

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, October 14, 1954

Volume 26, New Series, No. 254

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Volume 75 (2nd Series) No. 1628

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Printed and Published for the Proprietor by the Editor at No. 6, G.D., Newspaper.

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Justice

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE AFRICAN CONFERENCE proved a success. This assertion can be made with confidence, for with every day that passed the delegates who had entertained doubts about

the prospects of the African Conference, many did at first

admitted that they had shed more of their reservations, and suspicion had gone before the final session.

There was scarcely a delegate from East and Central Africa, non-official or official, European, African, Arab or Indian, whose whom we did not invite at one time or another, and we had the advantage of hearing the views of almost all the partici-

pants from the Colonial Office (who can be equally candid when necessary) and of a number of leaders from West Africa. The

astonishing truth is that not one of them doubted his affirmative answer to the question whether the gathering had justified itself, except in matters of detail. Moreover,

some of the most favourable replies were given by men for there were no women delegates who ten days or even a week earlier had not dissembled their feelings. It was a general re-echo, they said, to the

result that pessimism, whether produced by caution or cynicism, had, we repeat, disappeared by the time the conference came to grips with its serious business.

There can be no doubt that the result is a personal triumph for Mr. Creech Jones, who was at pains to give credit to those members of the staff of the Colonial Office

who were chiefly concerned in the organization and management of the conference. They merited his praise for their work was most efficient; it must have given many of the visitors an entirely new idea of a department which has been the frequent and often deserved target of their criticism (and derision). But the Colonial Office team would, we believe, insist that their labours could not have achieved success apart from the friendliness and fair-mindedness of the Secretary of State. Among the delegates, especially from East and Central Africa, were many who in the past had dealt severely with some of his public statements. They quickly sensed his sincerity,

Personal Triumph for Secretary of State

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Again and again Mr. Creech Jones emphasized that the objective of British Colonial policy was to create the conditions of nationhood in Africa. This conference to which he had been looking forward for two years may well have made a significant contribution to that need for it has shown the leaders of East, Central and West Africa the similarity of many of their problems and the great advantage of viewing them in an all-Africa perspective. The eager critics of Africa's plural societies, including in particular Kenya and the Rhodesias, are convinced that their different racial communities must be at unity and are diligent in seeking to persuade others of the accuracy of that diagnosis. This conference, they have troubled to acquaint themselves with its development, should shock them into a new assessment for it is of good augury. It has shown that indigenous Africans and immigrant communities can share common loyalties and common aspirations. That, of course, will not surprise our readers, but it will seem incredible to many of our people who, knowing little of Africa, know much about it. Whether they will accept the evidence provided for them in London is another matter.

Can we proceed from this basis of mutual loyalties and aspirations to co-operation in an ever-widening sphere of activities? The Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Sir

Godfrey Huggins, staked his political life only a month ago on the courageous declaration that civilization could not be built or maintained in Africa on racial bias, and his reward was to be returned to office with twenty-four seats in a House of thirty. At this conference Kenya has likewise given striking proof of its liberal-mindedness, for its European, African, Arab and Indian members have spoken as Kenyans (and often as East Africans), not as spokesmen for that section of the community which each individual represented. Indeed, there was so marked an absence of racialism in their approach that West African delegates expressed their amazement at this team spirit. Development of such good will and friendship

circumstances make their solution easier. If men can learn to think along the same lines consistently in public affairs, as they were doing during these meetings in London during the past fortnight, there is not likely to be any wide cleavage in their conclusions on most matters. Incidentally, it was Mr. Creech Jones who pleaded warmly with Africans to recognize the value of the racial minorities in their midst, and accept all the help they can give in the advancement of the continent which is equally their home.

The King gave great pleasure by receiving the delegates at Buckingham Palace and talking to many of them, and for that occasion alone the two Arms among the British Africans, donned full Royal ceremonial dress. The Lord Mayor of London entertained the honours at the Mansion House, and there were many other social engagements in London, the home counties, and further afield. Of the speakers at the conference, none caused more comment in private than the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, whose blunt and clarity on defence matters and political intricacies were contrasted with the placiduous economic position given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, in a pro-panoptical, patronizing lecture lasting an hour, contrived to say nothing which is not known to every intelligent junior clerk and failed to answer the two best questions put to him. Mr. Dalton was reckoned the one completely reassuring Ministerial speaker, and the two best speeches, perhaps the best speeches, were on agricultural development and several delegates expressed regrets that the number of reports of state of the conference on that and other subjects were not issued to the Press. But the session having been talked to deal with these items on the agenda in private sessions, the Colonial Office did mark the last few days with informative Press conferences as will be seen from later pages of this issue. A queer criticism is that too many delegates, especially from West Africa, read long speeches which had sometimes little to do with the topic under discussion, and that much time might have been saved and value gained by prior circulation of the views of Ministers, so that the bulk of their attendance could have been used to elucidate points in which there was to be discussion.

ference, not the production of cut-and-dried policy, though the discussions will certainly affect policy. To assess the tangible results at this stage would be

Frank Exchange Of Opinions.

fatuous in both the short and the long run; the intangible results will in any event be the more important. For the first time the acknowledged non-official leaders of British Colonial Africa have met together to look at Africa as a whole and to discuss with the Secretary of State and his chief advisers not only major matters of policy, but subsidiary practical problems. The conference was not a mutual admiration society. There was plenty of plain speaking, especially, but not entirely, by the delegates more than a few of whom consider regional conferences in Africa itself to be the most hopeful next step. East and Central Africa certainly understand one another better.

It was in regard to Communism that Mr. Creech Jones was most outspoken, and his definition of that evil evidently made a deep impression. Legitimate political agitation was, he emphasized, to be welcomed as a sign of democratic health, but subversive encroachment upon freedom would not be tolerated by the authorities, and ought to be rejected by the people themselves. It was on that appropriate note that the proceedings ended—two days before the Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth began their series of informal meetings in London. No part of the Colonial Empire is to day more important than the African Dependencies, and there is happy, if unintentional, coincidence in this continuity of discussion from Africa to the wider British world.

End of the African Conference in London

Mr. Creech Jones's Denunciation of Communism

ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT and Colonial Office, I thank you all with all my heart for the contributions you have made towards the solution of many of the problems that confront us all. The conference has been characterized by good-will and friendliness, which have made our work very easy indeed. A great deal of new friendliness and understanding will result from our deliberations and the personal contacts made.

I want to thank those who did the initial donkey work and all who have helped to make the wheels go round during the conference. Though the work of the Colonial Office is not done in the glare of publicity, it is done thoroughly, competently, with enthusiasm and devotion, and I want to thank Sir Thomas Lloyd, Sir Charles Jeffries and Mr. Poynton, and those in the African Department, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Davies, Mr. Garland, and the others who have helped.

Colonial Office Can't Quit

A picture is sometimes presented of the Colonial Office which is important, no least bias, there, relations are cold, and the interest is not profound. I hope your experience has dispelled that picture. Perhaps we are excessively polite and mild, but flames blunder under the smooth exterior. When the necessity arises, the Office and Ministers can fight.

This conference has opened a most important chapter. It is not only that we have been able to look at the affairs of Africa as a whole, but only that West Africa has heard what East Africa thinks and feels, and East Africa has heard what Central Africa and West Africa think and feel, but also we have seen how complicated are many of the problems of policy when those problems have to be worked out. We have also had a glimpse of the position of Africa in the Commonwealth, the great world.

One perspective that is what we were most anxious to bring to the peoples of Africa and their

are most anxious to bring together, and that the great territories of Africa will have their proper place in the Commonwealth.

We shall study fully the discussions in this conference and communicate the considered views to your Governments and try to help you unfold the policies made in this conference.

No Window-Dressing

We are sometimes dismayed to hear the cynical remark that what we are pressing is really another "bit of window-dressing." I want to destroy that cynicism completely. It is not of our purpose to put things in our window when there are no stores in the shop at all. It is not our purpose to try and excite the official populations in regard to particular aspects of policy if we ourselves have not some conviction as to the value of that policy in the life of Africa. And it is not part of our method to fill our windows with goods which cannot be delivered when the time comes, and which we think are not worthy of the purpose for which they are displayed.

We profoundly believe in building up responsibility in the respective communities, creating the conditions of nationhood in order that the people themselves become as fully responsible as possible for their own destiny in the world. We shall strive with all our power to help forward the political advancement of the peoples to the creation of self-governing institutions, the spread of the democratic spirit, and underneath try to provide an economic basis on which that political growth must depend in the long run, and also help create the social services which make democracy a reality. That is the broad purpose of British rule.

We have said very little about constitutional growth, increasing the responsibility of all sections of the community. All that you may take for granted, but we are desperately anxious that the basis of central government shall be real. That basis can be found only in sound local government creating a responsibility in the people in their own affairs. It is that that they can show us to be a reality.

together in voluntary movements to create the institutions necessary to progress. Creation of initiative and linking it to dynamic nationalism is a great problem at present.

In our Colonial territories we are now faced with a new menace. It comes from the aggressive propaganda which may unsettle and disturb the progress of a peaceful process to be made in our territories. I am sure that none of us here will attempt to confuse legitimate agitation with Communism. We are anxious that the people should carry on constructive and educative agitation in their territories for improvement of legislative and constitutional courses without recourse to violence but building up tolerance, the abolition of oppression in the most legitimate way. We do not confuse this legitimate agitation with Communism.

Communism is a way of life—one often to all the processes and values important to civilization. Its method is violent revolution. It believes in the necessity of a class. Its objective is to destroy social democracy altogether and therefore it tries to rule by force and the oppression of individual liberties by continual purging of the community of heterodox opinions. It tries to mould all men to a common pattern by suppressing liberty, destroying all these ideals and values of democracy. Its method is to destroy any life which seeks any freedom; any will-power, any spiritual expression. Let us then, for the good of all, be sure of what it is that we are fighting to-day in Western Europe and in our territories overseas. We are opposed to it because it is a evil thing, because it is so alien to the great civilisation which has accumulated our civilization.

Colonial Governments Must Be Suppressed

In the next few months we must direct the attention of the Governments to the importance of suppressing the kind of politics whenever it rears its head. We are not to have a negative view of the disintegrating and destructive effects of Communism. One of you, who are leaders of the people, not to be misled into believing that along this road to freedom your own political expression can and the greatest freedom. It is the road which, if taken, must lead to suppression of individual liberty, and that is a difficulty which we have sought and must avoid in political development which we have sought in co-operation with you to be of essential importance in the growth of your people.

We shall be consulting your Governments with regard to special problems of defence. The defence has become of the fundamental importance in development of a well-organized and free system.

Another phase of the policy we are working on is that of regional co-operation in the various areas of Africa. Some of our territories cannot secure the maximum advantages from the restrictions which their frontiers impose. Consequently we must look at the problem of how to get a larger degree of co-operation between territories in order that certain common services can be developed and some of the fundamental needs of those territories met.

For policy in regard to British territories must we think in regional and African terms? With the specialized organs of the United Nations and with other administering Powers in Africa we are seeking to develop a new kind of co-operation, but it is of our duty to think in terms of the heavy responsibilities that are on us in the present. We are sure that you can find a more vigorous co-operation. If the international co-operation that many of the great problems will be overcome.

Resources Used to the Full

An important speech was said that we have no master plan. Our resources are being used to the full. We are trying to bring responsible political institutions to exist at conditions permit.

We also recognize that the development must not outstrip the social and economic development which is a essential way that political work it be done in a responsible way. In the social field we are building on a basic plan. We want literacy, broad education for the masses, better housing, welfare services of all kinds. Under the 5-year plans of your Governments with your money to a large extent. Because our contribution is only a small part of the contribution you are making you are working out your own social needs. There are steps because we have no more resources. Likewise in the economic field our progress has not been as rapid as we should like, but more needs to be done. We know our deficiencies, but this country is going through a period of extreme economic difficulty. We have to reorganize our industries. We have to sell in the export markets to get the dollars for essential food, fuels and raw material to permit an efficient and essential and consumer goods to your territories. We regard this economic process as one of mutual advantage. It is not our aim to seek to undermine independence. What we are most anxious to

Britain does feel that it has a special responsibility in regard to African development and the indigenous people of Africa, and it cannot surrender that responsibility and the rough shock over Native rights in its development that we would have. We must have the greatest respect for the integrity and dignity of all people. We must be fully responsible for the obligations we have entered into with these people.

I have stressed the importance of respecting the rights of the African people. At times perhaps one thinks in too narrow terms, because the peoples of Africa to-day are not only the indigenous Africans, but also the immigrant communities who have come into Africa and who are playing an essential part in its economic and social life. The contribution which the Europeans, Arabs and Indians are making is of immense importance to the future of Africa.

These people, who are all sharing in building up the common life, have their contribution to make in strengthening economic resources, raising social standards, and finding the general progress of all people. We must do all we can to encourage and support these peoples, so that their full contribution can be made to the life of Africa for its peaceful development.

Sometimes we are apt to forget that these communities are entitled to full recognition of the contributions they have made in the building of Africa.

What I feel the conference has been of great importance and great value. It will cement loyalty not only to the great ideals that we serve, but loyalty inside the Commonwealth as well. I thank you all for the great service you have rendered to us in London by your help and contributions, and I hope that you will do every encouragement and will of our staff to send forward his great work.

Mr. Welensky's Criticism

Mr. R. WELNSKY (Northern Rhodesia) welcomed the statement that Colonial Governments were to be directed to deal with Communism which was to be detected because of its hostility to the democratic institutions to destroy democracy.

There had been a great deal of criticism from the floor on the platform of the conference, too many speeches from the platform and too little time for delegates to express their views. Yet the conference had been a success. Its main purpose—to get the delegates to know one another and the Colonial Office, had been served.

It would have been better if the meeting had lasted less. If no official had presided he might have treated the delegates more freely than the Secretary of State had done, and allowed to allow to much repetition and explanation. Next time there should be a time limit for speeches, including those of Ministers, and no reading of speeches.

He hoped for regional conferences in future, and for an East and Central African Conference in Africa in the very near future. It was shocking that Northern Rhodesia had never been visited by a Secretary or Under-Secretary of State.

I am most anxious to see the creation of a Central African body with some formal political link, suggested by Welensky. It is an organization that used to do, for the maintenance of the two Rhodesias, but that as a final step the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland should create some larger political body.

It was impossible in half of a session to allow for Africa. It is all that the objective they would advance towards the greater peace and master races was the bad idea which would be fatal to Africa.

The conference stood to the credit of the Colonial Office, and proved that the Labour Party was not ashamed of its Colonial Empire.

Conference Briefly

This afternoon the delegates of some members of the Parliamentary Labour Party.

Today the East and Central African delegates will be the guests of luncheon at the Joint East and Central African Board.

The delegates will themselves televised at a reception given by the Victoria League. Many had not previously seen television.

Delegates who wished were taken to Westminster Abbey, the Queen's Cathedral, the National Gallery, the Science Museum, and the Zoo.

No Exploitation of the Colonies

Lord Trefgarne on the Colonial Development Corporation

LORD TREFGARNE, chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation, asked delegates to the African Conference in London last week to reject and discourage the fallacy that the Imperial Government, Colonial Governments or the Colonial Development Corporation were engaged in exploiting the Colonies and their peoples.

The Government were not charged with exploiting the people of Great Britain because they strove to raise production. Why should the authorities in the Colonies who had the same aim be accused of exploitation? There could be reasonable complaints against the Colonial Development Corporation in that regard only if the policy was to reduce production and profits from the Colonies.

The Commonwealth and Empire needed the labour brains and produce of all its peoples. Great economic power was represented by the members of the conference, and he was confident that if they, the Colonial Governments, and their peoples would give the corporation their goodwill and a fair field, all obstacles would be overcome and a great reward reaped.

The corporation would make no profit in the sense of dividends or capital appreciation for shareholders, but it would make profit in the sense of avoidance of loss and the earning of surpluses to strengthen and spread its own activities in the interest of the Colonies.

A year ago the corporation had consisted of himself, the executive assistant, and a secretarial staff of two. Now it employed some 200 persons, most of whom were carefully selected experts, administrators, and business men. They had been chosen after time-consuming care in order to assure that only the best would be placed in positions of responsibility and trust.

Priority for Industry

The corporation's first undertaking had just been launched in the Gambia, in which they had bought 36 Bahamians of African origin to teach the people the arts of poultry and egg production. More than £50,000 was being invested to clear 10,000 acres of forest for the production of coarse grain with which to feed poultry and pigs. Within 4 years of the start quantities of poultry products, especially in the form of capons and eggs, should be reaching Great Britain.

Other undertakings, some of them in industrial development, were in an earlier stage of preparation elsewhere. No proposal had been rejected on the grounds that industrial production was the prerogative of the United Kingdom. That objectionary had died 50 years ago in relation to the Dominions, and it had never existed in relation to the Colonies. That did not mean, said Lord Trefgarne, that industrial activity would or could grow with lightning rapidity in Colonial territories. It must proceed in step with agricultural production.

Agriculture provided the raw materials for industry, textiles needed cotton and jute, furniture needed wood. Agriculture provided the demand for equipment and machinery for consumer goods. Above all, agriculture provided the food, which was the first need of most Colonial territories. They must therefore be content with a carefully controlled development of secondary industries.

The Colonial Office spokesman told a Press conference afterwards that a number of the delegates had criticized the Colonial Development Corporation for seeking too

soon that they wished in every case to take over the management of the partners of others who had operated the business might be the most suitable people to continue to manage it.

Progress reports would be issued. The annual report and accounts had to be laid before Parliament, and the policy was to give the public as much information as possible, subject only to the normal commercial need to withhold details for a time in some cases, for instance, if the purchase of land was being considered.

Lord Trefgarne said that Northern Rhodesia inquired that the corporation could be prepared in principle to work with the co-operative movement.

Delegation of Responsibility

The Colonial Office members of the staff of the Colonial Office said that he had just opened a discussion of wider questions of the means of development, which had been considered under the heading of misuse of natural resources, including supplies of capital and consumer goods, man-power, from the standpoint of the fundamental avoidance of draining labour from essential industries and meeting shortages where they occurred, the training of skilled men with adequate speed, and the expansion of mutual co-operation between Colonial peoples and their Governments, and between those Governments and the authorities in this country, so that when there was disagreement the common aim should be to put things right, not start off one another.

Sir Alfred Watney, he said, had emphasized that there had never been in his experience of nearly 40 years in East Africa any exploitation in the sense in which the word was so freely used for political purposes. He had stressed the great importance of reducing costs of production, because only if development was on an economic basis could the great expansion of social services be attained. Sir Alfred had welcomed the tendency to delegate more and more responsibility from Whitehall to Colonial Governments, for as Colonial affairs grew more complicated it was increasingly difficult for decisions to be taken in London in respect of what a hundred Dependencies.

Tribute to East African Office

Another great need was to build up reserves, and that meant not taking too much production. In the case of farming, for instance, if enough was produced with the producer he could not finance the rehabilitation of the soil after crops had been taken from it. The speaker concluded with a warm tribute to the staff of the East African Office in London.

Mr. D. R. REES-WILLIAMS, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, had then returned to research and field missions to ensure wise planning and to the efforts of the Colonial Office to secure an adequate share of supplies for the Colonial Empire. It had now been agreed that Colonial requirements should rank pari passu with those of the United Kingdom, and in order to equate demand in the Colonies, their requirements of consumer goods were to be assessed not merely on the basis of the essentially for greater production, but also with a view to making up some of the surplus manufacturing power.

The Utilization Fund had sprung from the marketing of various African crops during the war, and which represented one form of reserves which were available

competition was in progress with the development of industrial and retail co-operative societies.

There was a real question of private enterprise—local or otherwise—against enterprise from the United Kingdom, the United States and other countries, and private enterprise by Africans themselves. Indeed, there was urgent need to encourage Africans to go into business, and everything possible ought to be done to help them learn business management.

There was still a seller's market in man-power, and if the best men were to be attracted to the colonies, they must be adequately paid and offered other suitable conditions.

African Educational Problems Discussed

Teachers To Be Seconded from the United Kingdom

AFRICAN EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS were discussed in the light of a paper written by Mr. Gustafson, Director, Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State, who initiated the debate.

He stressed concentration on the education of Africans, for that of European and Asians raised matters of administration and finance rather than of policy. Having emphasized the importance of educating African women and girls to take their place in the community, so that they might attain leadership and be fit for responsible posts, he said that the serious inadequacy of educational facilities throughout Colonial Africa was due to lack of teachers, lack of money, and the wastage of pupils during the primary course. More and better teachers, especially in the lower classes, were needed, but that, of course, involved the provision of more staff and more money.

Difficult to obtain, with less well-trained teachers appeared the only interim solution, and there seemed no escape from local education rates. Salaries of primary teachers, the main item in education budgets, could scarcely be found in part from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, the use of which could be better justified for secondary, higher and technical education and teacher training. That statement ought, however, to be considered a general guide, not a universal rule.

Importance of Makerere College

Efficiency in primary education depended largely upon the efficiency of secondary education for the supply of pupils suitable to become teachers, and that in turn depended upon higher education. The Asquith and Elliot Commissions had emphasized the need to expand higher education, which would "fertilize" the lower grades.

It was highly important to consolidate Makerere College, Uganda, the most important task of which was, in Mr. Cox's view, to improve the flow of African students into African secondary schools. It could not be too emphatically repeated that insufficient higher education must lead to bad secondary schools, and that insufficient secondary schools must mean bad primary schools.

The Ministry of Education in the United Kingdom and local authorities had just agreed that teachers might be seconded to Africa on short-term contracts and retain their seniority and superannuation rights. This welcome stop-gap arrangement would enable teachers to stand up to five years in Africa.

Mass education was not a matter of finance, or the development of universal primary education, which was no more than a matter of investment which it was to be hoped would come from the initiative of the Government.

The Under-Secretary had announced that two aircraft had left England that day for East Africa to carry out experiments against the tsetse fly by spraying from the air. If success were achieved, the whole face of vast areas of Africa would be changed. Man could offend against God and expect mercy, but not if he outraged Nature.

Nothing, Mr. Rees-Williams had emphasized, was of more importance than the creation and maintenance of mutual confidence. As Napoleon never lost of saying, the moral factor was to be physical at three to one.

Teacher training colleges should not be merely routine establishments, but also well-staffed centres of educational thought and research. Better results would be obtained from a few large, well-equipped colleges than by dispersal of effort over many smaller institutions. Each territory should have at least one important centre, which should be concerned to relate the content of education to the environment of the people. One of its tasks should be consistently to study the language of syllabuses in that light.

A by-stander delegate considered Makerere inadequate to the needs of East and Central Africa, and asked for an increase in higher colleges.

Educating European Children

Another speaker argued that there was great need for better education for European children in East Africa, and that a good system of education for them must be designed on the assumption that they would spend their lives in Africa. The curriculum should therefore include more instruction in aspects of African life. European children in Africa now left their schooling in a by-stander ignorance of African culture.

Complaint was made that missionary educators who rightly regarded their chief duty as that of inculcating spiritual perception, now found their time far too much occupied with administrative routine, including the filling of forms, which could and should be done by Government.

An African delegate said that there was tension in nearly all discussions of African education, because there were two conflicting themes: (1) that the chief need was primary schools, with village schools everywhere giving simple instruction in agriculture and village crafts, and (2) that there should be a full range of instruction up to higher education. The truth was that Africans could and would not be satisfied with anything less than everything. He had little faith in the prospects before mass education. He, as an African, gave an assurance that his people would pay educational rates, and concluded with a strong plea that they should be trained in judgment.

The next African speaker criticized undue expenditure on buildings, and asked that more money should be spent on increasing the supply of good teachers.

The same points were reiterated by another African, who urged greater emphasis on technical education, of the kind of which the economic progress of East Africa was being delayed. He was confident that local authorities in African areas would find time and more money for education.

An Indian delegate thought it worth to regard education of Africans by adult education was fundamentally the problem of agricultural areas, and in rural areas particularly the education committee should be inter-racial.

Problem of Finance

A European speaker regretted that the serious financial problem of education had not been tackled. The fact was no territory could afford to do what it wanted in expanding African education.

Another speaker argued that the burden could not continue to be thrown on the central Government. The principle ought to be accepted that no Government should provide facilities which were not earned by the workers of the people.

A European speaker, who dissociated from the policy of diluted teachers, asked that the education of Africans should be based on reason, emotion, and intellect. The late African delegate to speak considered one of the

started elsewhere in East Africa, though the time one or two regional congresses on polytechnics might be established.

As to the plea that Makerere should make a university it would be foolish to confer degrees unless they were fully recognized the outside world. Meanwhile, Makerere has had a special status in relation to London University

and it is not to be steady to operation between the two authorities.

Mr. Cox stated that educational facilities could be raised by the Government very largely at the expense of the University. He pointed out that Africa is a part of the Empire of which she is a part, and that from African sources

Mr. Philip Noel Baker's Address

Trusteeship's Purpose Is Self-Government

WE HOPE THAT THE UNITED NATIONS' work on trusteeship would be even better than the work of the Mandates Section of the old League. There are in the Charter many new things that are good. I believe that the mandate system did not do its proper constructive thought about Colonial government and raise the standards of Colonial administration. I say it with great modesty, having been for a few years the first Director of the Mandates Section in the Secretariat of the League of Nations. I think that the Permanent Trusteeship Commission was the driving force of that old system, largely because it consisted of impartial people, experts in the job, not representatives of Governments, and the majority of them were men of administrative powers.

In the United Nations Governments are directly represented. They appoint whomsoever they will. At the first and second sessions of the Trusteeship Council we thought it would do well, but, alas, at the third session some Governments sent representatives who seemed to have a little knowledge of the subject and not to care much more about it, and whose only purpose seemed to be to cause controversy and make trouble for the administrations in the territories concerned.

We hope that will pass—that the Council will become what it should be. In any case, what may be true of the Trusteeship Council is not true of the principle of trusteeship, which stands to-day more firmly in world law, in the practice of Governments, and certainly in the thinking of the British Commonwealth than it has ever done. As the Secretary of State has said, the purpose of trusteeship is self-government; it is to build nations, and that is the task on which you are all engaged.

Self-Government in the Commonwealth

Self-government has always been the conscious and persistent purpose of all far-seeing men in the Colonial Service and in British political life. In 1927 a great British lawyer, Sir Cecil Hurst, who was later president of the Permanent Court of International Justice, said in the United States that every community of the Commonwealth had been at the time and was still claiming a right. Each, he said, was passing upward from the state in which it was wholly subject to control exercised from London to the stage in which the measure of control diminished and then ceased entirely.

