed on them that colour and inequality are inexorably concomitant."

Recent callers at the Northern Rhodesian Office in London have included MR. and MRS. A. W. M. BREW, MR. and MRS. D. SHEEK, MR. A. D. CLIFTON, MR. W. CHRISTIE, MR. P. R. BALL, MR. S. W. HEARNS, MR. J. HEBSON, MR. W. MALLAGH, MR. W. MURRAY, MR. and MRS. SHEEHY, SIR JOHN WADDINGTON, and MR. A. ZLOMIR.

MR. P. DE V. ALLEN will speak at East Africa House, 6 Great Camberland Place, Marble Arch, London, at 1.15 p.m. on Wednesday next, December 20, on the first Test match in Australia. At the same time, on the same day, MR. A. HOPE JONES, Member for Commerce and Industry in the Government of Kenya, will give a lecture on development prospects in East Africa.

Durban Castle

Passengers for East Africa in the DURBAN CASTLE include the following:

- To Mombasa: Lieut. Colonel F. R. Burnside, Mr. S. H. Cannelly, Wing-Commander and Mrs. R. T. Chisholm (Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Collins), Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. C. Davis, Mr. G. M. A. Henderson, the Hon. E. L. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Huntingford, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Kelley, Mr. C. E. A. Lane, the Rev. H. M. Mackey, Mr. W. G. Mason-Richards, Sir Ribton and Lady Meredith, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Sheridan, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Timms, Dr. J. M. Vaisey, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Waldron, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Windham, Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Wood, and Major E. P. Yeates.
- To Dar es Salaam: Mr. and Mrs. J. Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Livermore, Mr. L. J. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Powell, and Mr. Justice and Mrs. Sinclair.
- To Beira: the Rev. P. Bossard, Dr. F. J. Darbyshire, and Mr. J. C. Hayward.

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Obituary**Colonel R. S. Godley**

COLONEL RICHARD SHEARMAN GODLEY, O.B.E., who has died in Somerset at the age of 74, had a distinguished police career in Southern Africa. Born in Woolwich, he went to Natal at the age of 19 after having worked at a City bank. The Matabele rebellion began whilst he was on his way, and on arrival in Cape Town he promptly joined Colonel Plumer's relief force. He subsequently received a commission in the B.S.A. (Rhodesia) Police, and in the South African War was one of the three officers of that corps selected to command 100 Rhodesian volunteers to aid in the relief of Mafeking. After the war he remained in South Africa, where he reached the rank of deputy commissioner of police. His book, "Khaki and Blue," describes his experiences. Retiring in 1935, he was asked to reorganize the Bechuanaland Protectorate police system. Colonel Godley seldom missed the annual reunions in London of Rhodesian pioneers.

Lady Peto

A FRIEND has written in *The Times* of Lady Peto, whose death we reported last week: "No one who knew Pauline Peto will ever forget her inspiring personality; her dauntless courage, her inexhaustible generosity; her forthrightness in the expression of her opinions and ideals; the tireless energy which she threw into her work for others, often at the cost of much suffering to herself; the brilliance of her hospitality in the beautiful homes which she created in town and country; the warm and frank affection which she radiated. Neither personal sorrow, physical suffering nor the hard conditions of life during and since the war ever broke her spirits or her determination to live up to her ideals."

MR. JOHN WYRILL BAYLEY, C.B.E., chairman and joint managing director of Ellerman Lines, has died suddenly in London at the age of 69. He was a director of numerous other companies, including railway, lightering, coaling, and insurance enterprises, and a member of council of the leading bodies representing the shipping industry. His only son is joint managing director of Ellerman's Wilson Line.

MR. NASANI BWANKOSYA, one of the two Western Province members of the Legislative Council of Uganda, has died from injuries received in a motor accident.

MR. S. A. F. SALKIND, who has died in London, joined the Kenya Police in 1928 and transferred to the Inland Revenue Department in 1945.

CAPTAIN WENTWORTH MARGESSON, C.B., R.N. (Retd.), of Machiti Farm, Trelawney, has died in Southern Rhodesia.

MR. EDWARD CHARLESLEY, chairman of the Rhodesian Amateur Boxing Association, has died in Bulawayo, aged 49.

MR. GEOFFREY HOWARD REYNOLDS has died in Nakuru, Kenya, at the age of 64.

Record Budget in Uganda

UGANDA'S ESTIMATES for 1951 provide for a revenue of £12,440,000 and expenditure of £11,757,000, compared with £7,705,574 and £7,130,000 respectively in the previous year. At the end of this month the accumulated balances are expected to exceed £6,723,000, and with the cotton and hard coffee funds, the reserve fund for post-war development, and other reserves, the total will reach £12,969,000, apart from large sums in the cotton and coffee price assistance funds.

Future of Eritrea

LORD FARINGDON, chairman of the Fabian Colonial Bureau, and Dr. Rita Hadden, the hon. secretary, began a letter to *The Times* on Eritrea with a reference to the "irremediable damage done by well-intentioned but ill-informed people." The letter continued:

"Without bothering to ascertain the real feelings of the population of Eritrea, they declare that to be united with Ethiopia is their dearest wish and a solution to all their problems. Yet a great part of the population—Muslims and many Christians too—fear and dislike Ethiopia, and are united in an Independent Front, whose object it is to oppose any form of closer association with Ethiopia, whether annexation, federation or union.

"They point out that Ethiopians and Eritreans speak different languages and have different traditions and customs, that Eritreans, with their long connections with the outer world, are more advanced and educated than the Ethiopians who have been hemmed in in the hinterland. What is more, Eritreans have become accustomed to democratic methods, whereas Ethiopia is governed in a dictatorial manner with the Emperor as the absolute ruler.

Programme of Independence Front

This Independence Front, formed in 1949, claims to represent three quarters of the population and to be a union of four Christian and three Muslim parties. Its programme is, if not immediate independence, then an international trusteeship with British participation. Before the disappointing Bevin-Stora agreement of 1949, a purely British trusteeship would have been preferred, and it is still hoped that Britain will retain her close connexion with Eritrea. The ports of Assab and Massawa, it is suggested, should be free ports, open on equal terms to Ethiopians, but not signed away.

"We have no means of judging for ourselves the exact strength of the Independence Front, but every objective report coming from Eritrea agrees that the views outlined are very widely held. We regret that distinguished British people should express sentiments which are bound to offend many Eritreans, whose appreciation of British methods and administration has proved almost embarrassingly profound."

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Sisal Growers' Warm Protest Government Admit Blunder

COMPLAINT that harm has been done to the sisal industry by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on information supplied by the Government of Tanganyika has been made by the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association.

In a letter to the Government of the Territory, the association referred to S 326 of Command Paper 7987 on the affairs of East and Central Africa, 1945-50, which stated that the production of sisal in the Territory had not risen very rapidly, labour presenting a difficulty for the work is unpopular. The letter continued:

"We are at a loss to understand on what this statement is based. Throughout the whole of the war and since our industry, which is unique inside the sterling area, has under great difficulties, some of it caused by ill-adviced Government development, not only maintained its production, but substantially exceeded it, 1949 having been a record year. Why this gratuitous denigration by our Government of this industry which is by far the most important asset which has so far been built up in the Territory?

"As to the generalization that sisal work is unpopular with labour, this is just inaccurate and misleading and we should be glad to know on what it is based, as we wish to give a reasoned reply to this unfortunate generalization."

Official Reply

The Member for Agricultural and Natural Resources, Mr. Bruce Hut, said in the course of his reply:

"It is agreed that the statements in question are somewhat sweeping, but the author of the report was no doubt referring to the fact that during recent years production has not in fact risen very rapidly for the reasons given in your letter. This is borne out to some extent by the figures given on page 152 of the report, which show that the export of sisal increased from 101,000 tons in 1938 to 117,000 tons in 1949.

With regard to the statement that work on sisal is unpopular with labour, you will no doubt agree that this can be said to be true in so far as a number of tribes in the Territory is concerned. The labour employed in the sisal industry is after all only a small fraction of the total African population of the Territory, and the popularity of this work generally amongst the rural population may remain a matter of opinion."

Mr. B. E. Hutchcock, chairman of the association, replied:

"The fact that East Africa, especially Tanganyika which represents 20% of the whole, not only maintained but increased its sisal production during the war and post-war years, and its production record during this difficult period compared more than favourably with all other hard fibre producing areas in the world, in spite of the fact that many of them received special facilities which our industry did not.

Tribute by E.C.A. Administrator

This record was especially commented upon by Mr. John Harriman, the Food Lease Administrator, who stated that our sisal production was the mainstay of Allied supply, and that no other hard fibre industry elsewhere in the world had so consistently achieved its estimates as had the Tanganyika sisal industry.

The report to Parliament in Cmd. 7987 appears to have gone out of its way to give an unfavourable impression, and gave no indication whatever either of the relative importance or the effort of this industry during the period in question. This is not in my submission a proper approach to or treatment by this Administration of an industry upon which the Territory depends for 60% of its total export revenue.

With regard to the ill-informed and loose statements made concerning labour, I can only point out that, during the period the sisal industry attracted more labour than any other employers in the country, including Government, and that of the total labour seeking employment or gainfully employed, one-third were employed by the sisal industry.

In fact, during the period in question more labour was attracted to the industry than in any period in the history of the industry. During the years in question the total number of adult male labourers registered as coming to the industry from a distance was:

1946	18,233
1947	25,557
1948	33,532
1949	39,138

It should be noted that the percentage increase of labour spontaneously offering in 1949 compared with 1946 was 246%.

while the increase in labour attracted on contract was 68%. Further, not only was there a striking increase in labour coming from a distance, but at the same time local labour steadily increased, from 62,708 in 1946 to 74,049 in 1949.

"This is a matter not of opinion but of fact, and I regret that it should have been thought necessary even to excuse, let alone attempt to justify the unwarranted generalizations applied to the industry, and I trust that the correction in future reports will be a generous one."

Mr. Hut thereupon gave the assurance that in the event of a similar report being prepared in the future, attention will be drawn to your representations, so that full justice can be done to the important contribution made by the sisal industry to the economy of the Territory.

Kenya P.W.D. Reorganized

CREATION of two new branches of the Public Works Department in Kenya, the roads branch and the supplies branch, are the outstanding items in the reorganization of the department. Sir Godfrey Rhodes, Commissioner for Works and Chief Engineer, explains in his annual report that the Colony has never had a roads branch, though an attempt was made in 1927, only to be abandoned on account of the slump of 1930-31. The materials branch, he believes, ceased to exercise a strong influence in the scientific use of all materials, particularly local materials. The total expenditure for which the department was responsible in 1949 was £4,006,500, easily a record. The report is published by the Government Printer, Nairobi, at 2s. 6d.

"To decide unity of the Nile Valley in Cairo without consideration of the Sudanese wishes is a deliberate insult directed at this nation." Sayed Siddik el Mahdi, president of the Umma Party in the Sudan.

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Church of Scotland Mission Religious Revival in Kenya

DETAILS OF WORK in Kenya Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland are given in the report for 1949 of the Foreign Mission Committee of the Church of Scotland. Revival in the church was reported from Kenya, where a convention was attended by more than 4,000 persons and addressed by the Governor. "There are obvious dangers inherent in such a movement," says the report, "the danger that it may divide the church, that those who have openly identified themselves with the revival may question the religious experience of those who hold aloof. There is also the danger, especially in Africa, that such a movement may lead to hysteria and reckless emotionalism. But these errors make no headway among the genuine converts."

Nowhere else in Africa, the report continues, "the strength and unity of medical missionary work revealed so clearly as in Kenya, or so effectively organized as an essential part of the country's public health service. The united approach to Government through the Christian Council of Kenya is considered to be one of the chief reasons."

Problems of Agricultural Education

Agricultural education encounters difficulties, not in lack of interest or entries, but because the Government has no clear policy of land development. Students take the course with a view to obtaining employment as agricultural instructors, though the aim of the school is to enable the man to farm their own land more efficiently and profitably.

The revolutionary proposals of the Becher report on Native education would provide more generous public assistance for African schools, relieve the churches and private bodies of financial anxiety, and afford a tremendous opportunity for Christian education. "So far as one can judge, the pro-

gramme are being laid down by the Becher Commission, regarded as the staunchest friends of the African cause."

