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Founder and Editor
F. S. Joelson

REGISTERED OFFICES

66 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

Telephone: HIDEbörn 224-5

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

FOR THE FIRST TIME a Prime Minister has addressed the Oxford Union while in office. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Churchill did so after vacating the highest political position in the State, but Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, created a record for the university and the Commonwealth when he spoke to the Union Society last week. The unique invitation which he received was, of course, a high tribute to him in his personal capacity and as doyen of Empire Prime Ministers, and we believe that it was also a recognition of the important place which his Colony occupies in British Africa. When Sir Godfrey received the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law from Oxford University last Thursday, the public orator proclaimed that the medical practitioner whom they were admitting had turned from the task of probing men's bodies to that of probing their minds, and that the lively confidence he had given to his patients now inspired a whole people. That graceful statement was also strictly true.

In his forthright address to the Oxford Union on the previous evening on human

relations in Africa the Prime Minister had characteristically blended his liberalism with realism, and expressed himself with a candour which none could misunderstand. He was emphatic that the European has no hope in the continent unless he can rely on the friendship of the African; that culture, not colour, must be the criterion; that educated Africans must be both the leaders of their people and also their servants in the truest sense of the word; that Europeans "must always be on their best behaviour" since tactlessness or rudeness may do more harm than almost anything else; but that, bearing all these points in mind, policy must fit the facts as they are. Is there any reasonable person anywhere in Eastern Africa who would not accept these principles? The common to East Africa and Rhodesia policy. Southern Rhodesia, her Prime Minister made plain, had every intention of giving the advancing African full scope for the exercise of his abilities, so that one day Africans might be directors of Native agriculture, education, and engineering in that Colony—which, however, for the good of the State, its African citizens no less than the

Europeans, would not follow a policy of Utopianism, but one of practical wisdom.

Who can doubt that that is the attitude which holds out the highest promise for Southern Rhodesia?—which, by its example, must influence other African territories, especially those in Central and East Africa. And will anyone deny that the Prime Minister's policy is fair to all? The best men in all the races between the Limpopo and the Nile believe, with Sir Godfrey, that what matters most is the character of individuals, the quality of leadership, for only by evoking and utilizing in the most responsible positions the best qualities of the best men of all races can East and Central Africa be given the best opportunity of all-round development.

Character, Not Colour The Criterion. Sir Godfrey Huggins, while convinced of the need to act justly by all men, and to set no limits to what character and capacity may attain, has repeatedly pointed to the wide divergencies between the most civilized and the least civilized in the territories within its sphere, with the consequence that the introduction of what many people define as democracy would be nothing but mob rule. Sir Godfrey Huggins endorsed that point of view.

What really matters, he declared, is the quality of the individual. "Persons are the true denominators of democracy, and we shall endeavour to make the test for the vote culture, not colour. In this way we hope to carry the **Denominators Of Democracy.** Native people with us, and we believe that they will never resent our presence. With a show of simple common sense, there is no reason why we should not continue to live in amity and to develop to the full in partnership the country we now occupy." The whole speech was infused with that spirit, and it met with a magnificent reception; from one quarter, indeed, we have been told that a gathering of the Oxford Union since the end of the war was so successful. It would have been impossible for the speaker to deal sensibly with Southern Rhodesia if he had rigidly declined to mention any other African territory. Consequently there were references to East Africa, West Africa, and to Colonial Office, to the references which ought in some cases to provoke reflection. It should be added that the address was drafted in snatches between a heavy list of appointments on the two days before it was due to

be delivered, and that little time was available for revision. But, as readers can see for themselves, the speech had the authentic accents of the author who, however harassed, does not lose his sense of humour, his level judgment, his realistic idealism.

MR. HOPE-JONES, Member for Commerce and Industry in the Government of Kenya, believes, with Sir Godfrey Huggins, that the establishment of the right economic basis is more important in African conditions than swift political advancement. The main task of the political representatives of the people he told a gathering last week at East Africa House in London, is to provide the political climate and framework for economic progress to which he can see no limit, if wise courses be followed. Within two generations, at the most, perhaps in one generation, British East and Central Africa will, he is convinced, have won for themselves an important position in world economy. No man has more intimate acquaintance with the measure of industrialization achieved and is planned in and for East Africa, and from that exceptional knowledge he speaks with a degree of confidence which must inspire others.

Achievement, Mr. Hope-Jones emphasized, must be the touchstone, by achievement alone would the place of the various racial communities be decided. If the achievement of the Europeans justifies itself, and only in that case, would white settlement prove permanent. Similarly, if Africans developed adequate skill, responsibility, and sense of service, they could rise to whatever heights they had the determination to scale. These truths need to be stated and restated by the leaders of all the races in all the territories, and it is a happy coincidence that Sir Godfrey Huggins and Mr. Hope-Jones, speaking at exactly the same time, should have made some of the same main points, thus proving once more the similarity of many of the chief problems facing the Central African territories. Too many people who ought to know better refuse to face that fact, and by their writings and speeches mislead others. Developments, however, belie their pretences, and show with increasing clarity the importance of closer understanding and co-operation between the East African and Central African territorial groups.

Notes By The Way

First Visit

MR. PHILIP ROGERS, head of the East African Department of the Colonial Office, will, I learn, leave London by air on Sunday for his first visit to Africa. Starting with three weeks in Uganda, he will spend five in Tanganyika and Zanzibar, arrive in Kenya early in April, and have a month in that Colony. His aim is not merely to see the territories with which he is concerned, but rather to meet people and hear their candid comments. Let settlers and others note this opportunity and make fair use of it.

Can a Bear Flutter?

SO OFTEN they complain of the remoteness of the Colonial Office (from which, in fact, many visits to the Colonies are now paid by senior officials). There is no remoteness in Mr. Rogers, and those who know him will feel sure of two things: that he is anxious to be told, in confidence if necessary, whatever East Africans consider that he should hear; and secondly, that he will not want to be deaf-led with some local official perpetually fluttering in his vicinity (if a bear can flutter!). If this visit does not bear useful fruit, I shall be surprised. I expect it to prove pleasant to the guest and his hosts, among them a number of East African farmers.

Mr. S. H. Veats

MR. S. H. VEATS, who has retired from the editorship of the *Bulawayo Chronicle* after nearly 25 years in the appointment, has proved himself a journalist of ability, judgment, vision, and courage, who stamped his personality on the paper. In his leading articles he never hesitated to express an unpopular point of view if he believed it to be in the public interest, and thus he came to exercise great influence. When, for example, in the election of 1936 not one Liberal candidate was returned in the whole of Natal and many people attributed the chief cause to the fact that Mr. Veats had exposed their poor case and supported the United Party. But his support was always discriminating, and did not involve abstention from blunt criticism of policy or of individual Ministers when circumstances seemed to him to call for candid comment. No journalist resident in East or Central Africa has won for himself a greater public following in the last two decades than "Fossicker," the pen-name under which Mr. Veats wrote a weekly column as a relief from heavier duties. May Mrs. Veats (who received the M.B.E. in 1947 for her social welfare services) and he both live long in happy retirement. The new editor is Mr. E. M. O'Dowd.

Not the Voice of the People

FRIND has told me of a conversation which he had with Bert Swan with a very old gentleman, whose words, I think, deserved more than his one-man audience. "What I've asked his English acquaintance, the Sudanese, done to deserve the treatment we are getting? We fought you British until we realized we were both good races. Then we made peace. Ever since we have been very good friends. But now we fear that there is a serious risk that you will be given over to the Egyptians, of whom we have had serious and unsatisfactory experiences and with whom we shall never get on well. Why does your Government not face the truth that there is no real party in

the Sudan which is in favour of Egyptian rule over this country? There is nothing but a paid *claque* which professes that desire. Your Government talks a great deal about listening to the voice of the people, while in fact it listens to the people with the loudest voice."

Fruit

FROM UGANDA I have received a list issued by the Department of Supplies as a public guide to fair average prices of fruit and vegetables. It is not an unmixed pleasure to read such a compilation in a land in which bananas are unobtainable, mustard apples almost museum pieces, mangoes equally scarce (and then seldom in good condition), and pineapples the prerogative of barrow-boys and winners of football pools. In the opinion of the Government of Uganda, the high prices about which there has been a good deal of talk in East Africa ought not to be paid for fruit in that Protectorate. For sweet bananas and pawpaws the suggested figure is 10 cents of a shilling, and a pound, and for pineapples, mangoes, and oranges the fair price is put at 15 cents a pound, or just under 2d. for a few pence, therefore, Uganda can still provide the kind of fruit salad which shillings cannot buy in the Mother Country.

Lesson from Football

THESE curious persons, who suffer from the delusions (a) that non-Europeans have the confidence of the African, and (b) that any African must necessarily have the full trust of his own people and be qualified to represent them, would doubtless be shocked if they knew that one of the most widely read newspapers published for Natives in East Africa has committed in the following terms on the organization of Native football. "The most frequent criticism is the alleged lack of impartiality among African referees, who are said to favour one tribe at the expense of others. Instances have been quoted of teams refusing to accept the decision of a referee of a different tribe. Some Africans have gone so far as to say in effect: 'We want a European to run our football matches for us.' The reason why these writers wanted a European referee to take charge of all their games, and sometimes even a European to work out the fixture list, was a feeling that they could not trust another African to do his job without allowing himself to be influenced by tribal feelings."

Need for Good Referees

IT IS ENTIRELY NATURAL that tribal feeling, which has been the guiding principle for so many generations, should persist, and that it should take several generations to overcome. But recognition of this fact may well cause the reader to wonder if there are grounds for believing that for many years to come an African would get anything like the impartiality of the average African administrator that he would get from a European D.C. It is probably far more difficult for a clever African to free his judgment from the influences of centuries of barbarism than to gain a university degree. To hand over the government of a country to inhabitants as yet unprepared for such responsibilities would be like withdrawing a trusted referee from a football match, to suffer self-government a primitive people would have no appeal against tribally inspired decisions.

Sir G. Huggins on Human Relations in Africa

Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia Addresses Oxford Union

THERE IS A MOST PROFOUND IGNORANCE in this country about racial difficulties, particularly in Africa. Africa is the continent in which most of us have heard of racial difficulties. The United States is next, but very few people seem to realize this.

Before anyone has the right to express an opinion he should know his subject. A university education teaches more than anything the value of thinking objectively, honestly, and logically—therefore the necessity of knowing facts. There is a danger of making false assumptions owing to one's own particular background, and, therefore, facts and background are very often equally important. To dogmatize about anything in human affairs, unless you have the facts and are thoroughly familiar with the background, is more than folly; it is practically dishonest.

The views I held 40 years ago when I went to Africa have been considerably modified by what I have seen and heard, and are important, by what has happened in that time. Therefore, I hope you will appreciate that no one can possibly dogmatize upon this particular question. Finality has not been reached, and it will take years and years for this thing to be worked out.

Background of Racial Problems

I have found very few people in this country who know the background to Africa's racial problems. It is not generally understood that, because of its size and the number of different metropolitan European Powers who have colonized Africa, racial characteristics and the ways of life differ far more than they do in Europe. Even in British African territories racial questions vary considerably, for very good reasons.

In West Africa there has been development by the European, but not by the African. The European there has no intention of making that part of Africa his permanent home, so that when the local inhabitants are advanced enough to manage their own affairs, there can be no objection to the European administrators walking out, or being transferred to administer some other territory. What has happened in India could quite feasibly happen in West Africa; but remember that the control and development of West Africa by Europe has a comparatively short history. I can remember reading in the papers of the conquest of King Premph and his people. That war was to suppress the habit of human sacrifice, which was then prevalent in Ashanti; incidentally, it was proved not to be extinct in more recent times.

West African Experiment

Europeans on the West Coast have no objection to the Africans taking over Government from the European administrator when it is to the benefit of the majority of the inhabitants that they should do so. If they make a success of it, it will be a very excellent thing—and a great encouragement to those Europeans who have settled permanently elsewhere in Africa. If they fail, and fall back too far into the past, the United Nations or someone else will have to step in and straighten things out again. The point here is that if they do fall and hurt themselves, it is only they who are affected, not the Europeans.

The people from the West Coast whom you have at this ancient seat of learning have escaped from their environment in one generation, but you must remember that they are exceptional, and that there are millions

behind them who are still in the stage of the ancient Britons before their invasion by Julius Caesar. The young Africans who are here have a very heavy responsibility, because they are the men who must lead their own people along the road to an ordered civilization.

Both Leaders and Servants

They must be leaders and they must be servants in the true sense, to their people, because if they fail through any concentration on their own interests throughout the world the Negrophobe will be quick to turn round and say "I told you so: the African is still incapable of managing his own affairs."

It is a long time since the Roman invasion of Britain, and it has taken all that time for the British to evolve their standard of civilization and their present form of Government, and even to-day there are still remnants of the jungle law and superstition in this country. There is no reason why the African mass should not go much faster than we have done, seeing they have the example of western civilization to guide them. But it is a fallacy, and one prevalent in this country, that everything British is perfect and can be transferred to other countries with equal success. That has proved to be a failure on many occasions already.

In East Africa you have Europeans who have made their homes there, made a real and useful contribution to the development of the country, and brought up their children there; these children, though European, are natives of the country, and have as much right to live there as anyone else.

The situation is further complicated by a large population of Indians and Pakistanis; they outnumber the African Natives in East Africa, therefore, you have a very complicated set of human relations. But the European settler is quite correct in maintaining his right to remain there, and to insist that the Government is well run, incorruptible, and founded and maintained on the British model and tradition.

Danger of Generalizing about Africa

These two examples show that it is no good thinking of Africa as a whole, but that each country must be considered separately. But before coming to my own country, Southern Rhodesia, I want to say something about the Belgian Congo. The Belgian Congo, administered by Belgium, they do not allow Europeans into the country unless they are of such calibre as to be able to occupy supervisory positions. There they have a European *élite* making use of the local inhabitants through the Government and the big companies.

As recently as 1890 Southern Rhodesia was a savage land, penetrated only by a few missionaries and white hunters. King Lobengula lived at Bulawayo and domesticated all the tribes to the north. Each year his armies took part in their national sport of raiding their neighbours, killing the men, and carrying off the women, children and cattle. In fact, they behaved very much like a London stockbroker who shoots once a year.

Boards received from Queen Victoria a charter to occupy and administer the country, and the Chartered Company was floated and financed in the City of London. This was one of the traditional ways in which land was acquired for the Empire at that time, and while the cynic may disagree, I believe that the men who supported these companies were actuated by patriotism as much as by financial gain.

As concession was granted by Lobengula to occupy the country he was accustomed to raid, and the Pioneer Column entered what is now Mashonaland. The column was accompanied by a detachment of police at the request of the British Government, because they feared that the Natives might forget their promise of safe conduct and massacre the column. This did not happen, and the actual occupation took place without any bloodshed, although the Pioneers had to undergo considerable hardship in getting into the territory, which was completely uncivilized.

The column consisted of a complete civilian unit; they had their own artisans and representatives of the professions and administrators. They were self-contained and capable of functioning as a community on their own, so that from the very beginning there was every intention of making their home in Rhodesia and remaining there. As that time there was plenty of room for black and white, because the African

* This report has been slightly abbreviated owing to pressure on space. Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.

population which had moved in only 100 or so years previously—was small, having been kept so by disease, famine and war.

From the small beginning of the Pioneer Column, based on the idea that they should be self-contained and self-sufficient, the present European population has grown up. It was not long before the Mashona, the local native, was induced to work for the European population in exchange for beads, blankets, and other articles. He was paid by kind because he had no monetary system and did not understand the use of coinage. Indeed, he revealed an almost startling lack of talents; he had no written language and in the mechanical sphere he was even more deficient, for he did not know of the wheel or its uses.

All this happened within the memory of people who are alive to-day, therefore many of the Rhodesian European population were brought up among this—by modern standards—incredibly ignorant population. Naturally, a large section of our population regard the African as being their inferior.

Your idealists over here must not expect too much; they must realize that in dealing with the African and European populations they are dealing with human beings, with all their failings and prejudices. If they must interfere, let them do so in a spirit of understanding, not of carping criticism.

The European needs help and encouragement in his difficulties, which are very real, just as real as those of the native African. We are not all plaster saints, and you must understand that the European has very good grounds for considering himself superior to the African in Southern Rhodesia.

Unanswered Questions

It is difficult to understand why these people are so primitive. Perhaps by some freak of history they have not been civilized in a backwater without coming into touch with other civilizations. If this is so, we can hope that there is no inherent weakness in the African and that he will develop reasonably quickly.

But, even in such a vast country as Africa, it seems unlikely that they were not touched by some of the ancient civilizations, and, this being so, it gives cause to wonder why they did not assimilate even the elements of culture and mechanical knowledge. Is there something in their chromosomes which makes them more backward and different from the peoples of the East and West? If so, we have to ask ourselves if this inherent disability can be bred out. These questions which can be answered only by our descendants in the course of time.

The result of crossing the European with the African has not been a happy one. Those of you who are interested in psychology will know the important part that environment plays in the formative years. Well, the coloured man, as we are called, is not brought up in a satisfactory environment in most parts of Africa because he tends to be looked down upon by both black and white; he is disowned by both races, and so he is not generally successful.

We in Southern Rhodesia are now getting into the financial position where we are able to do more for these people, and first results are very encouraging, but, for the reasons I have stated, we do not encourage social intermingling between the races in order to avoid miscegenation. Incidentally, the African Native is just as opposed to miscegenation as the European Native of Africa; and, in passing, I must mention that I received many letters from Africans condemning it when the Seretse Khama affair was receiving such astonishing publicity.

A lot of nonsense is talked about the "Native problem". I fear the politicians have been largely to blame for this, because they have adopted the useful label of "Native problem" and have used it so much that many people have come to think that human relations is a mysterious and difficult subject which is best left to the so-called—and more often than not self-styled—expert. Actually, it is only an ordinary human problem. It is complicated only because we humans ourselves are complicated.

Race relations depend largely on the thousands of daily contacts between black and white. If the majority on either side behave in a decent and reasonable way towards each other, there isn't a race problem; it may be an economic problem, but everyone must realize that both white and black belong to the species *homo sapiens*, and although there are at present many apparent differences between them, these may not be permanent.

The black versus white attitude is founded on human passion, not on knowledge. Fortunately, there is little of that attitude in Southern Rhodesia now; the young Rhodesian is a much more liberal-minded person than his father, and the question of one-race against the other is rapidly disappearing. Emphasis is laid more on partnership.

A problem arises in regard to the sphere of the African in industry. In all countries where there is a settled European population and a less advanced coloured population, you find a class known as "poor whites", and they come about in two ways. Firstly, they will not do work which they regard as the coloured man's job; secondly, if they would a wage that would be quite satisfactory from the Native's point of view would not enable a European to preserve a European standard of living. In other words, they are people for whom no job is available bearing in mind their capabilities and the presence of more capable Native Africans who can do the work satisfactorily at a wage that suits them. It would be far too small for a European.

Africans as Employees

How is it that the African can thus under-cut wages? Firstly, the Native African's requirements in food, lodging, and clothes are very much less than the European's, but this cause is only a passing phase. As the Native develops his requirements will increase and he will require a higher wage; that is happening now, and he is beginning to realize the duty an employer has to the employee. But, unfortunately, so far he has not realized that the employee has a duty to his employer—to give a return of work which makes his increased wages economic.

The second reason for the ability to work for a small wage is that the African Native still has a home in the tribal lands, where as a rule his wife and family live and till the soil in a very indifferent fashion. When the African gets tired of working in the towns, as he frequently does, he is quite happy to return to his home and become a subsistence farmer. In due course he develops a yearning for the bright lights and goes back to the town, as often as not to a different job.

The results of this mode of life are obvious. With a country home to retire to he has no incentive to become skilled in an urban job; also, having no second string to his bow and few wants, he has no impelling desire to improve his position. One of the greatest troubles we are having is to get some ambition into these people, so that they may be able to do a better and help us develop the country.

The story is told of a missionary who found a young African sitting outside his hut, whom the missionary upbraided for his idle existence, telling him that he should learn a trade. The African said, "What for?" "To earn money, of course." "And father, what should I do with the money?" "Well, you could save it and one day enjoy a peaceful and secure old age," said the missionary. "But, father, I am doing that now without any trouble."

The difficulty is to reconcile the European's quite natural desire to protect his job and standards, and his equally genuine desire to give the Native a square deal. I have said that this question of racial relations depends very largely on the attitude of the two groups towards each other in everyday life, and the part the politician plays is one of trying to direct the general trend. This may seem to be a glimpse of the obvious, but in matters of racial relations the politician truly represents the people's attitude whereas in a great deal of other matters the elector has only a passing interest in the issues involved.

Solution by Economic Law

There is a genuine desire on the part of the European to take the African Native with him, but even if we were to adopt the cynical view that "we have no decent feelings," a solution is being evolved by ordinary economic laws. The demand for labour exceeds the supply, so better conditions of service are offered; the employer realizes that better food and housing conditions make for healthier and more efficient labour, and the business man appreciates that a more efficient and consequently better-paid African means bigger and new markets. Conditions will improve for the people of Africa if there is less interference and less attempt to push them in the wrong direction.

What is important is that we are being taught to know what the idealists would like to have, but we think some of their ideas are very fine, but we are evolving a policy designed to fit in with this particular situation. We have no intention of deciding on a Utopian policy which does not fit in with existing facts. We realize that only 60 years ago our African Natives knew no law or system of government, save that of the military despot and the witch doctor.

(To be concluded)

Achievement—the Ultimate Test in Eastern Africa

Mr. Hope-Jones's Address at East Africa House, London

DEEP FAITH IN THE FUTURE of the British East and Central African territories was professed by MR. ARTHUR HOPE-JONES, Member for Commerce and Industry in the Government of Kenya, when he addressed a meeting at East Africa House, Marble Arch, London.

Eastern Africa, which 10 years ago was politically and economically obscure from the world standpoint, was now spot-lighted because it was seen to contain some of the most interesting and critical juxtapositions of circumstances in the whole world, and because many people considered it the most promising part of the vast continent awaiting development.

Culturally and economically, East Africa occupied a strategic position on the borders of the land mass of Asia, between the northern land hemisphere and the southern water hemisphere, on the edge of the civilization of Europe and in touch through its communications with the new continents of America and Australia. In fact, Eastern Africa was in the front line of civilization—and if there should be another war, which God forbid, it would not be in a sheltered military backwater.

Mr. Hope-Jones continued (in part):

Role in World Economic System

"Our great need politically is to create the right framework for economic development. If that be done, East and Central Africa will, within two generations perhaps in one, achieve a great place in the world economic system. Hitherto the Far East has supplied great quantities of essential raw materials, but that rôle is passing. For the next 20 or 30 years there will not be immense exportable surpluses from Africa, which must first feed and clothe its increasing populations, but given specialization of function and the necessary development of skills and enterprises, raw materials and foodstuffs will be exported in ever growing quantities in exchange for the goods and services we must have from other countries.

East and Central Africa offer limitless scope for development, for vast areas of land await reclamation from the tsetse fly, irrigation, and fertilization by the application of capital and skill. What has been done with tea, coffee, sisal, pyrethrum, cotton, wheat, and many other crops is an indication of what can be achieved if the resources of modern science and engineering are brought to bear, sometimes by private enterprise and sometimes by a combination of private and State enterprise.

Need for Technical Education

"Better education, especially technical education, is necessary, for only by the application of the developed skills of all the races can optimum progress be made, and in that way alone can the territories afford the improved social services which they need.

