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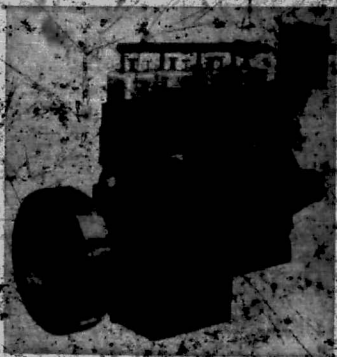
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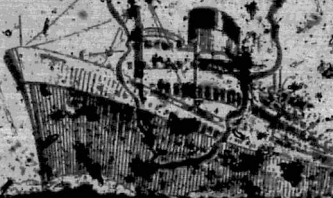
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	Pages		Pages
Matters of Moment	407	Witch-Fall in Northern Rhodesia	415
Sir P. Mitchell's Review	408	Parliament	416
U.N.O. Criticize Ruanda-Trundi	440	Union-Cadre Buy King's Lint	416
African Students in	441	Obituaries	421
		Company Meetings	431-436

MATTERS OF MOMENT

ENLIGHTENED LEADERSHIP is still rare, though in any country or continent for its removal or reduction by death to be regretted by men of good will resident in

territories far distant from that in which the departed leader has lived his life.

Great African Statesmen.

Mr. Jan H. Hofmeyr, who died last week in Johannesburg at the age of fifty-four as a result of the strain of many years of overwork in public causes in which he had profound faith, was one of Africa's outstanding statesmen. General Smuts, Sir Godfrey Huggins, and Mr. Hofmeyr are, we believe, the three men whose history will declare to have had the greatest and most beneficial influence on the course of South and Central African history in the past decade and a half. Each of them has been distinguished by rare vision, great moral courage, exceptional tolerance, steadfast concentration on the achievement of main objectives, and prodigious powers of work

and social. They have recognized the need for more research, knowledge, judgment and co-operation in the quest for the most hopeful means of achieving that synthesis which will guarantee Africa and all its peoples the full life to which it will one day attain. That is significant—that the most experienced and trustworthy guides should realize the inadequacy of the present landmarks, while loquacious theoreticians in this and other distant lands pontificate with an assurance that deceives them and their dupes but contributes nothing practical to the search for solutions.

The three leaders of whom we were have shared another quality—the determination to seize every opportunity of emphasizing that rights involve duties, and that there is a

spiritual challenge which must be accepted if material benefits

Principles are not to disappoint the recipients and those who provide

the better conditions. This is particularly true in the matter of race relations, in regard to which Hofmeyr may be said to have held and upheld the New Testament outlook (which was unwelcome to the many in South Africa who clung, and still cling, fanatically to the

All three, it is important to note, have been unabashed exponents of the idea of the fundamental interdependence of the races in Africa and of the ideal of brotherhood

which all have avoided habitually

that the racial problems of East Africa cannot be solved except on New Testament terms. If that must be borne in mind by the European community, and especially by those who form and direct its opinions, it is equally essential that the eternal verities shall likewise be borne in mind of those who speak for the Africans and Asians. It was on that basic truth that Hofmeyr insisted—that communion can grow only from frank and mutual acceptance of immutable principles, and that whatever transgresses those principles does harm to any State and all its citizens.

Hofmeyr's sincerity and modesty made an indelible impression, deeper even than the brilliance of his mind, though that would have made him formidable in any company. The influence of his liberalism upon opinion in the Rhodesias and East Africa had been increased by several visits and by his contacts with men prominent in their affairs. For more than half his life he had been keenly interested in

the progress of those Dependencies, which he was confident would in time contribute to the weakening of prejudice in the Union. Like General Smuts and Sir Godfrey Huggins, he was an enthusiast for a great increase in the interchange of experience between South Central and East Africa, and like them he held that journalism had an important part to play in that respect. His faith was reflected in the *FORUM*, which would probably not have been founded without his support, from which it continued to draw strength and inspiration through that weekly review also influenced many people in the territories further north. For these reasons editorial reference to the life and death of this great Africanizer does not seem to us to overstep the bounds proper to a journal devoted to East and Central Africa. Jan Hofmeyr was a South African genius who was a much and thoughtful English African States, which differ immensely from that in which his life was laid. Had he lived, he might well have done more than any other South African to broaden understanding between the Union on the one hand and the Rhodesias and East Africa on the other.

Comprehensive Agrarian Legislation for Kenya

Sir Philip Mitchell's Review of Affairs

COMPREHENSIVE AGRARIAN LEGISLATION is about to be introduced into the Legislative Council of Kenya, said the Governor, Sir Philip Mitchell, when he opened the Budget Session on November 23.

The main objects would be to ensure the preservation of the fertility of the agricultural lands of the country and their development to a maximum productivity, by compliance with the rules of land management and good husbandry. The Bill would be based on the principle, now generally accepted in other countries and embodied in the latest legislation in the United Kingdom, that no one had the right to ruin agricultural land, but that all users of such land had a duty towards the whole community to develop the land which they were using by means of sound farming practices, which must include adequate capital investment.

"It will be recognized in the Bill," continued the Governor, "that the State must provide the means in the form of advisory services and finance on reasonable terms if the users of agricultural land who are reluctant or financially unable to do so, are to develop their lands and to be compelled to do so."

Social Basis

As far as possible the Bill will be operated on a local basis. In areas where local production committees of the Board of Agriculture are established, its operation will depend upon those committees, and in other areas, pending the establishment of local production committees, by local authorities. The Minister for Agriculture and Natural Resources will have a residuary power to make such orders or rules as are necessary in cases where local authorities cannot be persuaded to enforce

The development of the Egerton School as an agricultural College will start in 1965.

It is intended to bring into force a section of the Hide and Skinning Ordinance to allow an export cess to be collected. The cess, to be imposed from January 1, 1965, will be used for the general improvement of the East African hide and skin industry, and in particular for the establishment of the East African Hide, Skinning Tannin and Allied Industries Advisory Board.

The services provided by the Central Artificial Insemination Station, with the sub-stations at Kamuru and Kiunga, are in increasing demand, and it is intended that this station should be placed on a financial basis in order that it may meet the demands of the important dairy industry.

Agricultural and Veterinary Research

Intensive programmes of agricultural and veterinary research have been planned, but the limiting factor is the shortage of trained technical staff. An investigation centre for sugar is being established in Nyandarua and proposals are under consideration for the opening of a similar research centre.

The separation of the research work of the Kenya Veterinary Department and the East African Veterinary Research Organizations, regards the production of biological products will become more complete with the building up of the V.R.O. staff.

Proposals for the establishment of the Nairobi station to facilitate the extension of Dr. Anderson's work on sterility disease and to provide facilities for work by the East African Veterinary Research Organizations, and the East African Agricultural and Veterinary Research Organization, regarding the particular ecology of the white fly, which the Station is situated will be considered at the next meeting of the East African Council for Agriculture, Animal Health and Forestry, to be held in January.

Out of a total of 226 accepted tenant farmers under the European settlement scheme 67 remain to be placed on the land, and it is expected that most of these will start farming during 1965. The assisted ownership scheme has been shown for some time, but of the original dependents under this scheme

and it is hoped to make progress in the course of the year with the survey of agricultural schools at Embu and at the coast.

There are welcome signs of improvement in African farming methods. In some areas well-farmed individual holdings are being established, while in others group farming, still in its infancy, holds out great promise as a means of arriving at a really efficient land use. Some forms of group or cooperative farming is an economic necessity, and investigation and experiment with that object in view will continue actively.

Provision for African settlement and land utilization schemes initiated by the African Settlement and Land Utilization Board has been included on an extended scale in the 1949 draft estimates. Investigational and pilot schemes will be proceeding in 14 different areas, and new schemes for land reclamation, reclassification and group farm settlement are expected to be started.

Work at Nakuru will be designed to complete the clearing and development of approximately 30,000 acres in all and the settlement of that area before further extensions are undertaken.

Fisheries and Natural Ports

The development of our sea fisheries is important, and it is hoped that proposals for the establishment of an effective investigation and research centre designed to deal with problems of biological research and investigations in methods of fish farming and fishing on the East African coast, will take effect in the course of the year.

The Great Rift freshwater fish, a fish farming experiment has been started and a start will be made early in the year on the plans recommended by the Development Committee. The trout hatchery at Kisumu will be completed by the end of this year, and a hatchery on a reasonable scale is projected for next January and July.

Work is further afield, the formalities will be completed early next year for the establishment of wildlife parks covering the higher elevations of Mount Kenya and the Aberdares. In addition, the establishment of national reserves in three areas, within or adjoining the present Southern Game Reserve, is contemplated for the near future. In accordance with the recommendations of the Game Policy Committee, the rest of the Southern Game Reserve will then be taken to the game Reserves. Plans are also in train for the establishment and development of national reserves adjoining the Tsavo National Park.

It would be impossible in the time available this morning for me to review our exceedingly difficult education problems, but I would stress the growing urgency of the question of education—especially technical and vocational education, including practical training and apprenticeship for boys and girls of all communities when they have completed their years at school. I believe that at this stage it is at least as important to complete the equipment for useful and satisfying life for the people for whom we provide places in our schools, to increase greatly their numbers before we can organize a comparable increase in their opportunities.

There is a very considerable building programme for schools in all communities, and although it certainly falls short of our needs, it is equally certainly as much as our available finance and building capacity will permit.

Revision of Development Plans

The Development Plan, drawn up in 1945 and 1946, requires revision to meet changed circumstances and new needs. The Planning Committee is engaged on this task, but meantime, in order to avoid delay, provision has been included in the draft estimates for certain projects which are not in the programme already approved, but which appear to my advisers to be of a preliminary and preliminary nature for appropriate further consideration being prepared for your consideration.

It is possible that the real urgency of this matter, now that the major housing crisis is in a fair way to be greatly relieved.

The Development and Reconstruction Authority has been gradually increasing the tempo and scale of its operations as state plans and materials become available, and in the coming year will be faced with a programme of further improvement of public works in the history of this Colony. To enable the public works Department better to undertake a programme of this kind, it is being drastically reorganized.

It is a pleasure to return to this Council of Sir Geoffrey Hume and his other hon. Members will have learnt with interest that, as a result of the reorganization of the Department of the inquiry, it has been decided to appoint a Director of Public Works and chief engineer in charge of the development programme. One of the main objects will be to give effect to the recommendations of the Commission of Enquiry. Steps are being taken to secure the services of a high-class road engineer, with a view to

such as the railway services take up such a large proportion of the available man-power, the question of extra special vehicles does not fall within equal force in respect of communication. It will be a matter for us to be sure that we have an exacting emergency and if we are to avoid confusion and delay in any emergency.

You will be invited to approve a proposal, which have been accepted by the Legislative Council of Tanganyika Territory, that be now before the Legislative Council of Uganda, for the reconstruction of the Petal and Telegraph Department under the High Commission as a self-financing department with its own capital and revenue account. This is a first step in general reorganization of the department, to enable it to modernize its services and give the public more efficient facilities, especially telegraphic and telephonic.

Many kinds of goods are now plentiful, and in certain lines the country is overstocked of very full stocks. Accordingly, the Government has decided to remove a wide range of goods, a wide range of goods, mostly women's clothing and certain types of foodstuffs, especially condiments, sauces and the like, and has referred to the East African Production and Supply Council proposals for the removal of price control from an even wider range of goods, including the greater part of the textiles in common use in the country.

However, if this result is an immediate rise in prices, contrary to what Government is advised is likely to take place, price control will be reintroduced. The truth is that the time has come when we have to discover whether in fact it is possible to return to free uncontrolled trade as we knew it up to 1931. All commercial advice is to do so, if it is possible, and that advice will fall as soon as trade is freed. I hope that advice is correct.

But there are some items of the greatest importance to the economy of the Colony in respect of which there is world scarcity, and in regard to which it is still necessary to exercise strict control in order that the best possible use may be made of such stocks as become available. These items include structural steel, steel piping, barbed wire and cement. It is necessary also that in respect of capital goods there should be close liaison with His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, and it must remain an essential part of their policy that the expenditure of hard currency is reduced to the minimum.

Board of Commerce and Industry

The Government recently appointed Board of Commerce and Industry, but I am disappointed that it has not been established on an East African rather than a Kenya basis, for I am confident that its greatest usefulness will be achieved only when it is established by joint consent on an East African basis.

Local authorities as well as the Government are facing difficult financial problems by reason of the rising cost of services. Medical authorities, in so far as they rely mainly on charges for treatment and site value rates, have available to them an expanding source of revenue generally adequate to their needs, but the Government, requiring increased Government grants or contributions, will rely on the proceeds of the Kenyan (Wholesale) tax on each adult male. This is an unstable revenue foundation, and there are grounds for thinking that its limits are being reached.

The amount collected in rates has been from £68,000 in 1938 to nearly £200,000 in 1948; in local Native Council budgets. The Government and the local Native Councils are therefore thus relying on new sources of revenue more related to capacity to pay, such as cash crop and higher licence fees and service charges.

A bill will be laid before you which will enable the collection of a rate by Africans outside local Native Council areas, and subject to the Indian Council's consent. The proceeds would be used for local government services for Africans in municipalities, such as primary education.

I cannot in this brief space, without expressing my very high appreciation of the distinguished public service rendered to the country and East Africa as a whole by the Financial Secretary, Mr. J. F. G. Troughton. This is his last session as a member of this Council, unless he returns one day as an elected member—and on behalf of us all I wish him good-bye and Godspeed.

Trade With Rhodesia

SOUTHERN RHODESIAN EXPORTS to Great Britain in the third quarter of the year totalled £5,688,167, largely

Trusteeship Council Criticizes Ruanda-Urundi

Points from Report to General Assembly of the United Nations

THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL observed that the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi had been administered, with the Belgian Congo, since 1925, but took note of the assurance of the Administering Authority that its separate juridical personality had been preserved.

The hope was expressed that the view of the fact that Ruanda-Urundi was now a Trust Territory was a purely political entity would continue to be preserved after a revision of the law of August 21, 1925, or by some other suitable measure.

Examination of Political Advancement

The Council notes that, even making allowances for their primitive conditions of life, the progress achieved by the indigenous inhabitants in the practice of democratic processes was disappointing.

The Council observed in particular that the way in which progress must be by educational progress, and that an obligation rested with the Administering Authority to provide an educational basis sufficient for political advancement.

The Council was of the opinion that the Administering Authority should give particular attention to devising practical measures aimed at promoting the political advancement of the inhabitants and their progressive development towards self-government or independence.

The Council further noted that a revision of the constitution of both the central and local administrative organs and preliminary steps should be taken towards the ultimate establishment of representative government based on some form of electoral system.

Political Advancement

The Council observed further that it would be desirable that the Administering Authority should supply information as to the steps which it was prepared to take towards furthering the political advancement of the inhabitants.

General Administration

The Council noted that the newly constituted Council of the Trust Government General had, in an advisory capacity and was composed exclusively of Europeans and that, although the interests of the indigenous inhabitants were represented therein, they were represented indirectly through European representatives.