Of Northern Rhodesia the report states: "The significance of the working of the Copperbelt is two-fold, because it is an outstanding piece of co-operation in which five societies are involved; secondly, because the Copperbelt is the meeting point of conflicting native beliefs, where the sincerity of the British education of these relations is put under severe strain. It also affords a particularly acute test for the Christian Church in so far as European and African churches may easily develop along racial lines."

The mission stations of Bandawe, Chasafu, and Karonga in Nyasaland are now under African management.

Stone Age Rhodesia

"FOR PERHAPS THE FIRST TIME the plateau country of northern Rhodesia was inhabited by a Stone Age people who lived by hunting and gathering wild fruit," writes Mr. J. Desmond Clark, curator of the Rhodes Livingstone Museum, in the *South African Archaeological Bulletin*. He states that evidence of Stone Age industries was unearthed during recent excavations of rock-shelters and caves in the Muchinga escarpment area. At Nachikufu, 30 miles south of Mpika, polished axes, pottery and bone tools were found, and at Naslu and Bizabe there were similar discoveries, together with paintings. Some authorities consider the examples "schematic" in origin, but from Arabic influence, and one expert has identified one of the motifs at Nachikufu as the Shang-hsueh-based Chinese word for Anah dating from the 12th century A.D.

"Recent colour legislation in the Union of South Africa is inconsistent with that respect for human personality which should be characteristic of a Christian society."—Resolution of the Anglican Synod meeting in Cape Town.

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Non-Official Members of Executive Council Rhodesian Agreement May Be Reconsidered

A HINT that the arrangement made by Mr. A. Creech Jones when he was Secretary of State for the Colonies in regard to non-official representation on the Northern Rhodesian Executive Council may be reconsidered by the present Secretary of State, Mr. James Griffiths, was given by the latter last week.

He was asked in the House of Commons whether he would publish in *Hansard* the agreements of 1948 and 1949 between Mr. Creech Jones and the non-official members, including the arrangement whereby the Governor was to call upon any such member who disagreed with his colleagues on a major issue to resign.

After Mr. Griffiths had agreed to publish the statements, Mr. Keegan asked: "Is the Colonial Secretary aware that one of these gentlemen who refused to resign was dismissed by the Governor on the instructions of the Colonial Office; and is he satisfied with that arrangement, which seems a very queer one?"

"This was an arrangement made by my predecessor," replied Mr. Griffiths. "The member in question was asked to resign because there had been a breach of agreement."

"Reactionary Proposal"

Earl Winterton: "Is the Colonial Secretary aware that even since the time of his predecessor there has been a great increase in the status of the Colony and much interest taken in it by Europeans and Africans alike? Will he consider going away with this utterly reactionary proposal which his predecessor put into operation and which will become a Socialist Government?"

Mr. Griffiths: "I appreciate the point put; perhaps there will be an opportunity later to consider the matter."

The following are the statements:

Statement released on August 1, 1948.

"Discussions have recently taken place in London between the Secretary of State and a delegation from the non-official members of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia on the subject of the proposals made by the non-official members regarding the revision of the Constitution. The Governor of Northern Rhodesia, the Secretary for Native Affairs and two African members of the African Representative Council of Northern Rhodesia also took part in the discussions.

"It was agreed that the proposals should not be proceeded with at the present time it was considered most desirable that members of the non-official community should play a more direct part in the administration of Northern Rhodesia."

"It is accordingly proposed that the Executive Council should include four non-officials, of whom one should, as at present, be one of the members of Legislative Council nominated to represent African interests. The remaining three non-official members would be appointed from among the elected members of Legislative Council. One of two of the four non-official members would be given responsibility for groups of departments, retaining their seats as elected members in Legislative Council and not as elected officials."

African Representation

"These proposals leave the door open for the advancement of Africans to appointment to the Executive Council when they are ready for this. Africans will thus be able to have direct representation on the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia."

"Under the new arrangements the views of the non-official members would carry the same weight in Executive Council as they do in Legislative Council, subject to the Governor's reserve powers."

"It was also agreed that in future the maximum statutory duration of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia should be five years, as was proposed in a motion which was carried in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia on June 24, 1949."

Statement released in April, 1949.

"The Secretary of State has agreed in consultation with the Governor and the non-official members of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia that the conclusion reached in the London discussion last July that the views of the non-

official members of the Executive Council will carry the same weight in Executive Council as they do in the Legislative Council" subject to the Governor's reserve powers, should be understood to mean that without prejudice to the constitutional position of the Executive Council the Governor will accept the advice of the non-official members of the Executive Council when the four non-official members are unanimous, except in cases where he would feel it necessary to use his reserve powers.

"At least some of the non-official members of the Executive Council must always be representative of African interests."

"In matters where the Governor is doubtful whether the unanimous opinion of the non-official members of the Executive Council is supported by the non-official members of the Legislative Council, the views of the non-official members of the Legislative Council would be sounded by way of a motion in the Legislative Council or by discussion at an informal meeting of all members of the Legislative Council."

Statement released on January 6, 1950.

"The Governor must retain ultimate power to make decisions with regard to resignations from the Executive Council, just as he does with regard to appointments to it. In practice the appointments of non-official members to the Executive Council on the advice of their colleagues on Legislative Council, but will be called not to accept this advice for very strong reasons. The same principle should apply as regards resignations."

"This does not include the member nominated to represent African interests."

Resignation

"The elected members should ask for the resignation of one of their members from Executive Council, and the Governor should agree to call upon the individual to resign only in exceptional circumstances, when the member has lost the confidence of his colleagues through actions of a serious character as to interfere with the smooth and efficient working of the two Councils."

"In addition, the request should be made to the Governor only if a two-thirds majority of the elected members (at present seven out of 10) favour resignation."

"The elected members should accept the importance of continuity and independent judgement on Executive Council, and should agree to the addition necessary for the Governor to be on the same side of the arrangement."

Mr. E. Morris, elected member for Mafudira-Chingola, was dismissed from the Northern Rhodesian Executive Council in January, 1949, after the other non-official members had requested to the Governor that in matters of major policy Mr. Morris held views at variance with his colleagues and that in accordance with the agreement made with the Secretary of State, he ought to be called upon to resign. Mr. Morris declined the invitation to resign, and in January the Governor formally notified him of his dismissal on the instructions of the Secretary of State and at the command of the King.

The fact that Northern Rhodesia's expenditure on African education has risen in 11 years from £55,000 to £300,000 a year indicates our appreciation of African requirements. (M. P. M. M. M.)

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Constitutional Aims in East Africa

Secretary of State's Declaration of Policy

MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS, Secretary of State for the Colonies, made the following statement of policy in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon:

As the House will be aware from my speech in the Colonial debate in July, I have been much exercised about the situation in East Africa.

Recently it has appeared to me that there has been a growing uncertainty throughout the area. I have during the last few months been considering the matter in consultation with my advisers, and with the Governors who have been over here on leave or on visits, and have had the advantage of the views of the Minister of State who has recently visited East Africa. I have come to the conclusion that it will be best to pursue the matter, for the time being at any rate, separately in each territory rather than on a general East Africa basis.

In Uganda there have very recently been constitutional changes which have increased the African membership of the Legislature from four to nine, and which have provided for a measure of popular election of these representatives. I feel that Uganda should develop on its own way, but circumstances differ much from those both in Kenya and Tanganyika.

Local Consultation

In Tanganyika a local committee is consulting all shades of opinion before making proposals for constitutional advances. I am sure the House will agree that the process of local consultation should be carried through before constitutional changes are made.

As regards Kenya, the Governor will, following on his discussions here, shortly be consulting with local opinion on the next steps. When he has carried out this consultation he will be in a position to put forward proposals, and I hope they will be able to make a further statement to the House.

Meantime it may be useful if I can state certain basic principles of policy which must be observed.

(1) As has been repeatedly stated by H.M. Government with the assent of all parties, our objective is self-government within the Commonwealth.

(2) Self-government must include proper provision for all the main communities which have made their home in East Africa, but in the long run their security and well-being must rest on their own feet, and each other. Good relations cannot flourish while there is fear and suspicion between the communities; it must therefore be our task to create conditions where that fear and suspicion disappear.

In any constitutional changes in the direction of self-government which we wish to safeguard the proper rights and interests of all the different communities. Future policy must be worked out in full consultation with those who belong to all sections.

Euro-Aims Task

(3) By our presence in these territories and by the assistance which we have given them in developing their resources, we have set Africans on the path of progress, social and economic progress, and it is our task to help them forward in that development, so that they may take their full part with the other sections of the community in the political and economic life of the territories.

(4) When Africans have reached that stage and the other communities feel secure as regards their future in East Africa, we can hope for a state of mutual confidence and harmony that will be a sound basis for a Government in which all sections will participate.

It will be some time before that stage is reached, and meanwhile it is essential that H.M. Government in the United Kingdom should continue to exercise their ultimate control over the East African territories. It is their firm intention to do so while encouraging all reasonable freedom of action by the local Governments.

I would conclude by expressing the hope of H.M. Government that all persons who are concerned with the future of these territories will work together towards that goal of true partnership on which the future prosperity and happiness of all in East Africa must depend.

"The white man's domination is going to be challenged by Africans all over Africa. We can live together only as partners." Mr. Selope Thema, an African member of the Native Representatives' Council of the Union of South Africa.

£1,222,000 for Locust Campaign

Control Organisation Formed

THE SECRETARY OF STATE for the Colonies, sitting in the House of Commons a few days ago, announced that on the basis of recent information about the desert locust plague, he is satisfied that adequate measures have now been taken to deal with the threat to East African agriculture. The steps which have been taken include the following:

A Desert Locust Control Organisation has been constituted to carry out control measures in infected areas to the north of British East Africa and in the Arabian Peninsula and, if necessary, in the British East African territories. The headquarters of the organisation are in Nairobi, from where it directs the movement and operations of a large number of control teams.

Already, for example, until recently Chief Administrator of Somalia, has been appointed Chief Locusts Officer in charge of the organisation, which is advised on the scientific aspects of the campaign by the staff of the Desert Locust Survey, a permanent research and consultancy organization in Nairobi, and also by Dr. B. P. Burrows, director of the Anti-Locust Research Centre in London.

Over 100 locust officers have been recruited and are employed on the campaign. Should further officers be required, no difficulty is expected in securing them.

Vehicles from U.S.

The vehicle resources of the organisation are being supplemented by 100 vehicles of different types, together with a further 57 specially equipped for operation in desert areas. The last-mentioned vehicles are being obtained from the United States through the Economic Co-operation Administration.

There has been a temporary world shortage of insecticides, steps have already been taken to meet requirements, and the locust control operations will not be affected. There is every hope that a surplus of bran, which is used for bait, but every effort possible is being done to make good deficiencies.

The cost of the campaign from October 1, 1950, to September 30, 1951, is estimated at £1,222,000. The sums have been made available in instalments on the same scale for at least a further two years. The cost will be shared by a number of Governments in the affected areas. H.M. Government have agreed to contribute up to £351,500 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds in the first year of the campaign.

Everything possible is being done to secure the closest cooperation between all countries concerned. A conference was held in Nairobi last July at which co-ordination of the control measures against the desert locust was discussed. This conference was attended by representatives from all the British territories concerned, and from Italy, Egypt, the Sudan and the Yemen.

A further conference will be convened by the Government of India in November at New Delhi, at which H.M. Government and the Desert Locust Survey will be represented.

