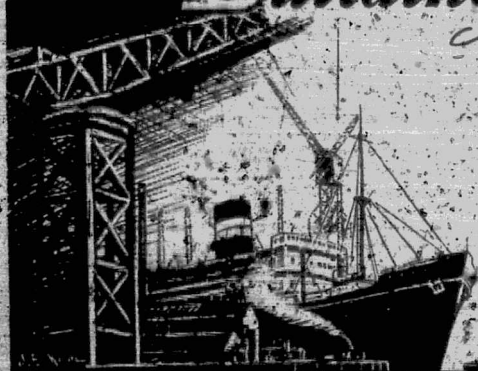


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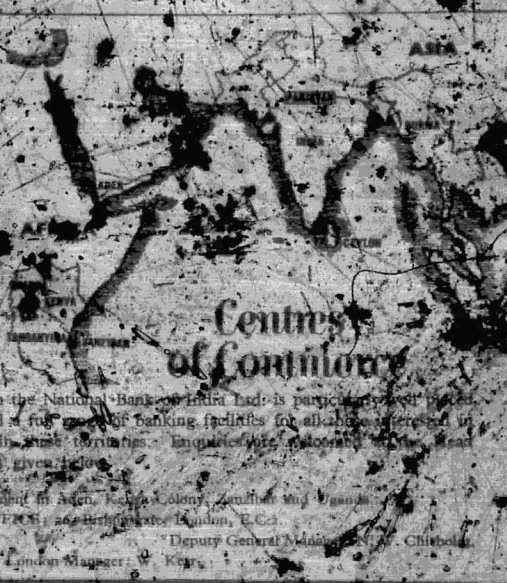
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE COMMONWEALTH CONFERENCE has been a great success from every standpoint. Of that there can be no question. Because it was attended for the first time by the Prime Minister of the new Dominion of India, Pakistan and Ceylon,

there were doubts in some influential quarters whether the harmony hitherto maintained in regard to foreign, defence and economic policy between the United Kingdom and the older Dominions could be maintained now that those three nations in Asia have reached the same status. The official announcements never tell the whole story of such exchanges of views, but there is abundant testimony that the fears were unwarranted. As if to put the matter beyond dispute, the final statement issued by the conference concluded with these three

colleagues and the other free countries of the Commonwealth, the wisdom of their ancient civilizations, justified by the dynamism of the modern age. This blending of the West and the East in the lofty task of building a lasting peace on the foundations of freedom, justice and economic prosperity provides a new hope for harassed mankind.

From Africa's standpoint this statement has high significance, for the building of peace demands immediate attention to defence requirements, and every territory between the Cape and the Nile must be concerned with adequate defence arrangements for the Indian Ocean area. It is therefore of immense importance to East and Central Africa that the three great Commonwealth nations of the east of that ocean should stand some-

the world which jointly concerns Africa and the lands to the east of the Indian Ocean—which it should never be forgotten was gravely threatened by the Japanese in the recent war. Had they managed to seize Ceylon and Madagascar, and operate their submarines and task forces at will in that ocean, the whole course of the war would have been changed. The Asian members of the Commonwealth appreciate the implications too clearly than Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa. Indeed, for the obvious purpose of underlining the agreement happily reached in London, the Prime Minister of Pakistan said in London after the last communique had been issued: "We all believe in the same way of life in the same democracy, and in the peace of the world."

The King had referred a few days earlier to "this brotherhood of nations." The striking pupils of their comradeship and cohesion afforded by the meetings in London will not be lost on those who seek to sow dissension at every opportunity. Some of the most powerful of our ill-wishers have calculated—as did the Kaiser and Hitler—that the links were so weak that they would snap under the first real strain. But a rupture loyally reached new heights at the evacuation from Dunkirk, when the non-British world expected the United Kingdom to fall as easy prey to German might.

When Russian aims have been narrowly flouted, India, Pakistan, and Ceylon have affirmed their adherence to the brotherhood—a brotherhood rooted in democratic service to the same ideals of freedom, justice, concord, and co-operation, a brotherhood of "consecrated common-sense." As if the case of the recent African Conference in London, initial reservations have given way to mutual confidence. Possibilities of disharmony were not allowed to obtrude, and in the end the gathering achieved as much as the most optimistic could have hoped, and far more than most of the participants would have dared predict. That is the heartening outcome of a conference which Ministers in the United Kingdom had been so reluctant to convene. Once more faith has been justified of her children. October has been marked in London by the most trendy

AMONG THE MANY BUSINESS MEN who have rendered great and unselfish service to East Africa none had higher principles and greater vision, courage and statesmanship than the **Commerce and Trade** Sir William Mac-
Christianity Christian.

and in reporting the idyllic of the Kikuyu Mission, as we do elsewhere in this issue. It should be recalled that it was he, and his fellow-founders of the Imperial British East Africa (Chartered) Company who were primarily responsible for establishing the British Mission to what is now Kenya Colony. They believed with Livingstone that light could be set into the things that were dark and by the twin agencies of Christianity and commerce, and they held strongly that there was no antithesis between the two. In those more robust, less cynical days that conviction was stronger than it is to-day. Indeed, modest commercial enterprises of Uganda and Nyasaland were likewise closely allied with the beginning of missionary work in those two territories.

It is that honourable partnership as well known to the younger generation of East Africans as it ought to be. The debt which all East and Central Africa owes to its great missionary leaders, **Great Debt to** men and women, and to
The Missions their less well-known but

not less devoted followers cannot be exaggerated. It was to a missionary society that Lugard turned to save Uganda from abandonment by a weak British Government, and it was missionaries who everywhere laid the foundations of medical and educational work, including instruction in craftsmanship. The biographies and autobiographies of missionaries are almost always written with such restraint that the full extent of their service to the community can be understood only by those who know much of the conditions of the times in which they laboured. The consequence is that the general public does not know the fascination of many of these modest records. That raises the question whether enough of them are to be found in school libraries throughout Africa. We suspect that too few of the great African missionary books are available to the boys and girls in East and Central Africa from whom future leaders must come. It has to be said

What of the illiterate himself? Does he want to become literate in order to read the newspaper or the Bible or to sign his name? It is because literacy confers some social advantages that it has become a desperate struggle to persuade illiterate folk to read letters from an owner of a bicycle who offers to loan to him his bicycle for a shafiki, or to a woman whose relatives demand that she marry a wealthy husband and to others who are being provoked by the news.

Reasons to Live by Thought

There may be a substantial number of men and many some individual members of many, but while vision and the male incentive are essential for those responsible for the illiterate, it is the illiterate himself who is the most important component of the educational situation. He can be taught to sign his name and to write a few words, and he can be encouraged to improve himself only by learning to read.

When the illiterate, personal life and the work he does are mentioned, there is the foundation of reading and writing in the life of a man. It is by words that man makes himself understood and by words that he understands others. It is by the written word that he is freed from the narrow and the fear of the oral word. It is by the written word that he can be free for himself and for the world. It is by the written word that he can be free for an open safety. It is by words, spoken words that the illiterate adult is already equipped to make certain under-

stand his needs, his thoughts, his wishes, his experiences, and it is by listening to words that he understands the needs, thoughts, wishes and experiences of others. At once, the illiterate has the form of simple, personal communication at another's disposal, to the middle of the folk story.

Now to this already established skill in the use of words by speech, there can be added skill in the use of written and printed words. In helping the illiterate to become literate, we are helping him to extend an already established art. He can now allow, if he learns, make himself understood by writing and, he can himself be understood not merely by those within the range of his voice, but by people far away, if he wishes, even by the people of a future generation. He can come to understand others by reading as well as by listening, and to understand them not only those within earshot but people far away and, if he wishes, even people no longer living.

At this level this may take the form of personal correspondence at another of written instructions or information at another. It is the expression and understanding intricacies of thought, the record of success, failure and man's achievements, the experiences of the human heart.

This is what we are doing in our literacy work. We are extending the adult illiterate's already established skill in the use of words. If we help him to do this, we may be able to avoid the extravagance of educational fashion and, whatever else, we may be helping to reach the material measure that it is properly related to life and thought.

Governor's Warning against Defeatism

Sir Philip Mitchell's Vision of Educational Development

MAKING SPEECHES to school boys is the most important thing I have to do, except occasionally to make a speech to schoolgirls, which is much more rare.

Recently I had one of those personal interviews with your headmaster with which no doubt most of you are familiar. I had the slight advantage that it was in my study room in his. He began by saying: "You've got to take another hundred boys next January," to which he replied: "We've got to build a new school." I said: "I couldn't build a new school in the middle of January." We argued about it quite a bit, but the result was that you would expect I should have decided not to send the new draft here, you to build the new school as rapidly as possible.

We have found a very good site for the corner of the forest reserve near the Lagata Forest Station, and I am very happy to tell you also that, having sought the permission of The King to use the name "Duke of Yorks"—because it was a Duke of Yorks that he visited the Colony—I have reserved his authority to do so; and I have no doubt that His Majesty will take a lively interest in its successful establishment.

Vacating Government House for School

The new school will not start in with the extensive marble halls and marble ceiling in which you usually meet at the Prince of Wales's School. It will have to be an urgency school as far as buildings are concerned, and how to begin with, but I make no doubt that the staff and pupils will be absolutely first class, and that the adventure of starting a new school in this way, bearing the King's title, will inspire boys and staff alike to do their best to bring up to the class when they not only achieve academic distinctions equal to any school anywhere, but their first XI and first XI knock your venerable and probably slightly tilted blocks off.

We shall hope to be ready by January with sufficient buildings for a staff but the hundred pupils have already been provided for, and there are no appropriate buildings for the first school. I have decided that the

those of you who are shortly to leave school must be thinking anxiously about your future. I have been giving the most careful thought to this matter myself, because colleges and training institutions in the United Kingdom are going to be substantially pressed for places for many years to come, and the shortage is not such as to make them prohibitive to a large proportion of our young people who will need professional education. Relations in South Africa is more difficult now, not only because of segregation, but because the policy of bilinguism down there becomes more and more effective, it becomes more and more difficult for you, if you possess only one language to take a diploma or degree, since in almost every institution some of the essential lectures and tuition will be in Afrikaans.

So we have to do a lot more for ourselves. As beginning to begin made at once, with the Section School of Agriculture will open next February for the first time as an agricultural college, having completed its task of concentration entirely on special training of new settlers. There will be a two-year course, the end of which successful candidates will be entitled to sit a Diploma of Agriculture (Hession) after their first year will have qualification not only for posts in the agricultural service, for which qualified local candidates will of course have a preferential claim, but for managerial posts in agricultural enterprises outside—and they are likely to be many and important.

We must give early attention to developing this diploma in association with studies in forestry and veterinary science, to extend its scope and the opportunities it offers, even though we must recognize that we cannot yet provide means of acquiring the professional qualifications.

Special for Bilingualism

We have been thinking of having a technical institute established here in the new future, and I believe a commercial training college of an important kind is planned by a well-known firm in the United Kingdom. There are also a variety of technical schools which are available, and it will be important to be able to do the work, and from here accepted for employment in the technical services of the Royal Navy, the Army, and the Royal Air Force. If any want to try, I will see that they get all possible help.

I was recently privileged to have a hand in the establishment of an Institute of Muslim Education in Mombasa which was made possible by the initiative of the Aga Khan and a magnificent personal donation of \$100,000 from him, and in the last few days I have learned that the Bohoro community have raised

will make provision for all races. I have colleges appropriate to every type of student in East Africa, but what is important is some central institute embracing all academic and intellectual freedom directed by the best of our governing body and disposing of sufficient funds to support the many and diverse processes which must be set on foot for the development of such institutions as the Barton School, the Technical Institute and other things of that kind, as well as special training courses to the establishment of a group of institutions of a wide range of studies capable of absorbing the students on foundations on which a university might be set up.

There is such a tremendous opportunity here for us not only for British youth people, but for the youth of the large and for all who live in them, a chance of outstanding merit and importance. I hope that perhaps the greatest thing by great men like Carnegie, Rhodes, and others, will be to think of the incalculable benefits that the Bantu people has conferred upon Southern Rhodesia. What other opportunity will there be any to take it?

Zest and Zeal and Faith

It is really important that there should be a zest and zeal before us—and always out of reach. There are too many tired and disillusioned people—Wearies, Willies, and we are not without our share of them in Kenya. I am afraid that many of you, I think, must be tired, over-tired, at the end of that if they are not careful else day they may have to do some work. One consequence is a mixture of cynicism and fatalism, which finds its outlet in continuous complaining, grumbling and grumbling, deprecating and slandering. I suppose there are poor fish in every pool, but it is tremendously important that there should be plenty of active, keen fighting fish.

You will never do any good in the world unless you spend every day with zest and zeal and delight, unless you have your sights always in front of you, eyes always directed towards the future, your hearts a deep, real and devoted loyalty to your King and love and pride in your people and your country and unless you totally reject the Wearies, Willies and their silly nonsense and grubby habits.

But if you really think that this country is no good, that the King's Government is rotting at the bottom now, that Britain is down and out, that there is no place in having a King—then go to Mr. Canning, I suppose, and let him say to you something that would raise his nose above you and think that there is nothing in front of you worth having in life, that Africans and Africans are dangerous savages, who are scheming all the time to destroy you; and that anyhow, what is going to give you a square deal because you are a little bit better off, or, if you really think that and all the rest of the silly nonsense, well—go out into the garden and shoot yourself. You will at least perform one useful function—suicide.

Challenge to True Service

But if combined with a real faith and belief in God and His Christian way of life which you have been learning at this school and I hope in your homes, you have also the inspiration of loyalty to the King, to Britain and the Commonwealth, and especially to this country in which you have made your homes and to which you owe all that you have and that you are; if you can't see that life may well be different for you and your children for the next generation than for the last, but that it is tremendously worth while and that there are so many things tremendously worth doing if only they are done zealously and well; if you can see that the other things that happen, things like yourself, suffering from you in many ways, that many things which you and yours have enjoyed for centuries, desperately needing your leadership and guidance towards the better future to which they aspire as much as you and I, then you will find the world very much to your taste and opportunity continuously within your reach, opportunity for doing things which you will be glad to remember afterwards. And you will be the sort of young men this country, the Commonwealth and the world need, and I may add the sort of these men that I have not the slightest doubt most of you are, in fact, are.

May I end by quoting some verses dated 1942, and written of the millions of people who founded the first American Colonies, but applicable to many Slaves to us, who are founding a new Colony in this part of Old Africa.

What care you, weary Pilgrims, Kings?
What aid you carry beyond the sea?

What care you bringing us our King, Pilgrim?
Bring us back in this blessed day,
The selfsame King we sought away
In the Book, the Bible,
The fear of the Lord,
And the boon you fathers daily sought:
Freedom of Worship, Speech, and Thought,
Freedom from Want, Freedom from Fear,
The liberties that our Great Ancestors
And who first set on the way?

If a better day will come upon us again, which God forbid, we must be sure that we have no courage in our faith and devotion to carry back to the top of the Commonwealth the venerable things with which we have been started on our journey—the selfsame things we carried away. But we shall have nothing to carry back, if we have not preserved those things which we have slipped down into the ways of the Wearies.

There are a few of the essence of our purpose, our obligation, and it may be that as the storm blows which to us our strength and our faith.

**Godfrey Huggins
Ways to Dr. Salazar**

SIR GODFREY HUGGINS, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, will leave London by air to-day for Lisbon as the invitation of Dr. Salazar in order to discuss matters of mutual interest to the Colony and the neighbouring territory of Portuguese East Africa. One of the chief topics of the port of Belra and the Beira Railway will, of course, be the first place in the talks.

Most of Sir Godfrey's time in London has been taken up by the Commonwealth Conference and it is interesting to hear that he has had certain discussions with the Commonwealth Relations Office.

There is reason to suggest, however, that there have not been adequate opportunities of discussing Federation in Central Africa and that most important topic will be pursued during another visit next year.

Sir Godfrey attended the dinner given at 10, Downing Street, last Thursday evening by the King and Mrs. Alice for those who had taken part in the discussions with the Commonwealth Prime Ministers. The guests of the week-end in Oxford included Sir Miles and Lady de Montagu.

**Delegates Surprised and Impressed
Mrs. Huxley on the Conference**

Mrs. Huxley has commented on the time and value of the course of an article on the African Commonwealth in London.

The Colonies if it were a great deal easier to give representation to all of our people and to give them a greater say in their own affairs, and which British should promote and we should have done much to promote. The first session of this school of thought attended the conference, and held at the first session a strong warning from the Colonial Secretary that Commonwealth has made serious in Africa and that it may, if it works on race hatred and so gains force, threaten alike the peaceful unfolding of British policy and the future liberties of the Colonial peoples.

Only if those people's leaders feel themselves allied with a spirit and a movement that offers something greater than the Marxist paradise can Communism be decisively beaten.

Perhaps some of them did experience a little of this feeling, outside the conference rather than in it. A good many had never seen England before. They found much that surprised and impressed them.

In the chapel of King's College, Cambridge, whose provost was showing them round, a delegate said: "Sitting in this

Federation of Central African Territories

Recommendations by Federated Chambers of the Empire

EARLY FEDERATION of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland, as an essential step towards the ultimate realization of a great Central and East African Dominion, was recommended by the 16th Congress of the Federated Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, meeting last month in Johannesburg under the presidency of Lord Balfour of Inchiquin.

One of the main conclusions was that Africa should be viewed from a pan-African standpoint, the productive capacity of the African continent as a whole could be substantially increased, and its vast resources made available to the world at large. Africa would thus be developed as a much greater market for the products of the rest of the world.

Comprehensive development of rail, road, and air communications between the Central and East African territories must, it was emphasized, precede any further development, underlying sea, dock and harbor facilities must be improved. The progress of agriculture and Northern Rhodesia, would be greatly assisted by the provision of a West Coast port.

Commonwealth Countries

The Congo Basin treaties were considered a severe handicap to trade, and it was agreed that these conventions ought now to be abrogated.

The need to plan African development on the most comprehensive basis and for export to overseas and Native labour, the importance of creating new and better industries, and the urgency of large-scale scientific research were stressed when development of the African Continent was discussed.

Although it was appreciated that Britain would not yet meet the full demand for raw materials, priority in the supply of such goods to the Colonies and Dependencies was recommended, and that there should be a division of some further part of the United Kingdom's manufacturing capacity to the benefit of dependent territories. The Dominions should exert all their own efforts in helping the Colonies develop their resources. More extensive allocation of dollars to the various units of the British Empire was recommended.

Particular emphasis on the importance of manufacturing and merchants from all the Colonies and Empire having direct representation in the territories where practicable, with a view to obtaining in particular, a continuing assessment of their own potentialities.

The Central African economies scheme was regarded as an essential step, but many reasons were given for its abandonment and its replacement by a scheme based on the need for a more extensive and complete independence of the territories, and a sharing of the advantages and preferences of the new, wherever possible, by private enterprise, in which the Government should not be engaged as partner.

Expansion of Mail Charges

Congress recommended an investigation into the trade difficulties between other members of the sterling group and South Africa, so that closer links might be maintained between representative of the Commonwealth to ensure that without prior consultation, no new imposed restrictive measures hampering the relations with others.

Further development of air aviation was regarded as of paramount importance. Regarding private enterprise as the best means of achieving efficiency and keeping rates and freight rates at minimum level. Congress viewed with concern the operation of the main trunk air routes within the Commonwealth and Empire by the chosen instruments of the Government, and recorded its apprehension of the limited opportunities left to private enterprise in this sphere.

The form of the postal authorities it was agreed, should be

various regions would prospered by it because of the higher air freight rate. It was considered that such customs variations were warranted.

Congress confirmed the principle of increasing the European population of the Dominions and Colonies, and noted with approval the post-war progress of well conceived migration programmes. The development policy of the United Kingdom Government in this respect was highly commended as contributing to the establishment of the economic position of the Commonwealth. It was generally felt that it was desirable where a Dominion or Colony desired a large volume of British migrants, to undertake to relieve their dependants also, and the greater proportion of the burden of providing adequate facilities for the Commonwealth and Empire should be underwritten by the overseas unit.

No More Transfer of Industries

Congress was of opinion that the re-orientation of United Kingdom industries was undesirable, even if it were practicable, as it would result in the concentration of the vitally important industrial base of Great Britain. The desirability of increasing the industrial capacity of the Dominions and Colonies was already being recognized by the establishment of many new factories by United Kingdom enterprises.

On the question of Japanese competition, which Congress approved the principle of the re-establishment of the economies of dependent countries, including Japan, there was anxiety lest Japan should avail itself of excessively low prices and so threaten the price structures of other nations. That this matter needed immediate attention was borne out by the fact that Japanese goods and goods textiles and other manufactures were already being offered at prices well below those which they could realize in competition with the products of other countries.

No confidence was felt that excessive tariffs, exchange restrictions and other barriers to a free flow of world trade would assist in creating the national organizations which in the present transitional period, were considered as being only means to help promote understanding between nations, bring the world to a more unified and integrated economic basis, and attract attention upon matters which should be the concern of all peoples, but respect of national and international boundaries and desired that controls, where they applied, led to further controls. It was doubted whether such existed, unless made capable of meeting the economic needs of the world. Government control of raw materials and prices, and unmet conditions of labour were the factors preventing British manufacturers from quality final goods, and those many firms with prompt delivery were the cause of shortages and delays of raw materials, Government, and shortages of labour.

Imperial Preference and Imperial Preferences

It was a major objective Congress affirmed, to refuse to countenance any further tariff barriers to a large number of nations, and to which there had mutual confidence and interest.

It was clearly accepted it did not embrace the whole of the world, which resulted from the large volume of goods which had been imported from Commonwealth countries, and the contrary of other benefits from stability and

and the operation of other countries. It was preferred to lay the burden of such a scheme on the shoulders of a fixed amount of money to offer the full benefit of the Commonwealth and Empire, and to limit the amount of custom through Imperial Preference. It was also the intention of the countries' trade to be able to meet the needs of the world to accept foreign goods, and to accept the needs and to accept its own export goods, which was not dependent upon its productive capacity. It was recommended by a weakening of Imperial Preference outside nations, and that they had acquired larger volume of covers, much smaller volume of trade. That view was borne out by the status of the British Agreements.

Expansion of trade within the Commonwealth was regarded as essential, particularly in view of the number of overseas enterprises and companies and firms of our own, and the Empire markets and the increasing number of our own

Commonwealth Conference Improved Methods of Consultation

THE LONDON CONFERENCE OF COMMONWEALTH PRIME MINISTERS concluded last Friday.

It will be noted that the final statement (the salient points of which are quoted below) referred throughout to "The Commonwealth," not to "The British Commonwealth."

The purpose of these informal meetings of Commonwealth Prime Ministers is to provide opportunities for a free exchange of views on matters of common concern. The meetings held during the past two weeks have covered many such matters of common concern including international relations, economic affairs, and defence. The discussions have shown a substantial community of outlook among all the Commonwealth Governments in their approach to present world problems.

Resisting Aggression

Fundamentally, this approach is based upon the support of the objectives of the United Nations as an instrument for world peace and their determination to make its work fully effective. All the Commonwealth Governments are resolved to work together and with other Governments to establish world peace on a democratic basis.