The Council further observed that the Government General, the head of departments and services, the chief administrative officers, assistant administrators, and other officials were almost exclusively European.

The Council was of the opinion that the Administering Authority might wish to consider granting to the indigenous population some form of direct participation in the higher administration of the Territory.

In particular, the Council considered the Administering Authority might wish to consider giving them direct representation in the Council of the Trust Government General and increased training to enable them to fill positions in the administration, to enter the staffs in the school for chiefs and sub-chiefs, and to increase the number of persons trained there.

Indigenous Political Structure

The Council noted that the Administering Authority had preserved the indigenous tribal and political organization of the Territory, particularly the institution of hereditary chieftainships and sub-chieftainships, and that

the Council expressed doubt as to whether these institutions offered sufficient opportunity for the development of a sense of political responsibility among the indigenous inhabitants as a whole and observed with interest that the Administering Authority was moving forward with great urgency to any arrangements in the whole system which might be effected in the future.

The Council was of the opinion that the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the indigenous population could be better furthered through progressive modification of the tribal system by the creation of local organs of self-government.

One System or Two?

The Council noted that the indigenous population was governed by two forms of administration—the European administration and the indigenous administration. The Council felt that the Administering Authority might consider whether it would not be desirable and feasible progressively to establish one system of government in which both Europeans and indigenous inhabitants would participate, and in which eventually the indigenous inhabitants would assume the principal functions and responsibilities.

Economic Advancements

The contents of the report for 1952, dealing with economic matters, occasioned the Council much concern. While some strong views on the unfavourable economic conditions were expressed by some members, and while such criticisms must be read in the light of geographical and economic limitations in the Territory, the Council as a whole was of the opinion that economic conditions, including the system of taxation, required improvement, that economic benefits were not sufficiently directed to the interests of the indigenous population, and that much remained to be done in this respect.

The Council noted the statement of the special representative of the Administering Authority that the public debt of the Territory, which in 1944 stood at 175.4 million francs, had been reduced to 20.8 million francs, and that the final closing of the accounts might reveal it to have been liquidated entirely.

Reduction of Public Debt

The Council also noted the explanation of the representative of the Administering Authority that the rapid reduction in the debt had resulted from the unavailability of supplies and the absence of personnel necessary to maintain services at a normal level during the war.

The Council felt, nevertheless, that it might have been desirable not to repay this public debt in such a short period of time, in view of the drastic restraints of the Territory for such a long period, the stresses of social well-being and employment, and the need for such assistance and the Administering Authority might, as a part of the funds released in liquidating the debt, to improve the economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants.

Educational Advancement

The Council noted that the lack of educational enlightenment was not confined to traditional political, economic or social advancement, professional efficiency was prevalent, schools, institutions in number, and advanced education, and that the expenditure on education would be

population—who could hardly be expected to take the lead in that respect. With the help of the missions, was welcome, but not sufficient, and finally non-existent beyond the primary education stage.

There were insignificant public libraries and no Government scholarships—either in the territory or in the Congo or in Belgium itself—whereby the indigenous population might obtain the benefit of higher and professional education, which would ultimately be of immense help to the political, economic and social conditions of the territory.

Recommendations

The Council, noting that no real progress has yet been made towards developing in the indigenous population the understanding and practice of democratic processes, recommends that the Administering Authority should review both the central and local administrative organs of government in such a way that the new administrative structure would be in complete accordance with the objective of developing the indigenous inhabitants politically towards eventual self-government or independence.

In particular, the Council recommends that the Administering Authority should introduce, in at least a preliminary way, some form of electoral system.

The Council, noting that the Administering Authority has preserved the institutions, both civil and tribal, of the Territory, commends the Administering Authority for not forcibly imposing its indigenous institutions and customs, but suggests that the present system does not offer sufficient opportunity for the development of a sense of political responsibility among the indigenous inhabitants as a whole, and that their political, economic, social and educational advancement could better be promoted by the progressive establishment of local organs of self-government.

The System of Government

The Council invites the Administering Authority to study the desirability and feasibility of gradually establishing one system of government in which both Europeans and indigenous inhabitants would participate, and in which the indigenous inhabitants would assume eventually the principal functions and responsibilities.

The Council, noting the increased number of European colonists in the territory, requests the Administering Authority to furnish it with more information in the next annual report on the European colonization policy pursued there.

Dangers of Educating Africans in England

Colonial Opinion at Variance with Colonial Office Policy

SIR ANDERSON MONTAGUE BARLOW said at the latest meeting of the executive council of the East and Central African Board that the problem of the care of the African students now in the United Kingdom in large numbers was similar to that which arose years ago in the case of Indian students. Because the approach was unimaginative, little was done for their welfare, with the consequence that much mischief resulted and most of them returned to India thoroughly disgruntled.

He was not satisfied that adequate measures were being taken to avoid a repetition of that unhappy experience. At the same time in regard to Africans, though a Director of Colonial Scholars had recently been appointed, the Colonial Office to keep in touch with young Africans, among whom there was a widespread feeling of discontent, partly because they were faced with inordinate expenses in obtaining accommodation.

Hostels Badly Needed

The Colonial Office had a few hostels and perhaps aimed at providing others, and a committee started by the late Lord Westminister and continued by his successor had collected several thousand pounds to open premises in Hornstead which would accommodate 26 African students, mainly, if not entirely, those studying at London University. The Universities in London and a number of other cities and towns badly needed hostels of their own for pupils of all races, and Sir Anderson hoped that the Board would press for the provision of such accommodation as a matter of great urgency.

Mr. H. F. BARGMAN suggested that the Board should be represented on the Colonial Office committee dealing with questions concerning colonial students, and that the long-term answer was to provide adequate university facilities in Africa.

Mr. A. FRED WIGGLESWORTH thought that an appeal

to their own countries, whereas the sensible course would be to bring more mature and better educated men for post-graduate work.

Mr. F. S. JOHNSON felt that the question of principle and that of the practical difficulties should be kept separate and distinct, and that the Board should avoid any action which might appear to endorse the continuance of the present wholesale transfer to this country of Africans, many with but rudimentary education and no knowledge of the world, for short courses in many cases, and without any proper provision for supervision and control in their leisure hours.

Undesirable Pressure on Local Governments

Few people here or in Africa realized that there were now in this country more than 3,000 African students, of whom rather more than half had been brought over at the cost of the British taxpayer through the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund of the British Council.

He believed it was true to say that the Governments in East and Central Africa, the Legislatures, and public opinion generally in the Dependencies were all strongly opposed to this policy, but that, because it had been vigorously pushed by the Colonial Office in the past two or three years, the local Governments had found it impossible to refuse to cooperate. Yet it would, he thought, probably be fair to assume that all the Governors, chief secretaries, and directors of education in the territories would prefer to see Africans educated in Africa to the diploma or degree level, with a small minority only coming to this country afterwards for special post-graduate study. There was nothing whatever to suggest that the official view differed from the non-official view, including that of the missionary bodies in East and Central Africa.

What seemed to him wholly indefensible pressure was to come later, to any extent, to have more students

spot, the Government shared that view, and a reply to that effect was sent. When informed that the Colonial Office had rejected the demand for three railways, the non-officials also indicated that they would publicly criticize the expenditure of public money for any purpose. Even then the matter was not dropped, for the law move by the Colonial Office was to insist of receiving nominations, combining the demand with the intimation that the money would be found from sources which would involve no calls upon the public purse of the territory in question. His informant, said Mr. Lockett, came from sources which convinced him of its reliability.

Communist Influence

Mr. Lockett suggested that the problem of looking for young Africans in this country, especially in Louisa and some other large cities, had been far beyond the capacity of the welfare department of the Colonial Office. There was disturbing news from the hospitals and other quarters, and he thought it no exaggeration to suggest that the overwhelming majority of the students were returning or would return, not as reliable leaders of their own people and fair exponents of the British way of life, but as agitators, many being strongly indoctrinated with Communism.

The blame, he said, would not be primarily with the impudent Africans themselves who have evidently stepped out for those who set out to cultivate the negative ideas it should be at the door of those officers who insisted on bringing over far more Africans than could be properly looked after at the most susceptible period of their lives.

Another blunder was to calculate the subsistence allowances so closely that even normal young fellows could scarcely make two ends meet so that they were prone to accept help from ostensible friends, who they discovered too late had very definite ulterior motives.

MR. ANDERSON MONTAGUE-BARLOW agreed that the main thing was to educate these Africans in Africa.

Failure to Adopt Wise Course

MR. G. G. WORTH, saying that the failure to adopt that course was the root of the whole trouble, thought the Board should press for increased educational opportunities in the East African territories.

MR. W. S. SWINNEY agreed that there would be an expansion, not merely of such facilities as exist at Makerere College, Uganda, but for less advanced training, since many hundreds of semi-trained agricultural, medical and other assistants ought to be produced annually. Africa was the only sane place for such training.

COLONEL POLSON suggested that Sir Alan Burns, chairman of the committee at the Colonial Office dealing with this matter, might be invited to the next meeting of the Board.

The chairman, Mr. A. D. Noble-Tucker, MP, said that during his recent visit to the United States he had had talks which convinced him that public opinion was not enthusiastic about the continuance of Government Government subsidies in support of the European Recovery Programme. It was inevitable, he would revitalize private enterprise and get private industry operating as efficiently as possible. It might be that the Americans would show greater interest in Africa development.

In Ontario he had seen hybrid maize which had been 10 years in the air, and it was hoped that within another four years a suitable variety could be bred for production.

known in 1934, and that there was a possibility that the Northern Extension might have to be closed. An indication of the position was that the railway had to pay very high charges for the transport of coal by road from the Fete colliery.

Beira was still to conduct that it was still taking about six months from the date of unloading to get machinery or tea chests from the port to the mines in the inland, and he had just had cable information that it would be possible to delay in the delivery of sulphate of ammonia, which was essential to the tea industry. The transport difficulties showed a preview of another possible problem—namely, matter of gravity.

As to our air programme, it is now certain that the southern route will not be closed to traffic for the time being, but the Government, not the railway. The payment of road transport by road from Fete has been very small.

Colonies and European Union

Against Special Interest, Says Mr. Amery
LONDON, December 8.—SIR AMERY addressed the Overseas League in London last Thursday on the importance to the British Commonwealth and Empire of the creation of a Union of the States of Western Europe.

With the new scale of world distances and world power, he said, the independence of Western Europe meant as much for Great Britain, and indirectly to the whole Empire, as the independence of the Low Countries in earlier centuries. Unity and prosperity in the Continent were a great imperial interest, and the way to achieve that unity and prosperity was by increasing close co-operation in every field of economic and external policy, co-operation based on continuous consultation and the affirmation and practice of common principles of action and political freedom.

One essential was to get rid of the most favoured-nation clause in existing treaties, which prohibited as between independent nations, and would try to forbid even as between the members of the Commonwealth, effective economic co-operation based on mutual tariff concessions. That sort of clause could not be achieved nor be much longer maintained even by the United States in face of the idea used by the Marshall Plan, which was completely contrary to that of the most favoured-nation clause.

Customs Union

THE CUSTOMS UNION BETWEEN THE BRITISH COLONIES, Southern Rhodesia and the Union, which after long delay has now been signed, was proclaimed last Saturday.

The purpose of the two Governments, it says, the preamble, "is to achieve complete removal of all customs and other trade barriers between the two countries to re-establish a full and complete customs union and to extend such complete union to other African States and territories by a subsequent agreement with them." The agreement, it says, is the establishment and maintenance of a high level of production, employment and real income throughout the world, and in particular in the territories party to this agreement. A Southern Africa Customs Council to supervise the working of the agreement will comprise one member and alternate appointed by each Government and a chairman elected by mutual agreement.

Improved East African air services are announced. A new East Africa Airways Ltd. is being formed.

Turning the Blind Eye to Witchcraft

Government At Long Last Admits Accusations

BY TURNING THE BLIND EYE, the Government of Northern Rhodesia has for many years tried to deal with witchcraft.

This newspaper repeatedly but unavailingly criticised that attitude in the years between the wars. Now the justification for the criticism and the absurdity of the official attitude over this long period have been audibly admitted by the Government through the Secretary for Native Affairs, Mr. R. S. Hudson, who said while moving the second reading of the Witchcraft (Amendment) Bill, 1948, in the Legislative Council.

The most important amendment is to Section 1 of the Ordinance, which provides that any person who names, indicates, accuses or threatens to accuse any person of being a wizard or witch, or imputes to any person the use of non-natural means in causing or procuring injury, damage, or calamity, or asserts that any person has by committing adultery caused death, injury or calamity, is guilty of an offence.

We know that many people in making such accusations are acting against this section, but do really believe that their accusation is a true accusation. We also know that if that accusation is made very serious results may ensue, and very serious crimes, such as murder or serious assaults, may follow.

Motive for Murder

We have reason to believe, however, that knowing that it is an offence punishable by heavy penalties to accuse a person of being a witch, some people are in such fear that they feel their only remedy in order to save their lives or their property, or that of their relatives, is to take the law into their own hands and perhaps commit a murder. It is for that reason that this amendment is proposed.

It provides that it shall not be an offence to make such an accusation before a district officer or European police officer. That proviso would allow a person who believes that somebody has caused or intends to cause serious damage to himself, his relatives or his property, to go to a district officer or police officer and tell him so. That in turn will enable a district officer or police officer to make investigations, possibly remove the fear, or possibly find that the person accused is in fact indulging in some practice which is an offence against the Witchcraft Ordinance or the Penal Code.

The provision in the Bill was fully discussed with the African Provincial Councils, and after careful examination, with the African Representative Council, and those bodies agreed that the amendment should be made.

In the course of that consultation, it became very apparent in many places that the belief in witchcraft had become very firmly established on the African continent.

Witchcraft Professed Mainly by Women

The most important amendment is to delete the proposed to delete that section which provides that any person who accuses or threatens to accuse any person of witchcraft, or any non-natural process, who imputes or undertakes to impute any person how to bewitch or injure any person or property, or who supplies any person with prescribed means of witchcraft.

The extent of the offence is that injury or damage is caused or threatened, and for that reason it is proposed to substitute wording to the effect that any person who holds himself out as a witch-doctor able to cause (or announce) or inflicts or enforces in mind, person or property, or pretends to exercise any kind of supernatural power, witchcraft, sorcery or enchantment, shall be guilty of an offence.

we said some thirty years ago, and the amendments are designed to bring them in accordance with the requirements which are being found necessary in practice, and more in accordance with present-day practice in respect of the imposition of penalties, and especially corporal punishment. It is now very necessary to provide for such punishment, but it is felt that the present case there is justification for it, because offences against the Witchcraft Ordinance have been known to result in such appalling crimes of cruelty and violence.

In his introductory remarks Mr. Hudson said that witchcraft was defined as including the throwing of bones, the use of charms, and any other means, process or device adopted in the practice of witchcraft or sorcery. The practice of witchcraft is the belief in it, it is well widespread in the territory, and it is very difficult to suppress or control. Indeed, the only real cure would be education.