Copperbelt Farming

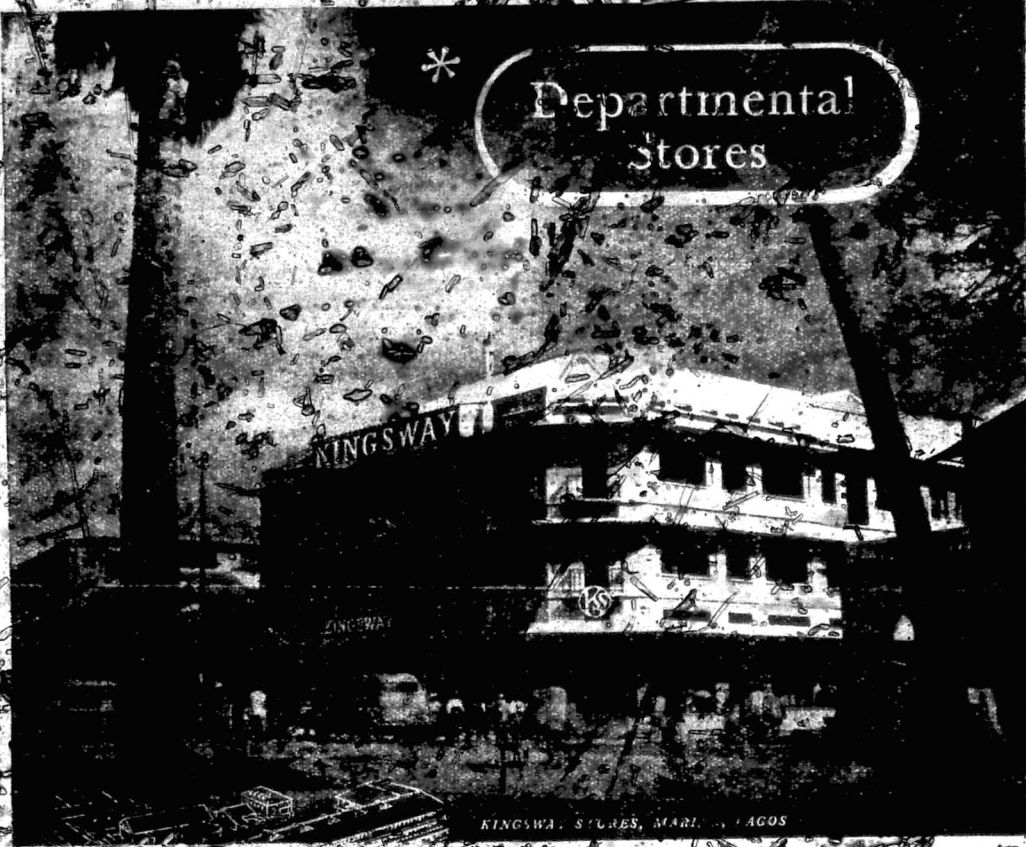
ALTHOUGH the natural features of the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt militate against stock farming, the idea need no longer be completely abandoned. This is stated in a recent report made to the Land Board by the Director of Veterinary Services, who adds: "Certain fields offer scope for profitable enterprise, provided the stockman is fully experienced, has a good understanding and experience of contesting adverse circumstances are almost certain to lead to failure. "Ranching, in any sense, is impossible in view of the prevalence of tsetse, but dairy use with high-yielding breeds is possible."

Intensive management systems, which would be required to run a herd number of goats, fanned, and possibly mixed, have wide possibilities for milk production, and might also be kept economically, large quantities of wool and scraps being available from the Copperbelt towns. Mr. Hobday adds that poultry farming is being successfully operated in the area on a small scale.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

A census is to be taken in Southern Rhodesia on May 6, 1951.

The number of Europeans in the Toro district of Uganda is now about 250.

The 1st battalion The Buffs have arrived in this country at Harare.

An increase of 12 per cent in the prices of tea in Tanganyika is announced by the Government.

A precise legal definition of the word "African" is now under consideration by the Government of Uganda.

A restricted supply of piped water is expected to be available in the main residential area of Fort Jameson, Northern Rhodesia, by February.

Since recruiting from the British South Africa Police began again after the recent war, 733 men have been taken on, most of them from Great Britain.

A Rando aircraft, belonging to the Missionary Aviation Fellowship was the first plane to land at Doro, a mission station 170 miles from Malakal in the Sudan.

Dr. J. Edgcomb, of Chicago, Ohio, claims that the new anti-malaria drug, primaquine, is four times as good as any other. Experiments have been made on 1,100 convict volunteers.

The first African girls' senior secondary school has been opened in Kenya. The aim is to provide a four-year course up to school certificate standard, which would qualify the girls for admission to Makerere College, Uganda.

Christmas greeting air letter forms, "gaily printed with a design of holly leaves and berries, bells, and the traditional figure of Father Christmas seated on a sleigh drawn by prancing reindeer" are on sale in East African post offices at five cents of a smiling each.

Memorial to Dr. Harold Moody

A fund with a target of 500 guineas has been opened for a memorial to the late Dr. Harold Moody, founder and first president of the League of Coloured Peoples. Contributions may be sent to Mr. G. Greenwood, 37 Gordon Mansions, Torrington Place, London, W.C.1.

A "Report on Whitley Councils" by Mr. W. J. Haines, has been published by the Government Printer in Kenya. Establishment of a Central Joint Whitley Council is recommended on an inter-racial basis, with 36 members, excluding the chairman and vice-chairman.

Recalling that "the handful of loafers who have nothing better to do than hamper the progress of the people of Somaliland" opposed education in 1938 and action against locusts, the Government have warned the Somalis against "irresponsible rumour-mongers in their midst."

At the end of last year there were 841 settlers and other non-official Europeans in the Ruwenzori highlands and the Uele region of the Belgian Congo's Eastern Province. They included 353 Belgians, 708 Greeks, 77 Portuguese, and 203 of various other nationalities. More than half are traders.

District Councils with common authority for town and country should be established in Northern Rhodesia, said the Commission for Local Government, Mr. F. C. Colchester, recently. Road boards, with local farmers as members, now maintain district roads with funds provided by the Government, but no other form of local government is yet practised in rural areas.

Planned migration of Africans from the Matopos to the Ahtelope district will be undertaken over the next few years by the Southern Rhodesian Government. The Danziger Commission reported that the Matopos region was over-populated and over-grazed, and the Minister of Native Affairs said recently that only 400 African families would be allowed to remain.

Rhodesia's Place in World Strategy

Influence of European Settlement

ON THREE SEPARATE OCCASIONS wrote the *New Rhodesia* a fortnight ago, "it would have paid Great Britain several times over to have spent some many millions on the settlement of a large European population in Rhodesia, merely as a defence measure, even apart from all economic considerations."

"A population of, say, 250,000 settled here in the years immediately after 1890 at a cost of some £50 million (22½ pence) would probably have prevented the South African War of 1899-1902, with its trail of tragedy and bitterness for the sub-continent."

"A similar population settled here between 1903 and 1910 would have been able to ensure that the East African campaign of 1914-18 would have been over in a matter of months, instead of outlasting the war in Europe."

Effect of North African Campaign

If 250,000 Europeans had been settled here between 1920 and 1930 this Colony would have been able to enter the last war with a force that would have made all the difference in the first stages of the North African campaign of 1940.

"At any time during the next half-century the strategical importance of East and Central Africa may well be even greater than it would have been on those occasions. To rely upon South Africa would unfortunately merely be introducing another gamble."

"Perhaps the greatest service anyone in Africa can do the Commonwealth is to make the British Government realize these truths."

Marketing Vegetables

A CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATION embracing producers of all races to market horticultural products in Kenya has been formed. A central committee established by the members of the culture. The chairman was Mr. R. E. Hobbs, Deputy Director of Agriculture, and the other members were Messrs. S. Everitt (acting maize controller), Leslie (registrar of co-operative societies), J. H. Matton, J. W. Etherington, and Colonel C. W. Watney. The capital required is estimated at £26,000, and the committee recommends that Government should lend £2 for every £1 subscribed by producers. The monthly requirements of vegetables by ship chandlers are about 52,000 lb. military demands are estimated at 200,000 lb. each of vegetables and fruit, as well as 425,000 lb. of potatoes. There are now 13 canneries in Kenya.

Helpful Critics

THE B.A.C. last summer offered prizes to listeners in Africa for helpful criticism. Four first prizes of radio sets have been awarded, including one to Mrs. Grace Hacking, of the Bible Churches Missionary Society, Maralal, Kenya. Among the 30 winners of book prizes are Mrs. R. B. Bullock, Entebbe, Uganda; Q.M.S. R. Wright, R.E.M.E., Nairobi; Mrs. E. B. Barton, Umtali, S. Rhodesia; Miss D. King, Bulawayo, S. Rhodesia; Mr. G. D. Arthur, Kakamega, Kenya; Senior Leader C. A. Judd, Fort Jameson, N. Rhodesia; Mrs. T. R. Condy-Kampala, Uganda; Mr. F. H. Chishley, Sudan; and Mr. J. A. Hill, Luanshya, N. Rhodesia.

Membership of African trade unions in Rhodesia is now approximately: General Workers' Union, 20,000; General Workers' Union, 3,300; Drivers' Union, 1,700; Shop Assistants' Union, 1,300; Teachers' Association, 400. The membership of the African Railway Workers' Union, formed very recently, is not known.

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S. Rhodesia's High Cost of Living

Importance of Maize Prices

A REPORT on the cost of living in Southern Rhodesia has been produced by a fact-finding committee appointed by the Convention of Industrial Councils. It asserts that Southern Rhodesia and Australia are second only to the United States in high living costs.

The index rose in Southern Rhodesia between 1939 and 1949 at an average rate of 5.3 points annually, but between October and December of last year, it climbed by nine points. Four factors are enumerated in explanation of this sudden rise: devaluation, removal of some controls, discontinuation of subsidies, and the increase in the price of maize. During 1950 the increase in the cost of living has reverted to the earlier average rate.

Rise in Food Costs

"Foodstuffs rose most sharply during the crucial months under review, states the report, adding that the price of maize has a greater influence on costs in the Colony than any other factor.

"The figures suggest that if the price guaranteed to the grower—an arbitrary one, subsidized by the taxpayer—is fair for those districts enjoying high yields, it is sub-economic for other districts; conversely, if it is fair for districts obtaining low yields, it is unreasonably high for those with higher yields, and is therefore having an adverse effect on the cost of living."

European wages in industry have risen by 64% since 1939, equivalent to the increases in prices, and in the same period salaries in commerce, industry and the Civil Service have risen by from 50% to 60%.

Questions in Parliament

(Continued from page 365)

MR. GRIFFITHS: "The growing of coffee by members of the race in Kenya is strictly controlled, to prevent the spread of disease and maintain the quality of the crop. It is not the case that African farmers are prohibited from growing it in all the territories. In the question, though they are in some. I am making a statement from Kenya giving details of the position."

MR. BROCKWAY: "In view of the desirability of stopping any racial discrimination, will the Minister not apply to competent African farmers rules which are permitted in the case of European farmers?"

MR. GRIFFITHS: "It is my view that racial discrimination in all things should be diminished and abolished."

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY asked what were the provisions of the Bill which it was proposed to introduce into the Uganda Legislative Council to amend the Trade Disputes Ordinance.

MR. GRIFFITHS: "It is not proposed to introduce such a Bill."

U.N.O. Publications in Schools

MR. G. THORNTON asked how the curricula of schools in territory over which Britain exercised trusteeship included instruction on the United Nations' publications dealing with human rights.

MR. J. DODDLE: "Although in general existing publications do not lend themselves to formal inclusion in school curricula, they are in suitable cases used to supplement the general instruction on human rights which is carried on in schools and training colleges in the territories."

MR. O. GAMMAN asked how much money had been expended by the Kenya Government in roads, water, and other services at the military base at Muckinham Road.

MR. J. DODDLE: "The total expenditure incurred by the Kenya Government to date is £430,000 on roads and £7,780 on a civil townships."

MR. GAMMAN asked the Minister for War the present size of the King's African Rifles and the Royal West Frontier Force, and how the figures compared with those of January 1, 1939.

MR. STRACHAN: "It would be contrary to practice to publish this information."

Of Commercial Concern

The Rhodesia Railway Workers' Union decided at their 22nd annual conference to seek advice from the Co-operative Wholesale Society in Great Britain as to the practicability of establishing a similar society in Southern Rhodesia. Mr. T. H. Gray, the retiring general secretary, was elected a life member of the union.