The dominions of to-day are but the Crown Colonies of the past, and the Colonies of to-day will become Dominions. We lost the United States in 1776 because George III and his Government had not learned the lesson which the Barons tried 150 years before to teach. To show that we have learned that lesson now, Mr. Bevin in the Foreign Office has a portrait of George III behind his chair to cheer up Foreign ambassadors, and I have a portrait behind my chair of George Washington, who defeated us in 1778.

Lt. Col. Duffin brought self-government to the provinces of Canada long afterwards. There was another long delay before Canada was united into a confederation. Australia and the Union of South Africa were the present form after 1901. But in the middle of the 19th century the British Colonial Secretary said that the normal current of Colonial history was the development of self-government.

Some people resist self-government because they thought we would lead to the break-up of the Empire. Well, that did not happen. Only 400,000 people out of 450,000,000 were

of 250,000,000. That shows how astonishingly fast the advance has been. At every stage it has been approved by every party in the State.

It was not confined to the East of those who resisted self-government, for the cause of self-government went forward and Commonwealth became stronger, because self-government resolved the frictions and misunderstandings from which disintegration might have come. That progress has made of the Commonwealth not only the greatest single achievement in human government, but the greatest single force in world affairs.

If our country and Africa are to prosper, we must have peace, and to get peace we must have economic stability and progress. It was said last night that self-government without economic progress is both a waste of words and a waste of money. It is all right to say that internally and internationally we must solve our economic problems as a condition of peace, and build the international co-operation to prevent any which oppression and war are too long thought of.

Scientific Achievements and Promise

It is possible. Well, think of the world in which we live to-day. In 1933 the first powered aircraft engine was made to have a horse-power of 100, and carried one man 600 yards. In 1933, again, an aircraft had taken 478 people into the air; another which had a horse-power of 3,000, another which had travelled over 4,000 miles without coming to earth, and the secretary of the Royal Aeronautical Society said that the progress of aircraft would certainly be greater in the next 30 years than it had been in the first 30—that by 1963 we should have aircraft which could take hundreds of people to any destination, in any weather and at 3,000 miles an hour. That means that if you left London to-day at 3 a.m., you could reach New York City in the same morning, had we solved the problem of being in two places at the same time.

I have heard a lot of boasting about scientific advances, and I don't believe a word of it. I don't see the need to invent a new word for the most wonderful things that have ever lived. He says I had two rooms, each with two separate rooms, with one table set down for tea, every day, a table drinking cup, and when they wanted hot water they pushed that noise in and got it. And in the corner of the stable a wireless set played a record because the mill was better when the cows had music.

In 1933 we had a world slump, but the United States sent an expedition to Central Africa to photograph the fossils in the lair deep in the African bush; and at the last village they found men wanting to join the expedition as porters because they could not sell their produce during the slump.

In the same year that expedition to Mount Everest had the same experience, and a great lot of Labrador came to the coast from the Arctic Circle to raise a relief fund for the Eskimos, who were starving because they could not buy things they needed from the outside world because the Eskimo had no money, unless it was their skin.

Commonwealth Co-Operation

In a world bound together by these new means of transport and communication, in which science has destroyed the barriers of time and space, in which industry and commerce and adventure and discovery have brought the demands of the world upon us, it is no longer a question of economic isolation, the welfare of each nation means the welfare of all. Nations have common interests, which they must promote in all their activities.

It is the declared objective of all the countries of the Commonwealth, embodied by every party in every State to play their share in building up an international government, and ultimately the Parliament of Man, and keep our own Commonwealth very closely together to build up its co-operation in ways in which we can best co-operate with the world, and in ways which are being created.

"I think that perhaps more than any other country within a year there will be 10,000,000 more people in the world than there are to-day, and we are not yet adequately equipping the world happily. But the president of the Agricultural Council of the British Association said the other day that if we applied to the world the knowledge which we have had, and which I think quite fully apply, we could then be working 100 per cent by one of three ways: (1) New methods of research work on its aspects; (2) Mining techniques; (3) Soil and pasture lands. "In the last two cases, the knowledge has been advanced a few hundreds of cubic feet per acre, and these have been carried on sheep, pigs, and are carried through nine-fold increase in wool and 1,000 per cent increase in tripple milk. The Rockefeller Foundation has achieved similar success in Mexico with the use of manure.

"In animal husbandry, I have discovered that we have been treating our pigs, and we should turn it into hay. In many places it rains so much that you never do get the hay, if you do cut it off never seeing it. Now we take it in when it is green and it is not so much of it as yet. They take it in a factory and dry it off, or at least give it a good drying, and then the cattle feed, but get at least twice as much grain and three times more nutrition from the hay than you would expect and you turn it into milk. An increase of 50 times the yield that we thought the world was well, but what we have just discovered we were wasting it.

"In the case of chickens, I think might use bacteriological methods. We thought to limit the attack on animals. We made various tests and experiments to see if we could get prophylaxis. In Canada they discovered a prophylactic for rinderpest, which might save millions of cattle in a year.

Wages, Resources and Africa

"More is part of science. In the Tanganyika groundnuts and 20,000 workers with machines are going to produce as much as produce as a million workers in Nigeria produced with their bare hands. In clearing the ground they had to dig up the soil and use it to make a road, and the ways for the groundnuts to bring coal and iron into the markets of the world.

"I have always believed that for transport we need an African plan. When you are making products, above all primary products, from the interior parts of the world, the cost of transport may be 30-40% or 50% of the value. An African plan would greatly reduce it.

"The mosquitoes and tsetse fly are not political animals. They do not recognize the lines we draw upon the map. I. N. R. A., whilst operating in the Balkans, used D.D.T. and reduced the incidence of malaria from more than 80% to less than 5% and killed the tsetse. Malaria is virtually wiped out in the Balkans.

"The same day there was an outbreak of cholera in Cairo, and 10,000 people died. The World Health Organization collected experts from different countries, got 10 tons of the necessary serum, and flew it to Cairo. In a week or two the disease was stopped. There is a cure for plague, the Black Death which reduced the population of England by two-thirds in the 14th century. It has been tried out this year with only 6% of the mortality and 92% recovery. Some 30,000,000 people are being vaccinated this year against tuberculosis under the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund.

Africa's Great Part

"In all these things Africa has much to do as a unit, and I think it is a great thing that the Government of the Union of South Africa has summoned a conference of all African States to meet very soon. The Commonwealth has much to do, and together we may be able to co-operate more closely to the faster progress than others. But we shall employment, to the rid of poverty, ignorance and disease, we must work with the world, and to get rid of war we certainly must do so. All nations must combine against the aggressor, making themselves so strong that it cannot start.

"In producing food, building up economic strength, and winning war, Africa has a great part to play. By raising the standards of her own people she will help to raise the standards of everybody else.

"I looked at a map this morning and tried putting other countries on top of the map of Africa. As a rough, hasty estimate I found that Africa would take the whole of Europe up to the Caspian Sea, with its 350,000,000 population, the United States, with its 140,000,000, and India, with its 400,000,000. Africa has natural resources second to none. Africa will play its immense part in world affairs.

"Mr. G. G. S. J. Haplow (Nyasaland), after thanking Mr. Noel Baker, said that the delegates had learned the great value of personal contact, which must not be allowed to lapse. Future

Many years ago in India he had heard the phrase: "On the long road to Delhi I met a husband and wife and all of them were my friends." In the subsequent "London" for "Delhi," that would mean by the feelings of the conference. If all returned imbued with the spirit implicit in those words they would have taken a very long way towards solving the formidable obstacles besetting them.

Mr. A. M. Maino (Uganda) urged all to stress the unity among themselves, the unity of the Commonwealth rather than emphasize the stresses and strains. Whether in the local arrangements or in the labours of the conference, profit and pleasure had resulted, and there had been a real attempt to be happy and communicate happiness.

Problems of Agriculture

Sounder Farming Practices

EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICAN DELEGATES discussed general problems of agricultural production at Friday afternoon.

A spokesman for the Colonial Office said afterwards that the better use of land, greater control of pests and diseases, improved drainage and irrigation, more extensive soil conservation measures, and better farming systems were the main points considered.

Only by sounder farming practices could there be the increased production necessary to ensure better living standards for everybody. To enable farmers to grow more, there should be price and market guarantees. Control of land usage was agreed to be as necessary in Africa as in Great Britain, and Africans must be brought to realize that they could not advance unless they did more work on the land.

There was profound ignorance of tropical agriculture in Africa, and it was urgent to co-ordinate and pool the research knowledge of all African territories, and link practical experimentation with research.

Loans for Africans

Major Cavendish Bentinck (Kenya) had, he said, emphasized that European farmers in that Colony could not be treated separately from African agriculture, and that there was need to provide for loans to Africans who could offer no security. Certain sums had been advanced, and in no case had a loss been incurred.

Mr. G. B. Beckett (Northern Rhodesia) stressed the prime importance of research and better land control, and suggested that co-operation would result in larger quantities of produce reaching the market. He pleaded for more co-operation between East and Central Africa.

Mr. J. H. S. Tranter (Tanganyika) proposed a large-scale ranching experiment in that Territory.

Major F. D. Warren (Nyasaland) commented that there could be no great increase in production unless much more work was done by African growers.

Mr. G. Clay, Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State, stated that for some years there would be a shortage of qualified men for the Colonial Agricultural Services, and that an inquiry into the Reading University had shown that most of those under training were married ex-Servicemen with families who did not want to start life in the Colonies. Less highly qualified staff might have to be used.

Mr. A. B. Patel (Kenya) complained that too many African Arabs and Indians in that Colony went into agriculture, and too few on to the land, and suggested that there should be sanctions to enforce proper use of all agricultural land.

Mr. E. W. Mathu (Kenya) attributed inadequate production to shortage of land, ignorance of proper agricultural practices, lack of agricultural credit, and difficulty in persuading small African farmers to form co-operative societies.

After several other speakers had taken part, Sir Frank Engledow, pleaded for security for the producer and strict control of land usage. "The right man to teach the African, he insisted, was another African. There was great need for Native agricultural demonstrators.

Mr. Dalton's Session

THE Rt. Hon. HERR DALTON, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, gave the following review of the economic position of the United Kingdom.

Delegates were evidently anxious to question him, but found him unwilling or unable to give satisfactory answers.

United States, Mr. Dalton would say that these recessions were not wanted anywhere.

A West African speaker pondered why his country should be expected to pay more than for supplies. British manufacturers than what asked by American manufacturers for the same supplies. The only answer was: "Tell British manufacturers what you want." Whereupon Sir Alfred Vincent said: "And explain that all Africa had been doing that in vain for 20 years."

Mr. J. D. Rennie, Chief Secretary in Kenya, asked the reasons for pegging gold when a moderate increase in price would raise production considerably and so ease the drain on dollar reserves.

Mr. Dalton: "We are all members of the partnership which makes up the International Monetary Fund, and we have agreed to a fixed relationship between gold and the dollar and other currencies. We have doubts if there is any likelihood of our making the gold pegging. Even if we were convinced that it would be a valuable price we should have to discuss it with the I.M.F. It is not proposed a vote of thanks, which was accorded by Mr. Dalton."

Sir Alfred Vincent's Broadcast African Conference of Success

THE AFRICAN CONFERENCE was a success. A lot of work was crammed into a few days. The discussions were very interesting and interesting. The main value was the contacts made and the discussions among delegates.

It was prevented the Prime Minister from addressing us; Mr. Bevan, the Foreign Secretary, had his hands full in Paris with L.N.O. and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Stafford Cripps, was in America. We were indeed; however, by the Lord President of the Council, the Minister of Commonwealth Relations, and the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, deputizing for his absence.

We also heard the Secretary of State, Mr. Creech Jones, the Minister of State, Lord Listowel, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Mr. Rees-Williams, and Field-Marshal Lord Montgomery, Chief of the Imperial General Staff. During the discussions on specific subjects we were addressed by Colonial Office experts, Lord Lefevre, head of the Colonial Development Corporation, and Mr. A. B. Cohen, the very able Under-Secretary of State in charge of the East, West and Central African Divisions, whose drive was a feature of the Conference. So we did quite a lot of listening, and some of it was very much worth while.

Two Notable Speeches

I would single out two speeches for special comment—those of Mr. Creech Jones and Lord Montgomery. Mr. Creech Jones, I felt, was speaking to Russia and those nations which continually harass the Colonial efforts of the British Government, and are trying to make as much mischief as they can against Britain in British Colonies for their own ends. Mr. Creech Jones spoke with a depth of sincerity and feeling which is seldom heard. I do not agree with everything he said, some of it requires qualification, but taking into consideration his audience at the conference, and his emphatic desire to make the position quite clear to other nations, I feel he had taken a great deal of trouble over his address and covered a difficult situation in a brilliant manner.

Field-Marshal Montgomery was the last among the political pigeons. I do not think he has had such an opportunity; he certainly had a twinkle in his eye, and appeared to enjoy speaking to us as much as we enjoyed listening to him. It was a most interesting speech, and it is a pity it had to be regarded as off the record. It particularly pleased me because so many points he

made regarding Africa were of the kind of the ideas I have cherished so long. It was refreshing to get away from the "political" atmosphere and get down to unadorned realities.

Speech in the Tea

Lord Montgomery's speech was particularly in my respects, and although I do not quite doubt that there were a few snobs in the audience, thought Mr. Creech Jones cranked into the wheel of the occasion with very good humour. His speech has been impressed with the very sound and logical view expressed by the Field-Marshal, and I am sure will not be lost upon him.

Calamity and present frankness were the features of the Conference. I wanted to know things and there was no hesitating in giving information, although some questions were asked. It is a fact that the points were made with compassion, and we can return to the discussion of the details were first class and better than I have ever heard. I think there will be even some immediate results, but we shall not know the effect of the conference for some considerable time.

We have been overwhelmed with hospitality, and it is a great occasion of the delegates being received by His Majesty at Buckingham Palace. This was a wonderful gesture and a historical occasion indeed, as this is the first time that representatives of the African Colonies have been called to London and given the opportunity to pay homage to their King together.

In the fully and well-organized we have had very little publicity, as the small space at their disposal has been devoted to the most very important U.N.O. discussions in Paris, and our deliberations have been crowded out. One newspaper did give prominence to the views of Mr. Welensky, the leader of Northern Rhodesia, and he stated, "We nursed an ambition to create a new British Dominion in Central Africa by the link up of Northern and Southern Rhodesia and nearby Nyasaland. His Majesty's Government have made the arrangement in London and given Godfrey Huggins, the Premier of Southern Rhodesia, the right to Welensky means to take it with both hands."

This news, which we are likely to hear of in the course of the next few days, is the subject of a great deal of thinking, and it is hard to see how we must present a common front, and not remain divided. For British regions I cannot say more at this juncture.

Whether it is a matter of conscience with the present Government or because Russia has been showing them I don't know, but a great deal of stress has been given to the fact that we must bury the word "exploitation." Mr. Morrison stated it when he stated: "We must bury the word 'exploitation' put at amongst the antiquities with 'piracy' and 'slavery.'" Mr. Creech Jones also referred to it when he stated: "much has been said about the exploitation of the Colonies; the phrase of 'unfettered enterprise' is over."

Danger of Over-Emphasis

But when another very reasonable Government representative in the person of Lord Lefevre, who was again by emphasizing that exploitation was a thing of the past, I had to get to my feet and say: "I am amused, but I do admit the Government or whoever has failed to bury and bury the word 'exploitation,' and some creditable stress upon their sense of humour, because when we as pioneers of Africa were trying to make Africa produce, using our own strength and our own money, it was called 'exploitation,' but now that the Government is to develop Africa with other people's energies and the taxpayers' money, the word 'exploitation' is verboten. The truth is that there never was any such thing as exploitation. I know it, anyway in our part of Africa." My remark, however, was received with very good humour by members of the Government present, but I do think there is danger in this very unnecessary over-emphasis.

Mr. Dalton, when answering a West African delegate who would not understand why they in West Africa were forced to import unsuitable English cars at a much higher price than suitable American cars, in blandly stating: "Let the English manufacturer what you want and they will give it to you." The conference roared as I had to tell Mr. Dalton that we had been telling the English manufacturer what we wanted for the last 20 years but they did not take the slightest notice. It is amusing that Mr. Dalton did not know this. It is amusing that Mr. Dalton did not know this. It is amusing that Mr. Dalton did not know this.

East Africa and Rhodesia Secretary of State's Opinion

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, MR. A. GRECH JONES, said at the final meeting of the African Conference in London on Saturday, when thanking the press for the help it had given:

In particular I mention the good will we have been shown by journals such as EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA and WEST AFRICA. They have played an excellent part.

I sometimes wonder, if I may say so in regard to the journal EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, what are the channels of their information. They have organized the most amazing network of information in respect to almost anything that is happening in East and Central Africa. Mr. Welensky made reference at our dinner last night to the quality of the newspaper.

The editor does not always see eye-to-eye with myself and I have been frequently combarbed by his severe criticism, but I do not fail to pay tribute to the high standard that that paper sets in its informative nature, and to its very great service to the reader by making known what is happening in East and Central Africa. It is a very great effort for which we are grateful.

I hope that West Africa under its new management and control will steadily build up a standard equal to that of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA and be equally informative.

Important Exclusive Information

Mr. Welensky had described EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA as one of the best friends of Africa, especially of East and Central Africa, to which it constantly gave important information not obtainable from any other source.

Another speaker, an official from an East African territory, said in a session that, but for EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA they in East and Central Africa would know next to nothing about each other.

"I must," he continued, "pay a tribute to that newspaper and its editor, for whom many of us, including the Secretary of State himself, have been the target for tonight. We accept Mr. Tolson's criticisms as good news, and often we could give him as good as he gives us. His paper does fulfil a most useful function in providing interference and information between the territories."

The Young Idea

THAT EUROPEAN PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN in Southern Rhodesia are on the whole less advanced than their South African counterparts is the opinion of a study party from the Department of Psychology of Natal University College. They state that the broad system of education adopted in the early standards in Southern Rhodesia is partly responsible for the children's slight backwardness in the "three R's"; that, although it is an advantage in the newer standards, younger children cannot benefit by a system which includes physical training two or three times a week, community singing, and instruction by radio, and that children in the Colony rely more on Native servants and are less independent than those in South Africa. The investigators said that general schools cater expressly for immigrants, who seem to apply themselves better than the average Rhodesian child.

K.A.R. Dinner

THE FIRST BELGIAN DINNER for officers who have served or are still serving with the King's African Rifles of the East African Forces will be held in London on

Within the Commonwealth Statements by Minister and African Leader

A WEST AFRICAN view may be recorded for the benefit of African readers. The Om of Ife, one of Nigeria's most influential leaders, issued a message to the Press before his departure after a visit of three months. He said (the story):

"I am heartily full of warm affection and profound respect for the British people. I shall, as long as I live, cherish the bonds of friendship with this visit."

Mr. Crichton Jones, Minister of the United Kingdom, realized what a debt of gratitude the world owes to Britain. Her veneration of law and order, her adoration of history and tradition, her sense of responsibility, and her respect for freedom of the individual, combined to give her a leadership in the Empire. British managers are able to succeed in Africa as are now struggling in all other continents.

Britain's present economic crisis is the result of a long queue of the glorious part she played during the last war. But a nation which for nearly three years fought alone, and thereby saved all mankind from the horrors of Hitlerism, can be relied upon to save herself from economic difficulties.

The bitter and widespread disease of colonialism is the major problem confronting my people. In fighting this, my people need the help of Britain, just as Britain has needed their help in solving her economic problems. The railway traffic, if fairly and equitably operated, will mean a better life for all. The British people, however, are now more concerned with racial and religious goodwill and understanding between Britain and the Colonial people. This new relation convinces me that the people can attain their aspirations within the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Mr. Crichton Jones, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has again described self-government within the Commonwealth as the aim of British policy, this time in a circular dispatch to Governors in the British West Indies.

Welcome for Kabaka of Buganda Intended Marriage Announced

THE KABAKA OF BUGANDA, Mutesa II, who arrived back in his Kingdom last week on the completion of his education at Cambridge University, was greeted at Entebbe aerodrome by great crowds and high officials of the Buganda Government. After calling on the Governor of the Protectorate, Sir John Hall, he drove to Entebbe Kampala. Thousands of his subjects lined the sides of the 23-mile route, parts of the road were bordered with banana and palm leaves, the traditional royal decorations, and triumphal arches had been erected.

At a thanksgiving service in Namirembe Cathedral the Bishop of Uganda, the Rt. Rev. C. E. Stuart, delivered a short address to 3,000 worshippers.

The Kabaka has informed his Linyonga (Parliament) that he intends to marry. Custom decrees that the name of the bride-to-be shall not be revealed at first instance, but the Kabaka referred in his statement to a girl, who, by setting people to make political capital out of it, reports that his fiancée belongs to a clan into which custom and tradition forbid anyone in his position to marry. His Highness stressed his intention to adhere to his choice.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has known of this engagement for many months, but has made no mention of it in deference to Bugandan custom. Now we can state that the Kabaka's fiancée has been at an educational establishment in England, and that she comes of a well-known Buganda family.

Medical Mission

A GERMAN mobile medical mission, consisting of an inspector, a medical officer, an assistant, and a nurse,

Lord Listowel on the Colonies

Increased Production for Higher Living Standards

THE POST-WAR ECONOMIC CRISIS has merely accelerated a process of economic growth and expansion which has already made good progress in the Colonies in pre-war years. Our primary responsibility for raising the standards of living throughout the Colonial territories has always depended on the increased production required to pay for it, and a higher standard of living is in its turn a necessary condition of the rapid and successful constitutional advance of those territories towards parliamentary institutions and ultimate self-government.

Everyone should realize that the main objective of our development policy in the agricultural and mineral resources of the Colonies is still, as it always has been, to benefit the inhabitants. The economic position of the Colonies will be made the easier of world shortages as a fortunate by-product of this basic principle of British Colonial policy.

Must Not Be Misunderstood

Any misunderstanding of our motives would encourage the wish for an early return to a substantial supply of cheap imported foodstuffs among European consumers and, instead, our fellow-citizens in the Colonies to complain that we had merely substituted economic exploitation by the United Kingdom Government for exploitation by private enterprise. It is no less essential that the world outside the British Empire, which retains a variety of motives in their policy towards our Colonies, should be unable to complain for wanting to improve our standards of living at their expense, or for pretending to favour economic and political independence while retaining a degree of economic control inconsistent with a genuine apprenticeship to self-rule.

Colonial consumers themselves, the most part engaged in agricultural pursuits and activities and hardly any commodity they produce—wheat, for example, or foodstuffs, such as rice, sugar, fish, edible oils, beef or mutton, or other necessities, such as rubber—is not in an category of scarce or rationed commodities. These commodities are almost always a substitute for dollars, pounds or pounds sterling in dollar markets. Already, even in Africa, the foodstuffs and materials we get direct from the Colonies are in excess of us a net surplus after meeting their own capital requirements of some £150,000,000 per annum.

Rapid Economic Recovery

We have still a way to go in the rapid recovery of the Colonies. We must remember that at the end of the way they were in debt with the dollar area, and that they had not managed to balance their payments in 1947, they achieved a favourable balance of about \$60,000,000 this year, their net surplus of dollars has been raised to about £50,000,000 per annum.

Our handicaps are poor, but the extreme scarcity and intense labour and governmental tenderness made our Colonial territories less attractive than other parts of the globe to the investor and entrepreneur in some ways. Their resources are therefore somewhat more fully developed for the lack of capital and skill which have been involved in various reconstruction projects of economic development. However, it is obvious that public enterprise, sponsored by the United Kingdom Colonial Governments, must not only provide the capital and organization required to develop the latent wealth of the colonies and supplement and assist the efforts of private enterprise to venture into a field where risk is considerable and returns subject to long delays. The essential feature of development in these vast areas are economic. It will give some idea of the immense increased production of foodstuffs and raw materials for which we are planning if I tell you that our annual target is for the years 1956-57, as compared with the actual output in a typical pre-war year. We shall be producing about three times the quantity of groundnuts, four times as much sugar and rice, to produce twice as much cotton.

much sorghum, and 60 times as much lead as we were producing in 1936.

The whole of British Africa stands about 25,000,000 poor quality cattle. If we can diminish the ravages of the tsetse fly and encourage the establishment of canning factories, there is a prospect of an immense increase in the size and quality of the herds.

A recent survey of Colonial investment last year shows that about 45% was in public services and public utilities and 40% in directly productive enterprises. Some 60% of investment in African territories was expended on transport services.

Skilled Airmen

The necessary development has another striking factor in that it is labour-intensive. The administrative and technical staff necessary for this development must be supplied from the local population. The process of nation-building requires the active and intelligent participation of local citizens in their own lives. It is no use supplying them the slow process of creating a class of skilled Colonial citizens and skilled professional people can be skipped. We believe we owe it to the Colonial peoples to spare no trouble in this respect.

We are apt to forget that we in Britain employ in an Empire-wide scale with this basis are the basis of the industrial age. All of our main fuel and power are produced by the principles of the internal combustion engine. Our hands and tools would count as lumber; it is not the strange and shaped object it must appear to a young African apprentice brought straight from a far-away village. Our task must be to familiarize people often possessed of a traditional agricultural expertise of great value with the tools of progress. This aspect of the educational work now being done in the Colonial territories is essential to the progress of the Empire due to its internal demand for educational progress.

We are rightly proud of the advances being made in the provision of facilities for higher education, but perhaps the more important in the long run benefit to the economic and social stability of the colonies is the great change in living standards through basic education for the masses of the people. Modern manufacturing techniques in agriculture and industry are complicated structures cannot be mastered by demonstration alone. An elementary technical vocabulary is an essential piece of equipment for the workman of to-day. He may be called on at any time for example, to study and understand the hand tools issued with the mechanical equipment with which he is armed to do in one day the work which even the previous generation could accomplish only through weeks of toil by a heavy manual labour.

Investment in Skill

With this type of education, given an adult education programme and supported by administrative and technical officers in the course of day-to-day work, which will produce the human capital essential for increased production. Investment in skill is more durable and productive than investment in income. If goods are so multiplied in transmission and if fertilized by an imaginative educational policy, can raise the powers of the Nation to the Colonial peoples to new heights.

