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London Talks on Northern Rhodesia

Volcanic Eruption Near Lake Kivu Will Kilimanjaro Erupt Again?

A GREAT ERUPTION five miles west of the active volcano Niyragongo, is reported from the Lake Kivu area of the Belgian Congo. A great stream of lava half a mile wide and estimated at 60 ft. high swept through the bush at a speed of half a mile an hour, starting numerous forest fires. Pouring down into the lake, the lava created a tidal wave and a fall of boiling rain. Thousands of fish were killed. The main road from Goma to Sake was cut for six weeks, and the eruption from the new volcano is said to be still 300 ft. high. Professor T. W. Gevers, of Johannesburg, approached within 200 yards of the boiling crater and took photographs.

Earth tremors in the chain of mountains running south-east from Kilimanjaro to the coast of Tanganyika have also been reported. This has again raised the question whether Kilimanjaro—the main peak of which, Kibo, is the crater of a volcano—is about to become active again. It is suggested that the number of smoke jets is increasing and that the snowcap is receding.

Mr. H. S. Potter's Promotion

MR. HENRY S. POTTER has been appointed Chief Secretary in Uganda, following the recent death of Mr. G. N. Farquhar. Mr. Potter, who was born in Derby in 1904, and educated at Shrewsbury School and Queen's College, Cambridge, joined the Colonial Administrative Service in 1926, in Kenya, and four years ago was promoted deputy financial secretary in that territory. At the end of 1945 he was transferred to Uganda as Financial Secretary, and since then has acted as Chief Secretary on several occasions.

Reports from Bulawayo state that an African woman who was seized by a crocodile in a stream bit it on the snout and escaped. She is recovering in hospital.

Marketing of Sisal in Africa Government Contract Extended

THE BOARD OF TRADE has agreed to extend until the end of the present year its contract to purchase the whole of the sisal output of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory.

A request for an increase in price was rejected on the ground that the higher prices quoted for comparable fibres from other countries do not fairly represent a world price level, and that East African growers have the advantage of immediately selling their output for prompt payment.

This reply was discussed with the Board of Trade, the Colonial Office, and the London Sisal Agents' Committee, by Mr. E. F. Hitchcock, chairman of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association, and a further statement about the price may be expected.

In his discussions with the Board of Trade, Mr. Hitchcock raised the question of the responsibility for damage to sisal already sold to the British Government, much of which, owing to serious congestion on the Tanganyika Railways and lack of adequate storage and handling facilities at the ports, has had to be stored in the open on sisal estates. In some cases growers have held the whole of the output from nine to 12 months.

Moreover, they have been expected to assume responsibility for any resultant deterioration, the Board of Trade declining responsibility on the ground that this is a matter for the Tanganyika Railways, which are owned by the Government. The reply of the local Government and Railways has been that they have been expected to handle quite abnormal quantities of goods and equipment in connexion with the groundnut scheme, for which the British Government is responsible, and that delay in moving sisal is a direct consequence of the groundnut scheme. While this dispute between the Governments has proceeded, the sisal industry has suffered. It is now hoped and expected that an amending clause will be agreed.

Marketing arrangements after the Board of Trade contract expires will be further considered at early meetings of growers in East Africa. A two-to-one majority must be obtained in order to secure adoption of the plan put forward by the two associations (whose scheme was recently reported at length in these pages), and if that majority be not obtained, the situation may require intervention by the Governments.

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Africans in Industry

Views of Sir Philip Mitchell

THE CRITERION OF GOOD BUSINESS is not enough, there must also be good living, for in the last resort the spiritual values are those which determine the fates of countries and peoples, and only by industry, upright-ness, honesty, loyalty and devotion to the public good will the grievous difficulties which beset the world, including East Africa, be removed.

That assertion was made by SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, Governor of Kenya, when he recently addressed the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry of East Africa.

In a characteristically candid address the Governor asked Indian business leaders to judge affairs more realistically, "more exclusively with a hard business head and less with an easily influenced soft heart."

Replying to an accusation that excessive favouritism had been shown to European farmers in the allocation of motor vehicles, Sir Philip said that before entering the hall he had looked at the cars parked outside, and that what he had seen might, in the light of that criticism, suggest that he had come to the wrong place—to address a meeting of the National Farmers' Union, not one of the Federation of Indian Chambers!

Sir Philip also said:

"Kenya can best assist in improving the standard of living of all its people by a planned development of its agricultural resources, backed by a development of secondary industries which will not only provide employment and relieve the pressure of population on the land, but create new wealth."

There is, however, one condition: wages must be related to productivity, and in the final analysis that depends on the desire and ability of the workman, here mainly an African workman, to become expert in a trade or as a factory operative, and by his productive effort justify appropriate wages.

Thousands of Hard-Working Africans

"We hear a good deal about the inefficiency and idleness of labour, so perhaps I ought to add that many thousands of decent, hard-working Africans have adapted themselves to our industrial and technical forms of employment; for example, on the railways and mechanical transport, in small factories, and in many other ways. There may be too many loafers and too many people who are incapable of the effort required to earn good wages, but we must not overlook the fact that in the short period since they were brought into contact with the outside world many thousands of Africans, a very surprising large number indeed, have adapted themselves to the new world in which they live and become valuable and productive members of society."

MR. CHUNILAL KIRPARAM remarked in his presidential address that Indian commerce warmly approved the appointment of Mr. Hope Jones as Secretary for Commerce and Industry, for he was a man of calibre and integrity and free from racial prejudice. A good omen for Kenya had been an invasion by the Joneses—Mr. Creech-Jones, Mr. Rheinallt Jones and Mr. Hope Jones.

MR. A. H. NURMOHAMED, president of the Indian Merchants' Chamber in Mombasa, urged that the time had come for the Government to abolish all restrictions and controls except price control on a few essentials; apart from control of imports from the dollar area, import control was now an unnecessary burden on the taxpayer.

Mr. Nurmohamed was elected president of the Federation, with Mr. B. S. Mohindra, of Nairobi; and Mr. C. G. Patil, of Kisumu, as vice-presidents, and Mr. M. S. Dhanoo, honorary treasurer. The secretary is Mr. S. Dhanoo, of Mombasa.

May Cost £18,000,000

THE ZAMBESI DAM SCHEME is initiated, the contractor is probably British. This statement was made to the K. M. Goodenough, High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, when he visited the Birmingham section of the British Industries Fair last week. He added that the dam would probably be one of the largest in the world. Its cost was impossible to forecast, since the size of the installation would depend upon the amount of hydro-electric power required, but the expenditure might be as much as £18,000,000.

Trade Relations Within the Empire

Future of Imperial Preferences

THE COUNTRIES of the Commonwealth and Empire are likely to remain the best customers of the United Kingdom, said Mr. G. A. Bottomley, Secretary for Overseas Trade, when addressing a Commonwealth Luncheon at the British Industries Fair.

Referring to the Havana Conference and its treatment of Empire preferences, he said:

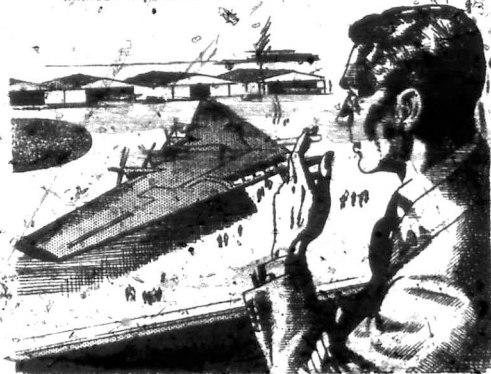
"The aim of the conference and the earlier discussions leading up to it was to organize international co-operation towards the restoration and expansion of multilateral trade. I need hardly emphasize the importance of this to the British Commonwealth as a whole and the United Kingdom in particular."

Mutually Advantageous Negotiations

But this common interest in multilateral trade in no way means that we should forget the special relations, economic as well as fraternal, between the countries of the British Commonwealth. I am glad to say, therefore, that we secured acceptance in the Havana Charter for an International Trade Organization of the principle firmly maintained within the Commonwealth that no reduction of Commonwealth preferences shall be called for except as a result of mutually advantageous negotiations securing to us inside the Commonwealth a worthwhile bargain in exchange for concessions over preferences. Such a bargain is provided by reductions in tariffs—or in preferences maintained by foreign countries—which make the bargain worth our while."

Sales at the Southern Rhodesian tobacco auctions last week totalled 7,748,485 lb., sold for £378,492 4s. 1d., an average of 33.05d. per lb. Sales for the first five weeks amount to 9,896,852 lb., valued at £1,347,566 1s. 7d., averaging 33.68d. per lb.

WHILE MEN DARE to try new methods and harness new giant forces while we work for better results in every sphere—air, land and sea—there is still the unchanging kindness of an "old friend" at our finger tips... helping to solve that immediate problem.



Player's
Please

Obituary

Mr. F. A. Unger

MR. FRANS ANTON UNGER, a distinguished mining engineer, who was connected with the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., for 30 years, died last week in Johannesburg. Born in Holland, he graduated from Delft Technical University in 1905 and proceeded to gain practical experience in the Welsh coal mines and Cornish tin mines. In 1906 he left for South Africa, where he occupied several managerial positions, ultimately being appointed assistant consulting engineer to the Anglo American group. Subsequently he was, as technical director, in control of the corporation's engineering department, and many of the technical innovations and improvements made in the Rand gold mining industry in recent years are the result of his work.

As technical director he had a roving commission throughout southern Africa, and repeatedly visited the Rhodesias, where the corporation have large interests in the Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd., Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd., Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., and the British South African Company.

He was on the boards of the Anglo American Corporation (deputy chairman), the African and European Investment Co., Ltd., and many other companies, and was president of the Transvaal Chamber of Mines in 1933, 1938, 1943, and 1946.

Sir Bernard Eckstein

SIR BERNARD ECKSTEIN, a director of Sudan Plantations Syndicate, Ltd., died last week in a London hospital, aged 53. The son of Sir Frederick Eckstein, who was chairman of the Syndicate up to the late twenties, Sir Bernard joined the board in 1924. Five years later he became the first chairman of Sudan Salt, Ltd., a position which he held until 1946; he was largely responsible for piloting the company through its difficult early days. In 1929 he also became a director of the Kassala Cotton Co., Ltd. During the 1914-18 war he served in the East Surrey Regiment. He was a bachelor.

Dr. A. H. Shennan

DR. ARNOLD H. SHENNAN, M.C.M., medical officer of health in Bulawayo since 1935, died recently in that city at the age of 55 after a considerable period of ill-health. He was one of the best-known members of the medical profession in Southern Rhodesia, and was held in great esteem and affection by Europeans and Africans alike. Educated at Edinburgh and Cambridge Universities, he was appointed resident house surgeon in the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, in 1920, and subsequently held the appointments of assistant tuberculosis officer in Edinburgh, assistant county medical officer in Lincolnshire, and medical officer of health in Cleethorpes and Grimsby.

In 1928 ill-health forced him to resign, and he went to South Africa for two years' convalescence. Then he accepted appointment as medical officer to the Nil Desperandum mine, Shabani, a post which he held until 1934. After post-graduate study in London and Edinburgh, he returned to Southern Rhodesia in 1935, and was appointed medical officer of health in Bulawayo. He saw service in the First World War with the 1st West Lancashire Brigade, reaching the rank of captain and receiving the Military Cross.

He leaves a widow, a son and a daughter.

MR. W. W. FEIGENBAUM, manager of the Windsor Hotel, Salisbury, died recently while returning by train from the Cape. He went to the Colony from Manchester in 1905.

The body of MR. JOHN COOKE-YARBOROUGH, a tea planter, of Savanna Estate, Mulendi, Nyasaland, was found recently on the railway track near Lusaka station, Northern Rhodesia.

CANON NOEL DOBLEN COLEMAN, who was killed in an aircraft accident in the Belgian Congo last week, had since 1944 been secretary for translations and libraries of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

COLONEL H. M. HARDCASTLE, D.L., J.P., T.D., died last week in Bolton, Lancashire, at the age of 77. Since 1932 honorary colonel of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry, Colonel Hardcastle was a director of Kenton Gold Mines, Ltd., and a member of the council of the British Empire Cotton Growing Association.

MR. THOMAS LLOYD JONES, a barrister, died recently in Ndola, aged 58. Born in Anglesey, he studied law in England and saw active service in the First World War, in which he held the rank of captain and was awarded the Military Cross. He went to Northern Rhodesia 18 years ago, and is survived by a widow, son, and daughter.

MR. FRANK DELANO THOMPSON, of Delano Estate, near Gwelo, died there recently in his 30th year. He had lived in Southern Rhodesia since 1923 and represented his district as M.P. from 1932 to 1946. Born in London, he was educated in England, Germany and France. Going to China as a young man, he established a merchant banking house there, and retired with a fortune after 25 years in the Far East.

CAPTAIN RICHARD J. CLARKE, of Kingston Farm, Gwelo, died recently in Selukwe hospital, Southern Rhodesia, aged 77. After serving for three years with the West African Force he left the Army through ill-health and spent the next eight years in British Columbia. Reaching Rhodesia in 1911, he engaged in mining activities, and then turned to farming in the Insiza district. He leaves a widow and two daughters.

Colonel G. T. S. Scovell

MR. A. D. BODDS-PARKER, M.P., chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board, said at the recently held meeting of the executive council, that the board had suffered a severe loss by the death of Colonel G. T. S. Scovell, who had been a valued counsellor and friend during his 12 years on the council. His experience, industry, enthusiasm, and wise advice as first chairman of the economic and development committee had been largely responsible for its success in examining the major economic issues. Colonel G. E. Ponsonby, M.P., immediate past chairman, associated himself with the tribute, and said that Colonel Scovell's work had been of the greatest value.

Officials on Leave

COLONIAL OFFICIALS on leave in this country include the following:—

Kenya—Messrs. F. Bishop, G. B. Harvey, R. Hill, K. I. R. & H.), E. G. H. Rodgers (K.O.R. & H.) and P. Weston.
Northern Rhodesia—Messrs. R. H. Lees, C. J. Lewis, and B. Sharp and Misses R. Dawson, E. O'Brien and M. M. Packer.
Nyasaland—Messrs. A. N. Skelton and H. A. Wright.
British Somaliland—Messrs. A. S. Boulton and E. P. S. Shirley.
Tanganyika—Messrs. P. J. Greenway, D. S. O'Callaghan, and W. A. Willox, and Dr. E. J. Foley.
Uganda—Messrs. P. S. Cooper, J. A. Hoar, S. S. Tindall, and E. Williams.

The gold inkstand sent as a wedding present by miners of the Filabets district was handed to Princess Elizabeth last week in Buckingham Palace by the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia.

PERSONALIA

Mr. H. B. MCKINSTRY has been appointed a director of Messrs. Balfour, Beatty and Co., Ltd.

The Commonwealth Telecommunications Agreement was signed in London last week for Southern Rhodesia by Mr. K. M. GOODENOUGH.

Mr. E. F. HARTCOCK, chairman of the Tanganyika Sisat Growers' Association, left London by air for East Africa at the beginning of the week.

SIR GILBERT RENNIE, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, presented the prizes at the All Rhodesian golf championship meeting held in Chingola.

Mr. COMPTON MACKENZIE, who is writing the war history of the Indian Army, and has latterly been spending some time in the Seychelles, is now in East Africa.

MARJOR J. MILLIGAN has been elected president of the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya, of which LIEUT.-COLONEL BARROWCLIFF ELLIS is now secretary.

Mr. W. H. MARTIN, chairman and managing director of Messrs. Keittes-Roy & Tysons (Mombasa), Ltd., has returned to East Africa by air after a brief business visit to London.

A former Rhodesian singles tennis champion, Mrs. P. DAVENPORT of Umali, defeated a member of the British touring team, Miss JOY GANNON, in Salisbury recently, 2-6, 6-3, 6-4.

GENERAL THOMAS HOLCOMB, American Minister to the Union of South Africa, who will shortly return to America on retirement, and Mrs. HOLCOMB, recently visited the Rhodesias.

Mr. N. R. REID, Acting Member of Agriculture in Tanganyika, has been appointed an official member of the Legislative and Executive Councils during the absence of Mr. R. W. R. Miler.

Mr. H. BLEDDLE, formerly education officer in charge of the Rift Valley Province of Kenya, has been appointed principal of Nakuru Government School. Mr. A. S. WELFORD follows Mr. BLEDDLE in his former post.

Mr. E. W. BOYDILL, chairman of Messrs. R. C. Treat & Co., Ltd. (who control Messrs. Bovill, Matheson & Co., Ltd.) and of Central Lits. Sisat Estates, Ltd., has returned to London from his visit to East Africa.

Dr. ERWIN W. SMITH has retired from the editorship of *Africa*, the journal of the International African Institute, which he has edited with distinction for many years. Dr. and Mrs. Smith will shortly leave Chesham to live in Deal.

Miss JOAN WHITTINGTON, Director of Overseas Branches of the British Red Cross, who recently visited Kenya, said that the Kenyan Red Cross had contributed more money during the war than any other British Red Cross unit overseas.

Mr. JOHN STRACHY, the Minister of Food, will leave by air on Saturday for Tanganyika, where he will inspect the development of the groundnut scheme. He will be accompanied by the Chairman of the Overseas Food Corporation, Mr. L. A. PLUMMER.

A committee to investigate European education has been appointed in Northern Rhodesia, with the following members: PROFESSOR T. WILLIAMS (chairman), Mrs. H. F. GRACE, Mr. Y. WELENSKY, M.L.C., Mr. G. B. BECKING, M.L.C., and the Administrative Secretary.

SQUADRON-LEADER C. A. HOPPER has been elected president of the Aero Club of East Africa, whose vice-presidents are Wing-Commander A. N. Francombe and Messrs. W. C. Mitchell and T. Lockhart-Mure. The honorary secretary and treasurer are Mr. R. S. Alexander

Mr. J. M. CALDICOTT, president of the National Farmers' Union of Southern Rhodesia, and Mr. R. D. FARMER, a member of the council of that body, have been visiting Kenya.

The engagement is announced between Mr. RICHARD EVELYN STONE, of the Uganda Administrative Service, younger son of Mr. R. G. Stone, of Yetminster, Dorset, and the late Mrs. A. E. Stone, and Miss MAVIS BETTY LEANOR MALET TONGUE, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Maurice Tongue, of Kilima, Ngarawa, Kenya, and formerly of Uganda.

GENERAL SIR ALAN CUNNINGHAM, British High Commissioner in Palestine, who commanded in East Africa during the campaign against the Italians in Somalia and Ethiopia, and Sir HENRY GURNEY, Chief Secretary in Palestine, and formerly Chief Secretary to the East African Governors' Conference, were among the last British officials to leave Jerusalem on Friday last.

AIR MARSHAL SIR CHARLES E. H. MEDHUNST, who recently purchased a farm in the Nakuru district and announced his intention of living in Kenya on his retirement two years hence, has been appointed head of the Air Force Staff, British Joint Services Mission in Washington. He was formerly Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Mediterranean and Middle East Command.

COLONEL ADRIAN SIMPSON, who is visiting East Africa, served in the Indian Army for seven years; was commissioned in the Russian Army in 1914 and served as A.D.C. to Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch during the campaign in Galicia, and during the last war served first in Intelligence, afterwards as director of public works in Palestine, and then as an attaché at the British Legation in Beirut.

LIEUT.-COLONEL V. K. H. CHANNER has retired from the Army to take a civilian appointment. At the outbreak of war he was second-in-command of the 4th battalion of the K.A.R., and for a time commanded a brigade. Recently he brought the Uganda battalion back to Jinja. The new commanding officer is Lieut.-Colonel R. G. B. INNES, The Buffs, North Buffaloes, who has lately been acting at the War Office.

Mr. V. A. HOBBS and Mr. V. L. FEALE, the two young Rhodesians who have been visiting this country under the auspices of the Southern Rhodesian Princess Elizabeth's Birthday Funds, will leave by air from Black-bush to-morrow on their return journey to Rhodesia. Whilst visiting Liverpool, they met one of the prospective choices for the return tour of the Colony by two young men from Britain, who will probably begin their journey in July.

At an afternoon reception on party held at Buckingham Palace last week the following Rhodesian ladies were presented to THEIR MAJESTIES by Mrs. K. M. GOODENOUGH, wife of the High Commissioner: LADY TAIT (widow of Sir Campbell Tait, late Governor of the Colony); Miss I. O. CAMERON, Miss M. J. CAMERON, Miss V. F. COLBORNE, Miss J. DEEDS, Miss E. Y. GILDING, Miss P. H. M. PHILLIPS, Miss G. M. SMITH, Mrs. E. S. STRAHAN, Miss J. V. STRAHAN, Mrs. F. W. THOMPSON, Miss P. WRYLEY-BIRCH, and Mrs. A. C. HUBBARD.

Mr. ALAN C. IZOD will leave England to-day in the STIRLING CASTLE to take up his appointment as producer to the Central African Film Unit, which is being established by the Central African Council to make films for exhibition to Africa. Mr. Izod served in the Royal Navy during the recent war, producing the first instructional films for training purposes, and after being sent to the United States to study training methods in the American Navy for the past two years he has been deputy production officer at the Central Office of Information, where he has had charge of the planning and development of production by the Colonial Film Unit. Mr. Izod and their three children will leave for Rhodesia a few months hence.

TO THE NEWS

E.A.R. marked. — Atomic weapons are being developed in Britain. — Mr. A. V. Alexander, Minister of Defence.

"The channels of world trade are clogged by bureaucrats." — Mr. W. J. Hutchinson, M.P., Australia.

"Not one Dominion in the British Empire would join a Federation of the Empire much less a Federation of the World." — Viscount Samuel.

"The dollar is far too high and must come down. Sterling must be kept stable. Do not let it be devalued. It is low enough already." — General Smuts.

"There is no more urgent need to-day than the reaffirmation of the absolute moral values on which our Christian civilization is based." — The Prime Minister.

"The individual investor has come close to disappearing in the United States as the source of new capital for private business." — National City Bank.

"I must clearly warn Egypt and other countries exploiting the scarcity of cotton that there will come a day of reckoning." — Mr. Harold Wilson, President of the Board of Trade.

"One working man differs from another not so much by his level of wages or the kind of work he does as by how he uses his leisure." — Dr. F. Zweig.

"People generally are becoming more conscious of the price factor, and are not so willing to pay ridiculous prices for goods." — Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"The number of civil servants, excluding industrial staffs, increased in the last three months of 1947 by 1,053, bringing the total on January 1 this year to 691,651." — Government White Paper.

"More children were born in England and Wales in 1947 than in any year since 1922, and the infant mortality rate was two per 1,000 below the previous record figure for 1946." — The Registrar-General.

"Only by working the Empire as a unit can we remain one of the Great Powers. We must plan to reduce the number of people in the United Kingdom, to a point where the economy can be balanced, proportionately disperse industry in the Empire, and plan our Empire defence on a more decentralised basis." — Sir Ronald Weeks.

"Even more than Marshall Aid Britain needs a Chancellor a hard-headed business man who would cut his garment according to his cloth." — Mr. H. H. Jay.

"Our long freedom from oppression has made us self-reliant. Our one passionate belief is in the liberty of the individual to go his own way." — Field-Marshal Lord Montgomery.