In furtherance of these objectives, the representatives of Commonwealth Governments affirmed their purpose to build up the economic strength of their countries and to take all appropriate measures to deter and resist aggression.

At the same time they will do their utmost to encourage an increased production of wealth so as to achieve higher standards of living, especially for the peoples of the less developed countries of the world, as a constructive contribution to the preservation of world peace.

The conference reaffirmed the desirability for all the Commonwealth Governments in formulating their policies to consult with one another so far as practicable so that each can co-operate by taking into account the needs and policies of the others.

Co-operation with Western Europe

The United Kingdom Government affirmed the nature of its association with other western European nations under the Brussels Treaty as a regional association within the terms of the United Nations Charter. There was general agreement that this association of the United Kingdom with her European neighbours was in accordance with the interests of the other members of the Commonwealth, the United Nations, and the promotion of world peace. It was agreed that other Commonwealth Governments should be kept in close touch with the progress of this co-operation with western Europe.

The conference was impressed by the value of the discussions which had taken place at the Ministerial level and expressed a general desire to maintain and extend methods of consultation between the Governments of the Commonwealth. Recommendations for improving Commonwealth consultation on foreign and economic affairs, and defence are being submitted to the Government for consideration and decision.

The meetings included for the first time the Prime Ministers of India, Pakistan, and Ceylon. Their

the lofty task of building a lasting peace on the foundations of freedom, justice, and economic prosperity provides a new hope for unselfish thinking.

(Editorial comment appears under "Matters of Moment.")

Rhodesian Steel Industry Prime Minister Talks in London

SIR COLLEEN BLOOMING, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, has had discussions in London with Lord Abernethy, chairman of Messrs. Fos. Turf and Iron Brown, Ltd., and other steel companies in regard to proposals that British financial and industrial interests should participate in the Rhodesian iron and steel works at Gqe. Que, established by the Government of the Colony and operated by the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Commission.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is able to state that Sir Frank Nixon, a director of Messrs. John Brown and Co., Ltd., and other companies, will shortly visit Southern Rhodesia for further discussions and investigations. After a distinguished academic career at Cambridge, he was appointed to the Treasury post for three years, director of the Economic and Financial Section of the League of Nations, was later for 18 years comptroller of the General Export Credit Guarantee Department of the Board of Trade, and throughout the war, joint managing director of the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation.

Among leading financiers believed to be interested in the project are Barclays Overseas Development Corporation, Ltd., the British South Africa Company, Messrs. Helbert Wagg & Co., Ltd., Messrs. J. Henry Schroder & Co., the Selection Trust Co., Ltd., and Cable and Wireless (Holdings), Ltd.

Minister's Statement

A few days ago the following official statement was issued in London by the office of the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia:

"Commencing in February of a report from London this report is being conducted with private steel interests to assess the capacity of the State's ironworks at Gqe. Que, the Ministry of Commerce and Industries, Mr. G. A. Dyer, said that the Government had made no decision and definite proposals had yet been submitted.

"The value of the plant works and iron ore deposit at Gqe. Que was estimated at £1,000,000, but a further £2,000,000 to £3,000,000 was required to quadruple the plant to meet the Colony's needs. The idea was for the Government to be a partner with the private interests on a 50-50 basis, but it was unclear whether this was acceptable to the private interests.

"Private participation would be valuable because, in technical advice, would then be available for the expansion of the industry. A representative of the Government, Mr. Dyer, said that the Government was expected to come to the Colony during the next few weeks for discussions following the preliminary discussions with the Prime Minister in London.

"The Government are not prepared to commit themselves as to what we are going to do," concluded Mr. Dyer. According to the *Financial Times*, £2,500,000 has been mentioned as the possible figure of private investment which would give the private groups a 50 per cent share interest.

By doubling the capital, it would be possible to quadruple the output. The original plan had only been planned with this early expansion in view. The present capacity is 17,500 tons of finished steel annually. The first steel ingots were made from Rhodesian ore last May, and since then 5,000 tons have been produced from an open-hearth furnace. The installation of an electric furnace is expected to increase output by 50% from November onwards.

During the recent general election campaign, the

Jubilee of Kikuyu Mission Tobacco Exports Pass £40,000,000

Bible Now Translated into Kikuyu

THE KIKUYU MISSION of the Church of Scotland is now celebrating its jubilee. Scottish missionary work began in Kenya in 1891, but it was in 1918 that the Rev. Thomas Watson transferred the work from Kibwezi to Dagoreteti in the Kikuyu country, and two years later that responsibility was transferred to the Church of Scotland. At the same time the Gospel Missionary Society established a station at Kambui, which has also been transferred to the Church of Scotland.

Commemoration of the jubilee began at Kikuyu, the headquarters of the mission in Kenya, on Sunday, October 17, and was continued last Sunday at Ngogoris, founded in 1922; similar services will be held on following Sundays at Mutumbe (founded 1905), Kambui, and then in areas in the Highlands beyond Nairobi, for which African workers are responsible. An evening service in St. Andrew's Scotch Church, Nairobi, at which the speaker was the Rev. Dr. J. W. Arango, the official representative of the Church of Scotland, was broadcast. He will also broadcast a St. Andrew's Day service of December 5.

The hope that the Old Testament in Kikuyu might be available in time for the jubilee has been disappointed owing to printing difficulties, but the whole Bible in that language is now available in a few months. Most of the work has been done by the late Canon Levee, Mrs. A. W. Barlow, and a deacon and Mrs. Levee.

Efficient reference to the jubilee is made under matters of moments.

Seychelles Development

THE GOVERNOR OF THE SEYCHELLES is negotiating with the War Office for the purchase for £10,000 of St. Anne's Island at the entrance to Victoria Harbour, Mahe, the acquisition of which will release 500 acres of cultivable land to a community which regards every inch of fertile soil as precious. Behind the purchase is the Government's intention to extend the Colony's economy, the island now produces about 50,000 coconuts a year, and the proposal is to raise production to 1,000,000. The higher slopes of the hillside (the highest point of which is 847 feet above sea level) will be designated to conserve the soil and supply timber to Victoria, Friesian Sindhi cattle and açai trees pigs are also produced to the island. At the south end of St. Anne's a fine gaming plant may be established. A model housing settlement with a community centre will be built for the workers on the island.

Child Welfare in Kenya

AN ANTI-DROP SOCIETY for Kenya has been advocated by Mrs. I. McSilvester, president of the East Africa Women's League. Leading that child legislation urgently needed review, she said that every aspect of moral or physical danger to a child's life should be covered by the phrase "criminal neglect" and that neglected children of all races must be rescued and protected before they could become delinquents. She favoured the establishment of a special court with a panel of advisers experienced in child welfare to deal with cases of neglected or delinquent children.

Return of the Ogaden

THE OGDEN PROVINCE is now under Ethiopian administration, the three battalions of the British

Southern Rhodesia's Record Crop

A BOOM SEASON for the Southern Rhodesian tobacco industry, with sales passing the £10,000,000 mark for the first time, ended recently with the auctioning in Salisbury of the last sales of Virginia leaf. In three years the number of growers in the register has doubled, the areas planted have risen from 70,000 to more than 140,000 acres, and the annual crop has increased from 47,000,000 lb. to 75,000,000 lb.

Many British manufacturers are reported to be making long-term plans for the use of 2½% Rhodesian tobacco in their standard blends.

The remarkable growth in British demand is shown by the following figures of exports to the U.K. (with the value of Rhodesian crops in weight in brackets): 1946, 19,000,000 lb. (£1,500,000); 1947, 29,000,000 lb. (£3,000,000); 1948, 48,000,000 lb. (estimated at £6,000,000). Next year sales to Britain are expected to reach 66,000,000 lb.

Australia has this year replaced South Africa as Southern Rhodesia's second most important customer. In the past five years more than 60% has gone to Britain, about 20% to the Union, and a further 14% has been shared between Egypt, Australia and Nigeria.

The steady increase of the crop has brought many problems. Shortage of roofing material for curing barns and making sheds was a great handicap until the National Building Board imported large quantities of aluminium from Canada. Railway equipment shortages also threatened to impede the smooth flow of tobacco exports to Britain, but the railways have managed to handle this year's heavy crop.

A persistent shortage is likely to occur and future expansion must depend largely upon those intensive cultivation, giving higher yields per acre than the present average of little more than 500 lb.

Chinese Labour for Rhodesia

IT IS SURPRISING to find Rhodesian Mines and Industries advocating the introduction of Chinese labour into the Colony.

Admitting that South Africa's experiment of this kind on the Rand long ago was "a bitter story of disaster," our contemporary argued that the early history of aviation was equally unsatisfactory, and continued:

"We have learned from the failure of the earlier experiment, and we are convinced that it could now be carried out successfully, provided the following points are meticulously observed:—

(1) That a contract of not more than three years be entered into, after which there must be compulsory repatriation to the homeland.

(2) That not only Chinese male labour be imported, but that they be allowed, perhaps even compelled, to bring their women with them and

(3) That every careful study be made of the geographical and climatic conditions under which the Chinese settlers worked at their homeland.

All three points are of equal importance if the scheme is to have any measure of success.

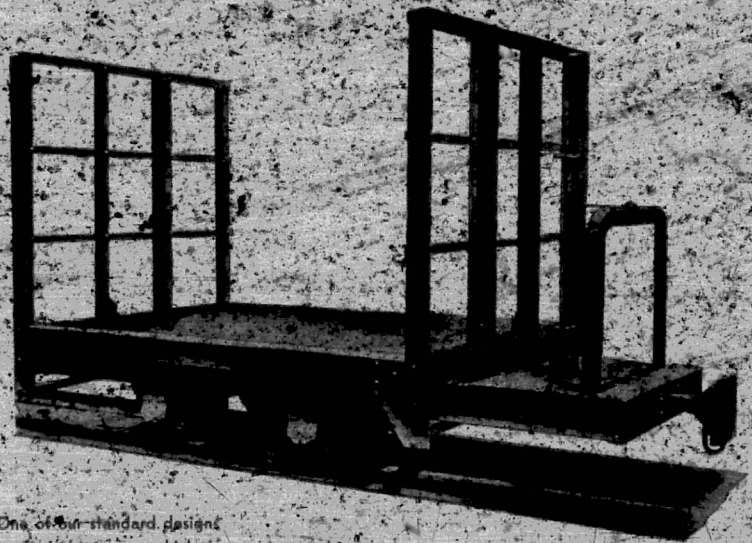
We do not want the gross imitation of the yellow race into this white man's country. Hence the stress on the compulsory repatriation. This will have the added advantage that a certain amount of Western civilization will be carried back by those who are repatriated.

Neither do we want any inter-breeding of the black and yellow races. For that reason it is essential that Chinese women accompany their men.

Chinese climatic and geographical conditions are even more suited than our own. It would be useless to let a Chinese accustomed to the river swamps work in the high altitude of, say, the Vumba. On the other hand, he would be equally unable to work in the Salt Valley.

So far as we are aware, there has been no proposal of

Quick delivery of all designs of sisal & sugar cane wagons.



One of our standard designs
of sisal wagons which is
in stock in East Africa.



- Stock deliveries of track
- Stock deliveries of sisal wagons
- Large stock of steel sleepers,
turnouts and turntables

RAILWAY MINE & PLANTATION EQUIPMENT LTD

TO THE NEWS

"A.R. ranked. "People are so third-rate, that is the trouble." Mr. A. L. Rowse.

"The spirit of comradeship is the one great gift of soldiering and war." — Lord Wavell.

"Stalin, like Hitler, has the trait of never forgiving an enemy for forgetting a friend." — Sir Paul Dukes.

"No industry has suffered cuts in its raw material as savage as those inflicted on the Paper." — Lord Liffie.

"Communism wants time, just as we do, but to continue its policy of subversion and aggression." — The Archbishop of Canterbury.

"We shall push, prod and encourage the nations of Western Europe towards the goal of European union." — Mr. Dewey.

"All this stage of the war of nerves a ton of paper may well be worth much more than a ton of steel." — Mr. Walter Fletcher, M.P.

"Scientific humanists and others who care for spiritual values and the freedom and dignity of man must ask themselves whether these can be maintained against the assault of materialist socialism without the support of a true Christianity." — The Bishop of Southwell.

"The conditions of the gas demand if shooting war is to be avoided, are going to be those of chronic tension and cold war." — *Economist*.

"All religions have been born out of an agricultural matrix, just as every development of rationalism has been urban." — Mr. J. Massingham.

"It is the business of leadership to come out of the defensive and go into the attack." — The Rt. Hon. R. G. Menzies, former Prime Minister of Australia.

"A nation which did not panic at Mr. Shinwell's appointment as Secretary of State for War will certainly not panic at anything." — Mr. Henry Strauss, M.P.

"Christianity does not stir our young people like Communism. We must present a challenge, equally capable of stirring their imagination." — The Rev. R. C. Stottman.

"Voluntary action is needed to pioneer ahead of the State and make experiments. The reasons for it have not been diminished and will not be destroyed by the growing activities of the State." — Lord Beveridge.

"Gardner's six months' study of the Allies' atomic bomb studies, and one of their scientists who fell into British hands, is a good means before the H.A. bombs come quick, may have contributed to American knowledge." — *Manchester Guardian*.

"Educational goals differ to day from confusion — confusion among the reactions between the ideal something to live by and that of something to live with, and among educationalists, confusion between the ideal of making accessible to all the treasures which to him have been for the upper strata of the black-coated class and the ideal of finding for each type the education which should fit it best. Education should equip every man for his work and for the enrichment of his leisure." — Sir George Schuster.

"In 10 months the Germans launched and dropped 10,000 flying bombs at London, of which 2,400 reached their destination, and thereby squandered more than 1,500,000 gallons of heavily refined petrol, and a productive force which would have produced 500 fighter aircraft. Our casualties in the 1940 V-weapons campaign included 3,938 persons killed, 31,503 seriously injured, more than 200,000 houses destroyed or seriously damaged, and more than another million houses seriously damaged." — Air Marshal Marshall, R. Rederic, M.C.

They're new...
and they're news



these two

The VELOX is the high performance model with a smooth six cylinder engine of 2 1/2 litres, with flashing acceleration from rest to 50 m.p.h. in 15.5 seconds and a true top speed of 75 m.p.h. without effort. Exceptional performance, acceleration, with low fuel consumption, 25-28 m.p.g. with normal driving. Unladen weight 2,490 lb.

The WYVERN, 4 cyl. 1 1/2 litres, the true economy model, giving utmost fuel saving with excellent performance above average in the 1 1/2 litre class. It goes 33-35 m.p.g. with normal driving, has lively acceleration and a good turn of speed up to 54 m.p.h. Unladen weight 2,190 lb.

Both are spacious four-seaters and are now in full scale production. We shall be glad to supply full details of these fine cars.

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PERSONALIA

JOAN, Countess of KINGSTON, has been visiting East Africa.

LORD HARLECH has been elected a director of the Bank of British West Africa, Ltd.

MR. H. S. PURCHASE has been appointed Chief Veterinary Research Officer in Kenya.

In Sunday's "Calling East Africa" programme Miss SYBIL WEBB spoke on aspects of life in England.

MR. ERNEST MADDON, who leaves by air for Uganda on Thursday next, will probably return in April.

MR. and MRS. L. E. CARRER sailed today in the STIRLING CASTLE for the Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

MAJOR HUMPHREY BREWSTER, who is at present on leave in this country, will return to the Somaliland Scouts early next month.

MR. CHARLES ROBINSON, Member for Health and Local Government in Kenya, left London by air on Monday for Nairobi.

MR. C. B. KNIGHT, assistant judge in Nyasaland, has been appointed puisne judge in Tanganyika, where he formerly served as a magistrate.

LORD DE SANMAREZ, chairman of Rhodesia Fairbridge Memorial College Committee, is to sell Broke Hall, his 16th century house at Naxos, near Ipswich.

MR. SIDNEY ABRAHAMS, a former Chief Justice of Tanganyika and Uganda, has been elected an honorary member of the Bench of the Middle Temple.

A son was born in Woking last week to the wife of MR. ROBERT TAYLOR BROWN, of the Colonial Administration in Aden, and previously in Kenya.

MR. COLIN JONES addressed the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference a few days ago on recent constitutional developments in dependent territories.

MR. BACIL SANDERSON, a director of the Bank of England, Dalgety and Co., Ltd. and the Shaw, Savill and Albion Line, is on a business visit to East Africa.

Sir HAROLD CARTMEL ROBINSON has been appointed chairman of the Royal Commission for Central African Archives following the resignation of MR. W. A. DEVING.

CAROLINE T. BARFORD, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Trafford, of Faversham, Kenya, and MRS. PATRICIA ARNOLD, of Bromsgrove, Doncaster, have announced their engagement.

COMMISSIONER DAVID LAMM is to speak on "World Problems" at the Regent Hall, 275 Oxford Street, London, W. 1, at 2.45 p.m. on Sunday. The Marchioness of Waterford will preside.

MRS. A. MUMAMBA and MR. CLEMENT R. KUMBIKANDI, the two delegates from Nyasaland who attended the African Conference in London, sailed last Friday on their return to the Protectorate.

Miss HODSON, daughter of Mr. M. N. Hodson, C.M.P., and Mrs. Hodson, of Southern Rhodesia, left London last Friday to return home after two years' secretarial training in London.

MR. J. K. KNOWLES, general secretary of the National Farmers' Union of England and Wales, has promised to speak at the first annual conference of the Kenya Farmers' Union to be held next month.

The engagement is announced between MR. EDWARD FITZGERALD, son of MR. and Mrs. Thomas Fitzgerald, formerly of Kenya, and MISS JULIET ADAIR, daughter of Major General and Mrs. Allan Adair.

Mrs. YVONNE BOMBS, M.P., former Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, will address the

MR. W. FARQUHARSON SMITH, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, who is Chief of the Federated Caledonian Societies of Southern Africa, recently made a tour of the societies in the Union.

MR. E. C. FULLER, a non-official member of the East African Central Assembly, and of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika, left London by air on Friday for Nairobi on his way back to Dar es Salaam.

Sir EDMUND RICHARDS, lately Governor of Nyasaland, and his daughter, Miss JOANNA RICHARDS, recently arrived in the Union from this country. They intend to settle in Hokstad.

CAPTAIN DENNIS RUPERT SADLER, The Cheshire Regiment, who formerly served in Somalia, and Miss SYLVIA DODD, elder daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Dodd, of Weston-on-Trent, Stafford, have announced their engagement.

MR. FRANK BROWN, Chief Secretary to the Government of Nyasaland, and MRS. BROWN are outward-bound in the LANSTEPHAN CASTLE. Mr. Brown was the official representative of Nyasaland at the recent African Conference in London.

MR. F. RUMBER, the well-known settler in the Isoka district of Northern Rhodesia, who has shot more than 400 lions, is now said to have killed two with one shot. One was killed outright and the other made off into the bush wounded and was later found dead.

A Viking aircraft of Central African Airways Corporation, in which the chairman, Sir CHARLES MEREDITH, was returning to Southern Rhodesia, had to make a crash-landing at Nairobi last week because the undercarriage could not be lowered. No one was injured.

MR. R. J. E. ("Rusty") MAYERS, former singles tennis champion of Kenya, who is now on his way back to East Africa by sea, is, we learn, about to establish a sports goods business in Nairobi in partnership with another man well known in the sporting life of Kenya.

Delegates from Kenya, Nyasaland and Uganda to the African Conference in London visited the Port of London last week. They were received by Sir JOHN ANDERSON, M.P., chairman of the Authority, and cruised down the river through the Royal Victoria and Albert and King George V docks.

DR. J. B. DAVEY, a former P.M.O. in Tanganyika and a member of the Royal Society's Sleeping Sickness Commission to Nyasaland, will sail in the CAPETOWN CASTLE next week on his way to Pietmaritzburg, where he proposes to settle. A daughter and her family live in that neighbourhood.

LADY TAIT spoke in last Friday's "Calling Southern Rhodesia" programme of the B.B.C. on the exhibition of South African and pre-Raphaelite art at the Tate Gallery. She proposed a similar exhibition for works of painters and sculptors living in Southern Rhodesia, and mentioned that the work of boys at Cyrene Mission near Bulawayo is to be shown in London in January.

MAJOR GENERAL A. R. CHATER, who has lately been gazetted Colonel Commandant of the Somaliland Scouts, left for Aden by sea on Friday on a six-months' tour of Eastern and South Africa. He will visit British Somaliland (where he commanded the Camel Corps) and later become Military Governor and Commander of the Troops the Sudan (where he served in the Camel Corps), Eritrea, Kenya, Rhodesia, and the Union.

On Tuesday next MRS. A. G. KEYSER, M.P., MR. N. R. DEASER, M.L.C., and MR. R. A. J. MURPHY, of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika respectively, will speak at a meeting of the African Club in London.

Obituary

MR. RICHARD FRANK WILLIAMS, late of Makai Estate, Kilimbar, Kenya, died in London.

MRS. FRONA ELLIS, wife of Mr. R. F. Ellis, of the Colonial Agricultural Service in Tanganyika, has died in Dar es Salaam.

MAJOR GENERAL H. J. S. LONDON, who served with Kitchener's Nile Expedition in 1898, has died in Scotland, Norfolk, at the age of 89.

MR. CORNIE SMITNEY, the last of a series of one of the earliest families to settle in Northern Rhodesia, died recently in Selkirk at the age of 63. He arrived in the Colony in 1898, being a brother who was a member of the Pioneer Column. Interested in both mining and farming, he formed the Campetdown Mining Syndicate Ltd. before the recent war. He was at one time one of the colony's leading big game hunters.

MR. HAROLD FOSTER GLEADOW, well known in the Gwelo district as a cattle farmer, died in Umtata recently, aged 89. Born in Tasmania, he arrived in South Africa during the Boer War, and ultimately settled in Rhodesia. He was an Umvumba branch delegate to the Rhodesian National Farmers' Union, a representative of the National War Fund, and a past senior warden of the District Grand Lodge of Freemasons. Some years ago he received the Royal Humane Society's medal for bravery in saving the lives of several Natives during a river flood.

CAPTAIN E. L. MITTS, M.C., a well-known farmer and former mining engineer, died recently in Banket, Southern Rhodesia. Born in Bedfordshire, he was educated at Shrewsbury School and Pembroke College, Cambridge. He later graduated as a mining engineer at the Camborne School of Mines, Cornwall, and worked in that capacity in Nigeria for four years. After serving in the 1914-18 war with the Queen's Westminster Rifles, being mentioned in despatches and awarded the Military Cross, he settled in Southern Rhodesia in 1920. His public services included duties on the Banket-Delaware Road Council, since its inception, and membership of the board of the Rhodesian Tobacco Warehouse for the past 11 years. He was a successful breeder of pedigree Red Poll cattle.

B.O.A.C. Passenger Lists

BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION have during the past week carried the following passengers for—

Amsterdam. Mr. and Mrs. J. Abney, Mr. S. H. Alford, Mr. Barry, Mrs. Kirk, Mr. Shakes, Mr. Peter, Mr. E. Turner, L. W. Warren.