Government of Deaf

SIR STEWART GORE-BROWNE said that all members of the Council had probably known cases of an African having been told by another African that he would die on a certain date, and indubitably dying in spite of medical treatment.

The argument behind the original legislation was that there could not be such a thing as a witchcraft, that to accuse anyone of being a witch was therefore to accuse him of something impossible and so to incur punishment. The provision now proposed that should be deleted. It is a serious offence to believe that an accusation is true, even though it is known to report the matter was purely a bluff.

By two African colleagues, because neither has yet made his maiden speech, do not propose to take part in this debate, conclude his remarks. He says that they should support the views expressed in the Provincial Councils and in the committee of the African Representative Council.

The opinion, pretty widely expressed, is that it should be legal not only to report accusations to a police officer but also to make a similar report to a chief. We deemed that suggestion this morning and all agreed that for that suggestion any time it would not be wise to proceed any further than this amendment which proposes.

The DEPT. MR. NIGHTINGALE, speaking for the non-official members, said it should be laid down that wherever magic was practised, a clear distinction should be drawn in thought and speech between magic which had as its object the good of the community or of the individual, and magic which aimed at a local effect upon an individual or a community. The distinction of justice failed to recognize that distinction.

Good and Bad Magic

Magical healing of disease where often magical practices are mixed with a very shrewd knowledge of medicine, and even very fertility rites, charms, warding against insects of disease, and other of its devices, all these and the so-called beneficent magic, and should not in our view be the subject of penal legislation.

The effect of the amendments as we understand it, it is to remove the penal effect of the Act to magicians inasmuch as the object of the magic of the so-called magic is to exercise some evil influence on the community. It is to be noted that the proposed amendment would have broken down long ago if it had been in fact a magicians.

As the present day the priest, who blesses a wedding, and the witch-doctor who anoints the sick with oil or makes a charm, or the child who blesses the bride who will marry, and the child who blesses the bride who will marry, and the child who is decorated with those symbols which are said to have any effect, are all liable to the rather horrible penalties attaching to this Act. It will still have to be interpreted intelligently, because a person who, following an indigenous practice, protects his crops against thefts by means of charms, may still be prosecuted for causing fear and annoyance to a person who comes to him.

The term "witch-doctor" suggests to us the word "Witch Doctor"

Parliament

Employment of American Specialists in Colonies

Secretary of State Closely Questioned in House of Commons

EMPLOYMENT OF AMERICAN GEOLOGISTS in the British Colonial Empire has caused further Parliamentary questions.

In the House of Commons a few days ago SIR PETER MACDONALD asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies why, when asking the American Economic Co-operation Administration to provide Americans to do 30 years' work in the Colonial topographical, geodetic and geological surveys, he had not advertised for British surveyors of applied to British universities, the Royal Geographical Society, or any of the British air survey firms.

MR. CREECH-JONES: "The American Economic Co-operation Administration have been asked to provide 22 geologists and three chemists for short contracts of not more than three years to assist in carrying out geological work in Colonial territories. These U.S. scientific officers are intended to fill temporarily vacancies in the establishments of the C.G.S.S. which are to be filled by British candidates going to the short courses by the break in training during the war."

Every now and then made, and is continuing to be made, to obtain the services of United Kingdom and Dominion geologists for permanent service with the Colonial Geological Survey Service. Contact with United Kingdom and Dominion geologists is maintained through the geological departments of the United Kingdom and Dominions universities, and through the Dominions appointments boards. Vacancies for particular posts are also advertised in the Press and scientific journals from time to time.

Geological Survey to be Greatly Expanded

It has been made plain as a result of exhaustive enquiry that it will not be possible to fill the establishment of the Colonial Geological Survey departments until about 1953. The reasons for this are that this service is being expanded to a complement of about 70 geologists by 1952, from the 1939 figure of about 50 geologists. Only first-class geologists are accepted, and their supply is not sufficient to meet the demand of British interests generally.

The American Economic Co-operation Administration are also being asked to provide 24 or 30 geodetic surveyors to supply ground-control for areas in the Colonial Empire for which air photography has already been taken by the R.A.F., or is now in progress. Every endeavour has been made to obtain British surveyors for this work, and my requirements for surveyors have been continually notified to the universities and the Service, as well as to any learned or professional societies connected with this profession. It is not clear how the private air survey firms could have assisted in the supply of such surveyors.

SIR P. MACDONALD asked how the emplacements to be offered to U.S. surveyors employed in British Colonies compared with those given to British surveyors.

MR. CREECH-JONES: "The Economic Co-operation Administration has yet to give final approval to the scheme for the employment of U.S. surveyors. I take the opportunity of correcting a reply I gave on November 24 arising from the questions of the hon. Members for Mile End and Ormsington. Discussions will continue

and I am confident that we have asked what demands had been made to employ Canadian specialists in Colonial surveys and whether financial aid was available for that purpose."

MR. CREECH-JONES: "No special attempt has been made to employ Canadian specialists. I am looking into the possibility of the second part of the question."

MR. KIBLING asked if the Minister knew that London air survey companies could provide under contract at least 20 geodetic surveyors for service in the Colonial Empire.

MR. CREECH-JONES: "I am prepared to consider any qualified surveyors who wish to take employment in the Colonial Service. They would, however, have to be considered as individuals in accordance with the normal conditions of service."

MR. KIBLING: "Would the Secretary of State like to modify the statement made on 25 October that he could not recommend the employment of surveyors from the United Kingdom in the Colonies? Is he suggesting that two large air survey companies are British and that since they were they have surveyed hundreds of thousands of square miles?"

MR. CREECH-JONES: "I think there is some misunderstanding. The personnel required here are ground surveyors, not air surveyors."

Details of Pay

MR. KIBLING asked the Secretary of State whether, before going to get Americans for geodetic survey work, he had tried to get British surveyors who had retired from the Survey of India.

MR. CREECH-JONES: "Yes, sir, but unfortunately without result."

MR. KIBLING: "Would the Secretary of State like to correct another statement which he made in the House—that American geologists are paid more than they are in the United Kingdom, but he paid exactly the same rate of pay as British? Was not the inadequate pay of British surveyors a result of the fact that they are so scarce?"

MR. CREECH-JONES: "I am glad to correct the statement. The arrangements with America have not yet been finalized."

MR. KIBLING: "What about the statement last Wednesday?"

MR. CREECH-JONES: "If retired Indian surveyors now come forward, will the Minister consider them for this work?"

MR. CREECH-JONES: "Certainly. We are most anxious to get persons qualified for this kind of work."

MR. KIBLING: "Did the advice made to the experts in geology include an approach to the geologists and teachers of geology at the universities, especially Cambridge?"

MR. CREECH-JONES: "Representatives have been made to the universities and professional organizations."

MR. KIBLING asked the Minister to be surveyed in the Colonies during the next 10 years, and whether the Minister was satisfied that the area covered by photography could not be mapped in the same period.

MR. CREECH-JONES: "In accordance with our original plans, 1,000,000 square miles. All immediately urgent requirements are being met, and no surveys will certainly be curtailed within the period mentioned."

Security, Retention

MR. KIBLING asked the Minister whether a law of the kind that the United States has passed and is proposing to pass to employ in East and Central Africa would be interfering with work which could be done by British surveyors, and what security measures were being taken to ensure that no reports or information were imparted to a foreign power.

MR. CREECH-JONES: "The United States geologists and geodetic engineers to be employed in East and Central Africa will, as far as the Colonial Geological Survey Service and the Department of Colonial Surveys are concerned, be subject to the normal regulations regarding security and the laws of the Colony in which they are operating."

MR. DIBBY asked the Secretary of State whether he would make a statement about the proposed new railway links between Broken Hill and Aden and the Mikindani (respectively) and what assistance was being given by the Government to raising the necessary loans.

Nairobi, and (2) Broken Hill-Moye-Mbarogoro (or Kilosa-Korogwe).

In addition, but as a subsidiary operation, it is proposed to make a quick reconnaissance survey of a route linking Broken Hill with the prominent railway to Mldindani with a view to ascertaining whether such a route is likely to be a practicable engineering proposition.

As regards the second part of the question it is hoped to secure the assistance of the Economic Co-operation Administration in these surveys if regards both the financial arrangements and the provision of the necessary staff, and that it will not be necessary to have recourse to loans. The question of finance for the construction of such a railway or railways does not arise at present.

Mr. PATERSON asked the Secretary of States for the Colonies if he would give particulars, separately for each Colony and Dependencies, of the quantities and description of the strategic raw materials supplied to the U.S.A. for stockpiling purposes.

Mr. REES-WILLIAMS: No. It is impossible to distinguish the origin of the various raw materials supplied to the U.S.A. for stockpiling purposes, since these are not supplied by Colonial exporters themselves but are supplied to the U.S. Government from U.K. Government stocks or through commercial channels. A large proportion of the many Colonial products brought to the open market by American buyers ultimately find their way into United States stockpiles.

Mr. BALDWIN asked what progress had been made with the game-free zone at the Ranganyia-Isiasha boundary. How many head of wild game had been slaughtered since its inception? And if the Minister would be so good as to state the success of the scheme.

Mr. CRECH JONES: The game-free zone was established in May, 1947. A large number of smaller game animals were shot, but I am not in possession of detailed figures. I am assuming that the zone, combined with controlled hunting of game and immunization of cattle, was successful in preventing the disease from spreading southwards.

Mr. BALDWIN: Will the Minister make other inquiries in regard to this costly experiment, where some 700 miles of fencing was destroyed and the wild animals were put to numerous deaths, as before the four years' shooting were done? Mr. CRECH JONES: I have been in touch with the legal Government about it, and they declare that the experiment was successful.

Nairobi Airport

Mr. DONALDSON asked the result of the discussions which had been taking place regarding the construction of a new airport at Nairobi at Embaki, whether any decision had been taken as to who would finance it, and whether H.M. Government were resolved to maintain the existing flight route from Nairobi as the main trunk line for air services with South Africa, and what information the Minister had about the development of an alternative route by way of Africa and the Congo.

Mr. CRECH JONES: The Kenyan Government in discussions with representatives of H.M. Government in June last, did not formally decide whether they could not afford to construct an alternative airport at Embaki as it would raise no objection if H.M. Government were prepared to give the major share of the cost of such an airport. The question of the need for a new airport at Embaki is now under consideration by the Government of the United Kingdom, and I am sure that the Government of the United Kingdom will be able to give a definite answer to the question.

Mr. BALDWIN asked the Secretary of State whether he would make a statement about the flight of a plane from Nairobi to London on July 17, 1964, and new terms of former airline. Summarizing the importance of which has been considered by the General Assembly of the United Nations at present, and under the terms of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus.

Mr. BALDWIN: Before I give an answer I should like to know how many of the members of the Kenya Air Force think that the plane should be returned to the Government of Cyprus.

Mr. BALDWIN: Who will be responsible for the expenses which may be sustained in the course of this joint national investigation?

Mr. CRECH JONES: This cannot be necessary for the social and economic development of these districts.

Mr. BALDWIN: What is the cost of the investigation?

Mr. DONALDSON asked the Minister of Food why the Overseas Food Corporation had a uniformed police force of their own for service with the groundnut scheme in the Highlands. Mr. STRAIN: The Corporation have been empowered under ordinance by the Kenyan Government to create an Auxiliary Police force to protect its interests and personnel within the development areas. The regular police force of the Territory is not large enough to provide the increased services required. The Corporation's security department is a private police force which does not have jurisdiction to the Commission of Police and Prisons. Mr. DONALDSON: Would the Government be prepared to allow a fund to be set up as a political body of Kenya and why its security had not already been arrested.

Mr. CRECH JONES: This association was proscribed in 1940. Its secretary was sentenced in September to 18 months imprisonment for making inquiries and will write the hon. member.

Mr. DONALDSON: Will my hon. friend keep before him the fact that this one of the most politically advanced tribes in Kenya, and that this type of suppression against a war veteran is a serious matter?

Mr. CRECH JONES: I am not aware of any suppression of this kind against individuals from the Government.

Measures Against Soil Erosion

Mr. DONALDSON: How many African women had been employed in the forestry work of Kenya in 1963, and in what capacity, and what was the Minister's attitude to the proposal that the best means of dealing with the problem of soil erosion is to plant trees? Mr. CRECH JONES: In the district the women were employed during the last two years of failing to comply with the directions of their headman in regard to anti-erosion measures. Of those who did not do this, only a few were served detention in default. Unfortunately, no other equally effective method has been found of enforcing essential measures of soil conservation.

Mr. DONALDSON: While we recognise that these people should be following the most advanced methods of agriculture, does not the hon. friend agree that the point is that imposition there is not a good method of teaching them?

Mr. CRECH JONES: The principal educational propaganda is going on amongst the people. Soil erosion is one of the most evils, and every effective measure must be taken to prevent it.

Mr. DONALDSON: Does not the Minister think it would be wiser to enquire the Minister of Agriculture with regard to what is done with some of our own soil erosion farmers?

Mr. BALDWIN: The Minister of Agriculture English farmers are subject to subsidies, and that if they do not obey them they are liable to be aware of the consequences. It is not compulsory steps are taken to enforce cultivation in Kenya and East Africa generally, they will be available for irrigation for the African?

Mr. CRECH JONES: Certain conditions must be already been adopted on the English model.

Mr. DONALDSON asked for what reason Mr. Matigari Singh had been sentenced to imprisonment in Kenya to India, and whether this sentence had any connection with his trade union activity.

Mr. CRECH JONES: Mr. Matigari Singh has not been sentenced to imprisonment in Kenya. He is a member of a school at Boranga, which was established in 1961 and has been suspended for four years, although it has not been scheduled.

Mr. CRECH JONES: The school at Uva school has not been suspended for four years. Owing to the shortage of staff and materials and the need for other buildings, some postponement, if necessary, but I hope that these difficulties may shortly be overcome and that it will be possible to make a start some time next year.

Ministry from Somalia

Mr. STRAIN: How asked what circumstances two people were injured and one killed at Garissa, British Somaliland, on August 24, and for what reasons people were being evicted from their houses and farms elsewhere on that date.

Mr. CRECH JONES: A report has been received from Garissa of an incident in Harardid. The Government of Somalia

Union-Castle Company's Purchase Need to Relax Price Controls

Control of King Line Acquired

THE UNION CASTLE MARITIME SHIP CO., LTD. has acquired control of the King Line as briefly reported in our issue of last week.

65 per cent of the shares of the Union-Castle Company for the 22 ordinary shares in King Line, Ltd., which on the day before publication of the offer were listed on the London Stock Exchange at £24 6d.

Control had already been secured by the purchase of all the shares held by the directors, who felt that the other shareholders should have the opportunity of selling their shares to the Union-Castle Company.

An offer, open to December 15, is therefore made through Morgan Grenfell and Company of £24 6d for each King Line share. The company state in a letter to the shareholders: "We are authorized by your directors to say that they believe the price offered is a fair one and they recommend your acceptance. Having considered all relevant information, including a re-valuation by independent valuers of the company's vessels, together with details regarding the shares, we concur in this view."

According to the terms of the sale, the directors are to resign their office if called upon by the Union-Castle Company but by their own desire they will not accept compensation.