"Wages paid to our factory workers have increased 93% since 1938 in the case of males and 135% in the case of females." — Mr. R. Haanning Phillips, chairman of Selweppe, Ltd.

"Thirty years ago housewives in the Stamford Bridge area of Yorkshire made cakes with a spear across them to commemorate the battle in 1066 when a Dane, armed with a spear held the bridge against the forces of King Harold. To-day that spear no longer interests people." — Lord Halifax.

"The world population is increasing by 20 millions yearly, there is no virgin soil to bring into use for food production, and there is only an even chance of getting over this food problem. The nations are insane, spending a third of their national income preparing for the next war instead of on the task of conserving the resources of the land." — Sir John Boyd Orr.



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BACKGROUND

No Confidence in Coal Board.—I have come to the conclusion that without the radical alteration from the Coal Board downwards, both in regard to type of control and personnel, the nationalization of the mines will prove a disastrous failure. I do not believe that the present cumbersome and uninspired organization will produce for the country the coal it needs for home and export purposes and at a satisfactory price. It cannot deal with the indiscipline so rampant in the mines to-day; it cannot keep an effective check on production costs; nor will it, in my judgement, accomplish the vital technical reorganization of the collieries on which the Government have decided and which the country expects to see carried out. Moreover, it cannot give confident and effective leadership to management or men. My proposals for complete decentralization were never seriously discussed. I now believe that State ownership of the industry is necessary to achieve full technical reconstruction. But the organization which translates this into practice must be founded on sound business principles, with the fullest possible personal responsibility for management at every level and the authority which this demands. Further, the vital changes necessary to make the organization effective and efficient can be carried out only by a strong policy board whose members are divorced from functional duties. I believe that with the manpower and the machinery now in the industry at least 30,000,000 extra tons of coal per annum could be produced, provided that absenteeism were reduced to pre-war level, manpower put where it could be most effectively used, and men and managers alike were inspired to give their best service to the country. — Sir Charles Reid, on his resignation from the Coal Board.

Cramping Controls.—In present conditions some controls are unavoidable; the complaint is in the administration, and that they go too far. Is it really necessary to wait for weeks while the application for an export licence is bandied about between regional and area controllers and Whitehall? It is an axiom in selling to keep the buyer interested and clinch his order. The seller's market is finished; buyers who have to wait six weeks for samples after receiving specifications lose interest and may buy elsewhere. No wonder manufacturers feel frustrated. Industry must progress or die; progress means constant changes in methods, design, qualities, and prices. Cramping controls destroy initiative, drive, and enterprise. — Mr. A. Vaughan-Cowell.

Recovery Plan.—If plans were submitted for the investment of dollars in the modernization of the British steel industry and at the same time the British Government announced plans for nationalizing that industry, the question I should have to decide would be merely whether the nationalization plans might, because of the transitional difficulties, work against quick recovery of the industry. We should have to decide whether the investment would promote recovery, not pass judgment on whether nationalization was desirable or not in the long run. If the coal industry, already nationalized, could be helped by the use of American funds, those funds would not be withheld because the industry was nationalized. Influencing Governments is not our job. — Mr. Paul Hoffman, U.S. administrator of the European Recovery Plan.

President and Negroes.—The National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People, of which I am secretary, is non-political. In my view President Truman has done more for the advancement of the Negro people of America than any President since Lincoln. The other day I was at the White House with him discussing his Civil Rights Bill, which has led to the revolt of the Southern Democrats. I said: "If you go through with this you may destroy your political career." A few minutes earlier his face had paled with shock as I told him of the humiliating treatment of some of our returned veterans. Now he looked me in the eye and said: "If I have to choose between political defeat and trying to improve the understanding between our peoples, then I'll choose political defeat." — Mr. Walter White.

Discouragements.—Everyone is being told to work like bees and save like misers. But, judging by the opposition of the capital levy, all who up till the present have worked and saved hard enough and sufficiently successfully are still blood-sucking capitalists, whereas those who start right now are noble and selfless patriots. Perhaps the latter category may consider the likelihood that in later Socialist Budgets they too will be relegated to the blood-sucking capitalist class, with consequently unpleasant effects. Sir Stafford Cripps, while crying up incentive, deals it a rude blow. — Mr. Maurice Penrice, former Financial Secretary to the War Office.

Nationalization.—What is the object of the Labour movement? It is to improve the standard of living of the ordinary people of this country; to give them better wages, better working conditions, better houses, and so on. Nationalization is not an end in itself; it is an instrument; and if it does not prove as useful in practice, as we thought it would in propagandist days we must face the fact squarely. Can anyone honestly say that the nationalization of the mines has justified Socialist hopes? Ask the Coal Board. Sir Charles Reid, the production boss, has told us that the rate of output is lower to-day than it was in 1938. Ask the miners themselves. There is an enormous amount of dissatisfaction among them (as any miners' M.P. can confirm) with the rigid, breaking bureaucracy that now rules over them. Now we are being told that we must nationalize iron and steel. Is it to increase output? At present our steel output is higher than ever before. Are there any reasons for supposing that nationalized steel will be an improvement? The nationalists must prove their case. That is Herbert Morrison's attitude and it is my attitude. Until they do prove it I say that we should leave iron and steel alone. If we must nationalize, let the State buy the shares of the iron and steel companies and let them carry on under their present management. If we try to do with steel what we have done with coal—we set up a bureaucratic Steel Board staffed by elderly Labour leaders, retired generals, and a lot of that sort—we shall wreck the industry beyond hope of recovery. Why should we, as Socialists, want to do that? In saying this I am saying no more than many of my own parliamentary colleagues say. The difference is that I say it in public because I am a Socialist; I have both a right and a duty to speak out about the way our movement is going. I make no apologies at all for doing so. For I am a member of the Socialist Party—not of Our Dumb Friends' League. — Mr. Alfred Edwards, M.P.

Propaganda.—In countries where the air is full of screaming and wrangling, it is to reply in a similar fashion would be merely to offer them the den they don't know for the den they do know. One must present to those people the strongest possible contrast. They must be shown an attractive democratic society in being. — Sir William Haley, director-general of the B.B.C.

Parliament

Advancement of African Workers

Interference in Taxation Matters Not Happy

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS last week MR. SKINNER asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what action was being taken following the report of the Dalgleish Commission on the advancement of Africans in industry in Northern Rhodesia; in particular for what posts suggested as suitable for Africans; technical training would be provided in the first instance; what technical training facilities already existed in Northern Rhodesia; how many Africans were benefiting therefrom; and for what jobs they were being trained.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "The recommendations of the Dalgleish Commission are under consideration by the Government of Northern Rhodesia, and I am not yet able to say what action will be taken to implement them or what additional facilities for technical training will be provided. At present, technical training in building work, carpentry, and metal work is provided by a three-year industrial course at Munal Training Centre, near Lusaka, for 71 pupils. On completion of this course the pupils may be employed as artisans by Government, missions, or privately, or may take an instructor's course at Munal in the same subjects. At present 15 pupils are taking the further course and will go as instructors to Government and mission institutions.

"There is also a six-months' course at Munal designed for self-employed men in rural areas, while 24 ex-askari are taking a course in either building work, carpentry, tailoring and leather work, or also a two years' course at Lukashya Training Centre, near Kasama, in building work and carpentry for 50 ex-askari, which is designed to produce artisans for Government and private employment."

SIR R. GLYN asked the Minister of Food to state the products of the British Colonies which were subject to price control regulations by his department, and the current fixed prices paid to the producers.

Price Control on Colonial Products

MR. STRACHEY: "The products imported from the British Colonies which are subject to price control regulations by the Ministry of Food are cocoa, coffee, vegetable oils, gileeds, sugar, tea, fruit, and canned fruit, meat and meat products, butter, honey, starch, sago, tapioca, arrowroot, tomatoes, onions and potatoes. I am not prepared to disclose the price at which the Ministry purchases its supplies from different sources. The Ministry normally buys from producers' organizations or from the Government concerned at varying intervals according to the different commodities, and is not responsible for the prices paid by these organizations or Governments to the individual producer, or for the conditions to which those prices are subject."

MR. BOTTOMLEY asked the President of the Board of Trade whether he would postpone the proposed destruction of stocks of deteriorated East African pyrethrum until the possibility of utilizing it through a new process had been fully investigated.

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "The destruction of surplus pyrethrum flowers was agreed with representatives of the East African Government and growers. The East Africa High Commission has been asked to report regarding the new process for treating pyrethrum flowers and as to the desirability of suspending further destruction pending the result of their investigations."

MR. THOMAS asked if the Minister would take any steps to increase the salaries of Northern Rhodesian civil servants.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "This report has been prepared and will be published shortly, but I am not yet in a position to make any statement about it. It is actually of the printers' hands, and we hope it will be printed within the next couple of weeks. It will then go by sea mail to the Colony concerned, and we hope it will be simultaneously published there and in the Colony."

MR. SORENSEN asked if the Minister was aware that Europeans in Nyasaland paid a poll tax of £4. per annum, and if he would consider the introduction of a similar tax in Northern Rhodesia which would remedy the present position in which all Africans were subject to direct taxation but Europeans with incomes below a certain figure paid no direct taxation.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "The Government are imposing an annual tax of £1 on all residents of Northern Rhodesia other than Africans, was repealed in 1945. A Committee, including one African member, which reviewed taxation in 1946, did not recommend the re-introduction of this tax, and the Governor is of the opinion that there is no adequate reason for changing the existing system of taxation in this respect."

MR. SORENSEN: "Would the hon. gentleman see that the same principle, as far as practicable, is applicable to white settlers in Nyasaland and Rhodesia as is applicable to the Africans?"

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "Taxation is a matter for the Government of Nyasaland, and the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, and it is not desirable that we should interfere in taxation matters."

MR. SCOLLAN: "Have we not an obligation in this country to see that there is no differentiation against Natives in their own lands?"

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "We can always make suggestions, but our record in the past of interfering in taxation matters has not always been a happy one."

MR. SKINNER asked what facilities at present existed in Nairobi for technical training for Africans; and whether the Government of Kenya would consider approving leading business firms with a view to the institution of training schemes for Africans in technical work.

African Evening Classes in Nairobi

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "There is a Government training centre for ex-Servicemen at which carpentry, masonry, tailoring, shoemaking and other crafts are taught. From January 1 next the centre will be open to African civilians. In addition, evening continuation classes, which Africans are encouraged to join, are held in Nairobi for several subjects, including plumbing, drain-laying, book-keeping, and accountancy. Classes in several other subjects have had to be closed for lack of present support from Africans. A special committee on which business firms are represented is considering the expansion of evening classes into a technical institute and the institution of industrial apprenticeship."

MR. SKINNER: "Are business firms prepared to co-operate in providing technical assistance to the classes, trained staff, and so on?"

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "So far as limited resources allow, I believe they are."

MR. WILSON HARRIS: "During his recent visit did the Minister find that Africans would settle down satisfactorily to regular training schemes?"

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "I had an opportunity to visit the Government training centre, and found that the Africans settled down particularly well. They were all ex-Servicemen, of course, and they ran their own discipline and the instructors had nothing but praise for the way in which they had settled down to their studies. I believe we have great hopes here."

MR. JOHN HIND: "Could the hon. gentleman say whether it was the Government's intention to release the technical training institutes taken over by the military authorities at the beginning of the war, which could take 600 to 700 Africans a year?"

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "We are looking into that matter."

MR. BRUCE RAYNER: "Is it true that the Indian technicians now in the Colony are to be repatriated at the end of their contract?"

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "That is another question."

MR. JOHN McPHERSON: "Are training facilities to be made available on a free of charge, or are there to be some conditions?"

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "We are in process of framing the scheme and will take the matter up."

Native Taxation in N. Rhodesia

MR. SORENSEN asked what recommendations had been made by the Committee set up in Northern Rhodesia to consider the question of automatic exemption from Native tax of Africans whose incomes were below a certain figure; whether the Minister was aware that a European with a wife and two children in Northern Rhodesia paid no tax until his annual income reached £500; and whether exemption for Africans earning less than 20s. per month would now be granted."

MR. MAYHEW: "The committee, which included an African member, recommended that there should be no automatic exemption from Native tax of Africans in urban areas whose cash earnings are below £25 a month, but that the present powers of district officers to reduce or remit tax should be generously exercised when the capacity to earn had been lost or reduced through any cause. I am not aware of the decision of the Northern Rhodesian Government on these recommendations."

MR. SORENSEN: "Does not that seem a little unfair, and does it not look rather like discrimination between white and black that in the one case there should be total exemption and in the other case none at all?"

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of an alien father. The position is that Tanganyika is a Trust Territory, and the birth of a child of an alien father in Trust Territory does not confer British nationality, so that the children would be aliens. It is not usual to grant certificates of naturalization to persons of their own, but it can be done in exceptional cases. The Secretary of State would have authority to do it if he thought it proper in a particular case.

If the father of the children is alive and in Tanganyika, he can apply to the Governor for naturalization under the provisions of this Bill. If he became naturalized there, then

registration of the minor children in this country could be considered by the Secretary of State.

There is no bar to aliens going to our universities. Of course, the number of places is so small at present that there may be a tendency to confer this privilege only on children of British descent. I should hope that in the exceptional cases put forward by Lord Pethick-Lawrence the fact that there is technically an absence of British naturalization would not in any way count against the child.

Mulberry Harbour for Dar es Salaam

Proposal to Ease Port Congestion

MULBERRY HARBOUR or similar improvisation at the port of Dar es Salaam were suggested by Mr. J. B. PETITPIERRE at last week's meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, which decided to recommend consideration of the idea to the working party set up by the Ministry of Transport in connexion with East African transport problems.

Mr. PETITPIERRE, who had sailed back on the day to Dar es Salaam only a few days earlier, said conditions there were tragic. Vessels had to wait for 10 days before starting to unload, and it still took about 30 days from the arrival of a vessel until the goods carried in her could be cleared through the customs.

Conditions at the docks were chaotic, as shown by photographs which he presented for inspection. About three-quarters of the lighters were being used for storage, not for their proper purpose of carrying goods between ships and the shore. Everybody appeared to be doing all that was possible, but the port was seriously overloaded and the railways simply could not move goods away sufficiently quickly.

Government's Ostrich-Like Policy

That was the result of the ostrich-like policy of a Government which had refused to think and plan ahead. Long before the war the commercial community had urged the need for deep-water berths, and it was known that plans had then been prepared by well-known consulting engineers, but nothing had been done, and now there was talk of getting one berth built by 1951 and a second by 1952.

Delays to steamers in East African ports was most serious, and was bound to lead to higher freight rates. It was a fair generalization that ships had to spend a long time at sea, and that should be necessary in Mombasa, an area far from Dar es Salaam, and a month off Beira. The time taken in those three ports almost equalled the time taken before the war to make the round voyage from the United Kingdom to East-Africa and back again.

Unhappily it did not seem that much had been done until the railways could move the cargo, either more rapidly or until the authorities could be persuaded to treat incoming and awkward cargo for the groundnut scheme as though it were an operation of war.

Another operation, however, it was now practically impossible to ship on the commercial cars from Dar es Salaam to land, since an available space was taken under priority for the groundnut scheme.

Mr. BEDFORD, assistant manager in Mombasa of Messrs. Leslie and Anderson, Ltd., said that there was also considerable congestion in that port, from which clearance was delayed by a shortage of railway rolling-stock.

Mr. E. A. DENT, the chairman, reported that Mr. Millbourn, who recently investigated conditions at East African ports for the Ministry of Transport, had found that a shortage of locomotives and rolling-stock aggra-

vated the problem at Beira, and that berths had to be done at Dar es Salaam until deep-water berths were built, and that the first could not be ready until 1951.

The Section resolved to ask for an official definition of "sponsored commercial goods" which receive priority in shipping according to information supplied by Mr. G. T. Newcombe, whose investigations in Liverpool and Manchester has shown the need for more rapid delivery of wharfingers' receipts for cargo stowed, such receipts were now practically never issued until the ship had sailed, which involved delay in the preparation of documents for dispatch to Africa, and sometimes gave buyers a possibility of evading their obligation. An order might for instance, be placed on condition of shipment by May 30, and although the goods might be placed on board by May 28, the ship might not sail until early June, and wharfingers' receipt would be issued unless special steps had been taken to see that it gave the actual date on which the cargo was placed on board. If the receipt was dated June 2, the importer could claim that the terms of his order had not been fulfilled, and on a claim made he might thus avoid liability for acceptance of the goods.

Further Congestion Probable

Mr. Wakefield, a director of the Overseas Food Corporation, that the impact of the groundnut scheme on the local economy must be severe until port and railway development had been undertaken. Since the Government was committed to the scheme, ordinary commercial traffic must evidently suffer. It had been authoritatively said that Dar es Salaam could not handle more cargo, and since commercial traffic was increasing and must expand to provide for the goods for African labour and for other purposes, further congestion was to be expected.

A representative of Messrs. Wigglesworth & Co., Ltd., suggested that some of the delay in shipping home may be avoided if Dutch vessels were allowed to load for U.K. ports as a temporary measure, perhaps dropping the cargo on the Continent for shipment to this country.

The CHAIRMAN explained that British members of the shipping conference carried all cargo from the U.K. ports, while the Continental line carried cargo to other destinations, except Marseilles and Antwerp, and that the British Ministry of Supply would deal with the matter if any ship in difficulty was reported.

Mr. PETITPIERRE mentioned that in the sheds in Dar es Salaam he had seen piles of cargo dated February of last year which had still not been moved by the Ministry.

Contradictory Interpretations

A communication was read from the East African Shippers' Association proposing joint representations from that body and the Section for identical interpretation of import control regulations in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, and for importation without restriction of sponsored goods.

In his explanation the Secretary gave an instance of contradictory interpretation, the fact that the customs authorities in Tanganyika did not regard desecrated beer as a beverage, and hence permitted its importation, while entry into Kenya and Uganda is denied because the authorities there regarded it as a foodstuff manufactured in the United Kingdom, and therefore subject to importation.

While generally opposed to controls, Mr. PETITPIERRE felt that the existing congestion would be aggravated if all non-programmed goods for the United Kingdom could be free of licence, as was suggested. His view was that Kenya had too rapidly adopted the system of general licences, and he supported the idea of common rules for the Customs and import control regulations.

Citizenship of United Kingdom and Colonies

New Status Likely to Cause Political Embarrassment

CITIZENSHIP of the United Kingdom and Colonies is prescribed for the first time in the British Nationality Bill, which was given its second reading in the House of Lords a few days ago.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR said that the greatest contribution of our race to the art of government had been the conception of our Empire and Commonwealth, in which we had managed to combine a sense of unity with a sense of individual freedom, so that the service of the British Empire and Commonwealth was indeed perfect freedom.

We were responsible for our Colonial territories and trust for their peoples. It was not therefore thought right that there should be differentiation between our own people and the people for whom we were trustees. Consequently this new citizenship was of the United Kingdom and Colonies—though as a Colony achieved responsible government there would probably have to be a new species of citizenship.

Common nationality did not necessarily confer rights in other member States. Australia, for instance, would be perfectly entitled to legislate as to whom she would admit as settlers. While no special treatment would necessarily follow throughout the Commonwealth, it was hoped and believed that other things being equal, possession of British nationality would stand good in all its applications.

"British Subject" Satisfactory?

People in the United Kingdom wanted no more than that of "British subjects," but if the word were a stumbling block to anyone else, let there be a search for an alternative such as "Commonwealth citizen."

Under the Bill a British woman would not lose her citizenship on marrying an alien, and an alien woman marrying a British citizen would not automatically acquire citizenship; she would have to apply for registration, the grant of which would be a matter for the discretion of the Secretary of State.

A child born in this country or a Colony (except the child of a foreign diplomat), and the children of a first generation born outside this country, whether abroad or in the Commonwealth, would have citizenship; second and subsequent generations born in a Commonwealth country would not acquire citizenship unless the child did not become a citizen of that country. The child of a citizen would also be a citizen if born in a Protectorate or Trust Territory, or if his father at the time of his birth was in Crown Service under H.M. Government in the United Kingdom.

VISCOUNT STON pointed out that under the Bill a man coming from a Colony being a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies would enjoy that status without any special action on his part, but that before a citizen of a Dominion became a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies he would have to live in this country for 12 months and satisfy certain conditions.

Hard Case from Tanganyika

LORD PETHICK-LAWRENCE said:

A person born in a country is not, by reason of that fact, a British subject; he is a British-protected person. In order to become a British subject he has to take certain steps and allow a certain interval of time to elapse.

Let me give an example which has come under my own observation. An Englishwoman married a German during the last century. Thereby, of course, according to the law as it then was, she became a British subject, and both husband and wife were Germans. They left Germany and went to live in New Zealand, but they did not assume Swiss nationality.

Therefore, when their son was 17 years of age he was still, according to German law, a German citizen, and he was called up in the First World War, and took part with the Germans against this country. As soon as the war was over he went back to Switzerland and took the earliest opportunity of obtaining Swiss nationality.

Subsequently, with his mother's father—his uncle, on the maternal side—he was, of course, an Englishman, he went to Tanganyika, where he has lived ever since, and, indeed, has had a family. From the first his children have regarded themselves as Britons. They have been at school in this country, and they are not British, according to the law. They have a Swiss passport, because that was the nationality that the father had acquired.

The question I want to put to the Lord Chancellor is this: what is the position with regard to those children, who are still minors and who want to become full British citizens at the earliest possible moment? What is their position if they want to go to a university? Will they have to go as aliens, or is there any means whereby they, or their father on their behalf, until they reach their majority, can obtain British nationality?

If they have to wait until their majority, will they then be able to obtain British nationality on easier terms and with greater facilities because they are British-protected persons, born and living in a British-mandated territory, and they have to stand in the queue with ordinary aliens who come from another country?

LORD ALTRINGHAM confessed that he was not in one with the term "British subject," which gave a feeling of inferiority in the minds of a large number of British-born children in Tanganyika. A year or two ago he did not see any sense in this, but now he was in favour of the term "citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies," which was agreeable to overseas sentiments, was badly needed, and British subjects should be known as the inhabitants by nature, adoption, or naturalization of the British Isles.

Departure into Utter Unreality

The proposed new legal entity of citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies was quite unlike any other national citizenship binding together members of a homogeneous geographical, social, political, and economic whole. The attempt was to give a common citizenship to a most heterogeneous community, socially, politically and geographically, and at many different stages of development. It would not bind like, and it was a departure into utter unreality.

In this matter Parliament should proceed with great caution. Under the Bill any of the King's subjects in the Colonial Empire, however primitive of mind, could come here and exercise the rights of citizenship on the day of arrival, while any citizen of the Commonwealth must wait a year before receiving the same. It should be enough to create a United Kingdom citizenship and not go farther.

A citizenship which would at one sweep be conferred upon millions of subjects of the King who would not understand that this was no more than a matter of legal convenience, and without direct political significance, might create needless trouble and embarrassment in the present stage of Colonial development, for many people in the Colonies would not unreasonably assume that they were receiving a right to political equality. There was a general anxiety to see that political development did not outrun economic development, and it was a mistake to establish a status which was bound to be misunderstood and cause embarrassing arguments.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR said in the course of his reply:

Lord Pethick-Lawrence asked me about a person of German nationality, technically speaking, with strict British allegiance and tradition, who finds himself in Tanganyika, which is a Mandated Territory. There children are born

Conserving Water in Tropical Africa

Conclusions of Professor F. Debenham

GEOGRAPHERS ARE SOMETIMES ACCUSED of putting no boundaries to their subject, of being jacks-of-all-trades. During my visit to Central Africa I tried to be meteorologist, climatologist, geologist, biologist, engineer, surveyor, economist, social anthropologist, lawyer, diplomat, and administrator.

