

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, June 15, 1950

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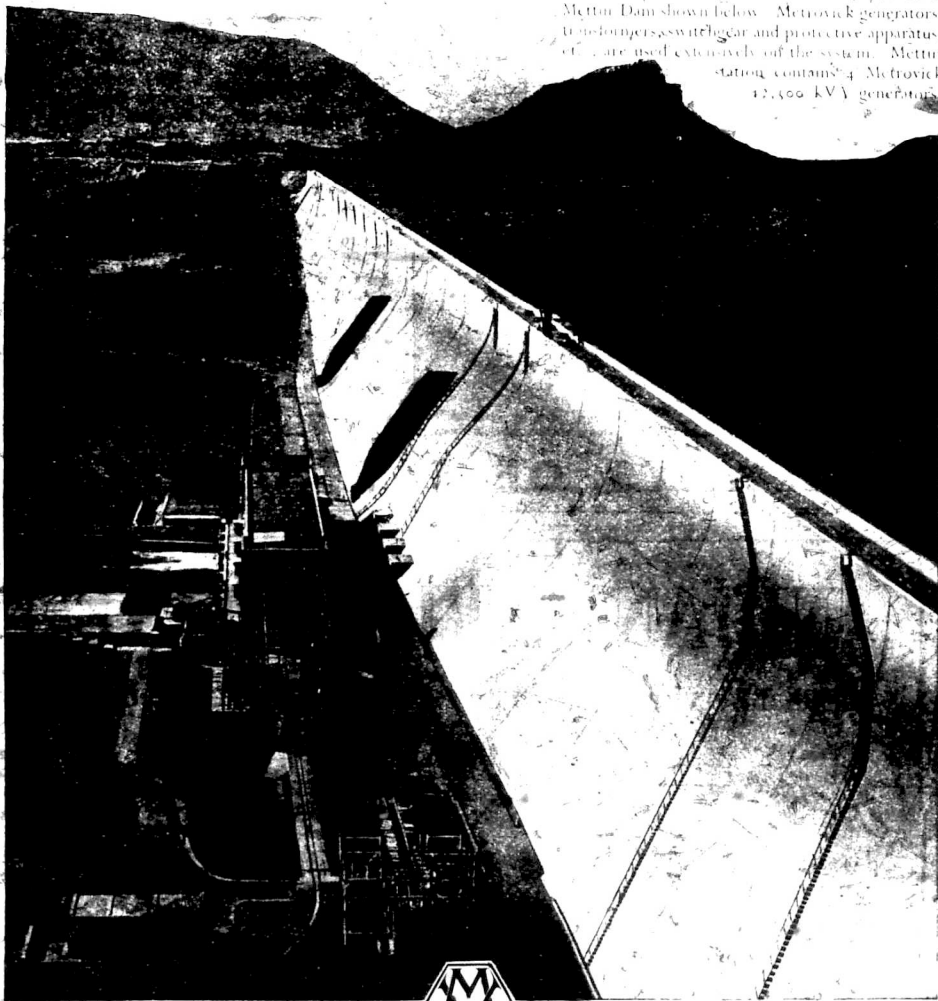
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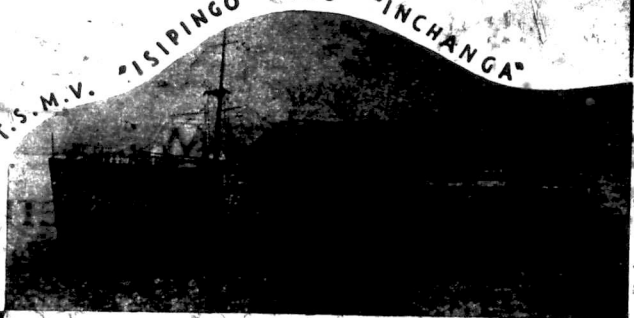
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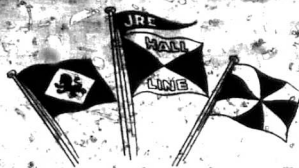
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

MR. A. CREECH JONES was for an unbroken period of almost five years Under-Secretary and Secretary of State for the Colonies, and, taking all his difficulties into account, he could look back

on a remarkably successful period of office when he lost his seat at the recent general election. Mr. D. R. Rees-Williams had been his Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for half the above-mentioned period when he too lost his seat; but his best friends could scarcely claim that he had done well at the Colonial Office (which will long remember his gaffes about antirycide and the Seychelles, to mention only two), and he clashed repeatedly with the Opposition in the House of Commons because he insisted on introducing party feeling into Colonial matters, even when that course was entirely unnecessary. Now the Under-Secretary who departed unregretted (except by the Left Wing) has been created a baron on the recommendation of Mr. Attlee; but the Secretary of State who achieved far more than anyone would have expected (and was the target for the Left Wing) is omitted from the Honours List. Mr. Rees-Williams's peerage (which presumably means that the Prime Minister intends to bring him back into the Government) is the surprise—indeed, the shock—of a List which

is notable for the inclusion of men who have given long years of service to East and Central Africa.

** * *

TWO EVENTS have renewed public interest in the groundnut scheme in the past few days, namely, publication of Mr. Alan Wood's book (which is reviewed in this issue) and Professor Frankel's departure from England to report on certain aspects of the present state of the project.

Press references suggest that his is an individual mission; but we can reveal that other people are to be associated with this investigation for the Ministry of Food. The new Minister, Mr. Maurice Webb, having shown political courage and practical wisdom in giving his *congé* to Sir Leslie Plummer, chairman of the Overseas Food Corporation, has gone further to meet informed criticism by calling for an independent report. That course, recommended again and again in both Houses of Parliament and in many newspapers, has been stubbornly resisted by the Cabinet—not because it was not manifestly in the public interest, but because the Socialist politicians were primarily concerned to save the faces of Mr. Strachey and his protégé.

What could be cynically and safely perpetrated when Labour had a large majority cannot be continued with the same disregard for public opinion now that the Opposition may bring down the Attlee Administration. So a Cabinet which not long ago professed its confidence in Sir Leslie Plummer and saw no need for an inquiry, has performed the *volte face* of ridding the scheme of its chairman and sanctioning an investigation. That is all to the good, for so much of the truth about the groundnut scheme has been incredible that it is necessary to provide the new Minister with the guidance of a panel of experts who have not been connected in any way with the Overseas Food Corporation.

We do earnestly plead, however, that some leading agriculturists from East Africa should be invited to help. Nothing but good could result from the co-operation of carefully

Practical Men Should Be Added.

selected practical men with first-hand experience of large-scale operations in East Africa, men who know the difficulties which arise, and have the ingrained habit of working economically. If, say, an outstanding farmer on a large scale in Kenya, a similarly qualified agriculturist from Southern Rhodesia, a thoroughly experienced sisal planter in Tanganyika, and/or the general manager of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate were added to the team of experts to whom the Minister has turned, he could have far greater faith in the report which he will receive. A blend of technical and practical guidance is necessary, and all who want to see this great and heavily capitalized scheme put on a better basis will hope, we believe, that the present opportunity will not be missed.

FOR YEARS EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has criticized the Government Information Services in Kenya. Our adverse comments (which always tried to avoid generalizations and deal with particular weaknesses) did not persuade the non-official members of the Legislative Council to demand the full inquiry which we repeatedly advocated, and it was only a few months ago, by which time there had been some improvement, that a committee was appointed to receive evidence and make recommendations. The personnel of the committee cannot be said to have been impressive, and the findings are likewise disappointing. The report, from which the main passages are given in this issue, is verbose, repetitive, and prone to labour the

Unimpressive Kenya Report.

trivial and disregard the fundamental, and it makes certain recommendations which we consider most ill-advised.

Though the instructions given to the Information Services in the Colony are to concentrate primarily on the education of the people in the Native areas, this twenty-page report offers no clear judgment on the way in which that main task is done or left undone. Indeed, there is not even a mention of the growing unrest in different parts of Kenya, and of the use (prophylactic or curative) of the right kind of information at the right time in this vital connexion. Yet that should surely have been a major concern of the committee, for the extent of the influence exerted by the Information Services among Africans, especially those who are subjected to subversive propaganda, is a crucial test of their efficacy.

Crucial Test Of Efficiency.

Unfortunately, the committee has merely skimmed the surface of its subject, instead of plumbing the depths. Without troubling to define its notion of a public relations officer—and about these people debate still waxes furious in interested circles in Great Britain and the United States—the committee affirms that the “considerable expenditure” which would be involved in such an appointment would not be justified. No indication is given of the committee’s idea of “considerable expenditure,” and there is no apparent recognition that a suitably qualified man might quite possibly be obtained for the expenditure proposed on a press officer (a minimum of £1,200 a year) plus the payments to local journalists whom the press officer “should not hesitate to employ when necessary to write any special articles which may be required for overseas or local publications.”

Terms Not Defined.

‘Would the introduction of such a practice be wise? In our view it should be avoided at all costs, in the mutual interests of Government and of journalists, for if a few of the journalists in Kenya begin to look to official sources for part of their earnings, their freedom to criticize would be infringed or appear to be infringed, to their detriment and that of the public interest. If they commented adversely in local publications, they might seem to jeopardize their employment by the press officer; if they did not comment adversely from time to time, sections of the public would inevitably consider they were silently bidding for official favours. That is the inescapable dilemma

An Unwise Proposal.

That is the inescapable dilemma

which would result from the adoption of a most unwise proposal. For local journalists to be paid by overseas publications for work done for them is entirely legitimate; for them to be put on the Government pay-roll would be reprehensible.

More than once the report attacks the idea of "providing up-to-date news for overseas," but the members of the committee do not explain what they have in mind, except that "information re-

Does Kenya Want required for use over- **Publicity or Not?** seas should consist mainly of back-ground material explanatory of the Govern-ment's policies and intentions," adding that the tourist and farming attractions of the country should not be publicized by the press officer. What of industry, for instance? That must be a major concern of the country and

its Government; but the committee is so un- concerned that it does not even mention the word. And how is Kenya to be faithfully served if its Information Services send over- seas merely "background material" to the Government's policies? Will someone define that term with exactitude? Far and away the best publicity matter from Kenya in recent years has been that contained in the numerous excellent speeches of the Governor; Sir Philip Mitchell's addresses have certainly not been "background material." They have often been "hot news" in the journalistic sense, and they have again and again put Kenya's problems right in the shop window. Yet if the committee's recommendation were adopted, future speeches from Kenya's best spokesman would not be made officially available to the outer world. That absurdity should suffice to damn the proposal. The report, as will be seen from these brief comments, is an exceptionally poor effort.

Notes By The Way

New Groundnut Chief

MR. DUNCAN L. ANDERSON, who recently left London by air for Tanganyika Territory to take up his duties as regional general manager for the Overseas Food Corporation in the Southern Province, was, first, born in Aberdeen in 1901, served for 16 years as a civil engineer with the London County Council, and having been a Territorial officer since 1925, was called up on the outbreak of war in 1939. During the invasion and occupation of North Africa he was deputy director of works on General Eisenhower's staff, and later deputy chief engineer on the staff of General Alexander during the occupation of Sicily. After having borne the responsibility for docks, bridges, roads, lines of communications, and other services in Italy, he became senior British economic representative and deputy vice-president of the Allied Commission in that country. On his demobilization at the end of 1945 he joined the Control Commission in Germany.

Difficulties of His Task

So the new general manager has had very extensive civil engineering experience, but none under private enterprise management, which many people regard as the essential qualification in the difficult task of which he takes charge in East Africa. I hope, of course, that Mr. Anderson will be outstandingly successful in his first commercial and agricultural venture, which is difficult enough to test any man, and especially one without personal knowledge of large-scale development work in pioneer conditions.

Rio Tinto

THE FIRST NEWS that the great Rio Tinto Co., Ltd., the quoted investments of which have a market value of about £7,000,000, was participating with the Frobenier Company of Canada in the development of the Kilembé copper property in Uganda appeared in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA some weeks ago. Now the Earl of Bessborough, chairman of the company, has corroborated that exclusive report in his address to the shareholders. Rio Tinto have had large copper-mining

interests in Northern Rhodesia for years, and they have holdings in Union Minière du Haut-Katanga. What was one of the greatest companies operating in Spain bids fair to be numbered among the leaders of Tropical African mining.

The Good Teacher

A GOOD TEACHER, according to a definition which is being circulated in the United States, is honest, tactful, and punctual; keeps a lively and worthwhile programme before the people; encourages all pupils to take part in useful activities in and out of school; teaches courtesy and the character traits necessary for successful living (honesty, reliability, politeness, self-respect, promptness, cleanliness, accuracy, and dependability); knows the pupils, their environment, and home life; is sympathetic and human in all relationships; knows the subject, and adapts the programme to the needs of the children and the community; knows how to secure and maintain the interest and co-operation of patrons in the school; knows the demands of the teaching profession for character, personality, scholarship, and thoroughness; emphasizes home-making and a live-at-home programme; practices professional ethics; keeps neat and accurate records; and makes correct reports. Those who recruit for the Colonial Education Service should now know what to expect when they next advertise for good teachers.

Balkan Intervention

UGANDA'S *Hazard* must have set a precedent for the Colonial Empire by interrupting its record of a speech by Mr. K. K. Patel to note, with exceptional reportorial fidelity,

"(Enter Dalmation hound).

"His Excellency: I don't think the new honour- able member has been sworn in! (Laughter).

"(Dalmation ejected)."

Dalmation is not the error of a London printer who has been asked to adhere on this occasion only to a rendering of the word new to me but sanctioned by the high authority of Entebbe.

Groundnut Scheme's Grasshopper Administration

How Millions of Pounds Were Wasted

MR. ALAN WOOD, lately head of the information division of the Overseas Food Corporation, tells the story of the groundnut scheme candidly, frankly, and fairly in the "Groundnut Affair" (Bodley Head, 12s. 6d.).

Whether the present version differs from that which would have been published three months ago by Victor Gollancz, Ltd., if Mr. Strachey had not intervened, is not disclosed. A letter written by the then Minister of Food, described by Mr. Gollancz as a shattering surprise and a contradiction of an earlier statement, suggested that proceedings for libel must be feared. The present publishers have not been intimidated, and though the book contains some harsh comments about Mr. Strachey and his old friend Sir Leslie Plummer, chairman of the O.F.C., readers will not be likely to think that the author is unduly severe upon the two men who must be held primarily responsible for this "story of failure, frustration, heartbreak, bad luck and bad blunders."

Blunders without End

There could scarcely be a worse record of blunders throughout. Though the problem was essentially an engineering one, no engineer accompanied the Wakefield mission (whose members have the good defence that if they did not grasp the vastness of the undertaking in three months, it had still not been realized two years later by the men entrusted with the work of carrying out their recommendations). The Kongwa area was the least promising of the three selected in Tanganyika, and Mr. Wakefield was strongly in favour of starting in the Southern Province. Kongwa itself was the wrong place for a headquarters, being devoid of water and seven miles from the nearest of the groundnut areas.

What passed for planning may be judged from this passage:

"The groundnut army was in a very much the same position as an army which had gone into action in a fit of absent-mindedness and forgotten to take any R.A.S.C. with it. So men who came out as field assistants, with the promise that by the end of the year at least five of them would be unit managers running 30,000-acre farms, found themselves opening shops, acting as storekeepers, indenting for supplies, and driving out to see where the latest batch of tractors had stuck. A man who had been engaged to operate a flame-thrower to burn the bush had to build houses. The chief stores and stores officer was out of a job as soon as he arrived, because the managing agents decided that stores would be kept by themselves; he eventually became a P.O."

In this atmosphere of frustration it was probably only the personality of David Martin, with his imperturbable good humour and continual sense of fun, which held the team together. It was Martin who, when entertaining a visiting journalist in company with Goss, the chief supplies officer, solemnly assured the journalist that if he was going to Urambo he must remember to take his anti-tsetse belt with him."

Hopping Hither and Thither

Impetuosity had catastrophic results. Indeed, Mr. Wood affirms that "millions of pounds might have been saved if before deciding to develop Kongwa one man had been sent with a bucket and spade to take a soil sample for mechanical analysis for clay content."

The three men primarily responsible, Mr. Strachey, Sir Leslie Plummer, and General Desmond Harrison (resident member of the board in Tanganyika), are all described as dangerously super-sensitive to criticism. Kongwa was like an army headquarters; but Urambo was like a boy scouts' camp, run by an extremely efficient scoutmaster (Mr. L. R. Beridge) who took pains to ensure that everyone was happy.

The chapter entitled "Lost Horizons" states:

"The greatest cause of the groundnut scheme is the aeroplane, and its biggest mistake the building of airstrips. The cost of charter planes was enormous, and the scheme was run by what can only be described as a grasshopper administration.

General Harrison, in the intervals of hopping back wards and forwards between Kongwa and London to consult the board, spent his time hopping to Urambo, to Funda, to Nachingwea, to Lindi, to Dar es Salaam, to Nairobi, even to Rhodesia. His headquarters staff followed his example, with the labour officer, transport officer, health officer, chief civil engineer, chief mechanical engineer, and the general managers (agric. and admin.) hopping hither and thither in his wake.

The air of Tanganyika was thick with flying executives. They were always either coming or going; they wore themselves out; they never came to earth long enough to sit down and collect their thoughts—while the unfortunate area managers spent half their time waiting on the air-strips for people from headquarters to arrive or banging about on air-strips waiting for their planes to take off."

Hopeless Division of Responsibility

The sensible way of making the scheme manageable was to break down the responsibility between the three areas, with a small co-ordinating headquarters, and leave the area managers as kings in their own castles. Instead, responsibility was divided in each area between the O.F.C. and the contractor.

In each area there was hopeless division of responsibility: the O.F.C. could blame the contractors for not clearing the ground faster; the contractors could blame the O.F.C. for not providing the factors to do it. In a scheme desperately short of first-rate administrators, it was necessary to find two first-rate men for each area, one as O.F.C. area manager and the other as contractor's agent. If either was a dud, the other would be helpless; but if by some miracle both were men of first-rate drive and ability, there was a near certainty that they would fight each other. In each area I found the same state of confusion.

For many months there was chaos, the scheme jostling forward and backward by a succession of unpleasant shocks and unforeseen dilemmas, with continual changes of plan to meet them. In the second year there was one crisis after another, one shortage following another as the end of an overloaded supply line. Later the author declares that the board started off by not knowing what they were doing, and that for many months even as late as 1949, they did not know what they were trying to do and had no pretence of a plan.

Indecision and Bewilderment

Admonitions were consistently disregarded. The first shrewd cautions came from Mr. W. M. Crowther, head of the chemistry department of Rothamsted Experimental Station, and Mr. Dunston Skilbeck, principal of Wye Agricultural College. Later Mr. Wakefield, Mr. Ross, and Dr. Hugh Bunting gave one warning after another, but they and Professor John Phillips (who was about to become general manager in charge of agriculture) went unheeded.

Small wonder that in September, 1948, the department heads in Kongwa presented a round-robin to General Harrison complaining of "lack of decision at all levels of the organization," "lack of any policy on which to base a plan," "diminishing faith in the leaders of the project," and "the deep feeling of bewilderment which exists." The men in the field said that the board kept all their plans secret because they were sure to change their minds and adopt some other plan before they could explain the old one.

Criticisms and protests having proved unavailing, another joint memorandum was submitted a few months later by the departmental heads, this time to Sir Leslie Plummer. It asserted that "we cannot be sure that any decision taken to-day will not be cancelled next week," and that no one knows whether "the effective head of a department is a man out here or a board member in London." So frequent were the changes in personnel that when Mr. Wood made his second visit to East Africa in March, 1949, he found scarcely a senior executive who had been there eight months earlier! "Nobody

know when a plane would arrive from England with somebody on board to take over their job; men went on holiday half expecting to find someone else sitting at their desks when they got back."

How could any scheme succeed in such conditions? The causes of the tragic failure are set out in a book which must intensely interest anyone with any knowledge of this venture ("misadventure" would be the better word).

What is Mr. Wood's conclusion?

"That it was obviously nonsense for anyone sitting in **Kongwa** (of London) to try and run the scheme in the Southern Province. It should be run, as part of a plan for developing the Southern Province as a whole by something like a Lukuledi River Valley Authority, including among its members the provincial commissioners, the O.P.C., the Ports and Railways, sisal and timber interests, and whoever is interested in getting coal from **Combea**.

Such an authority is essential to avoid a repetition of groundnut installations being sited before the route of the railway which was to serve them had been surveyed and without complete certainty that the railway would go that way. Such an authority can also consider questions like getting a piped water supply from the River Ruvuma—which would be expensively out of the question, except as a last resort, for the groundnut scheme alone but which might well prove the cheapest way of solving the water problem for the area as a whole."

Praise for District and Provincial Officers

Integrating the groundnut scheme with the development of East Africa meant much more direct co-operation with the Government. One advantage of decentralizing the scheme is that the main contacts would not be at the sleepy Dar as Salama level but with the provincial and district commissioners. For the most part keen, first-rate, and forward-looking men.

The Southern Province is obviously a land of promise. Urambo can become a model for all Africa of modern methods of agriculture and a new way of life for the African.

Kongwa challenges the scientists to find some crop which can profitably be grown there, and if they succeed, as quite likely they will, it will represent a most valuable advance in knowledge, because a crop which will succeed at Kongwa will succeed almost anywhere. On Kongwa may develop into a large-scale cattle ranch, run on model lines."

This, then, is not an apologetic book, or one unfriendly to the scheme. It is not even as critical a summary as will have been expected by many people, including some who have resigned senior appointments under the scheme and may have unburdened themselves to Mr. Wood, as they have to the writer of this review.

Such men, while still admirers of the project, cannot find words sufficiently strong for the expression of their disgust at the misdirection and extravagance of which they have been the close witnesses and unwitting accessories. The many cases of imprudence and improvidence (and almost of imbecility) for which they can vouch would aggravate the record as now published. For all its plain-speaking, it is a polite description of a sequence of events without parallel in British Colonial history. F. S. J.

[The report on the groundnut scheme made to the House of Commons by its Committee of Public Accounts will be reviewed in our next issue. It has just been published by H.M. Stationery Office at 5s.

Editorial reference to a new inquiry into the groundnut scheme is made under Matters of Moment.]

East Africans and Rhodesians in Honours List

Mr. Gerald Reece, Mr. Mark Wilson, and Mr. F. G. R. Woodley Knighted

BARON

REES WILLIAMS, LIUT.-COLONEL DAVID REES, Socialist M.P. for Croydon South from 1945 until unseated in the general election this year. Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1947-50. Visited East Africa in 1948.

KNIGHTS BACHELOR

WILSON, MARK, ESQ., Chief Justice, Gold Coast. Served in R.A.F., 1918-19. Joined Tanganyika Administration Service, 1924, became a resident magistrate in Uganda in 1926, and returned to Tanganyika as puisne judge in 1936. Member of Makerere College Council, 1940-47. Commissioner of Arusha-Moshi Land Commission, 1946-47.

WOODLEY, FREDERICK GEORGE RICHARD, ESQ., Mayor of Nairobi for second year in succession.

Went to Kenya in 1924; principal of an outfitting business. Fryer for Nairobi to be made a city put forward in his name; received the letters patent from the Duke of Gloucester earlier this year. Well known at a broad-gauger. Unsuccessful candidate for Legislative Council in recent by-election in Nairobi.

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

BARONDELL, BRIGADIER ROBERT DUNCAN HARRIS, C.B.E., O.B.E., Governor, Windward Islands. Joined Tanganyika Service in 1927, seconded to Colonial Office 1935-37, secretary to Nyasaland Provincial Commission of 1938. Then returned to Tanganyika. Appointed assistant chief secretary in Uganda 1941. During war became Secretary to Government of Somaliland Protectorate, and then joined Civil Affairs Dept. of Army, becoming Chief Civil Affairs Officer, Middle East Forces. Was afterwards British agent member in Washington of Carthage Commission.

REECE, GERALD, ESQ., C.B.E., since 1947 Governor of the Somaliland Protectorate.

Joined the Kenya Service as a cadet in Kenya in 1925. He spent some 20 years in Kenya, being in charge of the Northern Frontier District for the last two years. Was at one time a British Consul in Ethiopia.

C.M.G.

ALLEN, ROGER, ESQ., head of African Dept. of Foreign Office.

BALFOUR, ERNEST WILLIAM, ESQ., C.B.E., D.S.O., Labour Adviser to Secretary of State for the Colonies.

CARMICHAEL, JAMES, ESQ., M.R.C.V.S., member of Colonial Advisory Council on Agriculture, Animal Health, and Forestry.

DAVIES, REBEKAH D., ESQ., Assistant Director-General, British Council.

GEORGE, BRIGADIER GEOFFREY MASSET, O.B.E., A.D.C., until recently Chief British Administrator in Somalia.

HELLARD, RONALD JOHNSTONE, ESQ., general manager, Sudan Railways.

MATHEW, CHARLES, ESQ., K.C., since 1947 Attorney-General in Tanganyika.

After service in Nigeria, went to Uganda as magistrate in 1933, becoming judicial adviser in Buganda six years later, and in Ethiopia 1941-42. Attorney-General, Nyasaland, 1944-47.

THOMAS, THE HON. WALTER ERIC, O.B.E., M.C., since 1944 judge of the High Court of Southern Rhodesia.

A Rhodesian Rhodes scholar in 1910, he served in the 1914-18 war with the 2nd Rhodesia Regiment and the K.R.R.C. Was Attorney-General in Southern Rhodesia for two years before his elevation to the Bench. Played Rugby football for Oxford University and Southern Rhodesia.

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

CAMPBELL, SIR DAVID CALENDAR, G.M.G., Lieut-Governor of Malta.

Joined Tanganyika Service in 1919, becoming Assistant Chief Secretary in 1933. Deputy Chief Secretary, Uganda, 1936-42.

C.B.E. (Civil Division)

BRIDGER, LIUT.-COLONEL HENRY RITCHIE, O.B.E., city engineer, Nairobi, and president of East African Association of Engineers.

DALLEY, FREDERICK WILLIAM, ESQ., member of Colonial Labour Advisory Committee. For services to trade unionism in the Colonial Empire.

DREW, BRIGADIER FRANCIS GREVILLE, O.B.E., Chief British Administrator, in Eritrea.