These mass education projects are a real feature in the more advanced states, as this in new territories where discipline is still being evolved from experience. But early results are promising. Another advantage of such training is that without it the academic, professional and advanced technical education given in the schools and universities would tend to create a gap in social status and political consciousness between the educated classes and the ordinary people.

Another field in which such education may help is in the raising of production to produce a climate of opinion in which confidence in the findings of science will grow.

Let us not forget that the prospect of a genuine progress in the Colonies promises to make the well-being of producers and consumers in every part of the world depend on it. In finding ways to the national confidence and good will among the people of the Colonies and ourselves. If our limited resources and technical skills are to be made the latent wealth of the Colonies, we must make it the fundamental life-line connection that the European to the industry is so simply exploiting imperialism, but has the opportunity to be independent and to lead. Each member of the main, non-union and

BACKGROUND

Making War Impossible. Some of us who have spent the greater part of our lives in foreign countries have long realized that no two peoples speak the same language or even begin to understand each other's mentalities. Until they do experiments like the League of Nations or the United Nations are foredoomed to failure in guaranteeing peace. Have we not reached the point at which no nation would dare risk the complete destruction of its own cities and centres of industry and culture? If the stories which reach us from the United States about recent developments in the destructive power of the atomic bomb be even partly true, it seems that great areas of the world might be made uninhabitable for thousands of years. Let us assume that Russia has atomic bombs. It suggests that either side is likely to attack the other at risk of devastation on a scale that the world has not hitherto dreamed of. But how imagine that the nations do reach an agreement not to use atomic missiles and that it is found possible to exercise control over their manufacture. Is it not obvious that the last obstacle to a Russian advance to the Atlantic to say nothing of the conquest of Asia will have been removed?—Sir Masekin Robertson, *written in the Daily Telegraph*.

Precept and Practice.—I greatly doubt if the moral authority of the Government is sufficient to enable them to get the co-operation of the nation in voluntary recruitment, though I sincerely hope people will join the services. This Government contains an astonishing proportion of men who because they were conscientious objectors for other reasons, served military service in both wars. The Lord President (Mr. Morrison), the Foreign Secretary (Mr. Bevin), the Minister of Health (Mr. Bevan), the Minister of Commonwealth Relations (Mr. Noel-Baker), and the Secretary for Scotland (Mr. Woodburn) were all conscientious objectors in the 1914-18 war or failed for other reasons to fight. I have no doubt these men conscientiously believe that they ought to ask men and women to be prepared to fight and die for their country to-day though they would not do so in 1914. But it is little wonder that they approach their task with rapid enthusiasm. In his own way Mr. Bevin speaks for Britain. But do most of his colleagues speak for any extent the embodied minority who will miss their life before the doors

High Commissioners.—The High Commissioners conduct the diplomatic relations of the British realms among themselves and their functions are closely analogous to those of the ambassadors accredited to foreign nations. But they do not rank with ambassadors and fit in with an anomaly that for instance the envoy of a foreign sovereign state like Canada, does not in all official occasions have to visit the High Commissioner to the High Commissioner of foreign states is not because he could stand in an essentially inferior position to the High Commissioner. The High Commissioner is entitled to an equivalent rank to that of an ambassador in the desire of style.

His Excellency is deemed not to be accredited. If the High Commissioner is a non-official inferior to that of an ambassador, some other title should be substituted with a clear intimation from the fountain of honour that it is to be considered inferior to none. Use of the title ambassador presents serious difficulties, for an ambassador is essentially the emissary sent from sovereign to sovereign, and it is awkward for the King to send an ambassador to himself. There are also difficulties in treating the High Commissioners for purposes of precedence on precisely the same footing as ambassadors. The extreme deference paid to an ambassador is really due to the sovereign he represents and that sovereign is embodied in the collective personality of a republican people or as a crowned king or queen. In the presence of the King—and it is here that these questions of precedence arise—there is no room for a representative of himself, and the High Commissioners are bound therefore to take second place to the foreign members of the *Legation Diplomatique*. This should imply no derogation of their dignity; it means only that they, under their royal master, are in the position of hosts and naturally defer to his guests.

These Imperial diplomats do not represent Cabinets, not the Crown itself, and their precedence on state occasions should be determined by this function. It would be logical to say a High Commissioner the same honours as are due to the head of the administration by which he is accredited, and so to give him the same precedence as a Prime Minister. The essential to be made clear is that although he is different

Future of Aviation.—British civil aviation will cost about £70,000,000 a year in the immediate future and the income will be only £25,000,000 in direct revenues and £18,000,000 from direct export and home sales of aircraft and equipment. The estimated gap of £28,000,000 is equivalent to 4d. on the income tax. That is the subsidy for building up a national civil aviation which will mean as much to the nation in the future as the mercantile-marine has done in the past. Provided there are no international upheavals or economic slumps, air transport should become self-supporting within seven years, and in 10 to 12 years it should have reached a sound commercial status, without direct subsidy on any route, approved methods of air traffic control are, however, essential. Until aircraft can be landed safely in all weathers at a rate of not less than 30 an hour, the full realization of air transport cannot be achieved. The "straight" jet engine will probably

show improved commercial efficiency at supersonic speeds up to 1,500 m.p.h. at heights up to 75,000 ft. The straight jet will after burning is likely to prove suitable for cruising speeds of not less than 650 m.p.h. at 50,000 ft. and for supersonic cruising speeds of up to 2,000 m.p.h. at 80,000 ft. or more. The ramjet, or turbojet, is in the almost unexplored "realm" of supersonic speeds, but in time the turbojet factory operating today may be about 2,200 m.p.h. at 100,000 ft. more for stage lengths of about 100 miles. The rocket, perfect plant for commercial aircraft, is in the same stage away, but with a speed up to 5,000 m.p.h. at not less than 100,000 ft. for stage lengths of some 500 miles or less. The rocket projectile may eventually bring air power to the earth's surface within an hour's block time of any other point and at a economic rate. Although these prospects may sound fantastic, this progression is no more than from the stage beach of yesterday to the 300 m.p.h. transport aircraft of to-day. —Mr. Peter MacLeod, director-general of long-term planning at the Ministry of Civil Aviation, addressing the Royal Aeronautical Society.

We cannot be sure that Russia wants war, but we have had enough experience with other unprovoked

TO THE NEWS

A.R. market — *St. John's like Peter means war if unheeded* — *John VanSitar.*

Mr. Binwell Secretary for War and Civil Warfare, — *Shanghai Times.*

"The moral strength of Britain is a beacon for democracies throughout the world." — *Marshal of the R.A.F. Lord Trenchard.*

"In the 20 years I have suffered from malaria in the tropics, I never was cured from malaria." — *A diploma awarded the General Assembly of the University of London.*

"The hunger march is a magnificent gesture." — *Lieut. Colonel John Hume, Master of the Guilders' Company.*

"Independents who be completely sovereign and independent at the same time being close to England." — *Jawahar Nehru, Prime Minister of India.*

"An exaggerated collectivism in which the individual counts for nothing is one of the foremost evils of the day." — *Dr. C. Wynne Davies.*

"A midland firm which gives tea and varied luncheons to its employees has thus raised production by 15% and reduced absenteeism from 10% to 2%." — *M. Newborton.*

Children are natural mimics. They imitate their parents in spite of every attempt to teach them good manners. — *The Mountaineer, Calcutta, U.S.A.*

"How Disraeli and Joseph Chamberlain must chuckle at the idea that nobody did anything for the Empire if a Labour Government came into power." — *M. Oliver Stanley, M.P.*

"I beg one's assurance that the critical situation in Berlin will be resolved peacefully." — *Mr. Charles Saltzman, Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs in the U.S. State Department.*

"The clothing rationing scheme has outlived its usefulness and could be abolished by August." — *Mr. Richard Harris, chairman of the House of Commons on Retail and Wholesale Clothing Organizations.*

"Communism is a materialist creed with no force of a fervent religious movement, though essentially anti-Christian." — *The only antidote is Christianity and it is to be hoped that the Lambeth Conference will produce a plan to unite all Christian forces against this menace.* — *Lieut. Colonel J. E. Freese.*

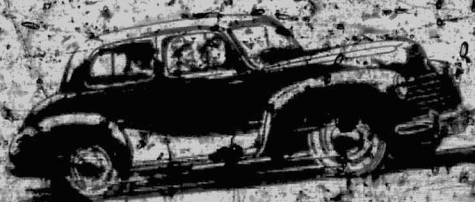
"The weakness of politicians is that they live with their ears too close to the ground and move too rapidly with the short-term and highly unreliable fluctuations of public opinion." — *Mr. Christopher Hitchens, M.P.*

"Far too many people in Great Britain are pessimistic about the future of the Empire. The possibility of expansion is as great as in the days of Queen Elizabeth." — *Mr. R. G. Meazell, former Prime Minister of Australia.*

"The Royal Society of St. George, has little to complain of when the manager of the Australian cricket team is reported as saying that they felt their visit to Balmoral was going into an Englishman's home." — *Mr. N. G. Scobie.*

"Of the general practitioners in the country 18,165 have joined the National Health Service and 92% of the population are now on doctors' lists. The number of dentists is also up and has grown to 8,049 or over 80%." — *The Minister of Health.*

"The claim of any country to honour and respect among the nations depends on its capacity to produce from time to time men and women of a quality of outstanding ability to command the tribute of the whole world." — *Sir John Anderson, M.P.*



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PERSONALIA

LADY KILMERMASTER is outward-bound in the DURBAN CASTLE.

MR. and MRS. W. F. JENKINS are on holiday in Switzerland.

COLONEL G. C. GRIFFITHS has arrived in London from Nairobi.

COMMANDER and MRS. B. HAZEL are on their way back to Kenya.

COLONEL BRYAN C. HARTLEY is shortly returning to Southern Rhodesia.

MR. ARTHUR COLLINS has joined the board of Taylor Woodrow & Co., Ltd.

MR. F. L. VINEY is temporarily acting as chairman of the Coffee Board in Kenya.

MR. VICTOR J. COWDEN has returned from his business visit to East Africa.

DR. H. RICHARDS has been appointed medical officer of health for Khartoum Province.

Mrs. Evelyn Haddon will leave London by air on November 2 for a short visit to Uganda.

COLONEL C. LLOYD, managing director of Charters Ltd., aircraft operators, of Nairobi, will be in London.

MR. C. D. SOMERVILLE has been elected to the board of British Overseas Airways Ltd., and appointed managing director.

MR. F. F. HITCHCOCK, vice-chairman of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association, has arrived in his country by air for a short stay.

MR. G. B. SHIELDS, chairman of the Milk Board of Kenya, is relinquishing most of his public work for two or three months on medical advice.

MR. T. H. W. BEADLE, Minister of Justice in Southern Rhodesia, has arrived to attend the conference of the European Parliamentary Association.

H. E. AKILLOU HARTWOOD, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, is leading the Ethiopian delegation to the General Assembly of the United Nations.

MR. R. A. J. MAGUIRE, Co-ordinating Secretary in Tanganyika, in which Territory he has served since 1920, is to retire from the Colonial Service.

DR. DOUGLAS HAY, an inland fisheries expert from South Africa, has surveyed Southern Rhodesian waters under the Eggs of the Central Resources Board.

MR. R. G. HEAD has been elected chairman of the Mutual Co-operative Societies Ltd., with MR. L. A. WRIGHT as alternate. The secretary is MR. F. PIKE.

MR. E. A. VASEY, chairman of the Non-Official Members' Association of the Legislative Council of Kenya, will leave London by air next Tuesday for Nairobi.

MR. A. L. G. DU BOIS, of Kilim, and MR. M. BARMAN, of Ngerengere, Tanganyika Territory, have been appointed directors of East African Milk Productions, Ltd.

MR. A. K. CHESTERTON, who served in East Africa during part of the recent war, has co-operated with MR. JOSEPH LEITCHWICZ in writing "The Tragedy of East Africa."

MR. IVOR THOMAS, former Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, is to address a luncheon meeting of the Royal Empire Society on November 10 on "Other People's Empires."

MR. Y. INYON has been elected a member of the Kenya Legislative Council by the Eastern Provincial Council, and his appointment has been confirmed by the Governor for a further term.

MAJOR THE HON. WILLIAM DAVID CRISBY, Generalist son of Lord Harlech, formerly Secretary of State for the Colonies, will contest the Oswestry Division of Shropshire as Conservative candidate at the next general election.

COLONEL SIR ERNEST GUEST, Acting Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, who will shortly settle from the Cabinet and political life, has joined the boards of Rhodesia Breweries, Ltd., and Rhodesia Mining and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

MR. M. F. J. LEEBYE, for many years manager in Dar es Salaam for the Banque du Congo Belge, and for the past three years a member of the Belgian Economic Mission in the country, is on the point of returning to Brussels to take up an appointment.

MR. ROGER COMYNON, eldest son of the late Sir Robert Comynon and of Lady Comynon of Horsham, and Miss Shirley Comynon, his son's elder daughter, and Mrs. E. P. Wilson of Much Hadfieldham, his fourth wife, have announced their engagement.

MR. A. J. HAYLAND, Director of Geological Services in Bechuanaland, who has been attending the International Geological Congress and meetings of the Commonwealth Geologists' Committee, left London by air on Friday for Johannesburg on his way back to Gaborone.

MISS BERTY RICHARDS, sister-in-charge of several medical clinics in the Rift Valley Province of Kenya, has appealed to European women in townships in the Colony to devote one morning a week to training African women in housework, in order to provide a respectable vocation for the detribalized girls.

MR. M. M. SCHULMAN, who was president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Northern Rhodesia in 1947, and was Northern Rhodesia's delegate to the recent conference in Johannesburg of the Federated Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, has retired and is to settle in Cape Town.

THE RT. REV. WENN JONES, Bishop of Central Tanganyika, who leaves London by air on Saturday to return to his diocese, gave a dinner party last week to meet the ARCHBISHOP OF CANBERRA, and Mrs. FISHER. The guests with East African connections were the REV. H. D. HOOPER, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. JOHNSON, and CAPTAIN SHAW.

SIR GODFREY HIGGINS, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, arrived in Southampton by flying boat on Saturday to attend the conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers. He was accompanied by BROADBENT E. ROSS, Commissioner of Police, MR. M. H. BERTRAM, assistant secretary to the Treasury, and MR. M. C. ST-QUINTIN, his private secretary. The Prime Minister dined with the King last night.

SIR ALVARO BERT'S collection of Hispano-Moresque wares, Italian maiolica, brogues, and other works of art was sold for £17,342 at Sotheby's last week. A 16th Century north Italian bronze figure of a youth by Antonio, after the Belvedere Apollo, fetched £1,200, and £1,000, was paid for a figure of a youth by Niccio. Of the Hispano-Moresque items, a early 15th Century dish and two other's realized 1,680 and 1,260.

LORD ALTRINCHAM, Governor of Kenya from 1928 to 1931, and a former Colonial Editor of *The Times*, has accepted the editorship of the *National Review*, which LADY MUIRER has conducted for 16 years with ability, courage, and conviction. Lady Muirer was always a firm friend of the Rhodesias and East Africa, and her very few criticisms in this country would admit the arguments in favour of the restoration of Colonies to Germany, she repeatedly made room for the facts which EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA was almost alone

Obituary

SIR MILES THOMAS said at a luncheon in London on Tuesday that a broader vision of types of engineering was required, and that he held a vision of a United States of Africa.

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, Governor of Kenya, announced in Nairobi on Tuesday that the King's Regiment was to be re-formed, but that there was no present plan to form the Kenya Defence Force.

The Advisory Committee on Public Health in Tanganyika is composed of the Director of Medical Services (Chairman), DR. M. J. GIBSON, FRCS, W. HENRY, R. E. McLEOD, S. B. MAEKI, and L. J. McDONALD, Mrs. I. WILSON, and Messrs. B. A. HIRNCOCK, P. McNEIL, and F. S. MCGH.

MARSHALL CROMBIE, M.B. Ch.B., who had in Rome made a four-hour speech on Tuesday in defence of his military activities in Africa. He declared that the position of the Italian Army in Ethiopia after his capture of Addis Ababa was precarious, and that he had refused to obey Mussolini's order to shoot all Ethiopian chieftains who did not submit before capture.

Councillors elected in the recent municipal council in Southern Rhodesia include: *City of Bulawayo*, Messrs. N. G. Cumlin, R. Cleveland, J. McCowan, and C. Y. Jones; *Harare*, J. W. Phillips, and J. F. Ahearne; *Salisbury*, B. P. Tucker, H. W. Watt, and G. L. D. G. Jones; *Victoria Falls*, A. F. Hay and J. W. A. Wixley; *Que Que*, G. C. Venuti, and F. V. Parks.

ADMIRAL ARTHUR ROBBY MOORE, *Commander-in-Chief, Flag Officer Commanding Reserve Fleet*, since July last, has been promoted to Admiral. He commanded the aircraft-carrier *Enterprise* in the Mediterranean during the early part of the war, was Director of the Naval Air Division at the Admiralty from 1941 to 1945, and subsequently became Fleet Admiral's Special Officer for Operations, British Pacific Fleet and Commanding Officer, British Pacific Fleet, and Commander-in-Chief, British Pacific Fleet.

A private college of music in Salisbury, which is carried on by Mrs. EILEEN REYNOLDS, has been incorporated as the Rhodesian College of Music. The incorporation is a perpetual dissolution. Musical direction will remain in the hands of Mrs. Reynolds, while the governing body of three trustees will be composed of Mr. J. S. Greenaway, Mr. J. G. Guinness, and Mr. B. W. S. Gwynne. It is hoped shortly to secure larger premises.

B.O.A.C. Passengers

BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS' EUROPEAN SERVICE during the next week carried the following passengers for —

- London*—Mr. R. Benford (from Cairo, Beirut, and Khartoum).
- Amsterdam*—Mr. J. Jones, Mr. H. Leyden, Mrs. Marjorie, and Mr. G. Jones.
- Khartoum*—Mr. A. E. King, Mrs. Bird, Mr. R. J. Campbell, Mr. H. C. Cooper, Mr. J. G. Sandhu, Mrs. Murray, Mr. Herz, Dr. and Mrs. Jamieson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Leitch, Mrs. S. G. Bell, Mrs. and Mrs. Amin Smith, Mr. G. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. R. Pearce, Mrs. J. Robinson, Mr. W. Roberts, Mr. J. Salinas, Mr. Sanderson, Mrs. J. Sewell, Mrs. D. Small, Mr. Sanderson, Mr. Talleraf, Mr. N. W. Clark.
- Nairobi*—Mr. J. Gwynne, Mr. H. Arthur, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Mr. J. Hodges, Mr. G. C. Bullock, Mr. G. Smith, Mr. J. D. Hepcart, Mrs. J. Gwynne, Mr. R. G. L. G. Rod, Dr. and Mrs. Jeffrey, Mr. and Mrs. Jamieson, Mr. E. J. Peavary, Mr. J. Taylor, Mrs. E. M. Reeves, Mr. and Mrs. G. Rawlins, Miss J. Ross, Mr. S. Shawcross, Mr. H. Trevisy, Mr. E. K. Watson, Mr. J. Salinas, Mr. C. B. Bell, Mr. R. A. Bell, Mr. R. Crane, Mr. J. Gwynne, Mr. J. D. Davidson, Mr. D. Evans, Mr. N. Dixon, Mrs. J. Gwynne, Mr. C. Bell, Miss G. James,

MAJOR JACOB DANIEL SMUTS, eldest son of General Smuts, died in South Africa, on Sunday, at the age of 75. He enlisted as a private in 1909, and went through the African and Libyan campaigns. Later he acted as Adjutant to his father. A mining engineer, who did brilliantly at Christ's College, Cambridge, he was a modest and friendly person, who made many friends among East Africans.

Mrs. CYRIL GERRARD COLLIER, whose death at the age of 65 is reported, had lived in Southern Rhodesia since 1908. She had been active in both mining and farming for many years, before she settled in the Marabell district 16 years ago. As a young man she played Rugby football for Southern Rhodesia and previously for the Orange Free State.

SISTER ANNE SMITH, formerly matron of Wankie Hospital, died recently in Durban. Born in Ladysmith, Natal, she trained as a nurse in Johannesburg before going to Rhodesia. Upon leaving Wankie she went to Durban, and joined the Alpha House, a private nursing home for elderly people, which property she has been managing for many years.

Mr. J. SMITH, who migrated from South Africa to Southern Rhodesia in 1909, and served in the British Army, from Durban until 1914, was died in Bulawayo at the age of 75. After leaving the police he worked in the Wankie Colliery, and gave full-time service during the recent war in the B.S.A.P. Reserve.

Mrs. ADA SMART, whose death in Kenya earlier this month is reported, was the widow of Mrs. W. H. Smart, who reached Kenya in 1897. Mrs. Smart had lived in the Colony for some 35 years, and was well known as a horticulturist.

Mr. A. G. C. APAN, who had been farming near Gwelo for 40 years, has died there at the age of 68. He served in East Africa during the campaign of 1914-18.

Mrs. J. ROBINSON, who went to Bulawayo in 1897 on the first train from Cape Town, died recently in Rhodesia at the age of 81.

HERR MAX RICHTER, a German hunter well known in Portuguese East Africa, has been killed while hunting elephants.

New Clan Vessel

Mrs. I. H. EGELAND, wife of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, launched in Greenock last week the *SS S.S. MAJTAGARE*, the first of two sister ships being launched by the East African Steamers, Ltd., by the Greenock Dockyard, Ltd. The new vessel, which has a length of 470 feet, a breadth of 65 1/2 feet, a draft of 24 feet 2 1/2 inches, a deadweight of 10,530 tons, and a service speed of 16 1/2 knots, is constructed with raked nose stem, cruiser stern, three complete decks, and poop, bridge, and forecastle decks. Equipped for rapid handling of cargo with 14 tubular stow derricks, including one capable of lifting 125 tons, the vessel is scheduled to be in commission early in the New Year.

Alleged Sedition

The Editors of *Gambura* and *Mugobansonga*, two vernacular newspapers published in Kapungu, have been charged with printing and publishing seditious articles. *Gambura* had published 10, emergency commandants (issued by the self-styled *batika* (chiefs), exhorting the people to get money to the movement which has been denounced by the real leaders. Keep all the affairs secret, and have no dealings with *batika* or other people. A *batika* in Mugobansonga with 14 structures called for

British Administration Defended

Replies to United Nations Critics

HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT attack the greatest importance to the political development of non-self governing territories. Our record in this field is unsurpassed. Our record is open to all for examination, and the process of self-government continues.

The development of nationhood is axiomatic in British policy. There are already many territories in Africa where settled administration itself is a development of the last half century, and in which there are thousands of elected Africans on the Legislative Councils of the territories. These are not just advisory or consultative bodies, but they have the right to vote the laws. They have the responsibility of imposing the taxes, and vote the budget.

In the light of the facts I have stated, no honest critic can be in any doubt whatsoever of the sincerity of British efforts to develop Colonial territories until self-government is achieved. The process will continue, and the territories will stand for themselves. Nevertheless, the United Nations delegation feel obliged to propose any resolution directed at slowing the transmission of information on political and constitutional development to the secretary-general of the United Nations.

Political Information Excluded by Charter

The article in the Charter which deals with the transmission of information to the secretary-general in respect of non-self governing territories is Article 71. Sub-paragraph (e) deals with the subjects on which such information is to be transmitted, to wit, economic, social, and educational conditions. The United Kingdom delegation entirely agree with the statement made by the representative of the United States of America that the legal principle of the "right to be forgotten" in these circumstances must be strictly observed. Information under these headings, such as political and constitutional,

The representative of the Soviet Union stated this morning that as the Charter's political text referred to an earlier section of Article 71, it should be taken to apply to sub-paragraph (e) as well. It would be clearer to us to interpret it in this way, the fact that it is omitted from one section, is being prepared in this way, which show that it was not intended that such information should be submitted. Moreover, there are numerous references to the memorandum prepared by the Fourth Committee by the secretary on the subject of which the Charter document shows clearly that when the draft of the Charter was drawn up by the representatives of the member States in San Francisco, a suggestion to include the word "political" was considered and rejected. Finally, historical fact, in Article 71, there is no use in trying to attach political information to the Charter Committee, that a request for the transmission of political information is in conformity with the spirit of the Charter. We cannot accept that interpretation in view of what has happened in the Committee and in view of our reading of the Charter in its entirety.

All members of the United Nations, in ratifying the Charter as it actually stands, expressed themselves as wishing to base their international relations upon the Charter. In other words, they have expressed themselves as wishing to base political information in this connection upon what is transmitted, and it was not intended such information should be transmitted, and that for the Assembly now to vote the resolution recommending the transmission of such information would be to depart from the Charter.

The resolution, in whatever form it is proposed, may be expressed in our view as an attempt to create a *de facto* obligation upon certain member States to transmit information which they accept in the Charter as above mentioned, and subsequently refuse to transmit, or to extend the Charter by Assembly action, and that we think to be a very dangerous process.

There is no use in saying that the resolution is directed against information purposes. Besides, the resolution is directed

Once the information is available and accessible, this purpose may be used for others.

The great majority of the non-self governing territories for which His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom are responsible have advanced every inch way along the road towards self-government. They may not be as far as we should like, but they have not shown any signs of unbelief. There are just a few territories which are outside, as any plain, honest country should be, of outside interference in its internal affairs. These non-self governing territories, possessions and protectorates, would therefore bitterly resent any attempt by foreign countries to criticize or meddle in any way in their affairs. And their constitutional progress and their relationship with the United Kingdom.

Moreover, to bring the political evolution of these territories within the scope of discussion and recommendation by an international assembly of this kind would not in fact be conducive to any best interests of the people of the territories. It is still neither sought by them nor serve their interests.

Vote in General Assembly

As was pointed out this morning by the representative of New Zealand, your case in this General Assembly, are not always so clear, according to the conscience should we say, of those who are present, but rather upon the instructions of the Government. The all-time votes are not always cast solely in accordance with the facts of the particular question at issue. They may be affected by all sorts of influences, and it is not possible to predict the results of any vote in the General Assembly.

We do not think that we are in any danger which could be regarded as a step in the direction of transferring responsibility for the management of the territories of the United Kingdom to the United Nations. It is not as if the United States were to propose a resolution in the United Kingdom and also in the General Assembly. If it were, it would expose these territories to a kind of international political exploitation, whereby their destinies would be made the sport of power politics among the nations of the world. As a Colonial Power, we could not enter that.