Two new grain protection insecticides are now being marketed by the largest buyers of pyrethrum in America. Known as Pyreone wheat protectant and pyreone grain protectant, they will, it is claimed, protect grain for as long as 9½ months. Pyreone is a formulation of pyrethrins and piperonyl butoxide.

New Wattle Factories

Two factories at Melssetter and Inyanga, costing £250,000 each, testing laboratories, and housing for European and African employees, are features of a large building programme started by the Rhodesian Wattle Company in the Eastern Districts of Southern Rhodesia.

At the research station at Mambuka a double hybrid maize yielded 11½ bushels per acre, or rather more than 20% above the average yield of Hickory King planted under precisely the same conditions. Trials at Mambuka gave respective yields of 12.5 and nine bushels per acre.

Nyasaland Railways Ltd. will hold an extraordinary general meeting on December 28 at which it will be proposed that the powers of the company in relation to pensions for employees and ex-employees, and their dependants shall be extended to cover directors.

The average daily railings from Mombasa for the week ended December 8 were 2,617 tons, and at the end of the week there was 25,570 tons of import and 25,457 tons of export cargoes in the port.

Lombard, Green, and Co., Ltd. are repaying their £100,000 first and 6% second mortgage debentures, which mature for payment on December 31, and are issuing new 4½% debenture stocks.

The value of the City of Nairobi shares in the market aggregated £26.8m. with a rateable value of £23.1m. compared with a total value of £11.4m. in 1948 and £4.6 in 1949.

Tanganyika's estimated revenue for 1951 is £9,121,663 and expenditure £9,085,749 against 1950 estimates for 1950 of £9,340,000 and £8,900,000 respectively.

N. Rhodesia's Customs Revenue

Northern Rhodesia's customs revenue from imports in 1949 amounted to £1,297,913, an increase of over £700,000 compared with the previous year.

Excise rates for 1951 will be 3% on the value of the value of buildings, and 4% on the value of land.

Conditions and procedure governing the issue of import licences in East Africa for Japanese goods have been revised.

Eight seed improvement centres have been established in the Eastern Province of the Belgian Congo.

The Mashonaland Clothing Manufacturers' Association has been formed in Southern Rhodesia.

The elections, the first since the war, will be held in London on April 7 next.

Exports from the Union of South Africa to Southern Rhodesia exceeded £12m. last year.

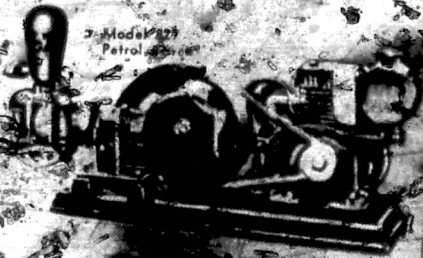
Sisal Outputs for December

De la Plantations, Ltd. 340 tons, making 11 months.

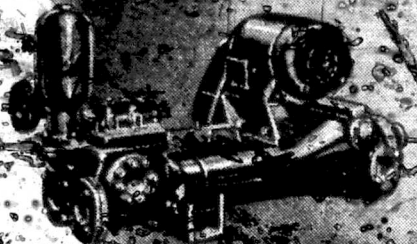
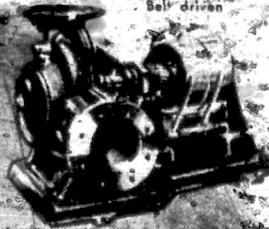
De la Plantations, Ltd. 320 tons, making 8½ months.

The Consolidated Sisal Estates, East Africa Ltd. 505 tons, making 3820 tons for eight months.

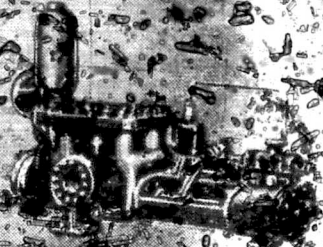
Model 227
Petrol driven



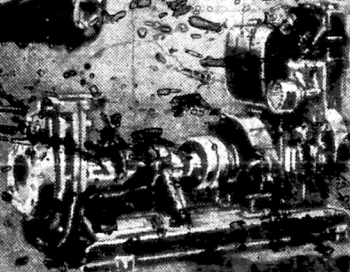
Model 3000
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Model 67
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driven



Model 1000
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Port of Beira Development

Port of Beira Development Ltd. now holds 300,000 of the 600,000 shares of Beira Development and 480,000 of the 600,000 shares of Companhia do Porto da Beira (which in turn holds the remaining 300,000 shares in Beira Works Ltd.) reports a profit of £204 in the year ended March 31 last, compared with a loss of £2138 in the previous year.

The issued capital consists of £39,000 in A shares and £600 in B shares, both of £1 denomination. Capital reserve stands at £16,183; revenue reserve at £637; and liabilities at £4,568. Shares in subsidiary companies are valued at £60,000 and cash at £1,000.

The report states that the Portuguese arbitral tribunal constituted last June to adjudicate on the claim made by the Companhia do Porto da Beira upon the Portuguese State in connexion with the expropriation of the Port of Beira on January 1, 1949, has given judgment in favour of the claimants and awarded the sum of 6,995,300 escudos (approximately £17,000) with interest from January 1, 1949, to the date of payment.

The report also includes the balance sheet and profit and loss account of the Companhia do Porto da Beira for the year ended December 31, 1949. The gross assets of £66,300 reserves stand at £2,606, and credit balances at £1,705. On the assets side is the company's claim for £600,000 from the Portuguese Government (the total amount of the issued capital), sundry items and debit balances amount to £20,516, including £5,720 in cash and securities deposited as £43,350.

The directors are Mr. Vivian L. Oury (chairman), Mr. C. McL. Carey (who is also the secretary), Mr. R. E. Fitzgerald, Mr. A. Hadden (alternate), Mr. E. D. Hawkesley, Sir Dolmal Malcolm, and Mr. R. P. H. Stables.

The annual general meeting will be held in London on December 28.

Nyasaland Railways

NYASALAND RAILWAYS, LTD. report that gross receipts for the year 1949 were £386,393, compared with £386,111 in the previous year. Working expenses were £328,299 (£311,000) leaving a surplus of £57,094 (£74,708), which must be added to £6,701 for interest and dividends received, making a total of £114,795 (£111,887) for appropriation. Taxes absorbed £41,488, and interest on the debenture stock £79,931, leaving £63 (£863) to be carried forward. The Central African Railway Co., Ltd., a subsidiary, had a revenue of £166,000 for working expenditure of £99,252.

During the year 208,977 (205,249) passengers and 478,061 (136,274) tons of freight were carried. Working expenses including renewals, amounted to 84.96% (74.8%) of the gross receipts.

The issued capital consists of £148,375 in ordinary shares of £1 each and £54,084 in "A" ordinary shares of £1 each. Capital reserve stands at £755, revenue reserve at £245,237, reserve for future taxation at £40,000, loan capital at £4,407,024, 5% consolidated debentures of £20,000,000 provision at £593,460, amount due to subsidiary £156,404, and current liabilities at £159,894.

Fixed assets are valued at £1,773,096, investments in the subsidiary £24,150, trade investments at £429,400, intangible assets at £135,833, and current assets at £1,669,966, including British Government securities at £485,030, marketable securities at £20,720, and £512,215.

The directors are Mr. W. O. Coddington (chairman) and managing director, Sir Eric S. Amery, Sir James M. McMillan, Mr. A. Hadden (alternate), Mr. E. D. Hawkesley, Sir Dolmal Malcolm, and Mr. R. P. H. Stables.

The 19th annual general meeting will be held in London on December 28.

Trans-Zambesia Railway

TRANS ZAMBESIA RAILWAY CO., LTD. announce gross receipts of £39,708 for the calendar year 1949, compared with £389,417 in the previous year. Working expenses were £311,750 (£302,122), leaving a surplus of £27,958 (£17,295), to which must be added £5,104 (£20,710) for interest and provisions no longer required, making a total of £33,062, after providing £25 for income tax and £9,968 for profits tax. Interest on the income bonds and debenture stock required £1,189, leaving £17,215 available for interest on the 4% income debenture stock.

The issued capital is £600,000 in shares of £1 each. Capital reserve stands at £2,700, revenue reserve at £35,437, loan capital at £2,918,112, provision at £252,697, and current liabilities at £225,210. Fixed assets are valued at £2,583,939, including British Government securities at £65,170 (market value £63,913) and £18,697 in cash.

A tonnage of 246,369 (197,686) was carried during the year.

The directors are Mr. Vivian L. Oury (chairman), Sir Eric S. Amery, Mr. W. O. Coddington, Mr. R. H. Goringham, Sir J. the Hon. Mr. Elphinstone, Sir James M. McMillan, J. A. Mordant (alternate), Brigadier J. Stora, and Mrs. E. McL. Carey, who is also secretary and London manager.

The 13th annual general meeting will be held in London on December 12.

Kamina Company's Report

KAMINA, LTD. announce a profit for profits tax earned a profit of £1,029 for the year ended October 31 last, compared with £2,029 in the previous year. Profits tax absorbs £530 and the proposed 10% dividend and 10% bonus amount to £667, leaving a carry-forward of £2,994 against £2,596 brought in from the previous year.

The issued capital is £1,000,000 in shares of £1 each. Capital reserve stands at £26,685, revenue reserve at £12,704, and current liabilities at £12,235. Fixed assets are valued at £54,466, including £4,798 in cash and £49,668 in other assets.

The company holds 38,000 shares in the Iron-ore Estates, Ltd., 10,800 shares in the Alkali Works, Ltd., 52,000 shares (all of £1 denomination) and 40,000 of cumulative participating preference shares in Ruva Iron-ore Estates, Ltd. £4,300 in 3% savings bonds and £2,000 in 3% defence bonds.

The directors are Messrs. J. Gordon Ash (chairman), R. A. Angier, and A. S. P. Neish.

The 40th annual general meeting will be held in London on December 28.

With the single exception of Rhodesia Railways, no Central African coal consumer is at present receiving his full requirements, whether of smelting copper, making bricks, generating electricity or making tobacco-curing barns. Rhodesian correspondents of the Financial Times


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Imports Exceed £84,000,000 Markets for British Manufacturers

DETAILS OF THE EXTERNAL TRADE OF Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda are given in the annual trade report for 1949 of the East African Customs and Excise Department (Government Printer, Nairobi, 30s.).

Kenya's trade imports for the year were valued at £48,853,521. Government imports at £5,269,756, domestic exports at £10,964,134, and re-exports at £18,209,570, making a total volume of trade of £83,296,984, and resulting in an unfavourable visible balance of £24,029,568.

In Uganda trade imports were £12,098,255. Government imports £719,348, domestic exports £23,433,182, and re-exports £372,140, a volume of trade of £36,622,885, with a favourable visible balance of £11,190,189.

The value of imports into Tanganyika was £24,210,094. Government imports £3,366,016, domestic exports £19,233,150, and re-exports £1,591,835, an unfavourable visible balance of £5,815,663, on a total volume of trade of £48,301,095.

The main classifications of imports into Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika respectively were: machinery and vehicles, 20.3%, 27.4%, and 33.1%; textiles, 20.2%, 27.3%, and 20.3%; metals and manufactures thereof, 13.8%, 13.4%, and 12.9%; products for heating, light and power, 11.1%, 12.2%, and 7.4%; textile goods, 4.5%, 4.4%, and 4.1%; and food, drink and tobacco, 19.9%, 19.9%, and 19.9%.

Of total imports Kenya took £27,827,349 in value, from the United Kingdom £10,631,411 from other Commonwealth countries, and £15,670,547 from foreign countries. The corresponding figures for Uganda were £7,216,204 from the United Kingdom, £225,148, and for Tanganyika £15,759,267, £2,300,883, and £422,560.

Sisal represented 26% of Kenya's domestic exports, coffee 18%, hides and skins 17%, wattle extract 16%, tea 6%, and

pyrethrum 6%. No less than 74% of Uganda's domestic exports consisted of cotton lint, 12% was coffee, and 5% cotton seed. In Tanganyika the main items were sisal 57%, cotton lint 11%, coffee 8%, and diamonds 5%.