HICKS, ARTHUR HAXWELL, ESQ., head of finance dept., Crown Agents for the Colonies since 1945, and previously principal priority officer at Colonial Office.

JAMES, CHRISTOPHER GORDON, ESQ., for public services in Northern Rhodesia.

After qualifying as a metallurgical engineer, spent six years in Namqualand and then joined Union Minière in Belgian Congo in 1911. Joined Northern Rhodesia Rifles, 1914, and served in "German East" campaign. Returned to N. Rhodesia, 1921, to represent C.V. Syndicate, forerunner of Rhodesia Congo Border Concessions, Ltd. Began farming near Lusaka, 1930. Past chairman of Midland Farmers' Association.

PAGET, THE RT. REV. EDWARD FRANCIS, M.C., since 1925 Bishop of Southern Rhodesia. Served in the East African campaign of 1916-17 as a chaplain.

PITMAN, CAPTAIN CHARLES ROBERT SENHOUSE, D.S.O., M.C., lately Game Warden of Uganda, having served in that dept. since 1925, except in 1931-33 when seconded to N. Rhodesia.

ROSS, BRIGADIER JOHN ELLIS, C.V.O., Commissioner of British South Africa Police.

UDALL, CHARLES, ESQ., alderman of Nairobi, and mayor in 1924-25, 1929-30, and 1942-43.

WALLIS, EDWARD JOHN NELSON, ESQ., Governor, Khartoum Province, Sudan.

O.B.E. (Civil Division)

ARISSE, JOACHIM, ESQ., for public services in Seychelles. Has served on the Legislature.

BIRKS, HERBERT KAY, ESQ., for public services in Kenya. One of the oldest European settlers, having arrived in 1900. A photographer by profession, is greatly interested in astronomy and built an observatory in Nairobi in 1947.

DAVIDSON, THOMAS, ESQ., resident engineer, East African Railways and Harbours Administration. Now in charge of the survey of railway communications between N. Rhodesia and Tanganyika.

DAVIES, DR. HENRY NORMAN, M.B., since 1946 specialist medical officer, Tanganyika, where joined Colonial Medical Service in 1926. Served with the forces 1939-46.

EVERETT, PERCY, ESQ., for public services in Tanganyika. Director and manager of Gailey and Roberts (Tanganyika), Ltd., President of Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce, 1945-46, and of British Legion, 1944-48., Mayor of Dar es Salaam, 1949.

GIVEN, THOMAS FREDERICK, ESQ., D.S.O., M.C., until recently political secretary, British Administration, Somalia.

HARRISON, LIEUT. COLONEL FREDERICK WILLIAM, British South Africa Police.

HAYES, THOMAS REGINALD, ESQ., since 1948, Director of Agriculture, Uganda. Went to Uganda in 1932 after service in Gambia.

HUTCHINGS, CECIL ROBERT, ESQ., since 1942 Controller of Iron and Steel in Southern Rhodesia, and chairman of the Cement Control Advisory Committee since 1944.

KARIMBE, ABDULLA MORAMEDALI, ESQ., M.L.C., for public services in Tanganyika. Director of Karimjee, Jivanjee and Co., Ltd., and Karimjee Jivanjee Estates, Ltd. Vice-chairman (and last year's chairman) of Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association; member of Tanganyika Sisal Board; trustee of Sir William Lead Memorial Trust Fund.

KENT, ARTHUR WILLIAM, ESQ., city treasurer, Nairobi.

KNAPP, FREDERICK CHARLES, ESQ., on leave pending retirement from European Education Department, Northern Rhodesia. Was head master of school on Copperbelt for 20 years.

QURESHI, ALLAH DITTA, ESQ., alderman, Nairobi.

REYNOLDS, ALAN LOWE, ESQ., secretary, Dept. of Justice, S. Rhodesia.

RIDDELL, JAMES, ESQ., for public services in Kenya.

SWANN, ANTHONY CHARLES CHRISTOPHER, ESQ., district commissioner, Kenya, where joined Colonial Service in 1936.

TREK, ALAN THOMAS, ESQ., Assistant Commissioner of Police, Nyasaland. Joined B.S.A.P. in 1912; served with N. Rhodesia Regt., 1915-19; transferred to N. Rhodesia Police, 1913; and to Nyasaland Police, 1929. Acting commissioner, 1947.

THORNEYCROFT, GEORFF VANDYKE, ESQ., for public services in Nyasaland.

TRAPPILL, COLIN GRAHAM, ESQ., ecologist, Agricultural Dept., N. Rhodesia.

WAKEFIELD, ROGER CUTHBERT, ESQ., Director of Surveys, Sudan Government.

O.B.E. (Honorary)

TANGUY, THE REV. FRANCIS JOHN, White Fathers' Mission, N. Rhodesia.

M.B.E. (Civil Division)

ALCOCK, MRS. ESTHER MURRAY, for public services in Nyasaland.

BEAN, BERNARD CHARLES, ESQ., inspecting engineer, Crown Agents for the Colonies.

BEG, SULTAN MEHMOOD, assistant sub-accountant, Tanganyika.

BUTTON, ERROL LANCELOT, ESQ., district commissioner, N. Rhodesia. Educated at Prince of Wales's School, Nairobi, and Balliol College, Oxford. Joined Colonial Service 1937. Holds diploma for taxidermy; has discovered four new sub-species of birds and one of mammals.

CARR-HOLE, MRS. MARGARET AGNES, clerik, Agricultural Dept., Kenya.

CARMEI, MRS. EVELYN, finance and establishment officer, Medical Dept., British Administration, Eritrea.

CHENARD, MISS MARIE FRANGINE, for public services in Seychelles.

CHORLEY, THOMAS WALLACE, ESQ., senior field officer, tsetse control, Uganda.

COLEMAN, JAMES CHARLES, ESQ., Superintendent of Native locations, City of Nairobi.

COULL, WILLIAM ROBERTSON, ESQ., assistant manager of works, National Building and Housing Board, S. Rhodesia.

FORSTER, RICHARD CAMPBELL, ESQ., chief sanitary inspector, City of Nairobi.

HOPSON, GEORGE CHARLES DAY, ESQ., Secretary African Foodstuffs Commission, Nyasaland.

KOOKANY, SHEHSHAGHRI, MATHURANATH, Government cashier, Somaliland Protectorate.

LATHAM, CECIL WILLIAM BALDWIN, ESQ., assistant to the commissioner, Port Sudan.

LEWIS, PHILIP MARTIN, ESQ., district commissioner, Nyasaland. Entered Colonial Service 1941.

MAINTYRE, ROBERT GIBSON, ESQ., accountant, N. Rhodesia.

MORRIS, JOHN EDWARD, ESQ., senior revenue officer, City of Nairobi.

MOUMAKWA, LEVI CHARLES, ESQ., Education Dept., Bechuanaland.

MUTHANA, KODANDERA CARIAPPA, examiner of accounts, Somaliland Protectorate.

"OLIPHANT, ALEXANDER" GEORGE, ESQ., until recently superintendent, C.I.D., Somalia.

RALSTON, WILLIAM, ESQ., chairman, Mining Settlement Scheme, S. Rhodesia. Assistant chief Government mining engineer.

RAWLINGS, JOHN, ESQ., works assistant, East African Railways and Harbours Administration.

SALTER, JOSEPH HOUSE, ESQ., senior health inspector, Tanganyika.

SHEEN, ARNOLD, ESQ., establishment officer, Somalia.

SMART, JAMES HENRY EVANS, ESQ., committee clerk, Nairobi City Council.

SMITH, GEORGE SAMUEL, ESQ., chief inspector of stamps, Crown Agents for the Colonies.

SCODDEN, PIERRE HUBERT, ESQ., establishment assistant, Tanganyika.

STEVN, MARTINUS HELPERUS, ESQ., M.R.C.S., medical dept., Morgenster Mission, S. Rhodesia.

STUART, CHARLES WILLIAM GEORGE, ESQ., for public services, N. Rhodesia.

VULLIANY, MISS EVA KATHARINE (Sister Eva) of the Community of the Resurrection of Our Lord. For services in parish and schools for 33 years in S. Rhodesia.

WALSH, THE REV. RICHARD MORTIMER, education secretary-general of Roman Catholic Missions, Tanganyika.

WILLIAMS, THOMAS JOHN, ESQ., inspector of accounts, Ordnance Dept., Sudan.

WILSON, CAPTAIN GUY EDWARD HARRINGTON, F.R.G.S., topographical geological survey, Uganda.

WOOD, WILLIAM, ESQ., assistant district officer, Tanganyika.

WRAITH, MRS. ALMA, for services to the Federation of Women's Institutes, S. Rhodesia.

M.B.E. (Honorary)

DE SOUZA, BRAZINHO WENCESLAUS, ESQ., inspector, Customs preventive force, Zanzibar.

DIAS, ORPINDO, ESQ., chief examiner of accounts, Tanganyika.

DOURADO, JOAQUIM SILVERIO DA PIEDADE, ESQ., establishment assistant, Kenya Police.

FERNANDES, AMANCIO SEBASTIAN, ESQ., cashier, Customs and Excise Dept., East Africa High Commission.

MUKOMBE, SAZA CHIEF, Ngortwa, Uganda.

(Continued on page 1278)

Kenya's Information Services Criticized

Findings of the Committee of Inquiry

KENYA'S INFORMATION SERVICES are criticized in the report of a committee of three official and six non-official members, who are unanimous that "in some respects the Information Service, having regard to the establishment and funds available, has not fully achieved its objectives;" that a more constructive approach to the editors of local African newspapers is needed; that the money now spent on broadcasting to Africans is largely wasted; that full value has not been obtained for the expenditure on the photographic section; that the instructional value of the mobile cinema vans is not very great; and that the weekly vernacular *Pamoja* is unattractive in form and uses Swahili which is too academic for most African readers.

Other general defects are: (a) that it is left to the manager of the Information Service to decide the subjects of publications, films, and film strips, whereas policy decisions of this kind should be made at a higher level; (b) that there is inadequate collaboration between headquarters and the men in the field using the material distributed; and (c) that in the expenditure of funds due regard is not paid to the requirements of the districts.

Public Relations Officer Not Needed

The report (published at 1s. by the Government Printer, Nairobi) states *inter alia*—

In order to maintain tranquility and good relations, it is of first importance that the policies, actions, and future intentions of the Government should be conveyed to the public and that the Government should be apprised of public opinion as far as it is possible on all matters of importance.

"It has been suggested by some witnesses that the appointment of a high-grade public relations officer is required to achieve these objects, and that such an officer should be endowed with powers and opportunities to extract policy pronouncements from Members and other senior Government officers.

"We accept the proposition that most civil servants do not sufficiently recognize the need for publicity and are lacking in news sense, but we do not believe that the considerable expenditure which would be involved in securing the services of a public relations officer of the first rank would be justified by commensurate results in the circumstances of this country.

"We believe that the responsibility for making known the Government's policies and achievements must rest with the Members; and that as the membership system grows this responsibility will be more clearly recognized and accepted. It is suggested that the Administrative Secretary, who is in attendance on the Executive Council, should be charged with the responsibility of bearing the publicity aspect in mind during the Council's deliberations and of representing the case for publicity to Members on appropriate occasions. We commend this suggestion to Government."

Press Officer's Duties

Having discarded the suggestion that the appointment of a high-grade public relations officer was required, the committee considered whether a press officer was necessary, and came to the conclusion that one is needed.

(a) to act as the channel to the Press of all races for the supply of Government hand-outs, *communiqués*, and special articles;

(b) to arrange Press conferences and special interviews with senior officers when these are necessary. (This function should in no way interfere with the right of the Press to arrange interviews with Government officers direct);

(c) to draw the attention of editors to any misstatements of fact affecting the Government;

(d) to provide assistance and technical advice to African editors with a view to improving the standard of their papers;

(e) to be responsible for the conduct of the two-way channel of information between the United Kingdom and Kenya;

(f) to edit the *Kenya Information Fortnightly* and *Pantaja*;

(g) to prepare for the information of the Government a periodic survey of views expressed in the Press on matters of importance;

(h) to keep in close touch with the Press of all races, and to suggest the issue of a Government statement when in his view any matter calls for it.

"We consider that the functions of the press officer should be limited to those mentioned above, and that it should be made abundantly clear (a) that it is no part of his duties to provide up-to-date news for overseas, nor will it be possible for him to put out much material of his own composition; (b) that he should on no account come between the Press and Government officers, but should assist the arrangement of interviews when so requested.

"There is no necessity for the press officer to be a man in a position to command a particularly high salary, but it is most desirable that he should possess sufficient journalistic experience to enable him to be in a position to give constructive advice on technical matters to editors who require such assistance. It is also essential that he should be provided with sufficient and efficient secretarial staff.

"We recommend that the press officer should be accommodated in the Secretariat and that he should not be part of the African Information Service. It is, however, essential that he should work in the closest collaboration with that office."

"The press officer should continue to be responsible for the distribution to the Press of all hand-outs and *communiqués* prepared by Government departments. We also recommend that he should not hesitate to employ professional journalists when necessary to write any special articles which may be required for overseas or local publication.

"Information required for use overseas should consist mainly of background material explanatory of the Government's policies and intentions, and the duty of advertising the attraction of the country from the tourist and settlement angles should be left primarily to the agencies already specifically established to encourage tourists and settlement. The press officer and the African Information Service should, however, assist these agencies when requested by providing photographs, films, or other material.

Low Standard of Vernacular Papers

"We are much concerned with the deplorably low standard of the present African vernacular papers in general, and consider that it will be desirable for the Government to review the position in a year's time if there is no improvement. We feel that a good deal of the low standard prevailing is due to the inexperience of the editorial staff, and we therefore recommend that it should be the primary function of the press officer to endeavour by constructive personal attention to assist editors to improve their paper by providing professional help and advice.

"We cannot advise the adoption of legislation on the lines of that recently introduced in Uganda to compel the publication of Government statements contradicting previously printed misstatements of fact.

"The press officer should be responsible to the Chief Secretary through the Administrative Secretary. His staff should include two competent secretaries and an African press liaison officer; his pay should be in the neighbourhood of £1,200 a year, depending on his experience and qualifications, and he should also be given a reasonably generous expense allowance which he should not have to account for in detail.

"In the event of the demand for material for overseas providing more than the press officer can reasonably cope with, we consider that the solution should be the commissioning of local journalists for special articles rather than an increase of the permanent staff."

Mr. C. B. Madan, an Indian member of the committee, dissociates himself from the statement in the report that "the time may come when the Legislature will have to consider granting powers to the Governor in Council to suspend papers guilty of deliberate and persistent misrepresentations of facts." He does not believe that that time can ever come in a free and democratic State, except in war or similar grave emergency.

Mr. Chemallan, an African member of the committee, is in agreement with Mr. Madan.

[Editorial comment appears under 'Matters of Moment.]

Service Conditions in Africa

Attractions of Isolated Posts

To the Editor, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—I was sorry to see in an advertisement in a recent issue for a tseise control officer wanted in the Gold Coast that he must expect an isolated and rather rough life.

I think this Jeremiad wording may give a wrong impression to potential qualified applicants unless it acts as a challenge. The post will possibly be in the northern territories, but can even that area be termed isolated?

Across the passage of years I have so many pleasant recollections that I should hate to think all those memories have become untrue to-day. Life in West Africa I found less expensive than in East Africa, and maybe it is not so richly social as Nairobi, according to my memory of that delectable city, but it is infinitely more comfortable and less lonely than life in a London bed-sitting room or even a magnificent Bloomsbury boarding house.

In the advertisement the words "isolated and rather rough" should be eliminated and that section rewritten so as to read—"strongly recommended for anyone who likes a quiet, sporting, active life overseas amidst picturesque scenery, among peasant Africans and also within reach of Europeans."

If other advertisements of jobs in Africa contain similar foreboding no wonder the Crown Agents are not deluged with applications.

Yours faithfully,
ULYSSES.

London, S.W.1.

The Price of Gold Artificially Low Level

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—Sir Stafford Cripps's statement that the British representatives on the International Monetary Fund were instructed to vote against the Union of South Africa's proposals for an increased price for gold, and for greater latitude to producers to dispose of their output on free markets, has greatly surprised City circles, for the Government's earlier statements had given the impression that the Cabinet recognized that the world shortage of dollars was partly caused by the reduced purchasing power of gold, which has been kept for years at an artificially low level—to the grave detriment of producers throughout the Empire.

Since the United States, virtually the only big buyer, will not pay a higher price, nothing can be done, but her inconsistency in demanding high prices for all her own products and this exceptionally disadvantageous treatment for gold miners must not be overlooked. The recent statement by the Chancellor of the Exchequer shows that the British Government felt unable to resist American insistence, for otherwise it would certainly not have jumped off the fence on the side which South Africa is bound to dislike.

Rhodesia, a considerable producer of gold, has, so far as I know, never put forward an official plea like that of the Union, but that Colony—and the gold-producing Dominions—must wish that the price of gold had been allowed to rise with that of other commodities.

Yours faithfully,
MINING INVESTOR.

London, E.C.3.

East African Club in London Qualifications for European Members

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—All with the interests of East Africa at heart must welcome the forthcoming establishment of the East African Club in London. In my view much of its success will depend on the qualifications required for European membership. I suggest that these should include residence at some time in one of the territories (that is to say, more than a short visit), and proof that at some time in his life the applicant did some actual work in East Africa, either as an official, missionary, settler, miner, contractor, or in some other business or professional capacity, or in the Forces.

It would be of immense advantage from every standpoint if the African in London ascertained what experience of the territories lay behind the views and advice presented to him by Europeans in this country, and learnt to differentiate between those who had done definite work for the territories and those who merely hold forth about what other people should do.

If the story of the good Samaritan were written up-to-date, it is probable that the two men who passed by on the other side would be found to have dialled 999, to have written to the papers demanding more protection for travellers, and made trenchant speeches denouncing the Government and the police. They might even have formed societies and bureaux for the control of banditry (possibly with themselves as secretaries, of course at a purely nominal salary), and it is possible that they would have criticized the Samaritan on the ground that he had not done enough. But the man who fell among thieves might nevertheless be forgiven for thinking that the Samaritan was the better man.

If the Africans could feel that the Europeans whom they met at the club were all men who had taken the rough with the smooth in their own country, men who had devoted at least a part of their lives to it, and know that some were still doing so, they might be less impressed by those outside who, sometimes with questionable, and even subversive motives, seek to advance theories and propaganda which have no practical basis, and to denigrate the efforts of those who in one way or another have helped to develop the territories.

Yours faithfully,
EAST AFRICAN.

Uganda's Roll of Honour

A ROLL OF HONOUR of Uganda residents of all races who died on service during the recent war is being compiled. A list of some 2,000 Africans, 11 Europeans, and four Asians has been collected from the military authorities, but no details are available of members of the Royal Navy or the Royal Air Force. The 11 Europeans already included are Major H. H. M. C. Dugmore, Lieut.-Colonel H. A. Gilkes, Major T. Hughes, Captain H. H. Lester, Lieut.-Colonel N. C. L. Lowth, Lieut. C. C. Paul, Lieut. A. Ross, Captain G. R. Tregaskis, Lieut. G. J. C. Washington, Major J. D. Williamson, and Sgt. C. M. Kirby. Any information of other Europeans who fell should be sent to the Chief Secretary, Entebbe.

Kongonis Tour

THE ENGLISH TOUR of the Kenya Kongonis Cricket Club will last from August 9 to 20, inclusive, and the headquarters will be the West Sussex Country Club, near Horsham. Twelve matches have been arranged, the last with the Incogniti, at Hurstpierpoint College. Mr. A. M. Davies will captain the team, of which Mr. G. G. Edwards has been appointed vice-captain. Mr. K. E. Wright (131 York Road, Woking, Surrey) will be glad to receive the names of members who can take part in the tour.

African Impatience of Control Part Which Friendship Might Play

DR. MAX WARREN, general secretary of the Church Missionary Society, writes in the current issue of the *C.M.S. Outlook*—

"In Africa I met a great many primary school teachers, who have the disheartening task of knowing that most of his or her pupils are going to fail the crucial hurdles in the race for education. It is a very lonely, testing job without many prospects.

"These men and women won my respect and my sympathy. They are beginning to realize that the dream of education and more education as the real hope of Africa, education in reading, writing, and arithmetic, is only a dream, and a very bad dream at that. Everywhere I found among these teachers an increasing sense of frustration.

"There was resentment about their economic condition, suspicion about the policy of the Government in educational matters, growing criticism of the clergy for what they considered the clerical invasion of their own proper sphere. Above all, there was very commonly a lack of any genuine vocation for teaching. Teaching was a speculation, and apparently a not very profitable one. To put it quite crudely, a very large number of them were 'browned off.'

Makerere Students

"At the highest level of all are the men who have been trained at Makerere, the university of East Africa, and who are increasingly becoming responsible for the teaching in the secondary schools... These are the core of the intelligentsia who to-day are becoming increasingly nationalistic, increasingly conscious of themselves as Africans, in an occupation dominated as yet by the white man.

"Here are to be found, among many very fine people indeed, not a few with an ambition out of all relation to their acquired skill, men deeply impatient of control, for whom it may become searchingly true that 'a little knowledge is a dangerous thing.' These are men not of two worlds but of a dozen worlds, each superimposed upon the other, and all at odds.

"What every one of those men and women teachers without exception needs supremely, whether they realize it or not, is someone to be a friend. This friend must be one who finds time, makes time, and takes time to be human in that deep sense which is achieved only when people care for each other as people; and the friendship must be based on a mutual understanding of and respect for the tools of the trade, the equipment of the teacher.

"Men and women from this country who will go out to Africa to be this kind of friend with the African, who will serve on the staff of teacher-training colleges, who will share the extension work of such colleges in the visiting of schools and assisting the teachers in their job of teaching—such men and women will find that they are touching one of the most important unevangelized areas of life in Africa.

"Granted the necessary equipment of a teacher, and a trainer of teachers, I would unhesitatingly say that there is no more open and important field for evangelism in Africa to-day. Converted teachers are Africa's men and women of destiny."

"A very senior Uganda official who called at the Colonial Office towards the end of his leave to ask that a passage should be booked to Mombasa was asked why he wanted to go to a port in another territory instead of going straight back to Uganda."—Mr. C. Handley Bird, addressing the Uganda Legislative Council.

Developing Sudan Resources Scope for Private Enterprise

MR. A. W. M. DISNEY, Assistant Director of Economics and Trade in the Sudan, in a broadcast address from Omdurman has reviewed the country's resources and possible industrialization.

There was little reason, he declared, to suppose that there was any important unknown source of mineral wealth, that the economic production of coal, copper, or chrome was likely, or that it was worth while prospecting for oil on the Red Sea coast unless investigation on the opposite shore proved successful. Some gold was produced by simple washing in the Fung district and mined by Atbai Gold, Ltd., in the Red Sea hills.

The cement factory operated by Sudan Portland Cement Co., Ltd., was in full production, and Sudan Salt, Ltd., with its modernized plant, supplied all the country's needs and exported to Ethiopia, the Belgian Congo, and occasionally to East Africa, India, and Japan.

Industrial Possibilities

Cotton, oil seeds, and gum found ready markets; and meat was sold to Egypt and Saudi Arabia. Grain was exported when it could be spared, fish was sent to Egypt, and mofher of pearl and trochas shells for button-making were produced from the Red Sea.

Industries which might develop were the mechanical spinning and weaving of cotton (in which an experiment was soon to start in the Equatoria Province, where the climate was suitable); mechanical processing of meat (which would soon operate in Kosti under Sudan Meat Products, Ltd.); the mechanical crushing of oil seeds (already started by several firms); production of sacks and hessian from local fibre; pottery and glass; leather goods; and chemical products from the residue of the salt works.

"Here, then," Mr. Disney concluded, "is plenty of scope for enterprise, which must come, in the main, from the individual citizens of the Sudan. Too much is often expected from the Government, whose function in the development of industries should be to encourage and facilitate private enterprise."

Native Marriage in S. Rhodesia New Regulations Proposed

A BILL gazetted in Southern Rhodesia provides that no marriage contracted according to Native law and custom will be valid unless it is (a) solemnized in terms of the new law, (b) registered under the Native Marriages Act, 1918, before the new measure comes into force, (c) was contracted before February 1, 1918; or unless contracted outside the Colony and recognized as valid in that place.

Under the new regulations a marriage must be solemnized before a Native marriage officer in the Native district in which the woman or her guardian lives. "Marriage officer" means a duly appointed official of the Native Department.

A fee of 5s. is payable by the husband, whose chief or headman (or other approved persons) must attend as witnesses. If the guardian of a woman refuses assent to a marriage, the parties may appeal to the provincial commissioner, who may authorize the marriage if he considers that consent is being unreasonably or improperly withheld.

A marriage which took place before February 1, 1918, will be regarded as valid until three years after the coming into operation of the new Act, and will then be invalid unless properly solemnized in terms of the new Act or under the Marriage Act of 1891.

Any agreement for the payment of a marriage consideration valued at more than £20 is to be made null and void, and any amount exceeding £20 will be irrecoverable on the dissolution of a marriage by the person normally entitled to recover under Native law and custom.

BACKGROUND

Labour's Problems.—"Labour already polls more than all the voters who are class-conscious workers." If the party wants more votes it must appeal to people who conceive their interests to be not merely different from those of organized labour but in many instances actually hostile. If Labour is to poll more votes in the next election, they must be the votes of people who in February voted Conservative or Liberal (the Communist poll was negligible). Is it likely that any worker gave his vote to the Conservatives or the Liberals because the Labour Party was insufficiently Socialist? The facts put Mr. Herbert Morrison firmly in the saddle. His talent for infuriating his Parliamentary opponents obscures the fact that he is really a very moderate man. With him in charge, further nationalization schemes are unlikely, except perhaps for the nationalization of water supplies (which might appropriately find a place in a diluted policy). Steel is another matter, since the Act is already on the Statute book. But there is no doubt that Mr. Morrison would like to find some way of keeping it out of the next election, where it can do nothing but harm to the Labour cause. Maybe M. Schuman has presented him with an excuse. Why nationalize steel when it is about to be internationalized?—*The Economist*.