Considering the water resources of Central Africa we must view the problem as part of a world pattern. The central feature in that background is a world shortage of food. Several large areas in the world for perfectly adequate reasons have not been producing as much as they could. The outstanding examples are the tropical regions of Africa and South America, the reasons being inaccessibility, lack of population, and inherent but not insurmountable difficulties such as disease, climate, and lack of incentive. An undernourished world must see that these difficulties are faced, and that soil, water, and sunshine are not left to go to waste.

There is a regrettable but unavoidable scarcity in Central Africa of data concerning the rainfall and its seasonal character, the discharge of rivers, and the content of lakes. It is, indeed, greatly to the credit of the administrators of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland that the rainfall records are as good as they are. For general purposes these records give us a good start, and a little arithmetic shows that for actual rainfall on the total amount of water reaching the ground, Central Africa is fairly well off.

What matters much more than how much it rains is when it falls and; what becomes of it. Central Africa has from three to five months of wet season and from seven to nine months of dry season. The dry season is the real problem, and that leads us to ask what becomes of the surplus which falls in the wet season.

Work of Dr. Dixey and Dr. Kanbach

Will it run off or get the run off? discharge, for fly or for evaporation, and for cut off or sink in or absorption? Or do you mistake your choice of these names. They are lamentably few, but for certain small areas they are good, and the work of men like Dr. Dixey and Dr. Kanbach has given most valuable figures which can apply with caution to the rest of the region.

These lead us to suspect that the discharge by rivers is from 4% to 10% of the rainfall, according to local conditions. What about the other 90%? We cannot complete our equation, but we know that there is a great deal of water underground, available to be tapped by wells and bores—possibly as much as runs off to the surface.

It is significant that in all Central Africa there is no tropical jungle, or so little that where it occurs—in higher areas in swamps or along a river bank—it receives a special name. There is there much tropical forest, as there is in the Basin Congo. What makes for mile after mile on the plateau of Northern Rhodesia is savannah woodland, a sparse grass under rather small trees, most of them with crooked trunks and many of them with a dreadful array of thorns. One can almost correlate thorniness with aridity. Work such as the ecological survey of Northern Rhodesia done by Trapnell and Clothier is in fact a better guide to the potentialities of the lands than figures of rainfall.

Another and more obvious indicator of water is the swamp or bog. The other day I was in the *ombos* in an

instance of a natural straggle of water; a kind of conservation.

It is difficult to overestimate the importance of *ombos* in Central Africa. The slide shows that the proportion of land so occupied is large, up to 25% in the lower parts of the plateau. Like the swamps in temperate lands, they represent areas of blocked drainage, but they are more widespread because the growth of swamp vegetation is so much more rapid under the tropical sun. For the same reason they usually have a pronounced gradient; indeed, many streams are little more than one long valley *ombos*.

In their natural state they are a wasteful form of conservation, since the evaporation from the surface of the aquatic plants is encouraged but they do delay the run off of the wet season rainfall, and therefore conduce to the permanence of streams. There is not time to go into the question how best to use them by a combination of partial draining and partial damming, but the wrong way is to drain them completely, as has been done with disastrous consequences in some places in the Union.

Conservation by Sand Rivers

Let us turn to the other extreme, so characteristic of a hot climate and markedly seasonal rainfall—namely dry river beds filled with sand, commonly known as sand rivers. The sand rivers are another kind of natural conservation, but with a much shorter life. In the rainy season they are true rivers, but within a few weeks, or even days, if it dries they are dry, and on the surface will wet sand. The water held in the sand is about one-third of the volume of the sand itself, and is protected from pollution by animals and from evaporation.

On the other hand, it seeps away downstream through the sand and is lost altogether in a few weeks, usually long before the dry season is over. The Natives, and even the elephants and other big game, use it when it is there by scraping holes in the sand, an age-old method. What we want to do is to delay the seepage of the water through the sand.

One method is being tried in Bechuanaland, which has many sand rivers. In the river bed for experiment there is a depth of about six feet of sand over about three feet of clay benches about six feet wide have been dug across the river. Down to the clay, then a trench three feet down and the clay piling the top of the undisturbed clay, and then filling the trench again with the sand. This gives a sort of sub-surface dam of clay, probably not absolutely impervious but sufficient for the purpose in view. A series of these has been made up the river for some miles at a cost of £500 and they are expected to impound about 70,000,000 gallons of water.

Sub-Surface Reservoirs in Kenya

There are other methods of building up sub-surface reservoirs of which the following is the first in Kenya. With a small pump forcing water down a pipe it is very easy to put a pipe down through sand the water seeping then up outside the pipe, a process known as *soil-drilling*. When the pipe reaches the bottom of the sand it is used to convey, under slight pressure, a fluid mixture of sand slurry of cement or of lime or even clay, into the sand and the pipe being withdrawn at a similar rate of the same time. This flows into the sand round the pipe and forms a layer of slightly consolidated sand. The process is repeated across the sand river, producing quickly and cheaply a sub-surface blockage or dam. The top of these blockages must be below the original surface of the sand to protect it from floods, during which the upper part of the sand is being rolled along by the water.

Quite the best way to conserve water is to keep it underground, to convey some distance to a watering point, for instance, it will often pay to pipe it, strange as this may seem. One might almost say that for the dry pastoral areas of Africa the most urgent need is for cheap piping, and I sighed for the thousands of miles of steel pipe used in an invasion of silvers round our coasts and now rusting away to final dissolution, when it might have been changing the face of some of the

a man, it may not be absolutely fair to him. I will give him another chance. But it is in the interests of the man himself, as well as of the Service and the Empire as a whole, that those confidential reports should be as objective and truthful as possible. Great importance should be attached to that.

"I must pay my tribute to one outstanding man on the staff of the Colonial Office in the last 30 years: I refer to Sir Ralph Furse. The Colonial Office owes more to him—and I say this frankly—as the Colonial Secretary than to any Colonial Secretary. The amount of work that he and his staff have done quietly and unostentatiously in the recruiting, training and follow-up of the Service is tremendous. We owe a great debt of gratitude to that man and his staff."

Lord Harlech was emphatic that the Colonial Office and Colonial Governments should protect local peoples against exploitation by State-managed undertakings like the groundnut scheme, as they protected them against exploitation by private enterprise. "These powerful, mechanized, highly organized State bodies ought, he said, to be effectively placed under the local Governor, not run from London by orders of a board. That is absolutely what we are going to have, with disastrous results for Native progress and relations, a dichotomy and duality in the midst of every one of those Colonies where that kind of scheme is in force."

LORD PENNELL stressed that many civil servants in the Colonies were frustrated because they were not employed of the work they had gone to Africa to do. Instead of administering, they were too often tied up in their offices when they should be touring their districts. They were inundated with paper and overwhelmed with demands for returns from secretariats. They were exasperated at having questions addressed to them two and three times in slightly different form from offices which ought to answer the questions themselves. He knew of a number of young men who had joined the Colonial Service since the war and already resigned because of this frustration.

Malaise Among Civil Servants

LORD ALTRINCHAM was also satisfied that malaise existed among civil servants in East and West Africa. Officers devoted to their territory and people were losing touch, and not doing the work they ought to be doing. What was the good of great schemes requiring the co-operation of the Colonial people if district officers could not keep in the close touch which was necessary?

The real remedy was more decentralization. Yet, in fact, Governments were showing a growing desire for centralization, and an increasing refusal to give the district officer his head. That was a fatal mistake.

The highest posts ought not to be filled in the interests of individuals within the Colonial Service, but solely from the standpoint of the interests of the territory and its people. There ought to be no more automatic promotion within the charmed circle, no more cases of "Buggins's turn" as Lord Fisher used to call it. Lord Altrincham continued:

"I am doubtful whether it is wise always to insist that the topmost positions, the governing ones, should go to the Colonial Service, and that the Colonial Service be weakened if they do not get those positions."

Freedom from Rigid Opinions

"In this country, to use Bagehot's phrase, we are the nation on the donkey's back. We put in charge of departments Ministers who are amateurs but who can judge, boldly and tell the public what is needed. They are the patriots. They have at their disposal the donkeys, who are the permanent civil servants. That is not a flattering description of either, and no doubt less flattering to the politician than the civil servant. Bagehot said that this is the soundest method ever devised: put the non-professional at the rein of a great professional organization and you will get the best results. I think that applies absolutely to governments."

Often what is wanted is a man completely free from the sort of growth of rigid opinion about the service and what should do which necessarily grows up in the service. There is always an esprit de corps, always a desire of the service, and it is better at times to have somebody who is independent. It is also better to have somebody who carries more influence in this country than any civil servant who has been one of the country for most of his life can possibly have. It is, further, sometimes very important to send to these places a man known

to have that influence. That is a matter that may be of great importance in securing the content of the Colonial people themselves."

THE EARL OF LISTOWEL, replying to the governor, said that if district officers were pinned down to their duties by paper work, it was the direct responsibility of the local Administration, not of the Colonial Office—which brought the objection from Lord Altrincham that a great part of the work was the result of questions from the Colonial Office, whom Lord Swinton urged to set a better example.

The aim of British Colonial policy, continued Lord Listowel, was the progressive advancement of all Colonial peoples along the road to self-government within the framework of the British Commonwealth. The public services of the Colonies must therefore be adjusted to local requirements, and staffed to a large and ever-increasing extent by locally recruited people. Already the vast majority of those employed by Colonial Governments were of local origin; the estimated figure was 96%. Of course, there was no bar in any Colony to their promotion to the highest Government appointments in their own communities.

Growth of Local Civil Service

The Minister for Slaves referred to salary revisions made since the war or now under consideration, and to the establishment or prospective establishment of public service commissions so composed as to command the confidence of the Colonial Service and the public advising Government on candidates for promotion. He continued:

"It is true that the avowed aim of our policy is that the local peoples should provide their own Civil Service, and that it is the job of the men and women whom we send out to help them to do so. But, as has been emphasized over and over again, it is equally true that the process is bound to be slow. An acorn does not become an oak tree overnight, although, given favourable conditions, its progress is continuous."

"It is more likely that, as the process of political evolution develops, recruitment for the Colonial Service from outside the Colonies will gradually diminish. Candidates who are selected to-day may reasonably assume that they would not be asked to join the service if it were not highly probable that they would enjoy a life-time of service in one of the great ventures which are part of our British heritage."

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment].

First Results in Kenya Election

Mr. Michael Blundell Wins

MR. MICHAEL BLUNDELL has been elected to the Legislative Council of Kenya for the Rift Valley constituency, defeating Lord Francis Scott and Lady Sidney Parrar, two former members of the Legislature. In Nairobi South, MR. DEREK O. ERSKINE polled 527 votes against 141 cast for Mr. N. F. Harris and 101 for Mr. George Tyson. When this issue went to press, the results for Nairobi North and the Aberdares had not been received in London.

MR. ERSKINE wrote in his manifesto: "I am not opposed to income tax. During the debate on the Plewman Report, the speech I liked best were those of Mr. Grey, Mr. Wyn Harris and Mr. Mundy (three officials), and I agree with them that it was illogical to cut income tax from 2s to 1s 6d. in the £ at a time of incipient inflation."

An exhibition of mass education in the tropics will be held at the Colonial Department of the Institute of Education at London University, on Wednesday afternoon next, May 26th.

character. The increasing complexity of the problem of government and the acceleration of development demand men of the best calibre, and it is but right to pay them adequately and provide satisfactory conditions of service.

We do not, however, share the view of many civil servants that the office of governor should always be filled from within the Colonial Service; nor do we accept the criticism that men selected for these offices are too frequently selected as Colonial governors. We hold that such appointments are too few, not too many. The usual routine has been to take the next senior official who stands well with the hierarchy and move him up one or two places, even though that meant sending him to a part of the world of which he knew nothing and for which his experience would be of little avail. Is it surprising, then, that something like half the governors of the past twenty or thirty years must be accounted failures in the ordinary man's sense of the term? There should be one criterion only when a new governor has

to be appointed—that he should be the best person of attainable, a man of character and capacity, and with aptitudes suited to the circumstances with which he will have to deal. The sole aim should be to find the right man. Whether he be a member of the Colonial Service, a high-ranking officer of one of the fighting services, a Member of Parliament, a gifted and versatile business man, or some other outstanding personality, and the Colonial Service, it should be remembered, contains excellent candidates outside the administrative branch, which has had almost a monopoly of governorships hitherto. That privileged position is an anachronism, one which has been unfair to the technical services and to the Colonies, which have sometimes known that a judge, a general manager of railways, or a director of medical services would make a far better governor than the chief secretary. If Secretaries of State were judged by the governors they had recommended to the King for appointment—and that would be wholly proper—few would emerge with anything like as high a proportion of successes to their credit as any great business enterprise expects to achieve in its selections for responsible office.

Frustration in the Colonial Service

Lords Discuss Increasing Centralization

CAREERS IN THE COLONIAL SERVICE were discussed in the House of Lords last week. Lord Tweedsmuir said that the tens of millions now being spent in the Colonial Empire would count for nothing unless a wise and judicious investment of our human capital was made, which meant attracting into the Colonial Service the best possible personnel from this country.

Of the 1,700 members of the Colonial Administrative Service many were anxious about their financial position and prospects and their terms of employment. Potential recruits wondered what would happen if more Colonies became self-governing.

Incidentally, he supported the idea of a separate Secretary of State for Africa, or at any rate a Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State.

LORD MILEVERTON was convinced that the Colonial Service now attracted a better type of man than ever before, that they were given better training, and that 99 out of every 100 people in the Colonies warmly welcomed their presence. A handful of Britons could not do the administrative work of the Colonial Empire if their presence was not welcome.

Backbone of the Service

Within the life of anyone now joining the Colonial Service, there need be no anxiety about a permanent career, for it would be a very long time before the Colonies could forgo the advice, help, and support of officials from this country. The district officer had always been the backbone of the Colonial Service and he thought that every Governor should have been a district officer in his earlier days.

LORD HARLEIGH said that the people who had built up the Colonial Empire had had a sense of adventure, and

it was essential that that spirit should still pervade the service.

As chairman of the governing body of the London School of Oriental and African Languages, he had seen something of post-war entrants, and he was satisfied that no better men had ever entered the Colonial Service. In India we had overdone the attempt to Anglicize everything, but in the Colonies there was no wish to impose our ideas of culture and civilization; the idea was to help the people develop their own characteristics according to their traditions.

A staff college for the Colonial Services was necessary as well as a college for the Navy, Army, and Air Forces. He was not unduly worried about the administrative side; 100 often it was the technical services which lacked something in their contacts with the people. Moreover, they tended to get into more of a groove than the administrative service. Technical officers ought to be moved about the Colonial Empire more frequently.

Frightened of Telling the Truth

Speaking of promotion, Lord HarleIGH said:—

The Colonial Office is dependent for interchange from one Colonial Administration to another almost entirely on the confidential reports sent in by various Governors. When I was in the Colonial Office and had a confidential reporter as an officer sent to me, I used to ask, "Who wrote that report? There are some people whose reports are worth a great deal more than others. It is the same in the Army and Navy, every other service. Some people can tell you fearlessly and objectively the wrong, the good, the bad, and the indifferent about an individual, without any officers, others cannot do that. On the whole, there is a danger lest Governors and Colonial Secretaries who draw up these reports are frightened of telling the whole truth. They always say, 'Well, this confidential report will be out, and if I say this, that and the other about

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE EARL OF LISTOWEL, Minister of State for the Colonies, made the astonishing statement in the House of Lords last week that the Colonial Office does not know of the resignation of the Colonial Office men appointed to the Does Not Know. Colonial Service since the war have already resigned, but many of them had been any large or significant number of resignations in any territory, that fact would have come to our ears." If we had read a report in a newspaper attributing those words to the Minister, we should have been disposed to assume that he had been misheard by a reporter, but we quote textually from the official record. How can the Colonial Office expect to hold the confidence of its employees and the public, if it is so little interested in its staff that it does not even know how many resign? Does it imagine that any business house would be similarly negligent or unconcerned? Is it conceivable that any company with branches in fifty countries would be so indifferent to the fate of the men selected for overseas service that the territorial managers would be left to report resignations or leave them unreported according to their whims? Yet this is the state of affairs in

the Colonial Service, if Lord Listowel means what he has said. It is incredible and intolerable, and we trust that wider publicity will be sought by questions in the House of Commons.

Several peers said bluntly during the debate that there is a widespread frustration or malaise in the Colonial Service. From our own knowledge, we have no hesitation in endorsing that charge. Widespread We would emphasize the frustration, an important fact which was not mentioned in the Upper House, that it is often the best men who are most discontented with the imponderables of the system. Therefore, it recruits nowadays of an exceptionally high standard—as is claimed, and as we believe—dissatisfaction must be expected to grow unless changes are made in the system. Fortunately, there is already evidence of a greater willingness to base promotion on merit, and not merely on seniority, and that, of course, will be to the advantage both of the Colonial Empire and the abler civil servants. The development of regional organizations—as in East Africa, this year under the High Commission—will also provide scope for superior talent, judgment and

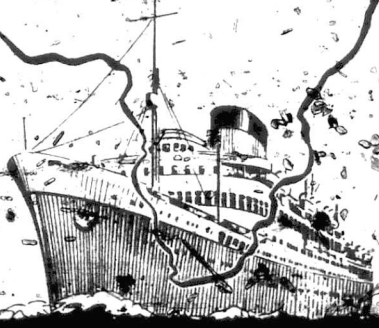
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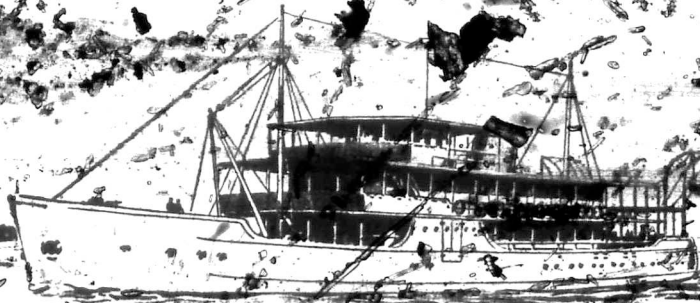
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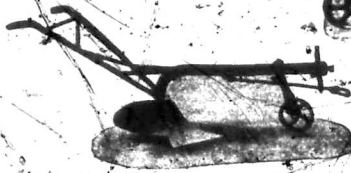
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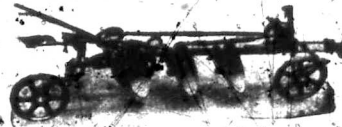
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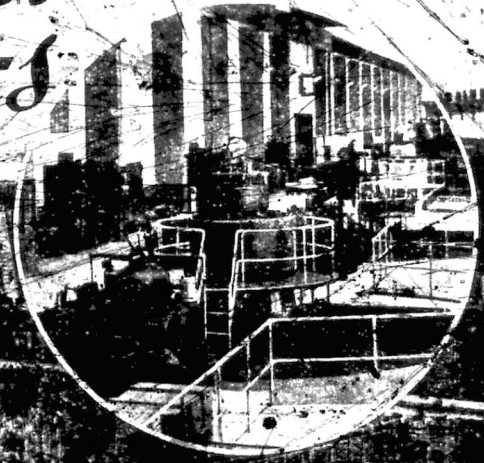
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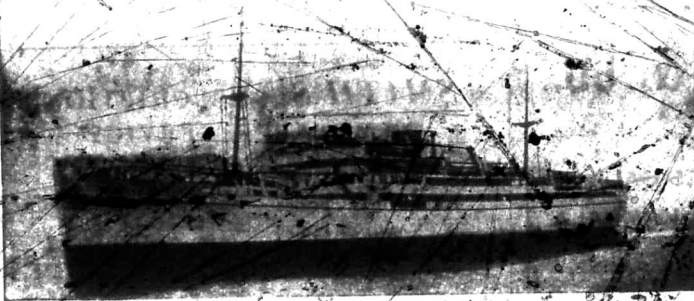
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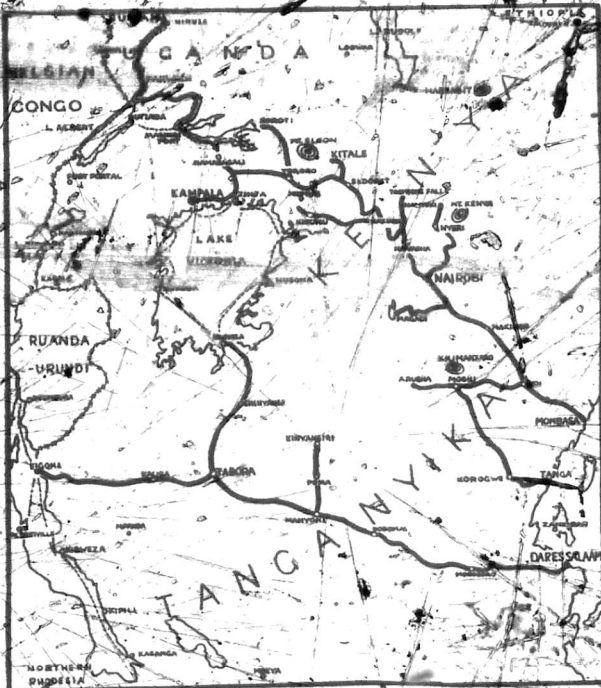
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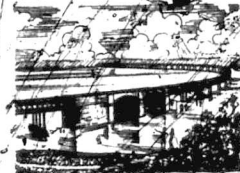
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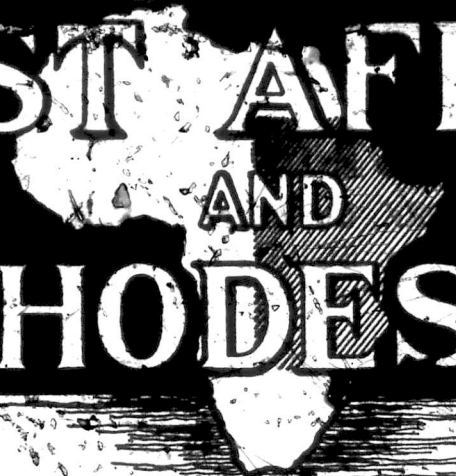
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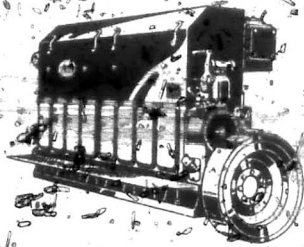
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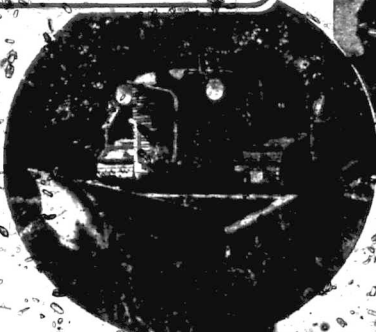
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Mining

Globe and Phoenix Gold Mining

THE GLOBE AND PHOENIX GOLD MINING CO. has earned a profit for 1947 of £10,990, compared with £14,762 in the previous year. Taxation amounts to £1,000, £1,000 reserved, £5,700 allocated as a provision, and £1,000 of 40% required £4,000, leaving £3,584 to be carried forward against £32,668 brought in.