Port Bell. Mrs. Bealmon, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Captain Dudley, Mrs. Mrs. Hill and Miss McCollum, Mr. and Mrs. D. Parker, Mr. C. Phillips.

Kilimanjaro. Miss Baker, Mr. Bluffell, Mr. Bowman, Captain and Mrs. C. Boyd, Mr. Cogan, Mr. and Mrs. Cowie, Mr. Bennett, Mr. E. Daniels, Dr. J. Malic, Mr. A. E. Eve, Mrs. M. B. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Gadden, Mrs. Gaston-Salmond, Mr. K. C. Gresham, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter, Mr. Lambert, Mr. Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. Locke, Mr. Merall, Mr. Miller, Mr. E. M. Murray, Mrs. T. M. Munsey, Mr. R. R. Pearce, Mr. C. Peto-Bennett, Mrs. Pritchard, Rev. D. E. Quinn, Mrs. Kayner, Mr. Rank, Miss Waite, Mr. Ward, Mr. Ward.

Nairobi. Mr. A. J. Ball, Mr. R. Ball, Colonel Collinson, Mr. J. G. Cook, Captain F. B. Croxwell, Mr. B. Donald, Brigadier D. Dunlop, Miss D. Eirik, Miss F. M. Henston, Mr. Himmell, Dr. Hochstein, Mr. Laird, Messrs. Miss McCrate, Mr. and Mrs. D. Mulver, Mrs. H. Morrison, Mr. Nevill, Mr. Sawyer, Mrs. Plum, Mr. Scudman, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Vasey,

Mr. Michael Moses

Wide Interests of a Pioneer

NOBODY IN EAST AFRICA can have a better claim to the title of pioneer than Mr. Michael Moses, who left London in 1898 by air to return to Kampala after visits to the United Kingdom, Belgium and the United States.

Not only did he introduce into Uganda what was then the heart of savannah Africa 55 years ago, but he was the first man in Uganda to grow coffee, rubber, tobacco and pyrethrum, the first newspaper proprietor, and one of the earliest venturers in cotton growing and mining, gold and tin prospects and many other enterprises. He owned the leading hotel in Uganda until recently, one of his companies was represented leading British manufacturers for many years, and there can be little risk of exaggeration in writing that no man in the country knows more than he of its unrecorded history, or has known more of those who made it.

Served in Uganda Rebellion

He served on the lines of communication when Mwanga rebelled in 1897, and had been in charge of Masindi station when the Sudanese in Uganda mutinied. Later he was attached as transport officer to the expedition led by Colonel Martin which recaptured the Nile Province from Fuja to Gondokoro, and in the 1914-18 war he served in the Uganda Militaries. Throughout the recent war he was a member of the Uganda Supply Board, which he regularly represented at inter-territorial conferences in Cairo.

Having left government service in 1903 to take up elephant hunting and trading in the Congo Free State, he had many a narrow escape in the Lado Enclave in those wild, insecticidal but really lucrative days. After two years of that life he returned to Kampala, and formed with Dr. H. H. Hunter a business partnership which was to last until the death of his friend 40 years later.

Who his fortune smiled or frowned, Michael Moses remained unchanged. "Write me as one who loves his fellow men" might well be his motto for that has been his attitude to life throughout.

Losses Regained

It was an open secret in Uganda that he lost everything he possessed in the Lado after the 1914-18 war and was left owing a large sum which it took him many years to discharge in the difficult times that followed. But he remained imperturbably optimistic, hospitable and generous, and when his persistence and good judgment had brought him wealth again, he was no more elated than he had been downcast.

He has just sold to the Germans group of German-controlled interest in a tin mine which he discovered in Ruanda-Urundi, and has worked most successfully. New machinery is to be installed to double the output, and if further prospecting confirms present estimates, the available tonnage of cassiterite at a hydro-electric plant costing about £500,000 will probably be erected on the Kagera River some 80 miles from the property which Mr. Moses regards as easily the most promising tin mine in all East and Central Africa.

Rhodesia House

RECENT CALLERS at Rhodesia House in London have included the following:—
1942: Mrs. P. P. Brantford, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bull,

Trade Prospects in East Africa Point from Board of Trade Report

AFTER AN INTER-AD of two years, the Export Promotion Department of the Board of Trade has published a report on "Economic and Commercial Conditions in British East Africa." It is published in the Commercial Office, 25, J.

The prospects before Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar are described by the writer, Mr. A. G. C. Deaber, lately United Kingdoms Trade Commissioner in East Africa, as "distinctly bright."

While as the total import and export trade of the four territories in the last pre-war year was valued at £29,924,168, it had risen to £86,822,267 by last year taking 1938 at 100, the index figures for the following nine years were: 99, 114.5, 139.2, 139.3, 140.2, 160.7, 173.6, 217, and 290.

Before the war about 49% of the total imports of East Africa were taken by Kenya and 59% by Uganda; the latest figures show 52.4% and 17.7% respectively.

There is this warning for inexperienced British exporters:

"Whilst it cannot be denied that the East African territories offer an increasingly fertile field for leading importers overseas, there are many pitfalls which await the beginner, and those with little or no experience of local conditions would do well to make careful preliminary inquiries and conduct their business through well-established agents, merchant firms, or indent and commission houses in the United Kingdom, in other words, with firms who specialize in trade with importers and exporters in these territories."

Sellers' Market Disappearing

The sellers' market which, as regards imported manufactures has prevailed since the war, is fast disappearing and in number of cases local firms, particularly those of mushroom growth, have over-ordered and are over-stocked, especially in the case of some of the lighter and more easily produced lines.

As exporters new to the market are advised in their own interests to make careful inquiries before appointing local firms as their agents, and to be wary of orders or offers received from firms unknown to them unless they are backed by irrevocable letters of credit, or safeguards as to the quality of local products offered. These remarks apply in general to both export and import transactions.

The only important non-British supplier of imports in recent years has, of course, been the United States of America. Of trade between that great Republic and East Africa the report says:

"In spite of the currency position, in the case of Kenya and Uganda imports from the U.S.A. which in 1945 and 1946 were nearly twice the exports, increased and reached in 1947 when they were over four times the exports. The destination represented 14.5% of the total export trade. In other words, the considerable increase in exports has increased and stabilized a basis of commerce for sale to purchasers of motor cars and other equipment in Kenya and Uganda."

In the case of Tanganyika the position is somewhat more noticeable so far as the value of trade is concerned, although the margin between imports and exports has hitherto been less marked, but recent imports of equipment in connexion with the groundnut scheme are likely to have a distinct bearing on the position. The position so far ascertainable in regard to 1947 is that the value of imports from the U.S.A. was over 12 times that of exports to that country and represented nearly one quarter of the total import trade."

The goods still most badly needed are said to be largely in the iron, steel and machinery categories, including tractors and farm implements of heavy type, agricultural small tools, artisans' tools, light railway materials, enamelled hollow ware and general hardware.

has chapters on local industry, primary production, development schemes, transport, and customs matters.

Of local secondary industry Mr. Deaber writes: "Collecting and sifting the wheat, the preparation of malt and the processing of flour and maize milling, cotton spinning and on a large scale, curing and tanning of hides and skins with local water skins, extension of production of garrison and hose and sugar-refining are all naturally from the local production of the raw materials in each case. They are of basic importance to the main economy of the territories since they prepare the natural products to a stage sufficient to enable it to be consumed or utilized further, or to be shipped either locally or after export."

Local Industries

There are in addition various other industries in operation which can more properly be described as secondary to those connected with primary production and its immediate ancillary processes, they function mostly on a relatively small scale, and are largely operated by European or Asian private enterprise. They include the production of commodities such as bakery products, cooking oil and fat, soaps, fermented waters and soft drinks, brass, tin, and iron, confectionery, jams and marmalade, electrical goods, and saws, insecticides, the weaving of local cloth, and the tanning and finishing of some of the local wool. Other industries include canvas shoes with rubber soles in the form of employing some 800 Africans and 15 Asians, European operated, the pressing of plastic articles on a small scale and the making of cardboard boxes and containers, the manufacture of ropes, cordage, twines, etc., iron, steel, cement, bricks and tiles, and to a lesser extent, cosmetics, postumery, hardware and domestic finishes.

A factory which has been established by a European enterprise to make shirts, principally for the African trade, is short of the classes of consumers who will buy a garment when material is available. A shoe factory has also probably been established and bottles has recently been established. In Bombay, the main plants are under consideration for production in the form of a joint venture with the local local. The main industry in the territories is the development of a secondary industry is the form of the East African Export Board, a Government institution formed in 1947 to assist manufacturers in the technical problems of establishing and developing manufacturing processes. In this connection it offers its services through the medium of its own laboratories, as well as by consultation on specific problems with specialist organizations overseas, to industrialists generally in East Africa.

Also operating under Government auspices is the East African Industrial Management Board which was set up in 1947. Its main purpose of supplying the territories with locally made products, as well as with sulphuric acid, batteries, and the sole holder of Government, which involves to the extent of some £350,000. At the end of 1947 the board employed about 800 Africans, 20 Asians, and 10 Europeans. The board's activities have increased, and its production of many of its products, fire bricks, building materials, and other articles, marmalade and soap, sulphuric acid, cooking fat and oil, castor for truck, white-wash, agricultural lime. Government has indicated that it does not intend to operate indefinitely the industries at present operated by the board.

Competition with U.K. Products

Under present conditions there are few territories in the world of which can be accurately described as being able to compete seriously with imports from the United Kingdom. Exceptions to this general statement are, however, made by the results of cigarettes and tobacco, confectionery and to a lesser extent, chocolates, insecticides, jam, and marmalade, mineral waters, squashes, etc., perfume, hair oil, etc. For native trade plastic ware, shoes of cheap quality for Native trade, steel, iron, cordage, etc., wall boards, and to a limited extent paper.

There are now as many as 65 African co-operative societies in Kenya compared with nine in 1946. There are also 12 European and 11 Asian co-operatives. Of the societies registered last year, 11 European, 59 African, and one Asian were concerned with the marketing of produce, two African and one Asian with wholesale buying, and one European, two African and one Asian with

Kikuyu Leaders Speak Out Theft and Thuggery Condemned

"PEOPLE say that the European is doing the African down, but the man who is keeping the African down is the African himself."

"The occupation of the young men now is to hang round the coffee shops and *dukas*, doing absolutely nothing, and the result is thuggery and theft."

"The particular line of business in which the African is specializing is cheating."

These are some of the outspoken criticisms which were made by senior chief Kojenge and Mr. Jomo Kenyatta at a meeting of the Kenya African Union in Ndeiya. Seldom have two African leaders spoken to their own people with more courage and clarity.

Chief Kojenge said that only by hard work would the African become rich enough to do his own marketing from overseas. Drink was the worst failing of the Kikuyu. In former days adults alone were permitted to drink, and they did not do so until their work was finished. Nowadays all the people drink, even small children. He urged the Kikuyu to give up drunkenness, idleness and cheating.

Destruction of Land

Mr. Kenyatta said that Africans were demanding more and more land, and when it was given to them they let it go to ruin. The people of Ndeiya were particularly guilty in that connexion, land which had been fertile with plenty of trees when they received it was now bare. They had sold their maize instead of putting it on their own cultivation. They were too ready to make demands and waste the opportunities when they were afforded. Permission had been given in response to requests for Africans to plant tea and coffee, but not a single person had taken advantage of it.

"If you want to be respected," he said, "you must tell the truth, work hard, and stop stealing. Too many people were loafing about and leaving their land to spoil."

Co-Operation First

CO-OPERATION is Uganda's greatest present need, wrote the *Uganda Herald* recently in a leading article which considered the replies given at a Kenya Brains Trust meeting in London at which six speakers were asked to define that Colony's prime need in one word. Their answers were Christianity, education, soil conservation, streams, labour, and water. Our contemporary wrote:

"Co-operation does not mean having inter-racial luncheon where a lot of platitudes are talked. All the minds concentrated must bring their ideas about co-operation. The European must drop his 'whib complex', which is still unfortunately all too prevalent. The African must drop his 'superior' complex, which more than anything else hinders progress. The white who on the whole co-operates very well with the African, and the European, must learn to co-operate within his own communities and to realize that religious and racial differences on the other side of the Indian Ocean must not be allowed to hinder progress in this land in which he has made his home."

£2,000,000 Coffee Crop

Kenya's coffee crop for the season ended June 30, last year, was valued at £2,096,799, compared with a crop of 90,000 tons worth £1,028,272 in the 1946-47 season. The value of the crop was bought by the Ministry of Food at £150 per ton, and the amount sold on the local market averaged £155 12s. per ton, the

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THE UGANDA FISH MARKETING CORPORATION, LTD., a public utility undertaking, in which the Protectorate Government holds 51 per cent. of the voting capital, invites applications for the post of general manager.

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If confirmed, a contract will be completed for three years from January 1, 1949, at a salary of £1,200 (as above) for the first year and £1,500 for the second and third years, with free quarters, medical attention and six months' overseas leave on full pay with free passage on expiry of the third year.

Applications, with recent photographs and copies of references, should be submitted by air-mail to the Corporation, P.O. Box 650, Kampala, Uganda.

Crop Protection from Game

1,956 Tanganyika Elephants Shot in 1947

"WITH THE WORLD'S FOOD SHORTAGE, crop protection is of paramount importance, and if elephants persist in raiding cultivated areas they must be shot."

So writes Mr. M. S. Moore, Game Warden of Tanganyika, in the departmental report for last year, which records the destruction by his staff of 1,966 elephants compared with 2,272 in 1946. The number of elephants in the Territory was estimated some years ago at 30,000, but that was a mere guess-work, and a more accurate assessment is to be attempted in the near future.

A clean profit of £48,956 was earned by the department, the revenue being £66,311 (an increase of £5,957) and expenditure £17,418.

The game-free area along Tanganyika-Northern Rhodesia border has closed down. The following account of its unhappy history is given:

The general aim of the scheme was to prevent game, particularly rinderpest, from spreading to the countries south of Tanganyika, and for this purpose some 200 miles of fences with timber and wire were constructed along the boundary line. In places the fence was reinforced by a ditch to keep wild pig from migrating south.

A large body of Native hunters was employed under three Europeans, the whole being supervised by the game warden of the Southern Highlands. The duty of this band was to shoot off every game animal in the area, from elephant to dik-dik. In the course of time the fence itself collapsed from the ravages of white ants, and in spite of all precautions much of it was burnt by bush fires. Scouritis thorn was then planted to fill the gaps, but for the whole this too was a failure.

This experimental scheme was in operation for four years, during which some a large number of animals was shot, the victims being chiefly duiker and wild pig. However, at the close of the activities the game animals in the area were as numerous as ever, which proves how difficult it is to denude any given region of its indigenous fauna.

Man-Eaters Killed Five Hundred

Talking to lions, the report states that the general public has become so used to regarding Tanganyika lions as photographer's models that they can scarcely believe that outside Serengeti they resort to preying on man and must of necessity be exterminated. On the other hand, owing to the Native superstition and the exercise of witchcraft that have grown up round the maraudings, co-operation is often hard to obtain from villagers. The depredations of man-eaters are a sure source of revenue to African opportunists. Yet this report gives the case of an official in the Ubena district destroying his man-eaters which were believed to have accounted for at least 300 people.

The people stated quite openly that they were not lions but lion-men, and that it was a waste of time to hunt them. The local population believed that if they assisted in hunting these man-eaters in any way they would be doomed to be eaten sooner or later. A few leveled talk on the locals by saying that they had control over the lions, and that if certain people, on being asked, failed to produce sundry tokens good for even higher levels they would be eaten by the lions. This was a fairly safe bet in those areas where deaths were numerous, averaging 100 or three a week.

The report shows a side of African life even to-day which is sometimes too easily forgotten.

Tribute to Africans

THE KUMBU ASSOCIATION, a European body, has presented a motor ambulance to the local Native Council of that area of Kenya. The gift was met from a fund started three years ago by Mr. N. R. Solly, chairman of the association, as a tribute to the African community, he wished plants to contribute on a permanent basis to their crop, and according to the degree in which they had been helped by African labourers. Being a gift from coffee growers, the van has been painted coffee colour.



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Land Prices Too High Kenya Land Bank's Warning

KENYA'S LAND AND AGRICULTURAL BANK has issued a splendid service to the Colony, and the report for the year shows that since it was established in 1931 the losses which have had to be written off have amounted to no more than 1.45% of the sum advanced. Loans totalling £360,614 have been wholly repaid and repairs and expenses of £24,493 are not yet due for payment. The principal, and altogether the bank has now 1,542 farms of an aggregate value of £3,353,000. The total of interest due on the staff of £11,133 and 2.15% has not yet been paid.

The bank has acted as adviser to the Central Agricultural Advisory Board, the Farmers' Consultation Board, the Board of Agriculture, the Coffee Industry (Finance Assistance) Board, the European Settlement Board, the African Settlement and Land-Utilization Board, the Urban and Area Settlement Board, and the Land and Water Preservation Board.

Land Policy Essential

There is a strong warning that land prices in Kenya are too high. At the beginning of the report appears the following statement:

"The increase in the price of agricultural land in Kenya has shown no abatement during 1947, and many cases have come to the notice of the board where intending farmers have purchased properties at prices in excess of their economic value as assessed by the board. That this tendency is not confined to Kenya is exemplified by the following extract from a recent report of the Land Bank of South Africa:

"The board have found it necessary during recent years continually to warn farmers against the purchase of farm property at prices far in excess of its economic value as well as the lifting up of liabilities to purchase such purchases from private banks and investing institutions which should not invest their funds other than in a safe return basis.

"The future prosperity of Kenya and its people and population must be governed very largely by events in the outside world, and it is impossible to forecast how long the present prices of land and commodities will be maintained. The board feel, however, that a cautious and conservative policy in assessing the value of land offered as security is essential in the best interests not only of the bank but of the farming community. Applications for loans for the purchase of land at the price of which in the opinion of the board is uneconomic have therefore been discontinued."

Satisfactory Landings

The annual reports of the districts of the district reports are again a commendable and valuable feature of the document, and it is significant that almost all of them are particularly free of the unsatisfactory conditions which have been prevalent.

Mr. J. S. Connor reports that in the Sumiye, Loupian, and Marumit areas the whole position is deteriorating, and that "it now seems impossible to find unskilled African labourers with any interest in their work or any sense of responsibility to their employers."

Mr. H. A. Dixon, of South, is similarly emphatic, writing "The quantity and quality of work done is far below the standards of days gone by, the only exceptions being the older Kipsigis employed as cattle and dairy herders who are worked on the same farms for many years and make an 'omiser' in their work."

Mr. O. H. Brown, writes that in the Trepas Nziro the amount of work done by the labourers is still very far from what they could do if they really tried, and Mr. E. B. Adams records that on the Usin Ghehu "Native labour refuses to work

in the area. Mr. Robert Hill, The Native appears to regard all instances of wages as an imposition, and behave worse to get more of the worst features are utter unlikability and thieving."

"From Kamukonji, Tapani, Mr. G. M. Nathan expresses regret that on the heavy maize hills sown by the Soil Conservation Service during the past ten years yields generally have been very disappointing, the poor results have been so wide-spread and numerous that further investigation into the terracing of the heavy soils is desirable. Coffee in that part of Kenya is giving way to tea, and several farmers are experimenting with papaya. Soft harvests are reluctant to grow passion fruit because of a woody stem disease.

Mr. Hill can find no evidence of improvement in maize yields, and over 50% of the acreage the straw is turned off every year, the important advantages of this practice are that the residue is not so heavily rotted, will stop it, and our production organization has always struck the enforcement. I do not know of a single farm in this area that has been operated by the Soil Conservation Service, though a few farmers have got down to terracing themselves. He has had the price for properties have some little relation to the true value of the land.

The chairman of the Land and Agricultural Bank is Mr. J. E. C. Taughton, Member for Finance, and the secretary is Mr. T. L. Haly, who has given devoted service to the work for many years.

Blue Book

The Blue Book for Kenya for 1946 has been published by the Government Printer, Nairobi, at 20s., and that for Uganda for 1945, by the Government Printer, Entebbe, at 10s. These are the first postwar editions, and they contain a great deal of useful information concerning taxes, duties, fees, and other sources of revenue, expenditure, public debt, personal emolument, and pensions, legislative and constitutional, population and vital statistics, imports and exports, deficit and natural resources, labour wages, and cost of living, meteorological observations, rail, sea, shipping, road and air services, posts and harbours.

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Uganda Fishing Industry

THE GOVERNMENT of the Uganda Protectorate, in pursuance of its policy of organizing the processing and marketing of primary produce, has stimulated the formation of a company on public utility lines styled The Uganda Fish Marketing Corporation Ltd., with a capital of £250,000, of which the Protectorate Government holds 51%.

The remaining 49% will be made up of subscriptions by the Native Administration concerned, by existing fish marketing interests, and by such other parties as it may be considered desirable to admit to membership. The corporation plans to operate in Lakes Kyoga, Albert, George, Edward, and many other small inland waters, but will not for the time being at any rate interest itself in Lake Victoria.

No Interference with Producers

The objects are to organize the marketing of fish and other lake produce, so that all local fishermen may be assured of a steady, long-term market for their fish at an assured price. There will be no interference with the activities of the producer, the intention being to leave undisturbed his activities of the producer, except in so far as he will be helped by stable marketing arrangements and by assistance in certain directions, such as the provision of facilities for purchasing coops. Adjustments will be required only in relation to buyers and middlemen, and in all such cases the intention is to integrate these interests into the general framework of the corporation.

While the Protectorate Government will hold a controlling interest, it will take no active part in the operations of the company, and will be in exactly the same position as any majority shareholder in an ordinary limited company. The corporation's affairs will be directed by a board of seven members, composed of representatives of Government and of commerce.

The intention is to make profits for the payment of dividends to shareholders and for the creation of price stabilization and other reserve funds to be employed in the development of the fishing industry in Uganda.

Fishery Survey

AN EXPORT of 4,000 tons of frozen fillets of fish a year from the Seychelles would be possible, given the men and the ships, according to the annual report on the Colony published in London last week. This conclusion has been reached by a survey of the fishing potentialities of the banks of Mauritius and the Seychelles, and by Colonel Dr. J. C. Wheeler, fishery research officer, Mr. P. D. Cunningham, marine zoologist, and Mr. J. D. Jones, chemist, who started their work eight months ago. The survey is scheduled to last two years, in addition to about £50,000 which the trade would bring annually to the islands, fish would improve the diet of the inhabitants.

Buguti and Urundi

THE OMWAMI of Buguti, D. A. N. Balamba, writing from the Buguti shikdom in the Ngara district of Tanganyika Territory, has set out the following: The subject of his letter is a petition made to the United Nations.

In his claim on the country of Buguti which Urundi (the Omwami of Urundi) made to the United Nations, he asserts that Buguti was severed from Urundi in 1923, when the British Government fixed the new boundary between Tanganyika and Belgian territory. Unfortunately the United Nations mission which visited Ruanda (Buguti) recently did not come to Buguti, otherwise we should have explained to them on the spot the truth of the position.

It is a well-established historical fact that Buguti has always been a kingdom separate from Urundi. We, the people of Buguti, are descendants of Barundi, and Buguti is not a kingdom which has come into existence in recent times. (Buguti) is much larger than it is to-day.