"We shall, I am sure, find coal or oil which can be economically used, and that will immensely affect progress. Three years ago only about one-tenth of the area of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika had been geologically surveyed, but lately many well-qualified geologists have become available, and the work of investigation is progressing rapidly. Magadi soda, graphite, kyanite, diamonds, copper, lead, and gold are among the minerals now being worked, and I am convinced that other important discoveries will be made.

"An impressive and quickly growing range of articles are already manufactured, mainly in Kenya, from local raw materials, and that secondary industrial develop-

ment will be followed by heavy industries once coal and iron are found. As to the hydro-electric possibilities, the great Owen Falls scheme is no more than a small beginning.

"All races in East Africa feel intensely about the country, and any impartial person of any race must admit that all are there to stay, and that the maximum contribution of each is essential to wise development. One urgent need is to destroy the assumption of many people that there is a cake of a diminishing size from which each group should snatch its slice. We can and must make a bigger cake—and every person has the constant duty of setting an example to his fellows.

Learning from the Giraffe

"A good story is told of Mr. Churchill, who, when he was First Lord of the Admiralty in time of war, was asked what he would do when he had to set the Navy aright. His answer is alleged to have been: 'The giraffe has a long neck and can graze over anything. So can I!'

"Similarly in East and Central Africa the right men will graze over all difficulties, and make Eastern Africa's contribution great in the world sense.

An East African student said that some of his colleagues intended to make their career in Australia or New Zealand, because they had doubts about the future of East Africa.

Mr. Hope-Jones replied that achievement would be the ultimate test of the white man's permanence in Africa. As the Scots were in London by right of achievement, so were the British in Kenya; and so long as they had a real contribution to make, they would indeed, what place there was for the European, dependably and solely upon the will and capacity of the community to contribute to the general development.

Africans, from the unskilled to the most skilled, had similarly an essential contribution to make. There was a tremendous shortage of every kind of skill, and no limit to the opportunities for the African with both skill and a sense of responsibility. Africans would also be tested by achievement: he who produced just enough for his own subsistence served himself but no one else, but the man who turned his one talent into 10 made an important contribution to his neighbour and to the whole community.

Services to Africans

The speaker disagreed with an Asian student's suggestion that little was being done for the African masses. In fact, the real income of Africans in Kenya had risen in the past five years by at least 50%, a far larger increase than that in the real income of people in Britain. By better plant breeding, terracing, demonstration farming, and other methods, there must be still greater improvement, and hundreds of millions of pounds would have to be spent on agricultural development in the next 30 years or so—money which could be provided only by general economic progress.

Mr. L. A. Dent felt that many producers failed to appreciate their duty to maintain export standards and to fulfil their undertakings. The quality of East African chilies, capsicums, and kapok for instance, was far from satisfactory, and it was nothing unusual for people in East Africa who had contracted to ship produce at a given date to be a couple of months late in tendering the goods.

Mr. Hope-Jones replied that similar complaints were frequently made by commercial men in East Africa, that schemes for grading chilies was being considered, and that the cause of much of the laxity was the continuing market.

To an Asian student who complained that private enterprise was kept out of the African reserves, Mr. Hope-Jones explained that restrictions on the movement of capital into those areas were designed merely to protect the African. To take an extreme case, nobody would suggest that capital ought to be allowed to start a gin distillery among the Suk; and it was too often forgotten that the crofters, the peasants of the Highlands of Scotland, had special legislative protection against eviction and other dangers.

The White Highlands of Kenya similarly deserved protection. It was tragic for Kenya that three-quarters of her export surpluses still came from these European farms, which had made it possible for Kenya to pay for the services she badly needed.

Everywhere in the world it had become necessary to give certain groups protection of some sort, often for a short period only, and to-day the whole sterling area was protected against the dollar area. There was far less discrimination in East Africa than in many other countries. Progress was not being hindered by shortage of capital, but by lack of skill.

Asked about the likelihood of political amalgamation, Mr. Hope-Jones said that history showed that progress was made from a functional to a political basis. Less than 150 years ago some 25 kings reigned in the different German States, which agreed about 1840 to form a customs union; that was followed by a postal union and other consolidations, which took altogether about 40 years to culminate in political union.

Australia had begun by unifying postal and customs services and had progressed to political union, though even now the railways were not unified. The same sort of thing had occurred in South Africa.

Except in the case of a completely homogeneous country, political union was always preceded by the amalgamation of various services, and that was now happening in East and Central Africa.

An Asian alleged that the policy of racial discrimination was followed by the East African Railways and Harbours Administration, which had refused to appoint well-qualified Asians to vacancies which they could fill satisfactorily.

Racial Discrimination

Mr. Hope-Jones replied that, after very closely examining the system, he could say with conviction that there was no discrimination whatever on racial grounds. He had travelled by train from Nairobi to the coast in trains driven by Europeans, Asians and Africans, and until he got out in Mombasa he had not known the race of the driver. There were, of course, varying rates of remuneration, which took account of differing qualifications, including proven responsibility in the discharge of duty over a period of years, but one job was reserved for one race or colour.

Uganda and other territories, and soon there would be others, had a shortage of labour, and in such conditions discrimination, where it did exist, must quickly disappear. But a sense of responsibility was of the highest importance, and must not be underrated by any community. There was a great difference between ability and the potential ability existed in large numbers of Africans, but it had to be developed into skill by training of various kinds.

The difference between the ideal and the actual ought also not to be disregarded. Christianity was an ideal to which no one whom he had ever met had been able to live up fully, though many tried sincerely. Similarly in judging the affairs of any country allowance must be made for human imperfections, for fears, jealousies, and other failings—despite all of which real and encouraging progress was being made in East and Central Africa.

That meeting in a London club of Europeans, Africans, Arabs, and Asians itself represented progress, and many such meetings took place nowadays in Eastern Africa, for the future of which none need entertain fear if the communities were determined to work together to Kenya in 1913, said Mr. P. de Vaz Allen, who first went to Kenya in 1913, said in proposing the vote of thanks that he had returned from a recent visit more persuaded than ever of the great prospects before the Colony, in which tolerance was growing very rapidly. Though himself an Australian, he said that there was no better country than Kenya.

Technical Assistance

TAX-FREE SALARIES of more than £2,000 a year, plus allowances, will be paid by Unesco to suitable British experts for employment in connexion with the United Nations' 20m. dollar technical assistance programme. Unesco's share of this sum, which will amount to nearly 2½m. dollars, will be used to send advisory missions and teams of experts to under-developed countries to organise education systems, found university facilities, research institutes and adult education centres, and to establish schools of technical and vocational training. No posts have so far been created in East or Central African territories. Applications should be made to the National Commission for Unesco, Ministry of Education, 11 Bryanston Square, London, W.1.

Central African Federation

Fact Finding By Non-Political Conference

FEDERATION of the two Rhodesias and Nyassaland was mentioned by Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, when he received Press representatives before his departure from London last Friday for Lisbon.

The main task of the fact-finding conference of senior officials of the Colonial Office and the Governments of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyassaland who would meet in London in March would, he said, be to tabulate whatever differences there might be in the laws of the three contiguous African territories, the administration of the law, and the general conduct of Native affairs, and to make recommendations for consideration by the four Governments.

Sir Godfrey had no doubt that the finding would be that there were practically no differences, but it would be advantageous to have that made quite clear by non-political men whose business was administration.

When a questioner suggested that the East African territories were opposed to their own federation, and that federation seemed unlikely to succeed in Central Africa, the Prime Minister replied that he did not agree that East Africans regarded federation as unsatisfactory, but that even if they had that opinion, it would not affect the issue in Central Africa, where the constitutional position was not the same, and where the racial complexities were much less acute because there was no great Asian problem, as there was in East Africa.

It was true that the present Government in Great Britain was doing anything more than a very loose federation in East Africa, but it must not be forgotten that an earlier Government in the United Kingdom would have combined Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika years ago if they had not lost office at a general election just before action could be taken.

East and Central African Contacts

Thanks to air travel, communications between East and Central Africa were now much easier, and he supported the idea of the creation of a non-official body through which the settlers of all the East and Central African territories could discuss their common problems. The federations of commercial bodies already exchanged visits, and further developments of that kind were much to be desired.

Construction of a railway joining the Rhodesian and East African systems would contribute greatly to the development of parts of Africa which were now practically empty, and would be of some strategic importance in case of war, though its value in that connexion would be greatly enhanced if it were linked with a West Coast port not so far north as Lobito.

If more railway equipment were promptly obtainable, Southern Rhodesia could quickly increase her contribution of chrome to rearmament requirements, but one of her greatest contributions would be a larger supply of coal for copper production in Northern Rhodesia.

The final report on the project for the production of oil from coal at Wankie should be received by July next. The present indications were most encouraging. The engineers' report on the hydro-electric scheme on the Zambezi should also be ready soon.

Sir Godfrey regarded the recent conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers as the most successful of all those which he had attended. It had dealt with subjects of very great importance, done more than its predecessors, and revealed that the components of the Commonwealth held views which showed a gratifying measure of common agreement.

A Commonwealth Students' Committee has been established in the Borough of Kensington, London, where large numbers of students from overseas reside. Similar committees are to be formed in other areas. The object is to promote closer contact between overseas students and local residents.

Groundnut Scheme: Further Extracts from White Paper

Reorganizing Staffs in East Africa and London

THE ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION necessary to execute the run-down of the present scale of operations to that now planned will be little less, in the first instance, than the one required to build it up. The London office has a present strength of all types, from members to messengers, of about 170, which will be reduced to 70 by the end of 1953.

Nairobi is the trading and transport centre of East Africa, and it will be necessary to keep a small agency staff there to control local purchases and operate the air transport contract between the corporation and the British Overseas Airways Corporation. This agency will be brought under the control of the London office when local decentralization is complete.

The central headquarters at Kongwa consists at present of 17 departments with a strength of 50 Europeans and an expenditure at the rate of £270,000 per annum. It is proposed rapidly to reduce this headquarters in strength and scope by a combined process of decentralization and abolition. The process has already started and will be accelerated throughout the three-year period to September, 1953, when the strength is expected to be 11, at an annual cost of about £40,800.

The headquarters will cease to be executive by January 1, 1953 (except in the field of finance), and will later be replaced by a team of four advisers (agriculture, engineering, labour, and finance) with seven assistants including office staff. Executive authority will be wholly decentralized to two regional general managers (one for the Central region of Urambo and Kongwa and one for the Southern region) who will be responsible direct to the board in London. The advisers will have no legal duty to advise the general managers and the board and to enforce reference to the board at their discretion.

Disposal of Assets

The virtual disbandment of the Kongwa headquarters will leave surplus buildings on the corporation's hands. Means of turning these buildings to good use are being discussed with the Tanganyika Government. Arrangements are in hand to take private patients in the hospital and undertake outside work in the workshop in order to utilize installations which have now become too large for the corporation's requirements.

The European staff at present employed in East Africa by the corporation and by Earthmoving & Construction, Ltd. (a wholly owned subsidiary) and the numbers expected to remain over the three years is given in the following table:

	Present strength	As at 30/9/51	As at 30/6/52	As at 30/9/53
O.F.C.	1,283	888	778	609
E.M.C.	383	30		
	1,667	918	778	609

It will be seen that the reductions are severe, although they are not more than is necessary if the scheme is to be brought within the limits of finance which the revised plan allows. Great disappointment and much personal hardship is bound to be caused in the course of carrying out these reductions. The employees of the Overseas Food Corporation will receive compensation on retirement of six months' salary of four months' salary plus the earned leave due to them, whichever is the greater, and this implements the statement made by the

[*These figures exclude staff employed in the disposal of surplus plant, stores and equipment.]

* Being further extracts from "The Future of the Overseas Food Corporation," a White Paper (Cmd. 8,125, 9d.) issued by the Government.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food in the House of Commons on July 17, 1950. A reserve of £400,000 is included to cover these liabilities.

The case of Earthmoving & Construction, Ltd. is different in that their employees were engaged on fixed period contracts suited to the more temporary nature of their employment with a contracting company. They will be dealt with in accordance with the terms of their individual contracts.

Selection by Impartial Board

The selection of the corporation's staff to remain on the scheme is being carefully carried out by an impartial board and every effort is being made to ensure that the claims of all are dealt with fairly.

In the case of African staff of skilled types, i.e., clerks, tractor drivers and mechanics, a considerable scope for their employment will still remain, and those who have increased their skill and improved their competence should for the most part find a future under the revised plan. Owing to the expansion of agriculture and the substitution of hand labour for machines in the land-clearing operations, the demand for unskilled labour will remain high. In any case, it is not the general custom of African unskilled labour to remain in continuous employment and as there is an ample demand for such labour throughout Tanganyika no hardship should arise.

Railway Guarantees.—It was decided in 1947 to construct a deep-water port at Mtwara with a railway through to Nachingwea. Owing to the time required to complete the port, and the first section of the railway to Ruo, a temporary port was constructed at Mkwaya, near Lindi, and connected to the projected main line at Ruo which was continued forward to Nachingwea and opened to traffic from Mkwaya in October, 1949.

The East African Railways and Harbours Administration agreed to provide the capital for these works from a projected East African Transport Loan subject to a guarantee from the corporation. The loan and sinking fund net corporation guarantee for this undertaking to be covered by profits over a period of 10 years. The guarantee was subsequently extended by the corporation to cover any deficiency in operating costs. This port and railway construction was, of course, undertaken in relation to the estimated traffic, both inwards and outwards, which would have resulted from the execution of the original White Paper plan (Cmd. 7,030).

Liability for Railway Guarantees

Transport requirements on the scale of development to which the original plan has now been reduced deprives these port and railway works of any prospect of becoming economic on the corporation's traffic alone, and the corporation has already stated to the Ministry of Food that so far as their own requirements are concerned the completion of the Mtwara Port and the rail section from Mtwara to Ruo is unnecessary, and that if for other reasons it is the wish of His Majesty's Government to proceed, the obligations of the corporation should be restricted to its inescapable liabilities as at, say December 31, 1950. It is impossible at this stage to assess with accuracy the liabilities which may fall on the corporation in respect of these railway guarantees; the sum of £1,250,000 has been set aside on their account.

Oil Company Guarantees.—An oil pipeline was laid from Mtwara to a tank centre beyond Nachingwea at the cost of the corporation as part of the Southern region development. The line was completed in 1949. The Shell Company of East Africa, Ltd., provided the ocean installation at Mtwara into which oil tankers discharge and a handling installation at the inland terminal.

An agreement was made between the corporation and the company under which the corporation agreed to pay to the company depreciation and interest on these installations incurred over a five-year period to the extent that the quantity of oil passing through them fell short of a fixed figure of 100,000 tons over the period. This figure being substantially less than the estimates of consumption given to the company, which agreed to bear the capital expenditure.

Under the present reduced plan, it is unlikely that consumption will exceed 5,000 tons per annum. A reserve of £220,000 is made to cover liability on this account and on account of a similar arrangement covering a ten-year period made in respect of oil installations provided by the company at Kongwa and Urambo.

Running Down and Maintenance Expenses.—The reduction in the scale of agricultural operations at Kongwa for which heads, buildings, plant and a large hospital and workshop have been provided entails maintenance and operation expenditure

on a scale which cannot fairly be charged against the farming of 12,000 acres. It is nevertheless necessary to maintain these installations in case the results over the next three years should justify a subsequent expansion. The sum of £295,000 has been provided over the period to cover these costs.

At Kongwa, Urambo and Nachingwea the corporation finds itself with equipment and stores far in excess of its future requirements, and it is also faced with special non-recurring costs in running down the scale of the organization; costs which cannot properly be charged to current expenses. A provision of £495,000 has been made.

The total sum reserved to cover the expenditure described above and the compensation due to redundant staff is £2,660,000, against which a recovery is estimated in respect of surplus stores and equipment of not less than £2,250,000. The net provision for meeting commitments arising from the past is thus £410,000.

Reserve. A reserve of £370,000 is proposed to cover the accrued depreciation on assets as at March 31, 1951, which are required for the revised plan. A sum of £1,000,000 is to be made to cover unforeseen contingencies.

Problems Outstanding

Apart from the task of executing the agricultural and development proposals of the revised plan described in this paper, the corporation is now faced with three major problems. The first is to dispose of the physical and contractual legacies of the past accumulated on a scale commensurate with the activities authorized in Cmd. 7,030, but greatly in excess of present requirements. This is a major undertaking and is likely to last at least for the next two years. An organization has been established for the disposal of surplus stores, plant, machinery

and equipment. Other past contractual obligations will be settled as soon as possible.

The second problem is to devise some method whereunder the activities of the future are not burdened with overheads representing the cost of present surpluses, whether of stores, plant, installations, buildings or man-power. This is primarily a financial question and is capable of settlement as such.

Restoration of Morale

The third problem is morale. Many hundreds of the corporation's personnel will be redundant to the scheme during the next 12 months—early 40% of the total strength. Suitable terms of compensation are being offered to them on their departure, and every effort will be made to place them in contact with other employment in England and in Tanganyika. This is all that the corporation can do for them.

For those who remain in the scheme, however, something must be done to restore their confidence in the future. The corporation has made clear its views that the only effective action that can now be taken is for the Ministry to give an assurance that His Majesty's Government have every intention of seeing the scheme through on the basis of the present proposals for at least the next seven years.

The revised plan covers the groundnut scheme only. The corporation do not contemplate embarking on any other schemes in East Africa or elsewhere. They do, however, undertake joint surveys along with the Tanganyika Government for other areas in the Territory from which pilot schemes may be made.

Although no direction has been received from the Minister under Section 13 (1) of the Overseas Resources Development Act, 1948, to grant repayments of advances received from the

(Continued on page 544)

Schedule I

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	S. Province			Total
	Kongwa	Urambo	Nachingwea	
Land Development Survey and Soil Conservation Buildings and Installations:			120,000	
Roads			25,000	
Housing	10,000	100,000	130,000	240,000
Stores, workshops, etc.	5,000	35,000	30,000	70,000
Electricity and water	20,000	86,000	320,000	426,000
Plant, machinery and vehicles	35,000	15,000	965,000	1,395,000
Furniture, office equipment and loose tools	35,000	410,000	840,000	1,285,000
Share of unallocated regional costs and of regional depreciation	38,000	10,000	75,000	123,000
Share of headquarters expenses and depreciation		20,000	3,560,000	4,000,000
			1,680,000	1,680,000
				1,395,000
				855,000
				75,000
				4,000,000
				1,675,000
				5,225,000
				200,000
				£2,960,000

Schedule II

PROVISION TO MEET FARMING COSTS TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1951	S. Province			Total
	Kongwa	Urambo	Nachingwea	
Farming Costs	310,000	1,367,000	400,000	2,077,000
Depreciation on Farms	64,000	275,000	73,000	412,000
Less Proceeds of Crop Sales	224,000	1,642,000	473,000	2,339,000
	346,000	1,419,000	573,000	2,338,000
Share of unallocated regional costs and of regional depreciation	81,000	115,000	71,000	217,000
Share of headquarters expenses and depreciation	89,000	338,000	71,000	498,000
				262,000
				276,000

PROVISION FOR PAST COMMITMENTS

(a) Railway guarantees	1,250,000
(b) Oil company guarantees	220,000
(c) Running down and maintenance expenses	790,000
(d) Compensation for loss of office	400,000
	£2,660,000

Governor Roundly Criticized by Business Leaders

Sir Geoffrey Colby "Grossly Misinformed or Surprisingly Ill-Informed"

NOT FOR A LONG TIME has a leading public body in East or Central Africa dealt as candidly and factually with a statement by a Governor in the Legislature as the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce did at a recent meeting, which was exceptionally well attended.

With only one abstention, the Chamber decided to place on record its "apprehension of the tenor of the Governor's speech in the Legislative Council in regard to trading by the Colonial Development Corporation."

Sir Geoffrey Colby's pronouncement on that subject in the Legislature was recorded in our last issue. Hereunder we give the reply of the commercial leaders, as reported by the *Nyasaland Times*.

Mr. J. V. RAYNES of the African Lakes Corporation, Ltd., a large trading organization, recalling that in the Legislature the Governor had made charges against the established traders in Nyasaland, said:

"These allegations were the prelude to an attempted justification of present C.D.C. policy in respect of trading which this chamber, in common with other important bodies of public opinion in the Rhodesias and the United Kingdom has already strongly condemned.

"Despite His Excellency's assurance that he has studied the problem with some care, his conclusions can only lead one to the belief that he has been grossly misinformed or surprisingly ill-informed.

"The principal allegations made are: (1) lack of enterprise; (2) failure to provide adequate trading facilities in relation to alleged demand, particularly in the Northern Province.

No Lack of Enterprise

"The absence of enterprise in the Northern Province of which His Excellency complains was due prior to the start of C.D.C. operations, to lack of potential demand. The area was to a large extent dormant and sparsely populated, and Native trading facilities available were adequate for the small purchasing power of the African in the area.

"There was, however, no lack of enterprise when the extent of the scheme and its effect on the economy of the immediate area became known.

"One important trader established a store at Mazua prior to the start of C.D.C. operations, which fact alone saved him from summary exclusion, but did not save him from eventual eviction.

"Another established trader sought for a trading plot at Mazua in 1948, consideration of which by the authorities was consistently delayed, despite the fact pressure, on the grounds that Government was not prepared to grant a trading licence on C.D.C. estates until the general trading policy regarding exclusive trading had been decided. Eventually the application was refused. In March 1949 an application was made direct to C.D.C., which, apart from acknowledging it, failed to bring any result.

"When the Government makes such facts, of which proof is available, criticisms of the C.D.C.'s allegations of lack of enterprise?

"On what grounds can the C.D.C.'s conclusion be justified that there was little prospect of private traders making adequate facilities available on which conclusion they seek to justify their own present policy?

"I challenge the C.D.C. or anyone else to produce one scrap of evidence that they have made any official approach to the existing trading organizations in the territory, either to outline the conditions of their requirements or to inquire whether existing private enterprise can provide adequate facilities. To my mind it is blatantly obvious that the C.D.C. had made up their minds to embark on trading from the very outset of the scheme.

"The Governor erudites traders for the absence of enterprise, yet earlier in his speech states that he does not suggest that they are necessarily to blame for the deficiency.

"Traders obviously cannot be criticized for failure to provide facilities for an untried advent of the C.D.C., were

not required. Provision for sudden large-scale developments as Government know to their own cost is a difficult and slow process, but it becomes impossible where the opportunity is so infinitesimal as is denied.

"We have noted comments from His Excellency of further encroachment of C.D.C. activities into the trading sphere should private enterprise fail to compete on a level presumably to be set by the C.D.C., which is not necessarily economic.

"We have already seen the results of public enterprise in private trading in the experience of the Overseas Food Corporation, which lost £100,000 on this activity alone!

"It is unfortunate that the Governor shows his weight so obviously on the side of the C.D.C., and yet fails to give adequate reasons the encouragement to which their long establishment and pioneering developments for over 70 years in the territory entitle them. The suppression of private enterprise which must follow if the policy subscribed to by His Excellency is brought to its logical conclusion must eventually prove of grave consequence to the future of the territory.

"Let the Colonial Development Corporation confine its activities to the purposes for which it was created." Quoted from a recent leader on this subject in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA:—

"There are too many indications that the C.D.C. tends to consider itself an investment rather than a development corporation, and too few that it regards itself as an essential private enterprise. Yet its essential purpose was to create Colonial development, not to trust its way with existing enterprises.