I should like to believe that in the intention of the United Nations, I know that it was not the intention of the Charter, in so far as it explicitly laid out in the Charter, a vast difference between the purposes of information of the kind under consideration and its transmission to the secretary-general. There is no secrecy about this information, and the information is available to all those who wish to see it.

All the constitutional instruments of the territories for which His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom are responsible are public documents. The records are open to all to see. All constitutional reforms and laws are published in full, which are laid before Parliament, and the legislative councils are immediately available. They are all open to the Common in a few Press, and they are published in the legislative councils and where appropriate in the United Kingdom Press.

Completely Democratic Process

In our view, the most direct and proper way of doing things, and that is the way in which peoples themselves wish it to be, is a completely democratic process, which is working out most completely and satisfactorily throughout the world. Colonial territories.

There is a great tradition in this respect in the international community for countries right-headed to vote in favour of any measure which they themselves do not like. We have heard from the rest of the people talking about international conventions which have ratified conventions that they have not signed. We have heard of the thing, and it is a common thing with trade union fights.

It is not the practice of the United Kingdom Government, according to what we said, against any proposal which is not encouraged or recommended transmission to the United Nations of any information of a political or constitutional character. It is not so because we do not intend to transmit it ourselves. We do not intend to do so, and it is not our intention to do so, and we do not intend to do so, and it is not our intention that has ratified the Charter, and we do not intend to do so, and it is not our intention that the United Kingdom will vote against the resolution, whether it is adopted or not.

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brick must not have deteriorated more than 10 per cent of its original dimensions. The chart (top left) records the change in dimensions in each bank of a pile of bricks. If a higher percentage of breakdown occurs, the consignment is ruthlessly rejected. No single detail of production is overlooked in the setting of Dagenham's precision standards — that is what makes your Ford CONSTANT IN PERFORMANCE.

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Uganda Forest Report Rigid Control of Exploitation

THE OVER-FELLINGS of the war and of the years immediately following it can no longer be tolerated, and a more rigid control of exploitation is being enforced. So writes Mr. W. J. Hagelin, Conservator of Forests in Uganda, in the annual report for 1947.

Revenue fell from £62,828 in 1945 and £57,345 in 1946 to £44,131 in the year under review, while the estimate for the current year is £43,000. The respective figures of expenditure are £44,640, £39,741, £52,733, and £75,216. It is pointed out that to compensate for the heavy demands of the war more money must be spent on the forests than they will produce.

The development plan provides £205,500 for expenditure over 10 years in addition to the normal annual recurrent expenditure of £38,400. The allocation will be as follows: normal operation, £66,000; softwood plantations £71,000; fuel plantings, £25,000; research and investigation, £48,000; housing and equipment, £35,500.

Plantations total 15,220 acres, of which 4,772 belong to the Government and 10,448 are commercial plantations. The area planted during the year was 938 acres. The total cubic volume of 45% went to the military authorities, mostly for use as charcoal, 34% to the public, 15% for timber, equipment, and 4% for export overseas. The public fuel was distributed by meter and 24 square miles of timber reserves are being surveyed. New national and tribal forest agencies have been set up. Over 4,718 acres of exploited high forest, while 269 acres of timber and 283 acres of fuel forest plantations have been established. Native wood sales totalled 218.

The total population of 49 Europeans, seven Asians, 27 Africans. Average labour force of 7,729 was employed.

Political Aims

Socialist policy is quite impossible if we are to have a great industrial expansion in Southern Rhodesia, declared the Minister of Finance, Mr. E. C. F. Whitehead, recently. Whilst the Empire in the Colony thought everything should be left to private enterprise, and the Labour Party hold that all essential industries should be the property of the State, the United Party believed that everything possible should be done by private enterprise, but that where the establishment of a particular industry was of the necessary nature, private enterprise showed itself unwilling to take the risks involved, the Government should take action. It was ridiculous to hold on to the development of the country for the sake of a political principle.

The National Museum of Southern Rhodesia is the main beneficiary with an award of £3,000 in the latest list of grants made by the State Lottery Trustees. Moffat, Hampden Air Station receives £1,000 towards the purchase of a swimming bath, the Department of Public Health has been allocated £500 to provide free antism treatment for the people, and Southern Rhodesia a new publication, insecticide grants, £100.

Nasby Estate Sale Inquiry Blame Apportioned by Commission

BLAME FOR THE MISCARriage of negotiations for the purchase last year by the Southern Rhodesian Government, of the Nasby Estate, Ong, Ong, has been apportioned in the report of the inquiry commissioners between officials of the Treasury and the Department of Internal Affairs, and three members of Ong Ong Municipal Council.

Recommendations include the extension of the functions of the Government Land Committee to cover all contemplated purchases of land by the Government, the introduction throughout the Civil Service of a merit system for making urgent communications, and the tightening of municipal control over acquisition of land for public purposes.

In September of last year a Johannesburg business man told the inquiry commission that he wished to buy about 2,000 acres of land near the railway just near Ong Ong. The Government asked for the money, but the man apparently offered the land for sale for the day, but the property cost £30,000 in cash. An informal meeting took place and the man said that he was prepared to sell the property to the Government for the price of £30,000. A few days later the mayor was informed that the other members of the council were in full agreement with the proposed purchase, and that the option had been obtained, subject to the fulfilment of the terms of the Johannesburg business man.

Entry of Option

Following discussions with Alderman H. W. Watt, the acting Town Clerk, the Commission recommended to the Minister of Internal Affairs that the land should be acquired by the Government through the manager. This proposal was approved by the Minister of Internal Affairs, but did not reach the Acting Minister of Finance until November 20, the date of entry of the extended option. Before the matter was referred to the Cabinet news was received that the estate had been sold. Mr. A. Scott of Rhodesia Property, Ltd., Salisbury, having bought the option from the seller on November 15, purchasing the estate for the use of a company in process of formation.

On November 22 the purchaser wrote to Alderman Watt, offering him 1,000 shares of £1 in the new company. The offer was accepted by Alderman Watt, who paid in full for the shares, and at a meeting of shareholders held on December 20 accepted appointment as one of the six directors. The company, which registered on December 24 under the name of Rhodesia Property, Ltd., has a capital of £100,000.

The commission found that the Alderman Watt acquired the shares and made his appointment in the ordinary course of business, and he was not to be held responsible in the interests of his municipality. They find, however, that the Ong Ong Council acted detrimentally to the interests of taxpayers in failing to debate the proposal, and that the Government be asked to purchase the estate in the municipality's interest. In this regard the Mayor Councillor, E. Davies, the Deputy Mayor, Alderman Watt, and Councillor W. J. Cronkite were charged to blame.

The Department of Internal Affairs acted detrimentally to the public interest in failing to take advantage of an opportunity to establish a closer association with the public, and to obtain more precise and pertinent information, and the inquiry commission is chiefly responsible in this regard. Being the only Government officials in the Ong Ong Municipal Council, the inquiry commission is of the opinion that the inquiry commission is chiefly responsible in this regard. Being the only Government officials in the Ong Ong Municipal Council, the inquiry commission is of the opinion that the inquiry commission is chiefly responsible in this regard.

The commissioners were Messrs. W. A. Goddard (chairman), N. St. Quinton, and W. L. Vowles.

Conserving Natural Resources

A Government policy of land and water conservation, involving contour ridging and the construction of earthen wall dams in all farms, is being pursued by the Southern Rhodesian Government. The Department of Agriculture, under the leadership of Mr. J. G. M. ...

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Central African Airways Interview with Sir Charles Meredith

AIR VICE-MARSHAL SIR CHARLES MEREDITH, C.B.E., C.F.C., Chairman of Central African Airways Corporation, who is at present paying a business visit to this country in order to discuss matters of mutual interest with aircraft manufacturers and other air operators, arrived here in London by air on Saturday, to discuss AFRICA AND RHODESIA a few days ago something of the present scale of operations of C.A.A.

That corporation, which developed from the air routes created by the Government of Southern Rhodesia during the war, is thus the legal descendant of Rhodesia and Nyasaland Airways (which in pre-war days was affectionately known throughout Central Africa as "Kana"). That pioneer company set itself high standards, and it can still be said that Rhodesia's airways have the highest record of never having even hurt a passenger. There can be no better achievement than that by any airline anywhere.

New Bristol Freighter

Central African Airways have now in operation four Vikings, seven Doves, 14 Rapides and 4 Bristol Type 170. They serve Africa's first highways of both Vikings and Doves, which seat 21 and eight passengers respectively, and of the new Bristol aircraft, which has a useful fitment so that the passenger accommodation can be reduced to 16 or increased to 25 according to bookings, while a couple of tons of freight can also be carried. Sir Charles considers that there is great scope for this aircraft in Africa, and he could hardly say himself on having managed to change for the early delivery of a second.

With the Vikings there are three services, one in each direction between Johannesburg and Nairobi, with

stops in Bulawayo, Lusaka, Ndola and Tabora. There are already daily services between Rand and Salisbury, and soon these will be increased to twice daily in conjunction with South African Airways, departures from each terminus being timed for 7 a.m. and return flights starting at 1 p.m. The distance of about 600 miles will be covered in four and a quarter hours, including a stop at Bulawayo. The Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia is also served by Vikings operated to Salisbury, Bulawayo and the Rand.

Internal connections of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland cover all the main centres, and many outlying points. These are called "Kafir Mail" links, Salisbury, Gatooms, Gwelo and Bulawayo; and other towns served are Livingstone, Lusaka, Broken Hill, Ndola, Mpolo, Mafema and Abercorn in Northern Rhodesia. From Lusaka there are spurs westwards to Mankoya, Mvungu, Kalabo and Baloyale, and eastward to Fouriesburg; and thence back through Nyasaland (landing at Blantyre and Blantyre) to Salisbury.

That Nyasaland traffic will be well served is suggested by the fact that the Doves provide 50 seats weekly in each direction between Salisbury and Blantyre. The matter of air support of fresh fish from Lake Nyasa is being investigated. The aircraft already carry kippers for Nyasaland breakfasts.

All Means with an Airplane

All Rhodesian and Nyasaland first-class traffic is carried by air without surcharge, and is included in the postal authorities' regulations, so that airmail might follow with great benefit to imperial relations.

Central African Airways are instructed by their charter to make neither profit nor loss, but to provide the public with the most comfortable and the cheapest service possible on their flights. That intention was allowed to run its course last year, but a loss resulted. Instead of raising fares, however, the board opted on increasing passenger and goods traffic to make good the deficiency.

For some time the corporation have sent one Viking a month to England for engine changes, and the aircraft of course carried passengers to cover the cost of the flights and to meet the public needs. It would not be surprising if some special opportunities occur for Rhodesians to travel C.A.A. between their Colony and London.

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United Empire and United Europe Both Vital to the Commonwealth

MR. CHURCHILL and the course of his address to the Conference of the Commonwealth in Landing on Saturday.

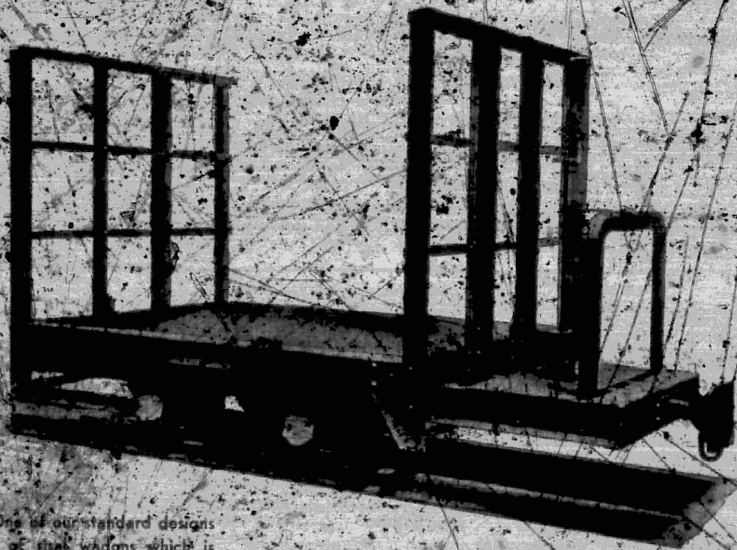
They think that the policy of United Europe is a necessary step. It can be the greatest injustice to the British Empire and Commonwealth as the members of imperial preference, which is to create a new world of free discussions with a resident base of the world.

The conservative Party will vigilantly guard and defend the power to strengthen ties which will be a hand with its sister nations of the British Empire.

The unity of the Empire is the foundation of our political beliefs, which we shall remain eternally faithful.

But there is a possibility to choose between a united Empire and United Europe. Both are vitally and urgently necessary to our Commonwealth, to Europe and to the free world as a whole.

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Diocese of Central Tanganyika Commonwealth Economic Policy

Archbishop Attends London Meeting

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY and Mr. Fisher were present last week when Bishop Wynn James met a large number of Friends of the Diocese of Central Tanganyika at a showing of films at the Royal Empire Society. They saw a very good sound film issued by the Church Missionary Society on East Africa, and the Bishop then showed his own film depicting the life and work of the Church in Central Tanganyika. It contains some excellent spots of big game, especially a close-up of a lioness drinking.

The impact of modern conditions had brought at the same time great changes to the Church, and Bishop Wynn James and every European in Africa was a missionary in something, whether he realized it or not. He referred to the debt the diocese owed to the Church Missionary Society, the Church Army, the Mission to Lepers, the Colonial and Commercial Church Society, and the Mothers' Union, whose workers were doing so much to build up African Christian homes.

The Rev. J. Hewitt, Federal Secretary of the C.M.S. in Australia and Tasmania, spoke of his 2000-mile tour of the diocese, in which 50 Australian airmen worked.

The Archbishop spoke briefly of the Lamoth Conference and the Bishop's work in Tanganyika, for which a friend had just given £250 for the purchase of a sound projector for use in the diocese.

New Liberal Leader

THE NEW PARLIAMENTARY LEADER of the Liberal Party in Southern Rhodesia, following his defeat in the general election of Mr. J. A. Smith in Mr. R. Stockell, 41-year-old former M.P. for St. Victoria. Born in Natal, he had university education in the Union of South Africa and the United States, and at an early age spent some years in Northern Rhodesia, where his parents were engaged in mission work. In America he gained experience of civilization and manufacturing, and settled in Southern Rhodesia in 1926, interesting himself in cattle farming and gold mining. The Liberal Party polled rather more than 10,000 votes in the recent election, and have five seats in a House of 30.

Fabian Colonial Bureau

People who supplement a little knowledge with a lot of zeal like the Fabian Colonial Bureau, have laughed wild objections against the colonial service as being largely "discarded" by men of reactionary sympathies who spend their time in fruitless protest. Those who have worked in the colonies know how wicked a perversion of the truth this is, and how difficult the task of adjusting progress to the distinctive capacity of the people. Lord Milvelton, lately Governor of Nigeria.

Imperial Preference Vital

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT has been addressed to the British Empire Producers' Organization by the Prime Minister and many other representatives attending the Commonwealth Conference now being held, or about to take place in London.

The B.E.P.O. has given much consideration to developments in economic co-operation since the first treaties were made in the policy adopted at Ottawa in 1932 by the tariff changes embodied in the Anglo-American Trade Agreement. These tariff preferences arranged at Ottawa were limited or reduced by later agreements and in 1937, when the establishment period provided in the Act of 1932 was at its full, preference expired, but the tariff was then reduced to 15 per cent. In 1947, in spite of the fact that increases in the tobacco duty had not themselves seriously filled down the percentage which the preference bore to the full duty.

Later, in pursuance of the London Convention, the Mutual Aid Agreement of 1943 and the Anglo-American Trade Agreement of 1945, the United Kingdom and the Dominions have participated in international conferences which have resulted in further substantial concessions on the Ottawa policy and have agreed not to increase their remaining preferences or introduce any new preferences during the three years' currency of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade signed in Geneva last year.

The have also tentatively agreed to the Havana Charter, which, if ratified, will permit us these concessions to be free from any Commonwealth commitments to make mutual concessions preferential treatment for persons, corporations, or vessels. Yet there is no certainty that this policy pursued by the present Administration in the United States will be continued by the new Administration and Congress about to be elected. Indeed, there is a real danger that some, if not all, of the tariff concessions made in favour of the Dominions and modifications of Empire preferences stipulated in Geneva may be withdrawn or, if not being the subject of the General Agreement.

Ratification of Havana Charter Inevitable

For this reason the B.E.P.O. believes that early ratification of the Havana Charter would be most unwise, as tying our hands without any secure counter-profits. It therefore hopes that the Commonwealth Conference will give most serious consideration to this aspect of the matter and avoid any hasty action in coming to conclusions as to ratification of the Havana Charter.

The organization is concerned also in the possible effects in Commonwealth trade of developments in connexion with Western Europe and the European Recovery Programme. Already there have been disturbing instances of adverse effects on trade between the Dominions and the Colonial Empire and also on trade between the Dominions and the United Kingdom.

The B.E.P.O. recognizes the necessity for closer ties between the United Kingdom, the Dominions and the Colonial Empires and the countries of Western Europe and their colonial possessions. But if, as is contended by all, anything which could legitimately be described as a customs union which would involve free trade or even minimum low tariffs between all the particular countries is not at present a practicable plan, and that it would have disastrous consequences for Commonwealth industry and trade, leading to serious unemployment and a marked lowering of the standard of living of the people, the B.E.P.O. believes that the only sound economic policy for the Dominions and the British Commonwealth is to maintain and strengthen the ties between them by a development of the policy inaugurated at Ottawa in 1932, and that every effort should be made to secure the freedom of action in the territories while continuing to cooperate in all reasonable ways with the United States and the other leading countries of the world.

It is contended that the policy of Empire Preference is vital to the continued existence of the Commonwealth as a significant force in world affairs.

Nyasaland Too Ambitious?

NYASALAND IS ATTEMPTING TOO MUCH in her new development drive. That opinion was expressed recently at a meeting of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce by Mr. J. A. Lee, general manager in the Protectorate for the British Cotton Growers' Association, production of New Cotton maize and other crops was being pushed

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Two Africans are studying at the Nairobi conservatory of music.

An admission fee of 1s. 10s. is to be charged for entrance to the Nairobi National Park.

The Automobile Association scouts to control rush hour traffic in the capital of Southern Rhodesia.

Two Africans were killed and 10 admitted to hospital as a result of a lorry accident in the Mangwa area, of Tanganyika.

A road service linking Kampala and Masindi in Uganda has been established by the East African Railways Administration.

No significant increase in the milk yield of Nubian goats was recorded in an experiment in the Sudan when grain and concentrates were fed to them.

Of more than 8,500 new settlers entering Southern Rhodesia during the first half of this year, only 234 stated their intention of engaging in agriculture.

An African child of eight years of age was carried off by a European while sleeping in a hut in a village near Koro, Tanganyika. The body was later found dismembered.

The body of a Magalala woman has been discovered in a bush in the house of a cook employed by the Acting Commissioner of Police in Uganda. The cook has been arrested.

The first general election ever to be held in the Sudan for the Legislative Assembly created under an ordinance promulgated four months ago is to be held on November 15.

Seven of the 13 European employees of Gatooma Municipality, Southern Rhodesia, have resigned because the council refused to pay them cost-of-living and children's allowances.

The M.C.C. team which is to tour South Africa and Rhodesia under the leadership of Mr. F. G. Mann left Southampton for Cape Town last week in the Union Castle liner DEBBAN EAST.

New Drug for Leprosy

Sulphethron, a drug discovered by British research workers, has shown excellent results in cases of leprosy, and high hopes are entertained that it may prove more effective than any previously known.

The Herald, the Standard edition of the pictorial newspaper, published by the Kenya Information Office and hitherto distributed free, will in future be sold at 30 cents of a shilling per copy.

A donation of £200 a year for the next five years has been made to the Tanganyika Agricultural Society for the advancement of the Africanized breed of cattle by Mr. Leo Dery, joint managing director of Gwelo Land and Minerals Co.

Suspension of the band-pass rules, which limit the movement of members of this Kenya Side, has been announced for one year from October 1. If stock thefts increase during the period the rules will be reimposed.

When friends of three Africans awaiting trial by the Margalo Native Tribunal in Kenya broke open the jail and freed all the inmates, their freedom, none the less, the trio took advantage of the chance to escape. The rest lined up outside the building.

A hostel for young business women has been built in Umali, Southern Rhodesia, at a cost of £5,000. Board and lodging costs 10 guineas a month for single rooms and nine for shared rooms. Gwelo Town Council are considering the erection of a similar hostel.

Plans for crocodile destruction in the Njerera and Kapfiri districts of the Rift Valley Province of Kenya have been made by Mr. Pellham Burn in co-operation with local chiefs. Africans will be taught to trap crocodiles and will be paid a fixed sum for each carcass.

Bursary for Animal Husbandry

The Land Storage Commission of Southern Rhodesia offers a bursary of £250 a year for four years to enable a young Rhodesian to take a degree course in animal husbandry at an approved university. He must undertake to serve the Commission for not less than four years after training.

In a majority of 50 to 100, European farmers in the South district of Kenya voted for the removal of Native-owned cattle, sheep, and goats from the ward. The senior labour officer agreed to the removal of the cattle, but said that Government would not favour the inclusion of sheep and goats.

The Sudan Posts and Telegraphs Department are engaged in a programme of expanding and modernizing the main trunk telephone network. Improved lines have been provided between Port Sudan, Atbara, Khartoum, and Wad Medani, and a new trunk line serves Merowe, Kareima, Tangassi es-Suk, and Korti. El Obeid will be connected with Khartoum before the end of this year.

Three hundred Polish refugees, who have been for three years in camps in Tanganyika, have recently obtained employment in Kenya. The total includes a number of girls who will go to private families as children's nurses. Employers of Poles will sign a bond guaranteeing certain standards of welfare, and undertaking to repatriate employees to the countries of origin if they prove unsatisfactory.

Applications for financial assistance towards the cost of schooling or higher education of children of Europeans or Asians who served in the recent war in the East African Forces are invited from parents or guardians by the administrators of the War Memorial Fund of Kenya, P.O. Box 1968, Nairobi. The sum available is limited, and preference will be given to dependants of those who lost their lives.

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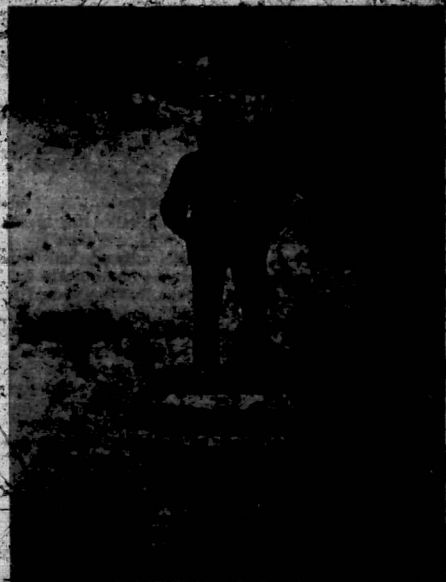
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"Karanja's" Maiden Voyage Photographs of East Africa
Fine New British India Liner

THE NEW BRITISH INDIA LINER, **KARANJA**, of 10,000 tons, will leave London on Saturday for Bombay and Bombay to join her sister ship **KAMPALA** on her service between India, Pakistan and East and South Africa.

She is commanded by Captain J. W. Milne, who has spent most of his life at sea in the Indian Ocean. He served in H.M.S. HYACINTH and other naval vessels in East African waters during the 1914-1918 war, and took part in the operations against the German cruiser **Goeben**.

Mr. Mundy, the directors of the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., and their associates of Gray, Dawson & Co., of Smith, Mackenzie & Co., Ltd., entertained guests to luncheon aboard the **Karanja**, which is berthed in the Royal Albert Dock.

The visitors were assured of the highest standard of accommodation provided for passengers. The first cabin, which the representative of East Africa and Rhodesia visited, was a commodious and well-furnished room offering a high degree of comfort. Only when he had formed an impression had he registered was he transferred to a second-class cabin. That perhaps is the best indication of the standards which the company have set themselves. The first-class cabins are, of course, larger and still better, and the public rooms are big, attractive and well-furnished.

£3,000,000 Ship

Mr. C. H. Mundy, speaking for the British India Line, said after luncheon that no business called for higher priorities as a prophet than shipbuilding, and their guests could judge how well the technical advisers had done their work. The sister ship **KAMPALA** had quickly won popularity in India, and they hoped the **KARANJA** would be equally successful. He wished godspeed to the commander and all-who would sail in his ship.

Captain Milne said that his many years in Indian and East African waters enabled him to claim that the company had always provided good services, which he valued every opportunity of improving. His pay ship would make comparison with any afloat. He hoped the world might see Indian shipowners to follow a fine lead in providing vessels with similar appointments.

Mr. Mundy, who returned to England recently after spending 22 years in India, said that no longer ago he had attended a similar luncheon in Bombay aboard the **Kampa** before she left for the Persian Gulf. The **KARANJA** accommodation was splendid and abundant for the people to travel. The ship was a most tribute to British officers and builders.

He mentioned that the cost of the vessel is in the region of £3,000,000.

Sir Geoffrey de Havilland's Exhibition

AN EXHIBITION OF PHOTOGRAPHS of "Big Game in Their Natural Haunts" is being shown in the Ilford Gallery, High Holborn, London, W.C.1, until November 30.

Sixty-nine excellent large-size photographs, the work of Sir Geoffrey de Havilland, depict aspects of Kenya and Tanganyika, including big game, the indigenous inhabitants, and the scenery. In a descriptive Sir Geoffrey explains that the pictures were taken during visits made in 1938, 1936 and 1937. He used a camera giving images of 2 1/2" x 2 1/2". The display is thus a tribute not merely to first-class photography but to his own cameras.

"A fine miniature photography," writes Sir Geoffrey, "demands much patience, and there is a big element of chance. Most of the elephant pictures are the result of a herd of almost 50 appearing in perfect view from the hide, staying for over an hour, playing and bathing entirely undisturbed. It was an unforgettable sight, the photographer's dream come true."

Among the outstanding studies are "Peace and Harmony, a group of elephants in a forest clearing," "Moombe Kenia from Nyeri, a fine panoramic view," "Storks Following Locusts," "Lanings on Lake Elmenteita," "Scavenging at the Ruins," a "vulture contest with remarkable clarity," and "A Solitary Male Waterbuck."