At the end of Urundi Bgojo's reign, he was deposed and conquered by the Barundi and ruled them for a time before the Umwami Ngara (Urundi) came to restore the kingdom of Buguti to Rubururanya, descendant of the ruling family who first established the kingdom. Rubururanya was deposed and succeeded by the Omwami Bamba I, and reigned for many years until he broke out a war between the Barundi and the Bhamarua. Semwa was killed in the name of the general command in the Urundi for . . . He and his armies overran and conquered the country. King Bamba was killed in battle. Semwa's army was called Buguti for 11 months.

Fights and Deaths in Power

After the death of their father, his sons Omwami I fled to Kisaki, where they raised a new army with which they returned to fight Semwa's army. In the battle which followed Semwa's army was killed and his armies defeated. The war which now constitutes Buguti was cleared of all Barundi, and his first son of Bamba was enthroned and given the ruling name of Mpanza.

Since then Buguti has been ruled by Bamba and his descendants without interruption, no outside having made any attempt to invade the country, not during the reign of one of them. The land kingdom was occupied by a European power which prevented any further local wars. The king, however, continued to rule their country under the European flag, and did not care for a restoration of that part of their country which had been taken from them by the King of Urundi, accepting the boundaries that are to-day.

It is utterly impossible for Umwami Mwanba to establish the claim which he now makes on Buguti. Since the descent of Semwa's army, there have been four generations of rulers in Urundi and there is no one who can properly raise the claim put forward by Umwami Mwanba, and we sincerely hope that nothing will be done which would be likely to awaken the great hatred which often exists so much blooded in the past.

I should like the United Nations to understand that, though I do not wish to see a restoration of those parts of Buguti which were taken from us by the British king of Urundi, I would have far greater justification in doing so than Mwanba, if he were to see for his claim on Buguti. I should like to think what inspired Umwami Mwanba to make this claim. Did he hope that the United Nations would make a decision without knowing the truth of the matter? He has no right for such a claim. It is the British Government who put the United Nations in possession of the facts of the case.

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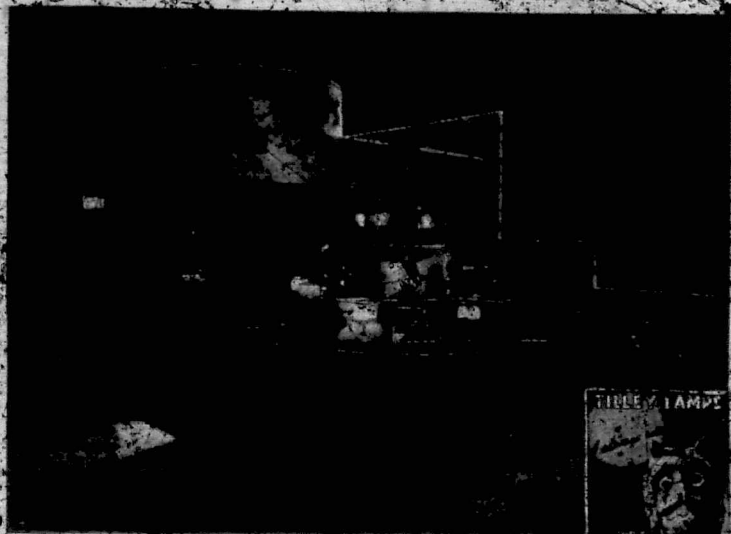
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Commercial Concern

New Motivations for S. Rhodesia

Africa Tobacco Co., which is registered in Kenya three years ago with an authorized capital of £50,000, is a voluntary association. The primary object was to act as wholesale importers of goods for distribution to African retailers and to help demobilized African soldiers establish themselves as traders. The directors were Dr. D. Strangways Dixon (chairman), physician and surgeon, of Keekorok, and Messrs. J. N. Hopcraft, farmer, of Harar, and John I. Wilson, planter, of Kericho; the other original shareholders were Mr. R. T. Lucas and Mrs. Vera E. M. Lucas, of Nyeri, and Dr. C. H. Marshall, of Mombasa. The secretary was Mr. E. O'Meara, and the buying agent in the United Kingdom was Mr. R. C. Adams of Liverpool Street.

A grave menace to the Rhodesian tobacco industry is the cultivation by a small number of growers of an Amabilis Lambrilla of Ehlers type of tobacco, says *"The Rhodesian Farmer"*. "This type of tobacco has a peculiar aroma, which is due to its British origin, and its smoking quality is superior to any other tobacco possible up to quite long distances, this dangerous strain can be passed from farm to farm." The Tobacco Marketing Board is greatly concerned at the increasing growth of this type of tobacco in the Colony, and urges growers, particularly in the Gutu, Galoota, South Maraland, and Macheke areas, to eradicate it.

Smugglers Create Problem

Anxiety about increasing smuggling across the Nyasaland border with Northern Rhodesia was expressed recently in the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce. Some months ago the Nyasaland importation of cotton piece goods (which constitutes 90% of the trade with Africans) was doubled, whereas it was entirely suspended at the same time in Northern Rhodesia. Two results of this anomaly have been the increase in smuggling and an increased outflow of Nyasaland labour into Northern Rhodesia. The two Governments should consult on the matter.

Formation of a transport advisory board was urged recently by the Rhodesian Transport Operators Association, who also asked for the re-constitution of the Service Board to include representatives of the National Farmers' Union, the Chamber of Commerce, industries and mines, and the police. The president stated that the Prime Minister had agreed to recognize the association as the negotiating and advisory body on behalf of road transport operators.

Twenty-five consignment orders for motor vehicles, and 100 consignment orders for motor cycles, and a further 200 to be shipped before the end of the year.

Southern Rhodesia's 2,000,000-bag maize target is likely to be reached this season, but there may be a shortfall of a few hundred thousand bags next season. That is the conclusion reached by the National Maize Committee of the Rhodesian Marketing Committee Union. They add that whilst the shortage of Native labour is the bottle-neck in production, lack of cement and machinery is delaying bulk storage.

Higher Sisal Dividend

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., announced a dividend of 25% for the year ended June 30 last, compared with 20% in the previous year. After providing £176,774 (£27,200) for depreciation, profit amounted to £76,505 (£75,799), less £41,469 for taxation, and £15,000 for general reserve, leaving £18,209 to be carried forward, against £11,030 brought in.

In spite of the drought in Southern Rhodesia, last year the number of European owned cattle in the Colony showed very much the same increase as in 1946, the total being 1,038,788 head, compared with 1,020,671 in 1946. Total losses from all causes were 6,827 compared with 63,389 in 1946.

East African Airways Corporation report a loss of £79,617 for 1947, compared with the loss of £25,500 in the previous year. The annual report states that more than £17,000 was lost on "services regarded as not having a commercial potential."

Supplies of Southern Rhodesian tobacco to this country during the first nine months of the year totalled 26,772,749 lbs. compared with 7,578,600 lbs. in the corresponding period last year.

Prices of East African cotton were raised 3d. per lb. on Monday by the Raw Cotton Commission.

Ruo Estates' Increased Profits

THE RUO ESTATES, LTD., earned a trading profit of £56,792 for the year ended June 30 last, compared with £24,437 in the previous year. Provision for taxation requires £30,000 (against £16,615), the reserve for developments and improvements receives £45,000 (£68,000) and dividends totalling 35% less tax, require £9,675 (the same) leaving £8,870 to be carried forward, against £5,803 brought in. The issued capital consists of 250,000 in ordinary shares of 1s each. Reserves total £129,500, and current liabilities appear at £45,094. Fixed assets are valued at £57,893, work in progress and expenditure in advance at £1,530, and current assets at £118,234, including Government electricity at cost at £2,164 and £29,108 in cash.

Tea is full bearing on the company's estates in Nyasaland at June 30 amounting to 1,401 acres, while a further 211 acres were in partial bearing and 77 acres immature. Figs and tung plantations respectively occupied 1,092 and 202 acres. Last year tea had produced 1,819,193 lb. of leaf, compared with 1,416,092 lb. in the previous year.

The directors are Mr. D. L. Bateson (chairman), Mr. F. A. Lorain, Messrs. R. Lupton, Miss G. M. S. Simey, and Mrs. M. Wykesmith. The 38th annual general meeting will be held in London in November 9.

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N: Rhodesia's Mineral Output

AN INCREASE of 62% in the value of minerals produced in Northern Rhodesia last year, to the keynote of the annual report of the Mines Department, which has just reached this country. Compared with an output of £14,505,735 in 1946, the total value last year was £23,521,483, the increase being mainly due to higher prices realized for copper, lead and zinc, and to a considerably greater output of lead. Production of gold, silver, cobalt, alloy, selenium and tin concentrates fell materially in quantity and value, and there was no production of manganese ore, mica, or silica rock.

Individual items for production, with 1946 figures in brackets, were as follows: copper (blister), £13,945,787 (£8,469,885); copper (electrolytic), £6,445,286 (£3,855,825); zinc, £1,301,996 (£869,512); lead, £1,296,755 (£486,425); cobalt alloy, £295,029 (£275,675); vanadium pentoxide, £66,354 (£74,677); limestone, £13,326 (£32,559); silver, £11,802 (£408,483); gold, £6,079 (£57,417); selenium, £5,322 (£46,278).

The British South Africa Company issued 113 prospecting licenses during the year, and district commissioners reported the registration of 356 concessions, including 42 at Ndola. There was some increase in prospecting activity. Eighteen mining locations were registered, 10 for iron-ore, six for mica, and two for graphite. Thirteen coal prospecting areas of 340 acres each were granted. A preliminary investigation of iron ore occurrences at Namatse, and a large area in the middle of the territory was reserved against prospecting for iron-ore and coal.

The supply of European labour continued to improve, though there was still a shortage of certain classes of artisan. Except on some small outlying mines, the supply of African labour remained steady. The figures at the end of 1947 were 4,078 Europeans (3,200) compared with 3,708 at the end of 1946, and 12,967 Africans (12,123).

European and African Labour

The ratio of Africans to Europeans fell from 3.56 to 3.49 in 1947, the lowest since 1933; that compares with the pre-war average of 3.6. This has been reflected during the year by the fact that European man-power, and reached a peak of 40,611 in 1942. At the end of the year 98.5% of the total mine labour force was employed at the five big mines (Mutuli, Nchanga, Nianga, Roan Antelope, and Rhodesia Broken Hill). The annual gain in salaries and wages was: Europeans, £2,368,742; Africans, £20,022,000 (plus £548,276 for wear of clothing). The rates of African wages again increased, the average for 1947 being £1 17s. and 42s. 7d. for surface and underground respectively, compared with £1 12s. 3d. and 37s. 3d. in 1946. The voluntary savings or deferred pay schemes of the large mines continued to be popular, the three largest being the Roan Antelope, Nianga, and Broken Hill, total credits of £29,967. There was no stoppage of work due to industrial disputes during the year.

The casualty rate was the highest on record. Five Europeans and 28 Africans were killed (compared with two and 24 in 1946), and 112 Europeans and 830 Africans were seriously injured (compared with 70 and 692 in 1946). The casualty rate per thousand for the two years was: Europeans killed, 1.03 and 0.64; seriously injured, 33.48 and 39.65; Africans killed, 0.93 and 1.19; seriously injured, 22.07 and 23.09.

The official inquiry was actively co-operated, resulting sometimes in new official being held to answer the charges of accidents and measures for their prevention. In the three copper mines where electric power is used, the inquiry found the accident rate was low, but the inquiry found in 1946 and 1947, possibly one month of thinking on the subject. The inquiry also reported previously, in 1947, that 7.5% of 1942-40 7.92% of 1942-40. The increase in use and better use of the inquiry. More protective clothing has been used.

The Northern Rhodesia Mine Officials and Salaries and Association continued strong, and a total end-of-year membership of the five big mines of over 1,000 was reported. No report was received of the total membership of the Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers' Union. The "closed shop" principle remained in force in most of the big mines, and European employees.

The report states that copper prices in the United Kingdom continued to be controlled, but the Ministry of Commerce, and that the maximum price of manganese ore, and other minerals, was maintained. The price of manganese ore, and other minerals, was maintained. The price of manganese ore, and other minerals, was maintained.

African Investment Trust

THE AFRICAN INVESTMENT TRUST, LTD., a company with mining interests in Rhodesia, earned a net profit of £24,435 for the year ended June 30 last, compared with £35,914 in the previous year. Taxation amounts £8,023, reserves received £8,000 and a dividend of 7½% less tax requires £12,375; leaving £12,879 to be carried forward, against £18,879 brought in. The signed capital consists of £300,000 in shares of 10s. each, reserves total £36,879, and current liabilities amount to £20,076. Fixed assets are valued at £1,403 and current assets at £2,522, including £9,718 in cash.

The directors are Viscount Elibank (chairman), Sir Joseph Ball (alternate Mr. H. B. Brown), Mr. H. G. M. Griffin, Mr. Harvey, Mr. Spiller, Mr. Bailey Southwell, and Sir Percy Burnell. The joint managers are Mr. H. B. Brown and Mr. B. L. Crane, and the secretary is Mr. R. J. C. Neve.

The annual general meeting will be held in London on November 16.

Union Corporation

UNION CORPORATION, LTD., announce an interim dividend of 7½% per 12s. 6d. share (ex of United Kingdom tax) for the year ending December 31 next. Last year's interim dividend at the same rate was followed by a final dividend of 10% per share.

Kavirondo Gold Mines

KAVIRONDO GOLD MINES, LTD., incurred a loss of £1,939 in 1947. Bullion produced at the Chauvi mine was valued at £282. The liquid resources of the company are shown at £30,970.

News of Our Advertisers

Efforts of the General Electric Co., Ltd., in 1946-47, represented an increase of 83% over those for 1938, and those for 1947-48 were equivalent to an advance of no less than 173%. In the current year the average monthly rate of shipment is 242% over the last pre-war year, this being considerably above the target set the electricity industry by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Sir Henry Railing, chairman of the company, said at the annual meeting last week that of the total income of the company and its subsidiaries 65.7% was spent on materials, the balance being used for salaries, 20% for operating expenses, 6.4% on taxation, 1.3% on depreciation, 3.3% reserved in the business, and nearly 1% paid out in dividends.

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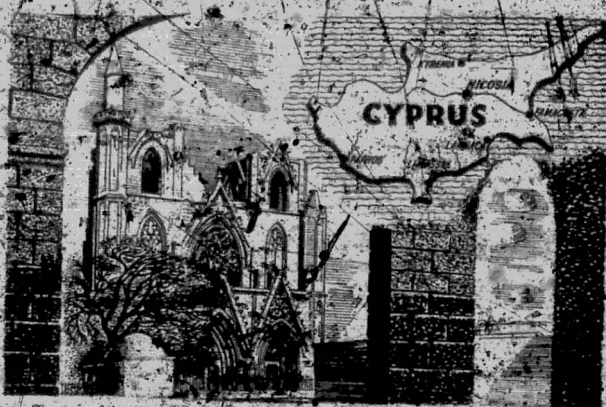
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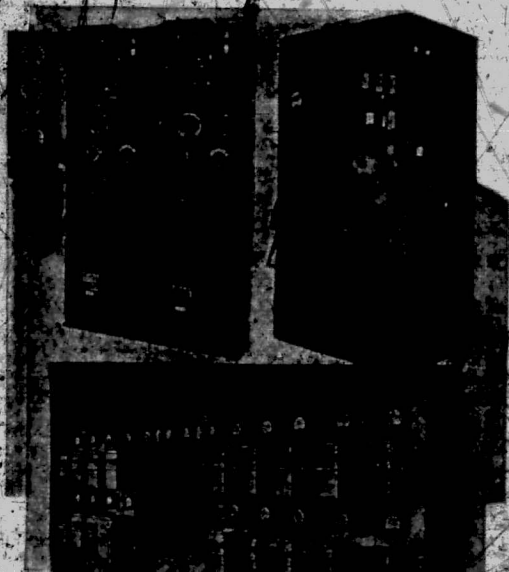
An outstanding example of fourteenth century Gothic architecture comparable to Rheims cathedral, the church of St. Nicholas is the most notable of the 360 churches which lie within the boundaries of the walled city of Famagusta. Now used as a mosque for the Mahomedan population, the building is an abiding memorial to the culture and prosperity of Cyprus during the rule of the Lusignan dynasty.

Subsequent occupation by the Venetians and the Ottoman Empire reduced the fortunes of the island to a low ebb, but from the end of the nineteenth century Cyprus began to recover some of her ancient importance as a centre of Mediterranean commerce. Today the port of Famagusta handles much of the island's trade, though tobacco, wines and citrus have replaced the precious stones and silks of former centuries.

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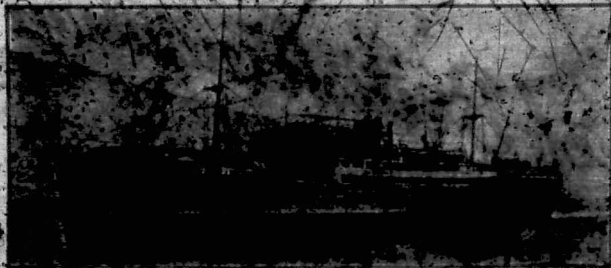
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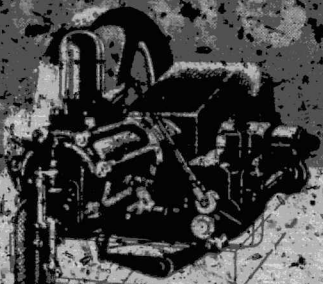
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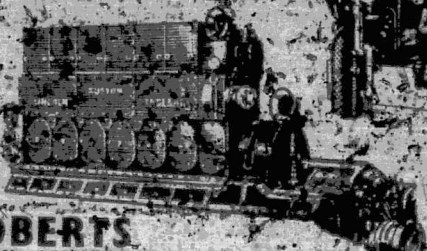
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Trade with East Africa, Rhodesia, etc.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN FEDERATION will be the next major issue which His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom must face in respect of the territories which are the special concern of this newspaper. As soon as we knew the result of the recent general election in Southern Rhodesia we predicted such a development, and authoritative confirmation is provided by the statements which we publish this week from Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, and Mr. Roy Welensky, leader of the European non-official members of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia. They are agreed on the need for an early meeting of representatives of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland for the purpose of preparing a detailed scheme acceptable to the three territories which can then be submitted on their joint behalf to the Imperial Government.

Conversations will probably take place in Salisbury early in the new year, and it is hoped that delegates from the Central

African Council will be invited to attend that the is the intention, and that the progress which they so frequently profess to desire, and which is so necessary in general interests of the Empire, is not hindered in those three contiguous territories by the absence of suitable regional machinery for the control of matters of common concern. It is an interesting coincidence that Sir Alfred Vindem's leadership of the non-official members in the East African Central Legislative Assembly, who has a wide knowledge of South and Central Africa as well as East Africa, should have made the same point again so strongly when speaking in London last week. He could hardly have been more emphatic in regard to federation, while in his own country he embraces all the British territories between Southern Rhodesia and Uganda, including

The swifter the pace of development, the more essential becomes the need for constant collaboration with others. Of that there can be no doubt. Indeed, one of the outstanding problems of the world to-day is that of community

and a Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference, and a little earlier the free nations of Western Europe reached agreement on a wide range of questions as a result of candid discussions in Brussels. If, as the world grows smaller as a result of developments in transport and telecommunications, new powers have to be taken to reconcile and serve the interests of States which could previously act more or less satisfactorily in splendid isolation, it is surely understandable that neighbouring British Dependencies in Africa should find themselves under a similar compulsion.

The Rhodesias and Nyasaland have in mind the common that they cannot be expected to rest content with mere consultations when they share the same port, the same railways, the same problems of defence and research, to mention only the most obvious matters. The deficiencies of the present system are well known. Indeed, the recent general election in Southern Rhodesia was directly caused by one of those defects, and others are known to be entangled, indecision and postponement of important matters, which demand urgent solution. While the balance between the political parties in the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia was so precarious, little could be done, but now that all Rhodesian and Nyasaland leaders are agreed on the need for federation, a Government in the United Kingdom which loses no opportunity of reiterating its belief in the importance of granting self-government at the earliest practicable moment to all groupings within the Commonwealth could scarcely withstand a united approach in specific terms which is backed by a public opinion overwhelmingly in favour of federation.

The statement that "all the leaders on this side favour that course is not journalistic licence. So far as we are aware, not one single leader with any strong following in either of the territories has declared himself opposed to this course, and scarcely a week passes in which one or more do not affirm that the time for discussion is past and action badly needed.

When East Africa took its first steps in co-operation last January with the formation

exercise legislative and administrative control of the common services. The argument that the constitutional status of the three territories differs too widely to permit federation may perturb, even satisfy jurists; it will not deter or disturb the realists on the spot, whose attitude will be that constitutional lawyers must find a way forward, as they have done everywhere else in the Empire when the demand became irresistible.

The two Rhodesias alone have now nearly one hundred and fifty thousand European residents, and their number may well be doubled within a decade; some there are who expect the quarter Clament-Cat million mark to be reached To Action. It is not surprising that their leaders plan ahead and decline to accept the idea of frustrating inaction? By unity they will all be strengthened, and that is what they seek, not selfishly or narrowly, but for the good of British Central Africa in the first place, of all the territories between the Limpopo and the Nile at the next rainow, and in the long run, equally, of Africa generally and the British Empire as a Commonwealth. There is nothing incompatible between a Central African Federation and a still stronger British Africa. On the contrary such a federation is an essential requisite to that development, and this is because the truth now stands out so clearly that the call for action has become so clear. The principle we repeat is generally accepted; it is in regard to detail only that there may be differences to be reconciled. That task should scarcely be approached more hopefully than under the leadership of Sir Geoffrey Higgins and Mr. Welensky, who in the public life have both shown adherence to main principles and the necessary flexibility in application, and we hope and believe that their concentrated co-operation will raise federation from a subject of debate to a major practical issue.

Tanganyika Cuts Income Tax Territory's Budget £6,000,000

TANGANYIKA is putting income tax (which runs from 2s. to a maximum of 14s.) by 6d. in the £ in the Budget which was introduced in the Legislative Council on Tuesday. The Budget total is slightly over £6,000,000, being the highest in the history of the Territory, and there is an estimated surplus of £800,000, despite tax reductions amounting to about £1,000,000.

Sir Godfrey Huggins on Federation

Imperial Government Cannot Resist for Ever

SIR GODFREY HUGGINS, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, told newspaper representatives in London just before he left for Lisbon last week at the invitation of the President of the Council of the Portuguese Republic that he hoped to fly back to his country early next summer to lay before His Majesty's Government a plan for the federation of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland prepared by representatives of the three territories.

"I have been a keen amalgamationist for some 30 years," said Sir Godfrey, "and if you stick to a good hobby, something may come of it some day." During this visit I have noted many opportunities to discuss the matter in official quarters. The obstacle hitherto has been the attitude of the Government in the United Kingdom, but they cannot go on resisting for ever unless they want to keep Africa in perpetuity. The great developments in progress will leave them no escape from reconsideration of the situation if they really mean business.