Unlimited Finance v. Local Experience

Mr. J. R. DOWNS of the London and Blantyre Supply Co., Ltd., said:

"I think it very unfortunate that the Governor in his address to the Legislature should have exposed his lack of sympathy with and his absence of confidence in the trading community in Nyasaland, particularly those trading in the Northern Province, and endeavoured to extol the trading virtues of the C.D.C., which in shop-keeping has never operated before, and whose efficiency in this direction is an entirely unknown and extremely doubtful quantity.

"It would appear that conclusions have been reached on the assumption that unlimited finance is the beginning and end of successful trading, and that long experience and local knowledge are matters of little account.

"When the position of trading facilities in the area is assessed, it can only be one when it is related to the dominating influences of communications, world markets and supplies, serious local difficulties, and delays in Government planning, and the general economy of the north. Conclusions applying any of these vital points, can only be misleading.

"The plain fact is that the C.D.C. trading project was part and parcel of an over-all plan, conceived quite regardless of the facilities which can and should be provided by private enterprise. I maintain that competitive trading by the corporation is assuredly not one of its functions. Any policy which supports C.D.C. competitive trading is retrograde."

Governor Encouraged Corporation

Mr. J. MARSHALL the chairman, said that it was a great pity that the Governor had mentioned the subject of C.D.C. trading. By so doing the Governor had encouraged the corporation to persist with their proposals, and he suggested that the chamber should raise strong objection to the Governor's action in bringing it up whilst the matter was still under consideration by the corporation.

Mr. RAYNES emphasized that the matter was not a dispute between the established trading concerns and the corporation; the principles were involved, on which a stand should be made.

The motion was then passed. That the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce expressed its apprehension at the speech of the Governor in the recent session of the Legislative Council in regard to the activities of the Colonial Development Corporation.



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BACKGROUND TO

Steel Warning.—“What an outcry the Socialists would have raised if the coal industry under private ownership had failed twice in four years. Yet by sheer mismanagement and lack of foresight, first by Mr. Shillwell and now by Mr. Rock-Baker, we face the same crisis since nationalisation four years ago. Our industry is in danger of a stoppage, and we are forced to waste precious dollars to keep our hearths warm by buying coal from America. Surely with this example of nationalisation before them, the British people are not going to allow our steel industry to go the same way. If we wish to bring our armament programme to a standstill, this form of sabotage will do it far more quickly than any peace or peace movement.” —Mr. Lawrence Clark.

Military Strength.—“Preservation of peace depends on military strength, which depends on our industrial strength. Yet at this critical moment Lancashire workers are deliberately cutting their production by as much as 20%. London railwaymen are on strike because they do not like the new tonneries which they regard as a menace, and when the Prime Minister pleads for another 3,000,000 tons of coal, the union leaders tell us they will try and get less than double their overtime pay. The greatest disaster that has ever been done over the last 50 years has been to persuade many of our fellow citizens that you can get something for nothing in this world.” —Mr. T. Leathe, M.P.

Mis-education.—“The State has taken over the schools without its having any solid integrated moral philosophy behind it. Religion is taught by people who are overt atheists. If a man is an ex-member of the Communist party he is an atheist. Children are being turned out who are not literate, and are not God-fearing. The mixture of meddling interference and extravagance in the system of State education has to be seen to be believed. In the Armed Forces the N.A.A.F.P. has to lay in a strikingly large stock of coloured comics for about 15% to 20% of the conscript soldiers. That is all they read and all they can read, though from the age of five to 14 their average cost in the schools is £1 per week. The person finally responsible for the whole character and quality of a school must be the person in charge, yet in any State-controlled school the head teacher has less and less regional power to exercise any serious influence. He spends much of his time filling in returns for free milk and the provision of clothing.” —Mr. Colin Brogan.

Peace or Violence.—“With the discussion at Lake Success, the confusion about Far East policy, the military weakness in the West, we are for the first time exactly the situation which the Communist textbooks say is the right time for an attempt at world revolution. When all the class forces of the world have been sufficiently confused, and sufficiently set on edge, with each other, have sufficiently exhausted their lives in a struggle beyond their capacities, then revolution is ripe, wrote Lenin. To save the peace we must retreat as rapidly as possible. Peace can be saved only by a policy far more vigorous than any of which the Government have yet given evidence and far more vigorous than any which the Opposition have yet dared to advocate.” —Mr. Christopher Hollis, M.P.

No Way But By Work.—“We are more heavily taxed than any country in the world, 43.6% of the national income being taken by taxation and compulsory insurance contributions. In 1938 the percentage taken was approximately 25%. It is only when the movement, in all the deceptive colours of increased pay packets, is far advanced that men wake up to the special character of the so-called prosperity which is enjoyed by many to-day. Wage increases and company profit increases sound fine, but ultimately there is nothing but bitterness in them. The good pound loses his goodness. In a time of assured peace there may be the shadow of a chance of achieving the Utopia of which people dream—high standards of living, few working hours, the State as a friendly, democratic parent rather than an interfering autocrat. Men dreamed that those things were ready to hand in 1945, but where is the assured peace? Is there not rather a particularly savage cold, or even party hot war? Perhaps eventually we may learn from this bitter disappointment that you cannot pluck Utopia as the combination of military victory; that the destruction of war cannot be made good by fewer working hours, that not even the most brilliant thinkers can devise economic laws which render obsolete the ancient rule that only by work and more work, can men live and make good the waste of past wars. If as a result of our tribulations we ever firmly glimpse this elementary truth that would indeed be a step forward.” —Sir Jasper Ridley, chairman, National Provincial Bank.

No Leadership.—“One of the most respected papers in Europe, the *Stress-Nachrichten Zeitung*, said a few days ago: ‘The sense of disillusionment and fatalism gripping England would perhaps be lessened if the country possessed men of any calibre at the top, capable and willing to act energetically and to catch up with events.’ We would add that until we get capable men at the top, until we get real leadership Britain will never recover her influence and authority. The mere fact that the Prime Minister had to have a personal interview with the trade union leaders to appeal to the miners for more coal is an admission of the abject failure of his own Government to fulfil their promises. Mr. Aneurin Bevan, the new Minister of Labour, is an able but vitriolic demagogue with a strong following on the left, but with a political past. He has been the chief Government mouthpiece of class division; and now it falls to him to speak and work for class unity. It will be his job to rally the men of this country to the needs of the Services and the defence industries. But half the nation cannot forgive that this was the man who called them ‘vermin’ and that he had repeatedly insulted and derided them. If he were a good administrator, much could be forgiven him. But he has made an appalling mess of the National Health Service, and has utterly failed in his main task of housing the people.” —*Daily Mail*.

Trade Unions.—“Trade unionism is at the crossroads. Either the unions must go back to their original function of collective bargaining or become like trade unions in Communist countries, where they are merely agents of the Government to make the workers work harder. We may be disturbed when the Prime Minister has to call in the trade unions to bury and get the miners to produce more coal. Has the Coal Board no control? Did the miners impose the task of sending miners to get more coal only on the threat that if they did not the Government would fail?” —Mr. Reader Harris, M.P.

“There should be in London a co-ordinated committee on foreign policy through which the Empire could speak with one voice.” —Mr. E. J. Harrison, Resident Minister for Australia and New Zealand.

TO THE NEWS

E.A.R.-marked — "There is a great deal of cleverness but extraordinarily little wisdom in the world." — Lord Russell.

"A chicken now costs as much in England as a turkey before the war." — Mr. T. Heather, M.P.

"My choice for an international language would, without hesitation, be Spanish." — Mr. G. M. Young.

"Sulphur is perhaps the most important raw material of this century." — Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, M.P.

"Nationalization, a great illusion, has failed the consumer in price and service." — Lord Lyle of Westburne.

"Every sentence in a broadcast by Mr. Attlee seems to begin with the word 'unfortunately.'" — Economist.

"Three or four lieutenant-colonels in the French Army are Communists." — M. Jules Moch, Minister of Defence.

"Tender-join steak is 10s. 9d. a pound in Washington, now, and milk 16s. 9d. a quart." — News Chronicle.

"The hour cries out for statesmen, but our future lies in the hands of party politicians." — Mr. John Profumo, M.P.

"Greatest progress is found in those countries where capital is most strongly entrenched." — Sir David Wigglesworth.

"Mr. Attlee is a leader who breathlessly tries to keep up with the extremists in his own party." — Financial Times.

"The average worker's wage in England today is £6.70s. a week, and his average taxation, direct and indirect, is £2.10s. a week." — Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, M.P.

"One of the first objects of policy would be to create a standing council of the countries concerned in the whole of the Pacific, South-East Asia, and the Indian Ocean." — George Keimley.

"Government departments must curtail drastically their extravagant use of paper if complete control of the newspaper and periodical industries is to be averted." — Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

"Industry cannot stand any additional taxation burden and remain competitive in overseas markets. The only possible way out of the financial impasse is through a real measure of Government." — National Union of Manufacturers.

"British films pay very well, but they pay the wrong people. Of every £1m. taken at the box office, the Government receives £400,000 in tax, the exhibitors receive £400,000, and the picture is left with £200,000 to pay all production expenses." — Mr. Lauchlin Currie.

"The chief fear the Chinese will target their conviction of the superiority of their culture and become a vassal state of Russia seems hardly tenable. For their crusade for Communism would argue a fundamental change in their character." — Mr. Maurice Collis.

"The range and power of modern missile weapons will make Great Britain and Ireland useless as strategic base in any future war in Continental Europe. The strategic base for the defence of western Europe is necessarily the African continent." — Mr. Douglas Jerrold.

"It may be described as the coloured people's paradise in Great Britain. In no other city are the coloured people so much part of the community as in this South Wales city, and nowhere else is there evidence of so much friendliness between them and their white fellow-citizens." — A correspondent of the Times.

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PERSONALIA

PRINCE ALY KHAN is now in Kenya. SIR JOHN and LADY REYNOLDS are reviviting East Africa.

COLONEL CHARLES PENSONBY will revisit East Africa in February and March.

LADY MOUNTBATTEN will visit Kenya next month. She is the sister of EADY DELAMERE.

MR. T. M. ASKWITH has been appointed Commissioner for Social Welfare in Kenya.

SIR GODFREY HUGGINS has returned to Lisbon last Friday and was due back in Salisbury yesterday.

MR. ANDREW GIBB left London on Monday by air for Nairobi for a visit of about a week.

LEAD and LADY BENNETT have left London for Australia. They will be abroad until early April.

MISS TESSIE O'NEAL, the radio film, and stage comedienne, has been touring Southern Rhodesia.

THE HON. R. M. FRESTON has been elected deputy chairman of the London and Lancashire Insurance Co., Ltd.

DR. J. E. HOLLOWAY has been appointed a member of the South African Board of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.).

MR. BRUCE HUTCHES has been appointed chairman of a committee established in Tanganyika to consider the cost of living.

SIR RALPH LACEY has been appointed chairman of the Raw Cotton Commission following the resignation of Mr. H. G. R. HINDLEY.

THE DEAN OF LINCOLN has left by air for Khartoum to preach the annual General Gordon memorial sermon in the Cathedral next Sunday.

PRINCESS ALICE and the EARL OF ATHLONE left England yesterday for a seatrip, from which they expect to return in mid-April.

MESSERS. W. H. WHITE and J. N. KIEK have been appointed directors of Rhodesia Railways Trust, Ltd. SIR ELLIS ROBINS has resigned from the board.

SIR JOHN RUSSELL gave 25 lectures to European and other social gatherings during his six-weeks' visit to East Africa. He is due back in this country in March.

MR. H. G. MORGAN, F.C., Attorney-General in Northern Rhodesia, and formerly of Nyasaland, has been appointed a puisne judge in the Gold Coast.

M. PAUL GILLET has been appointed a member of the Societe Generale de Belgique, one of the largest banks in Belgium, and one with very large African interests.

MR. A. NIELSON, of Bexhill, and MISS ISOBEL LOGAN, only daughter of Sir Marston and Lady Logan, of Bracknell, Berkshire, have announced their engagement.

Mrs. C. HENDLEY BIRD and her son, DR. HANDLEY BIRD, have moved by air from Kampala. MR. HANDLEY BIRD, M.B.E., is due at the end of the month.

MR. JOHN RANKIN, former chairman of the Fabian Society, has been elected chairman of the society. He is Parliamentary Secretary to the Dominions Office.

MR. MOUNT KNOLLYS, who has been appointed United Kingdom representative on the Raw Materials Central Group to be established in Washington, is a former chairman of the B.C.A.

MR. JOHN THORNTON, Financial Secretary, is to accompany the Northern Rhodesian delegation to the talks on closer union in Central Africa, which will open in London on March 5.

MISS MARY JUSTINE BANKS, M.B.E., daughter of the architect and Mr. Banks of Dodoma, Tanganyika Territory, and MR. ROBERT CHARLES BRIDGES have been married in London.

MR. MICHAEL DUNFORD, General Manager of the East African Traffic Travel Association, and MRS. CLOE LEGG, Librarian in the American Consulate-General, have been married in Nairobi.

MR. F. T. MOORE has been appointed manager of the Arusha-branch office of Messrs. Bovill, Matheson and Co., Ltd., from which Mr. J. W. HASKIN has been transferred to the head office in Nairobi.

MR. MICHAEL POWELL, son of Admiral Sir Arthur Power and the late Lady Power, and Miss DIANA HAMLEY, only child of Captain and Mrs. C. W. Hamley, of Mombasa, have announced their engagement.

MR. PAULO KUTUMACHA has been appointed Kitikiro of Bugimba, W.C. MR. M. E. KWALYA-KAGWA, whose term of office has expired, and MR. MATAYO N. MUGWANYA is the new Chief Justice and MR. LATIMA MPAGI the new treasurer.

REAR-ADMIRAL CASPAR JOHN, who has been appointed Flag Officer, Commanding the Third Aircraft Carrier Squadron, commanded the Union-Castle liner, PRINCE OF CASTLE, when she was converted during the war for use as an aircraft carrier.

MR. A. T. BERNY-FICKLIN is in charge of the Kenya section of the desert locust control organization. His area includes Tanganyika, which he recently visited in company with BRIGADIER G. M. GAMBLE, who is responsible for operations in East Africa.

MR. C. W. F. FOOTMAN, since 1945 Financial Chief Secretary in Nyasaland, who has been appointed Chief Secretary following the retirement of Mr. E. C. BROWN, entered the Colonial Service in Zanzibar 21 years ago, and was seconded to the Colonial Office in 1943.

THE BISHOP OF MOMBASA has dedicated a new electric organ placed in All Saints Church, Mombasa, Kenya as a memorial to the late CAPTAIN and MRS. ARGETT, who were married in 1907, and to their four grandsons, all of whom died in the recent war.

MR. JUSTICE KEATINGE, who has been appointed a judge of the Somaliland High Court, entered the Colonial Legal Service in Tanganyika in 1927. After only four years with the Forces during the war, he was transferred to Kenya, where he became a puisne judge in 1949.

The Council of the Geological Society of London has awarded the Murchison Fund for the current year to MR. T. DEANS, of the mineral resources division of the Colonial Geological Survey, for his work on sedimentary ironstone, the igneous rocks of Northern Rhodesia, and the lead-zinc deposits of Europe.

MESSERS. A. LEVY, P. H. CONNELL and J. PROFT, of Durban, won the first prize of £550 in the competition arranged by Nairobi City Council for a design for a city hall. The second award of £450 went to MESSRS. R. H. COBB, D. H. ARCHER, and R. O. CAMPBELL, of Nairobi. There were 9 entries.

Among Colonial officials of note in this country are MESSRS. G. G. HUTCHINGS, who recently retired, Information Officer in Kenya, and DONALD COMMISSIONER for Income Tax, and J. COTTRELL, Director of African Education, both of Northern Rhodesia, and V. J. DEAN, Deputy Director of Agriculture in Nyasaland.

THE REV. GEORGE DONGA is to conduct a mission in Nairobi from February 15 to 25. The Provost of Nairobi Cathedral, the REV. CANON E. HOPKINS, hopes that this arrangement was made because the Church was not longer prepared to play second fiddle to the cinema, and other distractions, which have become accepted and enthusiastic pleasures of the Church.

MR. THOMAS HIRST, Director of Geological Survey in the Gold Coast, who has arrived in this country on retirement, went to Uganda in 1935 as a field geologist, and later worked with the Mineral Resources Department of the Mineral Institute in London from 1932 to 1937. After his departure Mr. Hirst was joined by the Mineral Resources Division of the Colonial Geological Survey.

E. African Transport Problems

By Reginald Robins's Review

TRANSPORT DOMINATED the first day of the third meeting of the third session of the East Africa Central Assembly, which opened in Nairobi last week under the chairmanship of Sir Guy Pilgus.

Sir REGINALD ROBINS, Commissioner for Transport, explaining the supplementary estimates for 1950, said that the railway side of the organization had earned £1,666,666 more than the estimated revenue, at an additional cost of £480,000, most of which arose from circumstances entirely beyond the control of the management. Port revenue was near the original estimate, but £91,000 more was spent in earning it.

The estimates had been abnormally difficult to prepare, on account of the international situation and they were on the conservative or realistic side. There were increases of £383,000 in costs, but decreased revenue. Even with a balance of £276,000 brought forward from 1950, the full contribution which should be made to replacements could not be covered, and that at a time when replacement costs were rising. There was a shortfall of £388,000 in the contribution to replacements, and if the estimates were correct it would be about £665,000 in 1951.

Despite all difficulties, including the unrepresented drought in Tanganyika, every ton of traffic offered for transport had been moved. Many people had thought that the reduced programme of the Overseas Food Corporation would affect the contribution made by Tanganyika to the joint undertaking, but in fact that Territory was doing far more than its had envisaged.

The office of the Commissioner for Transport (which costs £2,261) was small, consisting of himself, an assistant, two lady secretaries and typists, African messengers, and a driver. His appointment was not that of a super-general manager, but there was an enormous field to be covered by the commissioner, including higher policy, the legislative aspects, the general arrangements for representation at international conferences, and advisory services to the High Commission.

Success of Industrial Consultants

The Transport Administration had saved £20,000 through the employment of industrial consultants. £10,000 had been allocated for the pricing of the new tariff; its preparation was highly complex, and three non-official members of the Transport Advisory Council were examining the proposals with the management.

With regard to the Southern Highlands of Tanganyika the aim was to provide an efficient protection by road of the Railway Administration, services, a fair share of road costs would have to be borne, but it would be a non-profit-making undertaking. There should be no attempt to provide luxury services; those who wanted excessive speed or luxury should rely on planes or private cars. He had always believed that there were immense possibilities in the East Africa for developing areas by road transport before building railways.

A contract had already been placed for the construction of two berths at Durban, Salama, and who would begin at once. An agreement had been concluded for a third berth for the British Government, which would pay one-third of the cost of the three berths, including the transport administration's overheads and supervisory costs, subject to ratification by the British and Belgian Governments.

An enormous burden had been thrown on the East Africa after the war, and remained heavy, and had been estimated to weigh hundred tons, but now having risen from 100 to 51 tons.

Dealing with railway connexion between the East African and the Rhodesian systems, Sir Reginald said that two or three possible routes were the subject of engineering surveys by East African staff, whose report and estimates were expected by May, 1952. Meanwhile negotiations were proceeding with commercial firms for an economic survey of the contentious areas.

The proposals in the White Paper on the activities of the Overseas Food Corporation were very satisfactory, far as transport was concerned. It was intended to complete

the port of Mtwara and the Mtwara-Ruvu railway connexion, and to consider a 60-mile extension of the railway as the first stage of a possible connexion between Mtwara and the northern end of Lake Nyasa.

The supply position had been extremely difficult since the war, but there had been improvement during the last two years. Kenya and Uganda had 24 Garrett engines, and in Tanganyika section 18 second-hand locomotives and 19 diesel shunting engines had been put into service. In 1950 an additional 72 bogie wagons had reached the K.U.R. section, as well as 50 cattle wagons and 39 cattle vans; the Tanganyika section had received 85 cattle vans, 8 cattle wagons, and 20 basic petrol.

In 1951 there was reasonable hope of delivery of 58 additional locomotives and 538 goods vehicles for Kenya and Uganda, and 18 locomotives and 90 goods vehicles for Tanganyika. There was also hope that the long delayed order for 16 first-class passenger coaches could be executed this year, together with 13 second-class passenger coaches for Kenya and Uganda and third-class passenger coaches for Tanganyika.

Plan in General Stores

Steps had been taken to build up the general stock of stores, in which £2m. were locked up. There was no justification for the remark that East Africa's demands had not been pressed with sufficient force, and the territories had not been pushed out of the queue; except for some delay caused by the coal crisis and a priority granted in connexion with the movement of groundnuts. West Africa deliveries had been made in the order of preference. Looked at from the point of view of the Empire as a whole and in the interests of all the people, these actions were justified. Owing to the Korean war, some hopes must again be frustrated.

The Transport Advisory Council, the Railway Committee, and the Ports Committee had greatly lightened his burden. No one knew what was in store for the territories. If the position deteriorated, they might be placed in a situation worse than that of 1939. On the other hand, he had confidence in the Railway Administration.

Speaking of the proposed extension of the line between Kampala and Mityana, the commissioner pointed out that the scheme had come into prominence owing to the discovery of a large deposit of Uganda and the proposed development of the Kilembe copper mine. If the resolution were approved, an engineering and economic survey would be extended westward of Mityana towards Kilembe.

He had often been accused of the ridiculous round about way in which the railway reached Kampala, but he placed that responsibility firmly and squarely on the shoulders of the Uganda Government, which, influenced by political circumstances, had proposed the route originally suggested.

Sir Godfrey Huggins, D.C.L.

THE HONORARY DEGREE of Doctor of Civil Law was conferred on Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, in Congregation at Oxford last Thursday. In presenting him to the viceroy, the public orator said in Latin that Sir Godfrey, a native of England, had been Prime Minister of his Colony for 7 years, and, as a medical man, had achieved something exceptional in statescraft, namely, peaceful relations between European settlers and Africans. His new practice of probing the minds of men, not their bodies. The only bones removed are the bones of contention, and the confidence he gave to his patients now inspires a whole people.

Hospital for Women

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, Governor of Kenya, before the opening of Lady Mitchell's new Princess Elizabeth Hospital for Women in Nairobi, paid tribute to the work of Mr. Rudolf Anderson, in connexion with the building and with the European Hospital Association. Providing 65 beds for maternity and gynaecological cases, the hospital had cost less than £1,300 per bed, mainly more usual estimate of £2,000. He thanked the East Africa Women's League for having collected nearly £48,000 towards financing the project.

Africa's Role in Global Defence Views of a South African Minister

IN DISCUSSING GLOBAL STRATEGY, military and economic the position of Africa, particularly that part south of the Sahara, is frequently overlooked, but Africa's future is bound up with America and Western Europe, said Dr. T. E. Dönnis, Minister of the Interior in the Union of South Africa, before leaving London by air a few days ago.

He continued: "Africa is a continent of vast undeveloped resources, material and human, of largely untapped potentialities. For its proper development there is required capital of hundreds of millions of pounds, as well as technical and scientific assistance of the highest order. Only America and Europe can supply this need."

Avoiding Political Instability

Politically, too, an orderly development is essential, and attention has to be given to the politically more mature countries for direction and guidance. One does not want to duplicate the mistake of forcing advanced forms of government on a people unprepared for such responsibilities, with resultant political instability. Africa and its people have the greatest interest in the orderly political and economic development of its underdeveloped parts.