Controllers Controlled.—"In one month the 5s. limit on meals was ended; points rationing was abolished; considerable relaxations of the controls on building and redecoration were announced; all licensing for steel, except sheet and tinplate, was abolished; registration for milk was ended; and petrol rationing disappeared. Ministers are going about with an innocent air, saying: 'Didn't we tell you we didn't believe in control for control's sake?' Coo, what a whopper! Just before the election the realization that nationalization had lost its electoral savour led to a sudden and belated switch-over to the case for the controlled economy, and Mr. Herbert Morrison had to declare hurriedly that if we wanted full employment we must have as a permanent part of our system controls over the location of industry, over credit, over some raw materials, and over exports and imports of capital. That, he affirmed, was the real issue of the election. Well, the election did not give a mandate for the controlled economy; on the contrary, it administered a distinct rebuff to Socialist planning. So the physical controls are going into the dustbin of history."—Mr. George Schwartz, in the *Sunday Times*.

Socialism Rebuffed.—"The outstanding fact established by the expression of British public opinion at the general election was that the British people do not want Socialism. It showed that the clique of semi-professional agitators and theorists who had tried to profit by the inevitable trials and hardships of daily life in order to rivet their rigid and obsolete system of nationalization of the means of production, distribution, and exchange on this country had been definitely rebuffed and rebuffed by the vote of the nation. Nothing could do more to enhance our reputation through every country outside the Iron Curtain than to make it known and believed that the British people are resolved to reject Socialist fallacies and trample them underfoot. The Attorney-General once said: 'We are the masters now.' That idea had been publicly discredited. The idea that the State is master and not the servant of the people is odious to every Conservative and Liberal-minded man and woman. Although the general election has not changed the Government, it has undoubtedly changed the policy, and henceforward, if we do not by some relaxation of effort throw away what we have gained, Great Britain can take her place among the anti-Socialist States of the modern democratic world. Mr. Attlee, with a majority of six or seven, is exhibited as the solitary Socialist Premier not only in the British Commonwealth but throughout the English-speaking world. Outside the Iron Curtain and Scandinavian countries, Mr. Attlee's majority makes him the only Socialist figurehead holding the high public office of Prime Minister in the free and civilized world. Already our country is reaping great advantages from the Socialist setback and humiliation. Already, with an opportunism and cynicism unusual in public life, we have seen the Socialist leaders ready, nay eager, to abandon wholesale many of the measures on which a little while ago they were assuring us that the salvation of our island and, indeed, of the human race depended—all gone between dawn and dusk."—Mr. Churchill.

"There are no feather-beds for failures in America. Inability to carry out a job efficiently and economically may be as serious for the president of a big corporation as for an operative."—Mr. Robert O. Lloyd.

House of Lords Reform.—"The House of Lords is the finest debating chamber in the world, but has been shorn of legislative powers which are essential to any Second Chamber because its members have no democratic authority behind them. This constitutes a very grave danger to the State. If members of the Second Chamber could be of two categories, those with a democratic authority, who alone could vote on legislation, and those who sat only by letters patent or hereditary right, who would exercise all their other present functions, we could get over the difficulty that has hitherto baffled all attempts at reform. That difficulty is that any form of election would drive out the majority of the men who at present make the House of Lords, so distinguished and so useful an assembly, i.e., the men who are great authorities on particular subjects. I would confine voting power on legislation to, say, 150 members. They could be either elected peers or elected commoners (who might be given life peerages if so desired). I would not, however, advocate direct election, because that would give us a personnel that was too much like a duplication of the House of Commons. I suggest election by county councils, i.e., by a body of men and women already holding democratic title and with some understanding of the problems of government. I would favour the grouping of county councils for this purpose, under the machinery of proportional representation, so that the elected members of the Second Chamber were as representative as possible and as free as possible from party discipline. The argument against proportional representation as a method of electing the House of Commons, i.e., that it makes stable government difficult, does not apply to the Second Chamber."—The Earl of Selborne in the *Daily Telegraph*.

Price Levels.—"Over the past half-century the price level rose in the 14 years of peace by 10%, by a further 65% in the next 24 years, and by no less than 175% of the 1900 index in the last decade. Taking 1938 as a base, the price index of consumer goods and services had risen to 180 by 1948. On the other hand, the index of wholesale prices of industrial materials and manufactures, including fuel, rose in the same period from 100 to 234. The 1948 level of prices was three and a half times the 1900 level."—Mr. A. Stuart Allen, president of the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors.

TO THE NEWS

E.A.R.-marked. — "I prefer 'Empire' to 'Commonwealth.'" — The Earl of Athlone.

"The Land Commission spent £3,685 in salaries and wages to collect £4,304 in rents." — Mr. Gerald Williams, M.P.

"The modern State tends to say that it is the source and creator of law rather than its guardian and interpreter." — The Bishop of Southwell.

"The greatest weakness of British Socialism has been its facile identification of socialization with nationalization." — *New Statesman and Nation*.

"Political freedom unaccompanied by economic freedom and good economic planning is not likely to give lasting satisfaction." — Lord Macdonald.

"The Government's treatment of post-war credits is the most monstrous swindle any Government in this country has ever perpetrated." — Mr. J. Profumo, M.P.

"Schools in the United States are completed in from five to seven months. In this country two years are often required for a similar building." — Mr. Robert O. Lloyd.

"The gang is the child's answer to the failure of the family. It provides the sense of belonging to a group, experience of discipline, and even a sense of security." — Mr. Robert Birley.

"An average issue of the *New York Times*, one of 92 pages, plus book supplement and magazine pages, requires 100 acres of forest for its production." — Mr. J. S. Collis.

"Germany is playing with democracy. In Bavaria alone 80 newspapers have reappeared under their former Nazi names, and former Nazi editors everywhere sit in the chair." — Mr. Morris Eimer, in the *Evening Standard*.

"Provide the Commonwealth with manufactured goods and let the Commonwealth supply the United States with the raw materials she needs." — Mr. Frank Bower, addressing the Association of British Chambers of Commerce.

"Bulk purchase is not the only way to give long-term security to Empire producers. Long-term preference agreements could likewise serve a valuable purpose, and might be far less open to misunderstanding." — Mr. Anthony Eden, M.P.

"In an equalitarian society the universities alone can maintain the standard of quality, as distinct from quantity, and a scholarly knowledge, as distinct from public opinion. Without these things no civilization can have any very high value." — Dr. G. M. Trevelyan.

"When the population of this country was about 32,000,000 in 1900, there were 20,000 clergy and 585 men ordained in the year. In 1949, when the population was about 45,000,000, there were 15,000 clergy and only 362 new men ordained." — The Bishop of Bath and Wells.

"Profits tax originally estimated to produce an annual revenue of £20 million at a flat rate of 5% has developed into a levy which in 1949-50 depleted corporate resources by £260 million, and that at a time when modernization and expansion of productive capacity were keynotes of official policy." — Mr. A. Stuart Allen.

"Some 10,000 American specialists, technicians, and scientists will be needed for all United States technical assistance programmes abroad in 1951 if an estimated \$35,000,000 first-year programme for Point Four is approved." — Mr. William C. Johnstone, jr., director of the Office of International Exchange in the State Department of the U.S.A.



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PERSONALIA

MR. A. E. S. NUTTALL has arrived in England from Molo, Kenya.

MR. E. W. BOVIEL has returned to London from his visit to East Africa.

SIR FRANK WILSON is due to arrive from Kenya at the end of this week.

MR. GERALD J. R. L. D'ERLANGER has joined the board of Erlangers, Ltd.

MAJOR FRANK JOYCE has arrived from Kenya, and left London for Radnorshire.

GENERAL SMUTS is suffering from heart strain as a result of his recent attack of pneumonia.

MISS JOY CAIRNS, a Rhodesian by birth, is the only licensed woman air pilot in South Africa.

MR. W. C. JOHNSON, Inspector-General of Colonial Police, and his assistant, MR. E. K. BOYCE, are visiting East Africa.

M. PIERRE WIGNY is Minister for the Colonies in the new Belgian Government. He held that office in the previous Cabinet.

MR. MICHAEL BLUNDELL, who represents the Rift Valley constituency in the Kenya Legislative Council, has arrived in London.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR ARTHUR DOWLER, G.O.C. in-C., East Africa, is to visit London shortly to discuss routine matters concerning his command with the War Office.

MR. JOHN TORE, who was born in Bulawayo and educated at Milton School, is responsible for the music, book and lyrics of "Golden City," which is to be produced at the Adelphi Theatre, London, to-morrow evening. The play is a musical romance of the Rand gold rush days.

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, Governor of Kenya, left London for Spain a few days ago; he will return to England in August. LADY MITCHELL is staying in Suffolk.

MR. C. G. CUMINS, Legal Secretary in the Sudan, is Acting Governor-General during the absence on leave of SIR ROBERT HOWE, and SIR JAMES ROBERTSON, Civil Secretary.

MR. DOUGLAS VARLEY, chief librarian of the South African Public Library, will leave Cape Town this month to investigate library services in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

MR. W. R. SOUTER, who has become manager of the Broken Hill branch of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), Northern Rhodesia, was lately accountant in the office in Blantyre, Nyasaland.

MR. GEORGE ARNAUTOGLU, Greek Consul in Tanganyika Territory, and MRS. ARNAUTOGLU have undertaken to meet the full cost of the erection of a Greek Orthodox church in Dar es Salaam.

MR. FRANK OWEN, who paid a brief visit to Rhodesia and East Africa last year as editor of the *Daily Mail*, has resigned from that newspaper, and joined the *Daily Express* as a columnist.

LIEUT.-COLONEL A. F. W. GOSSAGE is acting as member of the Legislative Council of Kenya for the Rift Valley constituency, while MR. MICHAEL BLUNDELL is in this country on leave.

MR. H. R. RUGGLES-BRISE and MR. H. FRASER have been elected president and vice-president respectively of the Uluguru Anglers' Association of Tanganyika, of which MR. J. G. CUNNINGTON is hon. secretary.

DR. H. C. HANDLEY BIRD, son of Mr. and Mrs. Handley Bird, of Kampala, has been demobilized from the Royal Air Force and is now in London. MISS BIRD is nursing at Millbank Military Hospital, London.

PROFESSOR S. H. FRANKEL is outward bound in the ATHLONE CASTLE for South Africa, from which he will go on to Tanganyika Territory to inquire into the groundnut scheme on behalf of the Ministry of Food.

MR. T. H. EUSTACE has been appointed Union High Commissioner to Southern Rhodesia. He will be the Union's first representative with diplomatic status in Salisbury. Mr. Eustace has been at the Union Embassy in Washington.

MR. JACK TROUGHTON, lately controller of finance in Tanganyika Territory for the Overseas Food Corporation, and previously Member for Finance in the Government of Kenya, will leave London for Nairobi in mid-July for a holiday in Kenya of about two months. His health has greatly improved since his return from Kongwa.

The engagement is announced between MR. ASHLEY CHARLES GIBBS PONSONBY, M.C., only son of Colonel Charles Ponsonby, T.D., and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby, of Woodleys, Woodstock, Oxfordshire, and LADY MARTHA BUTLER, younger daughter of Lieut.-Colonel the Marquess of Ormonde, M.C., and the Marchioness of Ormonde, of Gennings, Hunton, Maidstone.

LORD TWEEDSMUIR has been nominated for election as chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board at its meeting to-day. MR. A. DODDS-PARKER, M.P., who has completed three years in that office and is, therefore not eligible for re-election, is one of two nominations for the vice-chairmanship, the other being MR. ARCHER BALDWIN, M.P.



CHEER UP! have a
CHURCHMAN'S No. 1

15 minutes pleasure and satisfaction

MARRIAGE

STAFFORD-TIERNAY.—On June 12 at St. Barnabas, Bezhill-on-Sea, DAVID N. STAFFORD, of Hoima, Uganda, to BARBARA, only daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. TERENCE TIERNAY, of Leamington.

MR. JOHN A. SELDON, of Eastbourne, appointed an education officer at the Prince of Wales School, Nairobi, was born in Audruet, France, educated in Taunton, and at Caius College, Cambridge, commissioned in the R.A.F. during the war, and has lately been biology master at Eastbourne College.

A memorial service for the late RT. REV. W. WYNN JONES, Bishop of Central Tanganyika, will be held at 2.30 p.m. on Tuesday, June 20, in the chapel at Church Missionary Society House, Salisbury Square, London, E.C.4. BISHOP G. A. CHAMBERS, his predecessor in the diocese, will come over for the service from Paris, where he is chaplain to the British Embassy.

MISS ANNE KATIE WINIFRED HELM, the oldest Rhodesian-born woman living in Southern Rhodesia, has celebrated her 72nd birthday. Born at Hope Fountain Mission, the daughter of the Rev. Charles and Mrs. Helm, she has, with the exception of her school days in England and Germany, spent her whole life in the Colony. Her sister, MRS. JESSIE LOVEMORE, has lived longer in the Colony than any other European, having been brought there while still a baby.

"Llangibby Castle"

THE MOTOR-VESSEL LLANGIBBY CASTLE sailed from London for East and South Africa last Thursday. Her passengers include:—

Mombasa.—Mrs. J. C. Balfour, Mrs. D. H. Blofield, Mrs. E. M. Cousins, Mrs. M. M. Croft, Mr. and Mrs. A. Dagnall, Mrs. A. E. Dracott, Mr. H. S. Furniss-Roe, Mr. H. Gledhill, Mrs. M. M. Goad, Mr. R. S. Good, Mr. D. C. W. H. Gough, Mrs. M. Green, Mrs. E. R. Gross, The Rev. A. H. Hodgins, Mrs. J. F. Hopan, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Howard, Mrs. B. F. M. Jeffrey, Mrs. E. M. John, Mrs. J. Keene, Mrs. J. S. Keillar, Mrs. D. H. Kemp, Mrs. E. W. Maloney, Mrs. O. E. Moon, Capt. and Mrs. M. R. Mullins, Dr. (Mrs.) L. M. B. Nevill, Mr. H. Oederker, Mrs. E. M. Pearson, Mr. R. B. Pickett.

Major and Mrs. G. P. Richardson, Mrs. M. F. Scott-Brown, Mrs. C. Schrimgeour, Mrs. G. Sedgwick, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Shipley, Mrs. E. M. Stokoe, Mrs. M. Stowe, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Taylor, Mrs. W. M. Tucker, Mrs. L. R. Tudor, Mrs. M. Tunn, Mrs. M. B. Underwood, Canon A. E. Vollor, Mrs. J. R. Waller, Mrs. J. R. Weber, Mrs. C. E. L. Wigram, Mrs. D. A. Wilkin, Mrs. A. M. Williams, Mr. R. Yewdell.
Der es Salaam.—Col. D. C. Branfoot, Mr. and Mrs. A. Rex Bray, Mr. E. N. Brend, Mrs. G. L. Bulpin, Lt-Col. D. De La Grange Mostert, Mrs. D. E. N. Edwards, Mr. D. A. Harkin, Mrs. Hearon, Mr. G. Henderson, Mrs. F. L. Hepburn, Mrs. F. Heron, Mr. R. J. Hildesley, Dr. and Mrs. P. Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. R. Lungley, Mr. and Mrs. G. O'Connor, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. C. Simpson, Mr. N. E. Stone, Mr. A. D. Taylor, Mrs. E. M. Taylor, Major T. S. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Walker.
Beira.—Mrs. D. G. Elliott.

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Obituary

Mr. Robert Frank Rowland Smith

MR. ROBERT FRANK ROWLAND SMITH, assistant general manager of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), who has died in London after an operation for appendicitis at the age of 44, joined a London branch of the old National Bank of South Africa, Ltd., in 1922, was transferred to the Union five years later, and also served in Portuguese East Africa and Nyasaland. Except for a short period in London in 1932, he spent the rest of his time with the bank in South Africa, until he was recalled to London a year ago.

MR. JOSEPH GEORGE ("JERRY") PARHAM, who has died in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 64, first went to Zanzibar as Government bacteriologist in 1907, resigned to join the Sena Sugar Estates Company four years later, served through the East African campaign of 1914-18, and then managed various tobacco plantations in Nyasaland. Later he became secretary-manager of the Country Club, Limpopo, and afterwards leased a hotel in that town.

MR. ROBERT O. ("BOB") HUGHES, manager of the British Legion House in Nairobi, has died at the age of 78 from injuries received when he was knocked down by a motor-car. He first went to East Africa with the Royal Fusiliers in 1915, and took his discharge in Kenya. At one time he was manager of the Theatre Royal, Nairobi.

MR. R. L. JUUL, who was well known in business and sporting circles in Southern Rhodesia, and his wife, have died within a few hours of each other. Mr. Juul was formerly manager of Messrs. Duly and Co., Ltd., in Bulawayo and Salisbury.

MRS. C. G. H. RAAFF, widow of Commandant Raaff, has died in Johannesburg in her 93rd year. She arrived in Matabeleland in 1893 with her five children to join her husband, who was then chief magistrate in the Tuli area.

MR. L. G. NORMAN LANGMEAD, who has died suddenly in Nairobi, was a member of the executive committee of the Kenya Branch of the British Legion.

MR. HARRY HOWARD YULE, who died last week in Bulawayo at the age of 69, was at one time chief commercial manager of the East Indian Railway.

MR. R. H. CAWOOD, who died recently in Salisbury at the age of 67, played cricket in Kimberley against the first M.C.C. team to visit the Union.

MR. J. C. INNES, one of the earliest residents in Fort Jameson, has died in Southern Rhodesia. He had spent nearly half a century in Central Africa.

MR. RONALD EDWARD SMITH, whose death in Nairobi at the age of 66 is reported, was a chartered accountant, who won the M.C. in the 1914-18 war.

MRS. WINIFRED ANNE BOYD, wife of Mr. William Boyd, the Nairobi printer, has died in Kenya after a long illness.

MR. WINTON HARRY PHELPS, of Ol Donyo Sambo, Tanganyika, has died in Arusha at the age of 68 years.

The 16-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert McNaught was recently drowned in Tanganyika.

MR. FREDERICK ROPER COOKE has died in Enkeldoorn, Southern Rhodesia, at the age of 79.

MR. NAUHRIA RAM, who has died in Kampala, had spent some 50 years in East Africa.

MR. FREDERICK JAMES WALDEGRAVE has died in Nakuru, Kenya, in his 70th year.

MRS. AUDREY RUDLAND, daughter of Sir Percy Sillitoe, has died, aged 29.

MR. WILLIAM EDWARD KINGSFORD has died in Nairobi at the age of 84.

COLONEL KIRK BRYCE has died in Kitale, Kenya.

Serengeti National Park

Greatest Faunal Possession

CAPTAIN KEITH CALDWELL writes in the current issue of the journal of the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire:

"A serious situation has arisen regarding the Serengeti National Park, which was made about eight years ago, but only the general area as defined. Steps to delineate the exact boundaries caused strong protests from those responsible for Native interests, especially those representing the Sukuma tribe to the west, on the ground that much of the Park would be wanted to furnish agricultural land for their future use.

"In general, where there is a conflict of interests between man and game, human interests must prevail, but I think that in the present case a compromise is clearly indicated and should be effected. I am chiefly concerned that any areas excised from the park should not seriously diminish its value.

Unique

"The Serengeti is the biggest thing from a faunal point of view left in the world. It is unique; nothing can compare with it. Retention of its essential terrain, and thus of its incredible wealth of animal life, is of paramount importance.

"Leaving out the Ngorongoro Crater, which is largely a separate scenic and faunal entity, the Serengeti consists, broadly speaking, of (a) the great plains, and (b) the tsetse-fly infested bush to the west of them.

"The plains are waterless except for rain-pools, and the game uses them only when conditions are favourable. The rest of the time it is compelled to draw back into the fly country, where it breeds and can water freely at a number of permanent rivers.

"When I was on the Serengeti Plains in February, the early rains had failed and the whole country was very dry. Apart from a few scattered herds, we saw little of the game, which had drawn westward to water.

The first suggestion put forward was that the whole of the bush country, except a narrow strip between the Mbalageti and Grumeti Rivers, should be excised from the park and reserved for the use of the Sukuma. In practice this would mean that the entire westward game migration would have to keep within the corridor between the two rivers or be killed. Every animal in the corridor would have to come to one of the two rivers to water. Since these streams are only a few feet wide, the game would be easy money for the Native.

"These folk, sitting in parties over water-holes and using poisoned arrows, regularly kill large numbers of wildbeeste. The tails, rather than the meat, are the attraction. Tails are worth money as fly-switches. Hitherto, these people have had to show some circumspection, for they knew they were in a prohibited area. What would happen if one bank of both of the corridor rivers was lined by legally resident Sukuma?

"It must be accepted that game should have safe access to water during the dry weather. The success of the Serengeti National Park is contingent on this fact being clearly recognized. The obvious watering area for the game is the Mbalageti Valley, and it is essential that both banks of this river be included in the park.

"Were this agreed, much of the Upper Duma Valley could fairly be given up to settlement."

Referring to Kenya, Captain Caldwell says:—

"Native game scouts are usually a menace unless closely supervised. I remember once asking a chief about game conditions in his area. He said: 'We are very, very lucky. We have a really splendid Game Department man here; you could not have a better man.' I asked in what way he was so good: 'We always have plenty of meat!'

Staff Difficulties

In spite of repeated requests by the Game Warden, no extra assistant game wardens have been authorized, though in the end one temporary cultivation protector was grudgingly allowed.

"I find it hard to understand the mentality of folks who have always looked upon game as a source of revenue, yet allow it to be destroyed where it could be so easily saved at little cost to the country. One would have thought that its dollar-earning capacity alone would have ensured pains being taken to retain game where it does no harm."

"One of the few remaining good shooting areas of Kenya is the western half of the South Masai Reserve, but the congestion of safaris there is considerable. Good heads have not unnaturally got rarer, but lions, thanks to the special protection they have received, have increased greatly, and, more important, show up freely."

The area of about 150 square miles near Lake Edward which the Government of Uganda may make a national park is described as in many ways admirably suitable, since the locality is open, flat, easily traversed, and very accessible. It contains elephant and buffalo, and a large number of hippo in the lake and the Kasinga Channel. Persistent hunting by Africans has greatly reduced the kob and waterbuck, but, given close protection, their numbers would recover. A faunal national park may be considered in the neighbourhood of the Murchison Falls.

These passages are from a report on Captain Caldwell's visit of last year, in the course of which he motored about 7,000 miles. He is now again in East Africa.

TANGANYIKA



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Groundnut Working Party

A GROUNDNUT WORKING PARTY has been constituted by the board of the Overseas Food Corporation, "in order to obtain further advice on the future long-term and short-term agricultural policy to be pursued at Kongwa." The members are:—

MR. G. F. CLAY, Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies; PROFESSOR S. H. FRANKEL, Professor of Colonial Economic Affairs at Nuffield College, Oxford; DR. H. H. STOREY, Deputy Director of the East African Agricultural Research Organization; MR. A. M. B. HURT, Member for Development in the Tanganyika Government; MR. J. C. MUNA, Member for Agriculture in Tanganyika; PROFESSOR J. F. V. PHILLIPS, agricultural adviser to the corporation; and SIR CHARLES LOCKHART, a member of the board of the O.F.C., who will be chairman.

[The leading article in this issue had been sent to press before the above news was received. As will be seen, our information as to the general character of the working party has been proved correct. In the light of this late news our editorial comments seem more than ever necessary.—Ed., E.A. & R.]

Value of Our Air Edition

THE QUARTERLY *East African Broadsheet*, published by Messrs. R. C. Treatt & Co., Ltd., has written in the course of a most complimentary reference to this newspaper:—

"EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA enjoys wide respect for its handling of news and its fearless but unprejudiced criticism, which has set a standard which no other comparable journal in the Colonial field has ever achieved. The editor is far more than the editor of his admirable newspaper, his counsel being widely sought behind the scenes, even by the victims of his criticism. It is from that unique position that much of the value of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA derives.

"With a characteristic enterprise, it was the first newspaper in the world to establish an air mail edition, which war unfortunately compelled it to abandon. For the last 10 years, therefore, its value to residents in Africa has been reduced by the long time the paper has taken to reach them. They need no longer suffer that delay. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has resumed its Air Edition, and all in East and Central Africa can now enjoy and profit by its valuable comment on current affairs before time has impaired its value."

The annual subscription rate for the Air Edition to East Africa and the Rhodesias is 65s.

"European leadership in Tanganyika is at present a fact which nobody questions, and it exists because it is merited. It will continue to exist so long as it is merited."—Sir Edward Twining, Governor of Tanganyika.

Challenge to the Churches

MR. OWEN RATTENBURY, addressing the national congress of the Free Church Federal Council, described how Communists in this country took coloured students into their homes or provided accommodation for them in order to try to impregnate them with Communist doctrines. He added:—

"When they have found that this was impossible, they have turned the students out. But in a great many cases they have been able to do their work. These students then go back to their own countries and become the spearhead of Communism.

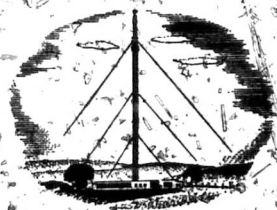
"The action of these Communists in going to the boat and taking these students into their homes and treating them hospitably is a Christian action in itself, quite apart from the motive behind it.

"Is this not something which we Christians ought to be doing? It is a challenge to the Free Churches of this country as well as to the Church of England."

Self-Help in Famine

NO FREE OR SUBSIDIZED FOOD has had to be issued to Africans in the Machakos reserve in Kenya during the recent drought, although 24,000 bags of maize and maize meal were bought from outside the district in January, 24,000 bags in February, and 23,500 bags in March, an equivalent of 1 lb. of food a day for each inhabitant. Sales were made through the normal trade channels at 30s. per bag for maize and 32s. for meal. To provide the cash, sales of stock increased from 1,182 head of cattle and 2,503 sheep and goats in February to 1,882 cattle and 3,442 sheep and goats in March. Most of the younger men went to work outside the reserve, mainly on farms, and the older men were employed within the district on dam-making.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The East African Veterinary Research Organization report that recent tests for antyicide have proved disappointing.

An overseas women's hockey team, which is visiting Rhodesia and South Africa, will open its tour in Salisbury on June 21.