Excise duty was levied in Kenya on 2465,036 gallons of beer (1,201,060 gallons in 1948), 11,501 (23,580) tons of sugar, 11,472,299 (10,050,287) lb. of tea, and 2,596 (3,295) lb. of tobacco; in Uganda on 46,108 (64,708) tons of sugar, 3,357,401 (3,796,744) lb. of tea, 4,066,778 (3,829,902) lb. of cigarettes and 647,575 (540,122) lb. of tobacco; and in Tanganyika on 7,657 (6,097) tons of sugar, 1,399,394 (1,451,408) lb. of tea, 13,503 (19,903) lb. of tobacco, 13,708 (9,482) lb. of cigarettes, and 337,286 (267,470) gallons of beer.

An inter-territorial trade Kenya sent goods to the value of £1,098,865 to Uganda and £2,044,879 to Tanganyika; Uganda sent £1,987,099 to Kenya and £1,203,952 to Tanganyika; and Tanganyika sent £78,795 to Kenya and £141,750 to Uganda.

East African airports (five in Kenya, two in Uganda, and eight in Tanganyika) 6,343 aircraft arrived, bringing 28,861 passengers; 6,334 aircraft left, with 27,742 passengers.

Customs and excise revenue collections in the three territories totalled £41,935,133, of which Kenya's share was 47.6%, Uganda's 20.3%, and Tanganyika's 32.0%.

Beira Works Report

BEIRA WORKS, LTD., announce a loss of £15,647 for the year ended March 31 last, compared with a loss of £58,843 in the previous year.

The issued capital is £435,000, the deficiency at March 31, 1950, £91,795, and current liabilities, £152,273, including a disputed claim of £25,000 for Mozambique income tax. Fixed assets are valued at £127,440 and liquid assets at £475,788, including £81,031 in cash.

The directors are Mr. Carlos de Aguiar, Managing Director, Mr. C. McIs-Carey, Mr. R. B. Fitzgerald, Mr. A. E. Hadley (alternate), Mr. E. D. Hawley, Sir Daniel Malcolm, Mr. William O'Byrne, and Dr. Augusto Soares (alternate). Mr. K. P. Yess, Chairman, Messrs. C. McIs-Carey and R. B. Fitzgerald are the joint secretaries.

The 29th Annual General Meeting will be held in London on December 29.



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Underplants operated	1,904	Underplants operated	11,023	Underplants operated	16
Number of Consumers	11,904	Number of Consumers	218,000	Number of Consumers	29,000
Annual consumption	11 million kWh.	Annual consumption	218 million kWh.	Annual consumption	NO MILLION kWh.
Capital	£70,000	Capital	£6,000,000	Capital	£6,013,333

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Company Meeting**Arusha Plantations, Limited****All Debentures To Be Redeemed on January 1****Sir Lionel Smith-Gordon's Statement**

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF ARUSHA PLANTATIONS, LIMITED, will be held at Plantation House, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3, on Tuesday next, December 19, at noon.

SIR LIONEL SMITH-GORDON, chairman of the company, has circulated to the shareholders with the report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1950, a statement in the following terms:

"The accounts before you are no worse than I led the shareholders to expect 12 months ago. Indeed, owing to the sale of our coffee crop at an exceedingly good price, the trading profit of £25,121 was slightly better than that of the previous year.

"The result would have been a good deal better had it not been for our being confronted for the second year running with a wholly unexpected demand from the inspectors of taxes. You will have noted that in the profit and loss account and the balance-sheet we have, as a matter of prudence, had to provide £5,475 for United Kingdom income tax in dispute. This relates to the relief allowable in the United Kingdom for East African tax and to the treatment for tax purposes of expenditure on Native welfare.

Effects of Grave Drought

"When I addressed the shareholders a year ago East Africa was emerging from one of the worst droughts in living memory. At that time our sisal estate was closed down, and we feared it might not be possible to resume the production of fibre till the close of the financial year. Happily that fear was not quite realized, and our production for the year was 182 tons. Ironically enough, had it not been for the interruption of production by unusually heavy rain at the close of the year, our output would have been better. Happily, the market favoured us, and our very small output realized £17,778.

"Our coffee crop of 130 tons, was even better than we expected. Moreover, we realized the very handsome figure of £33,012. The efforts to influence the Ministry of Food to advance the price of the running contract happily had results which I did not dare to anticipate when I addressed you at the last annual meeting.

"But shareholders will be more interested in the prospects for the current year than in the sad story of 1949-50.

Future Prospects

"Naturally the effects of a prolonged drought do not disappear with the first fall of rain, nor with such heavy rains as we have been fortunate enough to experience in recent months. Nevertheless, as the result of our following the wise advice of our managing agent, Mr. V. Nash, to cease production for a prolonged period last year, the year position is far better than it might have been. Our production of fibre this year is estimated at about 150 tons. This is not a very impressive figure for an estate with a potential of over 1,000 tons, but in view of the extremely high price of sisal, to-day £173 10s. per ton c.i.f. for Grade 1, our production should prove good enough to show satisfactory results at the close of the year.

"Our estimates are, of course, subject to climatic and market hazards. Happily, severe drought in successive years is unusual and the sisal market is

statistically very strong. The contracts on our books show a great improvement on the prices realized last year, highly satisfactory as these then seemed.

"The young sisal areas on which our future depends are well reported on, though it has not yet been possible to rid them wholly of coch. This is less serious than it was and not a cause for serious concern, but it will need unremitting attention. Owing to the drought in 1949-50, we fell short of our planting programme of 400 acres per annum by 25 acres, but this year the programme is well advanced and our future production is assured.

"In the early months of the current year we had sufficient labour for the modest output of fibre then possible to us. Production should now rise month by month, and we hope that the Labour Bureau will prove more helpful than they have been in the past.

Coffee Crop

"The current year's coffee prospects naturally fall far short of last year's exceptionally good crop. Our coffee is distressingly biennial in habit, and the directors would not be surprised had a crop of 130 tons been followed by one of negligible size. We expect to harvest 45 tons, plus 20 tons of *mbuni*. The production of *mbuni* is unusually high owing to the cold weather and lack of sunshine. To have harvested a crop of this size is so heavy a crop last year does very much for the management. They have for long been endeavouring to break the biennial habit of our coffee, and the result of their efforts is very encouraging. Our crop will be bought by the Ministry of Food at the same very satisfactory prices as last year.

"As you will see from the report, it is the intention of the board to meet the obligation to pay off all outstanding debentures on the due date—namely January 1, 1951—and arrangements have been made to effect this. Needless to say, the position of the members' equity will be materially improved by this step.

"In conclusion, I would like to put on record our continued satisfaction with the unremitting efforts—in face of much discouragement of our staff in East Africa and the diligent attention to our interests shown by our managing agents, Bovill, Matheson & Co., Limited.

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Company Meeting

Mini Mini (Nyasaland) Tea Syndicate, Limited

Dividend of 37% Paid and Reserves Strengthened

Mr. J. A. Loram's Review

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF MINI MINI (NYASALAND) TEA SYNDICATE, LIMITED, was held in London on November 30, 1950.

Mr. J. A. LORAM, chairman of the company, presided.

The chairman said in his review of the year: "A small seasonal decline in crop of 32,418 lb. reduced the intake to 593,453 lb., or 1,123 lb. per acre, from last year's figure of 625,871 lb."

"The agricultural conditions of the estate is again well reported on, and with the generous fertilizer policy now being given effect to, the crop position for the future, I think, very hopeful."

"The area of tea now stands at 628½ acres, of which 27 acres are in partial bearing and 23 acres have not yet been planted. In the season now current (1950-51) a further 33 acres will be opened, so you will appreciate that the capital value of your property is steadily being increased."

Food Supply for Labour Improves

"The food supply position for our has certainly improved during the last year, although maize is still in short supply. Good progress is being made by the co-operative scheme in which we are the holders, and during the next few years these maize plantations should augment very considerably the foodstuffs available for our labour force."

"The housing and amenities for labour continue to be improved, and in addition to providing 10 new houses with asbestos-cement roofs, the syndicate has many of the older thatched houses with asbestos roofs."

"The season's crop was sold to the Ministry of Defence and by private contracts. It is expected that the London tea auctions will be resumed, after a lapse of nearly 12 years next April when our teas will be offered once again for sale by auction."

Satisfactory Profit

"The year's trading has again resulted in a satisfactory profit, which has enabled the directors to recommend a final dividend of 31% and to augment the dividend equalization reserve and general reserve. The dividend equalization reserve will prove a useful fund to draw upon to stabilize dividends in years less prosperous than we have enjoyed in recent times."

"The directors have also transferred a further sum of £6,000 to general reserves, making that reserve now £31,000. I make no apology for reiterating what I have said in previous reviews as to the importance of maintaining an impenetrable financial position. The whole history of tropical ventures is strewn with casualties who have been unable to weather the inevitable hard times which appear with great regularity. The directors deem it their duty to safeguard the future, at the same time endeavouring to strike a fair balance in the payment of current dividends."

"Moreover our crop is seasonal and for four to five months each year no crop is available for sale. During these months the working of the estate has to be financed at costs which are ever-increasing. We are also faced with the long-term problem of capital replacement at a cost of two or three times that of pre-war. While adequate depreciation rates are charged annually, the scale is calculated mainly on assets acquired at cost

during before the war. We must therefore have a reserve of additional funds to replace capital assets as and when these may be required in future."

Financing Future Crops

"I shall also have to consider shortly the financing of crops to be shipped for sale at the London auctions from April, 1951 onwards. Hitherto contracts with the Ministry of Food and private buyers have provided for payment when the teas placed on board at Beira, but with auction sales it is estimated that we may have to wait a further three to four months before payments are received to allow for the shipping time, cataloguing and arranging for the tea to be auctioned and for the normal trade prompt period after sale before payment is made."

"Your directors are following a financial policy which, it is hoped, at least in a large measure, will enable the company itself to meet all these contingencies."

"I am glad to have this opportunity to express our thanks to Mr. Hardwick, our estate manager, and his staff for their individual contributions towards the excellent results in the season 1949-50 to which I have referred. Mr. Hardwick is coming home next year for a well-earned holiday, which we all hope will be a very happy one."

The report was adopted.



Mining

London and Rhodesian Mines and Land

LONDON AND RHODESIAN MINING AND LAND CO. LTD. after providing £66,845 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £91,696 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £107,116 in the previous year. In this year's financial adjustments must be made for £1,049 for minority interests. General reserve receives £61,787, and an interim dividend of 5% less tax, requires £26,125, leaving £35,662 to be carried forward, against £33,102 brought over.

The issued capital of the parent company is £1,800,000 in 100,000 units of 5s. Revenue reserves amount to £120,781, reserve for future taxation at £1,500, renewal of leasehold subsidiaries at £653, and current liabilities at £220,226. Fixed assets are valued at £79,127, including expenditure £26,374, subsidiaries at £7,539, Government securities at £1,000, other quoted investments at £325,058, market value £386,713, unquoted investments at £9,561, and current assets at £295,362, including £116,641 in cash.

The company has considerable interests in Rhodesian gold mines and land. During the year the Marlera mines were sold for £50,000 and Jubilee claims yielded 17,814 oz. of gold, in respect of which royalties amounted to £25,420 (£13,377). At Mubachwe mine 35,700 tons of ore were treated for 7,229 oz. of gold, and at Connago mine 8,980 tons were milled, from which the profit before charging depreciation was £13,329.

Land sales totaled 30,378 acres at an average price of 2s. 2d. per acre. Profit from sales of property amounted to £3,841. Land holdings at the end of the year were 1,016,676 acres.

The directors are Sir Joseph Ball (chairman), Earl De La Warr, Mr. Bailey Southwell, Digby Burnett, Mr. H. B. Spillers, the Hon. H. de B. Dawson Johnston, and Mr. H. Fevis. Mrs. H. B. Browne is alternate for Sir J. Ball.

The annual general meeting will be held in London on December 28.