Several portraits of Africans, including a South African and Masai men and women, are full of life and character. These photographs were taken on or near the famous Mt. Kilimanjaro in Tanganyika and at Mombasa in Kenya. Scenic views include the Aberdare Mountains, "Erythraea, near Nyeri in Kenya," described as "probably the most beautiful view in the world as a look-out for observing wild-animal life," Lake Elmenteita, the Mwea Hills, the Rift Valley, and Zanzibar.

The brochure expresses the hope that the exhibition may promote interest in the preservation of wild life and states that any profit accruing from publication of the photographs (the date of prints will be devoted to this cause).

African Wages

NEW SCALES of monthly wages for minor African employees of the Kenya Government are as follows: Segment I—41/5s. x 1/2; to 24/2s. x 1/2; Segment IV—40s. x 2s. to 50s. x 2s.; Segment V—42s. x 2s. to 70s. x 2s.; Segment II—72s. x 3s. to 90s. x 3s.; Segment III—90s. x 5s. to 100s. These scales carry free accommodation but not free rations. Africans who have been continuously employed at wages of less than 50s. per month since January 1, 1948, will receive a bonus of 40s. in lieu of back pay. The proposals are provided for a gratuity on retirement at the rate of half a month's pay for each year of continuous employment for employees of more than 30 years' service. The Coast Labour Commission has recommended that the employers should fall in line with Government as regards the scales, but the wage implement is complicated by the demand of the Thakur Tribunal.

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Standard Bank Trade Report

THE SEPTEMBER REPORT of the Standard Bank of South Africa states that overstocking in some lines in Kenya was heavier than had been realized, and that if the bazaars had not accumulated very large funds during the war, weak selling would have already developed. With the advance towards the new produce season and harvest, coupled with optimistic cotton prospects in Uganda and the continued groundnut spending in Tanganyika, there is little inclination to cut normal profits, let alone costs.

The housing position is somewhat less difficult, and there has been some slackening of building operations and a welcome recession in building prices. Business promises everywhere are at a premium, but rent and planning restrictions are relaxed, no active rebuilding or extension programme is expected, extension of National Water Supply has been entrusted to a British firm of contractors.

The price of new investments has somewhat fallen in recent months, and the volume of land transactions has been reduced in sympathy.

Kenya.—Business has been active in all trading centres. There is no shortage of stocks.

In the Kenya area coffee shipments under the Ministry of Food contract are estimated to amount to 1,650 tons. The cotton crop estimates for Mwanza's 1943 crop have already been released. Approximately 40,000 bales are estimated.

Uganda.—Business revived towards the end of the month with the opening of produce buying. Stocks are normal to heavy. Up to the end of July it was estimated that 1,739,000 acres of cotton had been planted, compared to 1,046,000 in 1941. Early reports of the crop are satisfactory. The Central Government has announced an increase of approximately 10% in buying prices from August onwards.

Christmas Mails

THE LATEST POSTING DATES in this country for mails intended for Christmas delivery in East and Central Africa are as follows: *Bake Africa*, November 13 (surface), December 14 (air); *Rhodesia and Nyasaland*, November 20 (surface), December 14 (air); *Middle East Land Force*, November 15 (surface), December 13 (air).

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Of Commercial Concern

Landed property to the value of £8,074,564 was transferred in Southern Rhodesia last year, an increase of £2,847,788 over the 1946 record. Mortgage bonds totalling 3,398 allowed a 31% of £6,951,315. During last year a record number of companies (314) was registered, compared with 240 in 1946, with nominal capital totalling £6,064,497 (£8,475,300). One company was registered with a nominal capital of £500,000, while 20 others had capital of £100,000 and over.

The quarterly review, which Messrs. Boyill Matheson & Co. Ltd. publish under the title *East African Broadsheet* states that an enterprising officer is likely to solve Kenya's acute fencing problem and make a small fortune for himself by salvaging thousands of tons of barbed wire which were stored in the Northern Frontier Province early in the recent war as a defence against invasion from Italian Somaliland and Ethiopia.

New Capital

Stewart and Lloyds of South Africa, Ltd.'s company with large interests in the Rhodesias, are to increase the nominal capital to £3,000,000 by the creation of 630,000 ordinary shares of £1. The directors will therefore issue 410,000 of the new shares to shareholders registered on October 20 at £2 in the ratio of one to two. The company's sales for the year ended 31st December amounted to nearly £5,000,000.

Tanganyika exported 1,500,000 lb. of tobacco, valued at £85,000, in 1947, of which 680,000 lb. went to the United Kingdom and 800,000 lb. to Kenya and Uganda. Spurious efforts to increase tobacco production are being made with the hope that exports may be doubled in the coming season.

Cotton prices have been high again by the Raw Cotton Commission, which now sells East African R.E. 52 at 26.60d., Sudan Tokat at 31.24d., and G.3 and L. 3/4s 13 and above at 43.33s. and 40d. per lb. respectively.

The new factory to be built eight miles from Subukhu on the railway line to Nakuruway by Fison's (Rhodesia) Ltd. is expected to cost about £250,000. Production of fertilizers should start about 18 months hence.

Maize planted in Kenya in 1947 will be subject to a 20% increase in the purchase of 20s. per bag for grades K2 to K7, the same as in the previous year. This does not include the bag now priced at 2s. 9d.

Exports from Kenya in August included 4,265 tons of maize, 498 tons of raw, 483 tons of copraut oil, and 104 tons of timber. The total value was £473,660.

The largest consignment of cotton goods to arrive in Dar es Salaam since the war was landed from the Lubeck a few days ago. The total was 10,000,000 yards.

East African Airways Corporation operated at a loss of £19,617 in 1947, compared with £25,484 in the previous year. Traffic revenue totalled £89,524.

Sisal Outputs and Marketing

Atisha Plantations, Ltd. produced 85 tons of sisal and tow in September.

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd. announce that 295 tons of sisal fibre and tow were produced on their East African estates during September.

The Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd. produced 375 tons of sisal and tow in September, making a total for six months of 2,476 tons.

Dwe Plantations, Ltd. report an output of 163 tons of sisal and tow in September, aggregating 1,036 for the first nine months of the financial year.

The Kenya Sisal Growers' Association have announced a scheme of marketing by which agents in London will be licensed to handle all sisal from the Colony.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd. report that the output of sisal and tow for September was 215 tons.

Mining

Zambesia Exploring Company
Board's Reply to Criticisms

LAST WEEK we gave an abbreviated report of the statement issued to the stockholders by the directors of the Zambesia Exploring Co., Ltd., in reply to a circular letter issued by Mr. Walter H. Salomon.

The following are extracts from the Board's reply:—
Mr. Salomon's circular raises an objection to the fact that our chairman is also chairman of director of all the associated companies in the Zambesia Exploring Company group, and that the managing director is also the managing director of other companies in the group. The Zambesia Exploring Company was largely responsible for the formation of these associated companies, and it is therefore entirely proper that the Zambesia Company should be represented both on the board and in the management of its associated companies. It is the usual practice in groups of associated companies of this kind.

Mr. Salomon complains that the company makes a practice of dealing in the shares of its associated companies. This complaint is wholly unfounded. The business of your company largely consists, and has consisted ever since its formation, in dealing in the shares of its associated companies, and this has been the source of its substantial part of your company's income.

Role of Union Mine Share

Objection is also raised to the role of Zambesia Concessions, Ltd., being 150 of the greater part of the company's holding of Union Mine's 500,000 shares at the rate of 100 per share. Mr. Salomon describes this as the company's most valuable holding, and this is incorrect. The company's most valuable holding is its investment in the preference and ordinary stock of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd. The reason for the sale of the Union Mine's shares, which resulted in a profit to your company of approximately £110,000, and for the retention of the proceeds in Tanganyika preference and ordinary stocks were given at the annual general meeting.

In the first place, the Tanganyika Company's assets consist of more than half of the Tanganyika Company's assets, consisting of its holding in Union Mine's shares, and the Tanganyika Company's preference and ordinary stocks. The present price represents in effect a reinvestment by the Zambesia Company in the Union Mine's shares, substantially lower than the price obtained, how much lower depends upon the value which may be assigned to the Tanganyika Company's other assets. In the second place, the yield on the Tanganyika stocks is nearly double that on the Union Mine's shares. In the third place, by making this sale at that time the company effected a saving of taxation estimated at approximately £60,000 which might otherwise have been lost.

Loan to Geita Company

Mr. Salomon's circular complains of the increase in the company's loan to the Geita Gold Mining Company on the grounds that this company is extremely speculative and that by whole future depends on obtaining a production figure of 500 tons per day, compared with an average during the period ending March 31, 1948, of 342 tons per day.

The principal business of your company is, and has since its formation in 1921 been, concerned with mining enterprises and all mining enterprises are speculative. Your company already has a substantial investment in Geita, and indeed in the Geita Company which in the early years of the war reached a production figure of 500 tons a day and was showing substantial profits. The war seriously interfered with production and after the cessation of hostilities it was possible to protect this investment only by advancing further funds to that company to enable it to bring production up to the required figure. Failing such action the company's original investment might well have become valueless.

Mr. Salomon's circular is founded upon premises many of which are incorrect, and it expresses largely the uninformed views of Mr. Salomon himself. His Board's reply, and is entitled to resent the issue of such a circular which can only serve to discredit the company and its management.

Stockholders are aware of the satisfactory dividend record of the company during recent years. The strong financial position disclosed at the last annual general meeting has been maintained, and results of the company's business for the current year to date are satisfactory.

In the circumstances, and especially in view of the fact that the matters complained of were fully discussed and answered at the annual general meeting of the company, your directors consider that no further response could be given by the issuing of the suggested extraordinary general meeting.

Company Progress Report
Last Month's Outputs

Kasesa.—Output of tin in September was 143 tons, including 3 tons from tricklers.

Wankie Country.—Coal sales in September amounted to 135,889 tons and coke sales to 17,089 tons.

Kenton.—1,697 oz. of gold were recovered in September at the Geita mine from 11,438 tons of ore milled.

Banket.—A working profit of £1,366 was earned in September on the treatment of 25,000 tons of ore for 1,523 oz. of gold.

Wanderer.—A total of 2,900 tons milled last month gave 2,297 oz. of gold, and a net profit of £1,984. Operations were again affected by flooding of underground labour.

Thairi-Ema.—5,400 tons of ore treated in September yielded 599 fine oz. of gold. The operating profit, before charging development expenditure, depreciation and London charges, was £624.

Thairi-Ema Broken Hill.—The September output was 3,935 long tons of zinc, 1,050 long tons of lead, and 28 long tons of fused vanadium. Comparative output for August was 4,990 tons, 1,083 tons, and 28 tons respectively.

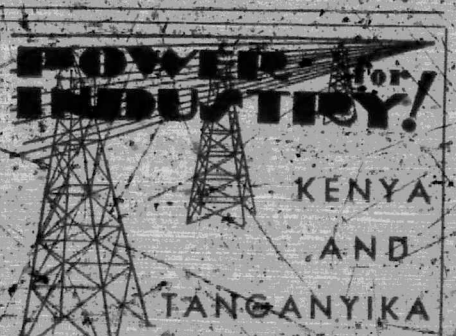
Milaka.—500 oz. of ore were recovered from the crushing of 7,100 tons of ore, resulting in a working loss of £3,139. Milling operations by part of the plant began on September 1. The small tonnage milled, together with plant adjustments and abandonment of gold account for the low working result in this initial period.

Tanganyika Diamond and Gold

TANGANYIKA DIAMOND & GOLD DEVELOPMENT CO. LTD., propose to increase the capital by £10,000, of which £50,000 will represent an increase in the nominal capital and the balance of £10,000 premium, after providing for necessary capital expenditure and extinguishing debt; there will be some £27,000 in working capital.

Rhodesian Gold Subsidy

THE GENERALS' BOARD for all gold produced in Southern Rhodesia will continue to be paid until March 31 next. Should any change be necessary after that date Government will try to continue the present subsidy on low grade mines.



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The beautiful Temple of Philae rises from the waters of the Aswan reservoir for a few months in the summer and autumn. For the rest of the year, it lies submerged, below the surface, a sacrifice to the vital need for irrigation in the Nile Valley.

To meet this ever-present demand for water the rulers of Egypt, from the earliest kings, tried to harness and control the seasonal waters of the great river. Their efforts met with varying success until the nineteenth century, when modern engineering began the construction of the

great system of barrages which now stretches from the Delta to the upper reaches of the Nile. The establishment of a reliable irrigation system, the cultivation of cotton became the most important industry in Egypt, and it will be a leading factor in the prosperity of the country. Full and complete information from our representatives in Egypt, or from the author, is available on request, and is readily obtainable on request.



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Volume 25 (New Series) No. 178

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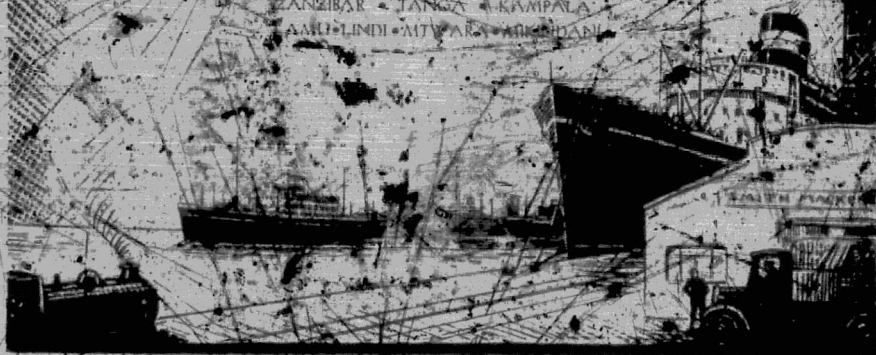
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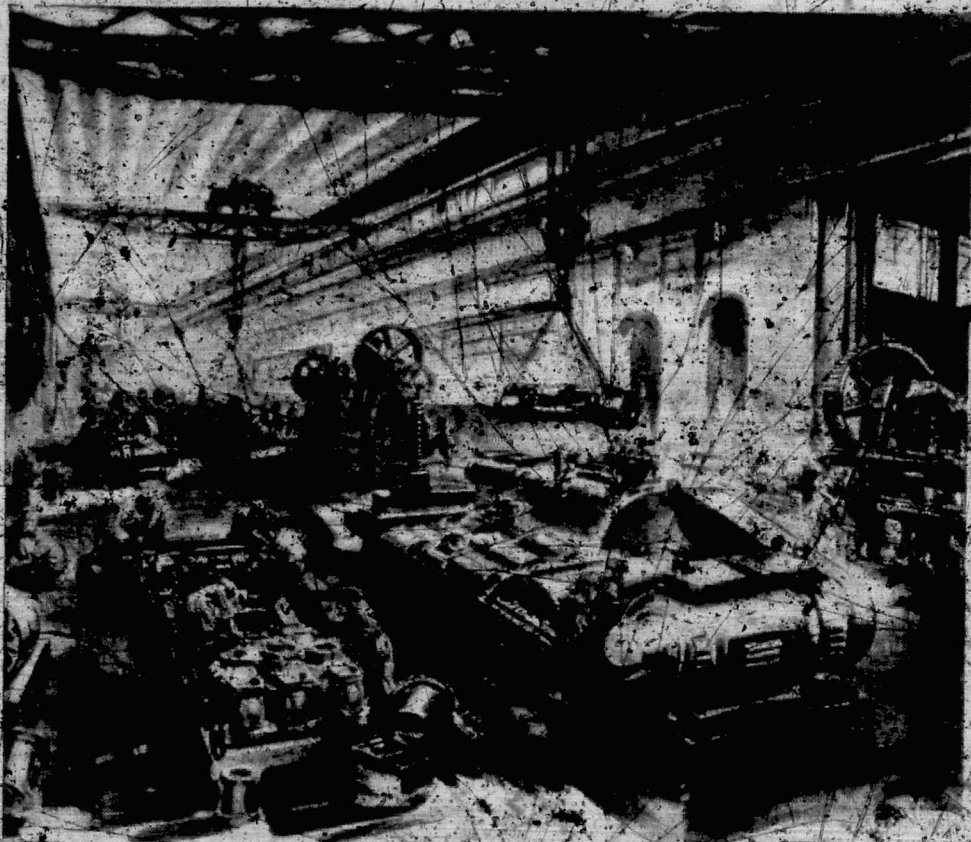
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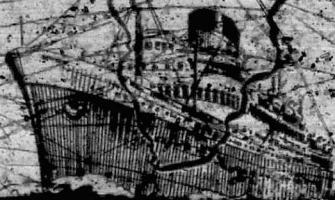
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Volume 1 (New Series) No. 285

Registered with the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

Founder and Editor

Dr. S. Jackson

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

WHO WILL DENY that British Governments—not merely the present Socialist Administration in the United Kingdom—have been too prone to discuss vague international proposals. The Family of British Nations—and strangely reluctant to get to grips with practical matters of urgent importance to the whole British family? The incredible discreditable fact is that while Ministers have made journeys at the shortest notice to peace and war to foreign countries for one international conference after another, they have allowed eleven years to elapse since the last conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers, and that until a few weeks ago the non-official spokesmen for East, Central and West Africa had never conferred together either with each other or with the Colonial Office. October has been momentous from the Imperial standpoint inasmuch as it has brought to London the leaders of the Dominions, the leaders of the African Dependencies, and the nominees of thirty-five legislative assemblies of the Empire for an important conference of private members of those Parliaments. They came in a period of world tension, but also when hundreds of

British Commonwealth and Empire represent the only world-wide association of nations which practise co-operation day by day, and extension of that habit of mutual aid is greatly to be desired—not merely for selfish reasons but because it also offers the world, and especially Western Europe, the best hope of security.

Economic co-operation and defence are the great problems facing the nations of Western Europe, as they are the major problems which the leaders of the Dominions and the African Colonies have been discussing in London. Not unnaturally, those representatives of the Commonwealth and Empire are anxious that the United Kingdom should not send to Europe too large a proportion of the capital goods which their countries so urgently need. All the world is short of railway rolling stock, ports and civil engineering equipment, agricultural and industrial machinery, and other requirements basic to large-scale development, and not for several years can production hope to catch up with the

Economic Co-Operation. unnaturally, those representatives of the Commonwealth and Empire are anxious that the United Kingdom should not send to Europe too large a proportion of the capital goods which their countries so urgently need. All the world is short of railway rolling stock, ports and civil engineering equipment, agricultural and industrial machinery, and other requirements basic to large-scale development, and not for several years can production hope to catch up with the

needs on the one hand and those of Western Europe on the other is therefore inevitable, especially as a condition of Marshall Aid to Great Britain is the free supply by this country to the Continent of large quantities of machinery of various kinds. It is well that the manifold difficulties should have been explained to our visitors from overseas, and that they should have had opportunities of stating their points of view in the light of all the circumstances.

Improved methods of consultation have been seriously discussed, and there have been repeated representations that Ministers and their senior officials should pay more frequent visits to the Dominions and Colonies, that the Empire Secretariat should be encouraged to take a greater interest in Colonial progress, and that the Colonies should seek to solve their regional problems by regular conferences and constant interchange of information. For many years there has been talk of an Empire Secretariat in London, with staff drawn from every Dominion and some Colonies. Now there is an interesting elaboration of the idea—that such a secretariat should be created and decentralized, with offices in every Dominion capital and with staff drawn from every other Dominion, so that Empire unity or community would be kept before our eyes and the world "not as a spasm now and then, but continuously, as a planned campaign in a long war."

That brings us back to defence, in which connexion Africa is nowadays in the forefront of strategic planning, military and economic. The new Chief of the Imperial

Defence Against Communist Intrigue

African divisions in the arduous Burma campaign will not underrate the contribution which Africa can make to the military importance of denying Africa to Communist influence, for to counter Soviet-inspired plans for the spread of disaffection from Cairo to the Cape would be to inflict a major rebuff and prepare the way to check their schemings in the Middle East. In all these matters we need a sense of urgency, and in none more than in repelling the insidious intrigues designed to subvert the loyalty of peoples who are still immature.

THERE ARE LESSONS to be learned from the African Conference in London beyond those mentioned in our editorial comments in the last two issues of this newspaper.

Too Much Politics

Perhaps the most important is that an unusually prominent place seemed to many of the delegates to be given by some Ministers, and even by some officials, to political progress in the African Dependencies. Many speakers, headed by the Secretary of State himself, did, it is true, lay great and reiterated emphasis on the undeniable fact that there can be no sound advance politically or socially for the great mass of the people in East and Central Africa unless it be based on an increase in the national wealth. That needed to be said again and again, as it was; but, how that their heavy programme of listening (and much lighter burden of occasional speaking) is a thing of the past, a surprising number of the non-official leaders from the territories with which this newspaper is concerned have told us that in their view too much was said about political advances and too little about the higher productivity which is essential to pay for the social and other services which all Governments must now provide. Every delegate to whom we have been able to put the question "Was a satisfactory balance maintained throughout between the political and the economic?" has answered in the negative, though not all felt that the over-weighting of political factors was deliberate. Most of the representatives of East and Central Africa will certainly return with the firm conviction that though the conference justified itself, there is too ready a disposition in Whitehall to place undue reliance on the political approach to problems which are primarily economic.

Secondly, there appears to be unanimity that the next conference should be confined to East and Central Africa, in the one case and to the West African Dependencies in the other, and that both ought to be held in Africa. The attendance of the Secretary of State himself, not of a junior Minister as a substitute is regarded as essential, as is the presence of several of the senior members of the Colonial Office who deal with African affairs day by day, and if some of them could spend a few weeks on tour in the territories before or after the conference, so much the better. There is a strong feeling, and that observers from the

Plaudes.

ought to be on more strictly business lines. One suggestion is that each delegation should appoint its spokesman on every item on the agenda, that all such spokesmen should be allowed, say, fifteen minutes to put the opinions of their colleagues, and that after the views of all territories had been heard, the debate should be continued, with a maximum of ten minutes for any speaker, official or non-official (it being regarded as incumbent on everyone to circulate in advance any

longer statement). By such means, much repetition and extraneous matter would be avoided, and the time would be more usefully spent. One delegate calculated that the time spent in meetings of the recent conference must have cost the British taxpayer about a pound a minute, and that is much too expensive a price to pay for platitudes in private or such puerilities in public as were inflicted by Mr. Dalton, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Africa's Importance to Australia

Striking Speech by Sir Leslie Page

WHENEVER THE SECURITY of British possessions in Africa has been threatened, the Australian Government and the Australian people have instinctively thrown Australia's military forces into their defence.

When our population was scarcely a million, we dispatched forces to assist Britain in the Sudan and the Sudan. Australian troops took part in the Boer War, and in the two world wars we participated in the defence of Africa.

Now Africa wants more and more Australian equipment and Australian co-operation in the immense development programmes which have been drawn up. When Mr. E. L. Forster, M.P., and I recently visited South, Central and East Africa, we found Australian goods very highly prized. Everywhere their quality was praised. The only disappointment was at the irregularity of supplies.

The British and African Governments propose to expend prodigious amounts—totaling £700,000,000 in Central Africa and £300,000,000 in East Africa—upon preliminary development work during the next 10 years. It is proposed to make British Africa complementary to the same areas in the matter of population densities, agricultural and mineral production, manufactured goods, and in such essential products as that atomic energy at time of war.

The Million More Europeans

It is hoped to increase the European population in those areas by 250,000 during the next 10 years, and by 500,000 in the next 25 years. All these plans are successful only if in these parts of British Africa there are to be a million white population almost equal to the population of Australia.

The importance of better communications between Africa and Australia is demonstrated by a glance at a map. There is a great potential market in Central and East Africa, hundreds of miles nearer to Australian ports and factories than to London and New York. Indeed, those areas are closer to shipping lines to many European ports than to the route to such Queensland ports as Townsville and Cairns.

The combined resources of Australasia and British Africa—totaling 2,000,000 square miles in area—are potentially equal to the original natural resources of the United States of America. Their co-ordinated development, with the aid of British finance and assistance, would restore the prestige and might of the Commonwealth and change the trade and defence axis of the world. This is true despite the 2,000,000 square miles

of inhospitable tropical trade very great.

White Settlement in Equatorial Africa

The most arresting feature of our visit was the realization that the extension of the central African plateau from the Cape to the Equator and the situation of its highest points on the Equator, make a great part even of equatorial Africa as suitable for white settlement as are the high tropical lands of Australia.

The real obstacle to white settlement, and even to active Native improvement, has been the prevalence of endemic diseases and pests, animal and vegetable, such as malaria, bilharzia, hookworm, sleeping sickness, yellow fever, dysentery, tropical sores, and especially tuberculosis in human beings, and tsetse fly, and tick diseases, such as east coast fever, and pleuropneumonia, in stock. With the march of medical science, all these diseases are now being successfully attacked.

Africa, like Australia, is very short of water in certain times of the year. The lack of settlement in many areas in tropical Africa is due not so much to the existence of diseases and pests as to the lack of a continuous supply of drinking water for human beings and stock. The absence of assured water supplies at all times of the year leads to failure to expand existing settlements and to clear new country. The concentration of stock and settlement in developed areas leads to most devastating soil erosion.

Using Great Water Resources

The attack on water and soil conservation problems must therefore be made on a comprehensive scale. The cost will be more than offset by increased productivity. The development of the Caprivi, Snowy and Berekim rivers in Australia requires the same sort of imagination, vision, tenacity and audacity as have been exhibited in harnessing the Nile, Zambezi, Congo and Orange rivers in Africa. Both industries call for the maximum exchange of experience and skill of their engineers, and for the pooling of the results of research and co-operation in migration projects so that their resources may be fully developed.

One African project aims to make navigable 2,000 miles of the Zambezi. At present navigation is hindered by numerous waterfalls.

of four feet, and thus increase the storage of the headwaters of the Nile by 100,000,000 acre-feet, permitting the irrigation of an additional 2,000,000 acres along the course of the Nile in the Sudan and Egypt.

A tremendous amount of money will be expended on these developmental projects, and permanent results will be achieved, bringing in their train a greater white population and an improved standard of living for the native populations.

Links with Australia

Australia has very much to gain in security, defence and trade by closer communication with Africa. The growth of the British community in East, Central and Southern Africa to approximately the size of the Australian population, and active links with Africa in defence, are as important to us as a nation of almost any internal Australian development could be. Such a growth would open up a trade in which we would enjoy the tremendous advantage of close proximity to Africa and of facilities for the manufacture of goods of a type that are vital to Africa.