Regarded from the point of view of Europe and America, the answer will be the same: that Africa must be kept within that orbit. The raw materials are the complement of the highly industrialized Europe and America. Its vast spaces may in suitable circumstances become the seat for the sustenance of its own indigenous population as well as of that of the industrial areas.

"In global defence, Africa must not be surrendered to the forces of Communism, and any realistic scheme of global defence must have as one of its main pillars the attention of Africa, together with western Europe, within the western constellation.

"There is a threat to this concept from the East, perhaps only a cloud as big as a man's hand as yet. Covetous eyes are being cast on Africa as the dumping-ground for

surplus populations, ousting the Native population. Europe and America have not the coming millions to make the Europeanization of Africa a likelihood, even if there was such a desire, which is absent in any case.

"It is recognized that by far the greater part of Africa, where there is an indigenous Native population, should be developed in the interest and for the benefit primarily of that indigenous population.

"A strong South Africa working in close co-operation with Africa's Powers, both inside and outside the continent, coupled with a defence scheme which embraces the defence of Africa against Communism, are the means of ensuring Africa's place within her natural orbit, and thereby assuring her orderly development."

National Service in Kenya

COMPULSORY NATIONAL SERVICE for British subjects and British protected persons in Kenya (males from the age of 18 to 65 and women from 18 to 55) is the subject of a draft Bill which has been gazetted for introduction to the Legislative Council. It provides for service by men from 18 to 45 with any unit of the armed forces, both inside and outside the Colony. Up to the age of 60 men may be called upon to join the defence force, and those over that age to do such work as the Director of Man-Power may direct. Women can be compelled to enrol in an auxiliary territorial unit or undertake some other form of national service. Man-power committees, central wages board, and an exemption tribunal are to be established. Reserved occupations may be declared, and these are likely to include agricultural producers and the administration.

"My Ministers must primarily concern themselves with the Africa in any major conflict and with the role which the Union might be called upon to play in the defence of this continent," Dr. Jansen, Governor-General of South Africa.

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American criticism that Mr. Ward is "Wasted"

MR. ANGUS WARD, who has been appointed United States Consul-General in Nairobi, was made prisoner by the Chinese Communists in Mukden while he was serving there in a similar capacity. Mr. Ward, who holds the Superior Service Award, is considered particularly well qualified to deal with the application of the Fourth Point Programme in East Africa. He arrived in the Colony with Mrs. Ward last month.

The *New York World Telegram* commented harshly on the appointment, writing:

"The State Department could hardly have picked a more out-of-the-way place, for Angus Ward. What a spot, and in what a time, to send away an American consul-general who has served the last 25 years as a top Communist asset."

"It would be surpassingly incredible, even for a State Department decision, if you did not recall the story behind Angus Ward, who was held prisoner for 18 months by the Chinese Reds at Mukden last year."

Imprisoned by Communists

When Communist armies closing in on Manchuria, the State Department had ordered Mr. Ward to stay on with his wife and staff, in the high hope of establishing diplomatic relations with Stalin's puppet force.

When the danger for appointment back-fired and the inconsiderable 'Commies' threw Mr. Ward in jail on a diet of bread and water, the State Department sat on its hands moutching 'deep thought' and frowning as month after month went by that it was taking all possible steps.

Eventually nation-wide public indignation pressured the State Department into a semblance of action. It appealed to 30 nations (including Russia) for a concerted formal protest to the Peiping government. The Communists, being their own sweet time, finally released Mr. Ward and his staff last December and brusquely ordered them out of Red China.

Returning home, Mr. Ward said in the public hearing commenting on the atrocious conditions and tortures

of justice "under the Chinese Reds. But you may fairly get an idea of what he said privately to friends, and even to his seniors in the Far Eastern division, where the staunch adherents of Russia and Red China have at various times been concentrated."

"That did it for Mr. Ward; and if you think the appeal will be made under the frustration of their plans for recognizing Red China, are weakened in numbers or determined to reflect on this amazing decision to rack up Angus Ward from now until his retirement."

Obviously Mr. Ward has no desire to return to any African post. As a 25-year student of and expert on Communism, his services there plainly will be wasted.

Africans and Industrialization

Speaking when there had been correspondence in the local Press about the industrialization of the country, which some writers interpreted as a threat to the African inhabitants, Mr. B. J. Mukasa, one of the two African non-official members of the Legislative Council for the Western Province of Uganda said in the Legislature:

"We African members of the Legislative Council welcome industrialization. It is quite wrong for some people to suggest that industrialization is going to mean the taking over of this country by Europeans, or at least the coming into it of large numbers of Europeans. You cannot make progress by agriculture alone, and I have yet to hear about a country which has become a first class power based on agricultural civilization."

"Agriculture is very important, but there comes a time when you must know much you know about scientific or technical work you have to do it, industrialization steps in, and we are grateful to Great Britain for having introduced this industrialization."

"There is nothing to be gained from industrialization in this country, and we must go ahead unless we have it. Jobs will then become more plentiful, and there will be a great deal of work to do and many things to do, and I think everyone will be happy."

East Africa

THE OFFICERS for 1951 of Oxford University's Eastern Africa Association are Miss Margery Perham, hon. president; Miss Jane Heon (Somerville), president; Mr. John Twining (Braenon), hon. secretary; Mr. Tony Low (Exeter), hon. treasurer; and the Rev. Kosya Shalita (Wycliffe) as the other member of the committee. Dr. de Bunsen, principal of Makerere College, Uganda, is to speak to the association about that institution on January 29, Miss Perham will talk on the history of East Africa on February 19, and Miss M. Nicholson will deal with the political future of East Africa at a meeting on February 26. A study group on race relations is being arranged.

Groundnut Reorganization

(Continued from page 535)

Governments, of interest on outstanding advances, it is evident that the corporation have not been, and are not, in a position to make such payments. It is too early to judge to what extent, if any, the agricultural activities of the corporation will in due course be able to bear interest and amortization charges, but sooner or later considerable capital adjustments will clearly be necessary.

The corporation consider that, given freedom from natural calamities, their agriculture ought in time (not necessarily within the seven-year period of the plan) to pay its way and cover its future overheads and the depreciation on the assets retained for use. They see no prospect, however, of fulfilling the obligations of Section 15 of the Act, which requires them to show that their revenues are sufficient to meet all charges on the service of their debt, taking one year with another, in the operation of the scheme.

The corporation feel it incumbent upon them to bring to notice their inability to comply with the requirements of the Act in these matters. It is for consideration whether it would be appropriate to promote amending legislation in this behalf.



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BANANAS

The Latin name of the common banana is *musa sapientum* and this complimentary description is based on the legend that in ancient Asia Wise Men used to rest under its shady leaves and eat the fruit. The banana was originally an Asiatic fruit and though the story of how it gradually spread westwards is fading in the mists of time, it is known that in

1614 a Portuguese missionary brought it to Saint Domingo in the West Indies. The cultivation of bananas soon spread throughout the Caribbean and Jamaica became the world's largest supplier of the fruit from the nineteenth century onwards. In the late 1930's the Jamaican banana trade was seriously affected by diseases which attacked the plantations. The new disease-resistant strains now being developed will, it is hoped, be successful in restoring the position.

Full and up-to-date information from our branches in the island on market conditions and industrial trends is readily obtainable on request. Please write to our Intelligence Department at the address given below.

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Letters to the Editor

Mechanized Cultivation in Africa
Opportunities Disregarded in Tanganyika

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Sir,—So far back as 1933 the Tanganyika Government was approached regarding the introduction of mechanized cultivation at different stages to the Africans.

After a visit to India and Iraq, made during his leave and at his own expense, the writer brought back to the Territory models of Indian ox-drawn ploughs, rakes, hoes, etc., which were in universal use in those countries. After some hesitation, but with the support of the then very progressive and active Director of Agriculture, models of these ploughs were made by a local carpenter in Mwanza at a cost of 10s. each, and in a demonstration one of these wooden ploughs turned over to an appreciably greater depth, the same sized plot of land in the same period of time in competition with 15 of the lustiest of the local hoe-wielders.

The Director of Agriculture then submitted a scheme to the Government, proposing the formation of cultivating units under European staff using all types of ploughs, wooden and iron, together with the training of oxen, in order to clear plots in suitable districts, such cleared plots being maintained later by tractor units where Native interest was not forthcoming. These units were estimated to cost £3,000 to £4,000 each in the first year inclusive of capital expenditure, and decreasing in subsequent years. Each unit could have cleared fifty 40-acre plots on selected sites.

Implication of the scheme was not approved, partly on the advice of some of the technical officers who favoured Native smallholdings on self-cleared plots, and partly on the grounds of possible interference with Native land rights. It will be noted that this latter objection has not proved an obstacle to the projects of the Government's sponsored Overseas Food Corporation, while the former proposal long to be admitted as failing to materialize in any number.

The scheme of which I write was again brought to the attention of the Tanganyika Government in 1942, when its officers were asked to put forward development proposals for consideration under the contemplated increase in grants under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. On this occasion it was supported by a more experienced administrative officer, but neither he nor I received any acknowledgment.

A scheme of this nature, recommended would have led to a substantial increase in crop acreage, better cultivation, saving of labour, the ancillary use of stock

and manuring, bulk marketing of large quantities of groundnuts and other crops instead of by single head-loads and the elimination of the tsetse fly.

If only a fraction of the vast sums spent on anti-tsetse work had been expended on the promotion of cultivation, large areas would have been cleared and put under crops, thus ridding the land of tsetse as an incidental by-product.

Yours faithfully,

A FORMER D.O. IN TANGANYIKA.

Pensions of Retired Officials
Reply to Sir Henry Webb

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Sir,—Does Sir Henry Webb suggest that officials, simply because they are officials, should not only be sheltered from slumps but also receive the full benefits of booms?

Not long ago in a letter you commented the official pension with the provision for old age which the non-official wage-earner might make for himself by means of an endowment insurance policy (which he would have to do of course, from income after tax has been deducted). Does Sir Henry suggest that the payments from all such policies should be increased by the insurance companies to meet the additional cost of living to-day? Indeed, does he advocate the increase of all provisions made by citizens for their old age by insurance policy, investments, the purchase of property, or other means? Or does he consider that retired officials should be a sort of "Brahmin" class, who must be preserved from all the misadventures which assail the Common herd?

If officials felt that they might require more than their pensions provide, surely they could have taken out endowment policies, when they were happily reserved from the economic storm. It all becomes a former Chief Justice to write about logic in such a connexion. He must be cognisant of the law of contract. Or should that not apply to officials?

Yours faithfully,

UNTOUCHABLE.

London, W.

Mr. Perry Lewis's Advice

Many Cases of Financial Embarrassment

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Sir,—Sir Henry Webb may be interested to learn that in cases of financial embarrassment, and these are numerous—I am advising those Kenyan pensioners who are physically fit enough to brave all weathers and who can cycle that they should explore locally the possibilities of employment as errand boys. Frequently £3 or even more per week can be earned in this way, and doubtless there are forthcoming from satisfied customers gifts in kind which will not attract income tax!

As regards those pensioners who are physically and temperamentally unfit for the work indicated, we can only recall the case of a former Colonial Secretary who told the world of his old passion for social justice, and hope that his successor may prefer practice to preaching.

Yours faithfully,

G. PERRY LEWIS,

Honorary Secretary, Kenya Government Pensioners' Association.

Bournemouth.

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The Nyasaland police estimate that about 300 private motor vehicles are being illegally used for the carriage of goods.

Further Criticism of Electors' Union Such Irresponsible Bodies Discourage Investment

FURTHER SUPPORT for the criticisms made by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA of the attack by the Kenya Electors' Union on the East African Office in London is to be found in the quarterly *East African Broadsheet*, published by Messrs. R. C. Treat & Co., Ltd. The first paragraph in the current issue reads:—

"An East African political organization has published an ill-informed attack on the East African Office in London, the work of which we paid tribute in our last issue. Mr. Roger Norton and his staff are held in too high esteem to need our support, but of one of the irresponsible accusations aimed at him we have special knowledge. This is the charge of lack of vigour in encouraging the investment of private capital in East Africa.

A) Groundless Charge

So groundless is this charge that never has the arrangement of finances for new enterprises in East Africa been so easy as it is to-day. Indeed, the proprietors of this journal are constantly faced with the difficulty of finding suitable investments for clients anxious to play a part in Colonial development. If Mr. Norton did not advise against attempting to farm with inadequate capital, or against investment in unproved and often palpably hazardous local enterprises, he would do a great disservice to the territories he represents.

Our experience is that even more London capital would be available for local investments were it not for the fear of political insecurity. For this the antics of irresponsible local political bodies are largely to blame. It is they and not Mr. Norton who are guilty of discouraging investment in East Africa.

It is a fair guess that the above words were written by Mr. E. W. Bovill, who through his various companies has excellent means of forming a judgment on such matters.

Statements Worth Noting

"The world passeth away, and the lust thereof; but he that doeth the will of God abideth for ever."—I John 2:17

"Lack of silos for maize in the last few years has cost Kenya more than £1,000,000."—Mr. G. A. Tyson.

"We suggest that Mr. Duggdale's name be added to the list of prohibited immigrants and visitors to Southern Rhodesia."—*Rhodesian Mines and Industries*.

"In this country road signs if made of wood are apt to become firewood, and if of metal to be transformed into a useful pot of some kind."—Mr. M. P. Batrow, M.C., Nyasaland.

"If I had a wish for Nairobi, it would be that it should enjoy on its Municipal Council of mixed races for all time the services of men of ability, enterprise, and integrity."—Lieut. Colonel C. J. Valentine, Officer Commanding the Kenya Regiment.

"More than 40% of the national income of the United Kingdom is paid by the people to the services of the State. Kenya's contribution is less than 15%. Yet we accept from the overtaxed people of the United Kingdom millions of pounds from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund."—Mr. S. V. Cooke, M.L.C., Kenya.

"Maize yields of Kenya farmers are as high as in many maize-growing areas on the other side of the Atlantic, and the average wheat yield is still above that of Canada and Australia. The milk output from dairy cows in Kenya is little behind that of Great Britain."—Mr. Alec Ward, secretary of the Kenya National Farmers' Union.



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Draft Estimates for Uganda NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

UGANDA'S DRAFT ESTIMATES for 1951 provide for a revenue of £12,444,459 and expenditure of £11,756,588. Of the revenue £469,462 will derive from development and welfare grants and £15,000 from land sales; and of the expenditure £5,404,515 is recurrent, £3,452,387 special, £2,430,224 extraordinary, and £469,462 for development and welfare schemes.

Revised estimates of revenue and expenditure for 1950 are respectively £9,905,164, and £7,875,990. At the end of last year the Protectorate reserve amounted to £533,890, post-war development reserve £708,432, in an estimated balance of £6,723,491.

The main items in the estimated revenue (with figures in the revised estimates in brackets) are export taxes £6,785,000 (£4,040,755), customs and excise £2,359,000 (£2,389,000), reimbursements £983,339 (£1,201,305), income tax, non-Native poll tax and estate duty £638,500 (£582,500), and Native poll tax £437,100 (£434,606). The chief heads of expenditure are Public Works—extraordinary £2,430,224 (£2,479,962), public debt £1,729,972 (£2,188,992), public works—recurrent £851,771 (£307,314), education £671,571 (£474,009), medical £645,338 (£406,849), local government contributions £633,970 (£577,823), and culture £458,160 (£369,108).

Import duties at £1,700,000 (£1,597,000) include £594,000 (£570,000) from textiles, while excise at £655,000 (£621,000) comprises £350,000 (£360,000) from tobacco, £240,000 (£178,000) from cigarettes, £40,000 (£50,000) from sugar and £25,000 (£17,000) from beer. Income tax is expected to yield £557,000.

Export taxes on cotton are estimated at £5,000,000 (£2,520,000) on coffee at £1,600,000 (£445,250), on cottonseed at £120,000 (£60,000), and on hides and skins at £65,000 (£10,000).

Mtwara Railway

"CONVERSION of the railway from Mikindani (Mtwara) towards the hinterland from metre to 3 ft. 6 in. gauge will be a much less costly method than the conversion which would be involved by a connexion elsewhere in East Africa, and it should be possible, if this connexion with the port of Mikindani were made, to economize considerably at Mikindani itself. The building of a small railway in this area is bound to be unduly expensive, as it is completely detached from either of the main line systems. It will therefore necessitate the building of workshops and expensive equipment to keep the rolling-stock in repair. If a connexion were made with Rhodesia, many of these difficulties might disappear."—Sir Reginald Robins.

Bishop Wynn-Jones Memorial

THE BISHOP WYNN-JONES MEMORIAL FUND is to be devoted to building a hostel in Dodoma for African travellers. Most of the subscribers voted for a twofold memorial, a hostel and a fund for Mrs. Wynn-Jones for the education of her children, but she told the committee that she would prefer the whole fund to be used for the hostel.



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"Gusii Bridewealth Law and Custom" is the title of a book published by the Oxford University Press at 6s. 6d.

A motion urging the Government to take action "to control the pernicious activities of money-lenders" was lost in the Sudan Legislative Assembly, the voting being equal.

The basic rate of poll tax for Africans in Kenya has been increased by 2s. per annum. Assessments now range from 6s. in the Turkana district to 19s. in Nanyuki and Masai areas.

The Universities' Mission to Central Africa have presented the freehold of Likoma Island, headquarters of their Nyasaland diocese, to the Government of Nyasaland as African trust land.

A modified petrol rationing scheme, on the lines of the war-time method, is to be introduced in Southern Rhodesia on February 1. Rationing offices will be established in Salisbury, Bulawayo, Umtali, and Gwelo.

A rubberized road is being laid as an experiment in the capital of Southern Rhodesia by the African subsidiary of the British Rubber Development Board, whose road consultant, Mr. A. R. Smee, is now in the Colony.

A board composed of Europeans and Africans will in future consider all manuscripts submitted for the African programmes broadcast from Lusaka. Stories, talks, plays, and features will be graded and paid for accordingly.

Mr. D. G. Stewart, a Nairobi accountant, has been sentenced by the Supreme Court to five years' hard labour on seven counts of fraud, and fines totalling £1,000 on two other counts, and a year's imprisonment in default.

Police Chiefs Confer

Commissioners of Police from Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, Zanzibar, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland met in conference in Kampala last week. The Commissioner in British Somaliland had hoped to attend, but was not able to do so.

The General Secretary of the Northern Rhodesian African Drivers' Trade Union, Frederick Mfane, has been sentenced to two years' hard labour for stealing money entrusted to him by members of the union. He was employed in Lusaka by the P.W.D.

Travellers to and from Nyasaland no longer require yellow fever certificates, as the World Health Organization has rescinded the ruling that Nyasaland and North Bechuanaland are in the yellow fever endemic area. The Balovate area of Northern Rhodesia is still in the area, however.

A fragment of the "Monze meteorite," which exploded over the Southern Province of Northern Rhodesia last October, has been offered to His Majesty The King. The explosion was heard over a radius of 100 miles, and experts estimated that the meteorite weighed at least 20 tons.

Five turbine combined sprayer-duster machines have been provided at a cost of 12,661 dollars from Marshall Plan funds to combat red locusts in the Rufua Valley of Tanganyika. American trucks to the value of 179,000 dollars were supplied from the same source last October for the campaign against desert locusts.

Cases filed in the High Court of Tanganyika in 1949 numbered 2,563, compared with 2,166 in the previous year. 370 cases orders were made reversing or varying the original decisions of magistrates, and 1,081 cases were confirmed. Persons brought before the criminal courts numbered 26,572, of whom 21,386 were convicted. Capital sentences were imposed on 59 persons, of whom 23 were executed.

The List of Applications will be opened on Friday, January 26, 1951, and closed on the same day.

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Cheques should be made payable to "Bearer" and crossed thus: Bank of England, a/c Southern Rhodesia Loan.

S. Rhodesian Commercial Law

THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA for the sake of her own credit, could not afford to have any standard of company law, which was not at least equal to that of England. This remark of the U.S. Commission is also applicable to Southern Rhodesia.

That passage appears in the explanatory memorandum issued by the Southern Rhodesian Government in connection with the new Companies Bill, based on the British and South African Companies Acts, which will be debated when the Southern Rhodesian Parliament reassembles on January 30. It is also argued that, since most of the Colony's capital comes from England and South Africa, it is convenient that the territory's company law should be the same as that with which the investors are familiar.

The Bill, which consists of 311 sections and eight schedules, is said to be the largest single piece of legislation yet presented to the House.

At the end of the year last, there were about 3,470 registered companies in the Colony with a total authorized capital of £14,600,000.

Emigration

MR. CLIFFORD E. HEATHCOTE SMITH, vice-chairman of the Council for New Era of Emigration, in a letter to *The Times* writes (*inter alia*):—

"The Council for a New Era of Emigration, under the chairmanship of Sir Frank Whittle, temporarily abroad, contends that the strength or even the survival of the British Commonwealth may depend on swift action to transfer some of our industrial strength from the target area of Britain to the chief European-settled Commonwealth countries of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa."

U.S. and Rhodesia Tobacco Competition

SPIRITED COMPETITION from Southern Rhodesia now confronts American tobacco leaf exporters as for generations have held virtually a monopoly on the cigarette leaf trade in Great Britain and Europe, states a report from Virginia published recently in the *New York Times*. "Local concerns that a large overseas business by supplying the aromatic grass needed for cigarette and smoking mixtures admit they are having to send out more salesmen as they run into a difficult situation. Firstworthy sources report that the 1951 African crop will be 20 to 30% higher than in 1950. It is also feared from overseas agents that Southern Rhodesia has found herself climatically able to produce a staple crop in growing demand. Southern (i.e. American) leaf communities that vie annually in stampeting those markets as 'the biggest' or 'the best' may actually have to look to their laurels.

Newcomers to Rhodesia

IMMIGRANTS ENTERING SOUTHERN RHODESIA during September numbered 1,324 (including five permitted on temporary permit, 84 R.A.F. personnel, and 42 of their dependants), compared with 1,149 in September, 1949. Excluding R.A.F. personnel, the 1950 figure showed an increase of 163 above the average monthly immigration in 1949. In the first nine months of last year 12,043 (10,793) immigrants entered the Colony. Of these, 4,805 (6,027) were born in the United Kingdom and 6,263 (3,789) in the Union of South Africa. Capital declared by immigrants aggregated £2,580,360 (£4,611,490).