The next step must be the preparation of a definite plan, and after the short session of our Parliament which is due to open in November, I do intend to invite Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to send representatives to meet us in Southern Rhodesia with a view of preparing a detailed scheme. That does not mean that we can bring it over here after the Parliamentary session beginning next spring.

When His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom eventually agree to our proposals, they will have to be submitted by referendum to the people of Southern Rhodesia, for I have repeatedly given that undertaking. The subject has not been a live issue in my Colony. It would have been senseless to risk splitting the country on a political issue which could not be carried to a conclusion anyhow while the Government in this country opposed the whole idea.

Sensible Solution

Amalgamation would still be the sensible way of dealing with the question, but federation has been suggested as a compromise. There are certain obvious difficulties at this stage, including that of the size of the population of the three territories. To expect them to meet in three State Parliaments, an Upper House in Southern Rhodesia, and a Federal Parliament in addition, is absurd. I will admit that all our people are not opposed to it, but we shall not let that prevent a discussion of this important subject, for I still believe firmly that the economic advancement of these three neighbouring territories ought to be under one Treasury, and that means one Government.

In Southern Rhodesia we shall have a large Parliament from 40 to 40 members, for we shall have more Ministers. Now we have six only, and with that number we have to conduct the business of all the departments normal to the governments of larger countries, except that we have no Admiralty, but we have a Native Affairs Department instead. With the increasing activities which have to be discharged, the position has become impossible for Ministers and heads of departments.

We therefore propose to amend the Constitution to increase the size of the House, and with 40 more seats there will still be more Senators in each constituency than there are voters, and the Government will be

Some people in the Colonies have suggested that our next step should not be to increase the size of the present Assembly, but to create an Upper House and appoint one Minister from amongst its members. The objection is that Ministers in Upper Houses have never the same responsibility as those in a House elected by the people.

"There has been a good deal of publicity recently about the participation of private capital in our steel works at Ono Ono, in which the country has invested about £1,500,000. We have had approaches from leading industrial and financial concerns in the country and a representative of the British group will visit Southern Rhodesia shortly, but nothing has yet been decided. Whether we shall nationalize the steel works has not been settled in principle, everything will depend on the terms which we can reach with the people concerned."

Capital Needed for Expansion

We have the great advantage of high-grade iron ore in the same range of hills as large deposits of limestone, all with access to the railway, so that there are great possibilities of expansion. They will, of course, require large capital. We have established a perfect industrial works, but the output is not high enough. It can be expanded to produce steel at a competitive economic price, and it is that which we are now considering.

There has, I know, been support from the United States and the Colony has applied for a dollar loan under the Marshall Aid plan, but the fact is that Southern Rhodesia has made no approach at all to the United States.

If America does take part in African development it should in my view be on the grand scale and in co-operation with a number of African States, not on one or two territories only. America is interested, I am sure, and the idea has the approval of the United Kingdom Government, I believe. The Colonial Office would be primarily concerned that it would be surprising if they did not feel that the best way of assisting this continent be fostered and on a co-operative basis.

When Sir Arthur Thorneycroft came to Southern Rhodesia to lay out our development plans, he was emphatic that the first thing we should do must be to put our transport in good order. The Americans are very keen on that, and you can see the railways which, until you have had a constant supply of iron and steel, are a mess.

Only Housing Limits Immigration

Immigration was partially and temporarily suspended only because people were able to do much more conveniently. We shall open the door again as soon as reasonable shelter can be provided. Colonial workers are still admitted. Prohibition of the immigration of people wanting to come out and take their chance will probably last 12 months. Next year another cement works and two large brickworks will come into production and we shall be making steel pipes in about six months. That will make the building position much easier.

The Prime Minister said that there was no special significance in his visit to Lisbon, he had been invited by the Portuguese Government a year ago and as he

Mr. Creech Jones as Secretary of State

• Tragedy if He Were Replaced, Says Mr. Welensky

ROY WELENSKY, leader of the non-official members of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, who left London by flying boat on Saturday for the Victoria Falls, told EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA on the eve of his departure that his visit to London had been valuable chiefly for the contacts made and for the accumulation of evidence that the men best able to gauge the needs of East and Central Africa now recognized that the interests of every individual territory must be prejudiced unless and until much more effective measures of inter-territorial co-operation are taken.

Important as it was to expedite supplies of capital and consumer goods in order to strengthen Colonial industries and provide adequate incentives to Africans to work harder and more fruitfully, an ever higher burst of energy was needed in the matter of regional collaboration and cohesion for in that could be quickly achieved an immense new impetus would be given in every direction—administratively, commercially and industrially.

His talks with members of the Cabinet had convinced him, said Mr. Welensky, that the British Colonies had some very good friends among them, particularly the Secretary of State for the Colonies and Commonwealth Relations, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and the Lord President of the Council.

Lack of Left-Wing Support

Mr. Creech Jones was clearly rendered the Colonial Empire splendid service in circumstances of great difficulty in which, unhappily, he could evidently not count on that solid support from the left wing of his party which a Minister responsible for the Colonial Empire ought to be able to take for granted. If there were three members of the Cabinet to whom Parliament as a whole, irrespective of party differences, ought always to seek to give the maximum measure of support, surely they should be the man in charge of the Commonwealth Relations Office, the Colonial Office, and the Foreign Office.

Until about the beginning of the present war what might be broadly termed Conservative and Labour views of Colonial affairs had differed very considerably. Thanks largely to the magnificent demonstrations of the loyalty of all the Colonial peoples during the war and to the widespread increase of knowledge acquired by Labour leaders in the last few years, the party approaches to most issues had been abandoned.

Mr. Creech Jones, who has been the chief Labour spokesman on Colonial affairs when in Opposition, has quickly found on his appointment as Secretary of State that facts differed greatly from his previous conceptions—misconceptions, indeed, in many matters, but with characteristic sincerity, and with a social and political courage which did not grant credit to the had made it clear from the start that he would make no attempt to "sell the facts available to him as they are, the conclusions might or might not come from the line taken by the party, before it takes the responsibilities of office.

His fully analyzed, of course, that such open-mindedness would make him a target for political calumnies to the small minds, closed minds, extreme minds. The danger is that type would not be likely to

of his sincerity. Of course, some of us in the Colonies still disagree with some points in his policy, with his view of the relative importance of some of them, or with the time-table he has in mind. Disagreements of that kind are inevitable; indeed, precisely the same differences might arise from time to time within an individual territory.

Without for a moment losing sight of these points, I feel that it ought to be said quite bluntly that the present Secretary of State has in my view rendered to the Colonies ensuring services which already far surpass the expectations of the most optimistic of us when we first learnt of his appointment.

Success of African Conference

I do not hesitate to say that the success of the recent African Conference in London—and, on the whole, it was a success despite regrettable shortcomings—was first and foremost due to Mr. Creech Jones himself. His frankness, honesty of intention, anxiety to hear all sides of the case, and his refusal to suggest that the Colonial Office was always right or self-sufficient won our respect and confidence.

Without that solid basis of confidence in the political head, not much could have been achieved, whatever the quality of the work of his senior officials—and I must add that Mr. Cohen, who is in charge of the African Departments of the Office, won golden opinions by his grasp of the questions at issue, his clear thinking, his vigour in argument, and his courage in matters of high policy. We delegates from Africa knew that in public or private he would always put the case cogently and forcefully, but would be quick to sweep any points which we made in reply, and would be anxious to give full weight to them in the shaping or amendment of policy.

Not Much Top-Table Talk

The senior officials, including the technical advisers to the Minister, naturally present their views as they were fully entitled to do, but I did not derive the impression of rigidity in regard to policy or of any aim to persuade us to accept ready-made solutions. On the contrary, the atmosphere was that of round-table talks, though I don't, with too much talking from the top table, I think that was a defect of the machinery, not deliberate bias. I am sure for I have no doubt that the intention was to allow the Secretary of State, and in inviting such comment from every quarter.

It was perhaps more critical on points of detail than any of the other delegates from Central or East Africa, I welcome this opportunity of emphasizing that they were matters of detail, and that I have not a shadow of a doubt that the British Colonies in Africa would rather have Mr. Creech Jones at the Colonial Office than any other member of the Parliamentary Labour Party. He has won a firm place in our hearts in the last three years, and from the Colonial standpoint it would be a major tragedy if in some reshuffling of portfolios anyone else were to be given his office.

Since I have been in public life I can think of no Secretary of State whose disappearance would be made out the slightest difference to us in Africa. A few of the East and Central African delegates recently

work which has been done in some districts by the Africans in co-operation with the Administration has been destroyed and marred by subversive propaganda.

By our Land Control Ordinance no land can be sold in the White Highlands except at a price which has been sanctioned by the Land Control Board, which is advised by local committees. This enactment limits the determination of the Europeans in the Highlands to counter land speculation and see that new-comers can purchase land at a fair price. New settlers are being trained in agriculture and are taking up their land.

Included in Kenya's post-war development plan is an exceedingly large forestry programme which is being proceeded with in a field of a most valuable industry. It is comparatively a new period of years because of the rapid growth of timber.

Uganda's great cotton industry has managed to flourish, as does the sugar industry. Kenya has insisted that the territories by growing maize in fairly large quantities, which do not altogether fit in with the conditions to be sought for in the very desirable cotton industry.

My own opinion is that the groundnut scheme has operated in Tanganyika in the Overseas Food Corporation was greatly over-publicized in this country. A much was expected to be done, whether this publicity was done for political purposes or otherwise is not for me to say. Such an enterprise could not be started as an ordinary commercial undertaking beginning with small experimental areas and developing into larger areas in the light of the experience of others. The pressing matter was for facts to feed the people of the world, and every other consideration was brushed aside to give emphasis to speed of production.

Mistake in Groundnut Scheme

Preliminary estimates of the experts have, of course, not been realized because it was found impossible even to obtain the right type of machinery. It is only now that the tractors in good condition have been received. Tanganyika now is 18 months after it was established. Anytime a valuable scheme is to be taken, the facts should be obtained and the nature of the difficulties and the risks involved. If you can imagine the conditions, it is not for me to build up the staff of approximately 100 Europeans for Tanganyika who have not been skilled in his own trade.

Others have not made such a willful attempt to be made, one of the things being that the scheme was not taken in the first year of the experience of East Africa, a thing whose advice is not sound.

The far-reaching effects of the groundnut scheme on the economy of Tanganyika are wholly unprecident. The scheme should be improved to prejudice other established industries. The Overseas Food Corporation appear very conscious of this and serious consideration has been given to the matter, so as to ensure that the progress of the scheme will be hand in hand with the general economy of the country. The policy of developing trading countries by the transfer and removal of their surplus to the most profitable and the foresight will be to ensure that the industry given by the scheme will not deprive producers those who have been an institution and show so much enterprise in the development of Tanganyika during the past 25 years or more.

The scheme met with the groundnut directorate are the most important schemes of reconstruction, as they are continuing to be of great importance. I am a member of the Development and Rehabilitation Authority in Kenya, in connection with the Chief Secretary and the Regional Commissioner for Transport in East Africa, and my suggestion is that we have large more careful and important building and housing programmes in England since very large scale organizations have been set up, who have excellent training organizations throughout the world, and have not decided to begin operations in Kenya, but that their staffs of the time required to enable them to get started and get the necessary staff, materials and machinery into East Africa are presently exceeded by even a year or more. That is why the plans for development and reconstruction are bound to take much longer than we had first hoped.

The East African Central Legislative Assembly created by Order in Council on January 1948 is the first concrete step towards the re-organization of the common services of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda, including the railways, ports, postal services, customs, and the fundamental scientific work for the three territories. This Assembly devolves the powers from the British Government and confers them upon the territory, it is the only institution which is common to all three territories.

hopeful that its work will continue in the present spirit of good-will between the three territories, and that it will prove invaluable.

The Commissioner of Transport has a most important task, because transport is the life-line of our commercial progress and development and also for our defence. The greatest care is, I think, being exercised to see that the collective interest of the three territories is the policy which guides the future of the transport system.

Efforts Needed for New Equipment

There has been considerable congestion in Dar es Salaam. The inflow of post-war traffic has been tremendous, and has, of course, been increased by the material necessary for the groundnut scheme. The position has been aggravated by the impossibility of getting new equipment to handle this great increase in traffic, but nevertheless the figures of tonnage per day do not compare unfavourably with other better equipped African ports.

The Government's ordination in the working of the ports has been to appoint an officer to co-ordinate the working of Mombasa, Tanga, Dar es Salaam, Lindi, Mikindani, and Malindi. Such an Ordination is not a new thing, but whether measures be found to be necessary or not, I am certain, be taken.

The work of Mombasa port has also been aided by the arrival of thousands of tons of military equipment and stores from the Middle East, which were also not premeditated at the end of the war. These difficulties have been met with considerable skill, considering that all this extra tonnage had to be handled with equipment which has not been increased for some years.

A most interesting development of the groundnut scheme is the decision to build a railway from Mtwara port near Mozambique for about 240 miles inland, which will tap a considerable field of mineral and agricultural resources, and Mr. Ronald Kibuka, the Commissioner of Transport, has already envisaged this railway linking up across Lake Nyasa with the Rhodesian railway system. It is not such a distant future Mtwara may well be of very great importance, and it may be the key to the Rhodesias.

During the years that the Great North Road, even in its then bad state, served as a vital link between the arsenals of South Africa and our territories. In order to keep mechanical transport going when submarines were very active in the Suez Canal, I imported a very large quantity of covered rubber strips from Port Elizabeth by convoys overland by that route of some 3,000 miles. With the great industrial expansion of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, we cannot disregard the Great North Road as a logical line of supply and distribution, and also of the greater, possible importance in defence.

Inter-dependence of East, Central and South Africa. We have to look to Southern Africa for a great quantity of our supplies and man-power, and it must be remembered that Kenya's frontier has been South Africa's frontier during the last two wars. This brings me to the point of the inter-dependence of the East, Central and South African British territories. There is a grave necessity for a much closer link-up between all these territories.

Let us this evening, the presentized population of Africa, remove all questions of race, and suppose all these territories, including South Africa, to be peopled by a population of one composition to the various States of Australia or Canada, and suppose that we should do in such circumstances to benefit the best interest of all these territories and develop them to the greatest possible extent.

If there can be only one answer—do exactly what Australia and America have done. They linked their territories by federal laws in order to make a composite whole, and in their unity they the secret of their power and great advancement.

If we can get away from present prejudices and do what is best for the British territories in these areas of Africa, we should, at the earliest possible moment, find a means of co-ordinating the common services of these British territories and of their defence by means of a federal system. I do not do so to excuse or reason in my opinion, except political fear and consideration, why this should not be done.

Evolution of the British Commonwealth

Mr. Ivor Thomas Reviews Recent Conferences

MR. IVOR THOMAS, M.P., who a few days previously resigned from the Labour Party because he regards the introduction of legislation to amend the powers of the House of Lords and for the nationalization of the steel industry as certain to divide the nation when the first duty of the Government should be to unite it, said in a broadcast talk to East Africa on Sunday:

"Not a few of the words which His Majesty's Ministers had composed for the King's Speech at the opening of Parliament on Tuesday had a special bearing on the Commonwealth and Empire, more particularly in the light of three notable gatherings just held in London. One was purely governmental—the meeting of His Majesty's Dominion Prime Ministers; one was partly official and partly unofficial—the African Conference organized by the Colonial Office; the third was purely unofficial, the meeting of Parliamentarians in the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference.

Discussions Not Platitudes

"Scarcely have so many distinguished figures from the overseas territories been at the heart of the Commonwealth at the same time. The discussions have not been general and platitudinous, as such conferences so often are. There was a genuine clash of opinion on vital topics, and in the fullness of time the talks will probably be found to have given a new turn to the continual evolution of the British Commonwealth and Empire.

"But am I allowed to use that phrase? Some commentators were quick to notice that the official announcement about the meeting of Prime Ministers spoke only of the 'Commonwealth' and Mr. Churchill made great play with the fact that the words 'British', 'Empire', and 'Dominion' had no place in the King's Speech. He asked if His Majesty's Ministers were ashamed to be British and commenting on the term 'Commonwealth', playfully, borrowed from Mr. Nathaniel Gubbins a suggestion that we might describe ourselves by a method which could not possibly give any offence in any quarter, such as 'Population Group No. 5'.

Language to Evoke Loyalty

"There is more in this matter than the mere question of a name. Mr. Churchill knows better than any living man the power of language to evoke loyalty and sacrifice. Men will die for the British Empire; they will not die for Population Group No. 5. But there is a real dilemma in the use of both of these terms, of which Mr. Herbert Morrison, in speaking for the Government, has made himself fully conscious.

"Empire, though fully appropriate a generation ago, is coming to be appropriate for large areas of our community of nations in their continual constitutional progress, and it is a nice question to decide whether the pride which it evokes in some people balances the resentment which it arouses in others. If British implies British, it is clearly not appropriate to the three latest additions to the self-governing members of the community.

"Fortunately these terms are not embodied in any legal document, and we can go on using the title we like—British Empire, British Commonwealth, British Commonwealth and Empire, or simply Commonwealth of Nations—until eventually we reach a

family has a dominant member or members in a sense in which our community of equal partners has not.

"The dropping of the term 'Dominion' is more difficult to understand. Etymologically it implies the rule of another, and pedants may therefore consider it unsuitable, but it is ironical that it was dropped just at a time when India and Pakistan were demanding to be known as Dominions, and Ceylon was puzzled to know why she could not be. There is, in fact, an alternative word, 'realm', which would be exactly right at present, and is a noble and evocative word.

"But a realm implies a king, and just before the conference of Prime Ministers opened, India raised the question whether she could remain a member of the Commonwealth while becoming a republic. Then Eire, by repealing the External Relations Act, made it a practical issue. This is a complex question, and no hasty answer will be given.

"I am sure that any disposition on the part of members to leave the Commonwealth has been weakened by rubbing shoulders together in the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference. The qualification for membership is to be a Dominion, State or Colony having a legislature with a non-official majority. Thirty-eight parts of the Commonwealth qualify, and 36 of them were represented. From Africa, four representatives of the two Rhodesias, Kenya, the Gold Coast, and Nigeria. There were present 130 members of Parliaments, 100 State or provincial members, and a number of ex-members. The discussions on emigration, defence, foreign policy and economic co-operation were frank. Delegates did not pull their punches, but it was all done in good spirit, and we left with a much better understanding of each other.

Secretary of State for Africa

"All parts of Africa for which the Colonial Secretary is responsible were represented by official and non-official delegates, about 60 in all, at the African Conference. When I broadcast in this series in December, I made a plea for a separate Secretary of State for the African Colonies. The need for dividing the work has to some extent been met by the appointment of a Minister of State, Lord Lisowal, to serve under Mr. Creech Jones, but the holding of a conference specially devoted to Africa is a partial recognition of the case which I advocated, and will in itself tend to increase the demand. Delegates felt that even Africa was too big for one conference, and though France, East and West, and Nigeria, might have one conference and West Africa another. If this is not, there is still a strong case for giving the African Colonies their own ministerial head.

"The case for closer union in East and Central Africa was impressively argued by Sir Alfred Vincent at a joint meeting of the Royal African Society and the Royal Empire Society. The Joint East and Central African Board also had the opportunity to refresh itself by the first-hand knowledge of so many delegates straight from the spot. These contacts and the many private contacts which the delegates made, have left an abiding impression which cannot fail to do good when African affairs reach some other discussion in Parliament and outside.

"We all think conference and topic of particular importance in the immediate future will be the relation of the Commonwealth to Western European Union. Whether this subject may have been treated hitherto on this stage, however, need now be entertained. It is quite clear that the greatest and most compatible between these two great groupings.

"If the United Kingdom had to choose, she would, of course, choose the Commonwealth, but in fact, it has been agreed that the United Kingdom can be at one and the same time the centre of a worldwide Commonwealth and a member of the European community. His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have been reluctant to embark on Western Union without the assurance of full Commonwealth support, but assurance has been tentatively received. The fact that the United Kingdom is a member of the European community, and she is a member of the Commonwealth, is a situation which is a step towards the realization of the ideal of a world-wide Commonwealth.

Misunderstanding of Trusteeship— British Delegates Blunt Warning

THE DEGREE OF MISUNDERSTANDING sometimes engulms sometimes deliberate concerning trust territories is amazing.

This statement was made last week in Paris to the Trusteeship Committee of the United Nations by Mr. Grastley Herbert Adams, a Barbadian who is one of the British delegates. Warning the committee that it was liable to degenerate into a platform for political propaganda, Mr. Adams, who has been leader of the Barbados House of Assembly since 1946, said that unless it could rid itself of certain false notions and dangerous tendencies which already marred its work, it would undoubtedly prove unequal to the responsibilities placed upon it in the Charter.

As the months pass, and as we read the accounts of what goes on in the various organs of the United Nations, we are inclined to become disillusioned, even somewhat cynical, as to the practical contributions the United Nations seems to be capable of making to the advancement and welfare of trust-territory peoples. It seems that their affairs are being discussed within the context of power politics, and more particularly rival ideologies, and that in the clash of these extraneous interests their own real interests tend to be overlooked.

Criticisms of authorities administering trust territories, least, he declared, be constructive, pertinent, and based upon sound knowledge of the facts. If power politics continued to govern the discussions of these matters, the United Nations would one day find that they had lost the respect and co-operation of the inhabitants of the territories.

Spirit of Collaboration

The chairman of the Trusteeship Committee, Mr. Liu Shui-shan (China), asserted its competence and spirit of collaboration in drafting its report: "It is unwise," he said, "to discredit a body before it has begun to function. A spirit of collaboration prevailed during its work, and the proof of it is the existence of the report before you." He described the criticism as "superficial" and "premature."

Earlier Mr. Chieh had given it as his opinion that the committee "should be the guardian of the separate political entity of the trusteeship territories. It should then supervise the administration of such territories and submit it to a careful and critical analysis."

The committee unanimously approved a resolution concerning trust territories submitted by Mr. A. Shiva Rao (India), stating that "having regard to the provisions of Chapter XI of the Charter, it is essential that the United Nations be informed of any change in the constitutional position and status of any such territory as a result of which the responsible Government concerned, thinks it unnecessary to transmit information to respect of that territory under article 76 of the Charter, and request the members concerned to communicate within a maximum period of six months to the secretary-general such information as may be appropriate pursuant to the preceding paragraph, including the constitution, legislative and executive powers provided for the Government of the territory and the constitutional relationship of the territory to the Government of the metropolitan country."

Mr. Shiva Rao made it clear that he was not asking the administering Powers to provide information of a political character or attempting to impose a control or a supervision upon the non-self-governing territories.

Mr. Francisco Saverio (United States) supported the Indian

Mr. K. MAYER (France) and M. PIERRE RYCKMANS (Belgium) also abstained.

At an earlier session Mr. Adams had said that many criticisms of Colonial administration were malicious, "unfounded, and attempts to undermine, for reasons not concerned with the welfare of the Colonial peoples themselves, the influence of the administering Powers. He urged rejection of a Resolution requesting countries administering non-self-governing territories to supply information on political and constitutional development.