The issued capital consists of 20,000 units of 5s. each; reserves stand at £367,863; and current liabilities at £45,338. Fixed assets are valued at £204,963 and current assets at £448,038, including £212,648 in cash.

Ore reserves were estimated on December 31, 1947, at 127,600 tons of an average value of 17.64 dwt.

The directors are: Mr. Alexander Macquisten (chairman), G. S. Harvie Watt, Mr. J. H. Younger, Mr. Richard Snedden, and Sir G. Ronald M. Reid. The 52nd annual general meeting will be held in London on May 25.

Falcon Mines, Limited

FALCON MINES, LTD. announce a net profit for the year ended September 30 last of £25,993, compared with £21,806 in the previous year. Together with £8,000 overprovision for taxation and £30,643 brought forward for the last account, a balance of £64,836 is transferred to the balance sheet. An interim dividend of 5% for the year ending September 30 next has been declared.

The issued capital consists of £259,373 in shares of 5s. each; capital reserve stands at £189,186; general reserve and undistributed profits at £94,836; and current liabilities at £12,063. Fixed assets are valued at £293,137, quoted investments at cost at £39,567 (market valuation on September 30, £42,988); unquoted investments at £13,115; and current assets at £209,639, including £132,690 in cash.

The directors are Mr. W. Erskine Gill (chairman), Sir Digby Burnett, Mr. B. G. Perry, Mr. C. F. Osmond, Mr. J. G. Bain and Mr. F. L. Wigley. The secretaries are the Bulawayo Board of Executors and Trust Co., Ltd. The 38th ordinary general meeting will be held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on June 25.

Progress Reports for April

Winkie.—2,745 oz. gold were recovered from 17,700 tons of ore milled.

Wankie.—Sales of coal amounted to £26,123 tons of coal to 8,523 tons.

Cam and Motor.—17,500 tons of coal were treated for working profit of £14,012.

Resende.—A working profit of £1,255 was earned from the crushing of 9,000 tons of ore.

Kenau.—1,568 oz. gold were recovered at Geita Mine from the milling of 10,247 tons of ore.

Rhodesia Broken Hill.—Output consisted of 1,850 tons of zinc, 1,050 tons of lead, and 28 tons of fused vanadium.

First-Quarter's Progress

Thistle-Etna.—2,054 oz. gold and 2,326 oz. silver were recovered from the treatment of 14,700 tons of ore, with a working profit of £1,825. Development on Etna was 34 ft. and on Thistle 285 ft. Of 25 ft. on reef zone was payable.

Non-Ferrous Statistics

IN ORDER TO COLLECT AND PUBLISH up-to-date statistics of production, movement, stock and consumption of non-ferrous metals throughout the British Empire and Commonwealth, the British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Statistics, a non-profit-making body, has been formed by the British Overseas Mining Association, the British Non-Ferrous Smelters Association, and the British Non-Ferrous Metals Federation. The annual subscription for 12 monthly issues of the bulletin will be £10 10s., exclusive of postage outside Great Britain. The bureau will be governed by a council composed as follows: the Hon. R. M. Johnston (chairman), Lieut.-Colonel J. Cross-Brown, and Messrs. B. Monier-Williams, R. L. Pring, and W. Randserson, representing the British Overseas Mining Association; Major J. P. Ball (hon. treasurer), the Hon. Geoffrey Cunliffe, and Messrs. R. L. H. Lancaster, D. P. C. Neave and R. Lewis Stubbs, representing the British Non-Ferrous Smelters Association; and Messrs. C. H. Gardner, A. H. Carmichael, L. Endall, C. E. Prosser and the Hon. John Grimston, representing the British Non-Ferrous Metals Federation. Mr. Nigel Ker Lindsay, is secretary.

Coal, Copper and Chrome

G. A. DAVENPORT, Minister of Mines in Southern Rhodesia, said recently that Rhodesia Railways aimed to carry 40,000 tons of coal a month to the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia and 20,000 tons of copper to Beira. When these figures had been attained they hoped to rail 24,000 tons of chrome, and ultimately 32,000 tons monthly, to Beira. Britain attached more importance to copper as a dollar-saver than to chrome as a dollar-earner.

Tanganyika Mineral Exports

MINERAL EXPORTS FROM Tanganyika in 1947 were valued at £1,164,223, compared with £1,511,069 in the previous year. The total for December was £146,700 (£111,008 compared with £34,923 (£37,008); silver, £1,339,343; uranium, £102,416 (£36,566); tin ore, £3,924 (£3,263); salt, £1,812 (£1,979); mica, £39,23 (£11,539); and kaolin, £1 (£402).

Tin Production

WORLD PRODUCTION OF TIN has been estimated by the International Tin Study Group in Washington at 150,000 long tons for 1948, 170,000 for 1949, and 200,000 for 1950. Potential industrial consumption is estimated at 100,000 tons for each of these three years.

Rhodesia Broken Hill

EXTENSIONS to the lead and zinc sections of the plant of the company are planned.

News of Our Advertisers

SANDER VALVE CO., LTD., have declared an interim dividend of 5% less tax.

SCHWEPPEL LTD. announce a net profit for 1947 of £116,320 (£133,000 in 1946). Dividend is maintained at 12%.

ESSEX COIN CO., LTD., report provisionally a net profit for 1947 of £38,873, compared with £36,514 in the previous year when no dividend was paid.

RICHARD COSTAIN, LTD., who opened offices in Southern Rhodesia last year, have secured a contract for the erection of 100 brick and iron houses for Africans in the principal towns of Northern Rhodesia.

MESSRS FOREY AND CO., LTD., engine and boiler manufacturers, have declared a dividend of 10% (the same). The trading balance for 1947 was £40,425 (£44,182). After depreciation and sundry charges the credit balance was £26,880 (£40,904).

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Company Meeting

Rhodesian Corporation, Ltd.

Mr. L. C. Wainwright's Review

THE SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE RHODESIAN CORPORATION LIMITED, was held in London on May 12, 1948. Mr. L. C. Wainwright, chairman of the company, who presided, said:

"A few items of interest might be added to my review. Falcon Mines, Ltd., has declared a 5% interim dividend. It is stated that there are considerable possible ore reserves on the Dalny mine yet to be brought into the category of proved ore."

"As to our interests in the Far Eastern Rand, it is interesting to note that the theory which was dealt with in my review and in the review of the chairman of East Rand Consolidated has support from information published in Johannesburg in *The Market Newsletter* under the heading *Outlook for Van Dyk*, extracts of which read as follows:

Van Dyk Prospects

The chief prospects for the future of Van Dyk lie in the southern and deeper portion of the property where No. 5 shaft is being sunk, which should be completed in 1949.

Borehole No. 6, 6,600 ft. west of shaft 1, intersected reef at 825 ft., equivalent to a vertical depth of 1,000 ft., the core assaying 120 dwt. over 6.1 inches, equivalent to 0.9 inch-dwt.

The ore shoot relating particularly to Van Dyk's four prospects is the one which is expected to run through farms Tuinval, Kalkopporje and Maraisdrift, and further north through West Spaarwater, West Vlakfontein, the Witkoek property and Van Dyk's Gold Mining Company's south-western portion and into the outcrop mine at East Rand Prospekt.

The possibility of this ore shoot is borne out by three boreholes along the length of the ore shoot which all gave good results. They comprise one borehole on Van Dyk and one on West Spaarwater in line with the two above. The northern and broader end of the ore shoot is in the area which gave the excellent development results recently achieved by East Rand Proprietary Mines.

Redwing Option Revisited

Redwing Mine.—The drawing cablegram has been received from the consulting engineer in connexion with the option over this mine: "Redwing option: latest calculation indicated but not yet approved tonnage 35,000 tons valued at 4.6 dwt. over 100 ft. cross-section bottom test wire, which is 100 ft. unproduced over 84 inches. Crushing of 120 tons has given satisfactory results, confirming our own sampling and valuation. In view of these results, we recommend we exercise option. In consequence of this action the option has been exercised. This mine is two miles from our Fred Mine; and it should give a valuable addition to the corporation's manganese tests."

Tonago.—We are advised that the total crop is estimated at 170,000 lb. weight. The first sales amount to over 2,000 lb., which have realized an average price of 34d. per lb., the highest prices being 40d. Information regarding further sales is being awaited with interest.

Rhodesian Coal and Iron.—Information has been received from the geologist in charge of these operations to the effect that more deposits of high-grade iron ore (low silica content) have been discovered as a result of further prospecting. It is hoped that discussions with Sir Dennistoun Burney and having with the Southern and Northern Rhodesian Governments on behalf of our

joint interests will bring about a satisfactory solution for this venture."

The following are extracts from the chairman's statement circulated with the report and accounts for the year to July 31, 1947:—

"The profit amounted to £416,941 to which must be added £58,779 brought forward from the previous year, together making £475,660, from which there has to be appropriated £54,974 in respect of taxation on the profits of the year."

Increased Production at Fred Mine

Redwing Mine.—In the year under review 89,600 tons of ore were milled. Gold recovered amounted to 11,740 oz. The comparable figures of the previous year were 10,000 tons and 10,881 oz. Ore reserves at July 31, 1947, were calculated at 52,815 tons, averaging 25.6 dwt. per ton over an average width of 44 inches, equal to 246 inch-dwt.

Redwing Mine.—A development option has been taken over this property, which has been unroofed and reconditioned to the 350 ft. level. Development below this level is proceeding.

Cocession Hill Claims.—Six blocks of claims have been purchased and an option taken over approximately 70 claims in the Harare district, to the east of the Cam and Meers mine. A shaft is being sunk to prove the orebody at 150 ft. depth.

Falcon Mines, Ltd.—The company had its interest in the Dalny and Dalnos properties of Falcon Mines, Ltd., for a share consideration of 250,000 shares in the company. Developments have been continuing favourably.

Property at Bulawayo and Salisbury

A total of 467,394 acres was realized during the year, the net profit being £80,717. Since the date of these accounts further large sales have been made at good prices. Land in industrial and residential areas in the neighbourhood of Salisbury and Bulawayo is in great demand. Your company possesses over 9,000 acres adjacent to the commonage in Bulawayo and 7,000 acres in a similar situation adjoining Salisbury. In the Bulawayo section three areas for township have been laid out and are in the process of being developed and one on an area adjacent to Salisbury in close proximity to the proposed new airfield.

Ferro-Chrome Project.—Considerable attention has been given to the Rhodesian ferro-chrome development scheme, in which your company has a substantial interest, culminating in the publication of the withdrawal of John Brown and Co., Ltd., from the scheme.

Confidence in Ferro-Chrome Project

The time of that withdrawal the estimated tonnage of the prospecting work carried out in Rhodesia was 1,111,000 tons of high-grade iron ore, but said to contain the high silica content for satisfactory iron production and 40,000,000 tons of high-grade hematite ore. Further work has since been done on the deposits, and reports have now been received that necessary to initial reports, a large proportion of the 800,000,000-ton deposit is low in silica, ranging from only 2% to a maximum of under 10%, and that this deposit is considerably greater than appeared when the estimates were made in January. In addition, further deposits of high-grade hematite have been discovered.

"A drilling programme to prove the deposits at Gpiths has been inaugurated by the prospecting company following the satisfactory geological examinations carried out under the supervision of Mr. W. G. Garlick, B.Sc., A.R.S.M., the consulting geologist. The work already done by our geologists has disclosed very large deposits of iron ore and there is every reason for confidence in the future of this project."

During the year ended September 30, 1947, the value upon which royalties were paid averaged for copper, zinc and lead respectively £88, £60 and £79 per ton. During the year now current the corresponding averages are £114, £60 and £83 per ton, so that our royalty receipts promise to be even larger than they were during the year under review, but I should not like to encourage too sanguine hopes that such prices as these will be permanent.

The profit from the estates at £25,600 is about £25,000 less than the corresponding figure last year. Frost damage and a restricted irrigation programme due to an unprecedented drought last year caused a decrease in the orange and other crops at Mazoe; but the present season should, I hope, be more favorable.

Increase in Dividend

The overall result is that the profit for the year under review is £951,564—more than double the previous year's profit of £453,164. In that year we distributed in dividend almost the whole of the profit, increasing the carry forward only by the comparatively small sum of a little over £30,000. If this year, in view of our abundant reserves, we were acting similarly we should be proposing to pay a dividend of about 3s. 9d. per share or unit of stock.

But on the circumstances of the present time we have thought it right to confine ourselves to proposing the modest increase of 9d., from 1s. 9d. to 2s. 6d. per share or unit of stock, in the dividend, which will call for £602,285, less than two-thirds of the profit for the year, and to increase the carry-forward by the large sum of nearly £350,000 to £1,155,823.

The dividend represents a return of 16½% on the nominal issued capital of the company, but of only 10% on the capital actually invested in the business. This year is the least that we can do in fairness to you who are now at last approaching the fruition of the hopes which in the commercial sphere, have inspired the long patience of the whole body of shareholders, who by their faith and with their resources have backed the great Imperial project of Cecil Rhodes and made its realization possible.

Company's Approaching Diamond Jubilee

Our company has a long history behind it, for nearly 75 years is a long time, and we are looking forward to celebrating our diamond jubilee on October 29, 1949. But historical memories are short, and it may not be out of place again to record to-day, for more than a third of a century from the beginning, while we were carrying the burdens of the administration of Southern and Northern Rhodesia, we never paid any dividend at all.

Since then we have paid dividends, steady but not

large, for about a third of a century, and one would think that no one could expect a more ample reward now. But memories are short, and since the profits which are now coming to us may excite cupidity elsewhere, than in these surroundings, cupidity for which the most charitable excuse that can be made is that of ignorance—it may be of interest to you to have a comparison between two cases, imaginary but illustrative, which I have had made out.

Comparison with Consols

Assume that there were two young men, each 21 years of age, each of whom had £1,000 to invest in the year 1889 when the first issue of British South Africa Company £1 shares was made at par.

One of them applied his £1,000 in subscribing for that number of British South Africa Company shares. The other invested his £1,000 in Consols at 97½. Each of them retained his original investment intact till the present day. Both are now old men of 80. Each of them has allowed all receipts from his investment to accumulate at 2½% compound interest.

During the nearly 59 years which have passed, the one who subscribed for the British South Africa Company shares has accumulated the sum of £2,580, which includes the 2½% per share return of capital made to him in 1924, with subsequent interest thereon. The one who invested in Consols has accumulated the sum of £3,400.

So far it is clear that the one who had the courage and patience to back Cecil Rhodes's enterprise, which has made Rhodesia for the Empire, has received a scanty reward indeed, as compared with the other, who took no risk at all.

Long Awaited Harvest

It is true that he stands to-day with an investment worth about 58s. a share, £290, while the other's with Consols at 76½, is worth £786. But these last figures only reflect the anticipation of the fruits and not the results of the past, and do no more than suggest the truth, that the Chartered Investor's long-awaited harvest is only now beginning to be reaped. No ordinarily fair-minded man would be so bold as to say that history could, I think, set to deny it today.

The report and accounts were unanimously approved and the dividend as recommended was approved.

The retiring directors, Mr. Ernest Oppenheimer, Lieut.-Colonel Sir John Channon, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., D.S.O., were re-elected, and the auditors, Messrs. Cooper, Brothers and Co., were reappointed.

At a subsequent extraordinary meeting of the company a resolution was passed approving certain payments for loss of office to directors and employees of The Rhodesia Railways.

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Company Meeting

British South Africa Company

Profits More Than Doubled: Modest Increase in Dividend

Sir Douglas Malcolm's Address

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY was held, on May 6 at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

Sir Douglas O. Malcolm, K.E.M.G., the president of the company, was in the chair.

The secretary and chief accountant, Mr. W. H. White, having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The president said:

"Gentlemen.—Since we met on June 6 of last year our board has suffered a very grievous loss through the death on June 2 of Sir Henry Chapman, whose whole life work, done with incomparable ability and industry, was devoted to your service in the business of the Rhodesian railway system. Of the value of that work I cannot attempt to speak adequately, though I cannot refrain from paying to his memory some tribute of gratitude and affection.

"His death seemed premature, but it was given to him as it was given to me to pass from here with his life's work done, and it was done with the transfer, of which I had something to say to you last year, from the hands of our group to those of the local Governments of the Rhodesia Railways undertaking.

Two New Directors

"We welcome two new members to our board, Mr. R. Annan and Mr. M. F. Berry. Mr. Annan, as most of you will know, is chairman of the Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, Ltd., and has quite exceptional knowledge and experience of the gold mining industry of the Union of South Africa, of which the interests which we hold in association with our friends of the Anglo American Corporation and Consolidated Gold Fields are of great and, I hope, increasing importance.

Mr. Berry is an expert in the business of investment, and taking more especially for us, a special interest not only in our investment work, but also in that of Rhodesia Railways Trust, of which, as you all know, we hold 50% of the share capital. There has been for the last year, and still is, actively engaged in the responsible and difficult task of finding suitable investments for the very large sum of well over £3,000,000 raised from the sale of the share capital of Rhodesia Railways, Ltd. Mr. Berry is at present time on a visit to South Africa.

Accounts and Appreciation of Investments

"Let me now turn to the report and accounts for the year ended September 30, 1947, which I have been in your hands now for some time, and which I hope you will allow me to take as read. They reflect, as I think you will all feel, remarkable results, and I have every reason to think that those for the year now current will not be less favourable.

"Let us first take the balance-sheet. Here on the liability side, apart from the unappropriated balance of profits and from the provision for the proposed dividend, to which I shall come in a few minutes, the only important changes in the increase in the provision for taxation, including the estimated liability in respect of the profits of the current year, from just under half a million pounds in our previous year of account to £887,000 odd.

On the asset side, under investments, the figure of British and Dominion Government securities and

by over £200,000, investments in Rhodesian mining companies' stocks and shares by over £220,000, and other mining companies by over £100,000. The last figure represents our investment for the year in Union of South Africa gold mining enterprise.

"Thus the total book value of our investments at £2,663,610 exceeds the year's figures by over one million pounds, and the market value of the quoted securities at the date of the balance sheet exceeded the balance-sheet figure by nearly £3,300,000. The latest corresponding figure that I have to-day shows an overall market appreciation of £4,700,000.

"Will you turn now to the profit and loss account? Here on the debit side the important change is the increase in the figure for taxation from rather over £440,000 to a little under £914,000.

"On the credit side, dividends interest and underwriting commission are up from a little over £457,000 to just under £600,000. The net receipts from mining royalties, rents and fees are multiplied more than three-fold. These have risen from £410,000 odd to over one and a quarter millions.

Northern Rhodesian Copper Production

"These remarkable figures, of course, result in the main from the prosperity of the great Northern Rhodesian copper mining industry.

"The total production of copper from Northern Rhodesia during the year under review of 94,746 long tons exceeded the previous year's production only by about 23,000 tons. But the value of that production increased by nearly £6,800,000 owing to the rising price of copper.

"Of that total production Rhokana Corporation produced 67,000 long tons of copper and in respect of its financial year ended June 30, 1947, paid dividends on its share capital of 85%, which figure, however, as I am getting into the habit of reminding you at our meetings, bears very little relation to the much more modest return received by the stockholders in that undertaking on the money actually found and expended by them.

"Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines produced 22,096 long tons of copper during our year under review. It is still in the process of expansion and has not yet reached the dividend-paying stage.

"The production of copper during our year under review by Roan Antelope Copper Mines and Murrumbidgee Copper Mines was respectively 52,865 long tons and 51,213 long tons, whose companies paid dividends of 15% and 25% respectively for their financial year ended June 30, 1947.

"The figures of Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Company's production during the year ended September 30, 1947, of zinc, lead and vanadium, are given in our report. Their dividends for last year has not yet been announced.

Receipts from Mining Royalties

"Our interest, direct and indirect, as shareholders in these Northern Rhodesian mining companies which have increased is, of course, very large, as the balance sheet figure shows. But our main receipts from Northern Rhodesian mining rights comes to us in the form of royalties on their production, the amount of which varies with the price of their products.

I mention here that we were carrying on for the last year certain business and investigations in the Nile Game on the Great Nile River for a possible connection with more relief schemes in the Sudan. These investigations were completed during 1947 according to plan. The Iraq Government has now contracted with us for similar investigations on the River Tigris, another tributary of the Tigris.

In addition to these activities, a considerable interest has been acquired in a firm of local contractors in Iraq, Messrs. Ardoui and Brooks, Limited, the directors of whom are British, and with whom we have had successful business relations over the last 15 years.

Particular interest has also been taken in a dredging and reclamation company, many of which Balfour Beatty have been operating in connexion with a new co-operating scheme in Iraq, authorities in large numbers and land reclamation schemes of which that country stands in such need.

Financial Business

During the year this corporation continued to engage in financial business, although the volume of underwriting handled was slightly lower than in 1946. We are now engaged in completing arrangements for an issue to be made under our auspices of £800,000 preference shares of the East Africa Power and Light Company Limited.

Last year I referred at some length to our holding of 1% first mortgage sterling debenture stock of Societa Adriatica S.p.A. Formal claims have been lodged with the appropriate authorities by the trustees of the Societa Adriatica stock for the total amount due in respect of the stock. Under financial agreements entered into between H.M. Government and the Italian Government, which came into force on September 15, 1947, the Italian Government recognized the obligation to pay in sterling certain debts due to persons in this country. The arrears of interest and sinking fund, amounting to £274,850 gross, fall within the category covered in these agreements, and we are hopeful of receiving payment of our share, namely £242,830 in due course.

Earlier this year we discussed this Italian situation with our legal adviser in Milan, whom we requested to report to this country for consultation, and he will continue to report our interests in Italy with close knowledge of our views and with our full authority.

The Accounts

I will now deal briefly with the accounts submitted to-day. The gross profit for the year amounts to £139,720. On the expenditure side, administration and general charges at £17,769 compared with £12,181 last year. Provision for profits, namely £7,100, is £4,950 greater than the amount required for National Defence Contributions last year, and represents the heavier burden of the new tax. Directors' fees remain unchanged. The net profit carried down amounts to £117,253, as against £112,802 last year. With the addition of the carry-forward from 1946, namely £57,529, there is a total of £174,782 available for taxation purposes and dividends.

Out of the sum there has been paid or provided £55,129 in respect of income tax on the year's profits. £20,000 has been transferred to general reserve, preference dividend less income tax, has absorbed £9,250, and provision has been made for a dividend of 6% less income tax on the ordinary shares, amounting to £26,400. After these payments there would remain a balance of £54,003, which it is proposed to carry forward.

Turning to the balance-sheet, there is no alteration in the issued share capital of £1,300,000. General reserve has been increased to £45,000, partly by the transfer from contingencies reserve of £35,000 (no longer required) and partly through the appropriation of

£20,000 from the profits of the year, to which I have referred.