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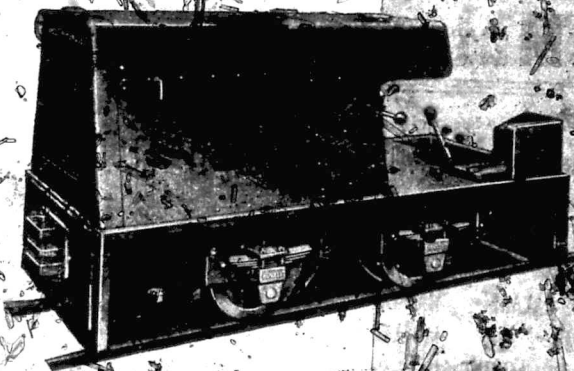


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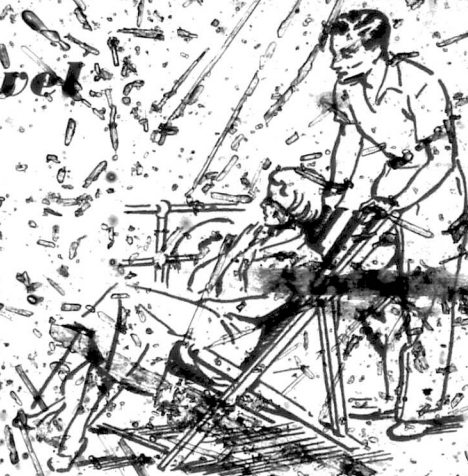
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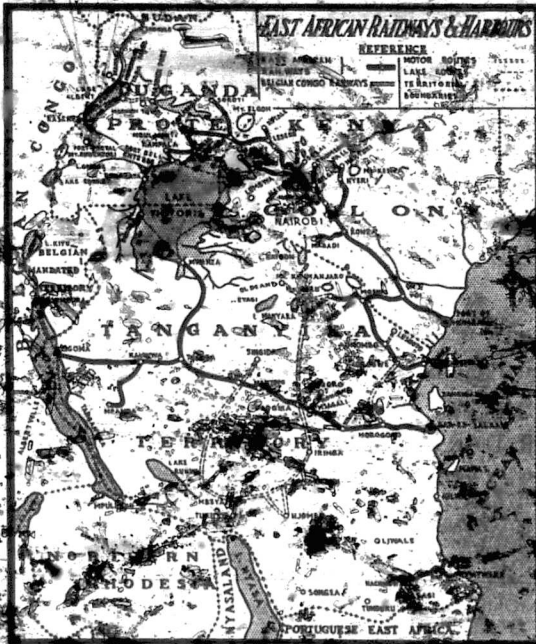
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When that recommendation was considered by a second conference, the formation of the association was proposed by a European member of the Legislative Council.

Promoting Trust and Confidence. Mr. S. V. Cooke, and seconded by an African, Mr. Kenyatta, that we aim few, if any, Africans in Kenya have a greater following among their own people. A proposal that the new body should be non-political was rejected on the ground that its work would be stultified if politics were barred, and a suggestion that the committee should be composed of four members of each race was defeated by the argument that the work must start in an atmosphere of trust and confidence, without racial qualifications in the constitution. That decision clearly involves risk, but it was surely better to take the risk at this stage, incidentally it will quickly enable the participants to measure the results of this venture of faith and, if necessary, correct them. The committee will consist of twelve elected and three co-opted members, without reference to their race. Sir Charles Mortimer, who has presided most successfully over the discussions so far, has declined the chairmanship on account of his conviction that that position should not be occupied by anyone who has recently held High Government office. There is manifestly much force in that contention, but it will be very difficult to find the right replacement for one who has already done so much for this movement and is recognized by all races in Kenya as standing for the best values in life.

Very harmful publicity has often been given in the past to the ill-advised statements of the extremists on all sides in East Africa. We trust therefore that this new association will decide not to eschew publicity, but that it will, on the contrary, put high on its list of objectives the task of informing the public of the views of those who seek diligently for points of agreement, not to magnify points of disagreement. From the outset the association would do well, we believe, to circulate the Press and other interested bodies and individuals the results of the inter-racial studies of various problems made under its auspices and the text of addresses delivered at its meetings. Very little educational influence would thus be brought to bear, whereas if the association were to operate mainly in private, its power for good would be seriously and unnecessarily restricted. There must, of course, be confidential discussion of many matters, and complete candour will be needed in the privacy of

committee meetings, but the policy of telling the public as much as possible and as soon as possible would contribute greatly to the strengthening of this worthy movement.

After the above paragraphs had been written we learnt of the formation in the capital of the Belgian Congo of a Belgo-Congolese Cultural Group, through which white and black journalists, artists, and others seek to promote mutual understanding and friendship, and bring members nearer on the cultural level. Thereupon white cultural associations in Leopoldville opened their doors to Africans—and this in a Colony which many Britons in their lack of knowledge regard as maintaining measures of racial discrimination except in industry. That is a widespread but unjustified misconception. Some two years ago M. Pierre Wessy, then Colonial Minister in Belgium, declared that the basis of his country's Colonial policy was the absence of any legal or psychological colour bar. A year later the Governor-General in the Congo, M. Jungers, said when addressing the Government Council: "It is of enough that racial discrimination is barred from our laws, our minds must all be free from it." Reaffirmation of that principle has recently been made by the new Colonial Minister, M. Degnae, who added that its aim must be "real community of interests and aspirations." Very much the same thing was said by the Governor of Kenya when he emphasized that that Colony, while it must be expected to remain a multi-racial society, must develop towards one civilization.

Significant Movement. We trust therefore that this new association will decide not to eschew publicity, but that it will, on the contrary, put high on its list of objectives the task of informing the public of the views of those who seek diligently for points of agreement, not to magnify points of disagreement. From the outset the association would do well, we believe, to circulate the Press and other interested bodies and individuals the results of the inter-racial studies of various problems made under its auspices and the text of addresses delivered at its meetings. Very little educational influence would thus be brought to bear, whereas if the association were to operate mainly in private, its power for good would be seriously and unnecessarily restricted. There must, of course, be confidential discussion of many matters, and complete candour will be needed in the privacy of

First Statement by our United Kingdom Minister on the closer association of the British Central African Territories was thus made in the Capital of Southern Rhodesia last week by Mr. Gordon Walker, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, who affirmed that the Imperial Government would be happy if the forthcoming conference in London of officials of the two Rhodesias, Nyasaland, and the Colonial Office produced unanimous recommendations. He continued: "We do think that a proper way of means can be found, a closer association in the form or another between the three territories is desirable, but added the very reasonable rider that, "unless it is willingly done, it cannot be done at all." Such a statement at this time is most valuable, for it indicates not merely that the present Secretary of State for Commonwealth

Relations does not intend to continue the attitude of ostracism, of which his post-war predecessors have given evidence, but that he is ready to recommend positive action if the right basis can be found. This evidence of a more realistic approach to Central African developments by the British Government is overdue, but it will be all the more warmly welcomed on that account.

A clear statement has long been needed from the highest quarters that neither the Colonial Office nor the Commonwealth Relations Office would seek to frustrate federation, or some other form of

Mr. Gordon Walker's Helpful Statement: closer association, if the British Central African territories could reach a mutually acceptable arrangement which was fair to Africans (though that proviso would, in fact, be unnecessary since none of the Governments would wish to do

less than justice to the African community). That indication having now been given by one of the two Ministers most nearly concerned, it would be helpful if the Secretary of State for the Colonies would make an opportunity of publicly endorsing the views of his colleague, for the officials who will be engaged in London next month in an examination of the problem would then start with the advantage of knowing definitely that their labours would not be in vain if they can reach a practical basis of agreement. We believe that non-official opinion in both Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia will support any fair scheme, and that Nyasaland would seriously prejudice herself by contracting out of a plan acceptable to the Imperial Government and the two Rhodesias. Mr. Gordon Walker's words should contribute to that spirit of trust and accommodation which may make all the difference between the failure and success of the forthcoming London conference.

Notes By The Way

Southern Rhodesian Loan

FOR HOW FAR AHEAD can trustee stocks be rated at par on a 3 1/2% basis? The answer to be the question posed by the fact that Southern Rhodesia's £5,000,000 loan was not over-subscribed last Friday, when about 10% was left with the underwriters. That, of course, does not mean that there is the slightest doubt in this country about the credit-worthiness of the Colony, which happened to hit on a moment unfortunate from the standpoint of market sentiment. Between the completion of underwriting and the advertising of the prospectus, Stock Exchange activity dropped noticeably, bargains being about 10% lower than in the previous week, and Government securities generally crept down in price, partly on fears of war, and partly because a large issue of steel stocks is to be made on February 15. For these reasons, on a sensitive market the loan was held to be too long dated.

Unfortunate Moment

WITHIN A fortnight under-subscription has followed heavy over-subscription for means of the same class (3 1/2% at par). The first large issue this year was that for Kenya, which offered 3% stock redeemable in 1973-78; and for the London portion of £3 m. (for part was reserved for issue in the Colony) applications exceeded 100%, all for less than £1,000 being rejected, and allotments over that figure ranging from 5% to 7%. Shortly afterwards a Northern Ireland electricity issue, which advanced the date to 1977-80, was also over-subscribed, applications under £1,000 being rejected and those over that figure receiving 5%. Southern Rhodesia then tested the market with all issue several years longer than that of Kenya. Brokers suggest that one reason for its more moderate acceptance is that small investors, having been entirely disregarded in the Kenya and Northern Ireland allotments, did not trouble to apply last week. Certainly the major reason, however, was the less favourable Stock Exchange background at the moment of issue. The stock, £10 paid, opened on Monday at 1 1/2% discount, fell away to 1 1/2% and

closed at 1 1/2% discount, but over the whole range of long-dated gilt-edged stock there was an average fall that day of 1/2%, the recent Kenya loan receding to par.

Sisal at £210

WHEN sisal was sold in London a few weeks ago at a minor sensation was raised in the City, and almost every fibre broker and dealer telephoned to ask for exact details, and there were urgent requests from several quarters that it should be made quite clear in the next issue that the parcel in question was of Portuguese East African origin, lest growers in British East Africa should conceive the extravagant notion that those operating on their behalf in London could hope to reach the same level. Already however, the price has touched £210, and at least one sale to Australia is reported at little below that price for delivery as far ahead as the second half of next year. When sisal was decontrolled two years ago the price of the best East African fibre was 100%. At the time of devaluation it had advanced to £105. Early last year £130 was quoted. Since then the advance has been steady and continuous, almost all the higher bids coming from the Continent, which has forced United Kingdom consumers to follow suit.

By Car to Dakar

MR. D. G. PIRIE, a former private secretary to Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya, has, I hear, decided to motor across western Europe and the Sahara to take up his new post in Dakar, where he will inaugurate liaison services with the French West African territories. Mr. Ivor Thomas, a former permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mr. Michael Ross, an artist who may visit East Africa before returning to London, will join Mr. Pirie on the outward journey. If Mr. Ivor Thomas's impressions do not reach the public through the Press, I for one shall be surprised, even though our newspapers are on starvation paper rations.

Sir Godfrey Huggins on Race Relations

Southern Rhodesia - Prime Minister Surveys the Position

THE NATIVE POPULATION of Southern Rhodesia is increasing rapidly. In 1930 it was estimated to be half a million; to-day it is two million.

I am interested to read of the mixed income group in the wage scheme in this country. The idea is that the low-income group man lives next door to the high-income group man, and because of this everybody is supposed automatically to become the best of friends. Things are not working out that way, not because people are not enthusiastic, but simply because there is no community of interest or common ground. For precisely the same reason the African and the European have no desire to mix in Southern Rhodesia at the present time. If the grandchildren and great-grandchildren decide to have a caste or a joint race, that is entirely their affair.

What are we doing in an endeavour to improve race relations and to meet the problems that these facts pose? One European who is race and tactics to the African does more to produce bad feeling than anything else. Europeans must always be on their best behaviour.

Economic before Political Advancement

The key to our policy, in contradiction to the colonial policy of this country, is that we place economic advance and promotion of social amenities a long way ahead of political advancement. Economically and socially advancement can be speeded up in proportion to the funds you have available, but political advancement can come only slowly; it is not a flower that is kindly to be treated.

Another fact is that no country can support all its people on the land, whatever their colour. There is not enough land to go round and people must migrate unless industries are to be established for them to work in. The establishment of industries means the creation of towns; and you know well enough in this country the problem that creates.

There is a feeling in this country that every African is entitled to a block of land. If this were put into practice it would mean that virtually every acre would be occupied, and then it would break down. People say that in Southern Rhodesia too much land is allotted to Europeans. That is a matter of opinion, but if all the settlers in Southern Rhodesia were to migrate under the theory that every African is entitled to his own farm holding, in 30 years there would be no more land left to carry out that policy.

Land Apportionment

In 1930 a Land Apportionment Act was passed, the country being divided into several areas: the European and Native reserves, where land is held on a communal basis; Native purchase areas, where the Native can buy his own farm; forest areas for forestry; and unassigned areas, which still await allocation.

This act laid down that no European could do business in a Native reserve or purchase area without permission from the Native Land Board, which is a board charged with watching over Native interests. Similarly, no Native may do business in the European area, but he can get a permit to trade there if it is in the interest of Natives working for Europeans. The same conditions apply to European towns. Provision has also been made for the setting up of Native urban areas and villages adjoining the European towns.

Owing to the rapidly increasing population, the land set aside for the Africans for agriculture is insufficient, and from time to time we have increased the size of the

reserves. The next assignment will probably be the 100. This cannot go on indefinitely, and we must draw the line somewhere.

We are now going to put forward a Land Utilization Bill, obliging the Native to take out a licence to farm the reserve. If he does not follow good farming methods, his licence will be withdrawn, and he will be obliged to go to an industry either in his own area or in the European towns. The same thing is provided for Europeans in our Soil Conservation Act. This may seem a bit harsh on the Natives, but land is too precious to be squandered by poor farming methods, and, in fact, we are only writing into the Statute Book a system which by economic necessity is already imposed on human beings all over the world.

In England it is comparatively difficult to de-water land, but in Southern Rhodesia, where the soil is mainly light, granite sand, where the vegetation is thin, and where stretches of rain may fall in a few hours, good husbandry is vital. Man has upset the balance of nature's gifts, introducing the hoe and the plough, and Nature's reprisal if we are not most careful could be to turn the sand to desert and the clay to dust.

The African's Family Life

We believe that the Native is entitled to lead a normal family life in towns, and a law was passed in 1947 compelling the employer of an African in the European areas to supply proper quarters or pay the rent for quarters. Of course, the mixed African acquires labour and quarters at a higher rate than the bachelor, and so to prevent his suffering from overcrowded quarters have to be rented from local authority, and to arrange rents so that the charge for the employer in respect of the married man is the same as for the single man. That means decent quarters for the colour of the men can live a good family life. The rents paid are reasonable, and the employer paid by the employer.

Provision is made for the Native gradually to take over paying the rent as his wages increase. These houses are made available to those who are willing for better housing and able to pay higher rents. I think we shall not do much with the one-people law. We have established a Native Middle class here and they have the background of this country. Some time there are other provisions to safeguard the African, but I have not enough to indicate that we are appreciating that the African is as much entitled to a decent home life as anybody else. The Government is working in practice because of the increasing demand for housing and the arrival of the towns; we are hopefully refining the construction of houses. In the European towns we have industrial councils consisting of employers and employees, and in conditions of service for skilled and semi-skilled workers. There is a legal colour bar in the industrial sector, but the Native is not working in skilled and semi-skilled jobs as high as he is not yet worth the wages paid for unskilled work, and we have outside these agreements a Native Labour Board which fixes conditions of service in the mining towns.

Problem of Trade Union Settlement

Until the Native is sufficiently educated to operate the trade union system, these countries are going to operate the trade union system, these countries are going to operate the trade union system, these countries are going to operate the trade union system. If there is a dispute affecting Africans in industry and if the employer and the board are not able to settle the matter, the Government acts as an arbitrator. The Government's instructions to the union movement in the past many years to encourage the union movement in the country. This movement, which is much valued by the Colonial Office, at present may be thought to be quite unsuitable for Africa, but it is put into operation on the other hand, it may be suitable.

Africans in Southern Rhodesia are not sufficiently advanced to operate trade unions. Efforts have been made to form unions from time to time, but they have all ended in the same way—the treasurer made off with the funds. This system does not affect the African's right to strike.

These measures do not apply outside the European towns, and on the mines and farms in the rural areas anyone can offer his services for the pay he desires or can get. There is a shortage of skilled or semi-skilled Natives.

In the rural areas and the Native reserves the African is a special charge of the Native Affairs Department, which consists of various sub-departments. There are the Administrative

Branch (which provides the Executive Commissioners, who are responsible for the overall administration of the reserves), the Native Agricultural Department, the Native Education Department, and the Native Engineering Department. The titles of these departments within their functions, the important things about them is that apart from the necessary functions these carry out they are provided as outlets for the trained Africans

Scope of Educated Africans

Although the higher posts in these departments are at present necessarily held by Europeans, I read them so that each day the Africans would be able to have an African Director of Native Agriculture, Native Education, or Native Engineering, or hold any of the other top posts. It is to be an outlet for Native energy in the transition state. While Africans are being admitted only to junior posts in the Civil Services. The agricultural advances of the Native is very important and we have achieved some success in this direction. Each district has a land development officer who supervises the agricultural side, and under him there are agricultural demonstrators. These demonstrators are Africans, who have been trained in up-to-date agricultural methods, and they advise Africans on improved methods.

The demonstrator runs a demonstration plot of his own to show the conservator. Africans are there really in some sense in the methods they are having an uphill struggle, and even to-day when the demonstrator achieves spectacular results the older Africans still attribute his success to the practice of witchcraft.

There is no Native Health Department; all health matters come under one department. Although we have separate hospitals for black and white, the medical practitioner recognizes no colour bar. Medicine is universal and international.

There are no five positions available at present, but when they are available we will be very happy to employ them. We want African doctors very much, there is one African who wants to go to South Africa, but he has refused to take him for training, and we must find another place for him. There are a few very good African hospitals in Southern Rhodesia, and as funds permit we are building clinics all over the country. Many Africans are employed as male nurses, and we have also found that they are particularly good with the microscope, they see things which many Europeans miss.

Africans Must Do More for Themselves

This raises the point of what are we doing about higher education. I can say that we are very anxious to have a university in Rhodesia. We must first of all develop scientific secondary schools to provide an adequate flow of students to a university.

Our realistic friends must realize that speed of development is conditioned by funds available. We cannot afford to tax out of the population out of existence to provide these funds. That can be done only in the older countries.

We must help the Native so that he can make a bigger contribution to his own wider development. It sounds a bit like the old egg and hen question, but the fact remains that we have no hope for the Native unless he can do more for himself and have a greater say.

We need the Native as a Power should attack the continent of Africa. The European has no hope unless he can get on the friendly side of the African. It is interesting to recall that in the days when the Matabele were raiders they were highly centralized people with a strong leader; their victims, the Mashonas, were a scattered race with no outstanding leaders.

The majority of the Native reserves and the rebellion in Rhodesia, directed by the European, and the power of the chiefs was reduced. In more recent times we have been trying to restore the power of the chiefs. We have established Native Councils. The chiefs and the people are encouraged to form the councils, but they are not compelled to do so.

Native Councils

In some areas there are no councils, the people have either made no move to obtain one, or a council has been formed and has died through lack of interest. The councils that have failed have usually devoted their spare energies to discussing imaginary grievances and giving their demands to the Government to wet-nurse the people. These councils either do the place of a writing letters to the papers, or good British customs, or become a wonderful opportunity for the older men to pour out their views and a lot of beer, and do nothing about it.

On the other hand there are some very successful councils, which have established schools, made roads, set up community mills, and other communal projects. They impose small taxes and make by-laws; in fact, they are learning the elements of government.

We had hoped at one time to build up the representation of

Africans in Parliament by using these councils as a training ground, believing as we did that the first step towards self-government is the ability to maintain and operate a local government successfully. To do this it would have been necessary to close the common voters roll for a period and allow no more Africans for a time, as it would have been impossible to maintain parallel systems. Now we have decided to advance local government to its own purpose, and possibly use it as a college for educating Native Africans to represent their people in a second Chamber, which we are setting up in the not-too-distant future.

I recently read a book by Professor White on "The Character of British Democracy", and one of the actual workings in that book has been used and is one of the conditions in the next part of my talk: "In a multi-racial society where the majority is going backward, we do not consider that being guided by the will of the majority will lead to satisfactory government."

That is a rather startling statement, but I assure you that it is considered one. We shall work on the theory that the definition of democracy is government of, for and by the people tends to regard the people numerically, the majority of the greatest number, but that it misses out a very important factor. It does not mention anything about the character or quality of the people, the sort of men and women who make up the people. The people may be bigoted and stupid, or they may be enlightened and intelligent; the definition does not say which of these groups constitute the people.

Just, Tolerant and Reasonable Government

As the definition stands it implies that the people's interests should be paramount because they are the greater number. However, you discount the character of the people and stick to mere numbers, democracy may be mere mob rule, as has been from time to time in history. Nazism or Fascism claimed to be democracies, with some justification if mere popular support or weight of numbers is that which makes democracy; they both arose as popular or mass movements. Their leaders were demagogues, sprung from the people. Mere numerical strength of the people is not enough to justify democracy. It is the character and culture of the people that count.

We hope to go along these lines and establish a democratic form of government consisting of just, tolerant, and reasonable people. Numbers will come into the picture, but the great factor is the way the people conduct themselves, the kind of things they value, whether or not they are fair, reasonable, liberal-minded beings.

What really matters is the individual, and the people and the persons are the true denominators of democracy. We shall endeavour to make the test for the vote on the life of civilization and culture and not on numbers. In this way we hope to carry the Native people with us, and we believe that they will never resent our presence. There is no resentment now, and with a show of simple common sense there is no reason why we should not continue to live in amity and develop in the full partnership, the country we now occupy.

"We Are There to Stay"

There are people in this country who think that the African should retire when the African Native is fit to manage his own affairs. I believe, by common sense there is no reason why we should not remain in the country in the friendly fashion.

The European and Southern Rhodesia have no intention of leaving their country, and they are Southern Rhodesia and they have fought for their country and they have developed it. It is their homeland, and anyway, as your anthropological friends will tell you, recent discoveries in South Central Africa suggest that we are living in an area which was the cradle of the human race. If this is so, then no one can call us interlopers; we have only returned to our ancestral home, from which all races emanated. We are here to stay, and you will never get us out.

A powerful short-wave transmission in Johannesburg now carries the programmes of the South African Broadcasting Corporation to listeners in the far north of the continent. It has been described by the director-general of the S.A.B.C. as a "dramatic experiment" designed to provide valuable data for a service bringing the voice of South Africa throughout the African continent and even further. English and Afrikaan programmes are carried on alternate days.

Providing the Right Political Climate

Mr. Hope-Jones on Kenya's Problems and Prospects

EAST AFRICA'S MULTI-RACIAL SOCIETY must be developed into a more homogeneous society by the guidance and the development on all sides of the output, tolerance and respect which are already growing markedly. Mr. A. Hope-Jones, Minister for Commerce and Industries of the Government of Kenya, when he addressed the executive council of the Joint East and Central African Board.

Good-will must spread and must be reciprocated, and there could be no doubt that the Europeans were ready to meet the other communities more than half-way. It was no exaggeration to say that a sense of responsibility for that duty was felt by large and growing numbers of Europeans, and that many of the more enlightened Africans and Asians already reciprocated.

It has, however, to be admitted that there were large numbers who were suspicious, who had little sense of responsibility and sense of service to their own people, and the impulse to seek their own personal advantage—defects which were to be found in members of all races.

Encouraging the Growth of Ideals

Optimistic aspirations from whatever quarter could not be disregarded but there was vast room and crying need for the political leaders to recognise their duty to provide a political, economic and political framework in which economic progress would flourish. There was much public spirit and idealism in all the groups, and the business of the leaders should be to encourage its growth and utilize it to a force which is presented in order to sustain the road ahead. Some were invincible while others at very different levels. Some were bound to a sense of duty and the great political was to provide the way in which time for development of such firm of good will in all communities desired.

What had been achieved in less than two generations was remarkable; for instance, there was growth when it had never been cultivated before. A number of plantation crops had been introduced with great success; many other agricultural enterprises and experiments were promising well. He had profound faith in the mineral prospects of East Africa as geological surveys expanded and there would be not only the development of the secondary industries which now processed local raw materials, but the establishment of heavy industries in coal or oil or both were found in economic quantities in accessible areas. Coal and possibly oil were already known to exist, and he had no doubt that important discoveries would be made.