Films made by the United States Information Service have been lent to the Deane School, Kabete, for use in physical training instruction.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is in a position to deny reports in the London Press that Seretsi Khama has been offered a position as a welfare officer by the Colonial Office.

African Army, a periodical published in London by an organization known as the African League, has been banned by the Uganda government. The *London Daily Worker* has also been banned.

An African teacher in Uganda who was recently awarded a scholarship in this country has had to have his leg amputated below the knee following a football accident. He still intends to take up his scholarship.

Four Sudanese of present living in the country have made a comprehensive tour of Holland and four Sudanese accountants, who recently arrived in the United Kingdom, have gone to posts in London and Lincoln.

Nyasaland's diamond jubilee will be celebrated on May 15 next year, the Protectorate having been declared in the *London Gazette* of May 15, 1891. A committee is considering the form which the celebrations should take.

Kenya Regiment

Recruiting for the Kenya Regiment has been slow. In the first two weeks only 150 volunteers had been enrolled against the 400 required. Out of 1,578 European males between the ages of 20 and 34 in Nairobi, only 150 had enlisted.

Native courts in Tanganyika last year dealt with about 100,000 cases, in which 1,000 appeals went to district commissioners, 150 to provincial commissioners, and 43 to the Governor. Fees and fines collected amounted to £72,000.

Twelve large motor graders, which arrived recently, will shortly augment the 17 grader maintenance unit already working on Kenya roads. Twenty all-steel caravans provide mobile accommodation for unit operators.

Mr. T. Chorley, of Uganda, has estimated that about 17,000 head of game were killed by African poachers in four provinces in that Protectorate in four recent months, while insect control measures killed with about 9,000 head in a whole year.

European births registered in Southern Rhodesia during 1949 totalled 3,171 (1,600 males, 1,571 females), compared with 3,223 in 1948 (1,480 males, 1,743 females). Deaths in the same periods were 808 and 821 respectively. Infant mortality was the lowest on record.

Owing to an outbreak of cerebro-spinal meningitis in Khartoum, consulates have been closed, and, with certain exceptions, no gatherings exceeding 10 persons are permitted. These regulations cover religious meetings, cinema performances, and travel by public service vehicles.

Permission for candidates from East Africa to enter for the matriculation examination of the University of London without including any language other than English will normally be restricted to Africans. With the exception of Goans, who cannot offer their vernacular in the examination, the concession will not be applicable to Asians.

European and Indian members of the Legislative Council of Kenya have recently criticized the Development and Reconstruction Authority and its planning committee. Mr. Michael Blendell, a member of the planning committee, said that it had done practically nothing and that he saw no improvement in the streamlining of the organization behind it.

Refugee Workers for Ethiopia

An Ethiopian selection mission is now in the United States Zone of Germany for the purpose of choosing 150 refugee specialists and skilled workers, including farmers. The farmers are to be granted 100 acres each and an outright gift of oxen and mules, and they receive from the Ethiopian Government non-interest-bearing loans and the use of tractors and other implements. Among the experts will be engineers, electrical technicians, veterinarians and nurses.

"The plague of desert locusts is developing at an alarming rate, but is still in its early stages," reads a report dated June 3 by the Anti-Locust Research Centre. Intensive control operations in all the summer breeding areas are essential. Heavy harrow infestations along the coast of the Somaliland Protectorate have been brought under control, but there have been some escapes, and several swarms, some maturing, have been reported in Ethiopia and the Sudan.

Al-Falaq, the official organ of the Arab Association of Zanzibar, which has just completed 21 years of publication, reads that the majority of seats on both the Legislative and Executive Councils should be reserved for Arab members, elected, not nominated; that Arabs should become a compulsory subject in all schools receiving grants from public funds; and that Arabic should be made the official language—these being merely initial steps towards "first self-government and later full independence."

MARKETING TANGANYIKA TOBACCO

TENDERS INVITED

TENDERS ARE INVITED by the Southern Highlands Non-Native Tobacco Growers Union, Ltd. of Iringa, Tanganyika Territory, for a sub-agency to market tobacco produced by non-Natives in the Southern Highlands Province of Tanganyika.

Tenders should be addressed to the Secretary of the Union, P.O. Box 70, Iringa, by post, marked "Tender for Sub-Agency" and reach Iringa not later than July 30, 1950.

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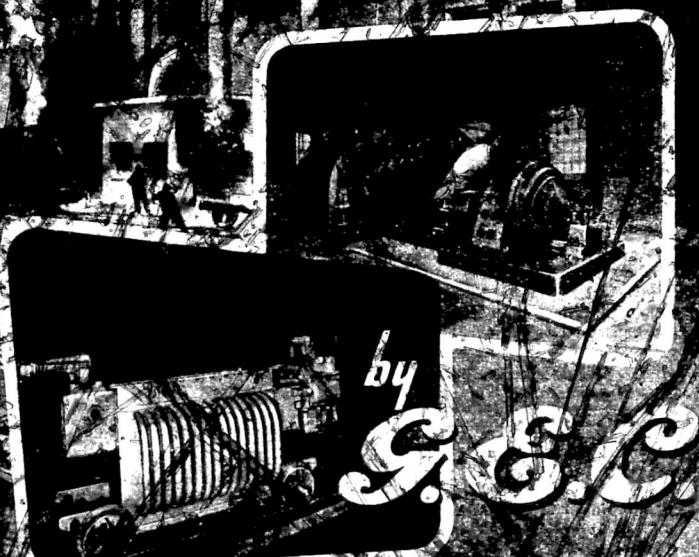
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Of Commercial Concern

A loss of £157,332 in 1949 by the Rhodesia Iron and Steel Commission was mentioned during the debate on the Industrial Development vote in the Legislative Assembly. At the beginning of the year steel was sold for £10 and later at £5 per ton below the price of the imported commodity from overseas. Mr. R. F. Halstead, Minister of Trade and Industrial Development, said that if the imported rates were charged the piping industry would have to close, and that the price charged was higher than that at which steel could be imported from South Africa.

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) in their monthly statement of accounts show liabilities and other accounts at £392,960,658, issued capital at £7,121,500, and reserve fund at £8,000,000. Investments are valued at £99,269,006, shares in Barclays Overseas Development Corporation, Ltd., at £2,350,000, advances at £108,631,325, acceptances at £26,890,428, premises at £4,366,426, cash at £79,640,534, money at call at £10,650,000, remittances at £4,698,349, and bills discounted at £71,586,090.

Mr. Stanley Cooke, managing director of the Southern Rhodesia Sugar Refinery, Ltd., hopes that in a few years the Rhodesias will produce all the sugar they require. An apparently suitable site for plantations and factory has been found on the northern bank of the Zambezi, and a £1,000,000 company is projected. The plan is to put 20,000 to 30,000 acres under cane, and about 50 Europeans and 4,000 Africans would be employed. Sugar is now Rhodesia's largest food import.

New Vegetable Oil Factory

Mr. A. D. Gourley, African manager of Lever Bros., Ltd., said when he laid the foundation stone of a new factory in Limbe for the processing of vegetable oils for edible purposes and soap manufacture that areas in northern Nyasaland were suitable for oil palm cultivation. Mr. C. J. van Jaarsveld is manager of the factory, which operates under the name of Citrona Soap Co., Ltd.

Sir Raymond Streat, chairman of the Cotton Board, and leader of the trade mission recently in Japan, said on his return to Manchester that the leaders of the Japanese textile industry had given their assurance that there would be no "reckless competition" by Japan, and that serious attention was being given to the question of prices and the promotion of fair trading practices.

The Metal Box Co., Ltd., Dar es Salaam, is at present the only business to benefit by the Local Industries (Refund of Customs Duties) Ordinance passed by the Tanganyika Legislative Council. The Act provides for the refund of duty on goods imported by local industries.

The Rhodesian Bantu Co-operative Trading Society, Ltd., the Colony's first African co-operative store, will shortly open in Bambesi. The capital of the company is £4,000 divided into shares of 5s. each, 10 shares being the minimum and 800 the maximum holding. All the employees will be Africans. Of the six directors three may be Europeans at the start.

Prices to growers of seed cotton in Tanganyika have been fixed for the 1950 season at 25 cents of a shilling per lb. in the Lake Province and 6½ cents per kilo elsewhere for grade A. The Raw Cotton Commission of the United Kingdom have agreed to buy the crop at 29d. per lb. on the Central Line, 26½d. at Mwanza, and 25½d. at Shinyanga.

Landing and shipping bill of lading tonnages for April at the following ports were respectively: Mombasa, 60,954 and 73,402; Dar es Salaam, 27,314 and 16,345; Tanga, 7,123 and 9,718; Lindi-Mkwawa, 3,161 and 1,166; Mtwara-Mikindani, 1,195 and 267.

Tanganyika Packers

The Tanganyika Government has bought £102,000 of shares in Tanganyika Packers, Ltd., and has guaranteed a bank overdraft up to £200,000. The remainder of the shares, 49%, are held by Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., Ltd.

The average daily railings out of Mombasa for the last week of May were 2,568 tons. On June 1 there were 20,966 deadweight tons of import cargo in the port. Exports on the same day totalled 19,902 tons.

Southern Rhodesia's imports in the first two months of this year were valued at £8,018,846, against £7,565,342 in the corresponding period last year. Exports also rose sharply, from £3,376,601 to £4,877,248.

The Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., have opened a branch in Nachingwea, in the Southern Province of Tanganyika.

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd., announced the sale of their Kiwege and Mgude estates for £200,000.

Sisal Outputs

Dwa Plantations, Ltd., had an output of 125 tons of sisal and tow for the month of May, making 51½ tons for five months.

Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd., produced 385 tons of sisal in May, making 670 tons for two months.

Dividends

Taylor Woodrow, Ltd., final dividend of 12½% making 20% for 1949 (the same). Consolidated trading profits were £415,846 (£404,960).

Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., Ltd., dividend of 2% tax free (the same).

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd., interim dividend of 5%, less tax.

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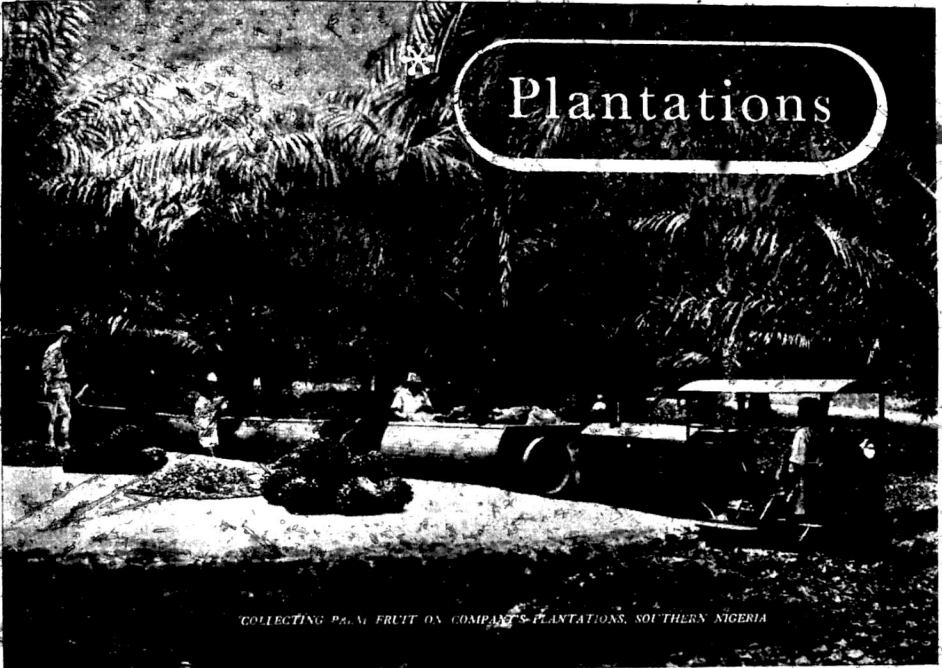
London and East African bank and commercial references will be available to genuinely interested parties with substantial means.

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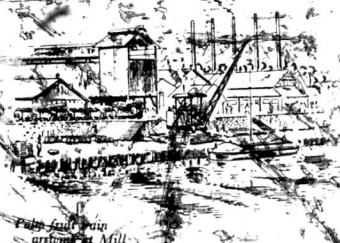


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In Nigeria and the British Cameroons, The United Africa Company produces palm oil, rubber and bananas on its own plantations, for shipment to the United Kingdom. The three largest estates, totalling 19,595 acres, are devoted to palm oil. Here, as on all these plantations, the Company has followed the latest agricultural practice, planted selected strains, and provided modern homes and facilities for all its workers.

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Sudan Plantations Syndicate

THE SUDAN PLANTATIONS SYNDICATE, LTD., after providing £996,022 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £1,708,677 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £997,542 in the previous year. General reserve receives £727,680 profits of minority shareholders of the Kassala Cotton Co., Ltd., stand at £113,727, and a dividend of 10% and bonus of 15%, less tax, require £340,312, leaving £1,242,157 to be carried forward, against £700,912 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company is £2,475,000. Capital reserves stand at £1,530,389, revenue reserves at £1,195,239, reserve for future taxation at £1,157,000, and current liabilities at £6,580,214. The Gezira sinking fund and reserve fund (invested in British Government securities) appear at £1,498,423.

Fixed assets are valued at £1,764,504, investments (including shares in a subsidiary company) at £332,964, and current assets at £12,840,374, including British Government securities at £2,498,718 (market value £2,513,984) and cash at £6,915,602.

The last cotton crop, both in quantity and quality, was well above average, and the prices realized were satisfactory.

Termination of the syndicate's concession at the end of this month must be followed by liquidation, but it is still impossible to predict when this will be practicable.

Directors' Praiseworthy Restraint

A noteworthy point is that the directors have never exercised in full their right of participation in profits. The full remuneration under the articles of association would have been about £80,000 for the year under review, but no more than £17,605 was claimed. This partial waiver has resulted over a period of years in a net accretion to the syndicate's assets of more than £68,000, whereas the cost of the annuities proposed for the displaced directors will be approximately £40,000.

The directors are Mr. H. Wooding (chairman and managing director), Sir Alexander MacIntyre, and Mr. H. Poyntz-Wright, who have been in the service of the company for 20, 44, and 43 years, respectively. All are now over 70 years of age, but are ready to give their services without remuneration to the liquidator, when appointed, and until the assets are finally distributed.

The 42nd ordinary general meeting will be held in London on June 30.

Kassala Cotton Company

THE KASSALA COTTON COMPANY, LTD., after providing £168,000 for taxation, report a profit of £321,351 for the year ended June 30 last, compared with £175,005 in the previous year. General reserve receives £150,000, and a dividend of 10% and bonus of 15% require £41,250, leaving £194,881 to be carried forward, against £64,780 brought in.

The issued capital is £300,000 in shares of 1s. each. Capital reserve stands at £6,539, revenue reserves at £559,881, reserve for future taxation at £281,000, and current liabilities at £1,586,480. The Gezira sinking fund and reserve fund (invested in British Government securities) appear at £207,122. Fixed assets are valued at £114,629 and current assets at £2,619,271, including British Government securities at £152,117, (market value £151,264) and £1,564,628 in cash.

The directors are Mr. H. Wooding (chairman and managing director), Sir Alexander MacIntyre, Sir William Humbery, and Mr. H. Poyntz-Wright. The shareholders are to be asked to provide annuities of £500 each for the chairman and former chairman and of £250 for Mr. Poyntz-Wright.

The 26th ordinary general meeting will be held in London on June 30.

Key Money Case

MR. NORMAN GODINHO, who had been charged with receiving £375 other than rent in consideration of letting premises in Uganda, is to pay a fine of £500, but the sentence of two months' imprisonment has been set aside by Mr. Justice A. J. Ainley in a judgment from which there is no appeal. Appeal was made from sentence by a resident magistrate to the High Court in Uganda and then to the East African Court of Appeal, which remitted the appeal to Uganda for reconsideration. The case has been given prominent publicity in East Africa, where the appellant is well known; some years ago he was awarded the M.B.E. Mr. Justice Ainley is reported by the *Uganda Herald* to have said in giving judgment: "I emphatically disagree with any suggestion that the offence is technical, trivial, or excusable. It was a deliberate and serious breach of the law. Finding myself in doubt, I have decided that if I err I must err on the side of mercy. I set aside the sentence of imprisonment. The appellant shall be fined £500, or in default of payment distress shall issue."

Birthday Honours List

(Continued from page 1264)

IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER

BLIGHT, ERNEST GEORGE, Esq., chief draughtsman, Survey Dept., Tanganyika.

SHOOLMAN, LOUIS, Esq., lately director of Supplies, Uganda.

B.E.M. (Military Division)

MOTOKYA, Sgt. B., K.A.R.

MUSISI, W.O. II Y., K.A.R.

B.E.M. (Civil Division)

FURNEAU, MISS ROSE, staff nurse, Seychelles.

GITHUGHU, EDGAN, assistant African affairs officer, Nairobi City Council.

JONES, ROBERT, Esq., storeman, Somalis, Tanganyika.

KAPOA, MISS MARY, head hospital ayah, Tarkuyu Hospital, Tanganyika.

KENNY, PATRICK, Esq., mechanic, Overseas Food Corporation, Kongwa, Tanganyika.

LABROSSE, WILSON, workshop foreman, Nairobi City Council.

MAGAN, HAJI ALI, Somali assistant, Somaliland Protectorate.

MUNTHALI, FREDERICK DILLARD BRIGHTON, African clerk, Tanganyika.

MWALIMU, ASHRAFF, jumbe, Tanganyika.

SWALE, DONALD, senior councillor to chieftainess Wayitwika, N. Rhodesia.

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DEEGAN, JOSEPH, Esq., Commissioner of Police, Uganda.

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Mining

High Price of Base Metals

COPPER, on which the economy of Northern Rhodesia is primarily dependent, has reached an all-time peak price of £186 per ton; and zinc, also produced in Northern Rhodesia, is at the unprecedented level of £127 10s. Lead, likewise exported from the Protectorate, and shortly to be produced in Tanganyika Territory, stands at £96.

In mid-September last year copper was priced at £107 10s. in the U.K., zinc at £63 10s., and lead at £87 5s., and on January 1 last the respective prices were £153, £87 10s., and £97. In the first quarter of last year lead reached £123.

The basic cause of these sharp advances in recent months is the demand of American industry and continuing purchases for the United States stockpile.

Share prices have not responded proportionately. Those of the Northern Rhodesian copper producing companies, for instance, are still well below the highest prices reached last year.

Rhokana shares, as an example, which touched 14½ in 1949, now stand about 13½, yielding nearly 7½% on last year's dividend, and Rhodesian Selection Trust at 27s. 9d., against more than 30s. last year, return 9%.

Rhodesian Chrome Ore

MR. ARTHUR P. CORTELYOU, who has been visiting Southern Rhodesia on behalf of the Union Carbide Corporation of America, one of the largest buyers of Rhodesian chrome ore, said that its dependability was its outstanding characteristic, and that the buyer could be sure that the last 10,000 tons of a consignment would be of the same quality as the first 10,000 tons.

Mining Dividend

RHODESIA BROKEN HILL DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., have recommended a dividend of 40% for 1949, compared with 30% in the previous year. Net profit amounted to £1,041,528 (£777,144) after providing £1,206,896 (£891,424) for taxation.

CAMPBELL BROS., CARTER & CO. (CENTRAL AFRICA), LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
Cobra House, Kitwe,
Northern Rhodesia

MERCHANTS,
DISTRIBUTORS
AND
MANAGING AGENTS

London Correspondents:
Campbell Bros., Carter & Co., Ltd.,
14/20, King William Street, E.C.4

British South Africa Company

THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY, after providing £1,819,873 for taxation earned a consolidated profit of £1,458,778 in the year ended September 30 last, compared with £1,394,651 in the previous year. A proposed dividend of 33½% less tax requires £1,204,369, leaving £1,841,028 to be carried forward, against £1,586,819 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company is £6,570,377 in stock units and shares of 15s. each. Capital reserve stands at £3,211,134, revenue reserves at £2,350,992, staff and provident fund at £263,430, unclaimed dividends at £442,687, and current liabilities at £2,788,615. Fixed assets are valued at £2,505,253, unclaimed dividend fund at £197,520, subsidiary companies at £1,893,744, quoted investments at £7,392,117 (market value £9,706,859), unquoted stocks at £724,554, and current assets at £2,914,047, including £1,684,647 in cash.

The company's gross mining revenue from royalties and other sources was £2,627,821, or £389,871, or 17% greater than the previous year's total. The Rhodesia Railways Trust is a subsidiary, and the company has a half-interest in the Rhodesian Milling and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

The directors are Sir Douglas Malcolm (president), the Duke of Abercorn, Mr. A. H. Hadley, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, Mr. L. F. A. d'Erlander, Mr. P. J. Baird, Mr. M. F. Berry, Mr. C. Hely-Hutchinson, Colonel Sir T. Ellis Robins, Lieut.-Colonel Sir John R. Chancellor, Mr. R. Annan, and Mr. P. V. Emrys-Evans.

The annual meeting will be held in London on June 29, when an extraordinary meeting will also be held to authorize the board (1) to conclude the agreement with the Secretary of State for the Colonies in regard to mineral royalties in Northern Rhodesia, and (2) to pay Mr. Vivian Oury £2,000 for loss of office as a director of Rhodesia Railways, Ltd., in consequence of the purchase of that company from Rhodesia Railways Trust, Ltd.

Company Progress Reports

Bushlick.—13,200 tons of ore were treated in May for a working profit of £911.

Kagers.—10½ tons of tin concentrates were produced in May, including three tons from tributers.

Sherwood Starr.—A working profit of £1,077 was earned in May from the crushing of 1,050 tons of ore.

Kentana.—2,673 oz. of gold were produced in May at the Geita mine from 15,009 tons of ore milled.

Motopa.—A working profit of £8,017 was earned in May from the treatment of 20,000 tons of ore for 2,258 oz. gold.

Globe & Phoenix.—A working profit of £17,137 was earned in May by the recovery of 2,835 oz. gold from 6,000 tons of ore milled.

Wanderer.—1,930 oz. gold were recovered in May from 23,000 tons of ore milled. The working profit was £363. Operations were adversely affected by shortage of water.

Coronation.—In May, 8,600 tons of ore were treated for a working profit of £4,526 at the Tebekwe mine, 1,050 tons of ore for £3,004 at the Muriel mine, and 2,700 tons for £1,780 at Arcturus.

Mining Personalia

MR. A. CHESTER BEATTY has retired from the chairmanships of Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., and Mufuilira Copper Mines, Ltd., and Mr. R. L. Frain has been appointed chairman of all three companies. Brigadier R. Micklen, Mr. E. N. Hickman and Mr. H. K. Hochschild, have been appointed directors of the above companies respectively.

N. Rhodesian Minerals

THE MINERAL PRODUCTION of Northern Rhodesia last year totalled £36,741,941. Three years previously it had been no more than £14,503,196, this large increase in value being due to the sharp rise in prices, not to any heavy increase in output. Apart from zinc, which contributed £1,944,976, the balance was almost entirely represented by blister and electrolytic copper.

Tanganyika Central

DEALINGS in the new shares of Tanganyika Central Gold Mining Co., Ltd., opened on Friday last on the London Stock Exchange at a premium of 4½d., and the old shares were quoted 1s. 6d. ex rights. There are 900,000 new shares of 7s. each.

Tanganyika Minerals

MINERAL EXPORTS from Tanganyika in the quarter ended March 30 were valued at £564,986, compared with £670,208 in the previous year. March production was £404,828 against £227,456.

Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, Limited

Reasons for Increased Trading Profits

Sir Vernon Thomson's Survey

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE UNION-CASTLE MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on June 8 at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

SIR F. VERNON THOMSON, BT., G.B.E., the chairman of the company presided.

The chairman said:—
Gentlemen.—The report of the directors and the audited accounts of the Union-Castle Company for the year ended December 31, 1949, now submitted, set out the position of the company clearly. In this post-war phase we are now reaping the benefits of our shipbuilding programme.

The trading profits of the group as a whole show an increase of about £300,000 compared with 1948. This increase is accounted for in part by the fact that the 1949 accounts include results of a full year's trading of King Line, Limited, while the 1948 accounts included the profits of that company for one month only. Also, there was an increase in the profits of other subsidiary companies for the year 1949.

Moreover, the company had the benefit throughout the past year of the use of the two new mail vessels, PRETORIA CASTLE and EDENBURGH CASTLE, and for almost the whole of the year of the intermediate vessel DUNNOTAR CASTLE. On the other hand, it has been necessary to provide a full year's depreciation on the two costly new ships, which accounts for the increased charge for this all-important item.

Net Profit Maintained

It will be observed that, after providing for depreciation, taxation and debenture interest, the net profit of the company for 1949, before taking into account balance of profits relating to previous years now available and earlier taxation provision no longer required, is almost exactly the same as that for 1948.

A further £1,000,000 has been transferred to general reserve, which now amounts to £3,500,000.

As stockholders will be aware, the company has a superannuation fund and a widows' and orphans' fund for its salaried staff. These funds, which were inaugurated in 1912 and 1921 respectively and have been strengthened in recent years, do not provide for weekly paid or female staff. It has been the company's practice for many years to make *ex gratia* allowances to old employees or their dependants not provided for by either of these funds, but the board feel that the time has now come when these arrangements should be placed on a permanent basis.

In 1941 the sum of £50,000 was set aside with this in view, but the time was not then opportune for inaugurating a scheme of this kind. From the accounts before you to-day it will be observed that the directors have allocated £250,000 from the company's profits for 1949 to the staff provident account. This combined sum of £300,000 will be utilized for the provision of pensions or other benefits for those of the company's shore personnel who are not already within the scope of the superannuation or widows' and orphans' funds.

Reserves Exceed £10,000,000

The total reserves of the company, including the credit balance in profit and loss account, now exceed £10,000,000. The policy of ploughing back into the

company a substantial part of its earnings makes for stability and enables us to provide the high-class costly tonnage essential in our overseas services between Britain and South and East Africa to-day. It also strengthens the company against the unknown vicissitudes of the future.

The company's ships are well written down, and appear in the balance-sheet at a moderate figure for tonnage of their standard. Current assets exceed current liabilities by over £4,000,000 and a glance at the consolidated balance-sheet emphasizes still more the financial strength of the company and its subsidiaries.