On the other side of the balance-sheet there is an increase of £15,000 in our holdings in subsidiary companies, representing an addition to our investment in Metropolitan Construction Company Limited, which is shortly being floated. The item 'other investments' also shows a decrease of £1,680, as compared with last year's figure, due to the sale of investments for the purpose of financing the operations of subsidiary companies. The result you will see that under the heading of debtors the amount due from subsidiary companies has increased from £20,000 in 1946 to £287,000, and that investments sold for future settlement total £42,833, as against £14,324 last year. The item 'other debtors' at £9,644 consists mainly of sub-underwriting transactions which have been settled since the end of the year.

Consolidated Accounts

I think I need only deal with one or two points arising from the consolidated accounts. You will have noted that the consolidated profit and loss account includes an item covering liability for past service benefits under our pension scheme.

Provision is made in the profit and loss account for net revenue attributable to outside shareholders in a subsidiary company, amounting to £9,018. In the consolidated balance-sheet you will find an item dealing with this minority interest totalling, including profit and loss account balance, £34,078. I have already referred to the controlling interest which Balfour Beatty have taken in a contracting firm in Iraq. The minority interest referred to is held by two of the directors in that firm.

Our reserves total £57,282, which include balances of £106,117 carried forward to this year.

Tribute to Staffs

My remarks would be incomplete if I omitted to mention and pay tribute to the excellence of the services rendered to us by the members of the staffs of our group of companies in this country and overseas. The success which we have achieved has only been made possible by the keen spirit of loyalty and co-operation prevailing throughout the whole organization.

You will have observed from the report of the directors in your hands that our colleague Mr. W. H. Smith, who has been associated with the corporation and its principal subsidiary, Balfour Beatty and Company Limited, from the inception of both companies, desires to relinquish his appointment as an associate director as from this date. His period of service has extended for almost 40 years, and during that time he made a valuable contribution to the success we have achieved.

I am sure the shareholders will join with the directors in expressing to him our great appreciation of the services he has rendered to the organization, and our best wishes that he may enjoy his well-earned leisure in improved health for many years to come.

With these observations I now beg to move. The report of the directors and the accounts for the year to December 31, 1947, and they are hereby approved and adopted; that the dividend of 7% less income tax, paid on the special preference shares for the year to December 31, 1947, be and is hereby confirmed; and that a dividend of 6% less income tax, on the issued ordinary shares for the year to December 31, 1947, be and is hereby declared.

Lieut. Colonel Sir John Greenly, K.C.M.G., seconded the resolution and it was carried unanimously. The retiring directors, Lieut. Colonel Sir John Greenly, C.M.G., C.B.E., was re-elected; and the auditors, Messrs. George A. Tomlin and Co., having been appointed, the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and staffs.

...to be a major defect of the development of nationalization schemes as a whole. The process continues. A Bill for the nationalization of the gas industry is now before Parliament, and when it becomes an Act the "gas drift" will have been on its place upon the work. Coal, electricity and gas will be a state monopoly.

The Minister of Power fixed April 1st as the vesting date for change of ownership, and accordingly, on that date, all electricity undertakings were taken over.

Contributions to Electricity Supply in the Country

It is natural that we should view with great regret the passing of these undertakings, but we can take pride in the major contribution we have made to the electricity supply industry. In these days it is often the fate of pioneers in industry to see the reward of their efforts filched from them for the sake of advancing political theory and experiment, without anything like adequate recognition.

"As you know, our services to a number of important undertakings have been comprehensive, including management, design, engineering, construction, operation and provision of finance under agreements which are still current and have various periods to run. Discussions on these agreements are proceeding with the Electricity Authorities concerned, but I am not yet in a position to indicate the result of these negotiations. I see no reason for any real divergence of views which might militate against the conclusion of fair and reasonable arrangements.

"Meantime, we have agreed to a request that we should act as agents of the British Electricity Authorities and Order Representatives to undertake registration work during the transition period, and the payment of dividends and interest in respect of the final financial periods of the undertakings with which we have been associated.

"As I mentioned to you at our last meeting, there will naturally be some readjustments in our organization as the result of the nationalization of electricity supply. However, as you will see from the summary which I now propose to give of our activities in electrical and civil engineering development at home and abroad, we have a very considerable amount of work in hand which will engage the close attention of all departments.

Engineering and Construction Departments.

"The engineering and construction departments have been very occupied during the year, and I am glad to inform you that the value of the electrical and civil engineering contracts on our books constitutes a very good record for our organization, the figure of over £25,000,000.

"I am sure you will be interested in a brief survey of the amount of work in this impressive total and of the wide and varied field covered by our activities. Our electrical engineering contracts in this country comprise new generating stations, main transmission lines, substations and distribution systems.

"Large contracts have been entrusted to us for the construction of two new super stations, one at Baylithorpe on the Trent, and the other at Carmarthen Bay in South Wales. These stations will form important links in the drive to overcome the serious national shortage of generating station capacity.

"A part of the original scheme has been deferred under the revised and restricted capital investment programme of the Government, but meantime we are proceeding with the construction works in connexion with installations totalling 290,000 kW. The ultimate capacity of the two stations will be some 700,000 kW. The North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board have placed additional contracts with us for the construction of further sections of the existing grid, which forms the backbone of supplies in the North of Scotland area.

In the aggregate we have under construction in the United Kingdom nearly 1,000 miles of transmission lines.

"Our participation in electricity development abroad continued at a high and a high level during the year.

"In East Africa we carried out various works for the East African Power and Lighting Company Limited, including the design and construction of a new generating plant at Nairobi and of diesel generating sets at other places in Kenya and Tanganyika, and erection of a 5,000 kW unit at the Pangani hydro-electric station in Tanganyika together with ancillary works.

"In Palestine various extensions on hand for the Jerusalem Electric and Public Service Corporation have been much hampered by the present unhappy disorders in the country. One of our representatives visited Jerusalem twice in the latter part of last year and successfully concluded negotiations for a bulk supply to the Jerusalem company to take care of the ever-increasing demand. It is to be deplored that the present state of affairs in Palestine has delayed the carrying into effect of these arrangements, as an abundant supply of electricity is vital to that country's economic welfare.

"In Malaya we have given further assistance to the Perak River Hydro-Electric Power Company in the rehabilitation of its installations which suffered damage and neglect under the Japanese occupation.

"In Ethiopia we continue to manage the electricity undertaking for the Custodian of Enemy Property.

"Our South American Representative is at present on a visit to the country, and the opportunity is being taken to discuss with him prospective business in the Argentine and Uruguay, in which connexion we are associated with leading manufacturers in this country.

Civil Engineering Work

"On the civil engineering side work is continuing as rapidly as possible on the Loch Sloy dam and the Fannich tunnel and intake works for the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board. Progress on these contracts has not been as satisfactory as might have been expected, due to shortage of the right type of labour and materials. Two further contracts have been placed with us by the Hydro-Electric Board for additional intake works in connexion with the Loch Sloy projects, comprising a series of tunnels and conduits. These new contracts has begun.

"Other civil engineering contracts in this country include open-cast coal mining, dock repairs, sewage and drainage works, and miscellaneous repair work.

"It will interest you to know that in the close of the year we have acquired a controlling interest in the well-known firm of Sten Precast Concrete, Limited, who cover a wide field in the manufacture of precast concrete units.

"In East Africa preliminary work has started on a contract awarded towards the end of last year for the construction of port installations in the mainland Tanganyika Territory, in connexion with His Majesty's Government's groundnut scheme.

"With a view to developing our engineering consulting business in the East African territories an office in Nairobi has been opened recently.

Work in Iraq

"In Iraq all our tasks upon which we are engaged have progressed steadily. In addition to the developments we are already carrying out for the Iraq Government, a further contract has been placed for work on the Habbaniyah flood relief scheme comprising the Warrar inlet channel and regulator. Work on this contract has begun, and at the same time we are also proceeding with the construction of the Dhibban channel and regulator at Habbaniyah in accordance with the revised scheme to which I referred last year. The construction of the Kirkuk-Erbil Railway, which will be taken over by the Iraq State Railways shortly, has now been completed.

Power Securities Corporation Limited

Nationalization Experiments and Discouragement of Thrift

Mr. William Shearer's Views

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF POWER SECURITIES CORPORATION, LIMITED, was held on May 6 at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London.

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

The secretary, Mr. H. G. Balfour, having read the notice convening the meeting and the reports of the auditors.

MR. SHEARER said: "This is our 25th annual general meeting. The first having been held on 17th May, 1924, when accounts for the 15 months period to December 31, 1923, were presented. The last quarter of a century has indeed been one of perilous hazards and momentous change, and it is satisfactory to be able to say that the business of your corporation has expanded steadily, as is evidenced by the results laid before you to-day.

"Our meeting this year is rather later than usual, and the reason for this is that the accounts submitted to you include for the first time a consolidated balance sheet and profit and loss account. The provisions of the Companies Act, 1947, relating to consolidated accounts are not yet operative, but I thought it well to carry through this year most of the preliminary work. It has been necessary to adjust the accounting period of our principal subsidiary, Balfour, Beatty and Company, Limited, to coincide with the company's financial year ending December 31. This caused some delay, and in addition we had to obtain completed figures to December 31, 1947, from overseas.

"When I address you last year I considered it my duty to refer to the precarious situation in which this country has been placed. I emphasized the paramount necessity of unity through all classes of the nation in the face of mounting difficulties and problems. There must also add many of the more acute troubles could have been averted if untried theory had been subordinated to the practical task of setting the nation on its feet. It is a tragedy for everyone that the present administration has not relaxed the pursuit of policies which are not only sterile in themselves, but which create disunity and hamper the immediate measures required in what the Chancellor of the Exchequer recently described as an 'all-out struggle'.

"Surely it is time now to recognize that the nation is facing an unprecedented crisis which will decide, and may well fix, the future of our great country. This is no time for cleavages upon political ideologies.

"Recently there appeared some signs, at least in some sections of the Government, of a more realistic outlook and a greater appreciation of the serious deterioration in the country's economic position. It is therefore all the more regrettable that yet another measure of class warfare has been introduced. For the first time a levy on capital is proposed under the guise of a special contribution from investment income. The Chancellor was candid enough to say that this special levy will be largely payable out of capital.

Deliberate Attack on Capital

As I pointed out that the country is being subjected to a deliberate frontal attack on capital, by which is meant the possession and the employment of financial resources gathered together by the thrift and prudence of individuals. There is not much reassurance

in the phrase 'once for all,' used by the Chancellor, particularly since he stated that from the administrative point of view a capital levy in the ordinary sense of those words is impracticable at the present time. This qualification in time was seized upon by the Chancellor's predecessors with satisfaction and with the request that the Chancellor would continue to explore the idea of a larger capital levy.

The Chancellor admits that it is entirely a matter of psychological judgment, and not of economics, whether this levy is inflationary or not. I should not have thought that this was a sound basis upon which to venture a revolutionary form of taxation. In all probability the effect will be inflationary.

There have already been disturbing and there may well be serious reactions on savings, and the tendency will be the discouragement of thrift and the encouragement of needless expenditure. The position of business is undermined, and with it the world-respected traditions of British financial integrity. Moreover, it is unlikely that the net yield from this levy will compensate for the loss of revenue derived from ordinary taxation and duties.

Shock of Capital Levy

The shock to the confidence of investors caused by the capital levy, and the possibility of an extension in the future of this form of taxation, follows upon the uncertainties and damaging results of the cheap money policy of the Government. The ordinary citizen, who by his prudence and thrift has lent his savings to the Government on the basis that the securities he is given to exchange are gilt-edged, must now have arrived at the conclusion that his trust has been misplaced.

I am sure he will not be inclined to accept the allegation of the ex-Chancellor that there has been a conspiracy to force down prices on the market. The fact is that the movements, which might have been foreseen, that such securities has resorted to a more natural course. The result has been that many investors have lost 25% of their savings. What ever the grounds in favour of a cheap money policy, it is evident that the attempt to establish a 2% rate largely I imagine for the purpose of facilitating nationalization experiments, considerably exceeds the limit to which that policy could be safely carried.

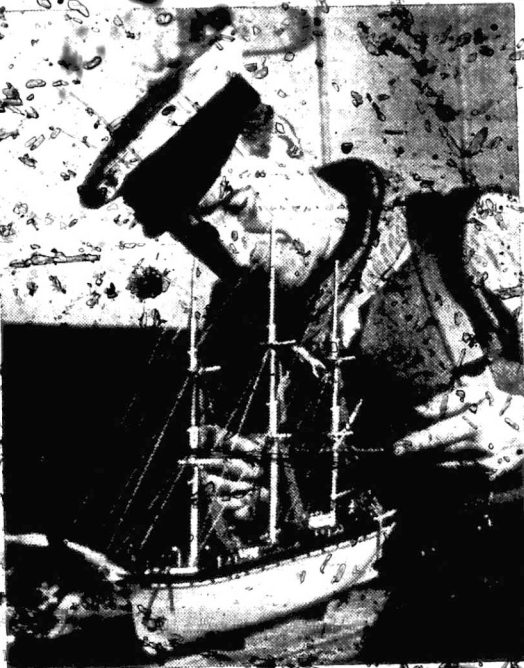
Even the 3% rate at par adopted for British Transport and Electricity stocks has proved to be unjustified, and the holders of the securities, these public utility enterprises, have already suffered substantial capital loss, and above the loss of revenue due to the wholly inadequate compensation terms.

Government and Nationalization

The Electricity Bill, to which I referred at our last annual meeting, has completed its various stages in Parliament, and the Act received Royal Assent on August 13, 1947.

Numerous amendments and modifications of a minor nature were incorporated into the Bill during its progress, but the main principle was qualified—that is, the compulsory transfer upon the vesting date of the property, rights, liabilities and obligations of electricity undertakings in this country to Electricity Boards created under the Act, for a consideration which can only be characterized as completely inequitable.

Indeed, the whole measure is an example of that too little detailed preparation which the Secretary of State for War, with curious and belated endeavour, has



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Standard Bank Commercial Report

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, Ltd., state in a commercial report issued a few days ago:—

Kenya.—There has been a tendency to dispose of certain lines of overstocked goods at below-cost. Even so the demand was poor. Indents for fresh supplies have generally been curtailed. Commitments continue to be regularly met for the most part, but money remains scarce, and small traders are experiencing difficulty.

Building continues throughout the Colony, but is limited by a shortage of materials and labour. There is still plenty of scope for the erection of more houses in most towns. The Mombasa Municipal Board is to erect a number of temporary houses for Europeans, and at a later date they propose to begin a programme for both European and Asian permanent houses.

At six coffee auctions held in Mombasa during March 2,500 tons of Uganda *Robusta* coffee were sold at between £78 and £85 per ton; 30 tons of Bukoba plantation fetched from £147 10s. to £148 10s. per ton; 55 tons of Uganda Native triage realized from £58 to £59 10s. per ton. These prices show a downward tendency and there have been fewer inquiries, the previous strong demand from Singapore and the Far East having fallen away.

The Kenya crop for the 1947-48 season amounted to 14,000 tons. Of this 6,000 tons have been sold to the Ministry of Food at £150-£155 per ton f.o.b. Mombasa. The preliminary estimate for the 1948-1949 season is 13,500 tons.

Uganda.—Large stocks are held in the bazaars, but commitments are being regularly met.

Brewery in Uganda

Uganda Breweries, Ltd. are erecting a brewery at Port Bell, expected to cost over £50,000. Government has called for applications for the licence to manufacture textiles at Jinja. The building of residential and business premises continues, and the demand for both is heavy.

The total Uganda cotton crop has now been estimated at 160,000-170,000 bales. Record ginning prices of 148 3/4 cents were recently obtained at auction.

Cotton growers will receive an increase of eight cents per lb. in the 1948-49 season for first quality seed cotton. In addition local Native Administrations will benefit by a bonus of 1s. per 100 lb. of cotton grown in their areas. By this means it is

hoped to increase production in the coming season. Given good rains, this object should be achieved.

Tanganyika.—Business throughout the Territory is fair for this time of the year. Stocks generally are high but the position should return to normal during the next two or three months. Building operations are proceeding in Dar es Salaam, Tanga and elsewhere in the Territory, but are being hampered by the shortage of materials.

Due to congestion at the port, produce ready for shipment could not be loaded and the ships left Dar es Salaam without the relative cargo.

The 1947-48 mid coffee crop amounted to approximately 6,000 tons.

Mining exports from the Lake Province during February were: gold, 3,280 ozs. and diamonds, 7,016 carats.

Of Commercial Concern

Sisal Production

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd. produced 270 tons of sisal and tow in April.

Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd. produced 380 tons of sisal and tow in April.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd. produced 130 tons of sisal and tow in April, making 1,735 tons for the first 10 months of the financial year.

Dividends

Sudan Salt, Ltd. have announced a dividend of 7 1/2% (4 1/2%). The balance of profit for 1947, after taxation, is £11,218,611,634.

Kassala Cotton Co., Ltd. controlled by Sudan Plantations Syndicate, Ltd. announce a dividend of 10% (the same) and bonus of 15% (the same). Profit for the year ended June, 30 last was £75,832 against £34,631.

Sudan Plantations Syndicate, Ltd. have announced a dividend of 10% (the same) and a bonus of 15% (the same). Profit for the year ended June, 30 last, after providing for taxation, was £527,482,229,866. The company's concession terminates on June 30, 1949.

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Misconceptions of the Empire

Mr. J. Nicholas Pleads for Good Publicity

A STRONG PLEA FOR UNITED ACTION by the whole British Commonwealth and Empire was made by Mr. John B. Nicholas when he addressed the Publicity Club in London. He said (in part):

"The Russian Empire is compactly organized and politically dragged into united effort. The United States of America are compactly organized and commercially inspired to united effort. Britain is giving away her Empire, and her Commonwealth is a scattered pattern of independent and semi-independent parts—which are free to cooperate with her or not as they wish. Britain obviously cannot compete successfully against her powerful rivals alone. But the British Commonwealth and Empire can if the parts can be brought together and the scatters of races united into a team of nations.

"We must, then, take counsel together, the business men of Britain and the Commonwealth, to examine ways and means whereby we can bring the scattered parts together and at the same time create among them a common purpose that will be freely accepted by all—an over-riding feeling, a continuing, universal and daily sense that we belong to one another and are marching together for the protection, the profit and the happiness of the whole team.

Mutual Loyalties

"We cannot go on talking of loyalty and the loss of blood. We must build up a will—that mysterious amalgam of imperceptibles, of faith, trust, sympathy between buyer and seller, between manufacturer and user, pride in their combined transactions, confidence in their mutual loyalty, respect for each other's contributions, and a plain bread-and-butter faith that working more and more closely together is the sure way to success and security for all.

"Our people to-day, weary of the monotonous routine to which they have been subjected for years, cannot see the significance of their daily jobs in the big economic and political battles which are now going on all over the world. They see their jobs only in relation to the wage packet and the continuing irritations of rationed living. They cannot see that what they are doing is related to what workers are doing in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and the Colonies. There is no heartening promise of victory in the air. They turn to football pools because they see no future in normal work and healthy ambition.

"Compared with the fanatical pride of Russians in all things Russian, and the naive conceit of Americans in American enterprise and the American way of life, the condition of our popular mind is biased and listless. Why is there so much more zest and enthusiasm among our competitors? Because in the case of the Russians they are forcibly fed and in America they are freely nourished on patriotic ideas—on a vision that is larger than their private destinies—while our people are being systematically bored by didactic documentary films, nagging exhortations in the Press, and the dehydrated educational programmes of the B.B.C. There is no zest, no pride, no emotional excess, no sturdy national ambition, no flicker of patriotic fire. There is plenty of technique and cleverness, but no flow of soul, no old-fashioned inspiration anywhere. Our national propaganda has somehow got into the hands of self-conscious intellectuals and desiccated officials.

Great Achievements, Great Hopes

"Let us put off this genteel refinement, this fetish of judicialia. Let us boost Britain, the Commonwealth, and the British way of life—without shame, without apology, and with some fire. We have plenty to be excited about—great past great achievements, great hopes.

"Let us explode the American delusion and the foreign charge that the British Empire is a wicked corporation of piracy of exploitation and that Britain is finished. Why allow these malicious misconceptions to wander the world unanswered, doing us mischief abroad and at home? Let us blow our own trumpets with bravura, and advertise our glorious past and our glorious future with eloquence.

"Let us tell the people of our Commonwealth about the Commonwealth in the homespun language of the Commonwealth. Let us tell the world in the daily language of the world. Away with this eternal talking down by experts which is making so much of our British publicity sound supercilious and snooty."

Entertaining the Mukama

THE MUKAMA OF BUNYORO and his Kakikire will be the guests of the Uganda Society in Scotland at luncheon at the Salvation Hotel, Perth, on Saturday, June 5, on which occasion the annual general meeting of the society will also be held.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

A gymkhana held recently in Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, included steer-riding.

The Women's Corona Club will hold its annual evening party in London on July 1.

It is officially stated that not a single adult fever mosquito was caught within the municipality of Bulawayo during the last rainy season.

Northern Rhodesia's general election is now expected to be held towards the end of August. The Legislative Council will reassemble on June 5.

Two new portfolios—Health and Education—have been created in the Southern Rhodesian Cabinet. They will both be held by Mr. T. H. W. Beadle, in addition to his portfolios of Justice and Internal Affairs.

At the recent Johannesburg cattle show, Mr. A. Millar, buyer for the Southern Rhodesian Government, purchased nine Friesian, eight Afrikander, four Aberdeen Angus bulls and one Jersey bull for upwards of £2,600.

On charges of embezzlement of more than £5,000 from the Khartoum Province Treasury two Sudanese members of the police were sentenced to seven and five years imprisonment respectively and fines of £E1,000 each.

Finds at Gedi

A Chinese coin of an ancient dynasty, small pieces of finest quality celadon, Sawankhalok ware from Siam, and some ancient fossil bones are among recent discoveries at Gedi, by Mr. J. S. Kirkham, Warden of Historic Coastal Sites in Kenya. Traces of the ruins of a pre-Islamic city have also been found.

Colonel R. Boyd, Director of Public Works in Kenya, said during a public inquiry into the work of his department that only £850,000 of a total of £3,500,000 for new plant had been allocated, orders placed in 1943 being still outstanding. He explained that the groundnut scheme had reduced the availability of tracked tractors.

U Saw, the former Premier of Burma, was executed in Rangoon last Saturday for complicity in the assassination of seven Cabinet ministers. U Saw, who was 48, had discussions in London with Mr. Churchill in 1941, giving assurances of loyalty, but immediately afterwards he made contact with the Japanese Consul in Lisbon and his aircraft was, therefore, overtaken and forced down in Palestine by order of the British Government. U Saw was interned in Uganda for the remainder of the war.



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Destiny of the Sudan Fine Nation in the Making

MISS MARGERY PERHAM has contributed a most interesting article on the Sudan to *The Times*, by the courtesy of which newspaper we are able to quote the following passages:—

"If political restlessness portended the birth of a true Sudanese nationalism, the British task would be simple. The most immediate cleavage is that between its rulers. Egypt is right in asking that Britain should not drive a wedge between two natural and necessary allies, but it is grossly overplaying a good hand. Long-term Egyptian interests lie in orderly and efficient government, not in undermining civil discipline and hindering the smooth and gradual transfer of power.