Importance of Industrialization

Industrialization was important, both because it would utilize local resources on the spot, and because it could do more than anything else to raise the material standard of living of the great mass of the people, a standard which had risen substantially in recent years, but which had started again at very low point.

The African's own efforts must be greatly improved for his own sake by teaching him new skills, so that he would be a better worker in his chosen job, whether agriculture, industry, engineering, medicine, or whatever it might be. Great expansion of technical education was urgently necessary in order to release the potentialities of the people. Capital had been adequately and intelligently applied in only a very restricted area of Eastern Africa so far, and real local, locally produced and imported would find any amount of work to be done.

On the other hand, CHURLES PONSOM, who presided, said that public statements by non-officials in East Africa sometimes showed

fear of the future and created unfavourable impressions in this country. Whereas in South Africa there was an immediate fear, which was undermining the whole life of the Union, there was, fortunately, a different attitude in East Africa, which was, however, a very necessary task for the European leaders was to eliminate lack of confidence.

That Africans would demand increasing political participation was inevitable. Through lack of experience they were bound to make mistakes, but that should be understood and tolerated. If the right type of relations were maintained there could be scarcely any limit to development.

Too Much Given Too Quickly

Mr. F. H. HARRIS, M.P., suggested that the Governments could do much more to encourage enterprise of all kinds, and that industry and agriculture did not sometimes get a square deal in Kenya there had been procrastination in the past. For another in regard to meat prices and taxation, and not enough attraction was offered to retain the best men. He hoped there would be increasing co-operation.

Communism, he believed, had been stimulated by the groundnut scheme in Tanganyika, which had attracted numbers of Africans far more than there should be, with the consequence that they were dissatisfied with other employment when they obtained it and got into a habit of subversive talk. Hundreds of Europeans had been similarly given a false sense of values from the time of their arrival in Africa, and now discovered that they could not get along by employment on anything like groundnut terms.

There was also a general uneasiness of the Socialist groups going too much too quickly without an adequate return in labour, and in too many cases the welfare centres were really breeding grounds for discontent at which others did much to regret.

MR. HOPE-JONES agreed that Governments should do what they could to encourage the right kind of investment, and that a reduction of the customs tariff was being considered among other intentions with a view to giving the maximum stimulus to local industry, whether by drawbacks of duty on raw materials processed locally or by other means.

Great Development Year

That Kenya had provided reasonably attractive conditions for capital was shown by the fact that in the past two years investments to a total near £200,000,000 had been made and a home in the Colony by the Government and Railway loans, public utilities, business enterprise, sugar and other agricultural enterprises, mining and industry, while not attempting to give anything like an exact figure, the speaker had no doubt that the one had made a conservative.

While it was true that there was fear for the future—as there was in present conditions in every other country in the world—it was also true that there was great confidence, so that many people were putting their faith in the country, in which the British Empire expect to remain and flourish by right of their achievement.

He believed that Eastern Africa today presented to the ablest and the men of the right kind in the United Kingdom opportunities comparable with those offered by Australia, New Zealand or Rhodesia in their pioneer days. Of all the services which Great Britain could render and had rendered to the Empire, none had been so important as that of supplying some of the best of her people to further its development.

Their Fruits

THE MOST ENCOURAGING DEVELOPMENT which Mr. E. Carey Francis, principal of the Alliance High School in Kenya, had encountered in all his missionary experience is the rise in the C.M.S. *Ouldo*, the revival movement in Kenya in the past two years. As a direct result his school has now a helpful and reliable boys whose daily life commends their faith. Mr. Francis continues: "I have often felt that the Church in Kenya was dead; these are not, and they are the first considerable body of Africans I have met who have life and joy and eagerness to share with others. The movement transcends the barriers of race, tribe, education, denomination."

Accused of Irresponsibility and Twisting Facts

Editors Reply to Comments in a Kenya Newspaper

CRITICISM by this newspaper of the attack on the East African Office in London by the Kenya Electors' Union resulted in the publication of the following paragraphs in the *Kenya Weekly News*—

"I am very glad to note that the Electors' Union is at last interesting itself constructively in the vexed question of the East African Office, for as I have said previously in these columns, the complete and radical overhaul of the Office is long overdue.

"Someone writing in the publication *EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA* has roundly abused the Electors' Union for its attitude, and has, by cleverly taking what the Electors' Union has published somewhat out of context, endeavoured to discredit that body, and to label its statements as 'nonsensical arrago'. The excuse for treating the Electors' Union in this piecemeal fashion is that 'if we had the space to reproduce the lengthy criticism, it would be seen to be even less impressive than the quoted sentence suggest', which, as a statement, has just about as much substance in it as has that of a small boy when he says: 'Yah, I know, but I won't tell you'.

"What the writer of the diatribe to which I refer obviously does not realize is that the Electors' Union is taking this matter up at the behest of very many dissatisfied people, and it is impertinent and irresponsible of him to deny those people the right of complaint, especially when, as he does in the first few lines of his article, he confesses to what is evidently a very second-hand acquaintance with the business side of the East African Office. A social acquaintance does not affect the issue.

The writer would do well to confine himself to writing on subjects of which he has first-hand practical knowledge, and not try to draw dubious red herrings across the path of efficiency and progress.

"The East African Office needs considerable improvement in every way, as only those of us who are in East Africa can know, and the Electors' Union has every right and reason to demand that improvement on behalf of its many very dissatisfied members."

Reply to Misrepresentation

The following reply has been sent by the editor of this journal to the *Nakuru* newspaper:

"The comment in your *Signal* print page on the leading article in *EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA* which criticized the Electors' Union of Kenya for its attitude towards the East African Office in London contains certain misrepresentations, and allowed that what the Electors' Union wrote 'was cleverly taken somewhat out of context'.

"I wrote that leading article with a full sense of responsibility, and I challenge your contributor to prove his accusation. It is, I think, the first time since I established my paper more than 26 years ago that I have been charged with the offence of twisting facts to suit a temporary convenience (for this is the real meaning of the accusation), and I have certainly never previously been accused of 'impertinence and irresponsibility' in a leading article.

"Your contributor permitted himself to say: 'The writer of the diatribe obviously does not realize that the Electors' Union is taking the matter up at the behest of very many dissatisfied people, and it is impertinent and irresponsible of him to deny those people the right of complaint, especially when, as he does in the first few lines of his article, he confesses to what is evidently a

very second-hand acquaintance with the business side of the East African Office.'

"One sentence could scarcely contain more inaccuracies. Of course I should not wish to deny the Electors' Union, or anyone else, the right to criticize any public body. I sought merely to perform the duty of a commentator of exposing the weakness of the criticism, which I described as strange, illogical, and unjustified. I adhere to that description.

"Far from 'confessing to a very second-hand acquaintance' with the East African Office, I wrote that I had been in intimate touch with it since its establishment in 1924; I was, in fact, an original member of its advisory committee, on which I served for the 15 years of its existence, and ever since I have kept in close contact with the Office.

"Your contributor admonishes me to write on subjects of which I have 'first-hand practical knowledge, and not try to draw dubious red herrings across the path of efficiency and progress'. The subject under discussion happens to be one of which I have very close practical knowledge, as the leading article itself made perfectly clear. Your contributor M. E. was careful not to specify his 'dubious red herrings', presumably because he would have had difficulty in doing so.

East African Office in London

"His concluding affirmations are (a) that the East African Office needs considerable improvement in every way, and (b) that the only people who can know of the need are those resident in East Africa. I do not imagine that such sweeping statements will convince reasonable men, or that they will accept the suggestion that the only people who can be residents in East Africa.

"While many non-officials on leave from East Africa visit the Office, their conclusions, of whatever nature, are necessarily derived from a short experience, perhaps from one or two calls only. Senior officials, from Governors downwards, often make day-to-day use of the Office for part of their time in London, and are therefore better able to judge; and many of them have told me, in private conversation of the efficient help which they have received. Their experience, I am sure, would not lead them to endorse point (a).

"Does (b) require serious scrutiny? I doubt it, for I cannot believe that sensible people in East Africa will adopt the idea that no East Africans in London have knowledge and the judgment to assess the value of services provided by the Office.

The other day the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce dissociated itself from the criticism by the Electors' Union.

M. E. W. Bovill, the chairman, having said that all present would believe 'endless' the leading article in *EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA*, described the Office as 'an admirable organization', which provides 'valuable services'.

The deputy chairman, Mr. B. E. Petitpierre, said that he 'endorsed entirely' the *EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA* had written, the leading article expressing, he felt, the opinion of the whole Section.

The only dissent in the meeting which has, I think, appeared in print, was in this country read as follows:

"Petitpierre stated that because Mr. N. had not attended himself, his experience of the business community should be briefly stated. In his experience, and that of

(Continued on page 582)

BACKGROUND

Unsafe Dependence on America

To expect the indefinite continuance of direct material support from the United States of the kind and on the scale of the past five years would be to cultivate an ever-widening and chronically unhealthy habit of mind. To presume the sudden cessation of American aid would be to envisage the risk of collapse of the painfully rebuilt structure of economic and financial relations. Economic life has become inseparable from combined defence plans, and it may be assuredly forecast that the United States will continue to ease the pressure of rearmament upon the economies of European countries. The disproportionate influence exercised by the United States on world affairs is to some extent inevitable, but it is also excessive when judged by the long-term interest of the world as a whole. Concentrated dependence upon a single political and economic power is biologically unhealthy, however conscientiously far-sighted and benevolent that power may be. It follows that insistent stress should be laid on that objective of mutually accepted policy which consists in a closer approach to equal partnership, and nowhere is such a movement more to be desired than in relations between the United States and the British Commonwealth. In the widest of world interests, our policy should be framed with a view to constantly strengthening the economic foundations of the British Commonwealth. — Lord Linthgow, chairman of the Midland Bank.

Treat of Inflation

Inflation may become really dangerous. At the moment the extra defence expenditure, although substantial, is not a very large item in relation to the budget total, but a much more material addition is in sight. Therefore it is of very great importance to tackle the financial problem soundly and boldly from the start, and to follow proper courses to obtain the national income which are spent on defence by reducing other expenditure first and foremost public expenditure. Extra taxation may be inevitable, but to add materially to the present burden of direct taxation might easily defeat its own object. By disrupting sound habits of work and thrift, direct taxation becomes inflationary when it passes beyond a certain level, which must be perilously near now. However distasteful the order of the day should be to meet the need in the first place by cutting and paring in other directions. There is no room for a strict economy. Extra expenditure was never more than a shove, than snow. — Sir William Caudenough, chairman of the Barclay Bank.

World's Financial Capital. The position of Britain as a great trading nation, and of London as the financial capital of the world, must inevitably be lost unless sterling can regain its pre-war status as a strong and free currency. The value to our whole economy of the overseas income earned by the City of London through its banking, insurance, and other financial services to the outside world (including in pre-war days the earnings of flourishing commodity future markets) is too easily overlooked. It is a remarkable fact also that the income from our sadly depleted overseas investments is even now sufficient to pay for nearly one-fifth of our food, one-quarter of our raw materials. How dangerously easy it would be for London to slip behind as a financial centre is sharply brought home to us by the recent exodus of several important Rhodesian companies as the direct result of penal taxation — a most disturbing phenomenon.

The restoration of sterling convertibility remains a most desirable objective for the United States as well as for ourselves; and provided the dollar gap remains closed, with or without military aid, there is in principle always the possibility of achieving it by means of a currency stabilization loan. A valuation is not brought that dismantling of import restrictions and exchange controls *vis-à-vis* the dollar area (which it was feared would result). — Lord Balfour, of Burleigh, chairman of the Lloyds Bank.

Challenge to Britain

The test of our ability to earn our living in a competitive world has been opened, not averted, by the present emergency, which has again created "sellers' markets." Any increase in our cost level will make the test harder for us when it comes. This country faces yet again the possibility of a great war, and yet again we are now in such a position of strength as we should be to meet that threat. Every act and word of responsible statesmen of all parties should be judged by the contribution they make towards restoring the national unity or increasing the national productivity. The Dunkirk spirit can be raised by the nation throughout 1951, we can show all the freedom-loving nations that we are once again making ready to shoulder more than our fair share in the defence of liberty, and we may well be able to reach such a position of strength in 12 months that we can look back and say, "One more danger has surely met." — Lord Aldenham, chairman of the Westminster Bank.

Britain and the U.S.A.

The failure of the British Socialist Government to pursue a distinctively Commonwealth policy has led to economic and military dependence upon the United States, and so situated Britain's power and influence that the peace of the world is now in the gravest danger. Whenever Britain feels impelled to question the wisdom of her patrons, the frenzied abuse dished out by the British would suggest that it is we, not the Communist Powers, who are the real enemies. Yet our supine Government surrenders more and more of our national independence, thus seeming to ensure that we shall never again speak with authority in the councils of the world. The times cry aloud for a reversal of this policy. They demand the restoration of Britain to full partnership with the United States. We must have an American friend and workmate, not an American boss. — *Truth*.

Plan to Beat Crisis

If I were Prime Minister I would frame a two-year emergency programme, submit it to a general election, and undertake to appeal to the country again in two years. This would be the programme: (1) No increase in wages, save in proved cases of excessive hardship to loss-paid workers or in cases economic production justifying an increase; (2) re-examination of hours of work and alterations where it is established that greater economic output could be achieved without detriment to the individual; (3) prohibition by law of lockouts and strikes; (4) drastic action to restore discipline in the unions and control to their responsible leaders; (5) abandonment of all out-of-date restrictive practices; (6) reduction in expenditure on the social services; (7) taxation reductions to relieve the burden on industry and to provide an incentive to the individual; (8) abandonment of further nationalization, including iron and steel; (9) the reorganization of equipment and modernization of the industries already nationalized, particularly coal and transport; (10) maintenance of the present level of taxation, save the reductions made; (11) designed to help the competitive power of industry to provide a valuable incentive to individuals; (12) continuation of the understanding for the limitation of profit distributions; (13) drastic reduction of administrative expenditure, from where such reduction would meet the most important of planning and non-vital controls. — Lord Bruce of Melbourne, former Prime Minister of Australia.

TO THE NEWS

E.A.R.-marked.—"Socialism and inflation are inseparable. Planning is another name for Government guesswork."—Lord Lyle of Westbourne.

"A successor to Tommy Hankey is less easy to find than a new chairman for a national board."—*The Times*.

"Current world tensions may last from 19 to 20 years."—General Bradley, chairman of the American Joint Chiefs of Staff.

"The purchasing power of the pound sterling is now about 15s. 10d. compared with 20s. in 1935."—The Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"We had barely enough softwood to keep us going for seven weeks when the war started in Korea."—President of the Timber Development Association.

"The moment a television aerial appears on a council house, its tenants should be charged an economic rent for the dwelling."—Commander Stephen King-Hall.

"It is strange that Mr. Nehru should have so much consultation for Communist China and so little for Pakistan, a fellow State in the Commonwealth."—Lord Vansittart.

"Ethelred the Unready was a frightened ruler compared with Mr. Attlee."—*Financial Times*.

"The frightening mediocrity of the Service Ministers discredits the whole Government."—Lord Maneroft, M.P.

"The Prime Minister dare not tell the nation the truth of our defence position for fear of splitting his party. He is more frightened of the comrades behind him than of the comrades in the Kremlin."—Mr. Bernard Braine, M.P.

"While 105 Russian divisions threaten the western democracies in Europe, and there is war on several fronts, the Commons have been discussing trifling alterations in the law of town and county planning and a Bill dealing with salmon poaching in Scotland."—Mr. C. W. Black, M.P.

"A news-starved populace may become indifferent to matters of national and international events. The size and vitality of its Press reflect the vitality of a democracy, and the vitality of public opinion must decline as its sustenance is reduced."—*Time and Tide*.

"The Canadians are taking two back steps away from the United States and three strides forward to the United Kingdom."—New York correspondent of *Daily Mail*.

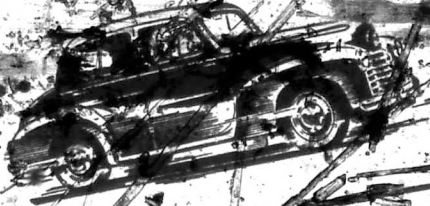
"The nationalistic economics of the Gold Coast agitator have very largely come from the pamphlets of the Fabian Society or from lectures at the London School of Economics."—Mr. L. B. Gammans, M.P.

"The statesmen whom I saw when I entered Parliament seemed to tower above the general level most impressively. The tops were higher, the standards yet higher, and those who surmounted them were men it was a treat and honour to meet."—Mr. Churchill.

"The whole world is aghast at the lack of decision and action by the western nations of Europe at this time of great peril. If this indecision is prolonged, western civilization may be lost for a long time, and perhaps for ever."—Lieut. General Sir Gifford Mastie.

"I am staggered at the utter indifference with which the news of the collapse of the groundnut scheme has been received. Had there been a Conservative Government, there would have been such a public outcry as to put in question its continuance in office."—Mr. Charles Lowell.

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VAUXHALL

PERSONALIA

MR. HUGH TEVIS will sail to-day in the EDINBURGH CASTLE.

ARCHDEACON A. SHAW has returned from Kenya to Juba in the Sudan.

MR. D. Q. ERSKINE has been elected president of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce.

MISS MADEL SHAW has returned from her tour of South Central, and East Africa.

SIR JAMES MILNE, a Director of Nyasaland Railways, and LADY MILNE leave to-day for Madeira.

MR. J. D. C. LAWRENCE will be flying home from Uganda early next month for leave in this country.

MR. J. B. STEWART, Deputy Director of the Ministry of Agriculture in the Sudan, has retired after 25 years' service.

MR. M. W. GHERSIE, Director of Produce Disposal in the East Africa High Commission, is in this country on leave.

SIR JOHN MORRO TROUSBACK, who has been Honorary Ambassador in Baghdad, is one time served in Somalia.

LADY HAZEL, wife of the Governor of Uganda, has laid the foundation stone of a new Indian girls' school in Kampala.

MR. J. WESTLAKE, chairman of the Uganda Electricity Board, is due in England later this month on a business visit.

MR. M. MCKELLAR WHITE, general manager of the Standard Bank of South Africa, has sailed in the CARNARVON CASTLE.

COLONEL W. G. MACKAY has been elected president of the East African Association of Officers.

MR. NORMAN HARDY is hon. secretary.

MAJOR RENE S. CABRERA, a former pilot in the South African Broadcasting Corporation, has returned from Rhodesia and Nyasaland to his caravan.

MR. J. N. BEEG, a director of the Standard Bank of South Africa, has been elected Hon. Treasurer for a tour of inspection which will embrace Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

MR. W. B. BARKER has been appointed director of the London Section of the International Labour Office in the place of Mr. CLYDE ROBBINS, who has retired.

MR. HUGH ALEXANDER has returned to Hartley, Western Rhodesia, after spending 18 months studying cattle breeding and dairy farming in Herefordshire and Denmark.

MR. "BOBBY" BOSS is due in London about the end of this month to take up his duties as Special Secretary in the office of the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia.

SIR GEORGE GATER, former Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been elected Warden of Winchester College in succession to LORD SIMONS.

MR. G. GORDON WALKER, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, is expected to return to London on February 28 from his three-weeks' tour of Southern Africa.

DR. J. SMALL, of the British Museum staff, who has been collecting specimens of fish in the Red Sea from a yacht, considers he has now the finest collection of fish in the world.

COLONEL and the Hon. MRS. CHARLES PONSONBY will leave London by air on Saturday for a visit of about two months to Southern Rhodesia, Tanganyika Territory, and Kenya.

MR. DAVID DRAYTON, son of Sir Robert Drayton, former Attorney-General in Tanganyika, and Lady Drayton, of Wedgwood, and MISS PAULINE LANG have been married in Mosaya.

MAJOR W. G. WILD, district commissioner of Zande, in the Equatorial Province of the Sudan, will address the Royal Empire Society on February 6 on the development of the Azande people.

MR. G. ST. DOW-SMITH, United Kingdom Trade Commissioner in East Africa, and MRS. DOW-SMITH and their son will sail in the DUNNOTAR CASTLE on February 2 on their way back to Nairobi.

SENIOR E. MATTIENZO, of Bolivia, the United Nations Commissioner for Eritrea, has begun talks at the Foreign Office on the administrative arrangements for transfer of authority in the territory. He arrived in London from Washington on Monday.

MR. D. C. CUMMING, Deputy Civil Secretary to the Government of the Sudan, has been appointed Chief Administrator of Eritrea, following the retirement of BRIGADIER F. GEORGE for reasons of health after four years' service on the post.

COLONEL R. MEINERTZHAUSEN, who served in East Africa during the 1914-18 war, has given his herbarium of more than 5,000 specimens of flowering plants, ferns, and seaweeds to the Department of Botany of the British Museum (Natural History).

SIR GEOFFREY DE HAVILLAND, who has frequently visited Kenya, has received the silver medal award of the Royal Aero Club in recognition of his achievement in piloting aircraft for more than 40 years and still holding a current pilot's licence.

MR. ERNEST KINGHORN, Socialist M.P. for Great Yarmouth, and a member of the executive council of the Joint East and Central African Board, was taken by ambulance from the House of Commons to Westminster Hospital on Monday, suffering from influenza.

MR. M. B. KAWALITA, lately Katikiro of Buganda, has been appointed by the Uganda Electricity Board to the new post of superintendent of Africa Training. His task is to train his fellow Africans for positions of increasing responsibility in the undertakings of the Board.

ARCHDEACON A. STANWAY, Bishop elect of Central Tanganyika, and MRS. STANWAY will attend a meeting of the Friends of Tanganyika on February 26 at Mary Sumner House, Tufnell Street, Westminster, at 3 p.m. A new sound film on Africa will be shown, and the Bishop will give an address. The film will be repeated at 6 p.m.

MISS JOYCE HORWOOD, of Bulawayo, is to open a small private studio and school of photography in Johannesburg. She was one of the youngest entrants to sit for the final examination of the British Institute of Photographers, studied with several experts in this country and France, and represented South Africa at the International Conference of Photographers.

CHRISTENING

THE INFANT DAUGHTER of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Lamb, of Compa, Nyasaland, was christened Jocelyn Carola at St. George's Church, by the Rev. A. G. Frizer, on January 26, 1951.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA:

AGRICULTURAL TEACHERS AND FARM MANAGERS FOR MISSION FARMS

THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY requires two farm managers for its mission farms at DOMBOLEMA, near Plumtree, and HOPE FOUNTAIN, near Bulawayo. The men appointed would be required to teach agriculture on the Society's farms, care for the mission farms, organizing the training activities of the African tenants. Qualifications required: two years' training in teaching agriculture or three years' journeyman experience. They appointed would be expected to be the mission managers of the Society. Application to the Rev. M. O. Jones, B.D., General Secretary, London Missionary Society, Livingstone House, 46 Broadway, London, S.W.1.

MR. H. J. BINGHAM, who has been given charge of the B.O.A.C. station at Cairo, managed a number of their stations in Africa during the war, and while at Mozambique also acted as British vice-consul, naval intelligence reporting officer, and local representative of the Ministries of Economic Warfare and Information. He is an Australian.