8% Dividend Repeated

In these circumstances an increased dividend would seem not unreasonable. The temporary limitation of dividends, linked with restraint in wage increases has, however, been urged as a duty in these times of emergency to combat inflation and assist national recovery. Obviously some small additional distribution by this company would not of itself substantially promote inflation, but if important companies ignore dividend limitation, claims for wage increases would follow automatically, with the corollary of aggravated inflation, which it is in the national interest to avoid.

Apart from such considerations, a ship is a wasting asset. To keep a fleet of our size efficient and up-to-date we should never be long without a ship on the stocks. And the cost of their replacement being so high (the two at present building will cost over £4,000,000), our prospective capital requirements necessary for the efficient operation of our services are an important item which must never be lost sight of.

In all the circumstances, which have received the most careful consideration of the board, the directors do not recommend a distribution higher than the 8% which has been paid for each of the three preceding years.

Fleet

The only change during 1949 in the constitution of the company's fleet was the sale of the small coaster ROYUMA, which had been employed for 22 years trading between Beira and other ports on the East African coast. The vessel was no longer suitable for this trade and was disposed of last September.

At December 31, 1949, the fleet consisted of 26 vessels of 378,317 gross register tons. It has been maintained in a highly efficient state, as is our custom, and happily was operated throughout the year without serious accident.

The CARNARVON CASTLE was at Belfast throughout the year undergoing reconditioning. This work, which was of considerably greater magnitude than was entailed in the reconversion of the company's other passenger vessels, was completed a few days ago, and the vessel is due to sail in the mail service on June 15. The ARUNDEL CASTLE proceeded to Belfast for reconditioning at the beginning of last October, and is due to re-enter service about the end of August, 1950. This will complete the programme of reconditioning the company's passenger vessels after war service.

Mail Service

The mail service between Southampton and Cape Town was maintained by regular weekly sailings in each

direction throughout the year, in accordance with the small contract. A further stage towards the complete restoration of the company's pre-war services was passed with the re-entry into service of the WINCHESTER CASTLE after its reconditioning last September, when it became possible to operate this weekly service exclusively with passenger tonnage.

During 1949 the VICTORIA CASTLE and EDINBURGH CASTLE completed their first year in service and fulfilled our highest expectations, both as regards efficiency in operation and popularity with passengers.

Round-Africa and Intermediate Services

The round-Africa service was operated during the year by the DUNNOTAR CASTLE and LLANGIBBY CASTLE outwards via the east coast of Africa and homeward via the west coast, and by the LLANDOVERY CASTLE and LLANSTEPHAN CASTLE out west and home east. The service was supplemented as necessary in both directions by cargo vessels.

The motorship BLOEMFONTEIN CASTLE, which is a fine new passenger and cargo ship of over 13,000 tons gross register, entered the service in April this year, and is at present making her first voyage out west and home east. Thereafter it is intended that she shall proceed via South Africa to Beira, and turn at that port thus reinaugurating the company's intermediate service to and from South and Portuguese East African ports.

This vessel, which is a one-class ship, the first built for the company, is a most attractive vessel, and will, we believe, prove popular with passengers who do not require all the amenities of first-class mail ship travel but who wish to make the voyage in comfort at moderate fares and with the whole of the public rooms and public decks available to them.

Owing to the present demand for passenger and cargo tonnage to and from East Africa it is intended that the DURBAN CASTLE, which has just been released from the mailservice by the return of the CARMARVON CASTLE and the WARWICK CASTLE, which will similarly become available in September when the ARUNDEL CASTLE re-enters the mail service, shall for the time being operate in the round-Africa service out east and home west; the LLANIBBY CASTLE transferring to the out west and home east route.

New Tonnage

It is probable that the time will come when we shall wish to return the DURBAN CASTLE and WARWICK CASTLE to the intermediate service to Beira and back, but in any case the LLANSTEPHAN CASTLE, and to a lesser degree the LLANDOVERY CASTLE, old favourites, will need to be replaced by faster and more up-to-date tonnage.

Accordingly, after protracted negotiations, an order was placed in February with Messrs Harland and Wolff, Limited, Belfast, for the construction of two further intermediate passenger and cargo vessels, each of about 17,000 tons, for the company's round-Africa service. The keels of both vessels have been laid, and we hope that the first vessel will be delivered by September, 1951, and the second in December, 1951. It is proposed to name these ships RHODESIA CASTLE and KENYA CASTLE respectively.

Passenger Traffic

Owing to the reduced number of immigrants to South Africa travelling during 1949, the number of outward passengers fell appreciably, compared with the record figure for 1948. Homeward traffic showed a substantial increase, however, while the number of coastwise passengers was greater, so that in the aggregate our passenger earnings in 1949 were slightly better than for 1948. Generally speaking the reversion to

pre-war seasons of fluctuation in passenger traffic is becoming increasingly marked.

Cargo Traffic

It will be recalled that, in order to assist the exchange position, the South African Government found it necessary, as from July 1, 1949, to restrict imports, and in consequence, our carryings to South Africa were much reduced during the last six months of the year, with consequent reductions in earnings.

It was difficult to obtain satisfactory cargoes for the company's vessels engaged in the U.S.A.-South Africa trade, owing to import restrictions.

Port Congestion

The reduction in congestion at ports in East and Portuguese East Africa, which I mentioned last year, was unfortunately not maintained during the latter half of 1949 and the early part of the present year, and in fact, the position became so bad at the port of Beira that the United Kingdom Continent Conference Lines very reluctantly had to impose a surcharge on outward rates of freight to that port.

Discussions have taken place between the interested Governments with a view to effecting an improvement in conditions at Beira.

Congestion has also been experienced at East African ports, and the consequential delay has added to the costs of providing passenger and cargo liner services to and from these ports.

Operating Costs and Devaluation of Sterling

The unhappy upward trend of operating costs, an experience common to us all, upon which I have commented at each of the last four annual general meetings of the company, continued unabated. This trend was accelerated by the devaluation of sterling, which brought in its train a series of increases in prices of the goods and services (such as port facilities) which shipowners require to maintain their vessels at sea and in port.

The heaviest increase was in fuel oil and diesel oil prices, the main effect of which will be felt during 1950. We estimate that the cost to the company of the increase in oil prices alone will amount to more than £650,000 per annum. This, stockholders will of course appreciate, is a serious factor.

Apart from the greatly increased cost of building new ships, carrying with it the need for increased provisions for depreciation already mentioned, our running costs are now more than 20% above the pre-war level, some items of expenditure costing four times as much as before the war. In contrast to this I may mention that the average increase in our passage rates is less than 75% and in our freight rates less than 10% above the pre-war level.

The devaluation of sterling was not without some benefit, however. One immediate effect was to increase by about 40% the sterling price of gold, which is South Africa's principal product. This transformed the economic position of the Union, and the difficulties in which South Africa was placed during the earlier part of the year were greatly alleviated, although the drastic measures previously taken by the Union Government to rectify these were also having a salutary effect.

Already it has been found practicable to modify somewhat the restrictions imposed upon imports into South Africa, and it may be that further modifications will gradually become possible.

New Offices

Last year I referred to the necessity for rebuilding the company's offices in Cape Town and London. Plans have since been prepared for new office buildings in both cities, and the erection of the new buildings will be started as soon as practicable.

Africa's economic position during recent months. The other territories of Southern and East Africa are continuing to develop and although these are days of difficult and constantly changing conditions, I think we can look forward to a satisfactory demand for the services which it is our constant aim efficiently to provide.

In the course of a short business visit to South Africa towards the end of 1949 I again had the pleasure of meeting the Prime Minister, Dr. Malan, and members of his Cabinet.

I formed a favourable impression of the progress which the Union was making, and generally my great faith in South Africa's future was strengthened. I am also glad to say that my colleagues, Mr. C. L. Dalziel and Sir William Clark, have since been able to visit the Union.

Board

It was with deep regret that we accepted the resignation of Mr. A. M. Campbell, C.M.G., from his

position. Mr. Campbell had served the Union-Castle Corporation for 40 years, and his wide knowledge of the company's affairs and its personnel were of great value to the company. There was held in the highest esteem throughout the Union. We are all profoundly sorry that his state of health is such that he is no longer able to carry on his duties. I am sure those of you who knew Mr. Campbell will join with the directors in hoping for improvement.

Year will realize that the satisfactory operation of the company throughout another year, upon which I have been able to report to you today, has been in no small measure due to the loyal and zealous service rendered by its personnel ashore and afloat, and my colleagues and I wish once again to express our united behalf appreciation of their good work.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

Rhodesia Railways Trust, Limited

Decision to Maintain Dividend at 8 per cent.

Sir Dougal Malcolm's Review of the Position

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE RHODESIA RAILWAYS TRUST, LIMITED, was held on June 15 in London.

SIR DOUGAL MALCOLM, K.C.M.G., the chairman, who presided, said:

"Gentlemen,—You will see from the accounts which have been in your hands for some time that the gross income of the Trust for the past year amounted to £26,000. This includes income from investments, interest and underwriting commissions, and income in the form of dividends and loan interest from our subsidiary company, the Shabani Railway Company, Limited. The comparable figure for the year ended September 30, 1948, was £145,663. The net profit for the past year was £23,431, compared with £67,640 for the previous year, an increase of £25,591.

"When we met a year ago to consider the accounts for the 12 months ended September 30, 1948, the board recommended, and you approved, a dividend of 8%, although this involved a draft on the unappropriated profits carried forward of £20,617. At that time I proposed you that the directors felt justified in proposing a payment of 8% by the prospect of being able to earn fully that rate of dividend in succeeding years when a greater proportion of our funds had been permanently invested. I am now happy to be able to say that our hopes have already been realized and that the dividend of 8% which we now recommend has been earned with a cover of £5,000.

Cautious Progress

"You will realize that our funds are still by no means finally invested. Indeed, we have made very cautious progress during the past financial year. It will readily be appreciated when I draw your attention to the fact that at September 30, 1949, we still held British Dominion Government securities to the value of £1,231,928—well over a quarter of our available funds. "It is normally the practice for an investment trust company to include in its annual report a table showing the analysis of its investments by categories of secured investments, preference stocks, and ordinary stocks respectively, and also a geographical distribution table

showing the amounts invested in various parts of the world.

Analysis of Investments

As we are, to the extent which I have mentioned, still temporarily holding a large amount of Government securities, we have felt that it would be premature to prepare tables of the sort that I have described, but you may be interested to learn that at September 30 last our total funds were invested as follows:—

	Per cent.
Secured investments, approximately	31
Preference and preferred stocks and shares	17
Ordinary and other stocks and shares	49

"As to geographical distribution, I may mention that we have investments in the United States of America, Canada, South Africa, and Australia, but a very large percentage of our total investments is at present in this country.

Valuation of Investments

"You will see from the report that quoted investments shown in the balance-sheet at £4,269,513 had a market value at September 30, 1949, of £4,058,718. This shows a depreciation of the value of quoted investments of slightly under 6%. A year previously our quoted investments showed an overall appreciation in value of just under 24%. These two figures are not, however, strictly comparable because the total of quoted investments at the earlier date was £3,848,407, or some £461,900 less than at the later date.

"The depreciation which we now show is, of course, hardly surprising in view of the trend of investment indices during the 12 months covered by these accounts. I might mention that this trend is well illustrated in the Institute of Actuaries' Investment Index, which showed that for the calendar year 1949 2½% Consols fell by 32%, ordinary shares by 14%, debentures by 9% and preferred shares by 19%.

The report and accounts now before you reflect the situation at September 30, 1949, nearly nine months ago. The delay is due to the statutory obligation imposed on us by the Companies Act, 1948, to present

with our accounts those of our wholly owned subsidiary company, the Shabani Railway Company, Limited, made up to the same date. If it were not for the lapse of time thus occasioned, we should be able to submit our report and hold our general meeting shortly after the close of our financial year.

In order to be able to give you at this meeting more up-to-date figures, I may add that a valuation of investments made at March 31, 1950, shows little change from the position at September 30, 1949, since investments of a book value of £4,536,992 were valued at £4,240,233, the net depreciation of £296,669 being 6.5% on book value.

Outlook for Current Year

I do not propose to make any forecast as to the results for the current year, but I think I may safely assure you that we shall be able to maintain our present rate of dividend.

I now move: That the report and accounts presented to this meeting be and are hereby adopted, and that a dividend of 8% less income tax at the rate of 10% in the £, in respect of the year ended September 30, 1949, be paid on June 14, 1950, to each member of the company whose name appears on the register on May 26, 1950.

Mr. C. Hely-Hutchinson seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

The Inter-African Information Bureau on the Conservation and Utilization of the Soil, one of the bureaux and permanent scientific committees which Belgium, France, Portugal, South Africa and the United Kingdom have formed in accordance with the policy of technical co-operation in Africa south of the Sahara, has been established at the Musée National d'histoire Naturelle, 47, Rue Curie, Paris.

New Grain Marketing Board

Assuring Markets for Producers

WHEN HE INTRODUCED the Grain Marketing Bill in the South African Parliament, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. P. B. Fitcher, said that price and market stability were essential for the orderly expansion of food production.

"Fluctuating prices and marketing conditions lead to the misuse of soil in boom periods and desolation during recessions," he went on. "In such conditions the farmer is unable to plan ahead. He is reluctant to sink capital in equipment and improvements, with the result that his production is wasteful and uncertain."

"We cannot tolerate such conditions at this most important period in our history, when we are racing against time to preserve our leadership in Central Africa."

Functions of New Body

The existing Maize Control Board, which Mr. Fitcher described as "outdated" was charged with the responsibility of selling the producer's maize on both the local and export markets, and with returning to the producers the "margin" payable from their quotas in the respective pools.

The character and function of the proposed Grain Marketing Board were fundamentally opposed to that system. "It would buy all controlled produce from the producers at prices fixed by the Government, being obliged to buy whatever produce was offered."

Whereas the Maize Control Board was composed of a chairman (a member of the public service) and 10 members of whom seven represented the producers, two the chamber of commerce, and one the consumers, the Grain Marketing Board would comprise a chairman and five other members, one each representing European producers, the Native Affairs Department, the millers, the co-operative companies, and industrial consumers.

PROGRESS

The East African Power and Light
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According to figures published by the East African Statistical Department, between August 1949, and August, 1948, the Nairobi COST-OF-LIVING index rose by 82%.

During the same period, there was no permanent increase in ELECTRICITY TARIFFS throughout Kenya, and only in November, 1948, was The East African Power and Lighting Company Limited compelled by soaring costs to amend certain tariffs by what were, even then, most modest percentages.

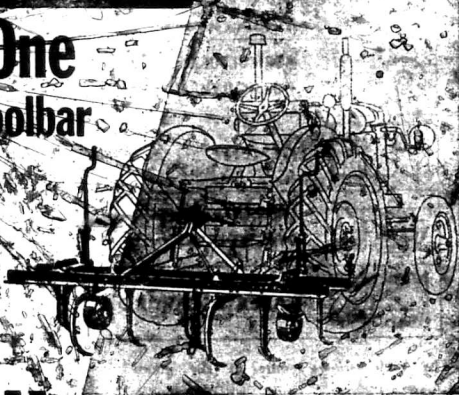
By any standard, the part played by the Electrical Supply Industry in the development of East Africa attests The East African Power and Lighting Company in Kenya, and its Associated Companies in Tanganyika, to a worthy place among the pioneers of progress in their Territories.

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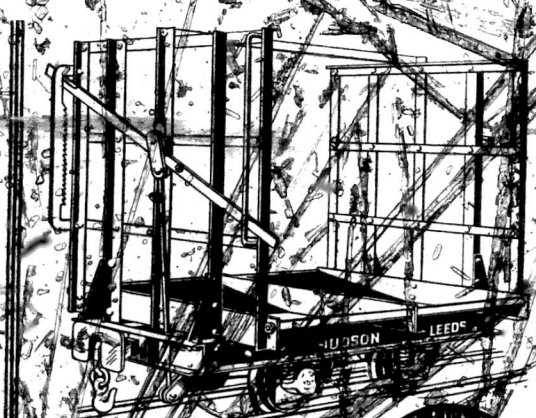
Total 1948 U.K. exports to the territories where £2,000,000. These territories are:

	AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL TOOLS	£231,000
	CEMENT	£474,000
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS, DYES, COLOURS	£1,057,000
	PAPER & CARDBOARD	£250,000

The table shows some of the goods that Britain's Africa companies export to Britain in 1948. These goods are also available for many other British possessions.

Write for our new booklet 'Overseas Markets'. It contains detailed trade tables for British East Africa, and other territories where the Bank has branches.

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Thursday, June 22, 1950

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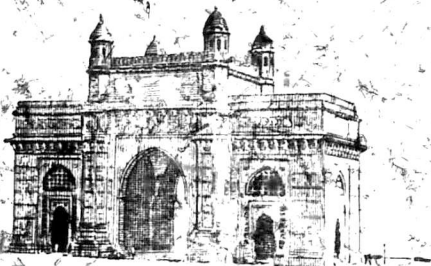
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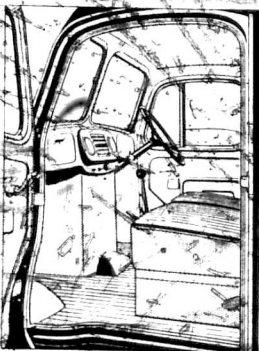
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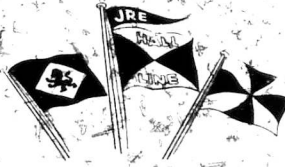
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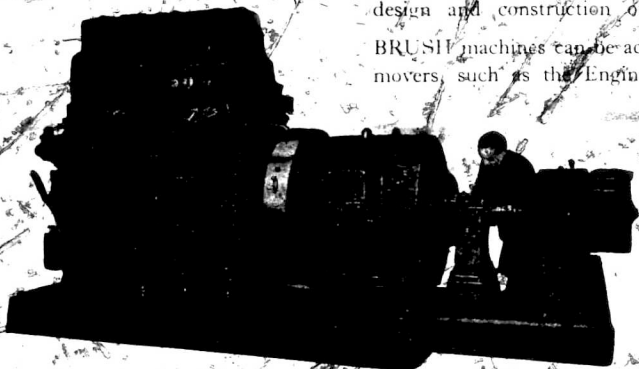
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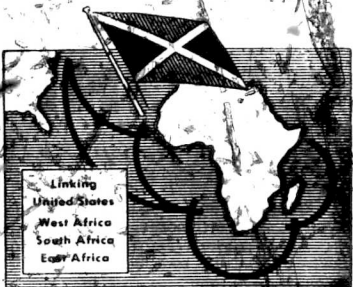
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

WE SERIOUSLY OVER-ESTIMATED the board of the Overseas Food Corporation when in last week's leading article we assumed that the working party appointed to advise on long-term agricultural policy would deal with the groundnut scheme as a whole. That appeared to us reasonable, but it has now been officially announced that the terms of reference are restricted to the Kongwa area. Surely that is a blunder which ought to be rectified, for the public and the Government need an assurance from a wholly independent source that the corporation will henceforth work to a reasonable plan, not continue to stagger from crisis to crisis. The present intention to deal only with Kongwa does, however, strengthen our case for the addition to the working party of several practical agriculturists of wide African experience for, clearing having ceased at Kongwa, the problem of deciding to what use the land reclaimed from bush shall be put is an agricultural matter, in which the advice of practical men should be combined with that of the technicians whose help has already been invited. We therefore renew the proposal for the co-optation to the working party of men with first-hand experience of large-scale operations in Eastern Africa—say, an outstanding farmer on a

large scale in Kenya, a similarly qualified agriculturist from Southern Rhodesia, a thoroughly experienced sisal planter in Tanganyika, and/or the general manager of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate.

It is wholly wrong, we believe, that the chairmanship of the working party should have devolved upon Sir Charles Lockhart, who, as a full-time member of the Board of the Corporation since its inception, cannot by any stretch of the imagination be regarded as disinterested.

It is wholly wrong, we believe, that the chairmanship of the working party should have devolved upon Sir Charles Lockhart, who, as a full-time member of the Board of the Corporation since its inception, cannot by any stretch of the imagination be regarded as disinterested. He bears not only his share of corporate responsibility for a succession of grossly blunders, but special and direct accountability for the many unsuitable appointments which have been made, the supervision of recruitment having been his personal concern. It would be impossible for him to exclude such considerations from his mind during the proceedings of the working party, and he ought therefore to be neither its chairman nor a member. Anyone in the employment of the Corporation should, we hold, be called as a witness if necessary, not sit on a committee which should provide the Corporation with wholly independent and impartial advice. That is the least which should be offered to the taxpayer, millions of

Sir Charles Lockhart's Anomalous Position

pounds of whose money have been thrown away by gross mismanagement. It is false to say that any member of the board responsible for this mismanagement should have been appointed to the working committee, let alone as its chairman, and it is to be hoped that public pressure will lead to the necessary changes.

Another strange thing about recent groundnut developments is that Ministers have refused to admit that the eight thousand pounds paid to Sir Leslie Plummer for his departure from office as chairman of the Overseas Food Corporation will not be subject to income tax and surtax. All the Parliamentary questions on this subject have been evaded. Mr. Webb, the Minister of Food, escaping on the plea that taxation was a matter for the Chancellor of the Exchequer, said specifically that he (Mr. Webb) did not know whether the payment would be subject to taxation. That continuing ignorance can be due to one cause only—the wish, dictated by obvious political expediency, not to be informed. Since the House of Commons—which loses so many opportunities of asking awkward but legitimate and enlightening supplementary questions—has not provided the country with the information to which it is entitled, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA will state categorically that it will not be paid.

It might be thought from the Minister's replies that a precedent of a difficult, legal and fiscal character had been created by this payment to Sir Leslie Plummer. Far from that being the case, the corporation is merely following a practice which it has repeated with a frequency costly to the public purse.

Will some Member of Parliament challenge the Minister to provide the House with a detailed schedule of all disbursements hitherto made by the corporation by way of compensation or other payment in respect of unexpired contracts of employment? The total may well provide a shock.

Facts Which Ought To Be Disclosed.

We know that such payments to former members both of the board and of the staff have not been subject to income tax; indeed, we have reason to believe that in at least some cases the agreement to resign was induced by the emphatic argument of the corporation that compensation would be generous and not subject to tax. Will anyone believe that the chairman is to be less fortunate in this respect than those who departed after disagreement with him? So it can be confidently

asserted that the answer to the Parliamentary questions which Ministers have evaded is that Sir Leslie Plummer will not pay income tax on the substantial amount received by him in connexion with the termination of his chairmanship.

PATHETIC FAITH in trade unionism as a source of wisdom misguides too many of the doctrinaire commentators on Colonial affairs, some of whom almost appear to have convinced themselves that the franchise and trade unionism are the real cures for all Africa's ills.

Trade Unionism Among Africans. That these nostrums have not healed the body politic or economic in Great Britain—or anywhere else—is not enough to make such people cautious, as it must be to those who better understand the truth about African problems. In the view of *Tribune*, the Left Wing weekly with which Mr. and Mrs. Aneurin Bevan have been closely associated for a long time, the Government of Kenya "is not trusted by the workers," and consequently there ought to be a "commission of experienced trade unionists to inquire into the whole background of recent events" (by which the strike in Nairobi is meant). The fact that Kenya already has an experienced trade unionist as industrial relations officer to the Government is brushed aside with the remark that he is generally identified with the Labour Department, "which makes him suspect in a country where the Government is the chief employer of labour."

Could this "denigration"—to use a term of which Labour seemingly holds the copyright—be due to the fact that Mr. Patrick told the United Kenya Club recently that trade unionism "could not be safely

Too Much Politics. rushed in East Africa, that some Africans were using trade unionism for personal aggrandisement and self-glorification, and that there were people in a great hurry to have trade unions developed in East Africa despite the lack of responsible Africans to operate them efficiently? That was not the judgment of a reactionary employer, or even of an impatient member of the Colonial Service, but of a trade unionist who was carefully picked by a Socialist Secretary of State for a special task among Africans in a Colony which had never previously appointed a trade union organiser to an official post. That Mr. Patrick's cautionary comments will restrain the extremists in this country who speak and write so freely out of their abundant ignorance of East Africa is scarcely to be expected; but they will be noted in more

sensible circles as supporting the already firm conviction that the emergent African is being given too much politics, to his own grave hurt.

A SIXFOLD INCREASE in the European population of the capital of Northern Rhodesia, from a present total of about 4,000 to some 25,000, and in the African population from 40,000 to 100,000, is expected by the Lusaka Management Board to occur within the next quarter of a century. That, at any rate, was the basis on which Mr. G. A. Jellicoe was invited to prepare a broad plan for the development of the town and its environs,

and the terms of reference, presumably determined in agreement with the Government of Northern Rhodesia. In these large increases in the European population of the capital are expected the authorities must evidently count on a very substantial rise in the number of Europeans employed in various capacities elsewhere in the country, particularly in mining, agriculture, and secondary industries. Here, then, is an authoritative, if indirect, reply to the local naïf defeatists who tell one another, and anyone else who can be persuaded to listen to their diatribes, that the East and Central African Dependencies do not need more Europeans because so many Africans are qualifying themselves for positions of responsibility.

Notes By The Way

New Groundnut Chairman

SIR ERIC COATES'S appointment as chairman of the Overseas Food Corporation is a surprise, for it had been generally expected that the vacancy created by the disappearance of Sir Leslie Plummer would be filled by Sir Donald Perrott, who became deputy chairman rather more than six months ago and has since paid several visits to East Africa. Sir Eric Coates won recognition in the Indian Civil Service for his clear, logical thinking, and the reputation which he made as financial adviser to the Governor-General's Council was enhanced by the way in which he handled the difficult task of reorganizing the German currency when he was financial adviser to the British Military Government. Finance being his special subject, it may be hoped that the "crazy gang" era of the groundnut scheme is at long last at an end. Sir Eric, who is 52 years of age, will assume his new office on July 1; the appointment is for three years at £3,000 a year. He has been a full-time member of the board of the corporation since last November at a salary of £2,400, and he visited Tanganyika some months ago.