African Investment Trust

THE AFRICAN INVESTMENT TRUST, LTD. earned a profit of £14,534 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £12,061 in the previous year. Taxation assets £781, general reserve receives £209, and a dividend of 5% less tax, requires £8,250, leaving a carry-forward of £13,583, against £14,600 brought in. The paid-up capital is £300,000 in 600,000 shares, each 5s. Revenue reserves are £45,588, and current liabilities £11,132. Fixed assets are valued at £2,222,000, including Government securities at £1,000, other quoted investments at £37,475, market value £325,964, unquoted investments at £41,000, and current assets at £25,260, including £2,600 in cash.

The directors are Sir Joseph Ball (chairman), Earl De La Warr, the Hon. H. de B. Dawson Johnston, Mr. H. B. Spillers, Mr. Bailey Southwell, and Mr. Digby Burnett. Mrs. H. B. Browne is alternate for Sir J. Ball, and Mr. R. E. Neves is secretary.

The annual general meeting will be held in London on December 28.

Company Progress Reports

Wankie Colliery—314,221 tons of coal and 1,700 tons of iron ore were produced in November. At the mine 2,703 oz. of silver were recovered at the Groot mine in November from the crushing of 15,360 tons of ore. Bulwer—1,700 tons of ore were treated in November for 1,730 oz. of gold. The estimated working profit of £1,108. Rhodesian Corporation—770 oz. of gold were recovered in November from 3,750 tons of ore treated at working cost of £9,920.

Coronation—3,300 tons of ore were milled at the Tsekwe mine in November for a net profit of £3,781. The corresponding figures for the Aetolus and Aetolus mines were 1,060 tons for £4,004 and 2,500 tons for £1,696.

Tanganyika Central Gold

TANGANYIKA CENTRAL GOLD MINES, LTD. had an adverse balance for the year ended June 30 last of £3,101 (£2,969). The annual general meeting will be held in Johannesburg on December 28.

Consolidated Mines

Consolidated Mines and Land Co., LTD. is offering 100,000 new ordinary shares of 40s. each at 25s. 6d. per share in the company's new share for every four shares held.

Wankie Colliery Report

WANKIE COLLIERY CO. LTD. after providing £156,008 for taxation earned a profit of £181,869 in the year ended August 31 last, compared with £122,269 in the previous year. Taxation equalization reserve receives £60,000 and dividend of £107,710, less tax, requires £102,845, leaving a balance of £60,840 to be carried to the balance-sheet, against £71,116 brought over.

The issued capital is £3,509,275 in shares of 10s. each. Capital reserve stands at £37,704, revenue reserves at £488,060, and current liabilities at £39,321. Fixed assets valued at £2,003,358, plant and machinery at £51,000, amount receivable in respect of the surrender of part of the company's concession £250,900, and current assets at £2,342,464, including £832,008 in cash.

During the year the capital of the company was increased by £1,700,000 to £3,400,000. Coal production was 2,280,202 tons, compared with 2,035,523 tons in the previous year. Sales amounted to 1,944,521 (1,731,138) tons of coal and 104,375 (89,039) tons of coke.

Messrs. Powell Duffryn Ltd. assumed management of the company on May 1.

The directors are Mr. R. Foot (chairman), Mr. S. J. Bouleau (managing director), Colonel C. F. Birney, Sir John Chancellor, Mr. E. L. Hahn, Mr. G. D. Hely-Hutchinson, Mr. P. Rufmann, Mr. R. Le Lechmere-Gardel, and Mr. H. M. Lewis.

The 27th annual general meeting will be held in London on December 28.

Monazite Discovery

MONAZITE, a radio-active mineral has been discovered in Mozambique by Mr. L. C. Byrdley. A H.E. has not yet disclosed the exact site. Specimens of the ore have been identified by geologists of the British National Museum. The sources from which the ore was obtained from National Museum of their supplies of monazite ore has now been cut off and the mineral is therefore extremely valuable.

British Overseas Mining Association

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the British Overseas Mining Association will be held at Winchester House, London, E.C. 4 at 5.30 a.m. on December 29. The excess of income over expenditure for the year ended September 30 was £2,717.

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Cape Town Castle	27,002	Dec. 21
Stirling Castle	28,554	Dec. 28
Pretoria Castle	28,708	Jan. 4
Arundel Castle	19,216	Jan. 11
Athlone Castle	25,567	Jan. 18

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Llanstephan Castle	17,346	Jan. 7
Good Hope Castle	9,877	Jan. 14

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Warrior Castle 17,383 Jan. 3
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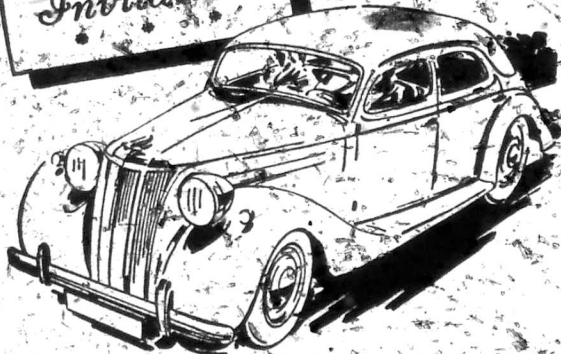


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Thursday, December 21, 1950

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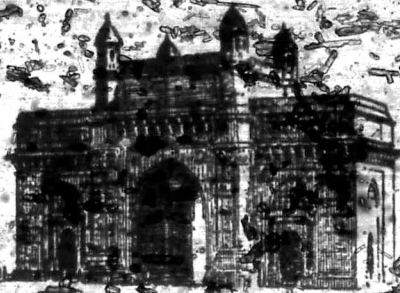
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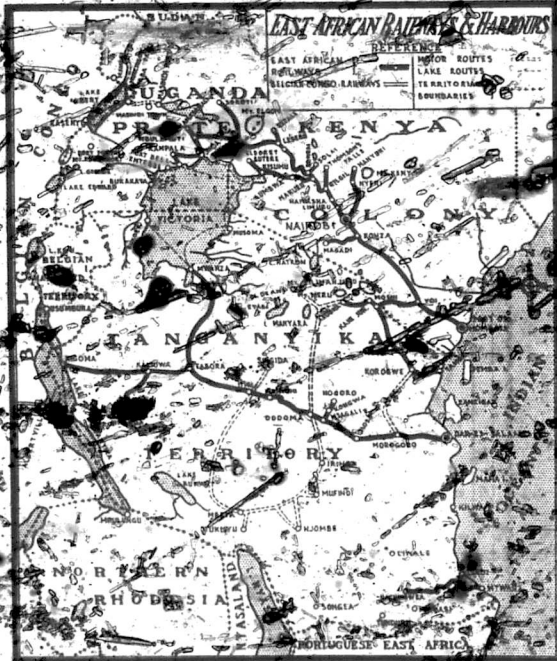
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Pretoria Castle	28,709	Jan. 4
Arundel Castle	19,216	Jan. 11
Athlone Castle	25,567	Jan. 18
Camaron Castle	26,141	Jan. 25

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Founder and Editor:

F. S. Jackson

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1956

Vol. 27 (New Series) No. 1367

Price: Weekly 30s. yearly post free.



Christmas Fare

My best wishes for your merry
Christmases, and your happy New
Year, your long lives, and ever true
prosperities. Here's a final description
To be taken for life!

CHARLES DICKENS

The wind is still
But let it whistle as it will,
We'll keep our Christmas merry still.

WALTER SCOTT

Love the Christmas tide, and
Love this each year I live,
I always like the gifts I get,
But how I love the gift I give!

CAROLYN WELLS

NDIRANGU glanced proudly at the tea-stall set in the shade of some gum-trees; the tea, brewed in a part, painted red, was "Ndirangu wa Mungu" in white letters, was very neat to his taste.

"Is it not beautiful, Kamau?" he asked one of his customers.

"Truly, it is very beautiful," agreed Kamau, "but see up the road if you will a white man who stares at it. Perhaps he also thinks it is beautiful."

"Perhaps," Ndirangu spoke doubtfully. "But look to appear as. What can he want? Never have I had a white man drink my tea, though it is very good tea. *Jamba bwana!*" he concluded, indignantly, as the white man came to a halt before him.

"*Jamba sama!*" returned the other, politely but peremptorily. "How long have you been here?"

"I have been here a year."

"Have you permission to run a tea-stall?"

"Yes, *bwana*—here is my licence."

"Good! Now I have a few questions to ask you. First, I must tell you that I am the medical officer of health for this municipality, that is, I am a doctor."

"It is good to be a doctor, *bwana*, but just now I am not sick. It is true that sometimes strange sounds come from my stomach."

"Never mind that! Tell me, where do you get the water for your tea?"

"From the river."

"From the river? That filthy sewer!"

"Perhaps it is not very clean, but all dirt I push away with my hands before I fill my tin."

"It is a wonder all your customers are not dead."

"Not even one of my customers is dead. See! All of them are happy."

"You must cease taking water from the river at once. There is a stop-clip at the hotel, only a few hundred yards away, where you can get water. I will speak to the manager about it. Perhaps you will have to pay a little, but not much."

"Pay for water! Who ever heard of such a thing?"

"Everybody at least all Europeans and Asians, pay for water here."

"Why in the world an African would be ashamed to ask money for water."

"Possibly, but it is not so much the water one pays for; it is the cost of bringing it many miles through iron pipes."

"It is a foolishness, *bwana*. Is not the river here?"

"Have I not told you that the river-water is bad?"

"*Bwana*, for many centuries my people have drunk of this water, and they have not found it bad."

"It may not have been bad long ago, but now all the dirt of the city pours into it."

"Ndirangu brought a pot of tin of water. See, *bwana*," he said, pointing into the tin, "this water is white and beautiful."

"It is clean enough," agreed the doctor, "but in it are millions of little insects which can kill a man."

Ndirangu stooped down and peered into the tin.

"I do not see any *dudus* (insects)," he announced.

"That is because they are too small to see."

"But then if they are so small, how can they kill a man?"

A harassed expression crept over the doctor's face. "Listen," he said. "I have no time to explain things. I tell you that you must stop using river water, and the water that you do use must be boiled for at least ten minutes, so that all the *dudus* in it may be killed."

"My water is boiled for half an hour," responded Ndirangu, proudly. "This is necessary, so that I may get all the strength out of my tea."

"Well, that's something," muttered the doctor.

"And if this boiling kills the *dudus*, I can still get my water from the river, without price?"

Who Would Be An M.O.H.?

"No, you cannot, for there are things in the river that boiling cannot kill."

"What things, *bwana*?"

"Never mind! Get your water from the hotel, boil it, and all will be well. And there is another thing. I notice a lot of your customers spitting on the ground—that must be stopped immediately."

"But, *bwana*, it is not possible to spit anywhere else. Even if they spit in the air, the spit would fall to the ground."

"They must not spit at all."

"It is, then, forbidden to spit?"

"Yes, within the municipal area."

"Yet there are times when a man must spit, *bwana*," protested Ndirangu.

"Then he should spit into water."

"But will that not spoil the water? I do not think my customers would like tea made of water with spits in it."

"It is true, if they did not know."

"You are a fool!" exclaimed the doctor, "but I will try to make the matter clear to you. In a man's spit are many thousands of little insects. So long as the spit is wet, they are held there and do no harm, but if the man spits, the sun comes out and dries up the spit, and the insects are free when they may enter into another man's mouth."

"But if they have already come from a man's mouth, does it matter if they go to where?"

"Yes, for perhaps the man they came from was sick, and if so then the man into whom they go will become sick also."

"These *dudus* then, live inside the man?"

"Yes, I perhaps, have *dudus* inside me."

"Millions?"

"Yes, they have not killed me. Even I am not sick, except that my stomach is a noise."

"That is because there are other *dudus*, good ones, which fight and kill the bad ones."

"Perhaps then it is the good *dudus* fighting the bad *dudus*, that makes the noise in my stomach?"

"Perhaps!" granted the doctor.

"And in the spits are there no good *dudus*?"

"Possibly, there are."

"And can they not kill the bad *dudus*?"

"No, that they cannot do."

"But, *bwana*, you said . . ."

"I said there must be no spitting here, and I repeat it. If there is, it will close down your business."

"*Bwana*, you have not understood. This land where I have my tea-stall is not mine. I do not know to whom it belongs, perhaps to the railway, perhaps to Government. If I tell the people not to spit here they will laugh at me and say: 'We have as much right as you, also we shall spit'; and it may be that more than ever."