"Among main parties are the Ashigga, who hope for self-government in co-operation with Egypt, and the Umma, who desire complete independence but are prepared to work for a time with Britain to attain it. Their leaders, in search for a wider support than that of the urban and official Graduates Congress, turned to the great sectarian divisions of the northern Sudan, grouped round the two Sayeds, Sir Ali Mirghani and Sir Abdel Rahman el Mahdi. These historic religious divisions conform to the still deeper division between the sophisticated urban riverain peoples, with their commercial and racial links with Egypt, and the tribes of the sandy plains reaching west to Darfur and east to the Red Sea. Behind lies the oldest social conflict in the world, that between the nomad and the sedentary, the desert and the town.

"This picture is over-simplified. Mirghaniist sections exist among the tribes, while some of the ablest officials belong to the Umma. Nor is the Mahdi's son the figure his name and leadership suggest. As a great cotton producer he has a vested interest in security and efficiency. As a progressive educationist he protests that his father never intended Gordon's death, and asks why the Mahdi should be made responsible for the oppressions committed after his death by the Khalifa.

Conflict of Youth and Age

"Cutting across the political and religious divisions is the opposition between age and youth. Western knowledge without western social discipline isolates young men above the illiterate masses in a kind of moral vacuum. They are all Government officials, junior or potential, and gradual plans for Sudanization baulk their natural impatience for promotion. Those attracted to Egyptian universities reach new heights of antagonism to Britain and absorb some undergraduate Communism. Those literate only in Arabic are enclosed within the mental sphere of the Egyptian extremist Press or the dozen local papers, mostly begun since 1945, which denounce the 'colonizers' after war.

"The largest cleavage of all is between the northern, the Arab, Sudan and the Negro South. The difficult decision has now been made not to give constitutional endorsement to this division, but to trust that the southern peoples will develop their own characteristics and interests while gaining the economic advantages of union with the north.

"In the new proposed constitution the British are endeavouring to act, and therefore hastily, to introduce parliamentary social democracy in these unresponsive conditions. The constitution can do little but paper over the cracks of the country's complex divisions.

"What hope can there be of a successful semi-parliamentary system in advance of the desires and capacities of the vast majority while rejected by Egypt and the young Sudanese?

hopelessly illiberal? To political difficulties could be added economic in a country which has achieved its present rising standard of life under an elaborate system of State control which would quickly break down in inexperienced hands. The country depends upon the great Gezira scheme, which supplies four-fifths of the cotton and represents 80% of the exports. This scheme will be taken over by the Government from the companies in 1950. It will present most difficult problems of State trading and of the relation of agricultural control and local government among a population of 5,000,000, tenants and their families, just beginning to wake up, to their corporate interests and organize themselves. Meanwhile the Sudan is running into labour problems.

"First among the human factors is the quality of the British service. Its past record, probably the most beneficial in the history of any empire, is well known. In the last few years its members have carried out one of the most difficult of all adjustments, that from an authoritarian tradition towards a new relationship of co-operation. In most departments progressive reforms are being enacted.

Confidence in British Officials

"In spite of the political excitement, the British have retained the confidence and even the friendship of most of the Sudanese officials and notables. With little support and understanding from British opinion, in a beset and delicate diplomatic situation under a fusillade of abuse from Egypt taken up by sections of the Sudanese, they have maintained a steady and sympathetic administration.

"The Sudanese, especially in the upper and middle official ranks, have accepted British standards and principles in an astonishing way, grafting them upon their own dignified and virile character. Behind all the ferment and extravagances of youth there is a fine nation in the making, eager to emerge from the stagnation under which they have so long remained, and to be recognized and appreciated by the world and especially by Britain. The leading Sudanese with experience of administration have shown themselves to be men of high intelligence, integrity, and ability.

"Britain has an opportunity in the Sudan to transform Imperial rule by stages into friendly cultural and economic co-operation. The task will be difficult, but the visitor travels the Sudan to-day convinced as much by the evidence of the heart as of the head that it is not beyond achievement.

An Anglo-Egyptian committee is to examine the question of constitutional reform in the Sudan. The British Ambassador, SIR RONALD CAMPBELL, and the Egyptian Minister, AHMED KRASHABA PASHA, will head the committee.

East African Paintings

AN exhibition of water colours and pastels of Uganda, Kenya and South Africa will be held from May 20 to June 4 in the Beaux Arts Gallery, 1 Bruton Place, Bond Street, London. They are the work of Mrs. Perse, wife of Mr. E. M. Perse, who was for 26 years in the Administrative Service of Uganda, where Mrs. Perse was herself resident for 15 years. She was provincial director of the Uganda Branch of the British Red Cross Society during the recent war, and in order to raise funds for that cause sold many of her paintings at an exhibition in Kampala in 1940. East Africans or others interested in the territories who can attend the exhibition will be most welcome.

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Parliament

State-Managed Colonial Schemes
Indian Representation in Kenya

STATE-MANAGED SCHEMES for increasing Colonial production of food and raw materials were mentioned at question time in the House of Commons last week.

MR. THOMAS REID asked what local State-managed schemes, pilot schemes or otherwise, had recently been initiated in the Colonies to increase the production of food or raw materials.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "In almost every Colony, Government departments and research stations are busy on schemes of different kinds to increase supplies of food and raw materials, and it would be impossible to deal adequately with the subject within the limits of this reply. The subject will be covered in the Annual Report on the Colonial Empire which the Secretary of State hopes to make available to the House later in the session."

MR. H. D. HUGHES: "Will my hon. friend see that under these schemes, when they are initiated, there will be adequate representation of Colonial opinion on any bodies or corporations that may be set up?"

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "Normally these schemes are in the development plans for the Colonial territories, and these are passed through the Colonial legislatures, and in every case the opinions of the various races in the territory are represented on the legislature, so that there is full opportunity for those views to be known."

Indian M.L.C.s. in Kenya

MR. SORENSEN asked what were the terms of the Bill recently introduced in the Kenya Legislative Council by which two seats in the Central and Eastern Areas were to be reserved for Muslim members, whether those seats were additional to the five already allocated to Indians; if the Minister was aware that four Indian members had resigned owing to the introduction of this Bill; and whether proposals to provide separate religious representation would now be withdrawn.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "The Bill was prepared after full discussion with Indian leaders to ensure the continued representation of Muslims in two of the five Indian seats and is expressed as being for the life of the new Council or until earlier repeal by resolution. Four Indian members resigned on the instructions of the East African National Congress when the Bill was introduced shortly before the dissolution of the old Council, but the measure has received widespread support and two Muslims and one non-Muslim have been returned unopposed in the elections for the new Council."

MR. SORENSEN: "Am I to understand that the four Indian members who did resign had previously assented to the proposals?"

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "I do not know whether they assented to them, but the Bill passed its third reading without opposition."

MR. SCOLLAN: "Are we to take it that representation was made on a religious basis?"

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "I would say, 'Yes.'"

Chege Kibachia

MR. SORENSEN asked when it was proposed to release Chege Kibachia from internment in Kenya.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "Mr. Kibachia's case was recently reviewed by the Executive Council, who unanimously advised that it would be against the public interest at present to revoke the order requiring him to remain in Kabarnet. The case will be reviewed again in six months."

MR. SORENSEN: "Does my hon. friend hold out any hope that consideration will be given to the prospect of the release of this man?"

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "I was recently in Kenya, and I made some personal inquiries about this man. The House will remember that he was the man who threatened to cut off some persons' ears if they did not come out on strike. I am glad to say he is making good progress in rehabilitation."

MR. SORENSEN: "My hon. friend referred to this man as making good progress. Progress in what?"

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "In coming to a right state of mind." MR. TPELING asked why the Government of Kenya would not allow the entry of two British-born Chinese girls into that country to be employed by Mr. Robbins, of Nairobi, who previously employed them in Malaya.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "Entry permits were refused because

there are already in the Colony available for employment a considerable number of African ayahs and also other children's nurses and women nurses.

MR. T. REID asked the Minister if he would make a statement regarding the number of public loud-speakers used in Colonies in connexion with their broadcasting services to keep the poorer people, unable to pay for wireless sets, informed of current events and problems.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "Complete details of public re-diffusion of broadcast programmes are not available. It is known that there are in the Colonies, at least, 85 communal wireless receivers, operated for the most part in connexion with local broadcasting services. There are also public address systems in the Gambia, Nigeria, Hong Kong, Seythelles, Uganda and Zanzibar. Broadcast programmes are also distributed by wire to some 30,000 households in six territories at a small monthly subscription."

Too Rosy a Picture

MR. CRYE HIGGS spoke on the "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.B.C. on Sunday on the East African groundnut scheme.

"Its promoters," he said, "had issued a super-optimistic White Paper which was based too generously on arithmetical calculations by specialists who took inadequate account of the imponderables of tropical Africa. The idea, briefly, was to clear for groundnut planting an area equivalent to a strip nearly a mile wide stretching from London to Nairobi."

During his visit to the Kongwa area of Tanganyika, he had found that some of the experts were in favour of bigger and bigger implements capable of planting or harvesting many rows at a time, while others wanted smaller units and better work. His own preference as a farmer was for smaller machines.

He concluded: "The present progress report paints too rosy a picture, and fails to emphasize the difficulties ahead. This will bring down further criticisms which could have been avoided by promising reasonable achievement. But I believe in the scheme. It is brilliant in conception, though overshadowed by anxiety to achieve the impossible. From a crusade to provide quick oils it will settle down into a long-term development."

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East African Service Appointments

THE LATEST LIST OF APPOINTMENTS to the Colonial Service includes the following:—

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS: Uganda.—Mr. J. Morris, **AUDIT SERVICE: British Somaliland and Aden.**—Mr. J. A. Gunn, assistant auditor.

ENGINEERING SERVICE: Uganda.—Mr. D. Wignall, assistant engineer.

MEDICAL SERVICE: Kenya.—Dr. K. Craig, *Seychelles.*—Dr. C. H. Todd.

NURSING SISTERS: Kenya.—Miss H. E. M. Fairhead, Miss M. Hunt, Miss G. M. Rogers, Miss B. A. Wahlruch, *Northern Rhodesia.*—Miss P. Mackenzie, Miss R. A. Rafferty, Miss M. Sargent, *Uganda.*—Miss G. E. Meadows, Miss E. E. Miles, Miss C. G. J. Read.

VETERINARY OFFICERS: Kenya.—Mr. R. M. S. Neave, *Tanganyika.*—Mr. R. W. Butler.

MISCELLANEOUS: Mr. S. A. Browne, assistant labour officer, *Uganda*; Miss E. M. Caldwell, schoolmistress, *Uganda*; Mr. H. L. Dawson, flying control officer, *East Africa*; Mr. R. W. Deans, architect, grade II, *Uganda*; Mr. J. S. Elliott, co-operative organizer, *Tanganyika*; Mr. R. G. Horner, airfield superintendent, *Northern Rhodesia*; Mr. A. C. Heathcote, assistant postmaster, *Nyasaland*; Miss M. B. Hobbs, clerk, *Nyasaland*; Mr. C. W. D. Kermod, assistant conservator of forests, *Tanganyika*; Mr. A. Rowland, flying control officer, *East Africa*; Mr. J. L. Taylor, assistant surveyor, *Kenya*; Mr. R. Winship, senior flying control officer, *East Africa*.

Promotions and Transfers

Promotions and transfers include the following:—

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE: Mr. F. Crawford, Economic Secretary, *Northern Rhodesia*, to be Director of Development; Mr. F. H. Page-Jones, deputy provincial commissioner, *Tanganyika*, to be provincial commissioner; Mr. K. W. Sitmones, administrative officer, *Kenya*, to be Assistant Financial Secretary, *Uganda*.

AGRICULTURAL SERVICE: Mr. J. C. Muir, Director of Agriculture, *Trinidad*, to be Director of Agriculture, *Tanganyika*.

AUDIT SERVICE: Mr. W. A. Melhuish, auditor, *Zanzibar*, to be senior auditor, *Nyasaland*.

EDUCATION SERVICE: Mr. D. S. Miller, Director of Education, *Basutoland*, to be Director of Education, *Nyasaland*.

Mr. P. E. W. Williams, Director of Training, *East African High Commission*, to be Social Welfare Adviser, *Kenya*.

FORESTRY SERVICE: Mr. H. Fraser and Mr. H. A. Herring, assistant conservators of forests, *Tanganyika*, to be senior assistant conservators.

LEGAL SERVICE: Mr. M. Howell, assistant commissioner of lands, *Gold Coast*, to be Lands Officer and Registrar-General, *Nyasaland*; Mr. I. E. G. Lewis, Crown Counsel, *Zanzibar*, to be resident magistrate, *Uganda*.

MEDICAL SERVICE: Dr. T. K. Abbott, medical officer of health, *Tanganyika*, to be senior medical officer, *Seychelles*; Dr. R. B. Heisch, medical officer, *Kenya*, to be parasitologist, *Kenya*; Dr. (Mrs.) W. M. Lewis, medical officer, *Zanzibar*, to be medical officer, *Uganda*; Dr. C. R. Phillip, Assistant Director of Medical Services, *Kenya*, to be Deputy Director of Medical Services, *Kenya*.

POLICE SERVICE: Mr. E. J. G. Brown, assistant superintendent of police, *Uganda*, to be superintendent of police; Mr. W. A. Muller, commissioner of police, *Trinidad*, to be commissioner of police, *Tanganyika*.

MISCELLANEOUS: Mr. H. C. Kelly, press superintendent, *Tanganyika*, to be Government printer; Mr. J. Y. Moggridge, entomologist, *Tsetse Research Department, Tanganyika*, to be Director, *Tsetse Research Control Department*; Mr. H. C. Smith, senior assistant livestock officer, *Tanganyika*, to be livestock officer; Mr. W. A. Tittman, postmaster, *Nyasaland*, to be senior postmaster.

Officials on Leave

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS on leave in this country include:—

E. A. High Commission.—Messrs. F. Cavendish and G. W. Robins, *Kenya*.—Messrs. B. B. Donald, A. C. Maher, L. G. Mitchell, L. J. Raymer and F. C. Thompson, and Dis. B. S. F. Adam, R. McFiggans and F. W. Vint, *Northern Rhodesia*.—Messrs. B. E. Crawford, W. G. R. Henry, J. F. A. Powell, R. E. Probst and M. J. A. Rea, *Nyasaland*.—Dr. Maw Roberts.

Tanganyika.—Messrs. F. D. Arundell, C. J. Tyndale-Biscoe, H. Deggert, W. M. Donaldson, C. F. Ellaby, D. R. A. Goode, G. Hadwin, J. Rooke Johnson, J. Madam, J. H. McGregor, A. G. B. Mathews, G. D. Popplewell, J. H. Ridley, M. V. Rounce, B. G. Scott, J. V. Shaw, Lieut. Colonel G. W. L. Shipp, H. W. Skinner, H. S. Tacey, J. D. Turner, S. H. M. Webb, J. H. Webster, C. C. Wilecroft and H. W. Wye, Dr. D. R. Grantham and the Misses Killick and Tyrer, *Uganda*.—Messrs. C. G. Andrews, J. P. Bernacca, S. Foote, R. L. Hett, W. A. Schwartzel and E. C. Wier.

East African Office

RECENT CALLERS at the East African Office in London have included:—

Mr. S. M. Ahmed, Mr. J. D. Barlow, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Bedford, Mr. M. Brainbridge, Mr. J. Brennan, Mr. S. A. Chambers, Mr. Hugh Davies, Miss P. A. Day, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Gray, Miss H. Gray, Mr. J. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. MacAlpine, Mr. J. Marshall, Sub. Lieut. V. Mitchell, Mr. B. G. Patel, Miss E. Pratt, Miss R. R. Rampley, Canon W. J. Rampley, Mr. Sinclair, Mr. R. M. Spence, Miss C. Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Stephens, Mr. R. W. Stephens, Miss S. Stephens, Mr. C. Teesdale, Mr. and Mrs. F. Mowbray Thomas, Mr. J. M. P. Walker, Mrs. L. Wilson.

Mechanization Expert

MR. M. B. ATHERTON, a technical expert of Messrs. Herbert Morris, Ltd., of Loughborough, left London by air a few days ago on the invitation of the East African Railways to report on the mechanization of the port of Kilindini, with a view to reduction in the use of manual labour. He may also be asked to investigate the position at other ports in East Africa, including the port under construction in Southern Tanganyika in connexion with the groundnut scheme. His company is represented in East Africa by the British East Africa Corporation (1939), Ltd.

Public Relations

LORD FRANKS SCOTT said in evidence before the commission of inquiry into the working of the P.W.D. in Kenya that there was a great need for efficient public relations work in the Government. There was a terrible lack of information to the public, and much more publicity in regard to Government policy and intentions was essential.

NATIONAL NEWS-LETTER

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If you are not satisfied after two issues your subscription is returned in full.

PERSONALIA

MR. J. P. COETZEE, deputy mayor of Gateoma, has resigned.

THE EARL AND COUNTESS OF NORFOLK have been visiting Kenya.

MR. B. E. PETITPIERRE has arrived in London by air from his visit to Tanganyika.

MR. C. C. REED is president of the Nairobi branch of the Royal Society of St. George.

MR. L. R. GREENE, resident magistrate in Zanzibar, has been gazetted an acting judge.

MR. J. C. MUNDAY, Member for Finance of the East Africa High Commission, has arrived in England by air.

MRS. RANKINE, wife of the Chief Secretary of Kenya, has been elected president of the Lady Northey's Home, Nairobi.

COMMISSIONER DAVID C. LAMB has arrived back in London after a six months' tour of the United States and Canada.

MR. JAMES MURRAY, youngest son of the late Sir James Murray, a former M.P. for East Aberdeenshire, has visited East Africa.

MR. F. F. MCGRIDGE, of the East African Teetse Reclamation Department, has been appointed Director of Teetse Control in Uganda.

CAPTAIN NORMAN FORSTER has been appointed public relations officer to East Africa Command in the place of CAPTAIN GERALD HANLEY.

MR. RAUL MBOYA, Kenya's African member of the East African Central Assembly, broadcast recently in Nairobi from the Nairobi station.

ENRICH RAY, A. K. BALLY, Assistant Bishop of the Uganda diocese, has been appointed a president of the Church Missionary Society.

Recent visitors to Uganda have included M. DEQUENT, manager of the Banque de Bruxelles Congo and M. DEQUENT, director of Centre Africain.

MR. H. D. CHARLTON, secretary of the Development Authority in Zanzibar, is also Clerk of the Legislative Council Executive Councils.

LORD DE SAUNDERS, Chairman of the Rhodesia Fairbridge Memorial College, stayed in the RICHMOND CASTLE in a week from South Africa.

DR. PETER BARNARD, who was educated at Milton School, Bulawayo, is studying in Edinburgh for the fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons.

MAJOR G. C. CROMBIE, who has recently become Governor of the Province of Uganda, was an officer in the 19th Army, and was badly wounded in Burma.

MR. W. RIDDIE, town clerk, and MR. F. L. STEWART, municipal treasurer of Nairobi, have resigned for health reasons. Mr. Riddie had served the council since 1912.

MR. A. J. MANNING, chairman and managing director of Messrs. Kettle, Roy and Tyson (Mombasa), Ltd., has arrived in London from Nairobi on a short business visit.

SHEIKH SALIM MOHAMED EL RARWANI, who has been appointed a district officer in Zanzibar, is the first non-European to hold the office. He became an Assistant District Officer in 1947.

When MR. A. L. CHICK takes up his position as Financial Secretary in the Sudan, MR. J. CARMICHAEL will become Deputy Financial Secretary and MR. W. J. F. McELEN, Assistant Financial Secretary.

The engagement is announced between MR. WALTER BENTON, MARTIN and MISS KATHARINE FRANCES, the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Hamlyn, Secretary of Base Africa, and now of Hilford, Farnham, Surrey.

SIR JOHN KENNEDY, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed Colonel Commandant of the Royal Artillery in the place of Major-General A. A. Goschen, whose tenure of the appointment has expired.

MR. J. A. WOODBRIDGE, former editor of the *Manchester Evening Chronicle*, and later of the *Sunday Empire News*, and MRS. WOODBRIDGE, have left for Kenya with the intention of settling in the Colony.

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD, Commissioner-General for the United Kingdom in South-East Asia, and MR. CHARLES H. G. MILLIS, managing director of Baring Brothers and Co. Ltd., have been elected Rhodes Trustees.

PROFESSOR J. P. R. WALLIS, who recently arrived in this country from Southern Rhodesia and is now living in Essex, spoke in last Friday's evening Southern Rhodesia programme of the B.B.C. on country life in England to-day.

MR. W. J. CLIVE has been elected president of the Uganda branch of the Royal Society of St. George, of which MR. J. V. HUNTER is vice-president, MR. G. HERBERT, treasurer, Mr. F. R. Bailey secretary and MR. P. R. B. EVERETT, auditor.

When SIR DONALD CAMERON, former Governor of Tanganyika, died early in the year, he left his body to Charing Cross Hospital. It was cremated at Golders Green on Tuesday, and by his wish the ashes were scattered in the grounds of the Crematorium.

MR. M. F. A. KEEN, Assistant Civil Secretary (Councils) in the Sudan, has been attached to the Clerk of the House of Commons for three months to study Parliamentary procedure. He was closely associated with the draft ordinance for the Sudan Legislative Assembly.

The East African Posts and Telegraphs Advisory Board has the following members: Kenya—MESSRS. R. V. STONE and VAZIRI EBOO PIRBHAI; Tanganyika—MESSRS. R. LESLIE and A. A. ADAMJEE; Uganda—MESSRS. H. S. POTTER and H. C. BIRD (with Mr. J. T. SIMPSON as alternate).

An aircraft carrying MR. R. S. HUDSON, Northern Rhodesian Secretary for Native Affairs, and the Rev. E. G. Nightingale, M.L.C., from Lusaka to Matulira for a meeting of an African provincial council, was forced down in a swamp near Chisamba. Nobody was hurt, but the machine was damaged.

A stud stock buying commission will shortly arrive from Southern Rhodesia to purchase high quality stud animals for breeders of pedigree cattle and pigs. Its members will be Mr. C. M. MURRAY, assistant director of research, MR. E. E. MACARTHUR, and MR. A. J. MILLAR, of the Cold Storage Commission.

MR. A. J. B. STEWART, of Njoro, has won the regional challenge cup presented by the National Bank of India for the best seed maize produced in Kenya. The Government maize seed competitions were won by Mr. Stewart (Nakuru section), Mr. E. L. HOLSON (Matile section), and MR. T. J. BROATCH (Njoro section).

AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR A. GUY R. GARROD, who was largely responsible for the development of the Empire Air Training Scheme during the war, is about to retire from the R.A.F. Formerly Allied Air Commander-in-Chief in South East Asia, he has been R.A.F. representative on the military staff committee of the United Nations since 1946.

The prepaid charges for small advertisements (not of a trade character) is 3d. per word per insertion.

ACCOMMODATION WANTED

MRS. JOHN NEWINGTON, arriving Bulawayo end May, seeks for a permanent home for four. Address answers to Metal Pressing and Enamelling Company, Bulawayo.

TO THE NEWS

E.A.C. marked There is no intention of this sort of kind of blowing the doors of the Chamber of the Exchange.

The prosperity of British industry depends more than anything else upon the highest possible production of coal. — Mr. George Strauss, M.P. Minister of Supply.

Who put the coal industry in the hands of civil servants is suicide and treachery to the nation. — Mr. Alfred Edwards, Socialist M.P. for Middleborough.