Australia should take the initiative in promoting closer relationships on these planes of action by the Government, by the Parliament, and by the public at large. We should be careful to select men of the best type to represent this country in Africa. Government relationships on the highest plane demand the greatest possible capacity and knowledge in our representatives. Appointments of that kind are probably more important than any similar appointment outside the Empire, with the possible exception of the United States of America.

I congratulate the Government for its action two years ago in appointing a High Commissioner to South Africa. The selection of the first High Commissioner, Sir George Knysner, was indeed a wise one. I, like those who worked with him in the Parliament, learned to appreciate his great ability, and it is sincerely regretted his untimely death. He was spoken of most highly in Africa. His deputy, Mr. H. Marshall, and also Mrs. Marshall, have earned a similar reputation. Our trade commissions, Mr. G. Emerson in Johannesburg and Mr. A. Mitchell in Cape Town have also made a great impression, but they badly need additional staff from Australia to help them in their work. Additional appointments are also needed for metropolitan territories, either in Rhodesia or in Salisbury. This is the first requirement which I suggest is necessary.

Trade Mission and Shipping Connections

My next recommendation is that the Government should send to Africa a trade mission similar to that which was sent to India in the thirties, and spend last year for the purpose of making contact with possible customers. I was Minister for Commerce when the first trade mission was sent to India.

At the same time a shipping line was established between the two countries on a three-monthly schedule. As a result of the work of the mission, the development of trade was so rapid and lucrative that the shipping line introduced a monthly service. I am satisfied that the regular shipping line to Australia and India established about four months ago would be expanded and operated on a faster run, starting from Durban, the ships could call at East African ports, especially Dar es Salaam and Mombasa, then at Bombay and Ceylon, and finally cross the Indian Ocean to Australia.

Southern Rhodesia determined to attack the serious problem of soil erosion by paying a bonus of 2s a bag or maize or wheat on the condition that the growers carried out a system of contour ploughing and planting, and every three or four years ploughed in a cover

Rhodesia. Australia has certain ideas about soil conservation which Southern Rhodesia could adopt with advantage.

Australia has successfully cultivated the South African grasses, such as paspalum and Rhodes, to such a degree that we are now the recognized center of guaranteed seed to the whole world. Apparently Australian climatic conditions are much better suited than those in South Africa to the development of the seeds of these grasses. In South Africa I met a famous agronomist, Mr. C. J. Rensburg, who has discovered 140 native grasses in Africa and developed them under all kinds of conditions. Australia might easily obtain from Africa two or three types of grass which would be as valuable to us as paspalum and Rhodes. A visit by Mr. Rensburg to Australia would be of considerable value.

Co-Operation Through Radio and Films

By means of the radio we should encourage the people of Australia and Africa to come to know one another better than they do. An exchange of documentary films could easily be arranged with all the African Governments which I found eager to co-operate in this matter.

Information to our mutual advantage could also be exchanged in the Parliamentary sphere. Members of the Parliament of South Africa and of the Australian and New Zealand Parliaments now visit one another about once every 20 years. We should devise a system of reciprocal visits, so that there would be in our respective Parliaments a number of men who had learned the other country's point of view. Such visits would be of great value in removing misconceptions. One eye is worth a thousand ears, and an outsider frequently sees some mistake in a development to which we, unfortunately, might have become accustomed. The discussions that would take place in these personal contacts would be invaluable.

I emphasize the importance of establishing the closest mutual understanding between our countries at the earliest possible moment and in the greatest number of ways and making them permanent. The influence of such understanding between the two countries might be of great importance to our mutual welfare, and, in addition, prove an effective method of determining the destiny of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Royal Dinner Party

THE KING AND QUEEN gave a dinner party last week at Buckingham Palace for the Commonwealth Prime Ministers. Among those present were Queen Mary, Princess Margaret, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, the Duke of Edinburgh, Princess Alice and Major-General the Earl of Athlone, the Earl and Countess Mountbatten of Burma, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Evatt, Mr. Peter Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lowe, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. and Mrs. Rajagopal Achari, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Senanayake, Sir Godfrey Huggins, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, the Marquess and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Earl of Gowrie, V.C., and the Countess of Gowrie, Lord and Lady Tweedsmuir, Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Noel-Baker, Sir Eric Wacziarg, Mr. Patrick Gordon-Walker, M.P., Lady Harlech and Sir Piers J. L. ...

Sir Godfrey Huggins

THE RT. HON. SIR GODFREY HUGGINS, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, had an audience with His Majesty the King last week, and subsequently dined with the King and Queen. Sir Godfrey ...

Creation of Zambezi Authority Proposed

Mr. G. A. Jellicoe Scheme Outlined

PRELIMINARY EXPENDITURE of two hundred million pounds is envisaged in this report for the purpose of making Central Africa complementary to the British Isles, particularly in relative population densities, agricultural and mineral production, finished goods, and security of essential manufacture such as atomic energy in time of war. This sum is equivalent to that allocated for the decentralization of 250,000 persons into new towns from Central London.

The traditional relation between Mother Country and Colony is being transformed by wireless and air travel from the passenger journey from London to Central Africa by air will take no longer than one from London to Edinburgh by train.

It is assumed that Great Britain and parts of Central Africa will remain one unit economically and socially, and that Africans will come to have equality of rights. The scheme is based on emigration, the decentralization of an over-populated British Isles and under-populated Colonies.

In all landscape development there is some relation between the scale of the project and that of the landscape. The great scale of Central Africa calls for a prodigious effort on man's part if he is to harness economically all the forces of landscape. Many small farms barely subsist in their struggle against nature. The projects for groundnuts and the Kariba Gorge hydro-electric power dam are isolated symptoms of a single idea for development. There is need of an overall plan for Central Africa in order that the parts may be related one to another.

Cheap and Easy Transport Essential

All economic plans for undeveloped country must depend upon cheap and easy transport. The proposed Zambezi Commission would be primarily concerned with a plan for transport of heavy goods to and from the sea.

The actual cost, their maintenance, and the fact that oil must be imported, combine with other factors to rule out road as a method of transport of heavy goods.

Extension of the rail system is already proposed, and a new line from Lusaka to Salisbury would reduce distance to the nearest port, Beira. But the capital cost of making these railways efficient both as regards tracks, which are narrow gauge (and therefore slow and light) locomotives, and quantity of rails, together with heavy maintenance costs, may weigh the scales against the cheaper roads, such as the proposed canals and rivers.

Water is the cheapest form of transport for heavy goods. The Zambezi flows for 1,000 miles through the center of this area, dividing Northern and Southern Rhodesia. It flows, moreover, in the right direction, and in this respect is more favorable than most great rivers.

It is suggested that proper navigation on the Zambezi would ultimately be the only way of opening the basic resources of Central Africa competitively to the world markets.

The terms of reference of the proposed commission might be:

To report within one year upon the justification of a Zambezi Authority. To take such technical advice and make such preliminary investigations

as may be necessary, both as to the form which the river may be put and as to its physical reconstruction.

The Zambezi Authority would probably be constituted as an independent international development corporation, based upon the Anglo-Portuguese Convention of 1891, and responsible to the British and Portuguese Governments.

The terms of reference might be:

- (a) To provide navigation for ocean-going vessels or otherwise on the Zambezi River and upon such tributaries (such as the River Save) which may be deemed desirable, together with port facilities;
- (b) to provide hydro-electric power;
- (c) to own, irrigate, and prepare for cultivation such parts of the Zambezi Basins as may be desirable;
- (d) to provide permanent houses and attendant amenities for permanent employees of the authority.

T.V.A. Model

Having provided navigation, power, and land fit for agriculture, the authority might encourage the remaining development to be undertaken by private enterprise in the manner of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The cost of the commission might be £50,000.

The preliminary funds required by the authority might be £100 millions as regards navigation and £100 millions as regards subsidiary activities; the proposed expenditure on the Kariba Gorge dam is included in the latter. Refunds would be upon shipment and sale of power, and head of sale of irrigated land.

Navigation.—The existing navigable stretches are as follows:

- (a) 400 miles from the sea to the Kebrabira Rapids;
- (b) 200 miles from there to within 140 miles of the Victoria Falls, 700 miles;
- (c) from the falls to Kariba Malilo Rapids, 100 miles;
- (d) above the Gonyo Falls, to the Supura Sitarach, 300 miles.

(2) Above this extent, the intervening a total available length of 3,500 miles for steamers with a draught up to 20 feet.

The order of development might be as follows:—

- (1) From the sea to the Victoria Falls, with a central inland port near the existing Ben-Bridge land port, and as the crossing of one of the Lunenburg Railway tunnels, and a new sea port on the delta;
- (2) From Kariba to the Victoria Falls, with a central inland port, taking the Nyasa with the Zambezi;
- (3) A canal (or locks) to pass the Falls and link the upper and lower Zambezi. (This project would be so far distant as to be tentative at this stage.);
- (4) the upper Zambezi.

2,000 Miles of Navigable Reaches

The total navigable waterway of the Zambezi basin would therefore approach 2,000 miles, and the total navigation basin within the Zambezi Basin would exceed 4,000 miles. It is almost certain that the principal navigation would be inland rather than ocean-going.

Power.—Hydro-electric power could be provided through the whole length of the proposed Kariba Gorge section being a series of formations of great vertical chain of sections. The second variation would probably be at the Kebrabira Rapids in Portuguese territory.

In addition, the water is plentifully suited for irrigation. It bears a very high degree of soil erosion, (Great length of the Zambezi Valley), and especially that extending in British territory, west of the Portuguese border, may be free of clearance of pests, and for soil cultivation by Native labor equal to that of the Nile Valley.

Exports.—The primary export market would not only be Great Britain, but also bordering the Indian Ocean. A rise in the standard of living in India would open up extensive markets peculiarly favourable to the Zambezi Authority. Agriculture includes tobacco, groundnuts, and food produce of all kinds from plantations and stock.

The full possibilities of Rhodesian minerals have yet to be

British materials would include fabricated steel, cement, bricks, and subsidiary varieties of all kinds. Generally, the downstream exports would be heavy.

Imports.—Particular imports would be oil and fertilizer, unless these items to be manufactured internally. The major imports would be finished products from Great Britain, called for because of the demand of a higher standard of living by both Native and European.

Generally, the upstream imports would be light.

Procedure Proposed

Procedure might be as follows:

1949: Commission reports

1950: Authority established; relevant detail surveys complete; demountable houses for Africans and Europeans ready for allocation

1951-2: *Machias*: Abundance of cement anticipated from Bulawayo and Chibuto

1952: First 500 Europeans under the scheme emigrate from Great Britain

Provisional: Start of irrigation to ensure health and food production; preparation of corresponding rice seedling plant for permanent housing; start of Kariba Government dam

1952-3: *Machias*: Steel and other materials for supply of 1,500-25,000 Europeans emigrate from United Kingdom

Start of inland sea ports, canalization, and dredging

Machias: Technical machinery on supply

1954: Increase to maximum of 10,000 Europeans

Continuation of dam, roads, and installation of domestic machinery, etc. Completion of houses for permanent staff. Encouragement to private enterprise to commence. Transfer of domestic workers to inland towns.

First session of Zambesi open to navigation

First full year of economic advantage

Provisional: With such a project it is not impossible that the white population of Central Africa would increase by 100,000 by 1954 and by five million by 1975. It would be possible to draw up a programme for African and European relationships that would prove mutually gratifying. Such a programme is tentatively outlined as follows:

By 1975 it is envisaged that the African will have equality of rights with the European, and both have equality of rights to develop the natural resources and mutually create their own standards of living.

Europeans Will Outnumber Africans

The European population, by reason of the pressure of world biology and the demand for food and space, will come to outnumber the African population. (Non-white Europeans the only race drawn towards this space vacuum.)

The Native is now in danger of becoming a minority too quickly. This may be seen in the contrast between Kenya and the great labour compounds of the Capebelt town. It is suggested that, since the Nile Valley has been the cradle of civilization, so the tropical Zambesi Basin could be the nursery for African Native development.

Here townships based economically on their agriculture could be developed from the standpoint of African rather than European solution. From these nurseries the Native could later leave for the European towns should he so desire, but the biological distance between African and European unskilled labour would appear to be slight. The Native and agricultural labourer, and the latter, a farmer, a technician, and the like might enjoy a life the others do not live.

Settles suitable for Europeans could not be established for distant seasons on the Zambesi. A complex of towns might grow from the islands formed by the bridge of Zambesi and controlled by the industrial towns, dam, head, and raw materials.

The white man were prepared to spend as much on keeping cool as he does on keeping warm in the United Kingdom, personal comfort in most parts of Central Africa could be on the average greater. He might not, however, maintain his health, because the main, creative, work was done, and his body would be less resistant to qualitative suggestion than his counterpart in England, when he became used to the less appetizing and less nutritious food.

It is interesting to visualize the civilization that might arise from the realization of this project. Populous Native towns and villages, set among smattering of adjoining, are within the river valleys throughout the whole length.

Industrial town may have grown round the various works, and its subsidiaries at Chibuto.

Kafue may have been irrigated to become a pleasant riverside residential resort, with houseboats close to the capital. A web of electric railways connects these towns and links them to others based on heavy industries and agriculture, and all to the inland port.

The Victoria Falls, perhaps the most beautiful and certainly the most powerful in the world, are the culmination to a scene whose appeal to the creative imagination is likely to be overwhelming.

Bank of England Appoints New Governor and Deputy Governor

The King has approved the appointment of Mr. Cameron F. Cobbold as governor of the Bank of England and of Mr. D. G. M. Bernard as deputy governor for five years from March 1, 1949 when Lord Catto will retire from the office of Governor, which he has held since 1944.

The new governor and deputy governor have both been created in Eastern African affairs for some years.

Mr. Cobbold visited South, Central and East Africa some three years ago, and Mr. Bernard was actively concerned with the east industry before the war.

Mr. Cobbold was 44 when he became the youngest Governor in the history of the Bank. He was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, but left before taking his degree following the death of his father, and in 1925 started work in the office of a City firm of chartered accountants. After a spell in Paris he returned to London as a partner in a well-known firm of insurance brokers, and from the following year, until 1933, managed an Italian subsidiary in Milan, and also represented British banking interests on the boards of a number of Italian companies and concerns.

During the war he was an Italian bank, in which many British banks had interests at the time, and was in a commanding position before the war, for the notice of Mr. Montagu Norman (now Lord Norman), then governor of the Bank of England, which he was invited to join, being at 34 the youngest man ever elected a director. Five years later he was appointed an executive director and a member of the court, and three years ago he became deputy governor. His appointment was confirmed in the following year after the nationalization of the Bank.

Great Force of Character

The *Financial Times* described him as "a man of high calibre." Mr. Cameron Cobbold is an attractive and able personality. He is also a man of great force of character. He is one of the few members of the Bank of England who were not accused by the so-called Labour Keynes. Few people realized the significance of the more than twenty years the more crack-brained of the Court of the Bank of England had spent in the woods and the other financial institutions of the world, but he collaborated with the opposite number of the Court of the Bank, Mr. Henry White, a conservative but sound old man, who recommended the appointment of Mr. Cobbold to the governorship of the Bank. It is a guess that Lord Catto should also be congratulated, he may have had much to do with this admirable appointment.

Mr. Bernard, who had for many years in Hong Kong and Canton with the bank firm of Jardine Matheson & Co. Ltd., had become managing director. He was a member of the Legislative and Executive Councils of Hong Kong and Chairman of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and other shares.

Returning to London in 1928, he joined the board of Matheson & Co. Ltd. and some of their activities, including one engaged in Asia, showing in Tanganyika.

He was elected to the court of the Bank of England in 1936 and appointed an executive director of the bank of which he was largely responsible for the victory of foreign securities over the domestic ones for the surplus of millions from the United States before the introduction of lend lease.

Lord Catto had been a member of the Native Councils as well as English in Northern and Southern Rhodesia.

Engineering Imperially in Africa

Sir Miles Thomas on Present Needs

THE TWO MAIN POINTS of our Imperial engineering policy which need to be considered to-day are the value of processing Empire raw materials on site, and securing a proper division of the production processes between Great Britain and the overseas Commonwealth, where the correct utilization of local labour is of paramount economic importance.

To say that the British Empire is at the cross-roads is to underestimate the situation. Nor will the traffic light stop, log or jammer. It will change either great peace or great war. The economic position in Britain is not so bad between the stubborn ideologies of the East and the dynamic industrialization of the West. America, with her 147 million inhabitants, has a vast domestic market, not broken by oceanic split into continents. Russia has the same type of marketing conditions. Our problem in these British Isles, with our 48 million of population, is not only to find Empire markets for our products but also to do the maximum use of the minerals and agricultural resources that our Imperial heritage presents.

During the last six months, I have done a great deal of travelling abroad, ranging from the northwest Pacific coast to the southeast of India and Ceylon. Everywhere there are the same confused signs of recovery from one war and arm-forchodings against another. But in the single area is the upsurge of economic progress as apparent as that in Central Africa to-day.

Treasury and Armory

Apart from its strategic position, representing a line of communication to the Far East, a jumping-off point for the Americas, and a base for long-range guided missiles if the Mediterranean is closed, as it undoubtedly would be in war time, it possesses a great wealth of mineral potential that is of utmost importance.

There are iron ore, coal and copper, asbestos, bismuth and mica—valuable minerals that are badly needed not only for economic progress but for the type of mechanization that is the determining factor in modern conflict.

There is immense potential of hydro-electric power, and the possibility of oil made from coal. In fact, the whole of that vast African territory—so much of it fortunately at high altitudes, enabling white men to live in reasonable comfort even in the tropical belt—is simply asking to be turned into both treasury and armory, a source of dollar reserve in peace and standard ounces of gold.

Worldly men are a real danger to the potentialities of a Union of Western Powers, as a stronghold against aggression. I believe that such a union must be based for its raw material and food supplies on the broad plinth of Africa and our other Dominions.

My vision is of a united Africa, criss-crossed with railway lines, with sound developments in keeping with modern needs, and with British air-lines beaming down both her Eastern and Western corridors, inter-linked by local cross-over services.

What enormous advances we possess to-day, with our knowledge of insecticides for pest control, with our medical and bacteriological sciences to preserve the health of pioneers, refrigeration, food packaging, sterilization of water and swift communication by means of portable radio, car, and chain of mechanized earthmoving equipment, rollers to claim the jungles, grubs, levellers and chains to make fruitful the soil. All these instruments ready to hand, but they need proper planning and organization.

When I was asked to go to Southern Rhodesia to form a

whole system would get a horrible attack of industrial indigestion.

That is why I call for a wider Empire concept, a broader vision of Imperial engineering so that the whole of the resources of the vast Empire can be developed in orderly and rationalized manner. It is to the ingenuity of our engineers, to the initiative of our financiers and the diplomacy of our statesmen, properly co-ordinated now that we look for the best use of such lands of promise as Africa.

Broader Survey of Imperial Potentialities

Already there are signs of great stirring, but let us have a broader survey of these Imperial potentialities. Too much is being done piecemeal. Too much is being segregated by the boundaries that divide one Colony from another. We shall never get bulk markets, we shall never get quantity unless we get a comprehensive and uniform survey made of these great territories.

I am a great believer in the value of the African as a contributor to the prosperity and security of the British Empire. He is a cheerful, loyal and good-tempered man with a certain sense of humour. When he is decently fed he will work hard, provided that we can protect him from the virus of Communistism and the best way of doing that is to give him peace of mind and a full stomach. He has the manipulative dexterity and manual agility to enable him to establish a useful specialty in the agricultural or mining field. In that way he becomes a wage-earning artisan who is a good stimulus to consumer goods.

The word "planning" has unfortunately grown into such disrepute because of its political implications, but fundamentally it is a good word. No industrial or engineering work dream of starting any undertaking without having the proper operations worked out in the planning department.

Engineering imperially, so that the Imperial labour job is done in Britain—which rapidly is becoming the workshop of the Empire—and allowing local labour in the Dominions and Colonies to play its full part in the assembly process and in the manufacture of such simple products as their skills and facilities permit, there need be no fear of an unduly shrinking of the labour force.

The day has come when it is feasible to erect low cost thousands of miles long transcontinental and trans-oceanic routes for refining some distant land. The modern process is to do more processing of raw materials on site, so that the product is shipped in the form of a high concentrate, such as billet or ingot steel, as pure copper, as processed chromium, rather than to waste thousands of pounds and man-hours hauling a large percentage of dross.

Thanks to the foresight and initiative of people like Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, much enlightenment in this sphere is already evident.

Increasing Steel Output

From the 2,000,000 pig iron in the course of a thousand years ago and steel already being made at prices that make modern supplies look foolish, there will in due course of development develop a large, underdeveloped, Empire of feeding that part of the Empire with the basic metal for its economic expansion—steel for railways, water pipes, water supply, transportation, machinery for other engineering work, for municipal buildings, construction and structures for the tobacco farmers—all the million and one uses to which metal can be put.

How much quicker will be the expansion of Africa and the Empire making full use of its resources? How much of the simple and practical will be done on a large scale emanating from its own resources, as Africa can and ready employment in those lands be secured? Challenge the conventionalists just a little of the "imperial" conception from Britain. There is a big job to be done in the Empire, six or seven times that of their land, and it was based on the fact that all the lands that we have acquired, and it is good to see the accelerated progress that has been made during the past six months.

As the tension in Europe mounts so are the efforts being made to co-ordinate the effective production units into a community with a better economic sense than was the case when they were reared after battles. It may be the Celtic strain in us that makes us look for trouble among ourselves if we are not busy with it.

I urge you members of the Engineering Industries Association to be busy with the problems of determining a

BACKGROUND

Unity at Home.—The new session of Parliament promises to be the most contentious since 1914, and the international outlook is threatening as only in 1914 and 1929 high authority can be invoked for the belief that British party strife in 1914 contributed to the outbreak of war in so far as it encouraged the Kaiser to think that British influence could be discounted. In view of the threat to world peace to-day, can any responsible person view without disquiet the prospect of a session in which the best energies of British statesmen will be devoted, not to the task of averting war by winning it if it cannot be avoided, but to fighting for other, ever insistent, which are irrelevant in comparison with the grave issues in Europe? I make this plea with little hope of being heard, above the sounding of the trumpets for the party battle, but this is a time when every man must search his conscience and act accordingly. In this spirit I propose that the Government should drop all contentious legislation in the coming session. That would certainly entail the abandonment for this session of the Parliament Bill and Steel Bill. Let the Opposition accept the measures of socialization carried through in the past three years. In particular, let them undertake not to seek to undo a future Parliament the nationalization of the Bank of England, the coal, gas and electricity industries, the railways and associated firms of transport, scheduled air services, and telecommunications. Such a compromise will entail great sacrifices from both sides. But this is not better than to risk a situation in which there will be much bigger sacrifices from everyone. Such a compromise will leave each side with great gains. In return for dropping two proposals of doubtful value and uncertain mandate, the Labour Party will insure against a general election the measures which have been its main objective since 1918. In swallowing unpalatable doses of nationalization, the Conservative Party will secure the transference of the struggle over the Second Chamber and the steel industry to the House of Commons in the coming session, where defeat is assured in advance by the Government majority of the country at a date when public opinion can be thoroughly tested. I need mention only the handling of the issue of Western Union to give

Nationalization.—The worker in nationalized industries owes allegiance to a soulless abstraction—the State—which depends on officials for the enforcement of its authority. The official has of necessity a mentality of his own. He is a servant of the State and not a free agent. Considerations of humanity can with difficulty be allowed to intrude into his decisions, which are strictly governed by precedents, rules and regulations. In such an atmosphere it is dangerous to take personal responsibility for action, and the tendency is to refer and refer until the pressure on the highest becomes intolerable or creates a sense of omnipotence which threatens to engulf all freedoms. As the State increases in power it devours both liberty and humanity, and even the most kindly disposed person becomes the servant of Moloch. Even the high tradition of our Civil Service is not impervious to such influences, and at the ranks of officials multiply we can only expect a degradation of their standards. It is almost a commonplace of our time that the obedient servant of the State becomes a tyrant over the individual, while the proliferation of controls and regulations makes everyone a potential if unconscious law-breaker.—Messrs. Wigglesworth & Co., Ltd. In their monthly letter.

T.U.C. on Output.—There is still a considerable background of opposition in the trade union movement to any idea of more production. Many feel that higher output is the boss's job. The plain fact is, however, that the trade union movement in this country has ceased to be a mere opposition movement and has claimed and been assigned responsibilities which it will have to assume. It is an economic fact that unless we can pay our way by the end of Marshall Aid the present standard of life of our people will be in grave jeopardy—not only the new health service, the old age pension service and the extensive education, but also full employment and the length of the working week. In considering what might be done, the General Council first of all rejected any idea of more shortening the day and of State Work of Wartime type. It is now clear that we need, it now, to get down to the

Russia's Position.—In the view of the Cabinet there will be no war with Russia this year. The Russians did use military force to drive us out of Berlin, there is nothing much we could do about it. They would soon overrun Western Europe. Phase I would be over in perhaps four months. Phase II would consist of long-range air attacks on Russian oilfields and ports, and the organization, chiefly from Britain, of the greatest resistance movement throughout Europe and the Middle East, that the world has ever known. The invasion of Britain by Russians based on Western Europe is out of the question. We should be subjected to some air attack and a limited amount of rather unimportant submarine attack on our lines of communication. At an early date the Americans and ourselves would probably come to an arrangement with Franco and move into the Spanish-Portuguese peninsula. The Americans might also begin to move westward from the Far East, go to the rescue of Turkey in a big way, and attack Russia from the north. From a long-term point of view, and not a very long term, at least the Russian military position is most unfavourable, and I doubt if she could hold out for a year once Phase II began. The only serious unknown factor is that we do not know for certain that the Russians cannot drop atomic bombs on London. They probably know how to make them, but it is unlikely that they will have the necessary large-scale equipment before 1951 or 1952. It is therefore absolutely necessary that the Communist régime should be eliminated in Russia before that date, and it can be destroyed only by an intelligent world-wide strategy of democratic "total war".—National News Letter.

Ministerial Prejudice.—Irresponsible utterances of responsible Ministers add fuel to the flames of class hatred. Ministers so frequently forget that the first duty of the Cabinet is to carry out the King's Government without fear, favour, or prejudice. We have to be aware that those who have got as far as the half-way house do not find themselves suddenly bound hand and foot to political creeds which they neglected with such success behind the iron curtain. Labour is

PERSONALIA

Mr. GEORGE SANDFORD has returned to East Africa by air.

Mr. and MISS KENNETH COLWELL left London by air on Monday last.