Even when we are most critical of British Colonial administration, we do not forget that the central purpose of British Colonial policy is to guide Colonial territories to responsible self-government within the Commonwealth in conditions that will assure a fair standard of living and freedom from oppression from any quarter," he said. "We are convinced of the good faith of Britain. To no Power is Britain inferior in her treatment of dependent peoples."

Letter to the Editor

Age of Paramount Chief Mumia Information Office Exaggerates

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR:—In your issue for September 30 I notice a short paragraph to the effect that the age of Mumia "is stated by the Kenya Information Office to be computed at between 90 and 120 years." I trust this is not the considered opinion of the Kenya Government, as the upper limit is wildly beyond the truth.

Having served on many occasions between 1924 and 1946 as assistant district commissioner or as district commissioner in North Kavirondo (now North Nyanza), I knew Mumia well, and during my last tour there I devoted some attention and research to the question of Mumia's age. I used the political records open to me in the *boma*, the publications of early East African travellers, and last, but not least, the statements of Mumia himself and of some of his younger brothers, more especially Joseph Mulama.

The result of these inquiries was to narrow down the year of Mumia's birth to not earlier than 1862 and not later than 1864. This means that Mumia is approximately 85 years old in 1948.

The point is an interesting one to many East Africans because Mumia is a link with figures of the very early days—Joseph Thomson, Bishop Hannington, Frederick Jackson, Karl Peters, F. D. Lugard, and C. W. Hobley. Mumia was already a powerful chief when Joseph Thomson, the first white man to enter that part of the country, met him on December 3, 1883 but he was only a young man of about 20 years old. It is because Mumia has been a chief for so long that his present age is grossly exaggerated by local Natives, and these exaggerations are frequently accepted by Europeans and Indians, including apparently the Kenya Information Office. Nevertheless, district officers who have worked in North Kavirondo have always been aware that Mumia was not quite so old as common report made out, and this was, in fact, the reason why I carefully sifted all the evidence on the point before it was too late as regards verbal testimony.

Finally, I would point out that Mumia is not "ex-Paramount Chief Mumia," but that he retained the title of "paramount chief" for life when he retired from active work in 1926. This was not only a recognition of his great services to Government, but it obviated the appointment of a successor. There has been no real



Focus
on
Tropical
Africa

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Nationalizing Steel. — "Against the psychological damage which the Bill to nationalize the steel industry is bound to cause, it has no serious constructive reforms to put into the scale. It could be fairly described as a measure for promoting uncertainty and disturbance within industry and for embittering the clash of political and public opinion." — *The Times*.

Coal production was bad; so the industry had to be nationalized. Steel production is very high; so we must nationalize steel. Employer-labour relations had been poisoned for decades of strife in the case of coal; so there must be a fresh start. In the case of steel there has been no serious dispute for 40 years and relations between masters and men are a model; so there must be a fresh start here too." — *Time and Tide*.

"If every basic industry—that is, every industry that produces not for direct consumption but for other industries—must be State-owned, what prevents the nationalization of chemicals, oil, metallurgy, machine-tool production, and ship-building? If no key position of economic power can be safely left in private hands, what choice have we but build a totalitarian State and enslave managers and workers alike?" — *Observer*.

"The iron and steel nationalization Bill marks the deliberate commitment of the Labour Government to the doctrine and practice of State Socialism, whose only end must be the complete subordination of the people's lives to the supremacy of the State. An answer to Communist propaganda is not to be found in Communist gradualism, which this Bill pretends, but in a new revival of the spirit of enterprise, self-reliance and freedom." — *Sunday Times*.

"The Bill could have been invented only by a mind politically diseased. It would have been a bad measure even if the performance of the industry had left something to be desired. As applied to an industry which is striving forward to record the Bill is wanted sabotage. It teems with anomalies, creates a hutch-potch of public and private ownership in an extremely complex and variegated industry, ossifies incentives in the State-acquired sectors by setting up a forbear super-organization

Communism in Malaya. — "The Communist menace has existed in Malaya for more than 20 years and has been controlled only by the firm but just use of the powers to repress; alien agitators to their own country and to require all societies to establish their bona fides before being legalized by the Government. The Colonial Office was well aware of this, and of the disorder which, as a legacy of the war, had to be expected in Malaya on our return, but these essential powers were nevertheless withheld from the British Military Administration, which was thus severely handicapped from the start." During the six months of its administration there were reported 26 cases of gang robbery with murder, 470 cases of gang robbery, and 463 cases of other forms of robbery. For the whole of 1939 the figures were 2, 13, and 98 respectively. The B.M.A. had also to deal with at least six very serious challenges. In one 176,000 persons were brought out on strike in Singapore alone. In the other, the Communists proclaimed the anniversary of our capitulation as a public holiday, and some 20 persons were killed in the ensuing riots. In spite of all this, no change of policy was allowed when the civil administration took over. Meanwhile, the menace had become even graver, because with every month crime was better organized and secret societies stronger and more numerous. In Penang one society alone had 36,000 members. Eventually banishment was allowed by the Colonial Office but in a modified form applicable only to convicted aliens. Later, Sir Edward Gent recommended that unconvicted untrustables, both criminal and political, should be liable to banishment by him. This was approved only in respect of criminals; cases of political untrustables and offenders were to be referred to the Secretary of State. The powers which had been wielded by successive High Commissioners without approach for many years were thus in a time of special stress and danger denied to Sir Edward. In the spring of 1948 he asked the Secretary of State to approve the banishment of a British subject who was a known Communist and had created much un-

BACKGROUND

The Commonwealth. — "The Commonwealth has rested upon five unwritten rules: that a common outlook would always produce common action; that the main business of policy would always be carried by Britain; that all the King's subjects would share a common citizenship; that both the unity of the Commonwealth as against the external world and the majesty of each individual Government in relation to its citizens could best be symbolized by the common devotion to the Crown; and that England would always provide a market for the food and raw materials of the rest of the Commonwealth in return for first share in supplying manufactured goods. The last 10 years have seriously modified these assumptions. Eire's neutrality has shown that common views may not produce a common reaction. Dr. Malen's election programme has given us a warning that even the basic views may not always be common. The dollar deficit and the aeroplane have made England incapable of carrying the main burden of defence and foreign policy any more. Basic Commonwealth citizenship will in future come second to separate local citizenships. Even Imperial Preference has become less important as a sign of the eagerness of Commonwealth countries to help each other than bulk contracts on favourable terms, the release of sterling balances, or assistance in obtaining needed capital goods. The Crown never meant to a Freeze Canadian what it did to a New Zealand, and now Eire is proposing to abolish it even as an external symbol. Insular, therefore, as the Dominions in Asia wish to have separate citizenships, assert their right to neutrality, have presidents instead of governors-general, or get bigger sterling releases rather than larger preferences, they are asking for nothing which is not an accepted part of the Commonwealth constitution to date. The real bond holding the Commonwealth together is a set of common political conceptions, democracy and the rule of law, the realization that ends do not justify means, the belief that the end of government is the greatest happiness of all, and these beliefs the Asian Dominions share. Nehru and Li Quai Ali Khan have lived them, Gandhi died for them. If there is to be community of citizenships, South

TO THE NEWS

E.A.R. model. "The Prime Ministers' conference did not discuss any suggestion to discontinue the use of the word 'British'."—Mr. Chifley, Prime Minister of Australia.

Last week's output for man-shift was back at the 1938 average. —*New Chronicle*.

Kaganovich is the most able man in the Politbureau and incidentally the only Jew. —Sir Paul Duke.

Rationalization is economically a failure, politically a danger, and generally a swindle. —Lord John Hope, M.P.

"The state's homes are still standing, but I think the word 'state' is taking on a different meaning." —Sir Patrick Gower.

"Once let counsel masquerade as command, and democracy rises in horror at the trespass on its traditional liberties." —Mr. R. E. Watts.

"I am convinced that the Russians are arming for the world revolution which they believe is coming." —Major General Walter Schreiber, who recently escaped from the Soviet zone of Germany.

"In view of the British Empire Producers' Organization, ratification of the Havana Charter in its present form will be a disastrous mistake." —Colonel A. D. Dodds-Parker, M.P.

"Indian agitation in South Africa was started by the Indian Congress of Natal, which is dominated by Communists." —Mr. Eric Louw, Minister of Mines and Economic Affairs.

"In the Labour Party, as many Communists and crypto-Communists who do not want liberty of the Press because it runs counter to Communist theory." —Mr. Walter Fletcher, M.P.

"The delivery date on one of the most popular family motor cars for intending purchasers in the United Kingdom is now five and a half years, and on another three and a half years." —*Financial Times*.

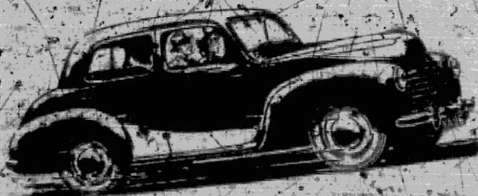
"As we are told that the United States disapproves of discrimination, can anyone explain why British books are denied copyright in America unless they are produced in the U.S.A., although American books and films are granted copyright in Great Britain even when not produced in Great Britain." —Sir Stanley Urwin.

"Nearly 100 more children were killed on the roads in the first six months of 1948 than in the first half of last year. The country cannot afford this. Our children are our best capital investment." —Mr. Alfred Barnes, M.P., Minister of Transport.

"One error committed by modern science is to confuse accuracy with truth, or, rather, to fail to draw any distinction between. Folk-memory travels in exactly the opposite direction from that of the scientific method; it is often true, but seldom accurate." —Mr. H. J. Massingham.

"The Brabazon I aircraft is a national experiment of the highest importance. If it succeeds, it will do more than almost anything else to raise our national self-respect and our prestige abroad. If it fails it will still have been a brave adventure in our highest commercial tradition." —*Manchester Guardian*.

"Rejection by the High Court of Australia of the Commonwealth Government's Act to nationalize the private banks shows that it is more difficult for the Socialists to have their way in a federal country than in a unitary country like Great Britain." —Mr. R. G. Menzies, Leader of the Opposition in Australia.



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VELOX (illustrated), 6 cyl. 24 litres. Having performance with good economy. Acceleration from rest to 50 m.p.h. in 15.5 seconds; smooth and silent at 50 or 75 m.p.h.; fuel economy, 25-27 m.p.g. with normal driving. Unladen weight 2,390 lb.

WYVERN, 4 cyl. 14 litres. Without fuel saving and all round economy with performance good average in the 14 litre class. 33-35 m.p.g. with normal driving and a top speed of 54 m.p.h. Unladen weight 2,190 lb.

PERSONALIA

MR. A. E. GRANT has been elected a director of Bar Bank (D.G. & D.).

MR. G. E. K. GRAY left London by air on Monday to return to Kenya.

MR. G. ST. L. HADLOW will leave in the middle of the month to return to Nyasaland.

MR. J. A. LESLIE has been seconded as Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Kenya.

MR. F. E. HITCHCOCK will leave by flying boat on Saturday to return to Tanganyika Territory.

MR. J. W. G. TROUGHTON, Member for Finance in Kenya, has now fully recovered from his serious illness.

DR. F. F. ANDERSON, Director of Medical Services in British Somaliland, held out in 1947 as the third of Hararot and Gode.

MR. J. R. MAXWELL who first went to Kenya in 1922, has been elected an alderman of Nairobi in the place of MR. CLAUDE ANDERSON.

MRS. REYNOLD READING, commissioner of Transport of East Africa, and chairman of East African Airways Corporation, arrived in London by air on Tuesday.

MR. W. B. CLARK, Director of European Education in Northern Rhodesia, is on the point of retirement from the Colonial Service.

MR. J. N. BELL has been appointed secretary-accountant of the Bulawayo Dunlop Co., Ltd., of which Mr. SANDYS has become chief engineer.

MR. G. A. SKIPPER, district commissioner in Mombasa, recently sustained injuries, which necessitated the amputation of part of a toe, in a yachting accident.

TO-MORROW MR. R. WEIZENSKY and MR. F. S. JOHNSON will discuss Central African Federation in a broadcast in the "Calling Southern Rhodesia" programme of the B.B.C.

DR. W. L. MCKINTOSH, a former Director of Veterinary Services in Uganda, has been appointed Acting Controller of Hides, Skins and Leather for East Africa.

LORD and LADY HEMINGFORD, who have spent many years in Uganda, flew to West Africa a few days ago, where LORD HEMINGFORD is now principal of Achimota College.

The late LIEUT. COLONEL G. J. S. SCOVELL, chairman of Rosterman Gold Mines, Ltd., and a director of other companies, left estate in the United Kingdom worth £26,274.

MR. G. B. P. BROWN has retired from the governorship of the Blue Nile Province of the Sudan, and will be followed by MR. G. E. F. SANDIERS, Deputy Civil Secretary.

SIR ARTHUR GIFFIN, general manager of Rhodesia Railways, accompanied SIR GODFREY HUGHES, to Portugal, for discussions in regard to the port of Beira and comate matters.

PROFESSOR EMIL GAMMAERTS is to address the Friends International Centre, Tavistock Square, W.C.1, on Monday, November 8, at 7 p.m. His subject will be "The Belgian Congo".

MR. and MRS. A. R. PORTER left Liverpool on Saturday in the Nestor for Cape Town. After spending some weeks in Johannesburg they will pay a long visit to the Rhodesias and East Africa.

The engagement is announced between MR. G. F. WIGRAM of Gramercy Farm, Lugard, Kenya, eldest son of Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Wigram of Oxford, and Miss

MR. J. R. CUSACK, who has been appointed Director of Audit in Kenya in the place of MR. W. P. NASON, who has retired, has held a similar position in Trinidad since 1942. Mr. Cusack, who is 46, will take up his new duties early in the New Year.

MR. M. D. LYON, whose appointment as Chief Justice of the Bechuanaland, was recently announced, is expected to arrive about a month hence, when MR. HOMER VANNIASINKAM will return to Ceylon on the expiry of his period of secondment.

MR. GERARD CLAUSON, an Assistant Under Secretary of State in the Colonial Office, is a member of the British delegation to the fourth annual conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, which opens in Washington on November 15.

LORD COOTE, son of the late Brigadier Lord Coote, who for many years had interests in East Africa, and of Nancy Lady Coote and Lady ANTONINE, nee FREDERICA COCHRAN, only daughter of Marquess and Duchess of Connaught, were married in Christchurch on Saturday.

COLONEL G. C. GRIMMOND, who has been appointed regional secretary in East Africa of the Church Missionary Society, with responsibility for Kenya, Uganda, the Upper Nile, and the Sudan, went to Kenya in 1940 as a staff officer and served there since. He received the M.B.E. in 1944.

DR. SALAZAR, Prime Minister of Portugal, gave a luncheon for Sir GODFREY HUGHES, on Saturday, and the British Ambassador, gave a luncheon in his honour on Monday, when the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia had a long talk with the Minister for the Colonies.

Sir Godfrey left Lisbon by air on Tuesday. The marriage took place in Salisbury recently of MR. PERCY GIBSON and MISS PATRICIA ELIZABETH PILCHER, only daughter of Captain J. ... and Mrs. Pilcher of Salisbury. The bride is a granddaughter of Mr. Thomas Rudland, a pioneer who took part in the 182 hoisting ceremony at Fort Salisbury on Occupation Day, 1890.

MR. DONALD GREEN spoke in the "Calling Southern Rhodesia" programme of the B.B.C. last Friday, when MR. W. BREWIS, one of the two young farmers from Great Britain who recently visited the Colony under the Princess Elizabeth birthday gift scheme, said that he was so impressed that he intended to go back to settle as soon as he could.

Two Young Rhodesians, MR. IVOR MATHEWS and MISS R. BRADLEY, who left Salisbury in June to explore the world, returned home from Karioum by air. After travelling through Northern Rhodesia, Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda to the Sudan they were delayed so long at Port Sudan waiting for a ship that their money proved inadequate.

Mrs. EYDIA LENTY ABBE RISTA, the Ethiopian Minister in London, gave a reception in the Ethiopian Legation on Tuesday for the 18th anniversary of the coronation of the Emperor Haile Selassie. Among those who attended were MR. LESTER BEVIN, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, MR. A. V. ALEXANDER, Minister of Defence, SIR WILLIAM and LADY BOBBIE, LADY RHONDA, LORD DE LA WARR, and LORD JOWITT.

The special charges for small advertisements (not less than 10 words) are 3d. per word per insertion.

CAROL H. M. GRACE, at one time a missionary in Uganda, afterwards principal of Achimota College, and now secretary to the Conference of Missionary Societies in the United Kingdom, has joined the board of the West Africa Students' Union in London, of which MR. R. W. SORERSON, M.P., is now chairman. Two patrons have been appointed—LORD LISTOWEL, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, and the DEAN OF WESTMINSTER.

MR. W. E. F. WARD, Assistant Educational Adviser at the Colonial Office, is one of the 102 experts who are to accompany the United Kingdom delegation to the third general conference of U.N.E.S.C.O. which is to open in Beirut on November 17. In the official announcement from the Ministry of Education he was wrongly described as 'Educational Adviser' at the Colonial Office. That post is, of course, held by Mr. Christopher GSA.

MR. W. C. JOHNSON, C.R.E., at present one of His Majesty's Inspectors of Constabulary, has been appointed Police Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Born in 1899, he did military service in the 1914-1918 war, and was then appointed to the Portsmouth police force. After serving as superintendent of the C.I.D. branch in Portsmouth he became Chief Constable in Plymouth. Before his retirement in 1945 he was Chief Constable of Birmingham.

Officers of the Council Board of Kenya for the ensuing year are Mr. G. B. SHIELDS, chairman; Mr. W. J. GUNSON (alternate, Mr. F. L. VINEY), vice chairman; Mr. G. B. SHIELDS and all members east of the Rift, executive of the board; MESSRS. G. B. SHIELDS, J. F. HERR and M. B. ROBERTS, coffee licensing advisory committee, and joint standing committee; Mr. W. J. GUNSON (alternate, Mr. G. B. HERRARD), representative on the council of the Kenya Farmers' Union.

Colonial directors of education on leave in this country have held a first informal conference at the Colonial Office. MR. R. PATRICK, of Kenya, Mr. J. R. CULLEN, of Uganda, Mr. D. S. MILLER, of Nyasaland, and Mr. C. E. V. BELL, of British Somaliland, attended, and the Colonial Office was represented by Mr. CHRISTOPHER COX, the educational adviser, Mr. W. E. F. WARD, the deputy adviser, and MISS F. H. GWILLIAM, Mr. T. H. BARNUM, and Mr. L. McD. ROBINSON, assistant advisers.

Obituary

SIR OLIVER WADDELL, for many years a governor of the London School of Oriental and African Studies, died in London recently at the age of 84.

Mrs. O. D. TIGGOS, who went to Kenya early in the century to work for Lord Delamater, has died in Mombasa, where she had lived for 20 years. She was 69.

MISS FRANCES STARDEN, who went to Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, in 1895, and helped to establish two large stores in the city, died there recently at the age of 88.

MR. JOHN THORNTON, whose death in this country is reported, was a director of the Overseas Marine Transport Co., Ltd., a company with interests in Kenya, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, and Southern Rhodesia.

As we close for press we learn with regret of the death at the age of 73 of MR. H. B. BAKER, general manager of Air and Calder Navigation, who lay on the staff of the Sudan Government Railways and Steamers, latterly as general manager, until just before the outbreak of the recent war.

DR. V. R. S. STANTON, Vice-Chancellor of Oxford

West Coast Port for Rhodesia

Colonial Development Corporation's Views

LORD TREFGARNE, chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation, met three Rhodesian Ministers in Salisbury last week to discuss, among other matters, the possibility of extending the corporation's operations to aid the development of that self-governing Colony.

After the meeting Lord Trefgarne told the local correspondent of the *Financial Times* that he regarded the provision of a railway to the West coast as the most important single economic question confronting Rhodesia, and that that matter had been discussed. It was vital, he said, that the difficulties should be overcome and the building of a railway begun without delay.

If the British Empire is unable to solve its engineering and constructional problems, it will be unable to raise its standard of living. We must make less heavy weather of building roads, railways and other engineering structures. The corporation has some plans on that subject.

Lord Trefgarne estimated that about two-thirds of the corporation's capital resources of £110,000,000 would be employed in Africa, where the factories were fewer and the need greater than elsewhere in the Empire.

"I am going on my way to Nyasaland," he added, "with a number of the corporation's experts and commercial men to examine the preparations which are afoot there for a large project for growing rubber and other tropical products. I cannot give the exact size of this project, but if all goes well its output will make an impression on the world's markets."

B.O.A.C. Passenger Lists

BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION have during the past week carried the following passengers for:—

Per B.O.A.C. 701.—Mr. Cooper, Mrs. Curran, Miss Gilbert, Mrs. Elliott, Mr. Hammond, Mrs. N. Jordan, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. M. Moss, Mrs. L. W. Summerfield, Miss G. Storror.

Kilimanjaro.—Mrs. J. M. Abott, Miss Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Alderson, Mr. C. Bennett, Captain Brubner, Mr. Coxon, Mr. and Mrs. J. Davies, Miss Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. Hicks, Mrs. J. C. E. Lewis, Mrs. B. McMorris, Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Mizen, Mrs. and Mr. Munger, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Nichols, Mr. M. Price, Mr. B. Sloan, Dr. Thompson, Mr. Wiggall.

Mombasa.—Mr. Bell, Mr. Bardie, Mrs. P. Briggs, Mr. and Mrs. Butler, Hon. Mrs. H. Carnegie, Mrs. Cheesman, Miss A. H. Everitt, Mr. Forsyth, Mr. W. H. Holler, Major R. Jennings, Mr. D. King, Mr. and Mrs. King, Mr. E. C. Lewis, Mrs. E. M. Macnamara, Mrs. E. M. Macey, Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie, Miss Maitland, Captain S. J. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Minto, Mr. H. B. B. Mrs. E. M. Minto, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Minto, Dr. J. H. Russell, Miss Stoddart, Miss Williamson, Miss Wells, &c.

Sudan Government.—Mr. B. Gripps, Mrs. M. Carr, Miss R. J. Derek, Mr. P. Dunn, Mr. H. Holmes, Dr. and Mrs. Lister, Mr. and Mrs. McCallum, Mr. H. Pritchard, Mr. F. Rowe, Mr. F. Stevens, Mr. J. G. Thomson, Major G. J. Watt, Mr. E. Whelan, Mr. E. Wilson.

Victoria Falls.—Mr. and Mrs. Becken, Mr. and Mrs. Bingham, Mr. W. Davis, Mr. J. Sneyd, Mr. F. D. Stutter, Mr. W. C. Sutt.

Officials on Leave

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS on leave in this country include:—*East Africa High Commission.*—Messrs. F. M. Meob, H. Taylor, and J. D. Weir. *Kenya.*—Miss E. F. Frislich and Mr. H. D. Thomas. *Southern Rhodesia.*—Messrs. J. J. Keirney, R. G. Miller, J. D.

Great Future for East Africa White Man's Burden Heavier at Home

MR. G. E. SCHLUTER recently revisited East Africa which he remembers he has known since 1936, and in which he served during the recent war with the King's African Rifles.