The need for insuring ourselves against the risk of war is no less urgent than in any previous period of history. — The Earl of Lancaster, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs.

During the current year we shall have an army of some 600,000 men and women, including the Territorial Army, at a cost to the taxpayer of £500 for every soldier. — Mr. Mancroft.

The annual world food program can only be maintained if investment is made in the amount of grain which enters through world trade channels. — United Nations Bulletin.

The free vote on capital punishment, since M.P.'s had not ascertained the views of their electors on the matter, represented not democracy but autocracy. — The Rev. S. H. Heaton-Renshaw.

We are controlled to an extent that has a harmful effect upon the mind of the keen, ingenious operator and is upon encouraging the latter that our national development depends. — Mr. A. E. Berry.

The new clothing coupon system is totally inadequate, unpractical, inequitable and unacceptable. — United Committee of Light Clothing Associations, in a protest to the Board of Trade.

The current proposals are for a new religion, God is not Catholic, he is a Communist, and not a Communist. — From a statement issued by the Roman Catholic hierarchy in England and Wales.

Industrial development, the weapon which would justly ascend the great technical ladder of warfare, is the claim that it would be the production type of dangerous. — Field-Marshal Lord Gort.

It is probably the case that in 1944 Ministers who had serious doubts as to the value of the cable, Mr. Harold Wilson, President, Board of Trade.

Printer, moulder, and detector stories are a waste of paper, of man-power, and a dangerous influence on the public. I am a critic of business and professor, who believe that the lists are they bed-time reading. — Mrs. William Middleton.

It is the Local Loan who raised the Government and accepted conversion of an undated security carrying 2 1/2 per cent interest and security, coming as Daltons, standing at a discount of 2 1/2%. That the capital which has been proposed upon the Local Loan is the Government. — Sir John Anderson, M.P.

How can international trade be increased when the machinery involved in import and export is aimed at increasing the preference and breaking down the economic framework of the Empire? This can result in increased difficulty in dealing with the United States of America, for the very good and vital reason that America cannot be paid for the goods that she is producing. — Lord Harrison, Deputy Leader of the Liberal Party of Australia.



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The Rhodesias and Nyasaland at the B.I.F.

But East African Territories Unrepresented

THE BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR, which opened in London and Birmingham on May 7 and will close to-morrow, has presented another opportunity of publicizing the Colonies, but here the East African Dependencies were unrepresented.

One of the chief attractions, however, was the pink diamonds given to Princess Elizabeth as a wedding present by Dr. J. T. Williamson, of Tanganyika. It was shown at the Olympia exhibition, where long queues, often numbering many hundreds of people, waited to see it.

The Queen described it as one of the most beautiful jewels she had ever seen. Princess Elizabeth will probably wear it in a diadem. Cutting has reduced the weight from 54 to 23 carats, but has not diminished the surface, which measures 18 m.m. across. There is no similar pink diamond of this colour and quality.

Royal Visit to Rhodesia Stands

The Rhodesias and Nyasaland were attractively portrayed at Earl's Court, where lively interest was shown by trade buyers and the general public. On May 4, The King and Queen, accompanied by Princess Margaret, Princess Royal, and the Duchess of Kent, visited the Southern and Northern Rhodesian stands, where they were received by Sir K. M. Goodenough and Major H. K. McKee.

Southern Rhodesia's representatives at the Fair led by Mr. W. E. A. Cold, public relations officer for the Colony in London, and Mr. A. H. Liles, have laid emphasis upon photographic displays with scenes ranging from the Kariba Gorge to Native schooling and cotton-growing. Products of local industries are prominently featured, including fruit juices, tea, jams, custard powders, cooking oils and fats being shown in their proprietary packets and bottles. Dehydrated vegetables are well displayed, and cotton bolls from the Gatooma experimental station, together with the finished article in the form of packaged medicinal cotton wool and other products, give the inquirer a glimpse of this flourishing enterprise.

There are exhibits of gold, limestone, mica, coal, and chrome, with a large pictorial representation of the ambitious power development projects. A boldly displayed stage from the Miles Thomas Commission report carries captions and corrects the display, emphasizing the might and latent power of the Zambezi.

Numerous Inquiries

Inquiries were reported to be fairly numerous, many visitors seeking information concerning immigration.

African drawn to Northern Rhodesia's display by a fantastic pair of elephant tusks, measuring 8 ft. 4 in. and together weighing 253 lb. These trophies from the Luangwa Valley, the property of Mr. Kennington of Fort Jameson, are a record for the Protectorate.

The display was organized by Major McKee, Northern Rhodesia's representative in London, who had entrusted charge of the stand to Mr. and Mrs. J. Keggell. It featured in particular the manifold uses in modern industry of the territory's copper, which had a output last year worth £28,000,000.

An interesting model of the semi-permanent type of house now being built in Northern Rhodesia, together with models of Native huts, gave potential immigrants—and there were frequent inquiries to that respect—an indication of what is being done to cope with the housing shortage. The first model was loaned by the Copper Development Association.

A bale of tobacco from the Livingstone Co-operative loomed in the background, surrounded by examples of Native carving and the delicate ivory articles so familiar to visitors to the Victoria Falls.

Mr. Keggell spoke of the *naïveté* of some visitors. One, after examining the display, asked: "What sort of an island is it?" But many genuine enquiries for information were received. A praiseworthy example of enterprise was the presence of some 250 copies of *Northern News*, of Muola, dated April 29, which had been sent by air.

Mineral specimens had been loaned by the Chartered Company and timber and furniture by Zambezi Sawmills. The tabulated details of production, population, agriculture and photographic backgrounds impressed upon the visitor the variety and impressiveness of town development and scenic vistas.

Nyasaland made a small but brave showing with a pleasing relief map-model of the Protectorate and specimens of many local products. There was a good tea exhibit and photographs depicted the tung oil industry from plantation to consumer. An interesting background exhibit was a display of well-known brands of tobacco sold in this country and manufactured from tobacco grown in Nyasaland.

From several quarters our representative was told that the absence of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika had been a subject of frequent criticism.

Trade exhibitors reported that it was impossible to calculate even approximately the amount of business done, since the result of many inquiries from Colonial and foreign markets would depend entirely on whether the import controls in the individual territories would grant the requisite licences.

In comparison with the 1947 Fair, there was a marked readiness to quote more satisfactory delivery dates, generally in terms of weeks or months rather than years.

The B.I.F. is in many ways a tribute to three years' work on reconstruction; a heartening testimony to the achievements and promise of British industry with its superb craftsmanship and pride of construction. British enterprise was exemplified on the grand scale in appropriate surroundings, which showed many articles still available for "export only," but at prices which overseas buyers considered generally satisfactory.

E. A. Power & Lighting Co.

£800,000 Issue in London and Nairobi

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is able to state that the East African Power and Lighting Co. Ltd., will on May 25 make simultaneously in London and Nairobi an issue of £800,000 in 4% cumulative preference shares of 10s. each, the price being 20s. 6d.

Half of the issue will be available for subscription in East Africa, this being the first occasion on which a capital issue of this magnitude has been made concurrently in the United Kingdom and Kenya. The issue will be underwritten by Power Securities Corporation, Ltd. The shares will rank *pari passu* with the existing £300,000 of 4% cumulative preference shares.

We also learn that agreement has now been reached in regard to the acquisition by the Government of Uganda of the licenses and fixed and floating assets of the company in respect of its undertakings in Uganda. The price to be paid by the Government is approximately £564,000.

Rhodesian Cabinet Secretariat

MR. EION PELLY DONALDSON, C.M.G., who was assistant secretary (civil) of the British War Cabinet, is to be loaned to the Southern Rhodesian Government for six months to supervise the reorganization of its Cabinet secretariat. Mr. G. Gisborne, whose appointment to the post of secretary of the Southern Rhodesian Cabinet was recently announced, will shortly arrive in London to spend two or three months in the British Cabinet secretariat. Mr. Donaldson, who is 52, was educated at Cheltenham College and Oriel College, Oxford, and served in the Army throughout the 1914-18 war, including commanding the 35th Machine Gun Company in various posts which he had previously held in the Army. He is now an assistant principal in the Government of Northern Rhodesia and was previously secretary to the Under Secretary of State for Africa and principal in the Bureau of Africa.

Then he was given command of No. 12 Training Centre of the Royal Pioneer Corps. The task of organizing and operating that new centre in Liverpool, where at times he had more than 100 officers and 3000 men under training, was a job after Greenwood's own heart. University professors and jazz-band leaders, public school boys and coal miners; agricultural labourers and musicians, school masters and clerks—all found in Greenwood an O.C. whom they could trust and admire and for whom they would do anything, as they knew he would do anything for them. For the rest of the war he was in his element, doing his best, and adding the O.B.E. to his military decorations.

After the South African War he had entered the London office of the Robert Williams group, and in 1920 he went to Angola as resident representative of one of its companies, the Zambezia Exploring Co., Ltd. He came back to the London office in 1934 and later joined the boards of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., the Benguela Railway Co., Ltd. and the Rhodesia-Katanga Co., Ltd. Few directors can have been more popular with all ranks in a business.

Greenwood married in 1909 and is survived by his widow and two daughters.

Letter to the Editor

**Empire Economic Co-Operation
Nation-Wide Campaign To Be Launched**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR—The Empire Industries Association and British Empire League have decided to launch a nation-wide campaign in favour of a whole-hearted policy of Empire economic co-operation, not only through the strengthening of Empire tariff preference, but over the whole field of finance, transport, migration and Colonial development.

Such a policy cannot be effective if it is to be a mere stop-gap pending the implementing of the policy of "mutual, non-discrimination" and of the "reciprocity" of Empire Preference to which we have been rashly committed by the terms of the Washington Loan and under the so-called "charters" concocted at Geneva and Havana. To insist on our asserting our freedom on this issue will be one of the main objects of our campaign.

Our present policy will get us nowhere. No amount of petition and frustration aimed at securing an export tariff which renders the conditions of non-discrimination frankly unattainable, will achieve its purpose. We need a policy, not of export for export's sake, but of the constructive expansion of production at home, in the Empire, and through fruitful barter with other countries, as will naturally bring the required exports in its train. Such a policy, clearly declared and boldly pursued will give a new hope to our people and inspire a new energy and determination in every branch of productive industry. It is a policy of hope and expansion, not a policy of restriction and stagnation.

It is on behalf of such a policy that we appeal to all your readers who share our views to join our body and give us all the help in their power in whatever way they can best afford to give it.

Yours faithfully,
L. S. AMERY, President
E. W. WESTBOTTLE, Chairman
Empire Industries Association
and British Empire League

Victoria Street,
London, S.W.1.

**Work of the Upper Nile Diocese
Bishop Usher-Wilson on Progress Achieved**

EMPHASIZING THE PROGRESS which has been made in the area since the Christian Church started work there in 1902, the Rt. Rev. L. C. Usher-Wilson, Bishop of the Upper Nile, began his recent address to the Diocesan Association in London with a quotation from a book written in 1912 by the Rt. Rev. A. E. Kitching, first bishop of the diocese, who was present at the meeting for the passage of the Bill.

The cannibalistic practices, indeed, are loathsome and disgusting, and the tribe naturally present a low type of character in every respect, which provides the very stoniest soil for the sowing of the Christian religion. So much time is spent on the maintenance of ceremonial that little time is left for clearing and weeding, and famine threatens as a consequence whenever a dry season follows a year of millet crop.

Sisal, Coffee and Food Crops

Beer drinking, Bishop Usher-Wilson continued, still prevailed, but there were now many good alternative occupations; the growing of cotton, coffee and food crops had made great strides. Government officials and commercial firms, European and Indian, had played their part in church life.

Remarkable advances had been made in the Native tribal councils, due largely to the imagination and foresight of Mr. F. R. Kennedy, now Provincial Commissioner of the Eastern Province, and the former administration of Mr. Dauncey Tongue. Christian Africans were strongly represented on the council, and it was significant that the Bagishu council had decided that out of every six representatives two must be women, and had supported the Church's suggestion that local chiefs were not competent to order the restoration of the bride price in Christian marriage cases. The secretary-general, treasurer, chief judge and three justices of the Bagishu were all members of the Anglican Church.

In the diocesan organization there were now 120 African clergy, 120 of them deacons, and 1,500 other church leaders. They worked in 20 parishes, divided into 168 mukula centres. But of the 196,000 adherents of the Anglican Church, only 26,000 were regular communicants. The income from African church subscriptions amounted to £6,440 in 1945.

Tribute to African Clergy

The Bishop paid a remarkable tribute to the African clergy, whom he described as the salt of the Uganda earth. He said:—

The spirit and faith of our African clergy, poor, paid and overworked, lacking in modern education, remain a constant miracle to me. What the tribes of the diocese would have done without their faithful zeal and spiritual and social leadership I do not know. To them belongs the credit for building from the bottom the big network of schools in the country—a fact which is little appreciated, if known at all, by the British Press and public. To these clergy must be given the credit for such of the newly awakening public opinion among Africans as raises the status of womanhood; for appreciation of African music with Christian words; for much of the literature and translation work, not only of the Bible but also of folk lore and tribal history; and for the emergence of new styles of African buildings, quite distinct from, and more beautiful than, P.W.D. stuff.

A London architect, Mr. R. Nickson, had been asked to prepare designs for churches which would combine African ideas with sound construction.

A great effort was being made to improve the ratio between boys and girls in the schools. At Nabungoli, for example, there were now 90 girls to 40 boys in the primary section.

The speech was followed by several African songs sung by a choir of six Baganda students under the direction of Mr. E. Mbilira.

Some of the early work of the diocese was shown in two films, parts of which had been taken by the Bishop

Obituary

**Sir Francis Newton
Services to Rhodesia**

SIR FRANCIS NEWTON, C.M.G., C.V.O., who died on Sunday in Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, at the age of 90, had rendered great service in many capacities to Rhodesia, and was the first High Commissioner appointed to London after the achievement of self-government in 1923. Here he quickly won many friends and admirers in Whitehall, the City, and in political circles, and gave to his office a friendliness, dignity and prestige which were of great value to the young Colony.

Born in the West Indies, he was educated at Rugby and at University College, Oxford, where he took a law degree. After being called to the bar by the Inner Temple, he was appointed A.D.C. and later private secretary to Sir Hercules Robinson, then High Commissioner and Governor of Cape Colony. Soon afterwards he joined the Cape Civil Service as secretary to the then Premier, but, anxious to work up-country, he seized an opportunity of becoming Resident Commissioner in Bechuanaland.

Jameson Raid

It was from that Protectorate that the Jameson Raid was to be launched. Newton was, of course, aware of the preparations being made in his territory by Dr. Jameson and his associates against the Government of Kruger, but, respecting a pledge of secrecy which he had given, he made no report to his superiors. Not unnaturally, he became the subject of bitter public criticism for his failure to call attention to what was being organized under his eyes, and the report of the inquiry into the raid passed strictures upon him for an error of judgment, which, it was suggested, should involve his transfer to some other part of the Empire. He was therefore appointed Colonial Secretary in British Honduras in 1898, and three years later became Colonial Secretary in Barbados.

Soon after the end of the South African War, however, he resigned from the Colonial Service in order to accept the post of Treasurer to the British South Africa Company, which then administered both Southern and Northern Rhodesia under its charter from the Crown. He filled that responsible office for 17 years, in the course of which period he acted as administrator in North-Western Rhodesia in 1906 and in Southern Rhodesia on several occasions.

Champion of Self-Government

After retiring in 1907 he began farming on a large scale near Salisbury, and interested himself in public affairs generally. When the constitutional future of the Colony became the topic of hot dispute, he stood forth as a champion of self-government, advocating emancipation from the rule of the company and rejection of General Smuts' invitation to accept incorporation in the Union of South Africa.

The fight for self-government won, he entered the first Cabinet of Southern Rhodesia under Sir Charles Coghlan as Colonial Secretary, but in the following year, 1924, he was asked to come to London as the first High Commissioner. He occupied that office for six years, and was then, until 1937, chairman of the Rhodesian committee of Barclays Bank (C.C. & O.).

A man of great personal charm, commanding presence, and most kindly temperament, who had a remarkable gift of making friends with people of all ages, he was interested in everything that affected Rhodesia politically, economically or socially.

Not many months after this newspaper had been founded as EAST AFRICA, the writer of this memoir discussed with him the idea of later extension to cover

Rhodesian affairs. He was enthusiastic about the proposal, suggested a meeting with Sir Charles Coghlan when the Prime Minister was next in London, and maintained a personal interest in the matter until circumstances brought him to the idea 11 years later. Lady Newton, a member of a well-known Cape family, died in 1930.

**Lieut. Col. Harry Greenwood, V.O.
Fine Service in Three Wars**

LIEUT. COLONEL HARRY GREENWOOD, V.O., B.S.O., whose death last Thursday at the age of 67 years, we record with deep regret, had been well known in military circles for many years, and had had a remarkable military career.

At the age of 18 he fought in the South African War almost from the beginning with the City Imperial Volunteers, and after his return to England joined the Territorial Army on its formation and was assiduous in the discharge of his duties. When Germany entered the First World War in 1914, he at once rejoined the force from the Reserve of Officers, was posted to the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, and early in 1915 went to the Western Front with his regiment, which soon found itself in the thick of the fighting. In three campaigns served in the front line, Greenwood had been thrice mentioned in dispatches, awarded the Military Cross, the Distinguished Service Order, and the Victoria Cross, and finally the Victoria Cross for valour and leading beyond all praise during two days of fighting at Villers, north of Le Cateau, on October 25-24, 1918.

Repeated Gallantry

At the time he was commanded his battalion, which suffered heavy casualties from an enemy machine-gun post, he rushed it alone and killed the crew. Later another machine-gun gave trouble and, accompanied this time by two men, he repeated his gallantry, again killing all the occupants of the post. On reaching his objective, the battalion, now almost surrounded by German machine-guns, became subject to a very heavy attack, which was repulsed. Greenwood promptly seized the initiative and led his men in a counter-attack which killed many of the enemy, captured 150, and took eight machine-guns and a field gun.

On the following day he rushed yet another machine-gun post, single-handed, according to the citation, "showed conspicuously good leadership in his handling of his command, which came under particularly heavy fire. His conduct inspired his men to the highest degree, and, as a result, they captured their objective and held the line in spite of very heavy casualties." In the afternoon orders came to make a further advance. This called for a high degree of military skill, which Greenwood displayed. "His skilful and bold handling of his battalion being productive of the most important results, not only in securing the safety of the flank of the brigade, but in safeguarding the flank of the division."

Services Refused in 1939

Yet when war came again in 1939, the War Office refused his services in any capacity, though he had kept himself physically fit for the conflict which he knew to be inevitable. It had been his daily practice to exercise himself vigorously with his dogs for a couple of hours in the early morning, and the attitude of the military mind, which at that period tended to regard as one over the age of about 45 as senile, infuriated him. Determined to wear down this opposition, he made it his habit to call at the War Office every day, and not to leave without putting his case to someone, saying bluntly that he proposed to go on making a nuisance of himself until he was again accepted for service. Even then it took him some six months to persuade the War Office that he could be useful.

The European has made great progress in building up imported strains herds of cross-bred cattle based on native stock and to contrast one of these herds with the local Native-owned stock is an impressive object lesson of what can be done. While the distribution of Native stock is uneven owing to the lapse by most of the agricultural tribes own stock, and the cattle-owning tribes, of whom the Masai is the best known, have millions of head covering what can be developed into excellent ranching country. The obstacle to development is the fact that the African attitude towards it is not an economic one, and progress is unlikely until this can be changed.

There is a well organized pig industry in Kenya, and a small one in Tanganyika, with ample scope for development, for which purpose a new cold storage plant at the port of Mombasa is nearing completion. The development of an African poultry industry by improved breeding has been successful on a limited scale and capable of expansion.

The capital resources of East Africa are plainly inadequate for any large scale development. Local savings cannot give the finance capital needed and few capital goods can be produced. The outstanding requirements are for transport and communications services, agricultural equipment and factory machinery. Industrial development has begun, and it will inevitably expand, although the rate of expansion cannot be predicted. The industrial plans now afoot will take years to bring to fruition.

Industrialization and Research

The value of industrialization will be social as well as economic. Whatever the immediate benefit may be, in these rural areas numbers of Africans are still left out of the towns, and generally speaking, they will be the more intelligent and enterprising. To provide them with opportunities for sustenance and self-expression would solve one of the most serious problems confronting the East African Governments.

Research schemes for agriculture, animal health, forestry, fisheries, entomology (particularly in relation to the tsetse fly and the use of modern insecticides), industrial and building research, biological and air survey, and experiments in the use of fertilizers, are all being undertaken, mostly aided by generous grants from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund.

While more basic scientific knowledge is doubtless needed, the principal requirement in my view is to develop techniques of application and ensure that they are applied when they have been developed.

This gives rise to a human question, particularly in relation to African agriculture. There is little doubt that more rapid progress could be made by the exertion of authority rather than by education and persuasion. I need hardly say that East African policy has chosen the latter method, but while this may mean that African agricultural improvement will be sure it will certainly be slower.

Our human resources (the European population is about 40,000, mostly in Kenya), the Indian about 200,000, and the African somewhere about 14 millions. The European population is predominantly British, and they bring to the development of East Africa the characteristics which you would expect of them. The Indian communities, who I regret to say, are increasingly conscious of themselves as a settled part of the population. They have made a conspicuous contribution to economic development, they have respected, and there are few enterprises which they are not prepared to take up. Arab influence, while still predominant in East Africa, has been declining for many years, on the mainland.

Potentialities of the Population

The potentialities of Africans is a delicate subject on which there can be more than one opinion, but it may certainly be said that their economic state when first discovered shows that they had developed little or no capacity to improve their material conditions during the centuries when they were left to themselves in elementary processes, at least they are teachable and anxious to learn, and if the inventions of more inventive people are placed at their disposal, there is no reason to suppose that they cannot be taught to use them. Of what further responsibilities they may be capable we cannot talk our business is to see that they have the opportunity to fit themselves and show what they can do in the world.

There is nothing peculiar in the fact that Africans do not like work, what is peculiar is that their wants can be met by so little. As these wants increase Africans will be subject to the same compulsions as the rest of us. This process should become increasingly effective with time, but any large scale development must undoubtedly be accompanied by a controlled deployment of the population; with social and economic benefit to themselves.

This all adds up to the need for patience. To make a decisive contribution to the total of Empire production, East Africa needs capital equipment of all kinds, investigation of

new resources, experiment in means of developing them, education of the African people to new skills, and, above all, in a genuine desire to fit. These are long processes, but if they are adequately prepared will lead to waste and frustration.

While major projects such as ports, railways and the mechanical clearing of vast areas are necessarily public works, there are opportunities for British enterprise and capital in agriculture and a wide range of industry, opportunities for British people as farmers, technicians, administrators, research workers and opportunities for the African people to raise their material and human standards if they seize the chances afforded to them.

Given these things, and given time, East Africa will play an increasingly effective part in the solution of our economic problems.

Commonwealth and Empire

Mr. Attlee on "Our Closest Friends"

MR. ATTLEE moved in the House of Commons last week that in the opinion of this House steps should now be taken in consultation with the other members of the British Commonwealth, to create in Western Europe a political union strong enough to save European democracy and the values of Western civilization, and a leading area large enough, with the Colonial territories, to enable its component parts to achieve economic recovery and stability.