African postage drawings by MRS. MARGO MORNAY PARRON are now on exhibition at the Royal Geographical Society.

Mr. A. G. W. JOHNS is leaving London for the Kings district of Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. B. J. R. REID, administrative secretary in Dar es Salaam, has proposed Sunday closing of shops in the town.

Mr. M. S. TAYLOR, joint managing director of Messrs. W. Green and Co. Ltd., brewers at Luton, has joined the board of Rhodesia Breweries.

New members of the Kinross Township Management Board of Northern Rhodesia are Dr. J. P. HASLAM, Mr. A. J. TAYLOR and Mr. P. M. BRANCA.

The Rt. Rev. WYMAN JAMES, Bishop of Central Tanganyika, has been elected first chairman of the recently formed Tanganyika Council of Churches.

Mr. CYNTHIA JONES, Secretary of State for the Colonies, will fly to West Africa about the end of the month to preside over meetings of the West African Council.

Mr. F. B. ROBERTSON was elected to the Kenya Council for Northern Rhodesia for the Junction area recently, and was knighted on arrival in England by air.

Mr. ALFRED VINCENT will speak on East African Development at a joint meeting in London of the Royal African Society and Royal Empire Society at 1.30 a.m. on Wednesday next.

Mr. A. SHEARER, chairman of the London board of the East African Power and Lighting Co. Ltd., has been elected a director and appointed chairman of London Guarantee and Accident Co. Ltd.

The Rt. Hon. A. CREECH JONES and the Rt. Hon. P. NOEL BAKER, Secretary of State for the Colonies and for Commonwealth Relations, have been attending the conferences of Commonwealth Prime Ministers in London.

Mr. E. A. VASEY, chairman of the Non-Official Members' Association of the East Africa Club of Kenya, left London by air on Tuesday for Nairobi. Mr. Vasey addressed a meeting of the East African Students' Union here last week at the London School of Economics.

The marriage will take place shortly at Birmingham between Mr. JOHN DE BONO, younger son of Dr. and Mrs. H. de Bono of Hotel Harrington, Jaldai, Uganda, and Miss MARGARET MARY GASCOYNE, only daughter of Mrs. and Mrs. J. de Gascoyne of Birmingham.

Eighteen Central African delegates to the African Conference in London were the guests of the East and Central African Board at the Grosvenor Hotel one day last week. In the absence of the United States of the Chairman, Colonel CHARLES POWSON, Mr. presided.

The engagement is announced between Mr. IAN CHARLES MCCOY CAMPBELL, youngest son of the late Vice-Admiral Sir W. McCoy Campbell, and Miss MARY MCCOY CAMPBELL and Miss DIANA JERKING, only daughter of Captain and Mrs. A. T. G. Jerking of Umkhalo, Southern Rhodesia.

The engagement is announced between Mr. R. C.

MR. JOHN ROCKEFELLER is shortly due in East Africa to investigate the desirability of establishing an African Medical Research Institute as part of the Rockefeller Foundation. His itinerary embraces British and French territories in West Africa, Liberia and the Belgian Congo, the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia and East Africa.

GENERAL EISENHOWER has been awarded the Order of Solomon, the highest Ethiopian decoration, and has received from the Emperor a personal gift of a golden shield, sword and spear, which represent the traditional decoration conferred upon the highest Ethiopian official distinguished for bravery and wise leadership.

AIR VICE-MARSHAL T. W. WILLIAMS, C.B.E., M.B.E., D.F.C., who has been appointed Air Officer Commanding in Chief, British Forces of Occupation in Germany, with the acting rank of air marshal, served as a pilot with the South African Force in the German East Africa campaign of 1916, and transferred to the Royal Flying Corps in the following year.

PROFESSOR K. C. WELLS, broadcast in last night's "Talking Southern Rhodesia" programme on the B.B.C. on "The Meaning of Federation," and in the "Calling East Africa" programme on Sunday Morn. A.T.E. Kinross spoke of the outlook for the commodity market, and Mr. G. A. MORGAN on insurance proposals for the sale of Anglo-Portuguese Colonies.

MR. R. SIMMONS, who has been appointed Adviser on Animal Health to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, went to Uganda as a veterinary officer in 1923, became Director of Veterinary Services in that Protectorate in 1938, and was promoted to Nigeria in a similar capacity six years later. He served throughout the 1942-46 war, and then qualified in his profession at the Royal Veterinary College, Edinburgh.

MR. J. EDWIN W. SMITH will sail in the STURLING CASTLE on Friday next for Southern Rhodesia and Bechuanaland, and to visit various parts of the Union in Basutoland. The purpose of his journey is to collect material for a biography of the Rev. Robert Price, one of the early missionary pioneers to the Zambesi and Tanganyika. Dr. Smith's life of Daniel Lindley, one of the first missionaries to the Bechobe, is almost ready for publication.

DR. JOHN HIGGINS, M.A., who is undertaking pathological research work in Glasgow, and Miss NAN MCKEE, only daughter of Major and Mrs. H. C. MCKEE, formerly of Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, and now of St. Andrew's, Cape, have announced their engagement. Miss McKee, whose is her third year at St. Andrew's University, was head girl in the Girls' High School, Shillington, Southern Rhodesia, in 1941. She is a tennis and hockey player at St. Andrew's, and has been picked for the Rest of Scotland against Scotland at hockey this month. Major McKee is Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia in London.

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Mr. J. L. WILKINSON, who recently retired from Sudan Railways, in which he became deputy general manager, has been appointed assistant secretary in the secretary and legal adviser's department of the Road Transport Executive, London.

SIR DAVID MITCHELL, Governor of Kenya, is vacating Government House, Nairobi, except part of the old building and the Executive Council room for at least two months in order to provide a boarding school for boys awaiting entry into the new Duke of York's School, so that the new school, bearing the King's name, may start its existence in the King's house.

MR. WALTER HILLIARY said while addressing the Royal Empire Society in London last week that broadcasting was doomed as a means of education in the dependencies because it depended on the spoken word. In Africa it was necessary to rely on the visual image, and nothing was more urgent than to develop the use of the film so that the peoples of Africa would be convinced that they were engaged in a partnership with the dominant Powers.

The first common dinner of the British South African Police Regiment Association since 1939 was held in London last week. Sir PERCY SHERIFF, who had worked hard for the re-establishment of the association, said that on a recent visit to Southern Rhodesia he had seen something of the present-day work of the police and was satisfied that the high standard was being maintained. CAPTAIN W. H. WALKER responded to the toast of the Police. CAPTAIN COLONEL J. B. WARD represented the British Commission.

MAJOR P. W. KEVENEY, one of the European elected members in the Legislative Council of Kenya, and H. E. FRASER, a member of the Legislative Council of Uganda, and Mr. R. A. K. MACHOGU, coordinating Secretary of the Government of Tanganyika, will address the English Branch of the East Africa Women's League at Cecil St. Sides House, Park Place, St. James's S.W.1, at 7.30 p.m. on Tuesday, November 2, in "Highlights of the African Conference." All interested in East and Central Africa are cordially invited to attend, but are asked to give prior notification to the hon. secretary, Mrs. Dewell, 694 Pinner Road, Pinner, Middlesex, in order that the necessary catering arrangements may be made.

Obituary

MAJOR STANISLAUS HUFFELL, D.S.O., of Kiambu, Kenya, has died in England following an operation.

GARON A. S. CRAWLEY, M.C., who has died at the age of 72, was the father of Mr. Aaden Crawley, a high Parliamentary private secretary in the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

CAPTAIN W. C. STANNES, B.E.M., founder and managing editor of *East Africa Digest*, who has died in Toronto, had made a name for keeping East and Central African affairs under the constant notice of the readers of his most useful monthly magazine. Edited and printed in Canada, it had the whole British world as its sphere.

MR. JACK COOK, who went to Kenya in 1928 as a pupil to the late P. Smithson, of Edinburgh, has died suddenly in Nakuru. After serving in the recent war with the Independent Squadron and the Kenya Navy, he was seconded to Livestock Control, and had been recently appointed provincial meat marketing board officer for the Rift Valley. He leaves a widow and three children.

DR. J. W. S. MACLELLAN, who had done much medical research in tropical medicine, especially on malaria, leishmaniasis, and schistosomiasis, has died at the age

Overseas Food Corporation

A rumour that the headquarters of the Overseas Food Corporation in East Africa is to be transferred from Kampala to Nairobi has caused considerable speculation locally, but is still unconfirmed by the corporation's headquarters in London. Major-General D. Harrison, the general manager of the corporation in Africa, is due in London this week, and will next week attend a meeting of the board, but it is unlikely that a decision will be made at that meeting. The argument for the transfer to Nairobi is based chiefly on the healthy climate and superior communications; but business men in Tanganyika argue that there are equally healthy districts in that territory, and communications are adequate, and that a site in the southern Highlands would be more convenient than one in Kenya.

American Expedition in Africa

THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, Berkeley, in California, sent a party to Southern Rhodesia last month. Its leader is Mr. Walter Phillips, and other members are Dr. Milwally, Professor of Physical Anthropology at Alexandria University, and Dr. J. H. Huxley, Professor of Vertebrate Paleontology. The party is of course made up of men with certain anthropologic aspects, and a party of United States Navy medical research officers have also passed through Livingstone. The expedition has now been in Africa for over a year, undertaking research of many kinds in Egypt, the Sudan, Kenya and the Belgian Congo, and hopes to do further work in South Africa and Portuguese East Africa.

And the Rain Came

It is to be seen throughout May in East Africa that the Sudanese residents in the section of a sawmill in the district. The noise of an engine was thought to enrage the "god of the pool." Following an appeal to the manager that an offering be made to restore the river, two barrels of native beer were brewed and a bull slaughtered on the edge of the pool. Feasting and dancing followed during the night, and heavy rain fell, but rain fell almost immediately afterwards.

A Pan-African Rinderpest Conference is now meeting in Nairobi. Among those present are representatives of all the British territories on East, Central and West Africa, of the Colonial Office, the East Africa High Commission, the Central African Council, the West African Council, the British Military Administration in Eritrea and Somalia, the Sudan, Ethiopia, Southern Rhodesia, the Union of South Africa, the South African High Commission, Mauritius, Belgian Congo and Portuguese Africa, Liberia, and observers from the United Kingdom and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

NORTHERN RHODESIA



For Information

APPLY TO

African Settlement in Kenya Reports to Trusteeship Council

Progress in Spite of Shortages

STEADY PROGRESS IN ALL AREAS is claimed in the current report of the Commissioner for Africa and Utilization and Settlement in Kenya. Pending demands are being made for the services of the recently arrived engineer-geologists in connection with the siting of bore-holes and dams and water problems generally. The work is handicapped by lack of essential implements, some of which though ordered in 1946, have not yet arrived. Owing to African settlement schemes the report states (in part):

Kenya.—Thirty-five families are now clearing their lands and applications for farms are still being received. Construction of the dam to hold 20,000,000 gallons (not 2,000,000 gallons as stated in the last quarterly report) has been delayed owing to the dryness of the season. The demonstration farm has been in the interest of incoming settlers.

Olusoga.—A division of Africans ordered to leave is proceeding.

Machakos.—Routine farming continues and agreement has been secured for one square mile of arable land to be treated by mechanical means.

Kamiba.—Three dams have been completed, some said piping are being installed.

Konza.—The dam here are being arranged to harness the most central and important road the water to troughs. The external steel reinforcement completed and posts for padlock and lockers are being raised.

Mtoto Valley.—A more ambitious plan is being formulated as a result of 18 months' experiment. The yield of groundnuts on the experimental plots has been encouraging.

An African cleric has appealed to the Trusteeship Council, of the United Nations, and to the British and Belgian Governments for the return to his jurisdiction of the small district of Hogin. He claims that the area in question was separated from Orindi when a new boundary was fixed between Tanganyika and the Belgian Congo in 1928.

Another Soviet Manoeuvre Defeated

ANOTHER ATTEMPT BY SOVIET RUSSIA to interfere through the medium of the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations in the internal administration of non-self-governing territories was defeated last Friday in Paris when 30 members of the Fourth Committee (Trusteeship) of the General Assembly outvoted the Soviet Union and her five supporters, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Byelorussia, the Ukraine, and Poland.

The Russian draft proposal alleged that the information transmitted to the Trusteeship Council under Article 73(c) of the Charter, by the administering authorities of non-self-governing territories was "neither complete nor precise" and did not reflect the existing situation in the relevant territories.

It recommended that the members who were responsible of the administration of such territories should submit to the secretary-general information regarding the development of organs of self-government in the non-self-governing territories and the participation of the local population in the work of these organs. Moreover, said the Soviet Union, representatives of the United Nations should be sent annually to the non-self-governing territories in order to make a survey of the situation on the spot.

Attempt to Modify Charter

Rejection of those proposals by the majority of the members of the committee was based upon the conviction that such a resolution would extend the scope of Article 73(c) and therefore constitute an attempt to modify the Charter.

By the same margin (30-6) a resolution annexed to the report of the Special Committee was adopted. This invited members who transmit information to the secretary-general under Article 73 of the Charter to report "as early as possible, and as often as the nature of the administrative year in the territories concerned." It also invited the secretary-general to prepare for the General Assembly "full summaries and analyses of the information transmitted during 1949 and thereafter for each year intervals, showing the progress made over the preceding period. Moreover, the resolution decided finally that the standard form for the guidance of members in the preparation of information should be retained for the coming year. Such information deals exclusively with economic, social and educational conditions in the non-self-governing territories.

The Young Idea

LAST WEEK we reported that in the opinion of a survey party from the Department of Psychology of Natal University College, European primary school children in Southern Rhodesia are in a much less advanced state than their South African counterparts. The Secretary for Education in Southern Rhodesia has now laid in a statement which reached us a few days ago. Although the team of psychological testers was in no position to make any scientific statement whatever on the relative standards of Rhodesian and Union children before the performance of our children had been assessed and analysed, their general impression was that Rhodesian children were in no way behind their Union cousins. All the papers recording the performance of our Rhodesian children were forwarded to Pietermaritzburg, and markings and analyses are now being carried out there. Until this work has been completed no statement of any scientific value whatever can be made.

While not in favour of trade unions for Africans, partly because they are not yet ready for the self-aid

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Fisheries of Lake Edward are estimated to account for 2,250,000 fish annually. Most of the catches are sun-dried for sale to the Belgian Congo.

The number of tickets sold in the State lottery in Southern Rhodesia last month was 397,400, bringing in £198,250 in revenue and setting up a record.

Leprosy in three main centres in the Nyanza Province of Kenya is reported at 60 per 1,000 by Mr. Ross James, leprologist to the East Africa High Commission.

Two Sudanese spectators gave a running commentary on a football match over the Sudan broadcast service to mark the opening of the season at Oldhamian stadium.

A German woman stowaway was recently discovered in a plane travelling from South Africa to Kenya. On arrival she was arrested as a prohibited immigrant and is to be returned to the Union.

Of the latest £500,000 instalment of Britain's grant to the Sudan, £380,000 has gone to the Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum, and the balance towards the provision of coal, water and electricity supplies.

Plans made in the estimates of the Nyanza local native council were £16,150 for a mechanical dam construction and soil conservation unit, £11,000 for beer shops, and £8,680 for the establishment of the first 10 group farms.

Railway yard fire

A fire in the railway yard at Eldara, headquarters of the Sudan Railways, recently destroyed stores worth nearly £300,000, together with railway equipment, track-work and sheds valued at more than £20,000. An inquiry has been opened.

Many jacaranda trees in Kenya have recently been attacked by the so-called jacaranda blight (*Orthotiza insignis*). Early birds known as *Hypocrepia jocosca* have been imported from Honolulu in the hope that they will destroy the blight in East African conditions, as they have done in the Pacific.

B.G.A.C. have just restarted their boat service between South Africa and East Central and South Africa. Their boats go to Africa, Pakistan, India and the Far East, will be enroute to East Africa instead of Cairo, but landplane services to aid through the Middle East will continue to use Alameya airfield, Cairo.

Subscriptions in Kenya towards the United Nations appeal for children now total £570, of which the Nyanza Club accounted for £113, the Indian community for £85, the Bughar district for £51. Donations have been received from schools of all ages, clubs, commercial firms, public individuals, and the native reserves.

A bazaar in aid of the Princess Teahoe Memorial Hospital, Addis Ababa, is to be held at the Seymour Hall, Seymour Place, London, W.T. on Monday, November 2, from 2 to 5 pm, and on the following day from 11 am to 5 pm. There will be exhibits of Ethiopian arts, crafts and industries, and photographs of the country. Gifts for the bazaar should be sent to 3, The Goffs Road, Woodford Green, Essex.

Murder in a Model Prison

Mrs. B. G. DAVIS, wife of the Nigerian Superintendent of Kinshasa prison in Freetown, died last week.

Letter to the Editor

Appeal for Books

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
 Sir:—The Kenya Teachers' College, Kiambu, Kenya is appealing for books.

This institution, founded in 1959 with 225 students of both sexes, has now 1,250 and is still growing. It is largely self-supporting, and was started primarily for the purpose of training African teachers, and thus stimulating local initiative in the development of village schools.

We are confronted simultaneously with three needs: (1) more accommodation for the students and staff; (2) an endowment fund; and (3) more text books and books for the library. Accommodation and endowment can eventually be provided in East Africa, but for books we must rely on the generosity of our well-wishers in Great Britain.

If any of your readers can spare any books on Africa, agriculture, geography, history, technical manuals in any subject, children's books, self-help books, and standard works of all descriptions, we are very pleased to hear from them to the undersigned, Mr. Koinange, C/O The Manager, Export Packing Department, Army and Navy Stores, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. All books sent will be gratefully acknowledged and will be packed and shipped to Kenya without delay.

Such help would greatly encourage us in our worthy task.

Yours faithfully,
 MUKU KOINANGE,
 Principal of the College.

Wimbledon,
 London, S.W.19.

Points from Letters

All your readers, I feel sure, will welcome the valuable tribute to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA paid publicly by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who has mentioned that you had frequently criticized him severely. East Africans would all say that that was in his unregenerate, uninformed days, and your own columns are the best evidence that with that few limitations which has always been a characteristic of the paper, you now give Mr. Creech Jones, general support, while reserving the right of constructively critical comment when you think it necessary.

Mr. Creech Jones, whose sincerity as Secretary of State becomes increasingly evident with every month that passes, paid both just and generous tributes to your paper in the statement to the African Conference in London which you have reported. He did not say a word too much, I am sure, but by no means all politicians would have been honest enough to testify to the value of a paper which had frequently criticized him, as he admitted. Perhaps, with the knowledge he has acquired in his present office, he would admit in private if not in public, that it was you who were right! He, evidently, is not one of our present critics who objects to Freedom of the Press."

It is good to see that Mr. Creech Jones went out of his way to tell the African Conference in London that EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has rendered very great service and maintained high standards. The Secretary of State mentioned particularly your excellent channels of information. That was a justified tribute, for it is a fact that any East African who does not read your paper regularly misses a great deal of essential information.

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Between the Senegal in the West and Tanganyika in the East lies the vast belt of tropical Africa which exports over one and a half million tons of vegetable oils and oils each year, and fruit which comes the bulk of the world's supply of cocoa. Both merchanid develop-

resources and pioneering skills. Today its services include the sale and distribution of every kind of merchandise and equipment, public works contracting, and the buying of products on a wide and ordered scale. To those who would trade with Tropical Africa

Book Review

Africa—To-morrow's Continent

Views of Colonel and Mrs. Penn

THE SPIRIT OF GREAT RHODESIA is stirring again, and the United Kingdom's formidable lack of dollars may yet prove to be a great blessing, since it will drive us to develop Africa much more thoroughly and rapidly than would otherwise have been the case, whatever political party may have been in power after the war. It is with that consideration that Lieut. Colonel Penn Penn and his wife, whose pen-name is Lucie Street, set out to discuss the problems of African progress in "To-morrow's Continent" (Sidgwick & Jackson, 9s.).

The vigorous, broad-minded, forward-looking booklet is to be read by everyone engaged in public life in East and Central Africa or otherwise concerned with the advancement of the territories. That they will agree with all of it is impossible, and unimportant. What is important is that they will find major matters discussed knowledgeably, robustly and with a sense of urgency.

Four Stages

As the title suggests, the writers are concerned with a four-stage approach. Indeed, by their seventh page they are propounding a United States of Africa by four stages: (1) a Dominion of East Africa (which is presumably to include the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, though that is not stated) and a Dominion of West Africa; (2) establishment of an East and West African Federation; (3) unification of East, West and South Africa into British United Africa; and (4) union with the remaining States or peoples of Africa to form the United States of Africa. Although this union could not be achieved until after the same approximate level of development had been reached everywhere, since there must be sound economic foundations for such a union.

As to British Africa, the argument is that it must be planned as one unit in relation to the vast needs of the United Kingdom for raw materials and foodstuffs, and in the reverse direction of Africa's great need for capital and consumer goods which Great Britain can supply. A Central Development Committee ought, it is suggested, to be established in London, with direct representation from every Colony, since separate development schemes, separately conceived and separately implemented must inevitably be incapable of developing Africa as a unit as Canada and Australia have managed to do.

To treat ramifications of the passages in which the writers develop their plans here:

"We visualize wide concrete roads crossing and recrossing Africa that will withstand the floods. The

Cape-to-air route must carry heavy stuff and basic machinery. Coast-to-coast roads from east to west must do the same, and form the first step towards uniting the East and West African Colonies. Subsidiary roads must (and out to factory sites and agricultural areas, both of which will be the nucleus for settlement. On all these roads we want a stream of 100-tonners travelling 40 miles an hour in all weathers. They will connect the seaports and create new air ports. We visualize the enormous inland lakes of Africa as busy waterways linked by great dams, carrying craft of all sizes. Road trains will be to Native padding trains. Canada has the great lakes as arteries of traffic. Africa can do the same."

"What is to be done about the men? Must we import them? No, we must compel them to spend the months each year on the job, the rest of the year at home, and from their work wearing themselves out and accumulating their earnings before they reach home. We are used to the boys' divisions of troops for offensives in war. We must have a similar division of labour for the great African peace offensive."

"We visualize two different types of new towns to be founded in the British Colonies of Africa. They will be industrial centres and centres for industry. The establishments of both will depend primarily on the presence or absence of water. How do we know that? We know it because the Victoria Nyanza cannot be dammed to generate electricity and agricultural holdings are being ruined by the water. A banking system for African money with an unlimited credit in the great lakes is a good thing. Why not a series of pumping stations 40 to 50 miles apart, and with a boosting tower in between, if the laying of a petrol pipe from the north of Scotland to the south of England during war time was regarded as a miracle, why not a war enterprise, why not the same thing, to lay a water pipe twice or three times the distance? Why how can we have had an air route between the two main islands of the African Colonies as supplied with water?"

Warfare, Mines, Visions and Faith

Africa has never had greater than the Duncan women, the great women of Africa, the Nile Natives, the Zambesi, the Limpopo, the Orange, the River, the Congo. There are great ideas here, and the great African cities. Water power in plenty to electricity and light. The copper wealth of the desert lands supply the Rhodesia's riches of tin to carry the traffic safely all over the continent. Africa has energy from the shadows of God's back. The light and power of electricity will be the life-giver.

"We have to make our energy for the big things, power generation of electricity. We want to get an air and water power plant which a woman of men whose vision will come that in Cecil Rhodes, and those during will be directed by figures of Britain. We want no time-server or colonial administrator, because we want to build African on a new foundation, not on old rubble. We want the best brains in industry. We want the men who build the aircraft industry so that from being outstanding 10 to 15, one the planes, new to outperform and burn the enemy 10 to one. We want the men who mass produce the tanks and lorries. We want the men from the oil refineries and those who produced the new light night petrol. We want the men who built the country, the men from the mines, the men who built the beam exports, the anti-machine men, the men who built the and engineers. We want the men who are to lead the country and lead it healthy during the war years. We want the controllers of shipping. We want men, men, men to point the way, some scientists to realize the things, and the big

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was contractors to dig out the best and 'consumable' goods innumerable."

These quotations indicate the nature of the thinking, the directness of the writing, and the intolerance with outmoded ideas and procrastinating minds which characterize this little book.

That is one criticism which can be made of it—that it is too short, even in these days of paper famine. If the first edition is a success, so seems likely it is hoped, then the next will be considerably expanded for the sake of the authors, deserve detailed amplification.

Planned Settlement

Colonization, they insist, must be planned and the ship-load by fully organized communities, so that settlement in Africa shall no longer involve hardships, but confer the status of membership of a closely knit, self-supporting community. "Our ancestors who built the Dominions" knew that loneliness kills; that a man could succeed at a job if he had his wife and children with him as stimulants, responsibility, and comfort. We have come to regard settlement as synonymous with loneliness, and that has deterred and blocked us here. Why should they be asked to make such sacrifices? Why should we have retrogressed from planning to no planning? Why should modern Colonial settlement be determined by those at home, as an expensive experiment bordering between solitary confinement and penal servitude? Why should loneliness be allowed now, of all times to break a man?

There are some pages about the farming scheme for the establishment in Southern Rhodesia of satellite towns created from people of all ages and occupations transferred from our industrial areas in this country, and there is a short, 100-line chapter outlining a proposed development plan for it would affect Rhodesia, the basic idea being to avoid disruption of your family life. "The attitude of the writers to the African is always liberal, and they reiterate that he ought not to be separated from his family except for one brief initial period while his new life of regular employment is being inaugurated.

Criticisms

On this point there is a legitimate exaggeration. What we are asked is the difference between an African "having to leave his home for 10 months of the year in order to pay his tax and being forcibly taken from his home for the same period?" The answer is that in the 34 years in which the reviewer has been intimately acquainted with Eastern Africa, not part of the time as a planter in the territory from which the authors take almost all their examples, Tanganyika, he has never known a case which would justify such a description in very remote areas, where wage rates are necessarily lower than in more accessible districts, an African will have to work longer to accumulate his tax money, but he may, very seldom, will he require 40 weeks, not 10 months, and in most of hardship he may appeal to the district officer for total or partial exemption from his tax liability.