"I have told you that spitting is an offence. I will not stop you, but call a policeman and give them in charge."

"I would not like to do that, *bwana*," said Ndirangu, uneasily. "And even if I call a policeman, would they

not spit before he came? And who could tell whose spit was on the ground? Could you tell *bwana* from the *diyas*?"

"No, I could not," said the doctor testily. "But I tell you that if the spitting continues, I will close this place. Remember, too, you are to get your water from the hotel," and he stomped off.

Kamau mourned Ndirangu, "this is a bad affair, and I think I will have to go away. The water, indeed, I could manage, but not the spits."

"Yet the *bwana* told you how to do it."

"What! I am to fetch a policeman and have all my customers put in jail?"

"Are there not two policemen to whom you give tea and bread?"

"Yes, because if I did not there would be much trouble."

"True, but you must take those policemen to quiet place and tell them that because of the spitting there will be no more tea and bread. Also, perhaps, you should give them shillings five each."

Ndirangu frowned. "That I will do, Kamau, you are very clever."

"Yes, and because of my cleverness I am to have a cup of tea with milk sugar and two pieces of bread."

"I will give," assented Ndirangu.



Crocodile Tears

The crocodile's pallid tear
Was once considered insincere.

His real enjoyment veiling,
But things have altered in a flash
Since he became a source of ash
(And who has better teeth to gnash
In concert with his wailing?)

The skin upon his abdomen
Was once his only worth. Since then
Science has made us wiser,
And reptiles must have had a stock
To learn the body of a croc
Could be transformed to feed for stock
His bones to fertilizer.

Their thicker skin produces glue,
Their bodies oil, well suited to
Commercial exploitations.
There lurks beneath the square-shaped scales
(Distinctive feature of their tails)
An oil commanding ready sales
For toilet preparations.

Small wonder that the crocodile
Has lost its once complacent smile
In the wide open spaces,
Soon there'll be many hunters who
With floating factory pursue,
Bringing a woeful aspect to
Those crocodilian faces.

Your Very Good Health

PERHAPS it is, because I am middle-aged—
flattering epithet for persons who have already lived
at least three-quarters of their allotted span—that I find
myself increasingly apt to interrupt the conversation of
younger folk to say that people and things are not what
they used to be.

For instance, I have several times lately told
readers who were anxiously discussing Compton's
knee, Patton's finger, and Wagner's beriberis, with an
intensity that they would never have applied to the
situation in Korea, that at the beginning of the century
a certain P. F. Warner succeeded in bringing back the
Ashes from Australia with a team which, to the best
of my memory, had no widely advertised sick patches.

So that as it may be seen, when we have got bogged
down in one of our own depressions, the health of
prominent people does seem to occupy more of our
precious newspaper than it did in the days before it was
considered necessary to regularly crossword puzzles,
comic strips, cartoons, sports, and race, and
society gossip, bridge notes, quizzes, and photographs
of film stars, before worrying about German parlia-
ment or Parliamentary debates.

If this tendency persists, we may expect to read this
part of the article about the African conference in
London.

The Governor of Uganda has not yet recovered
from the strained jaw muscles sustained during the first
session, and his delegation will therefore be led by the
Chief Secretary, whose eloquence has cleared up wonder-
ful days.

The rumors published in some sections of the Press
that the act in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA that Sir Philip
Merrill's larynx, doubling him, is entirely unfounded,
but he will lack the support of a non-official members
who have broken their ventures.

Tonsillitis is likely to prevent the Uganda delegation
from fielding its strongest side in the debate on reser-
vations, and a prominent observer from the Congo
appears to have fallen down and broken his English.

No importance need be attached to the suggestion
that Mr. Welensky is out of training. He is likely to
give as good an account of himself as ever.

Most impressive is the gestulation practice under-
taken by the Sudanese delegation. One member who
has temporarily lost the use of his hands will be unable
to participate in the debates.

Tutti Frutti

Are anti-tars roadies? I should say
That indications point that way
Of such a thing participants
Might very soon be stooping.

When Britain was threatened the
Into khaki and blue, like a good patriot.
But war's a condition which everyone loathes.
He was glad to be back in civilian clothes.

Was Ever Woman in This Humour Yet?

SO MANY WOMEN are convinced of the verity of first impressions, and sometimes, of course, they are right. Consider, for instance, Miss Polly Perkins.

From the moment of her arrival on a visit to her aunt, Sister Serwell's matron-of-the-house hospital, every eligible male, and not a few ineligible, sought favour in her eyes.

For her part, Polly smiled coolly and impartially on all until she met Freddy Fry of the K. A. R. Then it was a case of love at first sight, and what a sight was Freddy when Polly first saw him.

In a Colony with as small a European population as Uganda one has to be almost as careful with the names of places as of persons. Even jobs by professions, if coupled with a date, may lead to identification—and trouble. So let us begin the story of the Fry-Perkins romance in the safe, if somewhat vague, old way.

Once upon a time a farewell dinner was given at a club to a retiring provincial commissioner. He was a deservedly popular P.C.; and it was the customarily moderate drinkers who suffered most from the friendliness of the farewell. When the party broke up in the small hours, one or two boon companions hoisted some of the ebullient blotto into their cars with the laudable intention of driving them home.

The P.C. himself piled four of his pasticcio cronies, all married men, into his bus. And inadvertently he dumped each and all outside the wrong front doors.

The saga could be written upon the subsequent adventures of that quartette. Now A. failed entirely to convince Mrs. B. that he was John Peel in his coat of gay, or the curious behaviour of Mrs. C. when she found that the stertorous breathing under her sleeping-room vera issued not from her husband but from D.

However, we must concentrate our attention upon young Fry. The P.M.G. had gathered that gallant and hitherto abstemious officer took his car, having driven somewhat aimlessly for a while, the P.M.G. came to realize that he was not only feeling increasingly dizzy himself, but that he had not the faintest idea of the address at which he should deliver his passengers. So he stopped to review the situation.

Moonlight through some leafless trees revealed a little white-washed house standing well back from the road. Good, any port in a storm.

Lean and thin as he looked so slim, Fry was unexpectedly heavy, but in stages of a few feet at a time, going back of which the P.M.G. tore off more of Fry's clothing, he at length reached the little house with his inanimate burden.

The P.M.G. knocked on the door, and, no one answering, opened it and looked in.

It was a singularly uninviting little house. Instead of windows it had grated ventilators set high in each wall. The ceiling consisted almost entirely of a glass skylight, and two bunk-like areas of stone were built into one of the walls. For furniture there was one metal-topped table standing in the middle, and nothing else.

And, indeed, the P.M.G. felt he could not leave his charge upon the concrete floor. So, after several heart-rending attempts, he lifted him on to the table. And there he left him.

Fry's first realization of returning consciousness was an intense desire to remain unconscious. Then he formed the intention of putting his poor head into the shire and drinking that great river drink. Reason show-

ever, remorselessly, persisted in remounting her throne, and with her came bewilderment and pain. Slowly opening one eye he got such a shock that the other instantly became unstuck.

Where was he? How had he got here? Why this faint but persistent smell of chloride of lime?

Raising himself on one elbow, he saw, by the bright sunlight that he was faced but for a few twisted rags, and dirty beyond description, all he remembered that dinner, and how he had pulled off his jacket and shirt when giving an exhibition of frog diving from the sideboard. Indeed, that was the last thing he could remember. Fortunately he was on leave from the hospital. And now all the clothing left to him were his socks, one shoe, and just sufficient bits and pieces to re-round the abrasions on his knees.

He must get back to his hotel; he must have water, gallons of clean-ice-cold water, and a bath.

Getting off the table, he opened the door an inch and peered out. Just a few scrub trees, and bushes, and beyond them a little-used gravel road. But beyond from the door was his other shoe.

He retrieved it, and, stopping back, searched for something that would serve as clothing—a tunic, an old sack, anything. But Mother Hubbard's cupboard gives no aid in a one-roomed house. But, peering in a flat cupboard on the top bunk, he found a number of large, sticky fly-papers, packed face to face like kipper.

Could he? He must! A desperate remedy for a desperate situation.

Carefully, lest he should tear them, he separated the papers. One stuck on his head, and another lent him down his back, for sunstroke would only add to his troubles. With the remainder he built round him a pleather skirt. Then out he went.

Keeping well away from the road, but parallel to it, Fry slunk along quite rapidly until the heat began to make the emulsion thin and less adhesive, causing him to use both hands to hold his kilt in place. Sometimes he had to stop and readjust his fly-papers, thus giving an unfair advantage to the countless varieties of insects that were taking such a persistent and intimate interest in his adventure.

It was during one of these enforced halts that he heard the barking of a dog. There might be a house over there. He would make towards it, and throw himself in the mercy of the inhabitants. Moving from bush to bush, he reached a building, apparently the back of a bungalow, surrounded by a well-kept garden. Yes, it was Sister Serwell's place.

The bearer he approached the lower he crouched, and the lower he took to reconnoitre the line of escape. There seemed to be no one about, not even the dog. A hole in the hedge made entry to the garden easier than he expected. So far, he benefited from his disguise.

Then off the verandah charged the dog, barking furiously, and making straight for the clump of frangipani behind which Fry was hiding. Perhaps what he saw when he reached Fry pleased as well as

astonished him, or perhaps he was a good-natured dog with a strong sense of humour. Instead of attacking his angry barks changed into yelps of frenzied delight, and he bounced and gambolled in an ecstasy of good fellowship.

While Fry, with one eye on the house, was hissing alternate blandishments and maledictions at the dog, a young woman appeared at the back door, crossed the veranda, and, calling "Pong, Pong, Pongy boy, what is it?", walked rapidly towards the frangipani.

"Stop!" shouted Fry from his side of the bush. "Please stop. Shut up, you fool (to the dog). Stay where you are! I will explain everything. The circum-

"They're peculiar and Perkins certainly are," replied the bewildered Miss or it was none other. "Who are you, and what are you doing here?"

"If you will tell me where the bathroom is I will make everything plain through the door."

"Through the bathroom door? Really, this is most extraordinary."

"Yes. So sorry," interrupted Fry, as he frantically reperated himself anywhere and everywhere the papers would stick. "I owe you a thousand apologies. You don't know me, but I am an old friend of your aunt, and have heard all about you. (Get down, you beast!). Have been meaning to call for ages, and I can see the passage from here. Is the bathroom on the right or left, please?"

"The second on the left," said Miss Perkins. "But wait."

Fry did not, could not wait. Hugging himself with both arms, crouching almost to the ground, and accompanied by the still-admirous dog, he made a dash for the house, burst into the bathroom, and looked in the door.

The vision to which Miss Perkins was treated, though of brief duration, caused her to sink to the grass in helpless laughter.

Fry was still thinking from the bath tap when she had recovered sufficiently to return to the house and demand further enlightenment.

We may perhaps be permitted to overhear and repeat some of Miss Perkins's side of the telephone conversation with her aunt that followed a few minutes later.—

"Yes, mummy. Mr. Fry of the K.A.R. He wants pints and pints of medicinal spirits, turpentine, petrol, and... oh, oh, is it? Well, then, pints of linseed oil... and his boy is to bring him his clothes from the hotel... A shirt and tie. How can I? He says he's stuck to the bath... Yes, dear, he looked like an immense pangolin, you know, one of those scaly ant-eaters they call armadillos... Yes, the shoes and socks were inadequate and superfluous... All right, dear, I'll hold on."

A pause. Then the conversation continued.

"P.M.G. inquiring? I should think so. Thinks he let him in the mortuary? How a wretch! Yes, he's terribly anxious that no word of his adventure should get to his mess... Everyone talking about the rumpus between Mrs. A. and Mrs. D.? That's good... No, dear, I was never really frightened, he has such a nice voice... You are coming along from the hospital at once? Splendid. I'll switch on the Radio."

The film Before Our Eyes

"All Because of Owen Falls"

HOLLYWOOD'S INCREASING INTEREST in the African continent has prompted me to write a film scenario:

Based upon a Forgotten Legend (which I unearthed in the lunch-hour in Charing Cross Road), it is breathtaking in Scope, Unforgettable in Grandeur, Guaranteed to tug at Every Woman's Heartstrings, and, if properly produced, will be Positively the Mightiest Spectacle Brought to the Silver Screen. Moreover, it's quite interesting.