He said that a condition which must be absolute in establishing the closest possible relationship between Britain and the other nations of Western Europe was that the Empire should be with us in the conception and execution of the plan at every stage.

SIR PERCY MACDONALD—who discussed water supply as the first requirement of the whole of Africa—said that three quarters of our Colonial Empire would need to be brought into any European union, "because without the bases which Africa can provide for defence, without the food and raw materials which Africa can supply, we cannot possibly survive in this country."

Dealing with Enemies

It was useless for millions of pounds to be spent on research and on dealing with the pests of British Africa, our Belgian, French and Portuguese neighbours in Africa took no steps to deal with those problems, which were no respecters of frontiers. The wholeheartedly supported Western Union because European countries and their African Dependencies must get together to work out their salvation.

THE PRIME MINISTER agreed with the idea of a federation of Western Europe, and ultimately of the world, but was emphatic that the right way was not to call a constituent assembly now, but to work by such practical steps as were now being taken, "not forgetting that we work all the time with the Commonwealth." Mr. Attlee continued:

"I was disturbed enough by the suggestion in the motion that we might somehow get closer to Europe than to our Commonwealth. The Commonwealth nations are our closest friends. While I want to get as close as we can to the other nations, we have to bear in mind that we are not solely a European Power, but a member of a great Commonwealth and Empire."

No Coalition

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the United Party of Southern Rhodesia has decided to break off negotiations with the Liberal Party for a coalition, and has expressed its unanimous and complete confidence in the leadership of the Prime Minister, Sir Geoffrey Huzar.

"I can think of few countries in the world that have water groups for confidence in their commercial future than Southern Rhodesia."—Sir John Kennedy, Governor of the Colony.

cannot make arrangements to get a certain amount of experimental farming. If by these means we find things which are suitable for our conditions, commercial importation will no doubt follow.

The four main aims must be price stability, orderly marketing, efficiency, and food security, supported by adequate research. We have to give such urgent consideration to our labour problems, and realize that skilled modern agriculture, with its complicated implements and methods, cannot

be carried on successfully with ignorant and lowly paid labour force.

I venture to say that a much higher proportion of highly paid skilled labour is required on most farms, for my personal experience of such labour is that it is entirely satisfactory, on the whole, industrious and trustworthy, and that the farmer who takes the trouble to find really competent Africans—and there are many to be had—and then pays them well, very shortly discovers the substantial economic advantage in doing so. That at least has been my personal experience.

Economic Development of East Africa

Sir Charles Lockhart on the Prospects

KENYA, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory are contiguous, their economic interests are in common, and they form a compact trade basin. This has at last been recognized by the creation of, from January 1 of this year, of the East Africa High Commission and Central Legislative Assembly, which will be responsible for the administration of common services, such as ports, communications, industries and customs policy and research. The fact that this conception originated with the Ormsby Gore Commission of 1924 should be sufficient defence to any charge of undue precipitancy. East Africa has organized adequately and efficiently as a low cost producer of the commodities which were demanded of her by the world of demand, judged by the criterion which applies in a freely operating economic system. This should be remembered in justice to those responsible for development in the past, because up to 1939 I know of no commodity except gold which was not faced at one time or another with acute problems of disposal.

This is not forgotten by producers who are urged to expand their output and commitments to-day. Indeed, one of the most important steps which could be taken to stimulate production would be an assurance of stability in the price level of primary commodities. This can be achieved only by international action, and it seems open to some doubt whether the provisions dealing with primary commodities in the International Trade Charter, about which so little is understood in the Colonies or even in this country, will give producers the sense of confidence which they need.

Need for Capital and Technical Knowledge

Our interest, now as in opportunities for the future, is in the investment of British capital, the settlement of British people, the procurement of raw materials from a sterling area, or for the self-development of the peoples native to these countries. These are not alternatives, for the advance of the native peoples would be the introduction of the capital equipment, technical knowledge, and guidance which only an immigrant community can provide.

But the true benefit of these developments to Africans will depend on the part which they are permitted and trained to play. It is fortunate that there is unlikely to be a conflict of interest in this matter in East Africa such as has arisen elsewhere, but there can be a difference in emphasis and as to how to put the matter plainly, the immigration as permanent settlers is not desirable of those whose capabilities are of a character which could be attained by Africans. A main aim is measurable things. A further safeguard is that the alienation of land must be controlled in the African interest, which does not mean that it is in the African interest that no further land should be alienated, far from it. East African policy provides for control in these respects.

It is impossible to speak with finality of the natural resources of East Africa, because one cannot know what further knowledge may bring forth. Little mineral wealth has been discovered. There is a remarkable diamond mine, a small gold industry, which is not expanding. A considerable base mine

is in process of development in Tanganyika, and what may prove a valuable copper prospect in Uganda. When one considers the immense value of a mining industry for the balanced economy of any country, it is plain that an intensive geological survey is one of East Africa's pressing needs. No coal is being worked (although there are traces of it) and no oil.

Opportunities for using water power are not extensive, there is a hydro-electric scheme serving a large part of the sisal industry, and a definite scheme is now being embarked upon to bring to reality the 40-year-old dream of Mr. Winston Churchill for the harnessing of the Ripoti Falls. His prediction that this would convert Jinja, the adjoining town, into the great industrial centre of Eastern Africa may well be fulfilled.

Settlers Have Benefited Africans

Culture must remain the determining factor in wealth production. The Highlands of Kenya have been reaped for development by European enterprise, a decision which may be difficult to defend, but which has certainly been economically beneficial to the African people. Remarkable progress has been made in agricultural techniques and the organization of processing and marketing. Advance continues on the lines of more intensive cultivation, and the Government has well considered a controlled settlement scheme. It is unlikely that there will be any big expansion in coffee, but there is scope for a greater output of tea and deal. With improved pasture management, the livestock industry should greatly expand.

Important areas of the Native reserves of Kenya present the grave picture, which has been seen elsewhere in Africa, of declining productivity. This arises in part from a rapid increase in population and in part from the adoption of less subsistence methods of primitive agriculture to produce more than subsistence on a primitive form. The essential need is to conserve and rebuild soil fertility, and this is being pursued in Kenya with energy, but it would be optimistic to expect that the 100 per cent expansion of the Native areas can be greatly expanded either in Kenya or elsewhere in East Africa so far as peasant production is concerned.

In Uganda the production of cotton and coffee is in Native hands, except for a few small coffee estates, and is going ahead, but as a whole the African peasant crop and cotton output is declining. Generally speaking, Uganda has a more generous rainfall than the rest of East Africa, and population pressure on the land is not yet acute, but it is difficult to see how the total of agricultural production can be increased without a more radical improvement in methods than is in any immediate prospect.

Development Requires Communications

The Tanganyika picture presents similar features. The main source of agricultural wealth is the sisal industry. There are small areas of non-Native settlements spread over this territory and the possibility of expanding them is being explored, but no important development can be expected until communications are improved.

Many of the Native areas are congested, not due to lack of land in area, but because it cannot be used owing to scarce or lack of water. The East African productivity scheme is designed to utilize a small fraction, albeit one of several million acres, of this waste land by clearing bush, putting in roads and water supplies, a new deep-water port, and a few railways with a pipeline to carry oil. This scheme has been subjected to little criticism in its general conception, which is not perhaps surprising, since the only alternative, which few would care to advocate, is to leave the areas embraced on the scheme as barren as they are, to-day. Whatever the commercial results may be, a project to place three million acres of otherwise worthless land into a condition to produce wealth in prosperity must surely justify some element of risk.

Being an abbreviated report of an address given in London to a joint meeting of the Royal African Society and the Royal Central Asian Society.

Freedom, Liberty and Opportunities in the Colonies

Governor Denounces Extravagant Prices for Land

THERE IS MORE FREEDOM, liberty, justice and tranquillity in British Colonies than almost anywhere else in the world, except in Britain itself, the Dominions and the United States of America, said SIR PHILLIP MITCHELL, Governor of Kenya, who recently speaking in the House of Commons.

British Colonies all have at least one common problem—the ardent desire of the people outside them to enter them and live in them. I have never heard of a British Colony with a serious problem of emigration. I don't believe there is one, but there are very few British Colonies which have not a serious problem of immigration.

That is a bit odd if conditions in our Colonial territories are as dreadful as the windy critics like to make out. The fact is, of course, that among the rapidly diminishing places in the world where men and women can enjoy security, freedom, opportunity and justice are those protected by the kindly folds of the Union Jack.

Kenya—My Cup of Tea

Whether Kenya is everybody's cup of tea or not, she is most definitely mine, and here my wife and I propose to spend our declining years, when at last we are able to take full and current-saying days. It will be a very enjoyable occasion, not least because of the startling things that will occur in my life.

I do not know if you have noticed it, but where we Colonial civil servants are in office we are—so the Press almost any day—yes-men, ignorant, incompetent, prejudiced and stupid bureaucrats, caring nothing for the welfare of the country, of the people committed to our tender mercies, engaged in a shameful conspiracy with wicked politicians in England, or worse still, the Colonial Office, or the Directors' Union, or the Indian Congress, or what have you, to destroy white settlement; or Indian rights and liberties, or African freedom.

But just let us retire and what happens, especially when we say something agreeable to our newspaper friends? Are we yes-men then? By no means; we become overnight, by the simple process of exchanging our pay for our pensions, experienced and level-headed Colonial administrators of wide knowledge and great devotion to the public good.

Perhaps I may be more serious for a few moments and raise the possibility of saying that the longer I live the more I see that all political, social and economic problems in the long run boil down to questions of human relations, human quality and human spirit.

Dangerous Delusions and Deceptions

There can hardly be any adult with any knowledge of affairs and critical faculty who will persist to stay in the dangerous delusions which have been tried so much, thinking for so long—the delusions that all men are alike, equally capable of operating in any particular form of political or social organization, locally stable or industrious, equally intelligent or stupid.

But to recognize that ideas of that kind are either a delusion or a deception is not to deny that all men are equally entitled to justice, personal liberty and the impartial application of the rule of law. On the contrary, that is what we assert, and that is what we mean to maintain here in Kenya, for that is the rock upon which our British way is founded; but in order to do this we have had to maintain the authority which is entrusted to us, and which is the only guarantee of these things for the common man. This authority we will maintain, exercising it through the executive and legislative institutions of the Colony and the local government bodies, each according to the powers and functions that may have been assigned to them.

We have shown that as everywhere in the King's Dominions, that we are willing to add to the greater share of that responsibility those who are capable of exercising it. We have said to-night, as we have said elsewhere before, this is a British country, and we are determined that British standards of justice, law and personal liberty shall prevail. For better or worse the choice has been made, and this Kenya and its people—all its people—are for ever British.

It is with these ideas that I see this great young country setting forth upon the new waters of her destiny. You have toasted her health. I have to report that the health is good—if a little prone at times to fever, but short rises in temperature!

the heart sound, the will strong, and the determination to play a worthy part in the British Commonwealth.

When opening the annual Conference of Farming and district production committees and sub-committees a few days later, Sir Philip Mitchell said:

Problem of Low Crop Yields

The matter which is the cause of grave anxiety is the low yield of certain crops, especially wheat, in some parts of the Colony. The demands for increases in price are sometimes made on the grounds that with such yields it is impossible for farmers to produce at a profit unless prices are increased, but it seems to me that there we are getting on to very dangerous ground. The problem of low yields is not one for which Government can dissipate itself, and we shall request the Government to consider the matter. I do not believe that action by way of increasing prices is the right treatment. It may indeed be compared in any rate in some cases, to treating alcoholism by large doses of whisky.

Another cause of great anxiety is the way in which prices of land are rising. I do not believe that it is either right or practicable to compel the consumer to meet in the form of increased prices the very inflated charges on farms for which excessive prices are being paid, and values here have often reached a point where they are not only out of all relation with the value of the land but are actually higher than farm prices in the United Kingdom, and that for farms in this country, most of which are almost completely undeveloped and unimproved in the sense that development and equipment are understood in Great Britain.

Fancy Prices for Land

I have seen some of the farms that have been sold at tremendous prices. Many of them contain a very comfortable and luxurious house, but the farm buildings, fences, roads, and equipment are mostly junk, and disorganised junk at that. People pay all sorts of fancy prices for all sorts of reasons. In one instance the other day where £15,000 was paid for a farm because it has a recently imported American motor-car, which was thrown out. The buyer proposed to keep the car and in two or three months sell it again, no doubt for more than it was paid for.

I do not profess at the moment to see clearly how we are to cope with this problem, but I can see very clearly that we cannot cope with it by simply passing on the consequential capital charges to the consumer by continuing to raise prices of produce because people will pay for farms a great deal more than they are worth.

Stable guaranteed prices can be based on a consideration of costs and yields on certain defined areas of good land, and the number of acres in question. If this is not accepted, and producers want to take advantage of the fluctuations of the open market, then they must recognize themselves as willing to dial of all price guarantees and take their chance, as they did so disastrously between the two wars.

An additional difficulty at present is that a great many of the things that we must have are simply unobtainable. Farm implements, fencing wire, tractors, trucks and a whole host of things simply cannot be got in anything like the quantities that we need; or if they can be got prices are very high. Everything that it is reasonable for Government to do is being done, but it is a tough job.

Government of Experiments Imposed

In some cases prices within the Colony for some of the things that we can obtain are avoidably high. I was myself offered an imported tubular farm gate in an establishment in the country for £14 and a locally made gate for £15. I happened to know what tubular farm gates ought to cost, and I have verified my information, and find out that I can import them in crates of 20 a truck at two pence each. They are duty free. I have asked the Member for Agriculture to put some competent person on to investigate this matter, for where there is such a differential of those dimensions it is perfectly justifiable for Government to intervene, and to trust that I shall receive the support of the legislature if we do have to import direct for distribution of farmers through some form of official distributing agency.

I believe also, and I have been doing a little of it, that my own thing we ought to experiment a good deal more with various types of implements, appliances, or vehicle which may be seen at the big agricultural shows at Home but which are not imported into this country mainly because nobody knows about them. I have therefore also asked Major Cavendish-Bantock when he goes to England this year to see whether

quite obviously inadequate considering that the Native population of East Africa is calculated, doubtless, at about 15 years.

It cannot be too often repeated that the white population dominates more than three-quarters of Tanganyika, about three-quarters of Uganda, and between one-third and a half of Kenya. This indicates the magnitude of the problem, but we saw a curious way of solving it. It will be an immense advantage to employ intensive methods of course, but we must accept the challenge.

Industrialization is one of the ways in which we must move. It is admittedly a vast project, especially in the creation of a great industrialized centre round the hydro-electric installation which is to be built at a cost of millions of pounds where the Nile leaves Lake Victoria at Jinja. Part of the dam will be the raising by three feet of the level of Victoria Nyanza, which is about the size of Eire, that the stupendous undertaking, if it will be achieved, the installation will provide electric power for industry at a cost officially estimated at no more than one-tenth of a penny per unit.

Meantime, there are opportunities for a large number of light industries, particularly in Kenya, and to them we should look for the provision of urgently needed consumer goods. Leading industrialists in this country should and should interest themselves much more in openings in East Africa, and I hope that they will seize their chance. Some have given considerable help, and I am not making any general criticism, but I do appeal to the leaders of private enterprise to show enterprise in these territories now.

European Farmers Prevented Starvation

African, of course, must do play their full part, in particular, it is essential that they should improve their farming methods. At present they are not producing enough to feed themselves, let alone contribute anything to the needs of the world. If it were not for the food production of European settlers, East Africa would have starved in recent years.

Animal husbandry in the native areas must also be greatly improved, and we must set ourselves to change the present attitude of the African to his stock. There are about 12 million head of Native-owned cattle in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, approximately half of them in Kenya, and yet you have the familiar situation that the one culling factory in that Colony must close because it cannot obtain an adequate supply of cattle.

Land recovered from the bush must be developed by modern methods of agriculture—I think, as series of State farms organized and run by the better farmers, with individual or cooperative holdings running off them as satellites. The problem is a large size of these State farms would be about 10,000 acres. They might be controlled by boards on which experienced European farmers could sit. Controlled agriculture in the Gezira followed by the Sudan Plantations Syndicate in the Gezira, promises well in special cases, such as cotton and rice growing, but it does not seem suitable for mixed farming or cattle raising.

Wherever I went Africans asked for more doctors and for more Europeans to be sent from the United Kingdom as doctors, veterinarians, engineers, schoolmasters, agricultural instructors, builders, farmers and artisans. In order to develop East Africa successfully many more Europeans must be sent out; this is agreed by Europeans and Africans alike, and the most frequent of all African requests was for more Europeans to help them. In some grades, especially the police, we must be ready to give better pay and better conditions.

An urgent need is improved information campaigns to show the African the part that he must play in the development of East Africa for the benefit of all its inhabitants. One of the main causes of difficulty in getting many Africans to work adequately for them-

selves, the governments, or the Empire is that they have deprived the man of his own means, his independence, and his power for the provision and direction of his family, and have not yet provided substitutes. I feel that it may be less difficult to help him leap the barrier than to achieve slight adjustments to his traditional methods. There are hopeful indications of the way in which the African applies himself to tractor or lorry driving and other mechanical processes.

There are excellent prospects of substantially increasing steel supplies for Colonial needs. The Colonies now receive from this country as much steel as they bought before the war, but then only half of the goods involving steel were bought by the Colonies from non-British sources, largely German. I shall plead that that shortfall shall be supplied from this country, and I have every hope that that will be done, for all Ministers take great interest in the Colonies and are always anxious to help.

Sir Stafford Cripps: Friend of the Colonies

I have been surprised and immensely encouraged by the extent to which this is true of all members of the Government. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in particular, could not have been more sympathetic and helpful. In Sir Stafford Cripps the Colonies have a great friend.

The Members, official and non-official, European, African and Asian of the new East Africa High Commission and the new Central Legislative Assembly are all highly pleased with the measure of success already achieved. Nothing struck me more than the enthusiasm of the African members. One admitted in a public speech that he had previously been suspicious, but that now he had become an enthusiastic supporter of the new arrangements. East Africa is a single unit, and we must set ourselves to produce an over-all plan for East Africa.

These are my personal views, and the views of the Government, which has not yet had an opportunity of considering them. In any event, the task of the Colonial Office is no longer to give orders, but to propose and persuade, especially where a country has a legislature with a non-racial majority, as Kenya will now have. The job of a Minister visiting Colonial territories is not to act as a catalyst and as a focus for public opinion.

Dr. J. P. Williamson's £50,000 Gift

Splendid Support for Makerere College

DR. J. P. WILLIAMSON, of Tanganyika, has made a gift of £50,000 to Makerere College, Uganda.

In the absence abroad of the Secretary of State, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Mr. D. R. Kees-Williams has telegraphed: "We are profoundly grateful for your magnificent gift to Makerere. It is, indeed, a most substantial contribution to the development of education in the East African territories without which they cannot go forward. This further evidence of your very practical interest in and sympathy for the development of East Africa is greatly appreciated."

Editorial comment on this most generous donation appears under "Matters of Moment."

Rhodesia Electricity Commission

THE annual sales of the Electricity Supply Commission of Southern Rhodesia have increased from 122,210 to 438,458,818, and the 1946-47 total is more than double that of 1939-40. Mines are the biggest consumers, 47% of them taking 107,176,860 units. Municipalities come next with 12,398,363 units, followed by industry with 12,303,826 units. Rural consumers, numbering 917 (including 312 farms), account for more than 4,000,000 units. The total revenue was £471,103, and the total production costs, including capital charges, £489,488—a loss of £18,385.

money in the territories and could without detriment to themselves or their connexions have set some of it aside for the good of their fellows. If Dr. Williamson's never-gift should encourage eminently by other means, it is certain, would be more pleased than he

ment, benevolent of the state of Dr. Williamson's donation will be exceptionally valuable, not least because it was not hedged around with the meticulous conditions which guardians of the public purse very rightly reserve.

The Canadian who exemplifies the high quality of attracting Dominion men to the Colonial Empire has decided that the cause which most urgently requires aid is one wholly connected to the Front Diamonds.

Advancement of those Africans who appear most capable of benefiting from the knowledge and instruction of Europeans. He is a gift from Tanganyika to Uganda in the first place, and to East Africa as a whole in the wider sense that Makerere accepts students from all the territories and sends them on again to work in them all. Here, then, is a typical instance of private enterprise taking a broad-minded, far-sighted, large-hearted view of the world having as its end the grateful foundation of the fortune of Cecil Rhodes, who without his wealth thus derived could not have brought the Rhodesias within the Empire or prevented the Germans from seizing the wide belt of land in Central Africa which they coveted for strategic reasons. Another word for a step towards world domination. Now in Tanganyika, Perillote diamonds, under the control of a man of generous instincts, promise immense benefits to the public good.

It is significant that his choice of object should be Makerere, the university college for the whole of East Africa and the only institution of higher education in East or Central Africa which

Training Africans For Responsibility

is engaged in training Africans for responsibility as leaders of their people in administration, education, medicine, agriculture, animal husbandry, engineering, and public life generally. The reorganization of Makerere which was previously no more than a secondary school is so recent that the number of its graduates who are already at work is still small, but very encouraging reports have been received of some of them, and to be a every reason to think that a good beginning has been made. Africans must inevitably play an increasing part in the development of Colonial Africa and they can be made fit for those duties only by better education—using the word in its full sense of preparation for life in its best and widest connotation. Makerere College, therefore, requires all the help that it can obtain, in the way, of course, finance. Though it is receiving generous support from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund and from the local Govern-

Minister's Tribute to East African Settlers

Eradication of the Tsetse Fly the Most Urgent Task

"EAST AFRICA can be made a success in racial co-operation," said Mr. D. R. REES-WILLIAMS, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, at a Press conference in London last week, after publication of our issue of May 5, containing the first interview given by the Minister after his return from a visit to Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

Mr. Rees-Williams said, in part:—
"I was most impressed by the spirit of co-operation among the races. All the Europeans, Africans and Asians, with whom I had wish to work together for the good of East Africa as a whole. I found the Europeans most sympathetic to the Africans; of the hundreds of Europeans with whom I spoke I do not think there was one who did not reveal his real love for the African."

Eliminating Mischief
There is unhappily a widespread and damaging misconception about the white settlers of Kenya as well as about the morning play polo in the afternoon, and go to cocktail parties at night. I am afraid I was inclined rather to take that view myself before my visit. Now I have seen that nothing could be further from the truth.

"With very few exceptions almost of them are African men who have come to Kenya since the end of the war, and who are not real settlers—the British farmers in East Africa are very much like the farmers in this country, and they work just as hard. On to Hereford on market day and you will find plenty of British farmers of every the same type as the settlers in Kenya. Kenya's settlers are a hard working lot of men with a great love for the African among whom they spend their whole life, and the Africans, I am convinced, think a lot of the Europeans."

"Much nonsense has been talked about the White Highlands of Kenya. The picture falls into better perspective if you remember that the area is only about double that of Yorkshire, and that Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika are approximately the same size to the whole of Europe west of the Iron Curtain."

"Our most urgent task in East Africa is to defeat the tsetse fly for until that is done there can be no better life for the African and no prospect of a substantial export of what the world needs from these territories. Indeed the present problem is merely to maintain the existing rate of production, and that is