All East African know this, but many other readers will, alas be under a delusion, whose impression will be strengthened by the inquiry on the same page: "How long is English public opinion going to tolerate an economy slave trade so profitable to the few big companies, with their plantations, mines and businesses?" Those companies, of course, which are

Elsewhere is the sweeping assertion that, after reading the British Press could guess that this country possessed Communist "int links" so far as we could find only two paragraphs appeared from Tanganyika in 12 months. "What papers the authors may read is not indicated. But they have had a singular, unhappy experience. There have often been periods when the popular London newspapers—which by no means represent the British Press—have given far too little attention to Communist affairs, but it is a very exceptional day on which this reviewer does not find, in his reading of English newspapers more mentions of Tanganyika than his friends would in a year.

And what justification can be advanced for the assertion that Tanganyika is "the most backward and undeveloped of all the territories which we govern in Africa"? Being Somaliland and Bechuanaland are two of our East and Central African Dependencies which would dispute that statement—and so would other territories.

There are other over-emphatic statements which are regrettable, though complete misconceptions about the character of Makerere College, for example, and proposals which involve considerable administrative difficulties of which the authors are so clearly unaware. But despite these blemishes, the book can be confidently recommended to the attention of the leaders of thought and action in East and Central Africa, who will find it generally stimulating, in many exciting, and nowhere defeatist or complacent.

Kongwa, the present headquarters of groundnut operations in Tanganyika Territory, has now a school for the children of members of the staff between the ages of five and 16. The headmaster is Mr. Ralph Whitehead. Classes are being held in the Kongwa Club meanwhile.



Education in Zanzibar Programme of Expansion

GOOD THOUGH UNSPECTACULAR PROGRESS was made by the Education Department of Zanzibar last year according to the annual report just published. The programme of expansion for the 10-year period 1946-55 entailing expenditure of £500,000 above the normal annual grants, continues of this extra sum £240,000 largely for capital expenditure as being provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, and the remainder raised by additional taxation. In Government primary schools for boys there were 3,989 on the roll, and attendances averaged 2,529. The respective figures for other Government schools were as follows with the previous year's figures in brackets: primary schools for girls, 842 (778) and 781 (690); secondary school for boys, 370 (322) and 340 (300); secondary school for girls, 82 (70) and 79 (25). Total rolls in Government schools combined 3,286 pupils, with an average attendance of 2,147. The boy scout and girl guide movements continue to be popular, and the Protectorate now boasts of 11 troops and seven packs. At the Sultan's Training Centre for merchant students included 49 cadets from Zanzibar, five from Pemba, and three from Kenya, who have completed the course and were awarded certificates. Of the 24 juniors there were dismissed as unsuitable, four were admitted to repeat the first year, and 17 passed into the second year. The teacher training centre for women there were 14 students, of whom seven finished their course creditably. For the first time Indian and Goan students were admitted.

During the year there were 117 Zanzibar students (including one woman) at Makerere College, where they are taking courses in higher studies. Four are in their preliminary year, two are studying medicine, and one is a geologist, and one is undergoing a civil works course. Six Zanzibar students are in the United Kingdom, and three Zanzibar-born Indians hold Government offices in India.

Arrangements for the establishment of an Auxiliary Air Force in Southern Rhodesia have been completed.

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Kenya and Uganda Trade Last Year Imports and Exports Exceed £50,000,000

AN OVERALL £34.38% increase in the total value of the external trade of Kenya and Uganda was achieved in 1947, the respective figures of that year and 1946 being £53,783,174 and £43,843,134. Imports at £27,431,397 (£22,466,000) were up 22.1%, and exports at £26,351,777 (£29,379,134) increased by 29.4%.

An annual trade balance of credit of £2,715,393 appeared with £2,007,731 in 1946. For the two territories together the annual average trade balance of £9,479,077 for Kenya and a creditable balance of £4,763,655 in the case of Uganda.

The U.K. claimed 39.2% and 5% of the total import trade and the British Empire 18.5% (7.3%).

The value of British textile imports into the two territories was £5,590,742 (£4,358,286), an increase of 18%, though the finished value of cotton-textile goods declined from 50,307,207 to 48,335,026. The United States with 41% of total cotton textile imports headed the list of suppliers; India followed with 27%, the United Kingdom with 14%, Belgium-Luxembourg with 7%, and Japan with 4%.

Imports into Kenya were valued at £18,884,500, of which the principal items were cotton goods, £5,268,007; vehicles, tractors and spares, £2,376,743; iron and steel manufactures, £1,883,875; and food and drink, £1,047,240.

Uganda's imports amounted to £6,683,994, of which cotton goods accounted for £2,030,684, and vehicles, tractors and spares for £559,981.

Steel and Tin Exports

Domestic exports from Kenya were valued at £9,078,000, the chief commodities being steel and tin, £1,361,000 (14.4%); copper, £4,812,000 (14.4%); tea, £3,077,000 (10%); maize, £672,000 (7.4%); and sodium carbonate, £572,000 (6.1%). Uganda's domestic exports included raw cotton, £1,719,000 (22.2%); coffee, £1,530,000 (14.3%); and tobacco, £738,000 (8%). Excise receipts were £690,888 in Kenya and £434,121 in Uganda, a total of £1,125,009. The expenditure of the Customs and Excise Departments amounted to £20,980 or 1.52% of the gross collections.

During the year Kenya imported Ugandan produce to the value of £1,925,663, of which cigarettes accounted for £1,038,983; sugar for £861,266; and other foodstuffs for £242,673. In the reverse direction the total of £745,507 included wheat, meat and flour at £96,364; soyabean oil at £90,535; steel manufactures at £64,853; beer, £261,150; and Boots and shoes at £2,448. Goods valued at £1,082,668 were re-exported from these two territories to Tanganyika.

Foreign-going aircraft arriving at and departing from airports in the territories were as follows: Mombasa, 42 and 72; Nairobi, 7486 and 1,547; Kisumu, 547 and 489; Port Bell, 17 and 8; Entebbe, 241 and 231. Passengers landed, numbered 2,096 and 7,665 left, 2,116 and 7,161. Cargo was landed and £242,432. Imports. Coastal trade within the limits of Kenya declined from £229,777 in 1946 to £100,988 in the year under review.

The re-export trade at £5,601,395 included oil for re-shipment at £1,280,000; coffee at £263,000; raw cotton at £358,000; vehicles at £341,000; and grain at £267,000.

Cattle in S. Rhodesia

PURE-BRED CATTLE in Southern Rhodesia increased by 9.3% from 14,093 in 1946 to 16,470 last year, according to the Colony's *Economic Bulletin*, but the proportion of pure-bred and grade stock (i.e., stock having at least three-quarters of the pure-bred strain) has decreased from 37% of all cattle in 1945 to 33% last year. In order of numerical importance the most popular breeds of pure-bred cattle were Frikander (6,344), Friesian (2,639), Hereford (2,347), Aberdeen Angus (1,435), Sussex (1,273), and Red Poll (850). The most popular breeds of grade stock were Frikander (162,385), Hereford (45,962), Shorthorn (28,056), Friesian (26,951), and other breeds (21,602).

Of Commercial Concern

Aberdare Cable of South Africa Ltd. propose to offer 500,000 ordinary shares of 5s. each to existing shareholders at the price of 10s. 6d. for the production of one new share for every five shares held. The ordinary shares were quoted last week at 13s. 10s. 6d. The Port Elizabeth factory should be in full production of all kinds of cable not later in the end of this year, and it has been suggested that another factory may be built in Rhodesia. The new issue will be underwritten by Robert Fleming and Co. Ltd. for a commission of 50 per share plus an overdraft commission of 1d. per share.

The President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Mr. MacCloy, said in Washington on Monday that there have been negotiations with the Colonial Office regarding the possibility of developments in Africa being financed by the World Bank, and that Sir Stafford Cripps had told him a fortnight ago that Britain might be interested in some limit on borrowing from the Bank, presumably for the purchase of machinery and steel in the U.S.A. for use in Africa.

Exports from the Sudan in 1947 were valued at £2,894,526 of which raw cotton accounted for £2,035,159; cotton seed for £523,577; and gum for £158,109. Imports totalled £1,553,707, including £274,015 for cotton piece goods. Spain again headed the list of suppliers with £1,364,110, followed by Great Britain with £877,710. Other commodities imported were coffee, £147,388; rice, £85,260; tea, £24,586; and sugar, £20,141.

Cattle Bounty

A bounty of £1 per head is to be awarded by the Northern Rhodesian Government to bona fide cattle breeders for approved yearlings in good condition and of good type which are castrated to have been bred by the applicant. The bounty is intended to stimulate and assist the production of good cattle by encouraging the adoption and maintenance of sound breeding and raising methods.

Several leading iron and steel groups in this country have acquired interests in the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Commission's enterprise at Que Que. Sir Geoffrey Higgins visited London Tuesday that negotiations were proceeding with a view to taking private enterprise into partnership.

British Overseas Motors, Ltd., earned a profit after tax of £29,740 for the year ended June 30, 1948, compared with £27,634 in the previous year. Group profits after tax amounted to £20,365 (£40,971). The dividend on the ordinary shares is 10s.

Cargo expected to arrive at Mombasa this month includes 17,600 tons of cement and 900 motor vehicles.

Cement, timber and railway material are to be given first priority when imports for the Rhodesias and Becha are sharply increased from 20,000 to 60,000 tons per month.

Approximate gross receipts of the Beira Railway for the 10 months ended July 31 were £1,172,883, compared with a corresponding figure for 1947 of £927,422.

The Lloyd Triestino, Societa Anonima di Navigazione have been readmitted members of the South and East African Shipping Conferences.

New trucks for Rhodesia Railways should arrive at a minimum rate of 60 a month from December onwards.

The Turkish tobacco crop of Southern Rhodesia this season is not expected to exceed 2,000,000 lb.

The Land Bank of Tanganyika began operations at the beginning of this month.

Fort Jameson Tobacco

The crops for the cured Virginia tobacco in the Fort Jameson area of Northern Rhodesia should be promising, said Sir Digby Burnet, the chairman, at the annual meeting of the North Charnland Exploration Co. (1937), Ltd. Last season 110 growers produced more than 2,000,000 lbs. of leaf, compared with 1,000,000 lb. from 70 planters in 1939, and he estimated the 1947 crop at 4,000,000 lb. The soils in the locality produce a bright type of leaf which is always in demand, and African labour is more readily available there than in almost any other tobacco growing district of the Rhodesias.

M.P. Criticizes Groundnut Scheme

SIR JOHN BARLOW, M.P., told a farmers' meeting in Mankwato that he blamed the Government for embarking too quickly on the East African groundnut scheme, which, he believed, would not alleviate the shortage of fats for some time and would cost between £50,000,000 and £100,000,000, not the £24,000,000 originally estimated. He said that during a recent visit to the groundnut area in Tanganyika he had found 291 of the 303 bulldozers and a large proportion of the lorries out of commission, and only 7,300 acres planted out of the 150,000 acres planned for that season.

Ethiopian Development

Ethiopia is making another bid for the investment of large sums of American money in the development of cotton and coffee growing, prospecting for minerals, and in meat canning and textile mills. Mr. Stettinius Brown is said to be interested, and Mr. Blackwell Smith, president of their oil subsidiary engaged in rubber production in Liberia, visited Ethiopia last June and at the invitation of the government.

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Trust of Australia Ltd.
Hotted (Rhodesia) Milk & Butter Ltd.

Company Meeting

The East Africa Power and Lighting Company, Ltd.

Maj. C. M. Taylor's Statement in Nairobi

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE EAST AFRICA POWER AND LIGHTING COMPANY LIMITED was held on Thursday last, October 16, 1948, at the registered offices of the company, Electricity House, Harding Street, Nairobi.

MAJ. C. M. TAYLOR, F.R.S., chairman of the company, presided, and said in the course of his address to the shareholders:

The report of the directors, together with the accounts for the year ended December 31, 1947, have now been in your hands for some time, and I propose with your permission that these be taken as read.

Since I had the privilege of addressing you, substantial progress has been made towards the completion of our various outstanding development schemes, as outlined in previous surveys. Unfortunately, we have again been subjected to very serious delays in the supply of essential materials, and several major works, which I had hoped to report to you as completed, will not be ready until later in the year.

We have, however, completed the thermal station extensions at Nairobi, Mombasa and Dar es Salaam, but the main transmission line between Tangai and Mombasa, although nearly completed, is hindered by delays in delivery of certain essential equipment. Certain technical difficulties have delayed the commissioning of the 5,000 kW set at Pangani Falls, but again we hope to have this unit in service very shortly. The new plant and distribution system at Kisumu is now in service, and a supply will be available to the Kiwale township later this year.

Remarkable Growth in Demand for Electricity

The remarkable growth in the demand for electricity throughout our areas of supply, stimulated by residential settlement, the expansion of new and old industries, and the increasing shortage and cost of alternative fuels, has required the provision of further major thermal stations, and arrangements are already well advanced for the installation of plants to the extent of 2,500 kW in Nairobi, 2,000 kW in Mombasa, and 2,000 kW in Dar es Salaam, with full cover for our smaller branches. It must be emphasized that these developments in Nairobi and Mombasa are being made in addition to, and not in substitution for, extended hydro-electric supplies.

Our application to the Kenya Government for permission to develop in the Nairobi area a further 5,000 kW of installed hydro-plant, extendible to 10,000 kW, has been in their hands for the prescribed period, and we now await their decision.

The licence for the Fort Hall area, now proposed, which I mentioned last year, has since been granted, and application has been made for a licence to supply the Nanyuki area in Kenya, and also to extend our service in Mikindini, Morogoro and Ifigi in Tanganyika, in addition to the townships referred to last year.

It is a matter for regret that all of these projects are necessary for the development and prosperity of the areas we serve, were seriously delayed by the threats of the acquisition of our undertakings by a public authority, and the impediments thereby placed in the way of the financing of our schemes. Fortunately, the immediate

which they announced that, having examined the report and other documents dealing with the subject, they came to the conclusion that neither of them was at present in a position to assume responsibility for the generation and supply of electricity to the respective territories.

It has therefore been decided that the recommendation in the report for the acquisition of the company's undertakings in Kenya and Tanganyika should not be brought to an issue at the present time. This decision will in no way preclude the Governments from raising the question of bringing this industry under public control at some future date. In view of this decision by the Governments of Kenya and Tanganyika, the Governments do not propose to publish the report and the other documents.

Success of New Issue

In order that the Company would be in a position to continue with its development programmes, the Government of Kenya supported the application by the company to the Treasury for authority to raise the additional capital in respect of which the company applied for power to issue so long ago as January, 1947.

This statement of policy enabled your directors to complete the long delayed arrangements for the offer on May 25 last of 800,000 4% preference shares of £1 each. Half of the issue was offered for public subscription on the London market and half of our operating territories in East Africa. I feel sure that you will join with the directors in their appreciation of the arrangements made, resulting in the highly satisfactory support accorded to the issue, which, made at a slight premium, was heavily oversubscribed both in London and in Nairobi.

As a consequence of the legislative action taken by the Uganda Government, and reported to you last year, the company's licences and undertakings in Kampala, Entebbe and Jinja were acquired by the new Uganda Electricity Board with effect from July 1, 1947.

Acquisition of Uganda Undertakings

Negotiations to determine the amount of compensation to be paid to the company were conducted by our London agents, Messrs. Ballou, Beatty and Company, Limited, and our colleague, Mr. Donald C. Brook, who is a director of that Company, contributed in a small measure to the settlement which we regard as a fair and reasonable one in the circumstances. Completion took place on May 21, 1948, when the licences and properties were transferred to the Uganda Electricity Board. The net sum finally determined and paid amounted to £364,112, which compares with the token sum of £194,700 suggested in the Uganda Electricity Survey, 1947.

Preoccupation with the threat of public acquisition, and with the severance of the Uganda undertakings did not, however, defer our consideration of further extensive developments to provide a full and adequate service for the present and future requirements of our existing areas of supply and the extension of our services to many small townships and rural areas in Kenya and Tanganyika. Several of these latter developments are not likely to be remunerative for many years to come, but form a necessary part of our overall service in East

which a very comprehensive scheme of hydro electric and thermal power stations, primary mains and secondary distribution has been evolved in consultation with our London advisers for completion in the period 1949 to 1952.

This scheme is much more ambitious than any individual group of developments previously put before you, and in these times of rising prime costs could require finance on a considerable scale. Your members are satisfied that the growth in available revenue after full allowance has been made for increased costs of operation will be adequate to cover this programme. In order to make provision towards these new developments you will see we shall set you to increase the authorized capital by £2,000,000 to a total of £4,500,000.

At this stage it is not possible to make any definite statement as to when or in what amounts further funds will be required, but, subject to any local or extraneous agencies which may be operative at the time, it is the intention of the Board that our existing members' legitimate interests shall be secured, as in the case of our previous issues.

Our various undertakings, covering the Uganda areas sold at 1,950,000 units in 1947, leapfrogged with 23,826,000 in 1946. This increase would have been expected to give a considerable margin but for the inevitable delays in delivery of transmission lines, slow turn-up materials and of consumer installation gear. There is at the present a substantial number of potential consumers awaiting connection. The year 1944 was the first in which our sales were not to some degree inhibited by temporary weather conditions and it is therefore not surprising that the 1947 sales exceeded those for 1946 by more than 100,000 units to 1,300,000.

Satisfactory Results

Our accounts disclose a satisfactory operating result in view of the many adverse factors at work, an operating costs. Fuel prices at all stages have increased to an alarming degree and steel, salaries and wages have naturally followed the substantial increases in living costs in East Africa. With the assistance of increasing sales, your directors have so far been able to maintain the tariff rates established prior to the war, and which in many cases were reduced during the war period.

The Board, however, now finds itself reluctantly compelled to consider increases and adjustments to compensate to some degree for our rising costs, an particular for the very heavy fuel cost increases. I feel sure that our consumers will appreciate that this step has been deferred as long as possible, and is being taken only under extreme force of circumstances beyond our control. I can also assure them that the increases will be limited to the minimum amounts necessary to ensure that our business is maintained on the sound basis necessary for adequate service.

The profit and loss account for the year shows operating surpluses, dividends, income from investments, etc., at £249,648, as compared with £233,026 for the previous year.

General expenses have risen from £24,053 to £27,537, due in the main to increasing costs, but also substantially to special charges in connection with the various extraneous factors mentioned earlier in my review. Directors' fees are unaltered in rate since 1925. Provision for depreciation of fixed assets at £5,466 remains as before.

The revenue and profit account for the year is set

for dividend at our usual rate amounting to £197,387 leaving £11,888 to be carried to the next account.

Dealing now with the balance sheet, the fixed assets indicate an expenditure of £1,314,098, including net additions during the year amounting to £1,333,319. Commitments for new works at December 31, 1947, excluding the new Nairobi hydro-electric development and the further thermal station extensions which I have mentioned, amounted to £784,500. The investment in subsidiary companies remains unchanged, although advances to them have increased to £636,110, as compared with £413,327 at the close of the previous year. Current assets call for no comment, other than that stocks and stores are somewhat inflated due to increased cost and unpublished deliveries of new construction materials. We have disposed of the balance of our British Government securities, which stood at £250,000 at year end, in payments against our various development schemes.

Balance Sheet Items

To facilitate your appreciation of the transactions affecting the Uganda and Uganda and Uganda assets and the proportion of our depreciation account applicable thereto, I have set them out as separate items. You will note that the book value of these assets, less depreciation amounted to £207,300.

On the other side of the balance sheet, there had been no change in the issued capital at the date of these accounts. Our normal and adequate allowance for depreciation has been made, the balance of the depreciation account being £472,220 after the transfer of £49,838 applicable to the Uganda assets. Similar appropriations to those made last year have been made to our general reserves account, £45,000, and development reserve accounts, £25,000, which now stand at £155,000 and £150,000 respectively. The balance carried forward to the debit account after providing for appropriations and dividends at £71,588 compares with £69,072 last year. The increase in current liabilities of £50,809 is largely accounted for by an increase of £24,394 in our outstanding taxation liabilities and increases in amounts due on plant and equipment consequential upon our expanded capital extension programme.

Chairman's Tribute

With such an extensive programme of development as I have outlined, it was to be expected that a great number of technical matters relating to new plants and the extension of the company's system and thermal stations throughout Kenya and Tanganyika, as well as the settlement in regard to the Uganda undertakings, should have to be referred to our London technical advisers, Messrs. Balfour Beatty and Company, Limited, and I should like to thank them for the valuable service and advice which they continue to render.

I should also like to pay special tribute to the deputy chairman and general manager, Mr. A. J. John Small, for the ability and apparently inexhaustible energy with which he has served the company throughout the year, and in this tribute I would like to associate the senior members of the staff of whom so much extra work and responsibility have fallen. Finally, I should like to express the great appreciation of the Board and myself for the excellent work of the whole staff during the past year.

The profit and accounts were unanimously adopted, with dividends of £197,387 for the year.

Mining

Subsidizing Gold Production Rhodesia Yields to I.M.F. Pressure

THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA has agreed, under pressure from the International Monetary Fund, to modify its present policy of paying a flat subsidy on all gold produced in the Colony.

The High Commissioner in London flew to Washington recently on a mission to arrange for consultations with the Fund, which had indicated that flat subsidies were inconsistent with its articles of agreement and its agreement of December 11 last on gold subsidies.

Flat subsidies were regarded as tantamount to an increase in price, and therefore not permissible. Officials of the fund have agreed, however, that there could be no objection to a Government paying a subsidy to meet some part of the production costs of high-cost producers of newly mined gold, since this would not have a uniform subsidy across the whole field of production.

A corrective measure for this fund is expected to be introduced by Rhodesia in an effort to meet the concerns of the Fund, which has been somewhat dissatisfied with the mining industry in Southern Rhodesia. It is expected that the Government will be required to investigate the operation of the industry, to examine its financial and mining workings, and to report on the results.

It was announced in Washington on Sunday that the United Kingdom Government had given official notice that the Government of Southern Rhodesia has consented to modify its present practice and to introduce legislation at the end of the next session of the Parliament of the Colony to conform with the principles of the Fund, with which the draft of the new legislation is to be discussed.

Union Corporation

SHAREHOLDERS in the Union Corporation Ltd. will be asked at a meeting on November 17 in Johannesburg for an increase in the nominal capital from £1,100,000 to £1,250,000 by the creation of 260,000 new 12s. 6d. shares. The directors seek power to make this issue, together with the 132,000 shares at present authorized but not issued, "in such quantities and on such terms as the directors may from time to time deem desirable."

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Mining Personalia

MR. B. S. BANWELL, ASSOC. INST. M.M., has left Bulawayo to take up an appointment in Freetown.

MR. C. PROBY, INST. M.M., has left Southern Rhodesia to take up an appointment in Swaziland.

MR. N. LANGAU, INST. M.M., has left Gatooma for the Muriel mine, near Banket, Southern Rhodesia.

MR. J. R. STANDERS, ASSOC. INST. M.M., has left Southern Rhodesia to take up an appointment in Uganda.

MR. JOHN STRUP, ASSOC. INST. M.M., has been appointed mining engineer to the Government of Barbados.

MR. W. H. N. TEELOAR, ASSOC. INST. M.M., is managing the Iguaçu mine, near Gatooma, Southern Rhodesia.

MR. N. A. STACEY, ASSOC. INST. M.M., has joined the staff of Roan Antelope Copper Mines Ltd. in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. H. A. COOPER, INST. M.M., has been appointed divisional manager of the minerals division of the Colonial Development Corporation.

MR. BAILEY SOUTHWELL, a director of numerous companies operating in the Rhodesias, has decided gradually to cease his business activities.

MR. S. STOKES, ASSOC. INST. M.M., has been appointed senior engineer geologist to the Development and Reconstruction Authority in Kenya.

SIR GEORGE JOSEPH BALL has been appointed a director of the Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa Ltd. and of New Consolidated Gold Fields Ltd.

MR. S. E. TERNER, president of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, has been elected an honorary member of the Rhodesian Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.

MR. W. J. ALMONO, ASSOC. INST. M.M., who is on leave in this country from Southern Rhodesia, will shortly join the staff in the Gold Coast of Konongo Gold Mines Ltd.

MR. A. H. BEVANSON'S "Notes on a Small Working in Southern Rhodesia" will be discussed at 5 p.m. this afternoon by the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, meeting in Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

Company Progress Reports

Rosemond—1017 oz. gold were recovered in September from 2,400 tons of ore milled and 2,387 tons of waste sorted for a working loss of 2937. No. 12 level, winze 1245 ft. W. sunk 37 ft. (total 34 ft.), from 10 ft. to 50 ft., low values. No. 1 level, level No. 12 level, 7 dwt. on footwall branch, 290 ft. E. of level No. 12 level, 31 ft. from 55 ft. to 65 ft., averaged 2 dwt. over 2 ft. A W. dip in hanging wall branch started from the above adit, 31 ft. from 64 ft. to 74 ft., 3 dwt. over 16 ft. A winze started on the above footwall branch, sunk 16 ft., from 7 to 10 ft. 7 dwt. over 25 ft. No. 41 level, winze started at 1210 ft. S. from main S. crosscut, substituted a reef channel at 94 ft., at 13 dwt. over 18 ft., upon which 26 ft. of driving disclosed low values.

Globe & Phoenix—A working profit of £17,176 was earned in September by the recovery of 3,051 oz. gold from the treatment of 4,900 tons of ore. Rhodes mine. The level, 14th level, averaging 6 dwt., 11th level driven 36 ft., 6 dwt., 14th level raised 34 ft., 1 dwt.; 15th level driven 12 ft., 2 dwt.; 16th level driven 12 ft., trace; 17th level driven 34 ft., 1 dwt.; 21st level driven 23 ft., 4 dwt.; 23rd level driven 35 ft., 71 dwt.; 2nd level driven 22 ft., trace; 39th level driven 125 ft., trace; 19th level raised 17 ft., 1 dwt. Globe mine: 6th level sunk 41 ft., 14 dwt.

Tanganyika Diamonds and Gold

TANGANYIKA DIAMONDS AND GOLD DEVELOPMENT CO. LTD., 40 whose proposal for increasing capital reference was made in our last issue, will offer 220,000 ordinary shares of 2s. 6d. each to existing shareholders at the price of 2s. 6d. for the ratio of one new share for each four shares held, and 100,000 ordinary shares to New Mines Ltd. and its relatives.

Slitosis

THE ANNUAL REPORT of the Northern Rhodesia Slitosis Board states that a total of 211,815 was paid last year in compensation and pensions to European and Native employees of the four scheduled mines (Mufumbi, Nkana, Nchanga, and North Antelope).

Wanderer Consolidated

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EAST AFRICA

- KENYA
- UGANDA
- TANGANYIKA
- ZANZIBAR

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