The scene opens (in bloodcurdling Technicolor) in a kraal in the heart of the remote and ancient African city of Nairobi. There sits a charming damsel, faintly snubbed, reading an old Blue Book on the agrarian problem. She does not know that she is the daughter of the missing Lord Warrhimod-Owen's being, been the unfortunate victim of juxtaposition at a baby show.

Rita (the Masai name affectionately bestowed upon this winsome maid by the Africans) soon breaks into song, and as the beat of the tom-toms mingles magically with the distant rumble from Legislative Council she tells of her patient wait for a lover from across the seas—a young Adonis who, after from being on the boards of several mining companies, will be able to offer her a Little Nest (preferably at the Cape).

Suddenly, as the song dies, a hurricane crash destroys the mood of delicate romance. A white man's bird-machine has made a forced landing in a meek patch.

It totters a young man. Blood is oozing from a cut forehead. His blazer (London School of Economics and Estree) is torn to shreds. He sees Rita, who is, attired charmingly in a Native sarong (genuine Japanese, all silk), moves towards her, and collapses at her feet.

Deathly hush.

Summoning her devoted African retainers, Rita orders the fair-haired young European to be carried to a cool hut.

But wait... What is this? A cruel, crafty face peers from behind the mysterious jungle trees. It is Paw-Paw, the rebel who seeks to rule Rita's tribe. This man would stop at nothing: it is even whispered that he supports the idea of export taxes. Eyes half-closed, a wolfish [hyena-ish, no wolves in Africa.—Ed.] sneer upon his face, he watches as the crashed aviator is given succour.

The scene changes. We see Paw-Paw surrounded by evil cronies, plotting the overthrow of Rita, the removal of the white man, and the capture of the O.F.C. surplus for stores.

Again a change of scene (always useful when the scenario writer does not know what to do next).

At the Colonial Office in London tense officials, interrupted every second minute by the entrances and exits of messengers bearing trays of papers, plan the rescue, amid a clatter of tea-cups of the white man who is revealed to be Captain Owen Falls of the Air Force Service, engaged in carrying a confidential message to Rita's uncle, Imaybe Karma. Messengers are sent to Africa: as the mail services still take an average of seven weeks, a short interval denotes the passage of time.

Back in Africa the plans are put into operation in the Chief Commissioner's office. Barring their way

through ferried masses of African beasts (of the Liddi variety), deputations on the cost of living, and "those just too awful clouds of tsetse flies" (to quote the well-known actress, Sally Forth), the rescue column speeds on.

By the shores of Tanganyika Nyanza the forces of Paw-Paw and the rescuers clash in deadly battle. Flourishing their assegais (tipped with a deadly poison extracted from sneek), the rebels charge. Gallantly the rescue column stand to. Some prefer a reclining posture.

But from the surrounding jungle bursts a relieving force of groundnutters on the march from Kongwa to Urumbo, and led by Rita, mounted on her tame elephant. With the party are her gallant tribesmen and Captain Owen Falls, who with one blow (plus a large knobkerrie) falls Paw-Paw. The rebels scatter. Victory is complete.

Rita, in tears, her uncle is declared repent; her missing father is revealed (having been lost in the interior whilst compiling the annual report for 1946 on African affairs); and Rita falls gracefully and gratefully into the arms of Captain Owen Falls.

The tom-toms throb again; the sun sinks slowly in the West; the mighty Wurlitzer rises in dreadful diapason; and the end comes with rows of chorus girls, clad in peek-a-boo rumpers and U.N.O. Charters, singing the film's theme-song: "Love's Old Sweet Song."

NO ORCHIDS

OUR LOCAL ASSOCIATION prides itself on being quick on the up-take and not afraid to move with the times. Of course we make mistakes—we made a veritable howler on this occasion—but our intentions are transparently good, and we believe that the reception of the Minister from the United Kingdom will be a model for many years to come.

We realized that the affair would have to be held in a place accessible to all races. The local hotel proprietor was willing to make an exception on this occasion, but pointed out that as host he would prefer not to invite Africans to a cocktail party, and have to refuse them cocktails at the law breakfasts. In any case the place would have been too small.

After much discussion we decided that the only place which would be entirely suitable was the platform of the railway station. The Indian station master was enthusiastic about the proposal. He even went as far as to promise that he would have the hides and dried fish which would be in the godown on one easy question moved in one end; so that we could use the rest of the building if it rained.

Luckily the sky was cloudless on the evening the great man arrived. Indeed, it had been a sweltering day.

As we led him across the line to the trestle tables where refreshments were laid out, we explained that in our anxiety to carry out his wishes we had provided no whisky, gin, or brandy. It would doubtless embarrass him to be seen partaking of liquor which a Government obsessed by colour-bar notions and a Legal Department riddled with racial discrimination withheld from 95% of the local populations merely on account of the colour of their skins.

As he looked a little sad at this, we told him that if he went behind the station master's office he would find an African trader who would sell to any member of any race a bottle of Nubian gin for about £2s., which from the point of view of potency was a remarkable bargain compared with the more orthodox brands of spirit: he

could go, but we did not want to have anything to do with it.

After the repast, our chairman mounted the steps of the office and delivered his address of welcome. You may be assured that the words were well chosen and felicitous, but as the goods train happened to be punctual, for the first time in years, no one could hear much of what he said. The fact that almost immediately opposite to where he stood a large number of empty cream cans were being unloaded did not make his task easier.

Nor was the Minister more fortunate in his reply, as there appeared to be an unusual amount of shunting to be done before the train moved sensibly out of the station. But if we could not hear his address, we consoled ourselves with the reflection that he was equally inaudible to members of all races, colours, and creeds. We could at least see that his eloquence flowed smoothly, interrupted only by an intermittent trickle of persons of all races who had to squeeze past him on their way to the ticket office.

It was only at this point that we realized our error, or rather our omission. We had not made contact with the local police officer. So just as the Minister was making his concluding remarks a large and smart African constable ordered him peremptorily to move on, pointing out that he was causing an obstruction in a public place. As our guest of honour did not understand Swahili, he did not immediately comply, so the constable seized him by the arm and marched him off to the police station.

We explained to the Minister as he went that it put us in a very difficult position: no one wants to be prosecuted for obstructing the police in the execution of their duty. We added the consoling news that the police officer, who was visiting an outstation, was due to be released the next day and would undoubtedly release him at once, but in an unpopular country there would be no cause for surprise if he were delayed half a day or so.

Though we appreciated the annoyance, perhaps irritation would be a better word, which the Minister might suffer by spending the night in a cell, he would at least have the satisfaction of knowing that he was occupying accommodation in particularly distressing circumstances would be accessible to all races.

Christmas Crackers

REPORTS OF Kenya's cost of living suggest a spread of deep misgiving. The Government surely should view it: (Or would that give a Phlip to it?)

Does Tanganyika's budget surplus suggest, maybe, a silver lining? Eight hundred thousand glorious pounds Within the fiscal arms en-Twining!

'Twould seem the latest groundnut plan A principle denotes: To paint a brighter picture, Apply a few more Coates!

To P.R.O. activities Rhodesia gives much thought: No matter what the "outlook," We get a Gale report!

Finding a Title for This Story

"NOY ME," said Chicquot. "It's bad enough to be known to so many people as an old acquaintance (I shall not say friend) of an editor, especially such an editor. I'm hanged if I'm going to let 'em add that I am a contributor to your paper."

"But, Bubbles," began—for anyone with the name of Chicquot, even if his forebears had lived in England for the best part of five centuries, could scarcely avoid being known by that nickname to his friends, who were legion.

"There, you go," he interposed. "But, but, but, and then that fatuous Bubbles. Just trading on the regrettable and unforgettable fact that we were at school together, in the same crush in that 1914-18 affair, both fell for Africa, and that I, like the chump I am, read your paper week by week, and, not knowing when I am well off, come in to shake hands and have a yarn as soon as I get to London."

"And your little yarn having taken up most of my afternoon, and given us some good chuckles and laughs, why should I not ask you to retell one or two of the best of your stories for our Christmas Number? It's nice for my sake, but for that of other people, and you can wrap up your revelations in any way you please. Put them in cellophane, if it please your royal mightiness."

"Not in cellophane, plastic, or even asbestos in this country the best people can carry home the butter in nothing but a waxed paper, why should I be bothered with anything?"

"Fair question, and sound. The difference is that butter is noughting and scarce, while most of your wailing is unobtainable as it is abundant, always at hand for the Pbs and Bruiser and your other natural haunts, but not for the company I keep."

"That's good. The company that keep you, you mean. I'm one of 'em, and let me tell you before I forget, that to restate that first edition of your paper was an outrage. Now we get the weekly down in the heart of Africa almost as soon as you administer it to the poor boobies in this country, if there are any who have the time and the strength—or should I be weakness—to read it after they've finished queuing, standing about, being stood upon and queued against, and answering the daily inquiries from the income tax Johnnies, the national insurance boys, the local government wallahs, the controllers of air and everything else, the stockists who are out of stock, and the people who want an opinion on a variety of inane topics but never think to enclose a stamped envelope for the reply they aren't going to get—not from me at any rate."

"That short but brisk canter at least shows that we agree about one thing—that people who want something for nothing might at least prepare the postage on it."

"I should jolly well think so."

"Which remark will cost you twopence ha'penny as a lesson to be more prudent in your speech. Fork out for the postage on yesterday's letter—and a fine sample it was of your ability as a correspondent."

"I didn't ask you any fat-headed question. I merely announced that the sunshine of my presence would be brought into your dingy life to-day."

"Oh, did you, indeed? Listen to this. Here's the

screen—smiling and opening and closing insults and endearments, and your barely legible signature. Oyez! Oyez!

"I'm coming up to town to-morrow and will phone you when I arrive. Send me a chip to the Splendidorous to say how I get to your duggeon. Shall I find you guarded by beet-eaters? If so, they must be the only ones in this comic country. What about pushing off to Ireland or France for a beef-eating spree?"

"Let the paper go hang while you get some vitamins into you (or whatever it is that a decent swart does), tell those who read it (if they take it out of the wrapper, which I doubt that your most sapient if least appreciative subscriber (which term is not interchangeable with reader, not by a long chalk) has named you off on an investigatory/nutritional mission of promise and purpose:

"The promise is that of some decent food; the purpose is to make you pay the bills—not you personally, dear publisher, but that hefty expense account which the Board of Inland Revenue encourages British business men and others (you're one of the others) to run. I know, so don't pretend.

"How do I know? Because I've been dining a fellow of the Coal Board who was with me in the picket line, and he went into Whitstable oysters, and then back to London in a taxi-cab. His pickings (that's another name for mine) in expenses are worth more than his salary. If an oyster-buster can open his mouth with that measure of success, it must be money for jam for a user of a dictaphone, who has his mouth open most of the day—which is probably why he so often puts his foot in it.

"But why, all this? You can name the date of departure when I call for the tickets, are ready well leave a oyster or so, but send me a line to say how I get to your haunt. No respectable taxi driver is likely to know."

"And the Bubbles, is you at your epistolary best, or your worst—not that there is any discernible difference between the two. Cut out the cackle, and what's left? Two requests for direction to this office—despite your advanced intention first to telephone and then to come by taxi. Woolly minded, *non am!* that's what your sheep have made of you. Since I'm told that each of them is now producing each year wool worth more than the whole animal was worth not long ago, out with that twopence ha'penny. I'll frame the coins, with a plate marked 'Chicquot, 1950'."

"Done! Let's go and have a drink and buy the frame now. The National Gallery would be a good place, I think."

"If you go on thinking like that you'll go to a bank for gold and the War Office for munitions. Remember that you aren't on the Nakuru. You're in the great big city, and you haven't clean notes or uncrumpled newspapers. The spiv customers roll 'em up in balls and stuff 'em in their trouser pockets, where the place to buy nyons is in the main streets, not the expensive shops; where the best food is in the cheap pull-ups for lorry-drivers."