After a six-weeks' visit to the United States to study American techniques in the timber and lumber industries, an East African delegation has returned to Nairobi. It consisted of DR. GRIFFITH, of the East African Agricultural and Forestry Research Organization, and MESSRS. T. M. GOODWIN, of Messrs. Bovill Matheson and Co., Ltd., Nairobi, HAROLD WHITE, of Timsales, Ltd., and M. PARRY, of Tanganyika.

PRINCESS ALICE, Countess of Athlone, and the EARL OF ATHLONE, who sailed recently in the CITY OF JOHANNESBURG, arrived in Durban on February 9, and, after a few days in the Union, will go to Southern Rhodesia to spend about a month on the farm of their son-in-law, COLONEL HENRY ABEL SMITH. After spending a few days in South Africa as guests of the Union Government, they will return to England by sea, being due in mid-April.

MR. T. L. G. UNSWORTH, who has been appointed Attorney-General of Northern Rhodesia, was educated at Stonyhurst College and Manchester University, went as a Crown counsel to Nigeria in 1937, and was transferred to Northern Rhodesia five years later. Appointed Solicitor-General in 1946, he was posted to Malaya in 1949, but recently returned to Northern Rhodesia as Chairman of Committees. In 1946 Mr. Unsworth was a member of Rhodesia Railways Arbitration Tribunal, and he acted as conciliator in the Copperbelt strike in the same year. He has been nominated a member of the Northern Rhodesian delegation to next month's London conference on closer union in Central Africa.

Tribute from the Tropics



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Obituary

Hon. H. U. Moffat

[S. Rhodesia's Second Premier

THE HON. HOWARD UNWIN-MOFFAT, second Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, has died in Bulawayo Hospital at the age of 82.

In family and in career his associations with the history and progress of Rhodesia had been of the closest. His father, the Rev. J. S. Moffat, went up to Matabeleland from Kuruman in 1859, ultimately becoming British representative at the court of Lobengula; his grandfather was Dr. Robert Moffat, father-in-law of Dr. Livingstone; his sister, Mrs. Leasley, was the first white girl to be born in Southern Rhodesia; and he married a sister of another well-known Rhodesian pioneer, the late Tom Meikle.

He was educated at St. Andrew's College, Grahamstown, and in 1889 entered the service of the Bechuanaland Exploration Company. Before long his knowledge of Native languages took him to Palapye, where he acted as interpreter to the late Chief Khama. In 1893 he went with the Southern Column of the Bechuanaland Border Police into Matabeleland, and made his home in Bulawayo. He served in the South African War, and in 1903 married Miss Marion Meikle.

Commercial Experience

Before his political career began, Mr. Moffat became general manager of the Bechuanaland Exploration Company and of Chrome Mines of Southern Rhodesia, Ltd. He was also associated with the direction of the Rhodesia Broken Hill Company and the Bwana Mkuubwa mine in Northern Rhodesia, was for some years chairman of Southern Rhodesia's Chamber of Mines, and in later years was a director of the Rhodesian Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd.

It was in 1914 that he entered the Legislative Council as member for Bulawayo. He regarded Rhodesia's future as one of self-government in Africa, but gradually became convinced by the case for self-government, and so gave strong support to the Responsible Government Party.

When the leader of that party, Sir Charles Coghlan, formed the first Southern Rhodesian Cabinet in 1923, Mr. Moffat became Minister of Mines and Public Works, and on the death of Sir Charles in 1927 he succeeded him as Prime Minister.

Among the most important events of his term of office were the decision to follow Britain off the gold standard and the purchase of the mineral rights of the country by the Government. Ill-health forced him to resign the Premiership after six years, and in 1933 he and his party were defeated at the polls by the Reform Party led by the present Prime Minister, Sir (then Mr.) Godfrey Huggins. Mr. Moffat then retired into private life.

MR. HOWARD F. TRUSCOTT, who has died suddenly in Southern Rhodesia, acted as secretary of Central African Airways for 12 months after demobilization from the R.A.F. He first went to the Colony as an instructor in the Rhodesian Air Training Group during the war.

LIEUT.-COLONEL JOHN PHILLIPS MEAD, C.B.E., formerly Director of Forestry in Malaya, who has died at Toddington at the age of 64, served in The East Surrey Regiment in the Sudan during the First World War.

LIEUT.-COLONEL WILLIAM EDWARD HAWKES BARRETT, who has died in this country, served at one time with the 3rd and 5th Battalions The King's African Rifles.

MR. BRUCE LAING BREMNER, formerly of Nairobi, and latterly of Edinburgh, has died in Church Stoke, Montgomery, at the age of 88.

O.F.C. Agricultural Policy Report on Southern Province

"WE AGREE with the views given to us in evidence by the scientific and agricultural staff that the climate and soil conditions of the area being developed by the Overseas Food Corporation in block A in the Southern Province of Tanganyika are such that, given efficient systems of soil conservation and farming, high yields of a number of crops should be realized."

Such is the finding of the committee consisting of Professor J. V. Phillips, chief agricultural adviser to the corporation and general manager (agriculture), Mr. G. H. Clay, agricultural adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Frank Sykes, an English farmer associated with sisal estates in the territory, Mr. A. M. D. Hunt, Member for Development in Tanganyika, Mr. A. H. Pike, provincial commissioner of the Southern Province, and Mr. Dupcan Anderson, general manager (Southern Region), O.F.C., and under the chairmanship of Sir Charles Lockhart. Mr. N. R. Pugh is chairman.

Mr. J. C. Muir, Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources, though originally a member of the committee, was unable to attend, but he visited Nachingwea for one day, and the committee had the opportunity of discussions with him.

Lack of Suitable Land

The land which fulfilled the necessary requirements was limited, the report continued, the present assessment in block A being about 150,000 to 200,000 acres within economic reach of Nachingwea.

Groundnuts, maize, and soya were taken as the basis for present planting. Groundnuts were the only crop in which experimental work had been done. Yields of 1,500 to 2,000 lb. of kernels per acre had been reaped.

Much more work on variety trials was necessary before it could be established whether maize could be produced on a commercial basis. Experiments in this respect did not justify incorporating soya in the farming system at present, except on a field experimental basis.

The committee considered that a potential tobacco growing proposition. Experiments now being carried out might show that both fire-cured and fire-cured types could be grown. Cotton production was possible in the area, but some modification in this respect was possible. The committee considered that conditions in Block A were suitable for this crop, and that trials on a field scale should be started as soon as possible. Sorghum might prove better than maize, but more experiment was necessary before its incorporation in the programme could be considered.

Other crops which might possibly be included in general farming practice were beans (including cowpeas), cassava, and rice.

Estimated Yields

The estimated yields of groundnuts given to the committee by Professor Phillips were 550-600 lb. per acre in 1951, 600-850 lb. in 1952, and 650-700 lb. in 1953. These yields might be raised in the second half of the 10-year period to 800-1,000 lb. provided that the land was suitable, that there was no drought, good distribution of rain, no serious incidence of pest or disease, increasing experience of management and staff improvement of equipment, and the provision of varieties better suited to local conditions. Professor Phillips reported that yields of 1,550 lb. per acre of maize and 1.1 lb. of soya had been achieved.

The committee studied the reports of Mr. Charter, chief soil scientist in the Soil Survey Division of the Department of Agriculture of the Gold Coast, and Mr. Mackenzie, senior extension officer in Southern Rhodesia, which broadly confirmed the recommendations of the forward reconnaissance and soil conservation teams.

Cropping policy in relation to grass should be that on the most accessible land continuous cropping should be followed. In practice, with permanent grass strips as the only soil conservation measure, and that on terraced land two-year grass strips on six-year cropping should be laid down. Tests should be made of the value of grass strips associated with strip cropping, the possible replacement of grass strips by deep-ploughed strips of grass, and the economic development of the strip or bank system.

The optimum size of each farm to be managed by one manager should be ascertained, and this could be done only by experiment. It was agreed that tractor implement

reports should be covered by the base workload in Nachingwea and by mobile workshops for second line repairs, running repairs being done by the farm staff.

The committee stressed the need for a long-term policy to establish a permanent labour force, which, with their families available for casual labour, would supply the whole labour requirements of the farm, avoiding seasonal immigrant labour.

An alternative, which should be borne in mind, especially if cotton were planted, would provide for the allocation to each labourer and his family within the main arable area of a piece of land on which the necessary pre-planting cultivation would be carried out by the farm staff, and the subsequent operations of planting, weeding, and harvesting would be left to the labourer and his family.

Some basis, such as six acres per family, would on present price levels for cotton, and assuming that the corporation took 50% of the crop to cover cultivation, fertilizers, spraying, supervision, etc. ensure to the labourer in normal seasons a cash return at least equal to that which the committee have estimated as the average cost of labour under the system at present suggested.

Cost of Groundnut Mismanagement

£50 a Day Since the Year 1

MR. HENRY LONGHURST has written in the Recorder—

"The loss on the groundnut scheme amounts to £50 a day for every day since the Year 1. Fifty pounds a day, year after year, decade after decade, century after century."

"Fifty pounds a day through the reign of Ethelred the Unready; £50 a day through William the Conqueror, Rufus, and Stephen; £50 a day through the Middle Ages; £50 for every day of the Armada and Elizabeth; and Merrig England; £50 for every day of the Stuarts and Anne and the Georges; £50 for every day of Victoria's happy and glorious reign."

"It sunk without trace, and this managing director promoted to the War Office!"

Afrikaner Immigrants

"AN APPEAL has been made to the Rhodesian Government to ban Afrikaner immigrants made by the Northern Rhodesian African Congress. The general secretary of the body declared that the majority of immigrants from South Africa believed that the two races should go along separate paths, an idea odious to all, and disliked by the Africans in Rhodesia. They had no objection to British immigrants, who believed that it was possible for the two races to live side by side. A similar appeal has recently been made in Southern Rhodesia by the Sons of England Society who asked the Government to "provide security against the attempts to incorporate Southern Rhodesia within a South African republic."

Before Bricks Start Flying

SIR STEWART GORE BROWNE, former nominated member for Native interests in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, was quoted in the week-end newspapers in this country as having announced his immediate resignation in these words: "I am getting out before the bricks start flying and while I am still popular with the Africans. I have had enough. Things are happening in Northern Rhodesia, and new blood is needed to get us. The present constitutional set-up is neither one thing nor the other, and until that is settled the way forward will be fraught with frustration at every turn."

Southern Rhodesia's new petrol rationing scheme, which comes into force today, allows motorists to trip daily between home and place of employment, plus from 50 to 100 miles additional motoring each month. The ration will be calculated according to the distance from the place of employment and the weight of the car. The saving is expected to be about 400,000 gallons monthly.

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East African Posts and Telegraphs

Postmaster-General's Disturbing Review

"IT IS QUITE IMPOSSIBLE for anyone to say whether before January 1, 1949, the East African Post Office services were being run at a profit or a loss." This was only one of the alarming statements made by MR. R. E. German, the new Postmaster-General, East Africa High Commission, when he proposed the adoption of the draft estimates for his department in the Central Assembly.

Since his arrival in the territories last April, he said, he had given warnings that the financial position was likely to cause anxiety. In submitting the scheme for making the department self-contained, the Posts and Telegraphs Advisory Board pointed out that in their estimates other departments had previously included payments which the P. and T. department now had to pay for itself. The Post Office staff had received their pensions from the accountants-general of the various territories; its buildings were maintained by the P.W.Ds., and the Medical Departments served the staff.

Difficult to Meet Loan Charges

The estimates for 1950 prepared by his predecessor and accepted by the Assembly, convinced him that it was going to be extremely hard to meet loan charges on the proposed development programme.

The operating accounts for 1949, which were not available until October, showed an excess of revenue of £54,000, and expenditure less by £181,000 than had been estimated, but the savings had been possible only because the number of staff vacancies comprised as many as 40 to 50 Europeans, 20 to 30 Asians, and hundreds of Africans. Owing to these shortages the services had suffered.

Postal services in 1949 showed a surplus of £250,000, but telephones had lost £77,000 and telegraphs £45,000. That left a net operating profit of £128,000, from which to find interest on loans, redemption charges, and provision for pensions and renewals. The net surplus which could be placed to reserve was £17,000 on an income of £1,360,000, a quite fortuitous result. The operating accounts for 1950 were in a worse position.

Some increase in telephone and telegraph rates was essential. Interim *ad hoc* increases of 25% on telephone calls and an upward adjustment of telegraph rates from the beginning of 1951 would not make either service self-supporting; another six months would be required to complete the investigation of the rate structure of the department.

High Costs of Telephone Service

East Africa had to pay higher costs than the United Kingdom for equipment and distribution. Its telephone service had always been run at a loss. Even before the war every rural telephone involved a loss of £10 and the operation of rural telephones in the territories was a very high cost. In five years 80% of the telephones would have been costed since the war at very high rates.

As to telegraphs, the distance and the great costs of construction and maintenance of the density of traffic insufficient to permit high rates of equipment. Even in the U.K. the telegraph service has been run at a loss for many years, a loss now coming at the rate of £m. a year. Rate increases might lose more revenue than they would gain.

On the postal side, staff and conveyance costs, which were still rising, absorbed most of the savings, and the air companies were raising the rates for air carriage of mails. Services in sparsely populated districts must be uneconomic.

The department had taken over the existing assets more or less at valuations about £1m. Much of the equipment was old and some worn out and due for replacement shortly. Replacement costs were unlikely to be less than four times the valuations, the department took over no renewals fund, because that was not the way in which the department had been financed. Money for development was provided in the past by the territorial Governments in limited grants. At present a renewals fund ought to receive £200,000 a year. The department, which operates more than 300 offices, had taken over at the beginning of 1949, with no working cash

in all, the chief accountant considered that about £250,000 of liquid cash was needed.

The Post Office Advisory Board would have to decide (a) if the aim should be to make each main service self-supporting, (b) if the telephone service could at this stage become self-supporting, and (c) if telegraphs could become self-supporting without raising rates to prohibitive levels.

It had not been that the outward money order service from East Africa was very much greater than the inward; there would have been times last year when the department would not have had sufficient money to pay its way.

The department was now dealing with three times as many letters as in 1938, three-and-a-half times as many parcels and postal orders, and two-and-a-half times as many telegrams; it was operating three times as many telephones.

The staff was only 50% higher. Training facilities for Europeans were almost non-existent; for Africans very sketchy, and for Asians they were not equivalent to that of an English child of 12 has 18 been accepted as recruits.

Before the war there had been no such thing in the department as a telephone planning officer; the planning experience was very important. The cost of a telephone exchange, an estimate of subscribers 10 or 20 years ahead was required; the order had to be placed with a manufacturer, who would probably want 18 months before delivery, and on arrival it had to be assembled and installed by the manufacturers. Some of the cable used cost £3,500 a mile.

New Exchange in Nairobi

Nairobi's new exchange, ordered in March, 1949, for delivery in September, 1950, would not be completed until April, 1952, and the connexion of the 1,500 new subscribers would not be effected until early 1953. The building would cost £80,000, the exchange £250,000, and cable and laying £300,000, but revenue would not be attracted for another two years.

East Africa had been the pioneer in very high frequency radio communication in the Colonial Empire, but this method depended on a visual range.

The cost of revenue over expenditure in 1951 was estimated at £10,000. In 1947 the then Postmaster-General had been informed that development during the next 10 years would be about £14m. The 1950 estimates disclosed a capital programme for five years of £44m., but to meet the needs of East Africa would be necessary to spend £m. by the end

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1950. The total of loan moneys outstanding on both the Telegraphs account would then be some £22m. of which the interest and sinking fund charges would be about £500,000 a year.

"I trust that members of the Assembly and the salary sheet which it did when these matters were first brought to my notice as a member of the advisory board," said Mr. A. C. B. during the subsequent debate.

The difficulties of the department had, he thought, never been so clearly explained. When the department became self-contained, the advisory board, which drew up the conversion scheme, recognized a reluctance on the part of territorial Governments before, during, and after the war to provide advance funds for maintenance, repairs, and operational costs. It was a run-down and unsteady business and from the year in which the accounts had been kept it was impossible to discover whether the service had been run at a profit or a loss.

Since the department took over much old and obsolete material, renewal of which would cost three or four times the original sum, the board was deeply impressed with the dire necessity of early financial help; there should be a fresh start on a long-term loan free of interest.

The Post Office Advisory Board was not technical experts but ordinary common sense people trying to do an honest job. The committee of experts might be desirable, but perhaps the expertise required was in their midst; one who has come with a fresh mind to and assuolution of the difficulties. Extra facilities and greater efficiency could, however, not be expected until the public was prepared to pay more.

Mr. H. R. FRISER stressed the uselessness of decimation over past happenings. When Governments had milked the Post Office as the Railway had been milked. There could not be a Rolls-Royce service on a Ford income, which was what was asked for at present.

Serious Position Not Realized

Mr. E. W. PHILLIPS suggested that few members had realized that the position was so serious. Substantial increases in rates could scarcely be imposed on the postal and telegraph services already compared unfavourably with other territories to the south. A return to the 1s. 6d. rate for telegrams would considerably increase the cost of telegrams and telephone rates were too low.

Mr. A. G. INGHAM said there seemed to be a feeling that because the Posts and Telegraphs had been placed under the High Commission something magical would happen. The Governments had apparently started a company with insufficient capital with all its machinery and plant and with no adequate staff, forgetting that the companies would be the chief sufferers because of the products of the old company. He hoped that the Press would convince the public that the bad postal services were not the fault of "his wretched" "unfortunate" "which had the duty of selecting the position, not of creating it."

Replying to the debate, the POSTMASTER-GENERAL expressed his gratitude to the advisory board for their assistance and said that whenever a Government department was troubled some people would demand a committee of inquiry. He did not oppose the idea, but the Post Office services were run on internationaly agreed lines. He doubted if such a committee could suggest major alterations in the postal organization.

As regards telegraphs, the territories had mainly Morse equipment, which, while unimproved, served its purpose where the traffic density was low. What was done in the U.K. should not necessarily be introduced in Africa a point which he had brought to the notice of his staff. There was no postal administration so far as he knew was being financed. He knew that the Government of Southern Rhodesia was concerned about its postal administration, and that the late controller and accountant general of the British Post Office was visiting that Colony for 12 months to advise on its accounting methods. As Postmaster-General he must resist any concession which would cost money. He considered that 20 per cent of a similar increase on a telegram was as much as would be justified.

The department handled about 21m. telegrams a year and some 80m. letters.

The Assembly adjourned sine die.

Good Work

A WORN-OUT AND ERODED AREA of land at Sayi on the northern shores of Lake Victoria has been transformed into a thriving settlement by a local chief and a few Africans who attended a course of instruction at the Government agricultural training school in Bukalasa. So successful has the experiment been that a coloured film has been made and shown throughout Uganda for instructional purposes. The chief was Blasitwa Swanuma, who won the Chiefs' Medal in 1949.

**Registration in Kenya
Finger-Printing Maintained**

NO PROVISION is made in the two amending Bills to the Employment and Registration of Persons Ordinances in Kenya for imposition of the alternative form of registration recommended by the Glancy Reports.

It will be recalled that a new registration measure to cover all races in the Colony and providing for identification by finger-prints was passed in 1947, when only one member of the Select Committee opposed finger-printing. Before the Ordinance could be put into operation objections were raised by certain sections of the European community, as a result of which the appointment of Sir Bestram Glancy to review the Ordinance was unanimously approved by the Legislature.

His report, which proposed an alternative method of identification for members of all communities who could fulfil certain requirements, was adopted by the Legislative Council, but the non-official votes were equally divided.

Government Not Committed

In his reply to the debate the Acting Chief Secretary said that the Government, in supporting the motion for the adoption of the report, did not regard itself as committed to introduce legislation to implement the whole or part of the report, and that Government policy on the questions at issue would be considered in the light of the voting of the non-official members. Since the non-official voting was equally divided, it is not now intended to depart from the original policy. The amendments provide for the retention of the old *kipande* by these Africans who wish to do so as a record of employment only, and for the issue of a voluntary record of employment card.

Company Registrations

COMPANIES REGISTERED RECENTLY in Southern Rhodesia:

- Between 1st Dec. 1950, Builders and contractors (£50,000); Sandringham Investments Ltd., Bulawayo, property dealers (£100,000); Harland Bros. Ltd., Salisbury, farmers (£100,000); Neill Motors, Ltd., Salisbury, car dealers (£100,000); Mashonaland Coachbuilders, Ltd., Salisbury (£80,000); Chimankani Arms Ltd., Salisbury, hotel-keepers (£50,000); George Kileff Trust Co., Ltd., Salisbury, dealers in land and buildings (£50,000); Lancashire Trading Co., Ltd., Bulawayo, general dealers (£50,000); Arrow Buildings, Ltd., Bulawayo, dealers in land and buildings (£40,000); Pioneer Clothing Factory, Ltd., Salisbury (£25,000); L. Tuchten (Rhodesia) Ltd., Salisbury, tea and coffee importers (£25,000); Salem Carpets, Ltd., Salisbury, carpet manufacturers and importers (£20,000); Rhodesia Service House, Ltd., Umtali, agents and financiers (£20,000); and Engel and Puxert (Rhodesia) Ltd., Bulawayo, builders and contractors (£20,000).

Better Farming

TEN AFRICANS have completed their first full season as peasant farmers under the Southern Rhodesian Government's block farming scheme in the Eastern Province. Loans were granted on condition that modern farming methods were used, and the first season has been so successful that most have voluntarily repaid double the stipulated minimum. Their farms are on 30 acres each, with additional grazing land. Costs of stumping and clearing about £3 an acre are repayable over 10 years. Crops are sold by an African co-operative society.

Mr. I. K. MUSAZI, former president of the African Farmers' Union in Uganda, was arrested on his return to this country to the Protectorate last week. He was in August last, that the Uganda Government would feel bound to deport him if he should return to the Protectorate. The commission of inquiry into the riots in 1949 showed that Mr. Musazi was seriously implicated.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Africans in Southern Rhodesia now own 2,134 farm-holdings or plots, valuing £2,254,000.

Valuations in Southern Rhodesia's capital have been increased by 1s. for every mile of the second.

Subscriptions to the Dean of Westminster's appeal fund for African students will total a low amount, to £20,941.

In Bulawayo last year there were 153 European cases of divorce or separation, as compared with 73 in 1948 and 92 in 1947.

Two ex-military officers of the Sudan Government have been selected by the Sultan of Makalla, East Sudan Protectorate, to lead his personal bodyguard.

A fire started by a herdman to burn off from the Government dairy herd near Tonj in the Bahr el Ghazal Province of the Sudan, destroyed the Government brick and tile works.

"Gradual relaxation" of standards for exemption from African pass laws has been suggested by the Southern Rhodesian Secretary of Native Affairs in a letter to Bulawayo City Council.

Twelve Sudanese field inspectors have been appointed for the Gezira cotton scheme in the Sudan, and a further five have been selected to fill posts which will become vacant during the summer. There were 250 inspectors.

The ban on taking dogs into Southern Rhodesia, enforced following the rabies outbreak last year, has been lifted, provided the dogs travel by rail or air in kennel-crates and come from places at least 30 miles distant from rabies-infected areas.

Government Farms

The first of 10 food-producing farms is being planned by the Tanganyika Government at Kilangali, near Kilosa. Ultimately maize and rice will be planted under irrigation on 2,500 acres yearly, but development will be gradual. Government fish farms are being established in the same district.

New cost-of-living rates for European civil servants in Northern Rhodesia are as follows: (a) 5% of gross consolidated salary, subject to a maximum of £66 a year, with effect from July 1, 1950; (b) 10% of gross consolidated salary, subject to a maximum of £132, with effect from July 1, 1950.