Sir Vernon Thomson's Letter

A letter to King Line shareholders from the company's chairman, Sir F. Vernon Thomson, draws attention to the fact that a management agreement exists under which Eddo Thomson and Co. (of which he beneficially owns the entire share capital) manage the King Line vessels. The agreement, unless renewed will expire on March 31, 1950. By voluntary arrangement, he will be obliged to resign on that date without compensation. The directors will therefore resign their office which will take the place of the staff, etc. of the management company.

Sir Vernon Thomson concludes: "Having been associated with the King Line for 50 years, I feel that the action now being taken will best ensure (as it would do) its continuity in the new stable marine."

The King Line fleet consisted at December 31 last of six motor-vessels and one steamer with total gross tonnage 106,396 and of 54,320 tons deadweight.

Dividend and bonds for 1949 and 1947 on the £500,000 of capital total £15 15 per centum. An interest of 5% has been paid on accounts of the current year. The highest price touched for the shares at the last decade was 38 pence in 1947.

The thrust of the *Financial Times* was:

"So far, all market values are priced on a cash basis, the offer by Union-Castle Steamship of 25 pence per share for the 22 shares of King Line is generous. These shares closed yesterday at 61s. 6d. 55s. 6d. and at the height of the market in early 1947 they were at their peak of 75s. 6d. King Line shareholders should certainly accept the offer as advised by their directors and have already sold their entire holdings on the same terms."

Deal Done, or Both?

It is said that stockholders of Union-Castle to make of the sale of Union-Castle of King Line £2,000,000 so that the cash cost to the shareholders of the shares pass to it will be £2,800,000. That is, nearly double.

Union-Castle had a net working capital of £782,000 at December 31 last, with £300,000 in Government securities and £3,402,000 in other assets, at the average date. They had new tonnage commitments of over £7,000,000. The deal cannot possibly therefore involve Union-Castle of a new issue of capital.

The return of the money paid out by Union-Castle is a thin £17 15 7 per cent on the present 15% dividend basis of the King Line. The King Line have, however, been running at a loss since the sale. The King Line fleet of seven vessels has a tonnage of 114,000 tons, conservatively valued in that company's book at £14,000,000.

Former Rhodesian Minister's View

A plea for the relaxing of price controls in Southern Rhodesia has been made by Mr. Leslie B. Fereday, a former Minister of Commerce and Industries who thought the Colony "over-controlled." Many regulations which were necessary at the time of introduction of the controls, now become unnecessary, but some vital commodities were not sufficiently controlled.

"The imposition of price control on many articles could safely be withdrawn because competition has now reached the stage where in many instances merchants are selling below the control figure," he said. "Continuation of controls automatically acts as a handicap to the merchant to make the maximum price permitted his actual selling price. If controls were removed on certain articles merchants would be quite happy with a lower percentage of profit."

Period of Unprecedented Prosperity

"We are enjoying a period of unprecedented prosperity," he said. "Employers and employees of labour generally are both enjoying the fruits. They cannot deny it. It is a happy period and the position of those in charge of the employees is being the best we need to speak of a better world. It is true that the world generally are not prepared to allow the fruits of prosperity to be realized."

"Turning to the subject of housing, it was the expressed intention of the housing control and the Government's adequate activity in the matter of housing. He agreed with the stipulation that the houses should exceed 900 square feet, but declared that many public houses were being built. "The permits had been issued for the erection of large buildings, the labour and material had been imported specially. Such a practice was subject to abuse and the concerns engaged in that type of work would serve the Rhodesian public better if they imported labour and materials in order to build large numbers of smaller houses."

Beira Expropriation Claim

REJECTION by the Portuguese Government of the claim of the Companhia do Porto da Beira for £600,000 on the expropriation of the port, taking it to be followed by demand for arbitration.

Port of Beira Development, Ltd. issued the following statement a few days ago:

"The directors of the Port of Beira Development Company, which holds 480,000 of the 600,000 issued shares of Companhia do Porto da Beira, announce that they have been informed by the board of the Companhia do Porto da Beira that the Portuguese Government have intimated to them that they do not recognize an obligation to repay to Companhia do Porto da Beira the amount of its share capital (£600,000) on the expropriation of the works of the port on January 13, 1949. Companhia do Porto da Beira is taking steps forthwith to demand arbitration on the matter thus in dispute. News that Companhia do Porto da Beira was claiming £669,000 was given by Sir Angus Malcolm, chairman of Beira Works Ltd. that company's annual meeting in September. Beira Works is jointly owned by the Companhia do Porto da Beira and the Port of Beira Development. Sir Douglas stated that the claim was made after Companhia do Porto da Beira had taken legal action."

Kenya Budget

KENYA'S BUDGET for 1949 estimates revenue at £2,450,550 and expenditure at £7,448,295 of which £6,184,977 is recurrent. This last figure which is

Constant in Performance



Through Fire and Water

If a Ford cylinder block has the simplest design, this test will knock it right out of the Dagenham production line. Cylinder blocks are cast in the white heat of the Foundry, machined and finished. The cylinders have diamond shapes and honed until they shine like polished mirrors. Now comes the trial by water. The cylinder block is first passed through a hot wash which raises its temperature to 100°. The block is then clamped into the machine by hydraulic pressure. Rubber plungers get off all the holes and water vents. Hot water is then pumped into the cylinder block until it reaches a pressure of thirty pounds per square inch. If there is the slightest crack or leakage, steaming water will show it up. If the fluid evaporates, the pressure will reveal leakage, heating

the surface, first grossly, inside, including the oil. The whole machine runs through an acid so that all sides can be minutely inspected. If satisfactory, the block is then passed through a cold wash to bring its temperature to normal. It is a ruthless test—because the block is the foundation of the engine, and we want only the best. Only the best—our principle that makes your Ford CONSTANT IN PERFORMANCE—from the foundation upwards.

Don't forget the Ford from Local Dealers or nearest Motors. Consult your Overseas Dealer now regarding a car for your next leave. The longer the notice, the better the delivery.

Ford

Government and the Empire.

If we trace the progress in Imperial matters of this Government, some curious points emerge. There was first a rush to Washington for financial aid. Not only were all the Empire Governments completely ignored, but the Prime Minister stated in the House of Commons on December 1, 1947, that agreement had been reached on the broad principles of commercial policy for which the United States and the United Kingdom would seek general international support and that the United Kingdom was ready to agree that the existing system of preference within the British Commonwealth and Empire will be contracted. The Government, in short, proposed to do away with the system of Imperial preference upon which the prosperity of this and other Empire countries had been built up—without apparently ever having thought of calling a round table conference of those who were affected. As time went by Government supporters talked more and more about the Empire, and for propaganda purposes asserted that their political opponents had always failed to develop it. This was probably partly induced by the public hostility

expressed in the House of Commons. In the Foreign Secretary's speech in 1947, went so far as to say: "I hope our Commonwealth will certainly the Empire will agree to the possibility of a certain union for the Commonwealth and Empire." That idea gradually faded into silence, but much talk of the Empire and its possibilities of development continued. The groundnut scheme was launched—a sound conception badly initiated. Meantime Burma had been assisted out of the Empire, India handed over to bloodshed and misery, responsibility in Palestine misapportioned with the same result, further created in Malaya, Sarawak annexed, and the general picture created of Empire and Commonwealth a sorry state. Then came the Conference of Empire Prime Ministers three years ago, and Sir Stafford Cripps's recent announcement that he will hold that it was fundamental to Socialism that the Empire should be liquidated as soon as possible. Evidence suggests that there is a carefully organized programme for the destruction of the Commonwealth and Empire and a bid for popularity amongst

BACKGROUND

Moral Standards.—Convictions for indictable offences in England and Wales rose from 78,000 in 1932 to 115,000 last year, an increase of 47%. In the nine years the increases were: larceny, 36%; breaking and stealing, 88%; receiving stolen goods, 141%; violence, 58%; sexual offences, 46%. Of the total number found guilty of larceny last year 29% were boys and girls under 17 and 12% were between 17 and 21. Of every 100 persons found guilty of breaking and stealing, 52 were under the age of 17, and 15 between the ages of 17 and 21. Compared with 1938, the increase of offences by those under the age of 21 was some 60%. These figures show a position of very great gravity. They mean that the old notions of honesty and truthfulness are vanishing. Of course, these offences are only committed by a minority but a minority that is becoming a real danger to the nation. One of the main causes of these offences for juveniles is the breakdown in home life. Another cause is the growing loss of respect for the law. A large number of these breaches of regulations are in themselves trivial but their cumulative effect is serious. They prepare the way for the black market. Behind all these crimes is a moral problem. What we require is the sense of the value of honesty and truthfulness there will be no great decrease in the number of crimes. The State must have their contribution to make, but they cannot tackle the problem alone. It is fantastic to suggest that the State should have a drive for honesty and truthfulness, calling for the co-operation of the Press, the cinema, the wireless, the skillful artist and others, and making it appeal very largely on the social ground that harm is done to the nation by dishonesty and untruthfulness. We should like to build up in every department of life a conscience which condemns dishonesty and untruthfulness wherever it is found.—Dr. Garbett, Archbishop of York.

Goering as Model.—The last effort that was made by any Government to go into the steel business was in Hitler's Germany. It was now

Duty of Governments.—The cultivation of the aesthetic senses is the whole reason for human existence, but it is not a Government's concern to cultivate the individual's aesthetic sense for him. It is merely to provide the economic conditions under which he can best do this for himself. The artist, and to some extent the professional man, is doing it through his work, and all that the Government need do for the artist is to ensure high complete freedom of expression. The mechanical worker can cultivate his aesthetic sense only in his leisure hours: the ideal economic system is, therefore, one which gives him the greatest amount of leisure. Those who think that the Communist worker in Russia has more leisure than the Communist worker in America, and that writers, painters, and architects are indeed free, by cultivating their talents in their own way in eastern Russia, in western Europe, will go on thinking so. Nor can one do much for an artist who holds the simple belief that once one's own party is in power the need for two political parties immediately disappears. The less simple see that in there is only one political party no change of Government is possible except by force; that all criticism is therefore an incitement to revolution and should be treated as such; and that a secret police and the prohibition of free thought, free speech, and free writing inevitably follow, bringing labour camps in their train. One is inclined to doubt that the 20,000,000 human souls in the Soviet slave labour camps are all busy cultivating their aesthetic sense.—Mr. A. A. Milne, in *The Times*.

"The value of the £.—"The £ is worth only about three or four shillings compared with the sovereignty of my sovereign. Before the 1914-18 war you could buy 2s. 6d. for your sovereign. If to the music hall, give your sovereign for a hot and-chip supper afterwards, have a couple of drinks, buy a packet of cigarettes and still have a copper for two left. My first tailor made me a good blue serge coat for 45s. When I married I furnished half a house on about £20, and later

TO THE NEWS

E.A.R. marked — "Authenticity must be allowed to break the news with 'sarcotic' sobriety" — Sir Ernest Gowers.

This is not Oxford or Cambridge University. This is Edmonton, where respect intelligently — Mr. E. Shiu-wei, M.P., Minister for War.

Of 18 field-marshal created by the British Army during the war and a few years before, only one came from China — Field-Marshal Lord Alan Brooke.

No woman in the whole history of this country have been responsible for as much social reform as my father and Mr. Churchill — Major Owyn Lloyd, George, M.P.

Sheer malicious envy makes men with a grudge against a society want to pull down the mighty from their seats without thought of the consequences of so doing — *The Economist*.

Mr. Churchill wanted to view the attack on Normandy from a naval vessel. I refused to countenance the risk, and the matter ended when the King sent word that he felt it equally his duty to take part at the head of his troops — General Eisenhower.

Private grace in Italy makes for the absence of so many public virtues — Miss Freya Stark.

The best contribution to the Commonwealth can make to world security and economic welfare is its own cohesion and development — *London Charities of Commerce Journal*.

Press peeps are attacked for denuding their own newspapers, they do not consider themselves with those papers they would be peeped of being harassed and injured — Mr. Charles Cavan.

For 25 years I have been saying that if we managed our industries, the people in charge would work harder for the State. It has not worked out that way. I am very disappointed that we have not had the results expected — Mr. J. B. Powell, M.P.

I do not believe it is possible for any committee of people, however well intentioned and honest, to allocate Parliamentary time in a way which prevents things that ought to be discussed from being left out and some things which ought not to be discussed from being discussed — Miss Oliver Stanley, M.P.

The future political, economic and cultural patterns of the world for the next century are being worked out — but the programme seems much more solidly under the auspices of Mr. Stalin, entering the witness box than by the development of Western Union, the Marshall Plan or the opening of the North Atlantic Pact talks — *News Chronicle*.

What those who took part in the meeting of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers will remember most is the warmth and cordiality of the discussions and the unanimity of purpose which emerged. Not an ultimate ideal is in question, but on the day-to-day policies by which they can be attained, there was a measure of agreement by which all people could have helped — Mr. Philip Noel-Baker, M.P., Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.

If all the supplies asked for under the Marshall Plan were put together for the four years of its operation, they would still not equal 5% of the national product of the 16 nations over the same period. American aid is like the last cog in a complicated machine. Its absence may bring the wheels to a standstill, but its presence does not guarantee that they will grind on. For that they need their own lubrication and their own power — Miss Barbara Ward.

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



these two Vauxhalls!

The VICO is a new high performance model with a more six cylinder engine of 21 litres with 140 h.p. acceleration from rest to 50 m.p.h. in 13.5 seconds and a top speed of 26 m.p.h. without effort. Exceptional performance is combined with low fuel consumption, 26.28 m.p.g. with normal driving. Unladen weight 2,190 lb.

The WYVERN, 4 cyl. 14 litres is the true economy model, giving utmost fuel economy with efficient performance. 40 m.p.h. over the 11 m.p.h. class. It does 32-35 m.p.g. with normal driving, has lively acceleration and good top end speed up to 64 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.

Vauxhall

PERSONALIA

MISS PAMELA SCOTT, daughter of Lord Francis Scott, is in this country on holiday from Kenya.

LIEUT. COLONEL F. LESLIE ORME and MISS JOAN C. DUNN, whose engagement we recently announced, have been married.

AIR VICE-MARSHAL E. J. MURPHY has been appointed Principal Medical Officer, R.A.F., Mediterranean and Middle East Command.

MR. JAMES DUNPAS HAMPFORD has been appointed Governor of Malaitia. He has served in Nigeria, the Leeward Islands, and St. Kitts, Nevis.

MR. A. B. HARRI, eldest son of the Rev. V. V. Verbi of Kenya, and Miss H. S. M. HERKING, of Bognor Regis, have been married in Dulfield, Derbyshire.

MR. NEGLYVE FARRON'S new book on East Africa will be entitled "Sons of Noah," and will probably be published in February. Mr. Farron is now in the U.S.A.

BARONESS RAVENSDALE, daughter of the late Marquess Curzon of Kedleston, has recently visited Uganda. She attended the wedding of the Kabaka of Buganda.