His impressions of conditions to-day have been crystallized in the business connections of his firm, Messrs. E. W. Schlegel and Co., with whose permission we quote the following passages:

My conclusions are:

(1) That there is a great future for Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, preferably given political and economic federation, which are bound to increase their contributions to the world's agricultural and mineral requirements and to continue increasing them.

(2) That development there must be, whether by Government or private enterprise, and those who keep their feet on the ground can afford to let their eyes scan the horizons.

(3) That primary producers must be prepared for lower commodity levels, which are now generally envisaged both in Europe and America.

(4) That the white man's burden is less heavy abroad than at home.

(5) That there is great scope for increased European supervision and instruction in almost every part of the general structure, and, conversely, that unless Europeans carry Africans with them to the other side of the world, there can be no real progress for one race cannot go forward without the other, and

(6) That the surface has been scratched over the past 50 years. The next 50 may set it scored.

Vacancies for Qualified Man

Personnel and labour is a problem at all levels. Many Government Departments and big commercial concerns have numbers of vacancies for qualified Europeans, the lack of whom is hampering work of great importance to development. Britons just do not appear available, but some Italians are returning. Whilst Indian clerks are in adequate supply, the lower standard of work now done by the *hundi* (skilled or semi-skilled workmen) in the structural and mechanical trade reflects the increased need for them since 1939. There is room for the employment of more educated Africans and European farmers are encouraged to build accommodation for African families and arrange for the schooling of children as an added inducement to regular labour. There may be no generally applicable solution to this labour problem, since at the Assam tea planters' festival we have no evidence that it is being tackled seriously as the situation warrants either by the public or by Government.

Political leadership, European and African, is conspicuous by its absence. What African leadership exists is largely irresponsible and immature. One can expect nothing wise from a race which has only been introduced to civilization during the past 50 years.

This fact seems to be overlooked by those who come to make and make pronouncements on the transfer of ownership of control into African hands in terms of the foreseeable future. Whatever the dictates of political necessity, such talk is dangerous. There is nothing in the history of any civilization to justify the bodies that Africans will learn in years what others have taken centuries to absorb. The times bear witness to the consequences of the premature shedding of Colonial

climate, add even Kampala and Dar es Salaam seem empty by comparison with Nairobi. There is a fair amount of money entering these notoriously undercapitalized countries, though not all of it is being put to constructive purpose.

One solution of Kenya's agrarian problems lies in the eventual ability of farmers to make a living off less land than has hitherto been considered economic, but essential there is nothing to prevent the ranching of considerable acreage capable of intensive cultivation, and for some years the rains have been disappointing.

Other schemes will be worked in the extensive research, well-sinking, water and soil conservation, grazing control, and African settlement and training schemes which form part of the work of the generally financed Development and Reconstruction Authority, and increasing numbers of Natives are leaving the reserves for employment by the Government in agriculture and industry, by the Railways and other official bodies. The problem is summed up succinctly by Sir Philip Mitchell thus:

It is an idle dream to suppose that a liberal modern civilization and a high standard of living can be based on a basis of production and a system of agriculture and animal husbandry which have been evolved to enable primitive labor to subsist in a primitive way.

Growth and Limitation of Co-Operatives

East Africa's neighbour, the Belgian Congo, is probably the most interesting to any European territory of enormous potential wealth and great natural resources, has referred to this peculiar mixture of habit and natural conditions which existed before the Italian arrival and which will continue until white administration returns, Zombia faces political troubles when the decision over her future is announced.

The growth of the co-operative movement in East Africa is the latest result of the times. The Individual African farmer is being encouraged to desert from the old practice of selling his produce to the local African shopkeeper in return for a bunch of cloth, a pair of shoes, or whatever he wanted, and to join with his fellows in a Government-sponsored co-operative society, which recognizes prices and assists him in disposing of his produce, and encourages him to improve and increase the crops. The plan, organization and funds are not yet available to influence. Native production generally is not very good, but the scope is considerable.

I have not convinced that the co-operative movement alone is adequate or everywhere ideal in the African scene. Perhaps the functions of Government and the experience of East Africa and other scenes seem to combine to make a machinery which the European groundswell is to begin, supervise and organize. The African in the study and of the marketing of his produce. It is a difficult process task achieving these desired results. It demands administrative, farming and commercial experience which no one body can offer all together, though Government will probably undertake it alone if no alternative be found, and in these enlightened days, with old specialists who have given advice in operation of the specialists in the community to achieve the best results, there must be a formula and someone better qualified than we to suggest it.

Indians Replacing Europeans

The salient point as regards distribution in these territories is the still comparatively unorganized structure of African wholesale and retail trade. Uganda, more advanced than the other territories, has fostered the co-operative movement in this as well, but close European supervision and instruction will be necessary for many years before Africans can compete with the Indians in this sphere. It is a sad fact that with a few notable exceptions, the Ugandans have replaced Europeans in retail life as the main traders.

Amey's suggested new industries in the manufacture of paper pulp for which almost unlimited supplies of possible basic sites, such as elephant grass, lalang, bamboo, bagasse and sisal fibre, and which if found suitable and in adequate amount, could be pulped locally. So far no one has considered the annual local 3,000 tons of paper consumption as a sufficient inducement to establish a paper mill.

We did not see the famous groundnut area in Uganda, where a gay adventure promising immediate results has resolved itself into a grim battle with unexpected difficulties. Meanwhile in a quiet way, and with no vast advertisement, groundnut production is being introduced in earnest in Uganda. We may hear more of it, as one of our students was procuring the new combine harvestable dwarf variety groundnut variety. The soil yield is apparently high, and the present quality.

Royal Society of Arts Services to the Empire

SIR HARRY LINDSAY, chairman of the Council of the Royal Society of Arts, said yesterday afternoon when addressing that body on "The Society and the Commonwealth":

"As in its early days the society initiated the search for new products in foreign markets capable of being produced in the Empire to the mutual benefit of overseas producers and home manufacturers, so in its subsequent development it has always tried to focus attention on the economic or social needs of the Empire and the best means by which they can be met as a result of modern research in the spheres of art, science or commerce. The progress has been from search to research, and finally with a view to meet human needs overseas as a result of the contributions of modern knowledge.

"An equally important objective is to keep our fellows and ourselves informed in all that concerns the Overseas Empire. We do this by participating in the public of our time. The members seek to get, in the atmosphere, the least experienced, the ideas and thoughts of our brothers and sisters overseas, the better shall we perform our task. The Nation is different in every way, and it is best put across by a national of the country concerned. I have a British expert who has been carried out to the country is not often available in this country for the length of time necessary to prepare and read a paper. When he is available he is a high priority."

Papers and Photographs from Overseas

"I am not sure that we shall not have to fall back upon and more on the paper writing by an overseas expert on some new development in his own Empire country and sent here to be read or a composition or by a British expert who knows both the general subject and the particular land and visual aids. I have in the past, indeed, three papers to be read in the sections and the Colonies Section during the forthcoming session. All if present plans go through, will be prepared and sent with photographs by experts overseas to be read by brother experts in this country."

"As a corollary to these conclusions, Commonwealth unity is involved, and those loose feelings on which alone true unity is based. General Smuts once remarked that the British Commonwealth of Nations is the only organization of its kind which has developed by deconstruction. "The better the form of administration and the more closely it is adapted to local conditions, the better the chances of success when responsibilities come to be handed over, as sooner or later they always come. The responsibilities given will always be a little in excess of the capacity to carry them out. The greater then is the need for courage and sympathy, knowledge and human understanding on the part of those who take it is to develop responsibilities. This is perhaps the business and best type of glider work, and the history of the Society shows that it has been consistently faithful to this ideal."

"When the mission of the British Commonwealth comes to be reviewed by historians of the future, will they not perhaps attach more importance than have historians of the past to the abolition of slavery in 1833 as a factor introducing new conditions and new enterprises into British policy? This I suggest is one of the occasions of the American Colonies, was the turning-point in the story of the Empire. It revealed the new spirit which was to inspire Empire-builders throughout the ensuing years of the century."

"Indeed, the Statute of Westminster and the New Deal for the Colonies are modern illustrations of the application of exactly the same liberal and decentralizing principles to the task of Commonwealth administration and the problems of Commonwealth unity."

Twenty Million Years Old

A fossilized skull, thought to be 20,000,000 years old, of a *Mitacocope*, of the protozoan species, has been found by Mrs. A. S. B. Leakey on Rusinga Island in

Groundnut Scheme in N. Rhodesia Original Proposals Reduced by 98%

CONSIDERABLE EXPERIMENTAL WORK in connection with the groundnut scheme was carried out last year by the Northern Rhodesian Department of Agriculture, according to the latest annual report. The original Wakefield-Martin-Rosa report envisaged the establishment in the territory of 17 farms of 30,000 acres each, with a possible start during the second year of operations in the Kundwa locality.

Transport and other difficulties encountered in Tanganyika made it necessary to give preference to localities close to existing railways, and the Northern Rhodesian authorities therefore set about finding suitable areas near the railway for the early establishment of at least five units. It was eventually decided to concentrate upon two units only, in the vicinity of Mumbwa and Mulamba, in an interim report on the scheme, issued in December last.

At the same time, 60 widely scattered experimental plots were established in different districts, and the report claims that, as an attempt to test the most suitable manuring, sowing, variety and fertilizer trials on a full range of soil types, it is probably one of the first of its kind to be made with groundnuts.

Since the report was published, it has become known, as our readers are aware, that the Overseas Food Corporation has decided against any early large-scale development of groundnuts in Northern Rhodesia, where the present prospect is of one unit of 50,000 acres or some fraction of the total originally envisaged by the Ministry of Food.

Bonus for Improved African Farmers

On the subject of Native agriculture in the territory, the report states that a further step, long considered, was taken during the year to promote better husbandry. Under a scheme of "improved African farmers," any African farmers in the Southern Province, wishing to put improved methods into practice, may enter as improved farmers at the local agricultural station. Their holdings are inspected during the growing season and certificates are issued to those who reach the required standard. This certificate, when produced by the grower at the time of marketing his crop, entitles him to a bonus of 4s. per bag of maize sold.

Although only a small number succeeded in qualifying for the bonus during the first year of this scheme, many evaluate the demonstrators in part, and a large number registered for the 1928 season. A limiting factor in the universal adoption of this system is the stock-carrying capacity of the natural grazing for it depends upon sufficient stock being kept to maintain the fertility of the cultivated land.

In the Eastern Province a good deal of soil conservation work was done and 310 miles of contour ridges were constructed, with a further 758 miles of intermediate contour ridges in residential areas. The report comments that the native farmers much attached to his traditional methods, and is not easily convinced that they could be replaced with advanced ridges cut along the contour. Such opposition is well expressed by chiefs and people.

Wider Issues

THE EAST AFRICA HIGH COMMISSION may be regarded as another product of British efforts for international compromise. But I do not believe we have yet succeeded. The organization is still only in its formative and experimental stage, and I should like the first person to suggest real unification of the control of commonwealth affairs is likely to proceed without some difficulties. We shall find it hard to reach agreement.

Shortage of Native Workers Labour for Tobacco Growers

Rhodesia's Most Serious Problem Threat to £10,000,000 Industry

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S DEVELOPMENT will be held up unless a permanent solution can be found for the problem of the shortage of Native labour, the most serious problem facing every industry in the Colony.

Making this comment recently at the annual congress of the Rhodesian National Farmers' Union, Sir Ernest Guest, who was Acting Prime Minister while Sir Godfrey Huggins was attending the Commonwealth Conference in London, added that the demand for labour was increasing whilst the supply from the Protectorates was decreasing. The output of the individual African must therefore rise, and the Colony would have to spend money to improve Native health for that was a policy which would pay handsome dividends.

The Native's output was low for several reasons: debilitating diseases common among Africans, lack of nutrients, and ignorance. Better Native nutrition lay in the hands of employers, and every effort should be made to find a remedy.

Turning-Point Reached

WE HAVE REACHED THE TURNING-POINT in the history of the African race if that race is to survive, said Dr. M. H. Webster, regional medical officer of health for the highland, in a recent address. European economy in Africa depended greatly upon the Native worker, who must and would depend in turn upon the European for his development and survival. A new and far-reaching proposition of that development must reside in the application of social medicine to the African community, and increasing participation by Africans themselves in a new discipline. The first essential was to teach the African that he must be a craftsman before he could become a thinker. Dr. Webster urged the importance to the town-dwelling Native of the dignity and privacy of his own home and gardenland his own family life. Compound and location should go, and in their place should arise townships in which each married man lived with his family in an adequate house. There should be open spaces for the children's play and the elderly's sports.

Rhodesia and the Union

THE NEXT STEPS towards a customs union between Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa is expected to come forward for final approval shortly. Apart from technical limitations on Customs tariffs on goods passing between the two countries, pending the full operation of a customs union, the draft agreement provides: (1) that the importing country may impose a tariff duty on the subsidy on goods manufactured with the aid of a subsidy; (2) that an article shall not be deemed to have been made in either country unless at least half of its factory cost is represented by the labour and products of that country; and (3) that neither country may prevent removal of scarce materials to the other unless it stops the removal of those materials to all external destinations.

4 Rhodesia's Sporting Colours

SKY-BLUE, GOLD and WHITE are to be the official sporting colours of Northern Rhodesia. This has been agreed by representatives of all the sporting bodies in the territory. The portion of the official crest of Africa which depicts the map and flag will designate the

total figures for the season's sales of Virginia fire-cured tobacco have been reported by the Southern Rhodesia Tobacco Marketing Board. The total weight sold was 74,626,995 lb., realising £18,222,000 at an average price of 32.56d. per lb.

Contentment in the Colony on the prospects for next year's crop centres mainly on the question of Native labour. Unless the supply can be increased the acreage planted may be smaller than that of last season in spite of the larger number of growers. While this might lead to intensive cultivation and a higher yield per acre, such compensatory factors would be largely offset by the lack of labour to handle the leaf in the curing barns and the bulking and grading sheds.

Tobacco does not lend itself to extensive mechanization, while 100 Natives are sufficient to tend 100 acres of maize. 70 are needed for a similar acreage of tobacco. In 1947 the industry employed 80,960 Africans and the average output per man was 736 lb. This year the number of Native workers rose to 82,800 and the individual output was 829 lb. Moreover, whereas last year the average acreage tended by each Native was 1.32 acres, the figure for 1948 is 1.27 acres.

There are at present 1,738 growers on the register of the Department of Agriculture for the 1948-49 season, including 381 new-comers. Since 1971 established growers have not yet registered, a final total may approach 2,000. Not every registered grower will, however, market a crop: out of 1,657 on the register last season not more than 1,450 sent tobacco to the auction floor.

Fewer than 132 established growers in the Colony left the industry last year, but 273 new growers came in. The number of Europeans employed in the industry is also increasing. Last year the total was 2,002; this year it is 2,535.

New Traffic Legislation

HEAVIER PENALTIES for dangerous or drunken driving, with a maximum fine of £1,000 and of 10 years' imprisonment, are among the provisions of the new Roads and Road Traffic Amendment Bill published in Southern Rhodesia.

It also "for longer periods" will be authorised, trailers will be completely regulated, and provision is made for certain offences by Government officials driving Government vehicles. Licensing officers will have extended powers to prohibit the use of unsoundly the vehicles and to stop the production of permits and receipts from drivers of motor service vehicles. Differential taxation to aid mining and farming, which hitherto solely for public work will be introduced, and a machine will be made on licences taken out for periods of less than a year, thus encouraging drivers to obtain annual licences at quarterly licence.

A further amendment will empower road councils to close sections of busch roads temporarily without first seeking the permission of the Minister. Road councils will also be empowered to tax motor-driven vehicles and the holder of a "hobby" licence, or retail liquor merchant's licence. With this only the holder of a general dealer's licence has been subject to such taxation.

Belgian Congo Prosperity

THE BELGIAN CONGO is enjoying unprecedented prosperity. This conviction was expressed recently by the honorary governor, M. Riquet, after a tour through the Colony. Exports for the first half of this year from the Congo and Belgian Congo had, he said, reached £24,867,400. Congo's France, August exports for the

Sir Alfred Vincent's Address

(Report continued from page 252)

rights of all the inhabitants of Africa, no matter of what race are fully safeguarded. We must have a strong Africa.

It is becoming painfully apparent that the longer this action is deferred the more difficult will be its achievement. From every point of view—especially economic—so long as these territories are kept divided, artificial barriers against their common interests, so long will they be hampered from carrying out full-scale inter-territorial development. In fact, they will continue to be denied their rightful freedom of action on their own continent of Africa.

One of the principal elements in development of any country is the labour of that country, and this labour is handled with great care and skill and in a fair manner, development can be fully retarded.

Resistance to Communism

I do not think that every cause of labour unrest is either unreasonable or the result of foreign propaganda, but I am certain we must take steps to see that the reasons for the unrest—Africa, the Communism, because of poverty are responsible. It is not a difficult thing to see the necessity of fair pay, food, and good housing, and so on. Much further than that, because we must see to it that the commitment being made, these three are fulfilled, are not confined to individual areas or territories, whilst others have another policy out of line with the acceptable policy.

Great emphasis is rightly laid on scientific subjects as suitable for extensive inter-territorial and international co-operation, but what is most needed is that there never has been any attempt to study collectively the correct policy regarding African labour inter-territorially on a sufficiently wide scale. In fact, there is considerable ignorance in the Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Tanganyika and Malawi regarding the policy of some of the other territories. This is a very expensive and most difficult subject, and it has to be done.

My assistance in advocating the necessity for keeping much closer together, is assisted by the fact that any territory has an industrial factory labour which is not so well provided the ultimate cause of labour trouble which will spread through

other territories in the form of sympathetic strikes. Again, unless there is a life-giving character regarding conditions and working hours, the same is liable to loophole for any one territory with inadequate laws to be the centre of subversive propaganda.

Direct Consultation Essential

These consultations do not necessarily mean that the adoption of a policy of equal larger territory is likely, but they would give the opportunity for detailed discussion and exchange of views. If this is not done, any one territory may end up by its policy in its own peace, and that of other African territories. We should take every possible step at the earliest moment to prevent this. It is too long to expect at this juncture to return unanimity over a labour policy, but whilst we refrain from having discussions of a acquainting adjoining territories without views and obtaining theirs, the worse will be the situation because. What is required to-day is direct consultation with other British territories, whether they be Dominions, Glazi-Dominions, Colonies, or Protectorates.

British Western European Powers have found it necessary to come together to defend themselves and present a common front, and it seems to me utterly absurd that in regard to Africa, because of the differing forms of government of the British territories in the East, Central and Southern African groups, no official steps have apparently been taken even to discuss the possibility of the first steps of the reformation of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda.

Some foreign Powers will do their utmost to prevent this, as they are doing now, but far too many are the reason of what others say, and do. The only way that really matters surely is what is done for the African territories under British administration.

Another view is that the African himself may be opposed to it. But surely all thinking people must be aware that to leave these territories in this divided state, in these small compartments, must be wrong in the interests of the inhabitants of the territories. Indeed, it impedes their future peace and progress.

The British Government has performed a wonderful task in Africa, and it would be a tragedy if they failed to do what is right in this matter at this critical stage in history. It is not politics or economic that demand it, but security and ordinary common sense.

Iseise Control

There is a danger that the pest fly is still advancing in Uganda, with the possible exception of one district in Karamoja, according to the first annual report of the Pesticide Control Department. In some areas there has been considerable improvement and the position appears to have become stabilized, at least temporarily. It should thus prove to be the case, firm bases will have been established from which to take the offensive in reclaiming the pest-free country. At the beginning of last year the department was created with an executive staff consisting in the field director, one senior field officer transferred from the Medical Department, and six field officers from the Medical Department, all of whom were recruited in 1946 and were without experience of the pest. A part-time entomologist was placed at the disposal of the department by the Director of Medical Services. The staff position therefore did not permit an active reclamation policy, and the immediate objective was to hold the pest at present free from the fly. By the end of the year the number of field officers had risen to 10 and extra funds had been provided by special warrant.

WHILE MEN OARE to use new methods and harness new plant forces, while we look for better results in every task—our land and sea—there is still the changing technique of an "old friend" at our side. His tips, helping to solve that everlasting problem.



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The obvious remedy in the circumstances is to buy a Saville rebuilt International Crawler Tractor. An Official Distributor, Saville are specialists in the rebuilding of International machines—a fact fully appreciated by such important buyers as the Crown Agents for the Colonies; Ministry of Agriculture; Forestry Commission; Ministry of Food; I.L.O.—East African Trade Commission; The Kenya Soil Conservation Committee; Tea and Sisal Estates; mining engineers, and Public Works Contractors. Many of these Saville rebuilt Tractors are working in Africa, and more are ready to follow.

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Medical Services to Africans Natives' Suspicion Has Disappeared

IF PROOF WERE NEEDED that the suspicion and distrust with which most Africans in Kenya formerly regarded European medical treatment have now virtually disappeared, it is provided by the annual report of the Medical Department of the Colony for 1946, which has recently been published.

No fewer than 1,218,075 first attendances at out-patient clinics in Native reserves were recorded during the year, in addition to 143,898 Asiatic and African in-patients and 796,008 out-patients at hospitals in the Colony. European in-patients and out-patients numbered 1,360 and 9,567 respectively. Laboratory operations were performed at Government hospitals on 1,032 Europeans, 1,616 Asians, and 22,778 Africans.

Despite lack of modern facilities, shortage of staff, and overcrowding (which at times was gross), it is claimed that the standard of work was higher at all times and kept pace with new technique and developments. In the Native reserves "the most heavy" of the following figures show the maximum number of patients, out-patients, and first attendances respectively: 1,400,000 at Fort Hall, 6,905 at Kericho, and 11,000 at Kakamega, 6,826 at Naivasha, and 106,092 at Kisumu, 6,812 at Nakuru, 20,449 and 116,611 at Nairobi, 5,222 at Ngara, and 77,079 at Nyeri, 1,193, 49,500, and 100,000.

Of the 20 African staff continued. During the year the first-aid hospital assistant qualified, gaining first place in the final examination. The qualified African hospital staff at the end of the year consisted of 46 hospital assistants, grade I, 114 grade II, 12 compounders, grade I, 10 grade II, and 9 masseurs, grade II. There were also 58 hospital assistants, 3 compounders, two masseurs, three clerks, and 23 laboratory learners under training.

The medical budget for 1946 was estimated at £385,898 in the previous year, but the actual expenditure was £257,675.

With money collected locally and assistance from the War Welfare Fund, a lobby is to be added to the British Legion hall in Kakamega, Kenya. A roll of honour in memory of the 254 local African soldiers who lost their lives in the war will form part of the building.

Silo Storage for Grain Problems of Farmers

BETTER FARMING in most cases means mixed farming; fodder crops and silage. Greater attention to manuring, and the preservation and improvement of the fertility of the soil," said Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya, when opening the agricultural show held recently in Nakuru.

He stressed the importance of providing a show-ground in Nakuru, at the earliest moment, and said that an admirable site, with a siding on the newly assigned railway, had been chosen.

Referring to his recent visit to Southern Rhodesia, the Governor confessed that he had been impressed by the dairy cattle, pigs, poultry, and horses, but he thought that the dairy cattle in Kenya show were as good as better than those he had seen in Rhodesia. But the show standard was high, and there were some very bad cows in Kenya, and in many cases the management was not good enough.