Saboteur for Salisbury

MR. DARRE W. BRATSBERG, a civil engineer who is now bound in the CARNARON CASTLE in the capital of Southern Rhodesia, was one of the many Norwegians who, having resisted the Germans in the Army in 1940, resorted to other means when their country was occupied. While ostensibly at work on contracts for the enemy, he did his share of sabotage, and then he fled, came to England by the so-called "bus service" which had by that time been organized to bring to this country the many Scandinavians who were more than ready to take the risks involved. At prearranged dates and places they put out to sea to be picked up by a British vessel, sometimes a submarine, and sometimes a fast surface craft. Mr. Bratsberg later married the daughter of a well-known London dental surgeon, Mr. Eborac, in Power.

In Praise

DICTAPHONES FOR D.O.S. I have the prospect of Uganda, for the Government estimates for 1950, taken provision for the supply of such dictaphones of a dictaphone operated by clockwork, and for provision

headquarters to receive adding machines also. The performance of the dictaphone is directly related to the dictating ability of the user, and Authority—if it has considered that fact—may perhaps intend to institute dictating classes for civil servants. That would at least introduce a new diversion, and would enable Uganda to claim that it was giving a lead to Africa (and probably to the whole Colonial Empire). But such diversion for relative juniors should be coupled with indulgence for seniors more settled in their ways; why, if they found themselves chained to a brand new set of office appliances, might decide that a bowler hat and neatly rolled umbrellas would complete the picture of a business man, and so elect to go on pension.

Of the Dictaphone

TO BE serious, this initiative by the Government of Uganda ought to be welcomed and emulated, at least in the case of those officials who are overwhelmed with paper work. It is the busy dictator who will be best served by the dictaphone, which is a willing and invaluable coadjutor to him who drives it hard. Thousands of pages of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA have, over the years, issued from a dictaphone to which the writer of this Note has confided news and comments; no journalist could be less mechanically minded, but none more grateful to this particular machine for more reliant upon it. One great merit of the dictaphone is that it is ready to work at any hour of the day or night; another of its virtues is that it will permit dictation at speeds far beyond the competence of the general run of present-day stenographers.

Farming Journalist

MR. E. O. H. EDLUND, managing editor of the news journal of the Rhodesian National Farmers' Union and the Rhodesian Tobacco Association is in England on three months' leave. A Rhodes Scholar at Oxford in 1921-24, he became a journalist on his return to South Africa, and was for 15 years on the staff of the London *Daily Dispatch*. He served in the Ethiopian campaign of the last war and helped to organize the overland convoy route via the Katanga and Great Lakes. He is a member of the executive committee of the Rhodesian National Farmers' Association.

£32,000,000 Spent on Groundnut Scheme

Report of Committee on Public Accounts

SEARCHING QUESTIONS about the groundnut scheme have been put to Sir Leslie Plummer, chairman of the Overseas Food Corporation, Mr. John Ross, Mr. D. L. Martin, Mr. W. A. Faure, Sir Frank Lee, and representatives of the auditors by the Committee of Public Accounts, whose report to Parliament has been published by H.M. Stationery Office (5s.). It is a most interesting document of 118 pages.

Expenditure on the scheme to April 21 last was stated in evidence to have reached £34,650,000, of which £91,000 was for the growing of sorghum in KwaZulu and £1,908,000 on rail and port work in East Africa for which reimbursement will be made by the East African Railways and Harbours Administration. So the net cost of the Tanganyika groundnut operations until two months ago was, in round figures, £32,000,000.

The chairman of the corporation told the committee that he hoped no more capital would be required after the harvest of 1954 and that a trading profit should then be made—that is to say, a profit on the operations without providing for amortization, depreciation, interest,

A representative of the Ministry of Food, however, said that some of the assumptions made by the corporation in framing those hypothetical estimates appeared to be too sanguine.

Failure to produce groundnuts within the time and in the quantities forecast in the original plan was attributed by Sir Leslie Plummer to the following causes:—

Chairman's Explanation for Failure

(1) *Extreme difficulty of communications.* There was no adequate port, and Kongwa could be reached only by 200 miles of single-track railway which was barely adequate to their needs. Similar difficulties existed in the other two areas, at Uramba and in the Southern Province.

(2) *Impracticability of the soil.* The soil at Kongwa presented far more difficulties than had been expected by the Wakefield Mission. It was found that the type of soil changed very rapidly over a wide area, and the effect of the sun on land which had been freshly cleared and ploughed varied greatly with the nature of the soil. The mission, the managing agency, and the corporation all made deductions from comparatively small acreages which proved to be misleading when applied to larger areas.

(3) *Lack of suitable machinery.* There was no machinery in the world which was really suitable for the task which had to be performed. Every machine used had to be adapted, and a machine which proved satisfactory on one type of soil was useless on another.

(4) *Severe drought in 1949* ruined the crop that year. At Kongwa the incidence of rainfall proved to be quite different from that at the two stations a dozen miles away which had provided the Wakefield Mission with the information on which was based the recommendation of Kongwa as a suitable area for growing groundnuts. Rainfall in the Southern Province is much heavier and more certain, and for that reason future work will be concentrated in that area.

Representatives of the auditors said in evidence that there were seven reasons for their qualifications on the accounts of the corporation for the period ending March 31, 1949, namely:—

(1) A large number of lost or missing documents affecting cash, stocks, supplies, debtors, creditors and wages;

(2) Numerous errors or mistakes in accounting documents which were produced;

(3) Totally inadequate, or inaccurate stores prices for the purpose of the annual stocktaking and for the issue of stores;

(4) The abandonment of the pricing of stores issued notes in February, 1949;

(5) Inaccurate or unsatisfactory inventories of capital assets, and inaccurate depreciation computations relative to those assets;

(6) Inaccurate or incomplete accounts from some of the contractors;

(7) Insufficient records in London of goods awaiting shipment.

The conclusions of the Committee of Public Accounts are (in part) as follows:—

Risks Run

"It was felt to be urgent to obtain results in the shortest possible time, and this led to a deliberate decision to make normal commercial methods a secondary consideration compared with the fastest possible rate of proceeding with the scheme. Indeed the sense of urgency was so great that the whole project was pushed forward with a degree of deliberate 'risk-taking' in the hope that the 1944 harvest would produce some improvement in a dangerous situation.

"The desire to economize in time is obvious from the inception of the scheme, for the Wakefield Mission completed their enquiries in nine weeks. They obtained their data from the best sources available to them, and formed their conclusion and estimates accordingly. In stating that these estimates have proved in the event to have been extremely inaccurate, the scope and originality of the conception and the total lack of experience of mechanized agriculture on this scale in Africa should be borne in mind.

"It was stated in evidence by the managing agency that instructions from the Ministry of Food precluded their changing over to an experimental policy and pilot schemes. The Ministry agreed with this evidence. The chairman of the corporation informed your committee that, after the corporation took over, any decision to make a change would have had to be taken by the Government.

"Discontinuance of operations and the establishment of experimental units were considered during 1949, but it was decided to continue the existing scheme upon a reduced scale. The chairman contended that small-scale experiments would not have been of real value in this mechanized project.

Impracticable Plan

"Work, therefore, began under the handicap of a long-term plan which in the event proved to be impracticable. The scheme of work for the first year, the clearing of 15,000 acres, was in itself impossible of fulfilment, owing to the bad state or unsuitability of the only plant and machinery available, the impossibility of obtaining spare parts and repair shops, the inadequacy of the port, storage accommodation, and railway facilities, and the lack of staff and the means of housing them.

"During this period the United Africa Company (Marketing Agency), Ltd., were in charge in East Africa, and they were, in the opinion of your committee, to some share of the responsibility for the lack of efficient execution. They were acting, however, as the agents of the Ministry of Food, and Committees of Public Accounts have always held the accounting officer responsible for all expenditure borne on his vote, whether it is incurred directly by the department or by an agent.

"Your committee adhere to this doctrine, and they were therefore glad to be informed that the Ministry of Food accepted full responsibility for the decision to proceed with the scheme on the basis and at the speed laid down in the Wakefield Mission's report, which states that 'time is of the essence'. The results of the decision must also be the responsibility of the Ministry of Food.

"When the Corporation took control in March, 1949, the accounts and storekeeping records were in an unsatisfactory state. Your committee have not heard any criticisms of the accounting for cash. The main difficulties seem to have arisen in making proper allocations of the cash expenditure and the stores issued on the proper basis of account, coupled with defective store-keeping on a quantity basis.

The corporation, however, cannot have been unaware of what had been happening. During the previous five months members-designate had been appointed and had been in very close touch with the managing agents, some of them, including the chairman-designate, had visited East Africa and seen for themselves how badly operations were proceeding.

Responsibility of Corporation

Your committee cannot avoid the opinion that, although no responsibility rests upon the corporation for the shortcomings of the first year, the members-designate must have been aware of them. The chairman of the corporation failed to evidence however, that the members-designate were able to take steps to recruit additional accountants and storekeepers until the corporation took charge. It appears to your committee that the real urgency of the staff position was not appreciated until after the auditors' memorandum of August 3, 1948, was received.

Your committee are glad to learn that the accounting staff is now both larger and of better quality, and that the arrears are being overcome. Nevertheless, they cannot avoid the opinion that an earlier appreciation of the urgency of the need for good storekeeping and accounting staff would have led sooner to greater efforts to obtain it.

The shortcomings in the local accounts, however, were not the cause of the unremunerative expenditure incurred on the project or of the disappointing output to date. That must be ascribed to the impossibility in the time available of preparation and planning and to the difficulties of clearance, and the conditions of soil and climate, which proved to be far less favourable for the cultivation of groundnuts than was suggested in the report of the Wakefield Mission which, in the event, turned out to be seriously misleading.

Basic Fault in the Scheme

Your committee are left with the impression that the basic fault in the scheme was the failure to realize the impracticability of the original plans in the conditions which existed immediately after the war. An immense development and production drive was set on foot at a time when nothing but second-hand plant and machinery were available and before a balanced administrative financial and accounting system had been created which could bear the weight of the initial surge of expenditure. But the sense of urgency was such that priority was given to clearing and production requirements; administration and accounting, though important, were regarded as secondary to those main purposes.

It is no part of the duty of your committee to comment on questions of major policy or to make recommendations about the future of the scheme. They can only draw attention to what has occurred in the past. They have no means of knowing whether the lapse of time between the emergence of the many great and unforeseen difficulties and the steps taken to deal with them was inevitable or not. The chairman of the corporation stated that he believed the present plan to be practicable on the experience they have had so far and on certain assumptions that have been made of future operations.

**A Visitor's View of East Africa
Britain Cannot Abdicate Her Responsibility**

NOWHERE is the necessarily varied character of British rule more apparent than in the three adjacent East African territories of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika.

Kenya is a Crown Colony where the British settler population, 30,000 strong, has always envisaged the emergence of a "new white Dominion, loyal to the Empire" and securely founded on the principles of British traditions and Western civilization.

Uganda is a Native Protectorate, where African self-government is fostered (probably to a greater extent than anywhere else in Colonial Africa) under a mildly paternal British supervision.

Tanganyika, once a German Protectorate, then a British Mandate under the League, is now governed as a Trust Territory from the United Nations.

Three Races in East Africa

The particular characteristic of East Africa which must influence its future development is the presence of not one but two main racial groups. Among the 17m. or 18m. Africans who inhabit these three territories there are settled some 44,000 Europeans (the vast majority of them British) and about 220,000 Asiatics (mainly Indians, though with a deep sprinkling of Arabs in the coastal areas).

In such circumstances it is clear that the task of achieving a smooth political evolution is bound to present exceptional difficulties. The three races are ill-balanced from the point of view of numbers, are uneasy in their social relationships, and differ widely in their aptitudes and temperaments.

It is impossible to conceive the future of East Africa except in terms of a three-race policy.

The original allocation of land to the first white settlers at the beginning of this century was regarded as the first step towards a white Dominion more or less comparable

with Australia or South Africa. This was the origin of the so-called White Highlands of Kenya (a region comprising only some 7% of the total area of the Colony). That policy has not been followed up, and no further large-scale alienation of land is now on the least likely.

The Settler Community

Nevertheless to the English-born and English-descended persons Kenya is "home." With comparatively few exceptions, they are not merely engaged in putting in a spell of service in the Colony; they have not come out to build up a quick fortune (the days of easy won fortunes are over) and then retire.

They are in Kenya for life, and—*plus royaliste que le roi*—they aim at reproducing as much as possible of all that they feel to have been best in the rural life of England a century ago. It is an English community and an English tradition which they wish to preserve.

Without the intensive development of the White Highlands during the last 30 or 40 years, Kenya would already be presenting an acute problem of over-population and under-fertility.

The Bantu, left to themselves, have usually been wasteful and reckless farmers; combined with an increasing population, their irresponsible deforestation and reluctance to practise the necessary measures to counter soil erosion have constantly resulted in a progressive deterioration of the productivity of the soil in almost all Native-farmed areas.

Indian Activities

The Indian community are now not less deeply embedded in the life and economy of East Africa, but their role is predominantly that of traders. In all three territories they have now practically achieved a monopoly of the retail trade (apart from the Native markets in the villages) and have very considerable control over the export and import trade. Moreover, they are accustomed to work harder and longer hours than either the European or the African.

The immigrant Indian has shown little inclination to take to agriculture, though in recent years he has been

* By the courtesy of the "Daily Telegraph," we are enabled to republish this article contributed to its columns by Mr. Christopher Buckley, who has recently undertaken a long African tour for that great newspaper.

buying land (often paying fancy prices for it), particularly in Tanganyika. But this seems to be rather with a view to pegging out his stake in the country—he generally prefers to purchase urban sites, than to undertaking the responsibilities of a farmer.

The permanence of both British and Indian settlers must be accepted as axiomatic. There is no question but that the 30,000 British in Kenya would fight before they allowed themselves to be dispossessed, and the same applies to the much less numerous but equally active and politically conscious body of settlers in Tanganyika.

As for the Indians, they are closely entwined in the destiny of the country. If the British were to leave East Africa there would be immediate total administrative chaos and in many areas a disastrous decline in agricultural productivity; if the Indians were to leave, its economic life outside the village markets would soon be at a standstill.

Nor is there any serious demand among the Africans for the withdrawal of British administration. There are, of course, individuals and groups working towards this end.

But, in general, agitation at present limits itself to the demand for a greater share in government, rather than control of Government. It is strongest in Kenya where many Africans remain profoundly distrustful of the white settler and still fear the possibility of further alienation of land.

Uneasy Race Relations

Racial relationships between the three groups are seldom worse than uneasy. There is no class of "poor whites" in East Africa, and consequently the pattern of antagonism so painfully apparent in the Union of South Africa is happily not reproduced here.

But the Indians, though not themselves farmers, resent the privileged status of the white man in the Highlands, and they resent what they regard as their inadequate representation in the legislature.

In Kenya, out of a total of 39 members of the Legislative Council, the Indians are represented by five elected members, the Africans by four nominated members, the Arabs by one elected and one nominated member.

In Tanganyika, where proposals for a new constitution are under consideration, the suggestion has been put forward which would make it theoretically possible for all the elected members of the legislature to be either African or Indian.

Such a proposal, which could result in the Europeans being placed in an absolute minority in the legislature in a country where no one has yet suggested that either the Native African or the Indian immigrant has yet ripe for full self-government, has roused bitter criticism not only in Tanganyika but also in Kenya.

Tanganyika Government's Grave Blunders

Equally ill-advised has been the decision to circularize all individuals and associations in Tanganyika for proposals with regard to the form which the new constitution should take.

It is a gesture which cannot fail to undermine confidence in our capacity to govern. To the Native it must appear as a confession that we have lost confidence in ourselves, in our mastery of the art of government. Few more ill-advised documents have ever been issued in British Africa.

The outlook is not reassuring. The three races tend to pursue different and in many respects incompatible ideals. The maintenance of the European tradition is not really reconcilable with the policy of the Open Door which the Indians desire, in the assurance that their industry and their fertility will in time enable them to dominate the entire country.

The African outlook is shot through with fear and distrust. If the Native were to analyze his feelings, which he is not apt to do, he would probably come to the conclusion that he has much more to fear from the

Indian trader, notorious as a hard and shrewd bargainer, than from the British administration, which has again and again protected and ensured his rights both in relation to the white settlers and the Indian community.

To the extent that the European withdraw, it is almost certain that the Indian will slip quietly into his place. An independent self-governing East Africa, free alike of European or Indian, is a chimera.

British Must Retain Firm Control

Though the situation may be temporarily and partially eased by granting a greater measure of local self-government, yet it remains more than ever essential that the British should retain firm control of the reins of government, and this for urgent economic reasons.

In many parts of East Africa productivity is not increasing but declining, and the desert is on the march. Before grim realities of this nature the political issues—how many Africans and Indians shall sit on the Legislative Council, and so on—are mere trivialities. Decisions on these matters can wait, but the stealthy advance of the desert cannot be ignored only at the cost of irremediable disaster to Africans, Europeans, and Asiatic alike.

Since the Indians are preoccupied with matters of commerce and the African lacks the administrative ability, the energy, and the know-how, it is a problem that must be tackled by the British, a problem that will require all the ingenuity and experience that we can bring to bear upon it.

For this reason alone it is unthinkable that Britain should abdicate her authority in East Africa in any foreseeable future.

Joint Board's New Officers

Lord Tweedsmuir Elected Chairman

LORD TWEEDSMUIR has been elected chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board, whose new vice-chairmen are Mr. A. D. Dodds-Parker, M.P., and Mr. Archer Baldwin, M.P.

At the 25th annual general meeting held last Thursday in London, Mr. Dodds-Parker, who was thanked for his services in the chair during the past three years, said in reply that the usefulness and efficiency of the board had been much increased by the work of the Standing Committee, by the day-to-day interest of the Parliamentary members, and by the help of many other friends of East Africa, including the chairman and deputy chairman of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, Mr. E. W. Boyill and Mr. B. E. Pettipierre.

Parliamentary Members

Three new Parliamentary members of the executive council were elected—Colonel the Hon. John Hare, M.P., who has interests in Rhodesia and has visited East and Central Africa; Mr. F. W. Harris, M.P., who has frequent visits to Kenya in connexion with local companies in which he is interested; and Mr. Gilbert McAllister, M.P., who has visited East Africa as a member of a Parliamentary delegation.

Mr. C. M. Alport, M.P., who served in East Africa during the recent war, has been nominated by Mr. F. W. Donner, M.P., as his alternate on the council, of which Mr. S. H. Marshall, M.P., is a new substitute member for Mr. Harris.

Mr. Ivor Thomas has relinquished his seat, being no longer a Member of Parliament, and Mr. H. W. Foster, who is now resident in Southern Rhodesia, has withdrawn on that account.

Mr. D. C. Brook was re-elected to the executive council.

The auditors, Messrs. Goddard Mellersh & Co., were reappointed honorary auditors, and cordially thanked for their help.

Beira Convention Signed

Preferential Rates Maintained

THE FOREIGN OFFICE issued the following statement at the beginning of this week:—

Discussions were initiated on March 23 in Lisbon between representatives of the Portuguese, United Kingdom, and Southern Rhodesia Governments about the port of Beira and Beira Railway. The leader of the Portuguese delegation was Dr. Jose Casilo da Matta, Minister for Foreign Affairs, of the United Kingdom delegation Sir Nigel Ronald, H.M. Ambassador in Lisbon, and of the Southern Rhodesia delegation the Rt. Hon. Sir Godfrey Huggins, the Prime Minister. The United Kingdom delegation included a representative of the Northern Rhodesia Government.

These discussions have now culminated in the signature of a convention in Lisbon on June 17 between the three Governments which applies to the territories of Mozambique, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland and is to remain in force for 20 years.

For their part, the Portuguese Government have undertaken in the convention to maintain the port of Beira and the Beira Railway in a state of efficiency adequate to the requirements of the traffic proceeding to or from Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland. To this end they have undertaken to carry out the works and acquire the equipment agreed to be necessary for the development of the port of Beira and the Beira Railway and to expedite the handling of the cargoes and the clearance of ships and railway traffic.

The Governments of the U.K. and Southern Rhodesia have agreed not to introduce, either directly or indirectly, and to take all reasonable steps within their power to prevent, any discrimination in the territories to which the convention applies against traffic for which the port of Beira, on account of its proximity to sources of consumption or origin, is the natural inlet or outlet. In addition, agreed preferential rates are to be maintained in favour of Beira.

Beira Advisory Board

The contracting Governments have expressed their recognition of the substantial investment involved in the development of the port of Beira and the Beira Railway, and have accordingly adopted as an objective of their common policy that the port and the railway should be used to their full working capacity. They have agreed to consult together if at any time the traffic falls substantially below the full working capacity of the port and railway.

Among other matters covered by the convention are an agreement not to modify railway rates for traffic passing through Beira without prior consultations with the railway administrations concerned, and an undertaking by the Portuguese Government not to exercise during the period of the convention their rights to levy transit dues on goods passing through Beira, the establishment in Beira of a free zone into and from which goods proceeding to or from the Central African territories may be imported and exported without payment or charges, and the setting up in Beira of an advisory board (including a representative of agricultural, commercial, industrial and mining interests from the Central African territories as well as shipping interests) to advise on the best means of facilitating and developing traffic passing through the port and over the railway.

The convention also foresees in the shortest possible time the opening of negotiations for the conclusion of trade and establishment agreements between Mozambique on the one part and the territories of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland on the other part.

Rhodesian Rail and Port Problems

Link with Lourenco Marques

SIR GODFREY HUGGINS, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, said in the Parliament of that Colony last Friday that a railway link from Rhodesia to Lourenço Marques was important; that the proposed rail link from Broken Hill to the coast of Tanganyika would be useless strategically unless joined with a line to the West Coast; that an outlet to the west would be extremely costly, but was constantly in mind, and that a decision in the matter must await the African Transport Conference in Pretoria in October, at which it was hoped to discover from what countries financial support could be expected.

It was folly to give people the idea that a corridor to West Africa could be obtained by Southern Rhodesia; the Colony would, he believed, never acquire one except as a possible result of another war. It had to be remembered that corridors were very unpopular in the United Nations, and that the Polish corridor had helped to cause the last war.

As to the incorporation of Bechuanaland, General Hertzog said to him many years ago that Southern Rhodesia could have the Tati Concession but that the Union of South Africa intended to have the rest of Bechuanaland.

"I have been in favour of amalgamation with Northern Rhodesia for 35 years," said the Prime Minister, "and am still in favour; but I know from a high source that if this country attains Dominion status in the fairly near future the possibility of amalgamation can be written off."

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BACKGROUND

Blundering Inefficiency.—Our friends and allies are appalled by the Socialist Party's statement on European unity. In America especially it has been received with dismay not only in Washington, but by every newspaper. For years ambassadors and emissaries of all kinds have sought to persuade the United States that it is possible for free enterprise America to co-operate with Socialist governed Britain. Now, in one fateful pamphlet, Americans learn that British Socialists will have nothing to do with the United Europe which is the ultimate object of Marshall Aid policy unless the supreme authority is Socialist too. The Labour Executive, which issued the statement, is not a body of irresponsible bank-brokers. Among its members are Mr. Attlee, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Dalton, Mr. Shinwell, Mr. Bevan, Mr. Griffiths, and Dr. Summerskill. It is to be supposed that the statement was issued without the knowledge of all these powerful Ministers? Mr. Attlee has declined to say whether he knew of it before publication, or even whether he had read it. If he was in ignorance of it, there is highly incompetent liaison work somewhere, because it was emphasized that the document was an official statement of Socialist policy. In any case, what does he mean when he says that it does not represent Government policy? Do Ministers hold one opinion as Socialists and another as Ministers? The episode is typical of the blundering inefficiency with which our affairs have been handled since 1945. Now our friends are wondering whether the Government is the party or the party the Government." *Daily Mail*.

Communism in South Africa.—A Communist-led secret organization among Africans is preparing a coup in South Africa. When the signal is given it will be the duty of one man to poison water supplies, of another to cut off power and light, and others are trained to murder people whom they want out of the way. Members of this secret organization have been trained and placed in all the most important departments of public life. We in the Union are sitting on a volcano. Documents found at Communist headquarters show that the party has a secret military organization the purpose of which is violence. The Communists have also made a purposeful penetration of South African trade unions. Non-Europeans are being persuaded into artificial hatred and enmity.—Mr. Charles Swart, M.P., Minister of Justice in South Africa.

Labour's Foreign Policy.—The Labour Party has proudly launched what the Press head-out called 'its first full-length statement in the field of foreign policy by the National Executive Committee since the war.' It is a policy of Socialism first and the interests of Britain, Europe, the Commonwealth, and the world after. Publication would have been regrettable at any time; on the eve of a Parliamentary statement which was confidently expected to produce some slight softening in the Government's attitude towards the Schuman plan it was madness. Apparently the Government had not foreseen that Washington would be dismayed, M. Schuman flabbergasted, and Continental Socialist colleagues rendered almost suicidal. . . . Dr. Dalton lectures the European nations for not pursuing Socialist policies, which alone, he says, will admit of British participation in any form of union. He seems to see no discrepancy in the extraordinary spectacle of European nations being exhorted to submit to the Socialist straitjacket of State control and crushing taxation while Ministers at home are soft-peddling Socialism and carrying out Conservative proposals in the sure knowledge that only by such means can they hope to win the next election. . . . But Dr. Dalton's blatant ambitions towards the succession in the Foreign Office seem mercifully unlikely to be rewarded. By his bungling on this occasion he has finally put himself out of the running." *Time and Tide*.

Mess of Pottage.—The attempt made by liberal humanism since the Renaissance to dethrone God and enthroned man as the centre and measure of all things, and to provide him with a philosophy that will give purpose and meaning to life without reference to God, has ended in bankruptcy in the intellectual and moral spheres. The specious doctrine of 19th-century liberalism of the inevitability of human progress by means of scientific discovery and its application to ever widening areas of daily life has been shattered by the emergence of the atomic bomb and the hydrogen-bomb. The hardly less plausible gospel of dialectical materialism, attractive as it is, proving to depressed and ignorant peoples all the world over, stands revealed for the barren fallacy that it is "by the emptiness of what it has to offer, a mess of pottage in exchange for man's birthright of freedom and personality."—The Bishop of Nyassaland.