MR. L. C. SMITH, of the staff of E.P.O. Advertising Service, Ltd., arrived back in London a few days ago from a long business tour of West, South, Central and East Africa.

The United Kingdom Treasury Delegation and the British Supply Office in Washington will be amalgamated on January 1, 1949, under Sir SYDNEY COWE, lately of the Colonial Office.

MR. B. D. LONGMORE, general manager of Central African Airways, has resigned in order to take up an appointment with a civil aviation organization with interests in North America.

MR. GEORGE BROCKERT, the first non-Britain Northern Rhodesia to accept office in the Government, will, we understand, take over the portfolio of Agriculture and Natural Resources on January 1.

MR. E. W. WATMORE, lately Senior Provincial Commissioner in Northern Rhodesia, who is on leave pending retirement, will settle in the country, to which he first went after serving through the 1914-18 war.

CAPTAIN HUGH BARCLAY left London by air for Kenya on Thursday. He has recovered completely from the successful operation on his spine. MRS. BARCLAY will remain in this country until the end of January.

MR. OLIVER LATTELDON has been elected chairman of the Trade and Industry Committee of the Conservative Party, with MR. HAROLD MACMILLAN as deputy and MR. WALTER FLITTOER as one of the two vice-chairmen.

THE REV. J. C. JONES, who has been appointed Bishop of Bangor, served with the Church Missionary Society in Uganda from 1924 to 1945 as the Bishop Tucker Memorial College, of which he was warden from 1940.

MR. ROY WELENSKY, leader of the non-official members in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, whose health has been causing concern for some time, is to take a holiday at the coast in South Africa on medical advice.

MR. ANGUS S. MITCHELL, president of Rotary International, has been visiting Southern Rhodesia. He has been a member of the Rotary Club of Melbourne, Australia, since 1927, and was one of the founders of the Melbourne Cohn Exchange.

The engagement is announced between Mr. JOHN WILLIAM FARTHER, M.C., elder son of the Rev. Dr. J. W. and Mrs. Arthur, of Edinburgh, and formerly of Kenya, and Miss MORAE LINDSEY CLAIBURN, younger daughter, of the late Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Claiburn, of the State of Virginia, U.S.A.

MR. S. D. LAMBERT, who has recently been appointed development and production manager to the African Tourist Travel Association, has had journalistic and publicity experience and has lately been connected with civil aviation. He served in the Royal Navy during the war.

MR. L. S. GREENING, who joined the Tanganyika police after the 1914-18 war and transferred to the Administrative Service in 1925, has been appointed development liaison officer for the Pacific and North Borneo areas. He left the Territory in 1927, and has since served in Cyprus, Antigua, and the Leeward Islands.

SIR WALFORD and LADY SELBY are on their way to South Africa and Rhodesia, from which they expect to return next May. As British Ambassador in Lisbon from 1937 to 1940, Sir Walford had, from time to time to deal with questions affecting Africa, and consequently the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. Rear Admiral Sir ARTHUR BROMLEY, Ceremonial and Reception Secretary to the Dominions and Colonial Offices, is a son-in-law.

MR. G. H. STONE, broadcasting in the "Callings" Southern Rhodesia programme of the B.B.C. last Friday, urged Rhodesians to confine sending food parcels to this country, and in particular to include currants, sultanas, raisins, fats, bacon, tea, salmon and tinned meats; to fill up spaces he suggested jelly, soft-boiled custard powder. MRS. JOAN BERNARD spoke in Sunday's "Callings East Africa" programme of farming in Hampshire.

Appointments announced by the Crown Agents for the Colonies include: MR. R. W. FOXLEE, chief civil engineer, to succeed Mr. W. L. WATSON as engineer-in-charge in the Crown Agents when the latter retires next February; MR. S. J. V. COOK, deputy chief civil engineer, to be chief civil engineer, and Mr. W. F. ABLEY, recently Director of Public Works, Federation of Malaya, to be deputy chief civil engineer and to take over the work of the engineering advisory service.

SIR EDWARD APPLETON, who has been appointed principal and vice-chancellor of Edinburgh University, is a member of the Colonial Research Committee. Now aged 56, he was awarded a Nobel Prize last year, has been secretary of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research since 1939, and was appointed a few months ago as chairman of an inter-parliamentary committee on scientific relations overseas. He is an authority on electricity and wireless telegraphy.

SIR DONALD MACKENZIE KENNEDY, Governor of Manitoba, left Port Louis this Sunday for this country via South Africa on leave pending retirement from the Colonial Service. He entered the Northern Rhodesian administration in 1912, became Chief Secretary in 1930, was Chief Secretary of Tanganyika from 1935 until 1939, and first Governor of Newfoundland for three years. During the recent war he served for a few months as Chief Political Liaison Officer for East Africa Force. Sir Donald and Lady Mackenzie Kennedy intend to settle in Canada.

SIR ERIC MACHINDU has been seconded at the end of this year from his post as Permanent Under-Secretary of State at the Commonwealth Relations Office (Division A) for special duties. At the same time SIR ARCHIBALD GARTYER, Permanent Under-Secretary of State at the Commonwealth Relations Office (Division B: India and Pakistan), will retire from the Civil Service. The Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, with the consent of the Government, has appointed Sir

Obituary

Mr. Jan H. Hofmeyr
Leader of Liberal Thought

MR. JAN H. HOFMEYER, whose death in Johannesburg last week at the age of 34 is a great loss to the whole of Africa, and been an outstanding leader of liberal thought in South Africa for many years, and the influence of his speeches and writings upon opinion in the Rhodesias and East Africa had been increased by several visits to those territories and his meetings and correspondence with men prominent in their affairs.

Academically brilliant for advanced judgment, and outstanding as a statesman, Hofmeyr was best known as wife the longest remaining one for his own main adherence to his principles. He was in the front of South Africa in this generation had so consistently pleaded for tolerance in racial affairs or social reform, and he repeatedly tried the political life by enunciating convictions which he knew to be unpopular with many members of his own party and with almost all its opponents. It was a triumph of personality and conscientiousness that he should nevertheless have been universally acknowledged within the United Party as heir apparent to the office of Prime Minister under General Smuts, whose defeat by the Nationalists in the general election some months ago is often attributed mainly to public dislike of Hofmeyr's liberal views towards the aspirations of the African and Indian populations.

He matriculated at the age of 12, was a B.A., B.Sc. and LL.B. before reaching 19, and was then awarded a Rhodes scholarship to Oxford. He was no more than 25 when appointed principal of the Witwatersrand School of Technology (which was raised to university status under his leadership), but within four years he had been appointed Administrator of the Transvaal, in which important office he spent eight most successful years.

Elected to the South African Parliament in 1929, he became Minister of Education, the Interior and Public Health in the Hertzog-Smuts Cabinet of 1933, resigned three years later in protest against the intention to abolish the franchise for Africans in the Cape Province, was appointed Minister of Finance and Education in General Smuts' Cabinet on the outbreak of war in 1939, became Acting Prime Minister and Leader of the House in 1942, and thereafter took charge of affairs whenever General Smuts was out of the country, as he often was. Hofmeyr, one of the most brilliant men ever produced by South Africa, remained modest, indefatigable in matters of justice principle, and a prodigious worker and voracious reader. He was unmarried, and deeply attached to his mother, now 80 years old, who kept house for him.

[Editorial comments made under Matters of Moment.]

Dr. H. J. van der Bijl

Dr. H. J. van der Bijl, who died last Thursday in Johannesburg at the age of 60, had been chairman, and the driving force of the South African Iron and Steel Corporation (Isicor) since its establishment 20 years ago, and Director of the South African Board of Barclays Bank (S.A.B.) since 1939, and chairman of other important enterprises, including the South African Marine Corporation, for which he secured Sir Arthur B. Boreham as chairman, and the outbreak of war

Mr. S. M. Lanigan O'Keefe
Pioneering in the Rhodesias

MR. STEPHEN MARTIN LANIGAN O'KEEFE, F.R.C.S., High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia from 1935 to 1946, who died last week at his Bulawayo home, was born in Tipperary, western Ireland, as a boy of 17, was engaged in the construction of the railway from that port to Umbali, but soon returned home after a bout of blackwater fever.

By 1898 he was back in Bulawayo, just before it became a railroad. The Matabele Rebellion and the immense losses of cattle from rinderpest had left their mark on the young country, and O'Keefe's funds were down to 10s. Before he found a job as a waiter in a restaurant in which the then high commissioner happened to take breakfast, he gave the young man a start in his office, asked him to get transferred to W. D. and then to the office of the Administrator for Matabeleland.

O'Keefe was one of the first to put forward the case when the Chartered Company called for tenders in 1900 to go to the aid of the Zambesi, and he was tipped the scale in his favour for Robert Curzon, who then administered the colony north of the river, believed dark-haired men more to be suitable for the job. Then followed nine years in Northern Rhodesia, first in Livingstone and afterwards in Kalame as secretary to Coryndon, to whom he grew so attached that when he left O'Keefe returned to Southern Rhodesia.

Farming and Public Life

Knowing precisely nothing about farming, he spent £1,000, his total savings, on 10,000 acres of land 20 miles from Bulawayo, and he found that before were 10 Native heifers costing 50s each. He continued to hold the farm, which is now a well-stocked and valuable property. At one time he was president of the Rhodesian Agricultural Union.

His entry into public life was unanticipated. While he was at work on his farm one day in 1923 Colonel (later Sir Frank) Johnson arrived and talked eloquently about the need for O'Keefe to join the party and stand for the Iniza seat, but he jumped into the waiting car there and then borrowed a decent coat on arrival in Filabusi, made his speech, and found himself adopted as candidate on the same conditions that there would be no contributions from party funds, no speaking from time to time, no committee, no canvassing, no posters, and no results. He won by 37 votes, though the then Prime Minister, Mr. Moffatt, was anxious for the defeat of this Irish interloper. His total expenses were £17 10s, on petrol for touring the constituency that year, and the local market subscribed when the result was declared.

He was twice elected, and in 1933 became Minister of Internal Affairs, Finance and Despatch under Dr. (now Sir Godfrey) Huggins, the portfolio of Internal Affairs made him the senior Minister, and he was therefore Acting Prime Minister for five months in the following year while Dr. Huggins came to England.

In 1934 O'Keefe came to London as High Commissioner, and held that office until 1946, treating the war years particularly by Mrs. O'Keefe, who worked unsparringly for the large number of Rhodesian fighting men, especially airmen, who passed through London. The high commissioner was a fluent and witty speaker, who helped to make the Colony better known in the country.

Since his retirement he had joined the board of

Mr. Edward Keene Figgis Fifty Years of Service in Kenya

MR. EDWARD KEENE FIGGIS, whose death in Kenya we record with deep regret, had been prominent in the life of that Colony for nearly 40 years.

It is difficult to find another barrister like the writer of this memoir, that in his own long experience in East Africa no practicing member of the Bar had been in the same class as Mr. Figgis. But he wore his pre-eminence so modestly that it was perhaps not realized by many members of the general public, who thought of him rather as a pillar of social life, a worker for any good cause, a witty converser, an all-round sportsman, and a friend to all who were in trouble.

Personal Anecdotes

Mr. Figgis was a friend of Mr. TORNBURY, an old friend now settled in London.

Mr. Figgis will long be remembered for his genial personality, his pleasant and good fellowship. A delightful companion, with a ready sense of humour, he inspired affection in every one. Those who remember Nairobi in earlier days will not forget the charming voices at the many parties and dinners to which he was ever ready to take his friends to the "Mifuntani of Mourne" and his "Mifuntani of the Hills" without thinking of him.

He was a great enthusiast in any cause he sponsored, he inspired in his activities. A leader in the Masonic world, he was the founder of the District Grand Lodge of East Africa, a member of the Grand Lodge of the Province of London, of which he had twice been Master. In his youth Mr. Figgis was a player of high repute, achieving distinction on several occasions in the Irish amateur championship.

Mr. Figgis's health had not been of the best, but he was still an old carefree. A characteristic remark of his a few weeks ago ended by saying that he was now 60 years of age, adding, "and it is preposterous to think of me as being 70 years old."

His son, Mr. John Figgis, is following in his father's footsteps professionally and in other ways.

With Mrs. Figgis and the family there will be heartfelt sympathy.

Mr. Charles Norman Lewis Banking Services in East Africa

MR. CHARLES NORMAN LEWIS, O.B.E., formerly a Director of the East Africa Office of Barclays Bank in London, and in South Africa, where he settled in the Cape Elizabeth district two years ago with Mrs. Lewis, will be missed much sympathy will be felt.

Born in New Zealand in 1881, Norman Lewis served in the South African War with the New Zealand Expeditionary Force, and then joined the staff of the Bank of Africa in London, where he served for 20 years in the Union of Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa. After that he was amalgamated with the National Bank of South Africa, Inc., he went to Nairobi as manager of that bank, and chief agent in East Africa. Eight years later, when this bank had been amalgamated into the Bank (London, Colonial and Overseas), he was appointed local director in East Africa.

During his 14 years in the territories he travelled widely and took a prominent part in the business, sports, and social life. He was at one time chairman of the committee of the Nairobi Club, and he was a keen player, an excellent tennis player, a good mixer, and a good friend. For his public work, including service on an advisory committee which made a thorough examination of the expenditure of the Govern-

Mr. J. de G. Delmege Twenty Years in Uganda Service

MR. JULIUS DE GORREQUE DELMEGE, whose death in Mombasa after a long illness most courageously borne we record with deep regret, served for 20 years in the Uganda Administration, from which he retired on account of ill-health.

He was born in 1885, the son of the late Deputy Inspector-General A. G. Delmege, M.C.O., R.N., K.H.S., and was educated at Haileybury and Worcester College, Oxford. He went to Uganda in 1908 as an assistant district commissioner, was twice seconded (in 1914 and 1913) as acting tutor to the then Kabaka of Buganda, and during the East African campaign of the 1914-18 war served for a time as a lieutenant in the Uganda Transport Corps. He became a district officer in 1926, and was an acting provincial commissioner from 1923 until his retirement from the Colonial Service four years later.

After living in Kenya for five years, Mrs. Delmege (nee Margaret Mary Shilston) and he returned with their family to live at Charlbury, near Oxford, and there they remained until just a year ago, when he was advised to live in a sunny climate in the hope that it would alleviate the chronic asthma from which he suffered and reduce the risk of recurrent attacks of pneumonia.

Delmege, who had been for many years an occasional correspondent of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, was well informed, balanced in judgment, and of a most friendly disposition. Deep sympathy will be felt for Mrs. Delmege and her family.

MR. J. S. GYNN, who had spent nearly 30 years in Southern Rhodesia, died there recently at the age of 66. He founded the business of Gynn and Fraser in Salisbury, and had been president of the Sons of England Society.

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British Control in Kenya Kenya Approves Customs Union Governor Reassures Settlers Demand for Greater Efficiency

KENYA is stretching inevitably towards the creation of a new Dominion of the Commonwealth, in which the British will for a very long time be the controlling and directing force," said Sir Philip Mitchell, the Governor, at a meeting at which he referred to the existence of a feeling of insecurity for the future of British settlement.