The first batch of cadet pilots for training at the newly-constituted No. 5 Flying Training School at Thornhill, Swelo, Southern Rhodesia, have arrived by air from this country. Conversion of the station for navigation to a pilot training centre will be completed by the end of this year. There is another pilot school at Heany, Bulawayo.

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to those who say that our constitution is ill-considered. I suggest that it is working very well. Mr. R. G. Nightingale in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council recently. "I have never been able to find the there was really any opposition in aim between the two sides of the House," he added.

The Government of Northern Rhodesia has presented to the British Museum (Natural History) a large number of moose stones, part of a series of monuments which fell some miles to the north-west of Monze in the early morning of October 3, 1947. A local request for a local chief one of the latest stones has been sent to The King.

Buses operated by the Bulawayo Omnibus Co. Ltd. now have an African crew of driver and conductor, but all inspectors are Europeans. The Secretary for Internal Affairs has told the Peace and Labour Council of Rhodesia, which protested against the use of African conductors, that no allegations exist in their employment.

The poor quality of beef issued by the Cold Storage Commission of Southern Rhodesia recently has been criticized by the Master Butchers' Association in Salisbury and Bulawayo. The Minister of Agriculture has agreed to investigate the length of time between withdrawal of the meat from cold storage and arrival at the shops.

Rhodesian Troops for Malaya

Messages from Malaya state that the first troops from any Dominion or outside Colony to fight Communist terrorists in Malaya will be 100 Rhodesians, who, after training in that Colony by Lieut. Colonel J. M. Calvert, will shortly arrive to join Calvert's Malayan Scouts, a reconnaissance unit of the Special Air Service Regiment. The Rhodesians are to be posted to jungle outposts on their arrival.

Improvements at Khartoum airport, including an extension of the runway to 7,000 ft., to take modern jet air-liners, are to be undertaken. A new aircraft parking area will be laid out, a modern terminal building erected, with waiting rooms and refreshment bar, and a new road of access to the airport built. This work, costing £1,000,000, will take nine months. Meanwhile the war-time airport 30 miles away at Wadi Seina will be used.

Repatriation of alien Africans from Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, under the tripartite agreement permitting them to remain for 10 years, began last month. Those not affected include Natives who arrived in Southern Rhodesia before the signing of the agreement and those who brought their wives with them or have since married in the Colony. More than half of the 300,000 Africans employed in Southern Rhodesia are from other territories.

Framroz, a British Indian, who was recently sentenced to two years imprisonment and fined £100 when charged with other parties at the Central Criminal Court with evading payment of tax on some 6,000 pairs of nylon stockings, had been disbarred by Gray's Inn for unprofessional conduct in East Africa, where, nearly 20 years ago, he was sentenced to three months' hard labour for converting a client's money to his own use. It was said during the trial that he had had 11 previous convictions.

Rhodesia Labour Party's Plans

THE RHODESIA LABOUR PARTY intends to contest every seat at the next general election, Mr. J. B. Lister, a former M.P. for Umtali, in a recent interview.

At the last election many people were apprehensive of the Liberal Party's chances, and fearing that Labour might split the vote, they voted for the United Party. After the last week's election in Bulawayo it is obvious that the Liberal Party need not be taken seriously, and at the next election the Labour Party should be broadly supported.

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Housing - Loan Controversy S. Rhodesian Government's Plan

CONTROVERSY has been aroused in Southern Rhodesia by the Government's new housing loan scheme, which involves houses and buildings and insurance societies are said to regard as cumbersome and unworkable.

The manager of one investment trust company stated: "We thought that the Government would advance 30% of the loan and that we should advance the remaining 60%, but the Government is only guaranteeing the 30%, and we must advance the whole 90%."

The head of a building society commented that the National Housing Board, which had instituted the scheme, did not consult private firms on whether its provisions were workable, and wanted architects to do all valuations, that might cost a borrower £5 5s. for the first inspection and another £4 4s. for every progress payment, of which there were usually five.

Brigadier E. G. Cook, chairman of the Housing Board, denied that the scheme was cumbersome, and said that the intending borrower would be asked to complete an application form, supported by a properly executed plan, and supply a statement as to the cost of the building and the investment company's recommendation as regards the loan itself.

Compliance with Regulations

The board, having to be satisfied that town planning regulations, local by-laws, and any conditions of title affecting the plot were complied with, asked for a surveyor's certificate, but would consider accepting a certificate from an investigating house with qualified staff. The only additional cost for investment houses would be a monthly statement showing the repayment of capital. A surveyor would not be required to incur expense.

After stating that he had received many suggestions of keenness to cooperate in the scheme, Brigadier Cook said:

"I cannot understand how the belief arose that the Government would advance 30% of the loan; the original statement made it clear that there would be a guarantee for 30% of the estimated cost. In this way the investment house holds first-class security and receives interest on the whole of the amount advanced. The Government carries the greater risk because any variation in property values, usually covered by investment houses in their own interests, is not required to a mere 30%."

"The board conferred with certain investment houses before the conditions of guarantee were published. As a result of subsequent conferences and correspondence, we have decided to ease some of the original conditions."

"The Europeans of Southern Rhodesia have increased nearly 60% in the last four years. Fifty-five thousand are new comers. We welcome them, and are loath to turn away any who style themselves British subjects, but we cannot afford to bring into our midst Communists and other people whose sympathies are alien to Rhodesia and the traditions on which Rhodesia founded our Colony." - Sir Godfrey Huggins.

Progress in African Education N. Rhodesia's Ten-Year Plan

THE NORTHERN Rhodesia Government, Native authority, and mission-aided schools and training schools offering primary education to Africans in Northern Rhodesia, at the end of 1949 issued an annual report for which states that there were 1,330 unaided but inspected mission primary schools.

The ratio between the first and second years of school life still over 50%, and only one in four or five African children begin the elementary course complete it. The ratio of having fewer but better schools evenly distributed met with some success.

Expenditure during the year on African education was £478,074 representing 5.55% of total territorial expenditure, compared with 5.52% in 1948, 5.3% in 1947, 5.1% in 1946, and 5.8% in 1945. Recurrent expenditure per head for pupils enrolled in Government and assisted schools was £2-11s-6d compared with £2-4s-7d in 1948.

Progress towards the fulfilment of the programme included in the territory's 10-year development plan is summarized as follows:

Elementary course: development plan proposed 120,000 pupils by 1956; despite a successful reduction of entry 126,000 were enrolled in 1949.

Middle school: development plan 300 schools and 17,000 pupils by 1956; 2,311 were enrolled at 275 schools.

Upper primary course: development plan 60 schools and 7,500 pupils during the year 3,720 were enrolled at 56 schools.

Junior secondary course: development plan, three schools for boys and one for girls with 250 pupils; the 1949 estimates provide for a total of five schools, and 202 boys and 14 girls were enrolled in 1949.

Senior secondary course: (Municipal secondary school) development plan 75 pupils; the 1949 enrolment totalled 54. Facilities for teacher training have been reorganized. The output of elementary teachers from 19 institutions in 1949 was 100 men and 50 women, and 20 students completed teacher training courses at the Chalmers Institution, as at 12 students were training in 1949.

Anti-Malaria

ANTI-MALARIALS are the key formula of beating malaria, this has been proved with great success in the anti-malaria campaign in the Mazoe Valley, Southern Rhodesia. An area of 2,000 square miles was used for the pilot experiment, and about 7,000 rooms in European dwellings and 70,000 Native huts were sprayed. In the district over the past 10 years the average number of European cases of malaria was 70; but not one case has been recorded since the campaign began. Four units have been formed comprising a European supervisor and 12 Africans. The insecticide is also being used in the dry season to spray rivers and banks against bilharzia.

The Northern Rhodesian Red Cross has organized 100 African blood donors in Lusaka.

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Dynamic Colonial Faith Needed No Real Party Differences

MR. KENNETH BRADLEY said in a recent broadcast on the Colonial Services of the B.C.

"There is no party difference in this country on Colonial Affairs. Socialists and Conservatives often argue about ways and means and the Government disagrees the Government sharply and often about this matter but, but so far as I remember there has not been a division in Parliament in any Colonial debate (except about the groundnut scheme) since 1945 and probably not for years before that. This significant fact ought never to be forgotten.

Our policy is to develop the Colonies as fast as we can, economically, socially, and politically; with a view to as many of them as possible achieving self-government within the Commonwealth as soon as they can. This is fully accepted by everyone, and the only argument which arises is about the speed of this political development, though even here disagreement is more apt to arise in the Colonies than in this country.

"Most people here do not underestimate the difficulties and problems, but even those who have grave doubts whether too rapid an advance may do even those who clamour for it more harm than good, and who feel most deeply that we should hold a great weight of responsibility for the tribal and peasant masses, even if they realize that we are up against the pressure of world ideas and of facts, and that there is very little to do with it.

Moral Answer to Colonial Questions

"The first development in public opinion is a growing feeling that Colonial development should become more of a Commonwealth enterprise. People both in the Dominion and in the country feel that it would be right and proper for the advancement of the Colonies to become, as it were, a family affair.

"The second recent development in public opinion is only

just beginning to find expression, is a realization that in the long run the success or failure of this nation-building, which is what our Colonial policy has become, will not depend on new political constitutions, or on providing more and bigger schools and hospitals, or on the harnessing of the Nile and the Zambezi. These are not ends in themselves, but only the means to an end, and an end which is not material but spiritual.

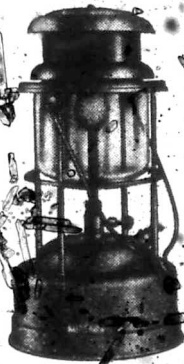
"Some people are beginning to think that the key to all our Colonial problems does not lie on the level of politics, economics, and sociology at all, but rather on the level of moral and religious faith, of human relationships, and the old-fashioned virtues of love and understanding. They have awakened to the fact that in India now the friendship between Muslim and Indians is warmer than it ever used to be, and they are asking whether it might not have been possible by a more human approach to have helped India through those last difficult years of her emancipation with less bitterness.

"Can we do this in West Africa? It is, I think, very significant that the new constitutions of both Africa and the Gold Coast have been framed by the people themselves in accordance with their own ideas, and in accordance with what we should regard as the ideas. There is no more this new, more human philosophy, already carried into action—almost perhaps, before it has been thought out.

"Communism is, whether we like it or not, a dynamic faith, and it can in the end be defeated only by a faith that is even more dynamic, a faith which draws its power from a belief in the supreme importance of the human spirit and in man's relation, not to the State, but, to his God."

East African Railway and Harbours Administration have found it impossible to provide an alternative service to replace the S.S. LIEMAN which has been withdrawn as unseaworthy. The terms upon which the Grands Lacs Company offered the S.S. DUO DE BRABE were considered prohibitive. A tug to tow a 70-ton lighter was requested, but this was declined. Failure of the tug MYANZAR is proceeding, but has been delayed by the non-arrival of equipment from the United Kingdom.

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This introduces the TILLEY STORM-PROOF LAMP, Model X.296 as illustrated. It combines all the well-tried features of Tilley Lamps such as the automatic internal cleaning valve and the straight vapouring with the most modern and up-to-date design. The Globe is of Durasil heat-resisting glass, and is heat-trapping with the high engineering standards of all Tilley Products. Other Models include Table Lamps, Wax and Hanging Lamps and Lanterns. There is a Tilley Lamp to solve every lighting problem.

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S. Rhodesia's Companies Bill

FURTHER INFORMATION is now being received regarding the proposed Companies Bill in Southern Rhodesia, mentioned in our issue of last week.

The task of drafting it was undertaken by a voluntary committee consisting of Sir Ernest Gurney and Messrs. W. A. Goddington and W. J. Underhill. Their first draft was circulated to the representative bodies most likely to be affected by the measure and many of their suggestions were then incorporated.

The Bill is divided into seven parts: incorporation of companies, the capital and debenture management of companies, administration, winding up and judicial management, winding up of registered associations, external companies, and general. The largest part is concerned with limited liability companies within the Colony; unlike legislation in Britain and the Union, it does not deal with companies limited by guarantee, trust, or limited companies, building and friendly societies, trade unions, and employers' organizations, which are expressly excluded.

External Companies

An external company carrying on business in the Colony must be registered and lodge with the registrar of companies a copy of its constitution and the names and addresses of its local officers, together with an annual balance-sheet and profit and loss account. No person may issue or distribute in the Colony a prospectus offering shares in an external company unless in accordance with prescribed requirements.

Informed opinion is that this Bill is long overdue, states an explanatory memorandum, and that unless the existing law is amended capital for investment in the Colony will be chased away. The passing of the Bill will tend to make people public-company-minded, and encourage investment in local companies, instead of sending money out of the Colony.

A possible criticism was that it is too elaborate and that a simple Bill would suffice. To these there are several answers. First, the Millin Commission found out that the Union of South Africa, for the cost of her own credit, could not afford to have any standard company law which was not at least equal to that of England. This remark is also applicable to Southern Rhodesia.

Secondly, as most of the Colony's capital comes from England and South Africa, it is convenient to all that our company law should be the same as the company law of those countries, with which investment is made.

Finally, it is not possible to reduce company law to simple terms without losing the benefit of the tremendous volume of case law which has been built up over a matter of about 100 years, and the text-books on company law.

Electors' Union and East African Office

(Continued from page 569)

...of the City, far as he knew, the East African Office was a good thing. Before Mr. Gurney became Commissioner it was not regarded as an organization possessed of a reputation, but it had been completely forgotten, and there could be no doubt as to the cause.

Mr. Norton had managed to keep his whole staff with his own understanding, enthusiasm, eagerness to help, and open-minded approach to commercial and other matters, and in his self-facing way he had shown real leadership in African affairs in London.

That is presents City opinion, expressed by the London Chamber of Commerce, many of whose members are in constant contact with the office. I am quite convinced that they have far better means of judging than the Electors' Union in Nairobi.

It was as far back as December 28 that the statement by the Electors' Union was criticized in detail, not merely in broad generalities, by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, which described it as 'irresponsible'. Now, a month later, neither the body nor anyone else has attempted to take out a serious and convincing reply—presumably because they cannot be controverted. Is it likely that the Electors' Union will have remained silent in an effective answer to these questions?

"Finally, may I say that in the month which has elapsed I have had one letter only from Kenya in partial support of the attitude of the Electors' Union. Dozens of communications in support of the Editor's article have, however, been received.

Union-Castle Guide Books

THE FAMILIAR ONE-COVERED of the yearbooks and guides issued annually by the Union-Castle Line give place this year to a red-covered book for East Africa, and a blue-covered volume on Southern Africa, both published by Robert Hale, Ltd., at 7s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. respectively.

The Southern African volume covers the Union, two Rhodesias, the West Africa Colonies, Swaziland, and Bechuanaland, and has more than 600 pages of text and 48 pages of maps.

The East African volume, which covers in detail Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Nyasaland, Portuguese East-Africa, Mauritius, and the Sudan, also deals less fully with the Somaliland, Ethiopia, Eritrea, the Belgian Congo, Egypt, Madagascar, and Réunion. It has more than 400 pages of text, a 16-page atlas, and a folding map of Africa.

Hundreds of alterations have been made in these works since the 1950 editions appeared, and the new book can be warmly commended.

Low-Low Irrigation

THE LOW-LOW IRRIGATION EXPERIMENT at Hdeiba, near Shendi in the Northern Province of the Sudan, has been so successful that similar schemes probably be started at other suitable places along the Nile. Hdeiba lies away from the naturally flooded area, and when the Nile is high, water is pumped on to the land until it is thoroughly soaked, after which it is not irrigated again. During the first year of the scheme the cost of irrigation was only about two-sevenths of an ordinary pumping scheme. The new method, besides producing a good crop of about six bags of grain per acre, does not encourage the breeding of mosquitoes.

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Of Commercial Concern

An Industrial Loans Board has been formed in Northern Rhodesia, with the following members: the Deputy Financial Secretary, and Messrs. A. A. Davies, M.A., H. J. Millar, M.L.C., H. St. L. Grenfell, H. Clark, A. R. Kemp, and E. S. Owen. An initial fund of £100,000 has been authorized, from which new industries will be assisted with capital for varying purposes of development, including the financing of fixed assets, installation of new or labour-saving plant and equipment, and provision of working capital. The farming industry does not come within the provisions. Applications will be considered for existing and projected businesses.

Bird & Co. (Africa), Ltd. the wholly owned subsidiary of Sisal Estates, Ltd. which since the beginning of the last war has operated the Hale estate on short-term lease from the Custodian of Enemy Properties in Tanganyika, has announced that a 25-year lease at a rental of 2s. per acre per annum has now been granted by the Tanganyika Government for a capital payment of £150,000 plus royalties up to a total of £67,900. In the year 1949-50 about 1,550 tons of sisal were produced on the estate.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia has asked some 600 industrialists in the Colony for confidential information which would allow a rapid change-over to wartime production if necessary. Details sought include types of machinery available, present and potential output, products which could be manufactured or repaired, the destinations of present exports, stocks normally carried, the number of workers employed, skilled and unskilled, and electricity and coal consumption.

Locomotives for Kenya

Sixteen 56-class Beyer-Garratt locomotives have been ordered by the Crown Agents for the Colonies for the Kenya section of the East African Railways. They will be manufactured by the Beyer Peacock and Co. Ltd. of Bolton, Manchester, and should be in service by 1954.

When Gallaher, Ltd. the Belfast tobacco manufacturers with Rhodesian and Nyasaland interests, recently offered £2m. of 4% unsecured loan stock to holders of their preference and ordinary shares, applications exceeded £20m.

Work may begin soon on erecting a cotton weaving mill at Hartley in Southern Rhodesia. Two directors of a British company have recently visited the area to decide upon initial plans. The yarn will be obtained from the Government Cotton Research and Industry Board at Batombwe, 20 miles away. Hartley Town Management Board has applied to the Treasury for a loan of £500,000 for a housing scheme for employees in the new industry.

The Southern Rhodesian Minister of Agriculture has asked the Tobacco Association to submit a scheme whereby, in the event of a national emergency, the Government could restrict the expansion of the industry. Mr. Fletcher has stated that tobacco production may have to be pegged this year, but that no decision has yet been taken "on whether the position is serious enough to stop new growers coming in."

Exports of sugar from the 1950-51 crop in Mauritius are estimated at 436,000 tons. The uniform price of £32 17s. 6d. per ton for 1951 is an advance of £2 7s. 6d. on the 1950 figure and has been fixed for all producers with the Ministry of Food.

Work is being done on a road being built between Beitbridge and Wankie, Southern Rhodesia, to avoid the steep gradients and sharp curves which make heavy loads being hauled. The work will take two and a half years and will cost about £2.7m.

New Road Contract

A contract for the construction of a road from Dar es Salaam to Morogoro in Tanganyika has been awarded to Messrs. Stirling Astaldi (East Africa), Ltd. The road, which will be about 130 miles, is expected to cost £1.4m.

Wholesale Southern Rhodesia's industrial production in 1950 was valued at £30m. a national income of £27m. last year's figure is believed to have reached £40m.

Galvanized buckets are being produced by a new factory near Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, which will also produce domestic enamelware and metal containers.

Gwelo town council, Southern Rhodesia, is to stand by its decision to allow trading by Africans in the town location, despite protests by the Midlands Chamber of Commerce.

Hostels for Africans planned by Salisbury City Council will cost about £1.2m. Seven three-storey blocks each to house 300 single Natives, are already under construction.

Tenders are invited for an exclusive licence to exploit wild sisal (Sansevieria) in the Kilosa and Mpwapwa districts of Tanganyika.

There are now 663 European employers engaged in the building industry of Southern Rhodesia, with some 3,000 European artisans.

Of the 2,500 tons of tobacco used in the manufacture of the 2,500m. cigarettes smoked in the Belgian Congo each year, 2,000 tons are imported.

Several charter planes have been used to ferry African labourers from Londi, Tanganyika, to sisal estates on the Central Line and the Tanga area.

A special train service has been started to carry vegetable produce from Umtali to the Bulawayo market.

Southern Rhodesia's trade deficit for 1950 was £10m. only half the shortfall for the previous year.

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Mining

Gold Refinery in Rhodesia Proposed

Mr R. HAWKINS, Chairman of the Rhodesia Mining Federation, has announced that the establishment of a gold refinery in Southern Rhodesia will be discussed this month by the joint standing committee of the federation and the Chamber of Mines.

He suggested that the necessary capital should be found locally by private enterprise, and that the refinery should not be controlled by Government. More than £80,000 a year was being paid by Rhodesian mines for refining charges and assay fees, which sum could be kept in the country. Charges might also be reduced.

Permission will also be sought for producers to sell their gold direct to London, as was done before the war, now they are compelled to sell through the banks.

Hitherto Rhodesian gold has been refined at the Rand Refinery near Johannesburg.

N. Rhodesian Wage Increases

ALL-ROUND INCREASES in the pay of Northern Rhodesian African mine workers and the bonus for which they were asking have been granted by the copper-mining companies. The bonus, which depends on the price of copper, has been guaranteed at a minimum of £100,000 a year, and at today's price is about 25% higher than the £200,000 which the employers were originally prepared to pay. A strike of 20,000 men had been threatened in connexion with the dispute.

Sale of Tin Fields

FOR THE FIRST TIME since their discovery 45 years ago, the extensive tin fields at Kamatari, near Wankie, may be developed on a large scale. The Kamatari prospect is reported to have been sold at a price exceeding £100,000 to the American Cokes Tin, whose headquarters are in the Bahamas.

New Peak in Tin Prices

TIN PRICES in London reached a new peak of £1,355-£1,360 per ton for cash and £1,325-£1,330 for forward delivery on Monday.

Company Progress Reports

Falcon.—Production at the Sunace and Bay Horse mines respectively in the December quarter was 2,046 and 453 oz. Gold from 6,240 and 2,228 tons of ore milled, with working profits of £11,595 and £11,335. The small plant at the Dalny mine started operations during the quarter, and produced 205 oz. gold.

Wanderer.—5,996 oz. gold were recovered in the December quarter from the milling of 83,200 tons of ore. The working profit was £2,548. Development totalled 865 ft., of which 783 ft. were sampled and 235 ft. found payable, averaging 3.1 dwt.

Rhodesian Corporation.—Output of the Fred and Redwing mines in December was 599 oz. gold from 3,700 tons of ore milled for a working loss of £1,091.

Mashaba Minerals

RICH DEPOSITS of asbestos, chrome, and gold are attracting much concern to Mashaba, 39 miles from Shabani, in Southern Rhodesia. The European population has nearly doubled in the last year or two, and it is understood that Mashaba may soon be served by Rhodesia Railways. The most up-to-date asbestos milling plant in the Colony, owned by African Associated Mines, will be in operation in 1951, milling about 1,000 tons of asbestos ore daily.

Platinum in S. Rhodesia

IF A NEW SYSTEM OF MINING can be adopted, Southern Rhodesia may become an important producer of platinum. Vast deposits exist in the Colony, and a firm of British consultants has been examining the problem of extraction. An exclusive prospecting licence covering 20 square miles in the Belingwe district was recently granted by the Southern Rhodesian Government. Nickel and copper could be by-products.

Copper Supplies Cut

THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY has announced further cuts in copper supplies to U.K. industries from today, when exports will be limited to 85% of the rate for the first six months of 1950, about 25% below true current demand.



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