Sugar-Coated Socialism.—One Socialist publicist has asserted that 'planning is disappearing along with scarcity.' Another has declared that 'Labour inherited or had to impose many controls and restrictions which were not an expression of a Socialist economy, but of a siege economy. They did not grow out of Socialist philosophy, would not have been employed by a Labour Government in other circumstances, and could not have been avoided in some form by any Government.' If this is the new party line, many a Minister must be blushing when he recalls all the impassioned speeches he has made over the past five years in defence of these 'un-Socialist' controls.—Mr. Herbert Morrison worked overtime at Dorking to persuade his colleagues to reverse the dogmas of a lifetime. Last year he was eloquently defending the doctrine of planning; at Blackpool he proclaimed the Socialist intention to 'make permanent the system of government by ministerial decrees authorised by the Supplies and Services Act of 1945. Quite a revolution has now taken place in Mr. Morrison's intentions. It just shows what the pressure of a lost majority can achieve. But nobody should be taken in by this sweet reasonableness. If they can get a working majority at the next election, the Socialists intend to go ahead with nationalization—only they will call it mutualization, municipalization, or even co-operativization. They intend also to take over the country's distributive system, to put dividend limitation on the Statute Book, and to continue, and in some cases increase, the present penal levels of taxation. They propose to saddle industry with meddlesome development councils and to take powers to interfere in the investment policies of all large institutions. For all the sugar-coating, Socialism remains a very poisonous pill." *Financial Times*.

Socialist Insufficiency.—The Conservatives require, not to win handfuls of votes and seats, but to shake the confidence of Socialists in Socialism. It is not argument or propaganda that will do this, but external events and the naked and demonstrable facts of Socialist insufficiency. If the propositions of Conservatism are true, this day will come, but not all then will the Conservatives be able to rule with confidence and with authority.—Mr. R. B. McCallum, in the *National Provincial Bank Review*.

TO THE NEWS

E.A.R.-marked. — "Let's have fun with our Fabianism." — Sir Hartley Shawcross, Attorney-General.

"The effect of petrol on logic seems to be to inflame it beyond all reasonable use." — Dr. C. Hill, M.P.

"Great Britain will have to withdraw from Malaya one day." — Pandit Nehru, Prime Minister of India.

"The Socialists are in a position to say: 'You want the best clap-net; we have it.'" — Mr. R. B. McCallum.

"Socialism resents rewards for the man who builds up a thriving business. Film stars, boxers, and specialists in leering lyrics make much more money than he." — Lord Cherwell.

"In the United States many buildings are being completed in a third of the time that would be required here." — The president of the National Federation of Building Trades Employers.

"We should call an early Empire Conference to consider the mutual trading relations of the Commonwealth in the light of the emerging German and Japanese problem." — Mr. R. Maudling, M.P.

"The profits tax on undistributed profits is one of the most indefensible in our long and dismal category of taxation." — Mr. Anthony Eden, M.P.

"Everyone in industry in America is productivity-conscious, because they understand that unless one's work creates wealth one cannot expect to have a large share of wealth." — Mr. C. E. Pitman.

"In the past six years one-sixth of the world's population has entered Communist control. Now the world is roughly divided into two equal parts ideologically, politically, militarily, and economically." — Dr. Paul Campbell.

"The British Labour Party's foreign policy statement is one of the most deplorable examples of isolationism and one of the most detrimental statements that could have been made." — Mr. Paul Hoffman, Marshall Aid Administrator.

"I can find nothing but abomination in the whole practice of bulk buying. If under the influence of our present Government we are shackled with bulk buying, to me our outlook is very bad." — Sir Frank Nixon, president of the London Chamber of Commerce.

"Of the gross personal savings this year put by the Government at £427 million, more than half the amount, £235 million, represents death duties. It is an abuse of language to call death duties personal savings." — Lord Brand.

"The latest issue of the Sunday edition of the *New York Times* which I have seen consisted of 266 full-size pages, plus two magazine sections totalling 112 half-size pages, the whole edition containing more pages than any British Sunday newspaper could publish in six months." — Mr. F. P. Bishop, M.P.

"Supplies everywhere, stimulated by 10 years of high prices, are catching up with demands and many of the controls imposed in war-time to press demand down to the level of supply are becoming unnecessary. The Labour Government benefit from this process but have done nothing to bring it about." — *The Economist*.

"If the political system which now excludes all independent members from Parliament had been in operation in the past, Disrael, Gladstone, Peel, the Lord Derby, of the Reform Bill, Lord Harrington, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Winston Churchill, and many other distinguished persons would have been excluded from the House of Commons." — Lord Cecil of Chelwood.



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PERSONALIA

LADY MARY STUART-WORTLEY is visiting Tanganyika. Mr. and MRS. VERNON BARTLETT are visiting East Africa.

VISCOUNT MANDEVILLE is shortly due in this country from Kenya.

CAPTAIN KEITH CALDWELL has returned from his visit to East Africa.

MR. GEORGE MAITLAND EYDE, of Sotik, is on his way to England with MRS. EYDE.

MR. CHRISTOPHER J. HOLLAND-MARTIN has joined the board of Brazilian Warrant Co., Ltd.

MR. H. G. MORGAN, Attorney-General in Northern Rhodesia, is on his way to England on leave.

THE ETHIOPIAN AMBASSADOR gave a dinner in London last week for the ETHIOPIAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

MR. F. T. HOLDEN, who recently arrived from Kenya, has left London to spend some weeks in the country.

LORD BALDWIN, lately Governor of the Leeward Islands, who visited East Africa some years ago, has arrived in England.

MR. C. H. HARTWELL is Acting Deputy Chief Secretary in Kenya, and MR. DESMOND OHAGEN Acting Administrative Secretary.

MR. IAN MCD. RHYNAS has been appointed manager of the new branch of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) in Choma, Northern Rhodesia.

MR. LUCAS JOHN RALLI, younger son of Sir Strati and Lady Ralli, and MISS KATIA DROULIA LAUDER have announced their engagement.

SIR GEOFFREY DE HAVILLAND, who returned to Kenya recently in the Comet jet air-liner built by his company, will remain in the Colony for some time.

DR. J. T. WILLIAMSON, of Mwadui, Tanganyika, who had entered his Dove aircraft for last Saturday's air race for the King's Cup, withdrew the entry before the race.

MR. A. J. DON SMALL, vice-chairman and general manager of the East African Power & Lighting Co., Ltd., arrived in London by air last week from Nairobi.

GENERAL SMUTS has resigned the leadership of the United Party in the Union of South Africa, and MR. J. G. STRAUSS has been unanimously elected to the vacancy.

MR. CHESTER BEATTY, SNR., who has resigned most of his mining directorships, has left London to live in Eire. He has a house in Dublin, and a farm in County Wicklow.

MR. F. A. F. SCHMID, president of the Tanganyika European Council, arrived in London a few days ago on his way to the United States, from which he will return in October.

LIEUT.-COLONEL L. M. McBEAN, of Salisbury, has arrived in London in charge of a party of 18 Rhodesians who will shoot at Bisley next month. He is accompanied by MRS. McBEAN.

SIR ERIC ANSORGE, lately Controller of Essential Supplies in Nyasaland, has been appointed Government Director on the boards of Nyasaland Railways, Ltd., and Trans-Zambesia Railways, Ltd.

RABBI ISRAEL BRODIE, Chief Rabbi of the British Empire, and MRS. BRODIE, who have been visiting East, Central, and South Africa, arrived back in England last week in the WINCHESTER CASTLE.

Owing to the dispute between the London Society of Compositors and the London Master Printers' Association, no overtime work can now be done by London printing houses. As a consequence the size of this issue has unfortunately had to be reduced.

MR. A. SILLERY, Resident Commissioner in Bechuanaland, and formerly of the Colonial Administrative Service in Tanganyika, will shortly arrive in this country on leave, most of which will be spent in Yorkshire.

MR. PETER RILEY and MISS GILLIAN MARY LESLIE MELVILLE, only daughter of the late Hon. David Leslie Melville and of Mrs. A. Miller, of Ol Kalou, Kenya, have announced their engagement.

MR. WILLIAM LEE HARRAGIN, son of Sir Walter and Lady Harragin, and MISS JANE BETAL ERSKINE, only daughter of Mr. D. O. Erskine, M.L.C., and Mrs. Erskine, of Kenya, have been married in Kenya.

COLONEL SIR ELLIS ROBINS, resident director in Africa of the British South Africa Company, and a director of many other enterprises, has just arrived in London by air from Southern Rhodesia.

The Tanganyika European Council has held its inaugural meeting in Arusha. MR. F. A. F. SCHMID (Northern Province) was elected president, and MR. T. W. TYRRELL (Eastern Province) vice-president.

PRINCE AXEL OF DENMARK, who recently visited East Africa, and PRINCESS MARGARETHA have arrived in London on the occasion of the engagement of their son, PRINCE GEORG OF DENMARK to VISCOUNTESS ANSON.

MR. E. A. VASEY, Member for Health and Local Government in Kenya, has been presented with an inscribed clock by the City Council in recognition of his 12 years' association with the municipality.

A portrait of SIR GODFREY HUGGINS, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, painted by MR. FRANK WILES, the South African artist, has been presented to the Colony's House of Assembly by past and present colleagues of Sir Godfrey.

MR. ABBOT LOW MOFFAT, deputy chief of the United States Economic Co-operation Administration Mission to the United Kingdom, who recently visited East and Central Africa, will address a joint meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies in London at 1.30 p.m. on Thursday, June 29, on "The Marshall Plan and British Africa."

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Applications, giving details of age, qualifications, experience, with full notes on specific crops handled, and names of three referees who can be contacted forthwith, to be with Personnel Manager, Colonial Development Corporation, 1, Curzon Street, London, W.1, quoting Serial No. 49D, by July 31, 1950.

PROFESSOR HENRY BASSETT, 60, 24 years professor of chemistry at Reading University, will shortly leave this country by air to assume duty as mineralogist-chemist in the Lands and Mines Department of Tanganyika. Mr. Bassett, who is married, retired in 1946.

BRIGADIER J. H. ROSS, Commissioner of Police in Southern Rhodesia, who is on six months' retiring leave in England, has served for 37 years with the B.S.A.P. COLONEL J. W. APPLEBY is acting as Commissioner, and LIEUT. COLONEL A. S. HICKMAN as his deputy.

MR. DONALD F. MACKENZIE has resigned from the Information Department of the Colonial Office after four years in order to undertake similar work for the Scottish Office in Glasgow. He was in charge of the publicity arrangements for the African Conference in London in 1948.

MR. A. V. MAUNDER flew back from Central Africa for the marriage of his daughter, ELIZABETH MARGARET ELLEN, to MR. JAMES CHESTERBROUGH SWARTHOLD, but MRS. MAUNDER and he sailed to-day in the EDINBURGH CASTLE for Rhodesia and Nyasaland, from which they expect to arrive back in this country early in August.

LORD WINSTER is to address the annual meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society at 2.30 p.m. on June 29 on "Delegation of Responsibility in Colonial Administration." It is understood that he will support the idea—first mooted in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA—we believe—that there should be a separate Secretary of State for the African Colonies; and a number of Ministers and former Colonial Governors have been invited to attend and join in the discussion. The meeting will be held in the Livingstone Hall, Broadway, London, S.W.1 (opposite St. James' Park Underground station) at 2.30 p.m.

Obituary

The Rt. Rev. Wynn Jones

ARCHDEACON O. E. CORDILL writes from Dodoma: "No man worked so hard as our late Bishop, William Wynn Jones, to help the different races of Tanganyika understand one another and live in harmony. None strove so hard as he towards the rapprochement of the churches of East Africa. No journey was too great for him to take in order to bring comfort to some sorrowing soul; no sinner was too low for him to stoop to uplift."

COLONEL ROBERT JOHN JONE, D.S.O., who has died in hospital in London at the age of 76, was educated at Harrow, gazetted to the Royal Engineers, and one of the group of officers selected by Lord Kitchener to serve under him in the Sudan when he became Sirdar in 1898. He also served under General Sir Reginald Wingate, and, as Director of Military Works in Egypt and the Sudan, was responsible for the rebuilding of the Palace in Khartoum and the building of the Anglican Cathedral and the principal mosque.

MR. MICHAEL PADRAIC MCCANN, known throughout Northern Rhodesia as "Paddy," who has died of heart failure at the age of 62, was at one time an elected member of the Legislature, representing Mufulira, and during the recent war was Assistant Director of Man-Power.

MR. W. E. A. BASS, a mechanical engineer, who since 1930 had served in the Sudan except for a short spell in Uganda, has died from a stroke in Kordofan Province. Mr. Bass, who was 55, leaves a widow and two daughters in London.

MISS DORA ARDY, whose death is reported, had served in East Africa with the U.M.C.A. for many years. She first went to Zanzibar in 1902, and served in Zanzibar and on the mainland from 1902 until 1930, and then from 1925 until 1932.

MR. THOMAS BELL, senior director of Messrs. Hartz and Bell, Ltd., has died in Nairobi at the age of 60. Going to Kenya in 1922, he joined Mr. Hartz's business, which was then eight years old. He leaves a widow and one son.

CAPTAIN GEORGE SYDNEY CARY, late Royal Irish Rifles, and superintendent of police in Nairobi, died last week in Suffolk.

MR. WILFRED GRAY MILNE has died suddenly in Blantyre, Nyasaland.

MRS. COLLINS has died in Mbarara, Uganda, at the age of 84.



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Working Out Race Relations Policy

Northern Rhodesia Sets Example

EUROPEAN and African non-official members of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia have agreed to work out jointly a race relations policy acceptable to both communities.

MR. ROY WELLS, leader of the non-official members in Northern Rhodesia, told the Legislative Council a few days ago that he wondered if the right time were being followed in the development of the African people. If the Council continued on the present lines, it would be only a matter of time before a political clash for supremacy occurred. He thought consideration should be given to the establishment of a political organization for Africans with certain powers connected with African affairs, including some executive responsibility. He stressed that he was not advocating *apartheid*.

SIR STEWART GORE-BROWNE pointed out that the creation of a separate legislature for Africans, eventually with executive powers, involved many considerations, and that there must be some way at which the two legislatures would meet. The proposal should, however, not be lightly dismissed. He appealed to Africans not to reject any possible solution which might lead to satisfactory results.

Appeal to Imperial Government

SIR STEWART GORE-BROWNE tabled a motion in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia last week calling upon the Imperial Government to make a clear and unequivocal statement of policy in regard to the African Colonies.

Nothing short of a declaration by a majority of the House of Commons could, he said, remove the fear

which now impeded political and economic development. Uncertainty about the Imperial Government's policy was, he argued, an important factor in the deterioration of race relations.

For instance, Africans in Northern Rhodesia definitely look forward to a day near at hand when they would take over the government of the country. While this caused fear of discriminatory legislation in the minds of Europeans, Africans feared that they would be denied such political development as was justified.

Other speakers emphasized the need for the British Government to eschew from vague generalities.

Town Plan for Lusaka

MR. G. A. JELICOE's town plan for Lusaka—to which editorial reference is made in this issue—is an interesting and well-illustrated document (copies of which are, we understand, available from the Management Board).

Among the town-planner's premises are the associated and parallel development of European and African, and the concomitant within the plan of the precautions taken in regard to the behaviour and health of Africans in order not to be restrictive, oppressive, or later to create a sense of unjust inferiority; the creation of an urban character from the present rural development; maintenance of an arrangement by which one European stand also contains one African family; and the provision of a need to create for the European "a landscape as stimulating and vivid as that of his native land, thus avoiding boredom, and within this framework to retain for the African something of his own background of sky and forest, thus avoiding unsettlement."

Lusaka itself is visualized as ultimately containing about 22,500 Europeans and 80,000 Africans, with the adjacent Chilanga developing as a small industrial town of about 2,500 Europeans and four times that number of Africans.

Cost of Living

A RISE OF NEARLY 10 POINTS in the cost of living in Nairobi is disclosed in the latest issue of the *East African Economic and Statistical Bulletin*. With a basis of 100 for August, 1939, the figures for February, 1950, were 196 for imported tobacco and cigarettes were included, and 192 if they were replaced by locally produced equivalents, compared with 186 and 187 for the same month in 1949. In Uganda for December, 1949, the indices were 180 and 178 (177 and 165). For individual articles and commodities the indices in Nairobi for the end of last year were: clothing and footwear, 248%; domestic servants' wages, 192%; food, 201%; and tobacco, 191%; household goods, 182%; paper and periodicals, 158%; transport, 148%; amusements, 138%; and chemists' products, 122%.

Passengers For East Africa

THE LANSTERNER CASTLE, which sailed from London on June 16, carries the following passengers for East African destinations:—

India—Mrs. J. E. M. Armstrong, the Rev. N. C. and Mrs. Bernard, Miss M. M. Bernard, Mr. E. de V. Boulton, Mrs. S. M. Boulton, Mr. A. M. Crosser, Mrs. E. Crosser, Mrs. C. W. English, Mr. S. R. Harrison, Mrs. W. M. Hayes, Mr. B. T. Holman, Miss E. L. C. Kenney, Mr. B. F. Landsey, Mrs. A. W. Landsey, Mrs. M. Landsey, Mrs. B. Monger, Mr. and Mrs. R. Paterson, Mrs. N. M. Pitcock, Mrs. J. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Williams.

Dar es Salaam—Mr. and Mrs. Bulleymann, Mrs. D. Champ, Mrs. C. M. Kaspers, Mr. J. McGee, Mrs. A. McGee, Major and Mrs. A. P. Mitchell, Miss V. A. Mitchell, Mr. E. I. Schindler.

Mombasa—Mrs. M. S. Buchan, Miss H. R. S. W. Buchan, Miss S. I. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Cuthbert, Mrs. A. Wilton.



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ARCON STRUCTURES

Parliament

Payment to Sir Leslie Plummer

Inquiry into Groundnut Scheme

THE GROUNDNUT SCHEME in Tanganyika and the affairs of the Overseas Food Corporation were the subject of questions in the House of Commons last week.

MR. J. GRIMSTON asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if the compensation to be paid to Sir Leslie Plummer would be subject to either income tax or surtax, and if the amount of the sum would be published.

SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS: "I cannot give any information regarding the income tax affairs of a particular taxpayer. The second part of the question is a matter for my right hon. friend the Minister of Food."

MR. BOYD-CARPENTER asked the Minister of Food what sum was to be paid to Sir Leslie Plummer in connection with the termination of his chairmanship of the Overseas Food Corporation, and whether it was to be paid under such conditions as subjected it to taxation.

Seven Years' Contract

MR. WEBB: "The sum is £8,000. The period of contract was seven years at a salary of £5,000 a year, of which period a little more than two years four months will have elapsed when the appointment ends on June 30. The second part of the question is a matter for my right hon. friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and I would refer the hon. member to the reply which he gave on the subject yesterday."

MR. BOYD-CARPENTER: "Does that mean that the right hon. gentleman does not know whether the method of payment which he has authorized subjects this payment to taxation or not, or does it mean that he does know and is not prepared to disclose the information to this House?"

MR. WEBB: "It means that I do not know. It is a matter for the Inland Revenue; it has nothing to do with me. I do not know."

MR. QUINN HOOD: "Is the test this: if you are paid money to go, you do not pay tax, and if you are paid money to stay, you do?"

Royal Commission Refused

MR. WALTER FLETCHER asked the Prime Minister if he would now appoint a Royal Commission to study the groundnut scheme in East Africa with a view to its discontinuance or its reduction.

THE PRIME MINISTER: "No, sir. I rely on my right hon. friend the Minister of Food, in consultation with the Overseas Food Corporation, to make recommendations about the scale of operations of the groundnut scheme in East Africa."

MR. FLETCHER: "In view of the great public interest and discontent about the scheme already revealed about the groundnut scheme, does not the Prime Minister think that the chance of a reduced scheme succeeding, which is the desire of everybody, would be very greatly enhanced if a body with the

authority of a Royal Commission were to be appointed instead of a departmental commission, which cannot have the same force in the public eye?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "No, I do not think so. I think the inquiries already going forward under the chairmanship of Sir Charles Lockhart will prove effective and will meet the kind of needs the public require."

MR. L. D. GAMMANS: "In view of the fact that some millions of the taxpayers' money which have been invested in this scheme will have to be written off in any case, does not the Prime Minister feel that an impartial inquiry should take place about what is to happen in the future?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "The hon. member will realize that there have been very full reports on this from the Public Accounts Committee."

CAROLAN CROOKSHANK: "Is the right hon. gentleman aware that visiting parties set up under the chairmanship of a member of the board cannot be considered so impartial as a Royal Commission would be? Why, then, that he will not concede this demand which we have pressed upon him repeatedly when he has already conceded the other two demands—the removal of the late Minister and of Sir Leslie Plummer?"

MR. FLETCHER: "In view of the very unsatisfactory nature of the reply, I give notice that I will raise this matter at the first opportunity on the adjournment."

MR. JONES asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies how many South African nationals had settled in Northern Rhodesia since 1945.

MR. J. GRIMSTON: "I am requesting the Acting Governor to supply me with this information. I will communicate with my hon. friend when it is received."

African Produce

MR. J. HYND asked (1) to what purposes the African Farming Improvement Fund and the Native Maize (Controlled Areas) Fund in Northern Rhodesia were devoted, and to what extent they were applied to assisting African farmers to improve their agricultural techniques; and (2) what was the reason for the present price discrimination between cattle, eggs, and maize produced by Europeans in Northern Rhodesia and the same commodities produced by African farmers.

MR. J. GRIMSTON: "I am making inquiries of the Acting Governor with regard to cattle and egg prices and also in regard to the Native Maize (Controlled Areas) Fund. The price paid for maize by the Control Board is the same whether it is produced by European or African farmers."

"This year it will be 30s. 2d. per bag. African producers will be paid 21s. 3d. of this direct and the balance of 9s. 11d. per bag will be paid into the African Farming Improvement Fund. This fund is used to finance the improvement of African farming, mainly by providing a good farming bonus of 15s. an acre to farmers who use improved methods based on crop rotation and soil conservation."

MR. HYND: "Is the Minister satisfied that Africans in general are fully aware of the use to which this money is put? If not, will he take steps to give the matter increased publicity?"

MR. GRIMSTON: "I think they are, fully informed, but I will look into the matter to see if we can give it still further publicity."

More than 6,500 Europeans in Southern Rhodesia, or over 5% of the population, still seek accommodation. About 4,600 of them are in Salisbury (European population 36,000), where the housing position was recently officially stated to be "growing worse every month."

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Arusha Hellenic Club has now a new club-house. Mombasa's new regional stadium has just been opened.

New maternity hospitals and additions to existing buildings will cost £2,550 in Southern Rhodesia this year.

An aircraft carrying 17 American passengers crashed last week near the border of Ethiopia and Somalia. No lives were lost.

The 7,000-ton British steamer *INDIAN ENTERPRISE*, previously known as the *EMPIRE MOMBASA*, has blown up in the Red Sea.

An African in Mombasa has been charged with cutting off another African's tonsils with a penknife for a fee of 3s. The patient survived the operation.

When Liberation Day was recently celebrated in Addis Ababa, 67 Eritreans arrived by air to take part in the celebrations, and were received by the Emperor.

An Asian armoured with some 30 years' service who was attached to the Uganda police has been charged with the theft of 133 rifles between March, 1947, and January this year.

The United Nations commission of inquiry on Eritrea has failed to reach agreement. There were five members, and it is understood that three minority reports have been presented.

Mr. R. K. Kachope and Mr. A. C. Kawoya, two Africans from Uganda, have received Government scholarships for courses in agriculture and commerce in the United Kingdom.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has reason to believe that a well-known East African non-official will be appointed a member of the commission which is to report on labour relations in Nigeria.

Nairobi Motor Accidents

Motor accidents in an area of less than 35 square miles round Nairobi accounted for 47 deaths and 502 injuries in 1949. In the first three months of this year the death toll was 20 and injuries numbered 123.

A meeting of the Scotland Branch of the East Africa Women's League was held by invitation of Mrs. Cumming, a past president of the branch, at Coultter Maynes Biggar, on Thursday, June 15.

When the sum of £29,120 10s. 6d. was recently paid to the Northern Rhodesian Government by the B.S.A. Company, representing the first monthly payment of a percentage of royalties, the original cheque was presented to the Rhodes-Livingstone museum, and a photostatic copy was given to Mr. Roy Welensky, leader of the non-official elected members of the territory, who was largely instrumental in negotiating the agreement with the company last year.

Brigands in Eritrea have for the first time ambushed a party of British and African police, one of whom, Major J. C. Gould, was slightly wounded. After an action lasting 45 minutes the *shiffa* retired leaving one dead.

One European family in every five in Northern Rhodesia is unable to find a house or flat, according to figures quoted by the Director of Development. The total European population is now estimated at between 30,000 and 35,000.

More than 300 African railwaymen have already been moved into the growing township at the new marshalling yards at Lochinvar, outside Salisbury, where the Rhodesian Railways hope to accommodate 6,000 in prefabricated houses.

A Southern African regional committee for the conservation and utilization of the soil is to be created, with a permanent secretariat in the Union, but meetings are to be held in rotation in the member territories. Dr. J. C. Ross, director of soil conservation in South Africa, will probably be the first chairman.

African Taxation in Kenya

A central committee of investigation into the introduction of a graduated poll tax on Africans whose incomes exceed £120 a year is to be established in Kenya. Small local committees are to be formed in the Nairobi and Nandi districts and in the Nyanza and Central Provinces under the chairmanship of the district officer concerned, with majorities of local Africans, to ascertain how many Natives would be liable for the tax in each area, the difficulties and costs of assessment, and the sums likely to be collected.

The Chief Justice of Buganda, Mr. Matiansi Kigonya, accompanied by three other leading Africans from Uganda, are visiting this country under the auspices of the British Council. Their programme covers study of the British systems of law, central and local government, health centres, agriculture, and forestry. Last week they were in Bedford, and this week they have been in Cambridge and Ely. They return to London to-morrow. The other members of the party are Mr. Sosene B. Muiinda, a retired provincial chief, Mr. Mikael S. Mayanja, a prominent Roman Catholic, and Mr. Paolo Ngologozo, a chief.