He deplored discussion which suggested the transfer of authority to an African majority in the foreseeable future, and said that the idea of an entirely African self-governing State in British Eastern Africa was fantastic. That was about as practicable as would be the establishment in the United States of an entirely autonomous, self-governing Red Indian republic.

The possibilities of a cantonal system in which local government responsibilities might be developed by areas should be considered. He mentioned the success of the Nairobi municipal council, which had shown how responsibility could be accepted and organized to produce a liberal, free, progressive and efficient administration.

Edinburgh Castle's Maiden Voyage

THE R.M.S. EDINBURGH CASTLE, which is due to sail from Southampton for South Africa on her maiden voyage to-day, under command of Captain J. W. O'Callaghan, is a sister ship to the PRETORIA CASTLE, which has a gross tonnage of 22,000 tons. She was launched on October 16, 1947, by Princess Margaret.

The amenities for passengers include cinema, hospital, hair-dressing saloons, laundry, photographic developing room, veranda, cafe, promenade and children's play-room. Communication with woods and venders has been extensively improved throughout the passenger accommodation, which is equipped with indirect lighting and air conditioning.

This is the third vessel to bear the name. The previous Edinburgh, built in 1872, was a 2,000-ton ship. The second, built in 1920, was a 19,000-ton ship.

With the end of the war, the ship was to be used for the restoration of the South African mind, and to be used as a strength-boat, with seven passenger buses, against a former class.

Some 200 dockers engaged in loading the liner in Southampton joined a lightermen's union strike last week because they objected to working with a man who was said to have defied the overtime ban by helping to load the liner's cargo.

Rioting in which the commandant of the city police was killed occurred in Cairo on Saturday in protest against the refusal of the Governor-General of the Sudan to admit a party of Egyptian law-breakers who arrived without visas to defend Mohammed Reddadi, Vice-president of the Ashgari Party, on charges connected with his election disturbances. He has since been sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine of £20.

PROPOSALS for the formation of an East African Customs and Excise Department have been approved by the Kenya Legislative Council. Sir W. Johnston, Commissioner of Customs, said that the measure was in the best interests of the three territories, that uniformity in practice and general customs management was impossible without central control, and that amalgamation would tend to remove some formalities.

Major A. G. Hayes, Leader of the European elected members, recalling the dissatisfaction expressed at the last session with the methods of the customs administration, asked what had been done to remedy matters, and if any officials would still have the right to disapprove the customs estimates.

Major A. Vasey supported the motion, but warned Government that as Mombasa was the Colony's main window of courtesy, non-officials would not hesitate to rub it down if it got dry again. Dr. M. A. Rapa, an Indian member, and Mr. E. Matsumu, a Kikuyu member, gave support.

The Financial Secretary said that members would, to all intents and purposes, have the same facilities for ventilating a case against the customs as at present.

Mr. Johnston said that the procedure at Eastleigh airport had been modified, and the system was now working satisfactorily.

Sudan Legislative Assembly

THE NEW Legislative Assembly of the Sudan will be opened in Khartoum by the Governor-General, Sir Robert Howe, on December 23. The assembly will meet on December 15 to elect a leader, who will be presented to the Governor-General on the following day. On December 19 the Leader of the Assembly is to submit to the Governor-General the names of Ministers, Under-Secretaries and members of the Executive Council. On "the appointed day," December 20, the Governor-General will certify that the Executive Council and Legislative Assembly have been duly constituted. The first business meeting will be on December 26.

Ex-British Colonies

THE EARLIER French view that Italy should be given trusteeship over all the former Italian Colonies has been modified by the report of the Four Power Commission. British trusteeship over Cyrenaica is not accepted on condition that Italian trusteeship be established over Tripolitania. The French favour Italian trusteeship over Somalia and the postponement of a decision about Africa until a situation satisfactory to both Italy and Ethiopia can be found.

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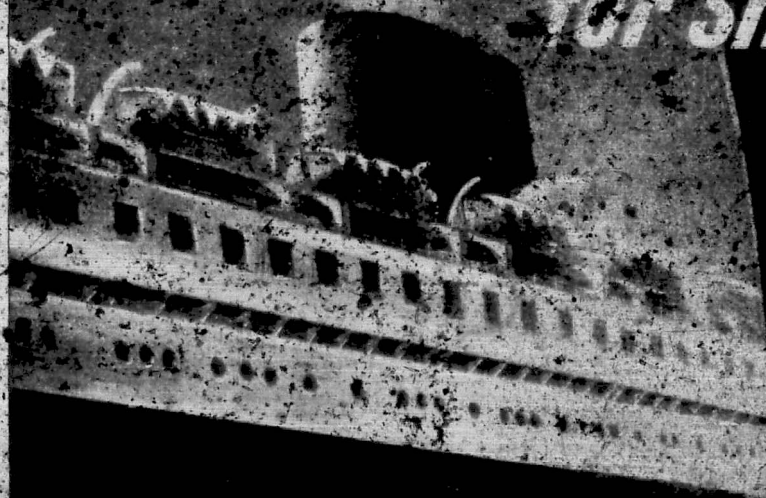
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E.A. Sunflower Scheme

MR. L. A. FLIMMER, chairman of the Overseas Food Corporation, has replied as follows to questions addressed to the Minister of Food in the House of Commons on the progress of the East African groundnut scheme: "Our estimate of the acreages of groundnuts and other crops for next year is not yet complete. Our main efforts in the Western and Southern Provinces depend on clearing in wet weather. The rains have not yet begun and the soil is in a state not in a condition for us to be able to gauge our rate of progress. But in Kenya up to the end of October we bush-fattened 49,868 acres, and our aim is to have, if possible, the whole of this under cultivation for the 1949 harvest, devoting 45% to groundnuts and 55% to sunflowers."

Standard Bank Changes

MR. RALPH CHAMBERLAIN has been elected to the board of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., after 37 years service, which includes experience in British and Portuguese East Africa and South Africa. He was joint agent in New York for twenty years, became assistant manager at the head office in London and manager in 1936. The new manager of the head office is Mr. Charles R. Hills, who, after spending the greater part of his career in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar was inspector of East African branches from 1938 to 1947. He has been acting sub-manager at the head office.

Fatal Air Crash

The search for the Fairchild aircraft in which Mr. Terence Conner and three passengers left the World Falls airport on October 20, ended last week when burned-out wreckage containing human remains was found only 30 miles away. The passengers had hired the plane for game-spotting purposes, and when it was reported missing extensive air and ground searches were made.

Of Commercial Concern

Kamina, Ltd., have declared a dividend of 10% and bonus of 10% (the same).

Forestral Land, Timber and Railway Co., Ltd. have declared an interim dividend of 3%.

Burea Tea Co., Ltd. have announced an interim dividend of 7% (the same) less Kenya tax of 1% in the £.

Booker Brothers, Macombes & Co., Ltd., have declared an interim dividend of 2½% (the same), tax-free (the same).

Messrs. Low and Bonar, Ltd., a company with interests in Southern Rhodesia, have declared an interim dividend of 1% (the same).

A fine of £90,000 imposed on the United Africa Company for an overcharge of £1,398, 0s. on one of their retail stores has been reduced to £40,000 by the West African Court of Appeal.

Output of sisal and tow by East African estates in November were: Arusha Plantations, Ltd., 60 tons; Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd., 340 tons; East African Sisal Estates, Ltd., 195 tons.

United Tobacco Company (South), Ltd., announce a net profit for the year ended September 30 last of £1,127,691 (£1,109,974). A final dividend of 5%, making 25% (the same), free of South African income tax has been declared.

British Overseas Stores, Ltd., who control Allen Wack and Sons, Ltd., are offering 200,000 5% cumulative preference shares of £1 at 20s. 6d. each to holders of the ordinary stock. The issue of 100,125 shares will be as rights in the proportion of one share for every £2 of stock. Holders of shares of the issue will be asked to repay bank loans which on June 30 amounted to £191,874. Two overseas members of the provision of allotment letters are being sent by air mail.

Custodian's Report

INVESTMENTS to the value of £852,571 are held by the Custodian of Enemy Property in Tanganyika according to the annual report of the department for 1947. The interest from investments amounted to £19,782. Production from estates under his control or leased for the year was as follows: sisal, 19,311 tons; coffee, 1,062 tons; maize, 4,527 tons; wheat, 1,657 tons; tobacco, 66,076 lb.; platinum, 76,916 lb.; tea, 200,587 lb.; rapeseed, 14,907 lb.; and salt, 2,558 tons. Total receipts amounted to £679,192 and payments to £568,186.

Arusha Plantation

ARUSHA PLANTATIONS, LTD., earned a net profit of £23,084 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £7,643 in the previous year. Taxation amounts £14,894, £3,000 is reserves and dividends including 15% less tax, require £5,096, leaving a balance of £3,886 to be carried forward, against £1,522 brought in.

The issued capital is £62,340 in shares of 2s. each, capital reserve funds at £1,260, revenue reserve at £28,666, and £2,956 set aside for taxation. Debenture stock is shown at £62,400 and current liabilities at £20,928. Fixed assets are valued at £24,894 and current assets at £53,536, including £18,000 in an advance against £7,200 in cash.

Output amounted to 930 (877) tons of sisal, 70 (75) tons of coffee, and 130 (128) lb. of rapeseed. The estate sown prices 3,597 acres of mature and 500 acres of immature sisal, 190 acres of mature and 18 of immature coffee, and 40 acres of mature and five of immature rapeseed.



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Mining

Rhodesian Selection Trust

RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST, LTD. which holds 64.0% of the issued capital of Murchisa Copper Mines, Ltd. announce a net profit of £65,189 for the year ended June 30 last, compared with £429,380 in the previous year. A dividend of 2s. 3d. (1s. 6d) per share, less tax, required £65,113, leaving £16,349 to be carried forward, against £28,273 brought in.

The issued capital is £2,646,923 in shares of 5s. each. Capital reserve stands at £549,963. Share premium account at £1,268,584, and creditors at £431,848. Shareholdings in Murchisa Copper Mines, Ltd. are valued at £4,331,000. Holdings of Murchisa loan stock at £25,250, and cash appears at £141,735.

The directors are Mr. A. Chester Beatty (chairman), Mr. Brigadier R. Micklethwait, Mr. A. Chester Beatty, Inc. (alternate), Mr. T. H. Bradford, Mr. C. W. Boise, Mr. H. K. Hochschild (alternate), Mr. S. T. Amper, Sir Donald Malcolm (alternate), Mr. C. D. Holy-Hutchinson, Major E. Frain, Mr. Heath Steele (alternate), Mr. R. M. Peterson, and Mr. W. D. Storke (alternate). Mr. D. C. D'Arb.

The 26th annual general meeting will be held in London in December 29.

Mining Personalia and Obituaries

MR. J. F. WELKS has left for Northern Rhodesia. MR. R. B. TONKIN has joined the staff of Rhokana Corporation, Ltd.

MR. N. A. STACH, ASSOCIATE M.A.M., has joined the staff of Reid Anglo-Copper Mines, Ltd.

MESSRS. T. F. STRATTON and C. B. ANDERSON have been appointed directors of Uffon Corporation, Ltd. of which Mr. Stratton is now assistant managing director.

MR. E. POOLIS has been re-elected president of the Griqualoa branch of the Rhodesian Smelters, Workers, and Tributers' Association of which Mr. George Munro, M.P., is vice-president. The other members of the committee are MESSRS. PEACOCK and CRAMPTON.

MR. HENRY COLTON JONES, who has died in Cape Town at the age of 80, was one of the pioneers of geophysical survey work for gold mining purposes. He had great faith in the method used when he was appointed consulting engineer of the Consolidated Goldfields Group in 1936, and he persuaded the board to adopt it with results which were satisfactory, and which were increasingly followed by mining engineers in the Rhodesias and East Africa. Last year he received the gold medal of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.

Wankie Coal

"I believe that the Government have a scheme of co-operation with the Government of Southern Rhodesia to develop the astonishing coal resources at Wankie. I do not know whether the Government have really thought out what they are doing in this matter. They are apparently willing that Wankie should supply the Argentine with large supplies of their coal. If Wankie coal is going to our Argentine market, what is going to become of the miners in Wales and Yorkshire when we are going into depression?"—Mr. Brendan Bracken at a discussion on the future of Collieries.

New Refinery

MURCHISA COPPER MINES, LTD. are to build an electrolytic refinery on the Copperbelt. The cost will be about £1,500,000, but whether the Government will be provided fully from revenue or partly of wholly from new capital is still undecided. Extracts from Mr. A. Chester Beatty's statement at the annual meeting.

Price of Zinc

AN INCREASE of 144 per cent in the value of a standard price of zinc is announced by the Ministry of Supply. This is the third rise in the year. In January the price was increased by 44 to £75 per ton, and on October 1 there was a rise of 117 to £92 per ton.

Tanganyika Mineral Exports

MINERAL EXPORTS FROM Tanganyika for the first eight months of the current year were valued at £900,463, against £743,279 in January-August 1947. Exports of iron ore, copper

Star Explorations, Ltd.

STAR EXPLORATIONS, LTD., a company with a 50% holding in the Exploration Co., Ltd., announced a profit of £14,643 for the year ended October 31 last, compared with £6,631 in the previous year. Dividends of £1,598 and £1,283 are written off investments, and a dividend of £1,000 (less £1,000 tax) requires £1,613, leaving £1,141 to be carried forward against £19,442 brought in. The directors have again waived their fees.

The issued capital is £117,450 in stock units of 2s. each. Capital reserve stands at £11,245, revenue reserve at £21,920, amounts due to the subsidiary company at £3,656, and current liabilities at £3,289. Investments at cost appear at £198,477 (estimated value on October 31, £107,376), investments in cash at £8,000, and current assets at £13,404, including £1,714 in cash.

MR. A. H. COLLIER, a director since the company's inception 28 years ago, who was chairman for 26 years, has retired from the board, and Major W. M. Henderson-Scott, who remained from the chairmanship but retains the joint managing directorship.

The company's investments include holdings in Falcon Mines Ltd., Nigel Van Ryn Resources Ltd., and Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd.

The directors are Mr. M. Woodhouse, chairman, and the managing director Mr. W. M. Henderson-Scott. Joint managing directors are Mr. W. E. Laidlaw and Mr. L. G. Scott, and 31 years of age, is offering himself for re-election to the board.

The 38th annual general meeting will be held in London on December 29.

Mashaba Rhodesian Asbestos

THE MASHABA RHODESIAN ASBESTOS CO. LTD. state in an interim report to shareholders that activities are still concentrated on the Murrumbidgee mine, where development is taking precedence over production. The rate of removal of barren ground has been increased, covering as large reserve of ore which, when of sufficient size, will enable the mill to work the full capacity.

Mr. James Stewart, the chairman, visited the company's properties last July and was impressed with what he saw at Murrumbidgee. Mr. J. J. Collins, who has relinquished the post of manager to become consulting engineer, has followed by Mr. J. M. Crawford.

Additional housing and various amenities have been provided for African labour, and a policy of mechanization is being pursued. Mines are making an active and well-earned interest in the handling of asbestos and its tools.