A scheme for a comprehensive factory station system and chain of cold stores was nearly completed. The Rhodesian Cold Storage Commission normally paid the producer a price higher than that asked by the butchers for meat in their shops because of the efficient use of by-products and the proper treatment of hides.

Why did the elevator for grain had not been established before 1939 and did not know. The only reason why it had not been done since 1939 was shortage of materials. The Member for Agriculture had been informed that the Minister in England, Sir Philip said that he had never seen a similar elevator. The reason for this, he said, was that the Government had not been able to get the price for the elevator, particularly in Kenya and West Africa, and the conditions of the elevator had not been exactly suitable for the highest standard in the price of maize or maize meal. "Everyone who has a buyer of food wanted cereal prices to go down, and everyone who grew cereals wanted them to go up. It was the usual policy that prices should be related to the costs of production."

Ukara and Ukerewe

Few PEOPLE in East Africa have ever heard of the islands of Ukara and Ukerewe in Lake Victoria and the problems which face their inhabitants to-day. The quarterly review of Messrs. B. & J. Matheson & Co., Ltd., states:

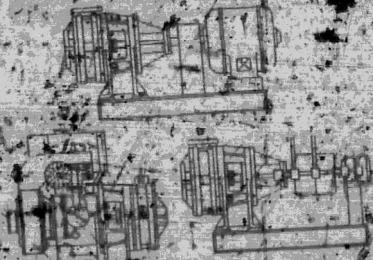
Ukara is an island of some 10 square miles, half of which is covered by bush and reeds. The island, which has to support a population of some 10,000, is being reduced to a sandbank by erosion of soil and having to produce the same crop year in and year out with practically no manures. However, for once this state of affairs does not reflect on the people of the island.

Ukerewe, for the poor use of the land the population have to cultivate, starts by over-cultivating the margins of the fields with stone walls, and the raising of river banks. Although the island has no pastures, the natives try to keep a few cattle, obtain perhaps a small quantity of the manure, their crops are badly needed. Cattle are kept indoors for the greater part of the year and only allowed out to graze and then, in order that they shall not eat the precious manure, are muzzled. In addition to this, green manure crops, such as groundnuts, peas and beans, are grown and ploughed into the soil before sowing.

Such is the battle of the soil that the Natives of these two islands have to fight, but it is embarrassing to find that these Africans did not have to have presented themselves to them by Government officers before taking action.

£841,648 for Public Works

AN EXPENDITURE of £841,648 by the Public Works Department of Uganda in 1947, compared with £594,025 in the previous year, is disclosed by the annual report. The cost of the building programme was £204,747, of which European housing accounted for £112,731. Other and prison establishments for £28,666, medical establishments for £13,025, and the department's own requirements for £113,025.



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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Heavy early rains have fallen in Southern Rhodesia, particularly in Mashonaland.

The latest cost-of-living index figure in Southern Rhodesia is 146 (August, 1948-100).

A man-eating leopard which had killed four people has been trapped and shot in Zululand.

The war-time E.F.M. (Forces Social telegram) service will be discontinued after December 31.

Licensed farmers number 12 out of the 30 members of the new Southern Rhodesian Parliament.

Anti-rabies vaccine has recently been supplied to Kenya by the Pasteur Institute of Algeria.

The present average cost of building a house in the capital city of Southern Rhodesia is about £3,000.

Special tuberculosis dispensaries have been established at Harare, Khariyam North, and Ondindruan.

Kenya has now collected rather more than £3,750 in response to the United Nations Appeal for Children.

In Northern Rhodesia the censorship of films is entrusted to a board which includes four African members.

Classes in book-keeping and shorthand have been started in Kampala by the Social Welfare Department.

The 100 lb. bag of maize is 12 feet long. We recently found one in Malindi, a popular holiday resort on the Kenya coast.

Highest stock prices in Berbera, British Somaliland, are as follows: camels, Rs. 100 to 100; sheep Rs. 12 to 10; goats Rs. 5 to 12.

The import of indentured Tamil labour from Ceylon has been suggested by a committee of the Rhodesian National Farmers' Union.

Southern Rhodesia plans to spend £45,000,000 in the next 12 years on the conservation of water resources. The Hunyani Pools Dam, to be started next year, will conserve 2,000 million gallons of water and have a surface area of 7,000 acres.

The consolidated report of the Civil Reception Board of Kenya reveals that about 3,000 Europeans and 70,000 Africans had been demobilized by July, 1948. Interviewees were given to 6,006 Europeans and 63,408 Africans. Though the board has been dissolved, the scheme for the assistance of ex-Servicemen may be continued to the end of 1949.

The 1,222 settlers admitted to Southern Rhodesia during August set up a new record for any month, although the total included 469 R.A.F. permanent staff personnel with 57 dependants. Since the beginning of this year 12,044 immigrants have arrived for permanent residence compared with a total of 9,117 in the corresponding period last year.

Food Parity for Overseas

Christmas cakes, puddings, and mince pies may be included in food parcels sent overseas from this country until the end of December.

The administrative buildings of the London Fairbridge Memorial College in London, which were destroyed by fire on Monday last.

The address of Sir Philip Mitchell mentioned in our issue of last week was delivered to the Prince of Wales School, Nairobi. A footnote in that issue was inadvertently omitted.

Freedom from Government control is the aim of a revised procedure governing the use and control of grants under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act for Colonial universities and university colleges.

Mr. Leonard Kelly's 20-month-old colt Market, which was declared the best horse in the recent Bulawayo Show, has been sold to a Bulawayo bookmaker for 500 guineas. This is believed to be a record price for a Rhodesian-bred horse.

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RHODESIA

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Of Commercial Concern Rhodesian Tobacco Levy

More than 20,000 passengers were carried last year by Sabena on its Belgian Congo service.

Poplars are being planted in the Melsetter district of Southern Rhodesia for future use in box making.

Caspar Air Charters Ltd., of Nairobi, have become agents for the Aircraft Operating Company of East Africa, Ltd.

Further branches are being opened in the Belgian Congo by the Banque Belge d'Afrique, a subsidiary of the Banque de Bruxelles.

Hire-purchase agreements are now being registered in Southern Rhodesia at the rate of 350 a month double the rate of last year.

The 1,000 electricity consumers of Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia, use more power per head than those in any other town in Southern Africa.

Tea imports into Southern Rhodesia during the first half of this year totalled 94,312 lb., considerably less than one-third of the comparable 1947 figure.

Metal plates advertising tea are now to be found throughout the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland at trading stores and Native eating-houses. They have been created by the International Tea Market Expansion Board.

Building permits recently issued in Northern Rhodesia included: Mufulira Copper Mines Ltd. £130,000 (for residences); Rhodesia Railways £39,020 (residences); Messrs Lees and Co., Ndola £18,000 (ware); and Copperfields Cold Storage Co., Ltd., Katwe £2,000 (staff quarters).

Zambian Trade

Zambia's imports for the first seven months of the year were valued at £1,650,412, compared with £1,152,787 for the corresponding period of 1947. Domestic exports from January to July this year were valued at £845,773 (£725,797) and re-exports as £257,128 (£222,680).

Salisbury, capital of Southern Rhodesia, is budgeting for a total expenditure of £2,004,084 this year, a record in municipal affairs in the Rhodesias. Rates are being reduced to 5.2d. in the £ on land and 1.3d. in the £ on improvements. The current rateable valuation of the city is estimated to be £6,595,097 in respect of land and £11,596,124 for improvements.

The Rhodesia Tobacco Association decided at the recent annual general meeting to ask for legislation to increase the tobacco levy from one-tenth of a penny to a prohibitive maximum of 1d. a pound on all Virginia tobacco sold or consigned. It was stated that the estimated requirements for research alone would absorb the present levy.

Two British ex-service emigrants to Southern Rhodesia, Mr. J. Hague and Mr. Frank Winfield, have equipped a mobile mechanical workshop for repairing agricultural machinery on farms remote from towns. They pooled their financial resources—£1,000—and equipped a five-ton ex-Army lorry with lather, welding plant, drills and other tools, and are now planning to obtain a general dealer's licence to sell small tools to farmers and Natives. Before this venture, Mr. Hague worked for a company planting wattle in the Colony.

Barclays Bank Commercial Report

BARCLAYS BANK (D.C. & C.) write in a review of trade and economic conditions in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland in September:

Southern Rhodesia.—More than 3,000 acres of wattle have been planted in a belt on the eastern border of the Colony, which it is planned to build three factories to handle the crop. British growers have been offered a 15-year agreement guaranteeing a minimum buying price and an additional premium in direct ratio to the world selling price.

Heavy exports of cement have come forward recently and it is expected that the shortage of this product will be relieved by the end of September. A 600,000 plant capable of producing 100,000 tons of cement a year, will start production in December, but it is not expected that maximum output will be achieved before April or May next.

A short-term plan for agricultural production has been prepared to tide the Colony over the interval pending publication of the long-range policy for 'Rhodesian agriculture' which is being prepared by Professor Sir Frank Kingdon.

Among the urgent recommendations made are an economic survey of the Colony, the strengthening of agricultural education and research services, particularly in regard to the development of Native agriculture in the reserves, and a 100% increase in the Native production of groundnuts. In analysing the beef and dairy products position, the Report asks for the continued prohibition of the slaughter of immature or breeding stock and increased Native production by making more land available.

Fewer Tourists

Northern Rhodesia.—Trade generally is brisk, but in some areas the petrol shortage has caused reduced turnovers and fewer tourists. The supply position on the whole satisfactory, but the supply of price foods for the Native market, is still below the demand.

It is reported that the chances of groundnuts being grown in Northern Rhodesia by the Overseas Food Corporation are now very slight, as the corporation is said to be willing to undertake the scheme only provided the Northern Rhodesian Government subscribe a share of the capital. It is probable that if the enterprise proceeded with it will be on a much reduced scale from that previously proposed.

Nyasaland. The tobacco market remained firm; local auction floors have now closed for the season. A summary of all sales on both floors shows that a total of 26,199,245 lb. of tobacco were sold for £1,987,497.

Cotton harvesting has continued apace. The crop is relatively free of bollworms west of the river but on the east side infestation has been heavy. The estimate of the total crop is 3,040 tons.

European trade has been brisk, with a good demand for available stocks. Native trade shows a slight improvement. Cotton textiles are in good supply but the shortage of certain staple commodities, such as salt and sugar, is still serious.

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Congo Basin Treaties Barrier to African Development

IN AMPLIFICATION of the report in our issue of last week of the proceedings at the Congress of the Federated Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire recently held in Johannesburg, we devote the following minute on the subject of the Congo Basin Treaties.

The lines of demarcation laid down by the Congo Basin Treaties (since certain territories. A Colony can impose customs/tariffs applying uniformly to the goods of all nations in those parts of these territories falling within the area affected by these treaties; this means that two customs regimes may be in force within the territories of one Colony.

To make this provision effective it is necessary that a customs barrier be erected across the territory of those Colonies through which the line of demarcation runs. In practice Northern Rhodesia alone has complied with this requirement.

Owing to the lack of rail and road communications, the consequences of this failure have hitherto not been of vital significance. If, however, road, rail and air communications are now to be developed, this irregularity, unless removed, will assume all greater importance, and the absurdity of expecting small Colonies to maintain customs borders separating their territories will become more apparent.

Further, the existence of these treaties seriously restricts trade between those British territories within and those without the area concerned.

Congress feels that now is the opportunity for the Powers victorious in the Great War to remove from the peoples of Central and East Africa a barrier detrimental to their development.

Kenya and Uganda Trade

IMPORTS into Kenya and Uganda for the first half of the year were valued at £21,823,496 and exports for the same period at £1,562,808. Re-exports amounted to £3,826,080. Kenya's domestic exports were £5,599,998 compared with £4,548,699 in the corresponding period of 1947; the respective figures for Uganda were £8,962,832 and £5,748,656. Receipts for customs and excise in Kenya for the first seven months of the year were £2,455,000 and in Uganda £814,000.

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Statements Worth Noting

"I have been young, and now am old; yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging bread."—Psalm xxxviii, 25.

"Most civil servants in Kenya do only a 40-hour week."—Mr. W. B. Havelock, M.L.C.

"It is no use having 30,000 leaders in a community of 30,000."—Lady Shaw, M.L.C., in Kenya.

"Some of the poorest of sandy soil near Marandelas, after treatment with properly made compost, yielded 18 bags of maize to the acre."—Captains J. M. Maubray.

"The progress of the African depends on education. Without education the other races will never look on us as human."—Mr. E. Mathu, an African M.L.C. in Kenya.

Urging of Nationalism

"We are experiencing to-day what is probably the strongest upsurge of nationalism the world has ever known."—Mr. E. M. Hyde-Clarke, Labour Commissioner in Kenya.

"To my mind, the training of African women and girls in homecraft and domestic duties is the fundamental thing in African civilization."—Major-General Sir John Kennedy, Governor of Southern Rhodesia.

"The mysterious, indefinable bond between the varying races of the Commonwealth is not just a pleasant piece of sentimentality, but an economic, social, and political necessity in a despairing world."—Mr. Vernon Bartlett, M.P.

"Southern Rhodesia is one of the few countries in the world with no war debt, thanks to the war-time taxation policy of our Government. As a result, our ex-Servicemen have not been called upon to pay for the war as well as fight it."—Mr. R. A. Ballantyne.

"The welfare of society depends far more upon drains, roads, sewers and local government than upon the eloquence and high principles of this council."—Mr. T. C. Colchester, Commissioner for Local Government in Kenya, speaking in the Legislative Council.

"After having spent some months at an English university five African students sought the advice of a distinguished lawyer with a view to reverting legally to their tribal name because they felt that their Christian way was not all that they had hoped for."—The Rt. Rev. Wynn Jones, Bishop of Central Tanganyika.

Third-Rate Cram Shop

"The absence of a sufficiency of a male English element on the staff renders it impossible to regard this place as any more than a third-rate cram shop. It certainly cannot come anywhere near its claimed character of a territorial secondary school."—The Rev. E. M. Gibbons, principal of St. Andrew's College, Minali, Tanganyika Territory.

"Chief Musokotwane has said that all wisdom comes from education. I am surprised to hear him say that, having known many old chiefs who cannot write their own names and the old and wise chiefs in the Ua country. Another thing said was that all good things come from education. Many good things have come from the land and from the heart."—Mr. R. S. Hudson, Secretary for Native Affairs, addressing the Southern Province African Provincial Council of Northern Rhodesia.

"Our first care must be the welfare of the Native population. There is no need of international undertakings for that purpose. It has been the insipidness of Colonialism's civilization that the best interest and

Mining

Gold Fields Rhodesian

THE GOLD FIELDS RHODESIAN DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD. earned a profit of £125,049 in the year ended May 31 last, compared with £183,677 in the previous year. The profit absorbs £45,320 depreciation reserve reserves £50,000 and a dividend of 7½% (subject to confirmations) requires £1,850, leaving £26,804 to be carried forward against £2,341 brought in.

The fixed capital consists of £1,251,110 in shares of 10s each; reserves stand at £231,179, and current liabilities at £164,440. Fixed assets are valued at £2,314; quoted investments at £1,020,017 (at 20½% Stock Exchange value, or directors' valuation, whichever was the lowest), unquoted investments at £58,648 (at cost or directors' valuation, whichever was the lower); mining properties, farms and ventures at £92,497; and current assets at £475,253, including tax certificates at £60,000. Government securities (at market value) at £47,625, and £28,228 in cash.

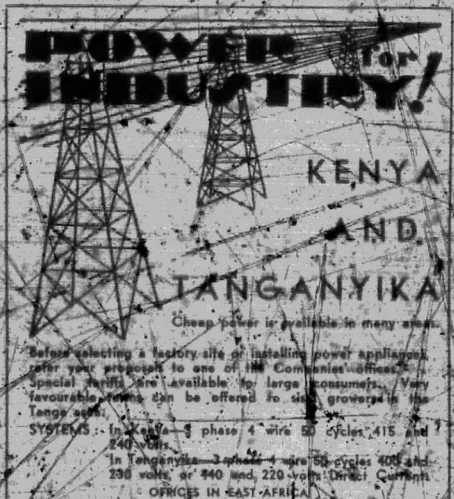
The directors are Mr. Robert Annan (Chairman), Mr. Joseph Hall, Mr. H. G. Lauff, Mr. W. H. Gask, and Sir Samuel H. Wilson. The 30th annual general meeting will be held in London on November 21.

Gold Mineralization in Tanganyika

GEOLOGY of the country around Mwanza Gulf is the subject of Short Paper No. 29 by Dr. C. M. Stockley, Department of Lands and Mines of Tanganyika Territory. The report deals with three 400 sq. miles of country including the granite coastal region north and south of Mwanza, the granite peninsula situated between Surlimann and Smith Sound, and the granite country of Uzizira, west of Mwanza Gulf and Smith Sound. In no locality was gold mineralization noted in payable quantities. The peculiarity of the field is the lack of dyke rocks, and it is suggested that there is an indirect connexion between their absence and the lack of gold mineralization. In the well-mineralized goldfields of the Territory these rocks are invariably present.

News of Our Advertisers

CHODRON ENGINEERS LTD., controlled by Crossley Brothers Ltd., report a net profit of £36,813 against £29,200 after meeting taxation of £48,590 (£19,800). The dividend on the ordinary shares was again 12½%.



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Mining Share Prices

THE BASE METAL SECTION of the market for Rhodesian mining shares on the London Stock Exchange rose considerably as a result of the profit statement of Roan Antelope. The latest prices of Rhodesian and East African mining shares are as follows:

Bushick, 2s. 4½d.; Cam & Motor, 17s. 6d.; Charterland, 6s.; Chicago-Gaika, 11s. 1½d.; Eileen Almond, 3s. 7½d.; Globe & Phoenix, 18s. 10½d.; Gold Fields Rhod., 9s. 4½d.; Kavirolo 3½d.; Kenton, 1s. 9½d.; Kenya Consol., 40s.; London & Rhod., 5s. 1½d.; Mashaba, 11½d.; Motapa, 7s.; Nchanga, 70s. 3d.; Phoenix Finance, 17s.; Phoenix Prince, 1s. 10½d.; Rezende, 2s. 3d.; Rhod. Broken Hill, 19s. 2½d.; Rhod. Copper, 4½s. pref., 22s. 6d.; Rhod. Katanga, 7s. 3½d.; Rhod. Anglo American, 35s. 10½d.; Rhod. Corp., 6s. 8½d.; Rhod. Selection Trust, 25s. 10½d.; Rhokapa, 14s. 3½s. pref., 22s. 9d.; Roan Antelope, 15s.; Rosterham, 2s. 1½d.; Selection Trust, 4s. 6d.; Selukwe, 6d.; Shearwood Shear, 2s. 10½d.; 3s.; Taniari, 9d.; Tanganyika Consolidation, 4s. 7½d.; 4s. 8½d. pref., 28s. 9d.; Tuli, 1s. 6d.; Urusika, 3s. 6½d.; Wanderer, 6s. 4½d.; Wankie, 20s. 10½d.; Willoughby, 10s. 1½d.; Zambia Exploring, 19s.

Cure Ore Steel Works

SINCE SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S State iron and steel works began producing steel ingots at the end of May last, more than 5,000 tons of steel have been dispatched from Que Que, and a monthly output of 1,200 tons of pig iron has been maintained. Metal has been exported to Malawi, Reunion, Portuguese East Africa, the Belgian Congo, and South Africa. "All consumers of steel have expressed themselves as more than satisfied with the quality of the ingots supplied," stated the general manager, Mr. R. F. Watton, recently adding that the works had gone into production with far less difficulty than any other with which he had been acquainted. The blast furnace, rated by the makers as having a capacity of 45 tons per day, has regularly made more than 50 tons. The open hearth furnace has been most satisfactory, and an electric furnace may being installed should raise the steel output capacity by about 36%.

Ex-Service Gold Miners

ONE ACHIEVEMENT of the mining settlement scheme for ex-Service men in Southern Rhodesia has been the revival of gold mining operations in the remote Makaba Valley, near the Colony's north-eastern border. In his address at the second annual meeting of the Makaba Smallworkers' Association, the chairman said that the scheme was now more or less stabilized. Prospects were generally good, and the gold produced in the valley on settlement scheme mines had exceeded £10,000. The scheme had been of advantage to the country as a whole, but it was doubtful whether it had benefited the men opening up the mines. In common with most areas of the Colony, the valley was short of Native labour; indeed, all operators were seriously low in their complement of employees. Mechanization was being tried, but the limiting factor was power, and there was little hope of a public supply of electricity in such a remote corner of the country.

Platinum

RENEWED INTEREST is being taken in Southern Rhodesian platinum deposits, which have been described as "stratified." In November, of 29 blocks of claims registered in the Selous area, nearly 40 were platinum deposits in the Bellingwe Area. From time to time the Colony's deposits have attracted considerable attention, and in the past, twenty thousands of claims were pegged, but there was no production and by 1930 practically all the claims had lapsed. In 1942, following new discoveries, somewhat, with extraction of the mineral, hopes were renewed, and it was suggested that the Colony might challenge the Soviet Union as the world's premier producer of platinum, but the method of extraction proved too expensive. To-day platinum is valued at about £20 an ounce.

Company Progress Reports

Phoenix Prince, 7,734.62 gold, were recovered in the half-year ended September 30 from the milling of 59,230 tons of ore for a working profit of £15,464.

Wanderer.—A working profit of £6,993 was earned in the quarter ended September 30 from the treatment of 92,000 tons of ore for 7,016 oz. gold. Development, 11,035 ft. sampled, 125 ft. 138 ft. equivalent 13.5% payable average value 5 ft.

Wankie.—A total of 15,300 tons of ore were milled in the quarter

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An attractive legend still circulates in Nigeria concerning the foundation of Kano. The story goes that a mighty hunter of the early days named Bembabay put the seal on his fame by killing an elephant with his spear and then carrying the carcass many miles upon his head. On the spot where he finally laid down his notable burden, the city of Kano was founded to commemorate the achievement.

So runs the legend. Whatever the truth may be about the foundation of Kano it is beyond dispute that it has existed for centuries as a trading centre and port of call on the great caravan routes. Ancient industries, including the preparation of Moroccan leather, still survive in the locality, although today the prosperity of Kano depends far more upon its position as the recognised centre of the Nigerian ground nut industry. Full and up-to-date information from our branches in Nigeria on the industries of the Colony and the present trend of local markets is readily obtainable on request.

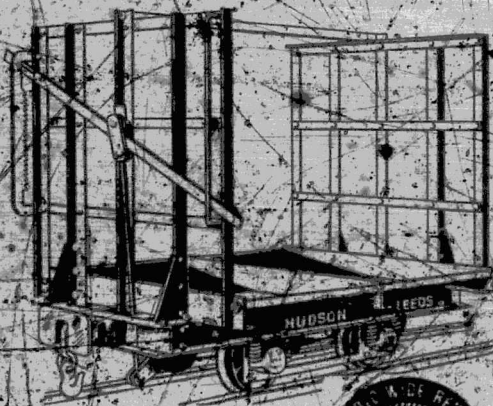


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