A motion by Mr. L. M. N. Hodson (U.P., Salisbury Central) that the Southern Rhodesian delegation to the African Transport Conference in Johannesburg in October should be instructed to press the claim of the Rhodesias for an outlet to the West Coast was carried after a full discussion in the Colony's Parliament. It was disclosed that Beira was to be developed to handle 3,000,000 tons of Rhodesian goods each year, and that it would be necessary for Lourenco Marques to handle a similar tonnage. The Minister for Transport (Mr. G. A. Davenport) estimated that a West Coast port would be necessary in about 11 years.

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Que Que Steel Development

MESSRS. JOHN MILES AND PARTNERS, London consulting engineers, reporting on the proposed expansion of the steel works at Que Que, Southern Rhodesia, state that at an estimated further capital cost of £9,300,000 the works could be expanded to supply the iron and steel requirements of both the Rhodesias and Nyasaland and earn a gross £1,600,000 a year. Should the mill be required to raise production to 55,000 tons a year, a further outlay of £1,300,000 would be necessary for the additional plant, and the gross earnings should rise to about £2,500,000.

The present plant consists of one open hearth steel furnace, one 21-inch mill and one 10-inch mill, the works being adjacent to the hill from which the iron ore is mined. Known reserves of ore are between 4 m. and 5 m. tons, while the estimated total reserves of ore are computed at more than 30 m. tons. The nearest deposits of coal, in the Selungwe area, 150 miles distant, have not yet been fully investigated. All the coke needed is at present brought from Wankie, 350 miles away. The new ferro-chrome works at Que Que of the John Brown group will double the present production of steel.

Extracts from the report have been laid before the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia.

Farmers using the African labour corps in Northern Rhodesia may be granted a year's credit by the Government, if they produce a promissory note guaranteed by a bank or by some other approved guarantor, or a stop order on their accounts accepted by the Farmers Co-operative Society. Interest on the amount outstanding will be charged at the rate of 10s. per £100 per month. Applicants for labour must pay an advance deposit of 10%.

Kenya Bacon for United Kingdom

MR. J. H. SOUTHALL, general manager of the Uplands Bacon Factory, has returned to Kenya from London, where, on behalf of the Pig Industry Board, he concluded an agreement with the Ministry of Food for the supply of Kenya bacon and headless baconer sides until the end of 1954.

Price negotiations will take place each year, and the maximum rise, or fall in any year is fixed at 7½%. The initial price has been fixed at 2½s. per cwt. for Bacon, and 1s. 7d. per lb. for frozen headless baconer sides, f.o.b. Mombasa. Freight and insurance charges amount to 20s. per cwt. This compares with the Danish price of 2½s. with freight and insurance at less than 4s., and it also compares very favourably with Australian and New Zealand prices.

Kenya has not had to guarantee a minimum supply; her producers will therefore not need to forego a better home market. The United Kingdom, however, guarantees to take up to 5,000 tons per annum. Kenya at present produces about 1,500 tons a year.

Nairobi Printers

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is able to state that an interest in the English Press, Ltd., Nairobi, has been acquired by Messrs. Hazell, Watson & Viney, Ltd., whose printing companies, with factories in London, Watford, Wellesbury, Bedford and Slough, are the largest group of publication and book printers in the United Kingdom. Mr. L. G. White, a technical director of the group, has joined the board of the Nairobi company, which has imported a considerable amount of machinery and added several English technicians to its staff. The English Press was founded by Mr. J. St. Raphael, editor of the Nairobi *Sunday Post*.

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Of Commercial Concern

Metal Box Co. (Overseas), Ltd., which was formed last year to control the overseas interests of the Metal Box Co., Ltd., which include new factories in Kenya and Tanganyika, has received Treasury consent to the issue of 500,000 £1 cumulative redeemable preference shares. The parent company has just announced a group profit for the past year of £820,976, against £653,282 in the previous year. The final ordinary dividend of 15% will again make 20% for the year, and a scrip bonus of 100% is proposed. The capital is to be increased to £6,700,000.

Southern Rhodesia tobacco sales for the week ended May 27 were 3,199,160 lb. of fire-cured leaf for £519,528; an average of 38.97d. per lb., and 56,841 lb. of fire-cured for £4,158, an average of 17.47d. Totals for the season to that date were 21,585,012 lb. of fire-cured sold for £3,568,443, an average of 39.68d., and 585,456 lb. of fire-cured for £39,890, average of 16.35d.

Messrs. Thomas Firth and John Brown, Ltd., a company with interests in Southern Rhodesia, announce a final dividend of 7½%, making 10% tax free, for the year ended March 31 last, compared with 15% tax free, for the previous 15 months. Group profit, after meeting all charges, including taxation and depreciation, was £729,234, against £633,594 for 15 months.

A number of British manufacturers sent technical representatives and machinery by air to Nairobi for the Industrial Equipment Fair held this month. It was described by the Acting Governor of Kenya as the first East Africa edition of the B.I.F.

Expenditure by tourists and travellers in Southern Rhodesia last year is estimated to have been about £3,303,000.

Mr. F. J. Lattin, Development Commissioner in Uganda, has told the Legislative Council that, owing to the increased prices of pulp following devaluation, and the growing need of the country for packing paper suitable for cement and other bags, the Government is trying to attract capital for the exploitation of local raw materials for paper manufacture.

The Economic Co-operation Administration of the United States has granted \$57,500 (£14,325) in technical aid for improvements to the Beira Railway, in consideration of promises that the non-dollar costs of improvement will be shared by Portugal and Southern Rhodesia.

Portuguese representatives from Mozambique and Angola attended a recent two-day conference in Salisbury at which technical matters connected with the Kariba Gorge hydro-electric scheme were discussed.

Nachingwea, the present terminus of the new railway in the Southern Province of Tanganyika, has now a branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa.

Farmers in Southern Rhodesia can now apply for financial assistance for drought relief from a special fund administered by the Land Bank.

The Prime Minister of Buganda has called upon saza chiefs to arrange for the election of cotton-buying supervisors in their districts.

The British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. are resuming their calls at Marseilles on homeward voyages from East Africa.

Kenya's national income is now estimated by the Member for Commerce and Industry at about £70,000,000.

Limbe, Nyasaland, has now a new hotel, the Shire Highlands.

Nyasaland has taken power to raise a £3,000,000 loan in London.



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Mining

Nchanga's Maiden Dividend £884,736 Profit After Taxation

NCHANGA CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES, LTD., report a near record for the year ended March 31 last, after making all including taxation, of £884,736, compared with £770,000 of the previous year, and the directors recommend a dividend of 20% which will absorb £770,000. Of this £500,000 is payable to the holding company, the Rhodesia Corporation, Ltd., £200,000 and Rhodesian Anglo-American, Ltd., £100,000. The dividend amounts to £646,574 (against £822,615), but this is reduced after crediting £188,028 previously provided for other requirements. The general reserve receives £100,000.

Radioactive Materials

C. F. DAVISON, a geologist attached to the Atomic Energy Commission of the British Ministry of Supply, said recently in a lecture that in his opinion the geological structure of the Rhodesia gave an excellent promise of radio-active materials in any area in the Commonwealth. There had been fairly numerous discoveries of radio-active ores in the two territories, but none of any importance as yet. The possibilities were, however, good. The Ministry would also be interested to discuss terms with any Rhodesian mine which showed a likely output of thorium, although the present demand was for small quantities only.

Dividend

- ROSEBUD MINES, LTD.—Interim dividend of 8½% (nil). Total distribution last year, 12½%.
- SHARWOOD STARR GOLD MINING CO., LTD.—Dividend of 5% (nil), making a total of 10% (nil).
- CAM & MORRIS GOLD MINING CO., LTD.—Dividend of 16% (10%), making 30% (18%) for the year.
- DE BEERS CONSOLIDATED MINES, LTD.—Dividend of 10a per share on the 40% cumulative preference shares in respect of the six months ending June 30.

Prospecting for Coal

Work is being done by the copper-mining companies, the Rhodesia Coalfield Company, and the Northern Rhodesian Government has provided £500,000 for the purpose of investigating the possibilities of coal in the area between the Zambezi and Kafue rivers. Drilling operations began at the end of May.

Jobs for Africans

G. A. DAVENPORT, Minister of Mines and Transport, announced to the Rhodesian Chamber of Mines at its annual meeting that more skilled and semi-skilled jobs should be found for Africans.

Company Progress Reports

ROSTERMAN—1,384 oz. gold were produced in May from 3,731 tons of ore milled. Estimated working surplus, £23,319. RHODESIAN CORPORATION—285 oz. gold were recovered in May from 3,756 tons of ore crushed. The working profit was £1,727.

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Tanami Gold Mining Syndicate

TANAMI GOLD MINING SYNDICATE, LTD., report a loss of £1,416 for the year ended December 31 last. Borderland Syndicate, Ltd., in which the company is interested, has not resumed mining operations at Busia, and the directors can express no opinion on the value of that asset pending the conclusion of negotiations with the Government of Uganda in regard to the terms of the lease. While the higher price for gold brought some relief to the Rosterman Company, in which Tanami has a holding, breakdowns in the plant unfortunately interfered with the output. The shares of Alpine (Barberton) Gold Mines, Ltd., have been written down from 5s. to 2s., but they still stand at cost in the Tanami books. The holding in Pakaneusi Prospecting and Development Co., Ltd., Kenya, also stands at cost, though the outlook for that concern is described as uncertain; it is hoped that the loan made to the Pakaneusi Company last year may be somewhat reduced at an early date.

The issued capital of Tanami is £100,000. Unquoted investments stand in the books at just over £61,000 and quoted investments at £34,626 (market value, £16,873). Current assets total £10,969, including £3,946 in cash.

The directors are Messrs. W. M. Kirkpatrick (chairman), A. H. Moreau, E. J. Loring, and H. W. Foster. The 18th annual general meeting will be held at 12.30 p.m. on July 12 at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2.

Mining Personalia

MR. GUY MAXWELL FOY SOOTHEY, ASSOC. INST. M.M., who has died in his 33rd year, held appointments in Southern Rhodesia with the All Side mine and the Camperdown Mining Syndicate, Ltd. In 1947 he took charge of the operations in Northern Rhodesia of Messrs. W. Rudland and Sons, Ltd., a post which he held until his death. Mr. Soothey, who has been appointed a Government geologist in Northern Rhodesia, was born in Warwickshire, educated in Salisbury and London, and then at Oxford University. He served in the R.A.F. from 1938 to 1946, was demobilized as a wing commander, and graduated B.A. (Geology) at Oxford in 1946, since when he has been in Canada.

Kettles-Roy Nairobi and Tabora

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Company Meeting**Power Securities Corporation, Limited****Work in Hand Exceeds £30,000,000****Mr. William Shearer's Address**

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF POWER SECURITIES CORPORATION, LIMITED, was held on Thursday, June 15, 1950, at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E.C.2.

MR. WILLIAM SHEARER, chairman and managing director of the company, presided.

MR. A. L. DEYER, joint secretary, read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The chairman said:—

"The report of the directors and the accounts have been in your hands for the statutory period, and, with your permission, I will take them as read."

Intolerable Burden on Business

In my speech last year I referred to the serious adverse effects on the national economy resulting from the present penal rate of taxation and the continuance of unnecessary controls, and I then expressed the hope that a halt would be called to further experiments in nationalization.

The result of the recent general election has, fortunately, imposed a temporary restraint in certain directions, notably further nationalization experiments, but high taxation and unnecessary controls continue to be an intolerable burden on business, commerce, and the individual citizen. It is much to be hoped that the next election, which cannot be long delayed, will produce an administration which will take immediate steps to lighten this burden.

The high prices of labour and materials, and the consequent increase in the cost of productive work resulting from such inflation and restrictive practices, are factors outside the control of any individual firm. In these circumstances it is becoming increasingly difficult to quote on competitive tenders for public works with any assurance that the price quoted will bear even a reasonable relation to the ultimate cost. As the result, it is unfortunately necessary to introduce safeguards against increased cost arising from these factors, to the detriment of expansion of business.

Great Organization

"Our organization, which, as you are aware, embraces the engineering and construction business of Balfour Beatty and Company, Limited, was, however, fully employed during 1949, and the total capital value of work in hand at the close of the year was in excess of £30 million."

"Work is proceeding satisfactorily at the Staythorpe power station on the River Trent which we designed and which we are building for the British Electricity Authority. The first turbo-alternator was put into commercial operation on March 16 last, and the second machine, with its complement of boilers, will be ready for operation in the near future. The final installed capacity of the Staythorpe station will total 360,000 kW, and we have to date received authority to proceed with the installation of five 60,000 kW generator sets and fourteen 240,000 lb./hr. boilers, together with all relative works and equipment."

Power Stations Under Construction

"You will be interested to know that tributes have been paid by the authorities to the excellence of our services in the construction of the Staythorpe station, which has been selected as one of the centres to be visited by the World Power Conference this summer."

"Construction work has also gone on steadily during the year at the Carmarthen Bay power station in South Wales, where two 52,500 kW turbo-alternators and five boilers are being installed, in addition to which the installation of a 60,000 kW set and two further boilers will shortly be put in hand. When completed, the Carmarthen Bay station will comprise six turbo-alternator sets and 18 boilers, with a total installed capacity of 345,000 kW."

900 Electrical Engineering Contracts

"In addition to the foregoing, we have in hand many other electrical engineering contracts, large and small, in the United Kingdom, totalling some 900 in number. These include approximately 1,000 miles of transmission lines, comprising about 270 miles of 132 kV double-circuit lines and many 33 kV and lower voltage transmission and distribution lines. It is of interest to note that we have been entrusted with the construction of the northern half (some 20 miles) of a 275 kV line between the Staythorpe generating station and Sheffield, which is the first time this extra high voltage will have been brought into service in this country."

"We are also, of course, engaged in electrical engineering work overseas, which I shall mention shortly."

Works in Scotland

"I referred last year to certain large civil engineering works which we are carrying out in Scotland. The dam at Loch Sloy for the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board has now been so far completed as to enable water to be impounded, and generation of electricity by the board started on March 6 last. This is the first of the major hydro-electric schemes under construction in Scotland to come into operation. We are, in addition, carrying out the construction of certain ancillary tunnels and aqueducts designed to augment the Sloy catchment area, and this work has progressed steadily on the tunnel and intake works at Loch Fannich, in Ross-shire, and the final stage of these civil engineering works has now been reached."

Largest Railway Tunnel

"Construction of the new Woodhead double-line tunnel, three miles in length, on the main Manchester-Sheffield line, which, as I mentioned last year, we are carrying out for the Railway Executive, is now well in hand. This contract has a general interest as it is the largest main line railway tunnel to be driven in Great Britain for many years."

"We have also continued to carry out work during the year on the Richmond main drainage scheme."

"Our subsidiary companies carrying out smaller civil engineering work in the London area and elsewhere, and engaged in the manufacture of pre-cast concrete units, have had a satisfactory year of operation."

"As regards our overseas contracts, the civil engineering work on the Habbaniyah flood relief scheme in Iraq, upon which, as you know, we have been engaged for some years, has proceeded in conformity with the programme of the Iraq Government. Certain parts of the works were completed, and construction work was continued on the outstanding portions. There is no doubt that the agricultural potentialities of Iraq are very considerable, and, given reasonably settled world conditions, the construction of flood control and irrigation works

such as those comprised in the Habbaniyah scheme will add greatly to the stability and national wealth of the Kingdom of Iraq.

East African Interests

I informed you last year that we were engaged on a contract for the construction of port installations at Mikindani Bay in Tanganyika, and I then said that progress had not been as satisfactory as we should have liked, owing to labour and other difficulties beyond our control. These difficulties continued to hamper progress during the year under review, but all preliminary works are now complete, and work on construction of the port installations is proceeding. One of our directors visited the site during the year.

In Kenya and Tanganyika the organization has been fully employed on considerable works of varied character for the East African Power and Lighting Company Limited. These include work on the Wanji hydro-electric scheme near Nairobi, construction of new and additional power station buildings and transmission lines, provision of generating plant in Kenya and Tanganyika, and the survey of a large hydro-electric project in the Seven Forks area of the Itana River in Kenya.

Palestine and Malaya

As I indicated last year, the return of more settled conditions in Israel has led to an increasing demand for electricity in Jerusalem. We have continued to assist the Jerusalem Electric and Public Service Corporation, Limited, with technical advice and services, and our representative paid two visits to Jerusalem in 1949 in connexion with tariff negotiations and other matters. During the year we guaranteed a bank advance to the Jerusalem Company of up to £30,000 in connexion with the provision of diesel generating sets for the Arab areas of supply in Jordan territory.

In Malaya we assisted the Perak River Hydro-Electric Power Company, Limited, in connexion with electricity legislation. Our representative spent some weeks in Malaya during the year negotiating with the Government authorities on behalf of the Perak Company, with the result that onerous expropriation clauses of the draft electricity bill were eliminated, and the ordinance, as finally promulgated, has reasonable regard to the legitimate interests of the Perak Company. We have also continued to advise on the maintenance and extension programmes of the Perak Company.

The present state of Malaya naturally gives cause for anxiety, and I am sure that we all admire the courage and tenacity of those who by carrying on their tasks in such difficult and dangerous circumstances are upholding British influence in that vital part of the Empire.

We have kept in close touch with affairs in the Argentine, but our efforts, in association with an important group of electrical manufacturers, to secure business have not so far borne fruit owing to difficulties which will be within your cognizance. We are continuing to investigate projects in Uruguay and in other countries overseas.

East African Power and Lighting Company

Our financial business has been rather more active than during the previous year, the volume of underwriting business having shown a substantial increase. In October last we again handled an issue of capital for the East African Power and Lighting Company, Limited, consisting of one million £1 preference shares at par and one million £1 ordinary shares at 30s. per share. A minimum of one-third of each class of share was made available for applications received in East Africa, and the issue was completely successful in both countries.

During 1949 we purchased the whole of the issued share capital of Duncan Watson (Electrical Engineers), Limited, a private company which for many years has had a wide connexion in the electrical contracting

business in the London area. This company holds all the issued shares of James Kilpatrick & Son, Limited, which has successfully carried on a similar business in Scotland where it occupies a leading position in the industry. I am confident that the acquisition of these businesses will be of benefit to our organization. The financial years of these two companies have been adjusted to conform with the financial year of the corporation, and their results for seven months to December 31st last are incorporated in the consolidated accounts before you.

The Accounts

Turning now to the accounts, you will see from the consolidated profit and loss account that the gross profit amounts to £410,513, which compares with £378,641 in 1948, an increase of £31,872, while on the other side of the account the consolidated net profit at £115,642 shows a small decrease of about £13,000 on the preceding year. You will note, however, that £100,147 has been provided this year for depreciation of property and plant, which is £37,036 more than the provision made in the last account.

To the net profit of £115,642 must be added taxation over-provided or recoverable in respect of the previous year, amounting to £15,184, which, together with the balance of profit brought forward of £132,473, makes a total of £263,299, out of which the usual instalment for past service benefits of £5,650 has been paid to our pension fund, £43,314 has been transferred to general reserve, and £56,000 to contracts reserve.

After paying or providing for the dividend on the preference shares and the proposed dividend on the ordinary shares, the amount to be carried forward to the current year is £113,685, compared with £132,473, brought in from 1948.

Balance-Sheet Items

Turning now to the consolidated balance-sheet, you will see under current assets that the value of work in progress amounting to £1,950,197 shows the substantial increase of over £750,000 on the previous year.

The figure of £128,829 for materials and stores is increased by approximately £80,000, representing the larger stocks held by our various subsidiary companies.

I do not think the item of investments calls for any particular comment. You will note that the amount written off trade investments at £16,025 shows an increase of £15,325 over the figure in the previous account. This writing off has been effected out of the profit of the year, and is in respect of our participations in two companies in Iraq, whose operations, due to local conditions, have been on a very restricted scale during the year. These companies, however, should be able to take advantage of any increased activity in public works construction and building in Iraq.

The item of goodwill and patents represents the excess of the cost over asset value of the investments in subsidiary companies. This now stands at £64,278 after applying a capital receipt of £37,550 during the year by Balfour Beatty and Company as compensation for the cancellation of certain service agreements to which I referred in my speech last year.

On the liability side of the consolidated balance-sheet, the issued share capital of £1,300,000 is the same as last year. Revenue reserves, including the balance to be carried forward, now amount to £746,904, an increase of £79,326 during the year.

Subsidiary Companies

I do not think that the other items on this side of the consolidated balance-sheet call for any detailed explanation except that I should explain that note 1 (a) refers to our investments in one of the Iraq companies I mentioned earlier and note 1 (b) to the bank guarantee for the Jerusalem Electric and Public Service Corporation, Limited.

"As regards the balance sheet of this corporation itself, which is set out on pages 10 and 11 of the accounts, you will see that the item 'Interests in Subsidiary Companies,' at £1,843,583, shows an increase of £407,778 over the last year. This is accounted for partly by advances to Balfour, Beatty & Company, and to a lesser extent other subsidiary companies, to finance the large amount of engineering contract work on-hand, and partly by the purchase of the shares of the new subsidiary company previously mentioned. On the other side of the balance sheet, the bank loan of £330,000 has been utilized in providing finance for the subsidiary companies. I do not think that the other items on the balance sheet of the corporation call for any particular comment."

Appointments to the Board

"During the year your directors appointed Mr. A. S. Valentine to the board as an associate director, and his appointment will be submitted later for your confirmation. Mr. Valentine joined our organization in 1909 and has been for many years a director of Balfour, Beatty & Company and chief electrical engineer. His wide technical knowledge and experience are of great assistance to the board.

"Your directors also propose to strengthen the board by the appointment of Mr. William McGill as an associate director. Mr. McGill has been closely associated with our organization since 1914 and he has been a director of Balfour, Beatty & Company since 1927. A resolution for this purpose, of which special notice has been given as required by the Companies Act, 1948, will be proposed for your acceptance.

"Mr. Hugh Balfour has been appointed assistant managing director and has relinquished the position of secretary, and Mr. A. E. Dryer and Mr. H. A. Warren, both of whom have been with our organization for many years, and who have a very close knowledge of our

affairs, have been appointed joint secretaries of the corporation.

Tribute to Staff

"Before I move the resolution to approve the accounts, I have no doubt you would wish me to express in a few words our appreciation of the loyal and efficient services rendered during the year by all members of our staff in our offices and on our contracts at home and overseas. The results of the year's operation now laid before you bear witness to their solid work during the somewhat difficult year, and I am sure you will wish me to thank them on your behalf.

"I now beg to move: that the report of the directors and the accounts for the year to December 31, 1949, be and they are hereby approved and adopted; that the dividend of 7% less income tax paid on the preference shares for the year to December 31, 1949, be and is hereby confirmed; and that a dividend of 6% less income tax on the ordinary shares for the year to December 31, 1949, be and is hereby declared.

The resolution was seconded by Sir Felix Pole and carried unanimously.

The retiring directors were re-elected, and Mr. William McGill, J.P., was elected an associate director.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and staff.

An expedition sent by the British Museum to study African birds and collect specimens has visited the Rhodesias after an extended tour of West Africa. The party consisted of Mr. J. D. Macdonald, who is in charge of the bird section of the British Museum of Natural History, Colonel F. O. Cave, an authority on Sudanese birds, and Mrs. B. F. Hall, of the British Museum bird section, with Dr. Elizabeth Macdonald as medical officer.

PROGRESS . . .

The East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., Electricity House, Harding Street, Nairobi. P.O. Box 691. Tel. 2551; Telegrams "Electric." Branches: Kisumu, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kioga, Nanyuki. System: A.C. 415/240 volts 3 phs.

Tanganyika Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Tanga, P.O. Box 424, 355; Telegrams "Tanesco." Hydro-electric station at Pangani Falls. System: A.C. 400/230 volts 3 phs.

Dar es Salaam and District Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Dar es Salaam, P.O. Box 234. Tel. 561; Telegrams "Desesco." Branches: Arusha, Moshi, Mwanza, Tabora, Dodoma, Kilimanjaro. System: A.C. 400/230 volts 3 phs.

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According to figures published by the East African Statistical Department, between August, 1939, and August, 1948, the Nairobi COST-OF-LIVING index rose by 83%.

During the same period there was no permanent increase in ELECTRICITY TARIFFS throughout Kenya, and only in November, 1948, was The East African Power and Lighting Company Limited compelled by soaring costs to amend certain tariffs by what were, even then, most modest percentages.

By any standards, the part played by the Electrical Supply industry in the development of East Africa entitles The East African Power and Lighting Company in Kenya, and its Associated Companies in Tanganyika, to a worthy place among the pioneers of progress in these Territories.

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING COMPANY LIMITED

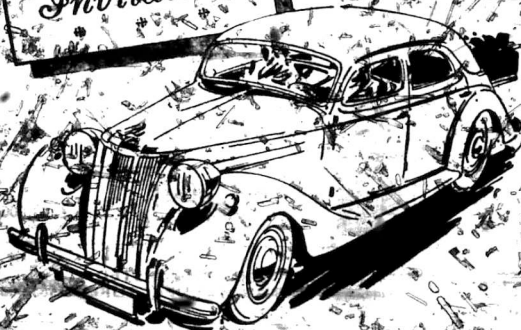
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For Information regarding
Trade, Commerce, Settlement,
Travel and General Conditions

apply to

The Commissioner
East African Office


Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2

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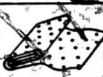
Telegrams: Langley, East London Cable: Langley, London



SOUTHERN RHODESIA



The table shows some of the goods that Southern Rhodesia bought from Britain in 1948. There is a market, too, for many other British products. Write for our new booklet 'Overseas Markets'. It contains detailed trade tables for Southern Rhodesia and other territories where the Bank has branches.

TOTAL 1948 U.K. EXPORTS TO THE TERRITORY		£45,500,000
OF WHICH WERE INCLUDED:		
	CUTLERY, HARDWARE & IMPLEMENTS	£471,000
	ELECTRICAL GOODS & APPARATUS	£959,000
	MACHINERY	£1,915,000
	POTTERY, GLASS, ABRASIVES, ETC.	£472,000
	WOOLEN & WORSTED YARNS & MANUFACTURES	£563,000
	COTTON PIECE GOODS	£2,221,000

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