Fees for the company were satisfactory, and shipping difficulties still exist.

The diamond drilling programme for 1948, October, and preliminary stages of progress and cost extractions are satisfactory.

Smallworkers

RESOLUTIONS calling for the facilities of a service manager under the native settlement scheme to be extended to smallworkers generally have been adopted by the Rhodesian Mining Association, whose officers have been elected as follows: president, Major General Sir John Lanyon, Governor of Southern Rhodesia; vice-presidents, Mr. C. G. Pendergast, M.P., Minister of Mines, Sir Erby Burns, Major R. Brock, Major A. J. Darby, and Mr. Lewislyn Davies, chairman; Mr. J. J. Elliot, vice-chairman; Mr. E. G. Davies, and Mr. P. H. Gray.

Kafue Development Co. Ltd.

KAFUE DEVELOPMENT CO. LTD. incurred a loss of £24 in the year ended June 30 last, but this was accumulated from £154. The issued capital is £26,562 in ordinary shares of 2s. 6d. each. Fixed assets are valued at £24,454 and current assets at £765, including £340 in cash. The company owns two farms and mining claims valued at £1,000. The directors are Mr. C. G. Pendergast, M.P., chairman, Mr. Gifford, Major E. G. Davies, and Mr. J. J. Elliot, vice-chairman. The annual general meeting will be held in London on December 20.

Company Progress

Company Meetings

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial & Overseas)

Statement by Mr. Julian Stanley Crossley, the Chairman

Business Very Active and Growing

THE TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS) will be held at 29 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3, on Wednesday, December 29, 1948.

The report of the directors for the year ended September 30, 1948, contains the following statement by the Chairman, Mr. Julian Stanley Crossley:

Stockholders will remember that in my statement last year I referred to the resignation, owing to ill health, of Mr. J. R. Leitch from his position as chairman of the South African board. Unfortunately, his health did not improve, as we had all optimistically hoped, and it was with profound regret that we learned of his death in Pretoria on August 2. It is difficult to put into words what the bank owes to him for his thirty years of distinguished service, or the sense of loss that will be felt by his countless friends, both in this country and in South Africa, for which he has done so much.

The Board

The board has also suffered another severe loss during the past year through the death of Sir Bernard Henty Burrell. He joined the board on retiring from the governorship of Nigeria, and his special experience and knowledge will be much missed.

I also wish to refer particularly to Mr. H. R. Beadfield, who retired from the board on March 31 last, thereby bringing to a close 53½ years' service with Barclays Bank, Limited, and ourselves. Mr. Beadfield began his banking career in 1895, transferring from Barclays Bank, Limited, to this Bank in 1925, as assistant general manager. He became general manager in 1935, and on retirement in 1948 he was elected to the board. Much of the work in connection with the formation of the Bank was carried through by him, and I am sure the stockholders would wish me now to place on record their thanks for the outstanding services rendered by Mr. Beadfield to the Bank.

Mr. A. L. Grant, who is a director of Barclays Bank, Limited, and chairman of their local board in Manchester, has been appointed a director.

Overseas Visits of Directors

The Hon. G. C. Gibbs, C.M.G., has been elected a vice-chairman of the Bank. He paid a visit to our branches in Cyprus in February and March.

During the past year Mr. Barnes, our deputy chairman, visited South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Malabar and Malta. Lord Portal, accompanied by Mr. Baine, visited Egypt, the Sudan, Eritrea and Tripoli. I myself have just returned from a visit to some of our branches in the West Indies. Mr. Baine also paid a visit to Nairobi during the past year, and Mr. Garret visited our branches on the West Coast of Africa and in the West Indies.

Owing to his increasing duties as a local director of Barclays Bank, Limited, Mr. T. M. Bland has found it necessary to resign from the Bank's London committee, from which he will be much missed. We have

devoted and able service. We are indebted to Mr. Bull for all he has done for the Bank, and he carries with him our best wishes in his retirement.

Mr. H. Entwistle has been appointed a general manager in South Africa, and Mr. S. M. Pechey an assistant general manager in South Africa.

For domestic reasons Mr. A. Warner, an assistant general manager, returned to South Africa at his own request, and has been appointed assistant general manager (staff) in South Africa.

Mr. S. F. Masons, one of our local directors in Egypt, has been appointed an assistant general manager, and Mr. G. N. M. Law and Mr. H. W. Carruthers have been appointed local directors in Egypt.

Rhodesian Committee

Mr. F. C. Blair has retired from our Rhodesian committee, owing to advancing years. Mr. Blair was one of the original members of this committee when it was first formed in 1927, having previously been a member of the Bank's staff for many years. His long service has been of great value to the Bank.

Mr. E. Ahmed, Mughil, el Hilaty, Pasha, has also retired from his position as advisory local director in Egypt, owing to pressure of other business, and we are sorry to lose his services.

Mr. F. J. Froome, who has been a local director, Circus Place, since 1941, has also retired. Prior to his appointment as local director, Mr. Froome was manager of our Circus Place branch, and has given to the Bank 15 years' devoted service. His many friends amongst the South African community in London will join me in wishing him a long and happy retirement.

Local Directors in East Africa

Mr. K. E. Wright, a local director in East Africa, has retired because of ill health. We carry with him our sincere thanks for his services and our good wishes for his future.

I wish to refer specially to the visit made this year to London and also to Canada and the United States of America by Mr. E. J. Jackson, our vice-chairman and chairman of the South African board. This was Mr. Jackson's first visit to England since before the war, during which time his responsibilities in South Africa have increased in many directions. It provided us with the opportunity to talk over many of these problems which can only be handled satisfactorily by personal discussion. Opportunities such as these are invaluable, and I should like to say how much we enjoyed having Mr. Jackson with us. In addition to six meetings with the other members of the board he was able also to meet a large number of the senior staff in London and elsewhere.

Exchange of Senior Staff

We wish to facilitate arrangements for the exchange of senior members of the staff. We believe that the interchange of ideas and the mutual understanding of each other's problems which accompanies it can be of

proposal will be submitted at a general meeting which will give you an opportunity of seeing the report on Account Your appreciation of the work done by the staff. I cannot speak too highly of their achievement under conditions which have continued to be exceptionally difficult throughout most of the year under review.

Profit of £649,873

Turning now to figures, you will have observed that we have produced the balance sheet and report and the accompanying statement in a new form, which we hope will commend itself to you. The balance-sheet itself has been remodelled in order to conform with those provisions of the Companies Act, 1948, which apply to us, and comparative figures as at September 30, 1947, are shown for the main items in the balance-sheet and profit and loss account.

On the liability side of the balance-sheet, current deposits and other accounts have increased by about £38,000,000. On the assets side, the main feature is again advances to companies, which have increased by a further £28,000,000. Investments are lower by some £10,000,000.

The profit for the year is £649,873. We have made a further addition of £231,000 to the reserve fund, and we have allocated £100,000 to a provision reserve account.

The Year's dividends, if you approve the recommendations which will be placed before you at this general meeting, will cost an additional £47,212, as the whole of the increased capital of the Bank has ranked for dividend for the full year.

Except in the case of the special dividend, which is set later in this statement, the average yield of the Bank has remained very active and profitable.

Barclays Overseas Development Corporation
Substantial progress has been made during the year by Barclays Overseas Development Corporation Limited, and the balance-sheet as at September 30 shows that it recognizes very actively employment by that date. Permission has been received from the Capital Issues Committee for an increase in the capital of the further million pounds at a premium of 50%. This will double the Corporation's existing resources, and since the date of the balance-sheet the new capital has been subscribed by the Bank.

In my opinion the time has not yet arrived when we should be justified in asking others to participate with us in finding new capital for the Corporation. It will in an early stage of development. We are, however, having valuable experience and you will learn from the Corporation's report that the increased funds already raised by us resulted in improved earnings. It is, I think, satisfactory to have reached this position within such a short time after the opening of business, and mainly in view of the fact that the Corporation has been started with full shareholders' funds, instead of being subsidised directly or indirectly by the Government, as is the case in other branches without the payment of a dividend.

Importance of Political Stability

In certain areas overseas where the work of the Corporation is already important it is to be considered a matter of the greatest importance to the Bank, the Corporation is now facing a proportionately large sum seems to justify the Corporation with a view to its officials to support the business. Before turning to the results of Colonial development, perhaps may be permitted in which was heavily

of the Colonial Empire seem to me to be the key to the fact that political independence is itself the key to a prosperous and care-free life, and that it can be anything more than a meaningless slogan unless based upon a sure economic foundation. The steps now being taken to stimulate economic progress can only bear fruit over a long period, and unless measures of political stability can be assured, the work of economic development may be rapidly undermined.

Stockholders will note that in the notice convening the annual general meeting notice is given of a special resolution to be proposed at that meeting and I wish to explain the reasons therefor.

Alteration of Articles

The Bank was registered by Act of Parliament in 1926 and under the Companies Act of 1928 an unregulated company. The old provisions only of the new Act apply, thus the Act almost laid down to the 14th schedule to the Act. Nevertheless, it felt that we should voluntarily adopt certain other provisions of the new Act, and the proposed alterations are as follows:

- (1) At present the articles provide that a stockholder can appoint as his proxy only another stockholder. It is proposed to empower stockholders in future to appoint as their proxy any person as proxy, whether a stockholder or not.
- (2) There is no provision in the articles for the retirement of directors after an age limit, and it is proposed to insert sections of the new Act which deal with this matter. If we approve and pass the special resolution, this will mean that you, the directors, may be appointed or re-elected after they are 70 years of age unless special notice is first given by the stockholders of the directors' age at the appointment is approved at general meeting.
- (3) The articles will also state that a new resolution in connection with the directors' fees. Under the present articles directors are entitled to receive £100 per annum (free of tax) and the Chairman £200 per annum (free of tax). In actual fact these fees have been for some years voluntarily limited to the gross figure of £100 per annum and £5,000 per annum. This has resulted in the directors and the Chairman respectively receiving a net sum less than the £100 per annum and £3,000 per annum (free of tax) authorized by the articles. The effect of the new articles is to give all reference to the dividends and increase the ordinary directors' fees from £100 per annum, the amount they each receive is to be £100 per annum, and the Chairman's remuneration as the Chairman, namely £5,000 per annum. These fees will be subject to the payment to the recipients of all taxes.

Return of Excess Funds

In the special resolution concerning the alteration of the Bank's articles cannot be regarded as routine business, stockholders will find with this report a form of proxy. Stockholders in the London Register who are unable to attend the meeting are asked to complete and return the proxy to the secretary at the registered office of the company at 4 Abchurch Lane, not later than noon on Thursday, December 23, 1948. Notices to stockholders on the South African Register should be returned immediately to the best address shown on the

Mufulira Copper Mines, Limited

Mr. A. Chester Beatty's Statement

THE FOLLOWING is an abridgment of the statement by the chairman, MR. A. CHESTER BEATTY, issued with the directors' report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1948.

The production of blister copper for the year ended June 30, 1948, was 36,360 tons, compared with 37,000 tons during the preceding financial year. The year was once more seriously affected by the shortage of explosives. As a result of this shortage, the mine was shut down for 14 working days, the mill for 21 days and the smelter for 10 days.

The cost of production was £56 3s. 6d. per ton of blister, C.O.B. Beira, compared with £46 8s. 10d. for the previous year. The trend of costs on a unit basis continues to be a rising one, but we have hopes of offsetting this by increased production once fuel is available without restriction.

The revenue on our deliveries of copper, which were made almost entirely to the Ministry of Supply, was £115 8s. 9d. per ton, compared with £83 7s. 1d. for the previous year. The profit margin per ton of blister, C.O.B. Beira, was £59 5s. 5d.

Copper Stock Valuation

Last year I reported that the City Commissioners had dismissed the company's appeal on the question of the method of copper stocks valuation and that we were considering an appeal to the High Court. After the fullest consideration and discussion with the company's legal advisers the directors have regretfully come to the conclusion that the prospects of establishing an error as law are so remote as not to justify an appeal to the High Court.

The replacements reserve appropriation for the year has been increased by £100,000 to £400,000.

Auction amounts to £1,612,000, an increase of £790,000, which is a direct reflection of the increased gross profit. The sum of £838,000 has been transferred from an appropriation account to general reserve.

The net profit is £1,025,302 and adding the balance of profit brought forward from the previous year there is £1,218,760 available. Out of this the directors have declared a dividend of 7s. 6d. per share, less income tax at 15% in £1,248,330 net and increasing the carry-forward from £193,458 to £210,430.

It is a matter of opinion as to how the net financial reserves may be calculated from this balance sheet, but we are of the most conservative basis the net reserve position is, I think, not unsatisfactory. This is especially important when the costs of new capital works are so greatly inflated and there is so large a volume of such work ahead of the company. The replacements reserve now amounts to £2,600,000.

The Mine

A steady increase in the mining rate was achieved during the second half of the year. The sub-level caving methods made somewhat slower progress than was anticipated, but the results have come up to expectation. Nearly 99% of all production came from sub-level caving areas. The grade of ore dropped throughout the year in a greater proportion of ore was drawn from the western section of the mine and as an increased proportion of production came from sub-level caving areas which take in the low grade inter-orebody as planned.

Use reserves at June 30, 1948, were estimated to be

The board has decided to proceed with the construction of an electrolytic copper refinery located at Mufulira with an initial capacity of 35,000 long tons of electrolytic copper per annum. The refinery is expected to begin production in 1952. The cost is estimated to be about £2,000,000. Of this £1,500,000 will represent the cost of materials, construction, labour, and £500,000 for plant to be shipped which will be necessary for the operation of the refinery. The Board still has under consideration the question of financing the refinery.

Prospecting

As a result of a thorough survey of the Copperbelt position, an agreement was entered into with the other Copperbelt companies providing for the installation of transmission lines interconnecting the four power plants of the copper companies. At the same time certain additions to the steam power plants were decided upon.

The programme of prospecting and drilling on the outside properties of Mufulira carried out by special grants for under way during the year. Interesting results have been obtained by the use of geophysical prospecting methods which have led to recommendations for the prospecting of further areas not yet covered by prospecting licenses. This matter is the subject of discussion with the British South Africa Company and other interested parties.

General

There were no shutdowns during the year on account of labour disputes. Discussions were held with the Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers' Union on the subject of rockbreakers' rates and agreement was eventually reached with new rates going into force in June.

Further discussions have taken place on the subject of the cost of living. This question too has been amicably settled and new rates have been granted to members of the Balance Staff Association and the Mine Workers' Union. The new pension and gratuity scheme for European employees operated throughout the year. Under this scheme employees are allowed to accumulate savings as their cash bonus which is based on a Copperbelt profit formula.

I wish to take this opportunity of acknowledging the cordial relations which have existed between the management and members of the staff association and of the union.

Shortage of housing creates certain difficulties which we are doing our best to overcome by an extensive building programme. We have also embarked on an extensive programme of amenities delayed by the war. These plans include further provision of sports fields and club improvements. Some of these will be financed by the company, and others by a long-term loan from the company to the employees' recreation club.

Markets

Our copper continues to be sold to the Ministry of Supply for six months' forward delivery. The price basis is the world price for electrolytic copper although payment to us is made on a blister basis from Beira.

Appointments

During the year Mr. R. M. Peterson was appointed to the post. He has been successively manager, general manager and consulting engineer of the company. His appointment means that he will in

Mini Mini (Nyassaland) Tea Syndicate, Limited

Mr. J. A. Loram's Review

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF MINI MINI (NYASSALAND) TEA SYNDICATE, LIMITED, was held on December 2 in London.

Mr. J. A. LORAM, the chairman of the company, presided.

The following is an extract from his statement:

"During the past year the company's estate was visited by one of your directors, Companion J. G. Arbutnotti, and his report and recommendations have been of great assistance to the board.

"The intake of crop last year of 614,000 lb. equivalent to 1,163 lb. per acre, is very satisfactory, especially having regard to the shortages of labour and fertilizers. This crop shows an appreciable increase over that of the previous year.

"Our latest reports indicate that the agricultural appearance of the property and buildings and machinery are in a satisfactory condition.

"Recent reports on the labour position are encouraging, but the poor supply of the main diet, maize, is causing grave concern. It is hoped, however, to be able to carry through this season with adequate stocks.

"The question of growing maize on a large scale by employers of labour in the country is receiving very earnest attention, and it is hoped that a revised co-operative scheme for producing maize for feed for labour will be well advanced within short period. The company will support the scheme.

"The planting of 37 acres in tea has been completed and growth is satisfactory. An additional 10 acres are being planted in tea during the current season.

"The year's trading resulted in a net profit of £2,040, an increase of £1,743 over the corresponding figure

of the previous year. From this profit taxation in the United Kingdom and Nyassaland absorbs £16,650, or approximately 80%.

"The directors again recommend a final dividend of 22% making, with the interim dividend already paid, a total distribution of 30% for the year. Dividends of £5,000 for £2,000 have also been made on shares to increase the general reserve and dividend capitalization respectively.

Board's Policy

"It has been the policy of the directors to augment reserves for a number of years past, a policy which has been illustrated by three major crops.

"First, the importance of maintaining a strong liquid position during good years in order that the company can fall back on its own resources in times less prosperous.

"Secondly, our crops are seasonal, with approximately five months in every year when no sale proceeds are received, but during this period extra expenditure will continue on a considerable scale and has to be met out of accumulated liquid resources.

"Thirdly, capital equipment and buildings, when obsolete or worn out, will, on renewal, cost two or three times that of pre-war years. Depreciation is provided for annually, but the scale is calculated on original costs, which in the main were incurred pre-war. The depreciation provision, therefore, must be looked upon as inadequate to replace capital assets at current costs and other resources will be necessary to make good any deficiencies which may arise in future.

"In building up a healthy financial position the directors have not overlooked the long-term interests of the shareholders; £5,000 now standing at their disposal as a special reserve, and this represents a gross yield of approximately 30% on the issued capital.

"The report was adopted and a final dividend of 22%, making 30% for the year, was approved.

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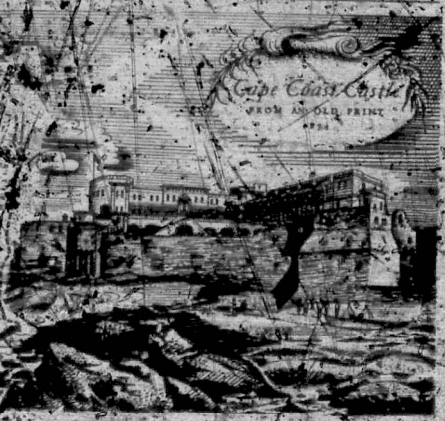
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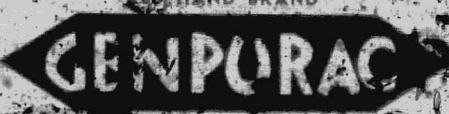
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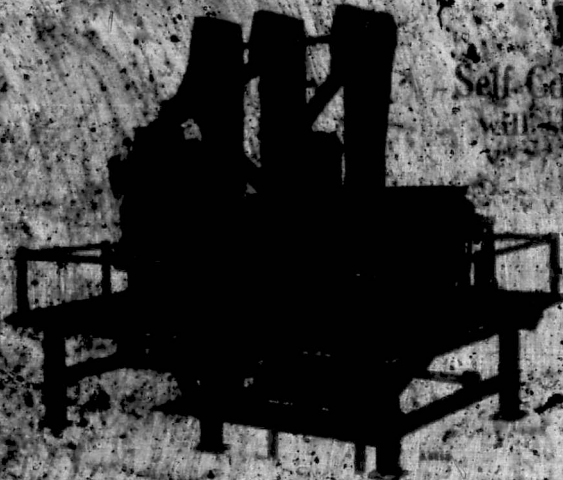
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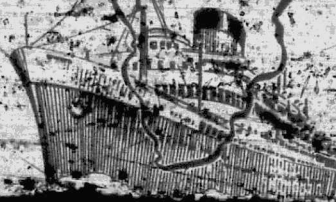
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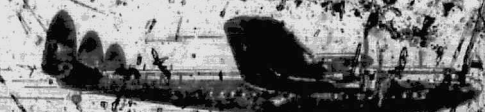
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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS:

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	447	Parliament	458
British Administration in Tanganyika	444	Kenya Budget	455
Citizens of the Grootdrif Scheme	446	Challenges to African Leadership	462
Sir Philip Mitchell's Address	448	Company Meeting	466
		Lane Millers' Plans	464

MATTERS OF MOMENT

FAITH IS THE FOUNDATION of that leadership which the British are called upon to exercise in Africa, said Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya, in a very candid and arresting address which is reported on other pages in this issue. Only last week we wrote editorially that Sir Philip Mitchell had declared on a number of public occasions in the past year that the racial problems of East Africa cannot be solved except in New Testament terms. A few hours after that issue had been published we received the text of this speech made in Nakuru, the main township in the European farming area of the Colony. By leadership, friendship, co-operation, and mutual confidence between the races, said the Governor, East Africa would eventually become a Dominion in which the controlling and directing force would for a very long time remain the privilege of the British people—on condition that they maintained a "steadfast heart in the fear of the Lord, and a living faith in His pledged Word." That was the culmination of his examination of the place of the European in a plural society:

There was, he emphasized, no fundamental social or political incompatibility, or any biological incompatibility between British Indian and African, though there was undoubtedly a vast gulf in the background culture and religious ideas. While the new equity economy and social forms in process of evolution, European leadership must be liberal, wise and just. The deficiencies of their leadership, he suggested, were aggravated because they were in danger of forgetting how to pray. A Governor, one who has spent almost all his working life in East and Central Africa, would naturally not use the occasion of a public dinner for such an affirmation and exhortation unless he were convinced that great need for such a challenge to public opinion, and was speaking in and for Africa, but other territories in East and Central Africa, and elsewhere in the world, for that matter, might equally well have been in his mind for "social sepsis" is today an evident world phenomenon.

When knowing that Sir Philip Mitchell had touched on these matters, we wrote only

Week ago in the European Community, and especially those who form the direct opinion, must bear in mind that the racial problems of East Africa cannot be solved except on New Testament terms, and it is equally essential that the eternal verities shall likewise suffice the minds of those who speak for the Africans and Asians. It was on that basic truth that J. H. Hoeyner insisted that Communism can only grow from division and mutual acceptance of irrefragable principles, and that whatever transgressions those principles does harm to any state and all its

citizens. Communism is the real answer to Communism, and the way to Communism is through the quickening of faith in what our fathers and forefathers knew to be the fundamental truths, indeed the recreation of them. It is for this an essential part of the British heritage, and an indispensable element in the traditional British conception of Government and self-government, which implies not merely discipline and self-discipline. If these are the benefits we intend to give to Africa, they can be given only by recovery or discovery of the faith on which the greatness of Britain was based and built.

British Administration in Tanganyika

Further Criticisms Before General Assembly of United Nations

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT is determined not to admit additional territories towards the United Nations as a result of the cessation of other Powers to the Trusteeship Council.

That contention was made by the Hon. MR. ADAMS, speaker for the United Kingdom Delegation to the Trusteeship Council in Paris, where the report of the Trusteeship Council was recently debated by the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly. Such obligations, said Mr. Adams, might delay or hinder measures which were in the interests of the inhabitants of the territories and were within the terms of the trusteeship agreements and the Charter.

The attitude of the British Government towards measures relating to administrative unions was based on the same realistic principle, but derived from its conception under the trusteeship system. It was determined to discharge its obligations towards the inhabitants of the territories and towards the Trusteeship Council.

As the result of the inclusion of a trust territory in an administrative union, the Trusteeship Council felt in any circumstances was not receiving information concerning conditions in that territory, it should ask for it. Mr. Adams said the British Government was aware, the Council had no right to complain, and he did not know why the Council should deal with a hypothetical situation which never arose.

Great Britain Absolves

The British delegations in Paris would abstain from voting on the resolution calling for information on any change in the constitutional position and status of a trust territory.

He was supported by M. GARIBOLDI (France), who recalled that imperial Russia had been one of the most imperialistic Powers of the world, and that important parts of the Soviet Union had originally been conquered by force. Those conquered territories had become members of the Soviet Union, and there was no reason why, when trust territory had attained independence, it should not unite with another political body, if it so desired.

Separation was recognized as possible by the trusteeship agreements. It would mean that a trust territory would have its own political organs, and that the common interests of a number of neighbouring territories might be dealt with by a federal organ which would be something on the lines of the U.S. Federal Government in Washington.

Some announced five unions had been in existence for about 125 years. They could not now be annulled

without violating the interests of the population. Other unions were envisaged by the responsible Governments considering them to be in the interests of the populations. If the Committee were to oppose them, it would be interfering with their interests.

In spite of the British, French and supporting speeches, the resolution was carried by 25 votes to 12, with 10 abstentions.

It is noted in the observations of the Trusteeship Council that an administrative union "must remain fully administrative in its nature and its scope, and that its operations must be in the interests of the separate development of the trust territory." It is also recommended that, before constituting or extending any customs, fiscal, or administrative union or federation of trust territory with adjacent territories, the administering authority should consult the Trusteeship Council.

Development Towards Self-Government

The committee also approved a resolution urging that the General Assembly would recommend to administering authorities that they should take all possible steps "to accelerate the progressive development towards self-government and independence of the trust territories they administer."

A special committee was selected to study the question of the administration of trust territories under article 73 of the Charter. Its composition was as follows: Argentina, China, France, India, Italy, Japan (33), Luxembourg, Netherlands (30), Sweden (29), and Venezuela (28). The eight countries which are members of the special committee as administering Powers are Australia, Belgium, Denmark, France, New Zealand, Norway, the United Kingdom and the United States.

MR. CALAGAN (Belgium) as a member accused the administering authorities of continuing the colonial rule in the trust territories. He said he should work against the progressive development of political and economic and political development of the trust territories of the people of those territories. In the two years since the establishment of the trusteeship system, yet there were no signs of progress in the trust territories. Moreover, there was a tendency among the administering authorities to retard political development and reduce the status of the territories by including them in federating unions with non-self-governing territories. Such action was contrary to the Charter.

Referring to the inter-territorial organization in East Africa, Mr. Calagan said that the inter political administration of those territories, which favoured the continuation of the old tribal structure, deprived the people

of Tanganyika of any possible development in the sphere of self-government and put them into one political category with the people of the British Colonies. The organs of government of that inter-territorial organization were not democratic, and the main power was vested in the Governor-General of Tanganyika, who discharged the High Commission's functions between the sessions.

That the trust territory of Tanganyika, which had no elected system of representative local organs of government, the tribal chiefs were appointed, came under the jurisdiction of a Colonial Governor-General. Moreover, there was very considerable disproportion in the representation of the European and indigenous populations of Tanganyika in the Legislative Council. The African people had opposed that scheme, but the administrative union had been forced upon them against their will.

Administrative Unions

MR. PHILIP CLISON (CUNA) said that his delegation could not agree that administrative unions were fully compatible with the provisions of the Charter and the interests of the people of the trust territory. The administering authority would be well to postpone action in respect of those administrative unions until a thorough study of such arrangements had been made. The United Kingdom had presented the Council with the *facta cumibit* by the formation of the inter-territorial organization in East Africa.

GENERAL TRONELLO said that the PHILIPPINE DELEGATION could not agree that the administering authority was the trustee in the trusteeship system; the only body which could be considered to have the powers of a trustee was the United Nations, acting in the General Assembly and through the Trusteeship Council.

It was their duty to insist that the economic, political and political status of Tanganyika, in 1947, and the United Nations had no right to give its consent to proposals which would expose Tanganyika to the danger of being reduced to the status of a non-self-governing territory. The Charter emphasized the placing of the increasing number of non-self-governing territories under the trusteeship system, not certainly for this reverse purpose. He submitted that the schemes of administrative union or inter-territorial administration were contrary to the letter and spirit of the Charter.

Impediments for Independence

He felt bound to disagree with the United Kingdom delegate in the assumption that the peoples of the non-self-governing territories were content with their lot and with the policies of the administering authority. As a member of a State which had been engaged in governing until a short time previous, he knew the insatiable desire for progress and the yearning common to all dependent peoples. He urged vigilance to any attempt to restrict the Committee's powers of and to encourage the authorities and peoples in the administering authority to play its part in the effective implementation of the trusteeship system.

MR. W. J. WATSON (CAN) called for a full inquiry by the United Nations into Tanganyika Territory, to determine whether or not the inhabitants were capable of enjoying the liberty which was the birthright of all mankind. The policy of the administering authority concerned the United Kingdom that the territory was being developed economically, but politically with a view to eventual self-government.

An objection was made and said that the Trusteeship Commission, which had been set up by the United Nations, was under the obligation to inter-territorial organization, and that with considerable opposition from the inhabitants of the territory, it had been set up.

To support that statement he quoted the report of Chief Kidaha Makwasi in the Tanganyika Legislative Council on December 15, 1945, when he declared that the cases in the Territory were, generally speaking, suspicious of the idea, and that it would not be easy to keep political matters separate from economic matters. Moreover, when a vote on a Colonial Paper was taken in the Legislative Council, the Indian

representative had voted against, and the two African representatives had abstained on the grounds that they had not been given sufficient time to consider the proposals and consult their own people.

MR. WOODBRIDGE said that he had spoken to many African inhabitants of Tanganyika, and that all had considered that such a union with a Colonial territory where the European population was in the ascendancy could not but prove harmful, not only to the economic interests of Tanganyika, but also to its aspirations towards independence.

Referring to the dangers of increased European immigration into trust territories, particularly Tanganyika and Ruanda-Urundi, he said that members of the United Nations visiting Tanganyika in East Africa had spoken to one of the chief directors of an association of European countries in Tanganyika, who had told them that nothing would stop Europeans from coming to such a place as Tanganyika, and that when they were sufficiently powerful they would rule the Territory. That was a clear indication of the danger.

He urged the United Nations to consider the problem and ensure that the indigenous inhabitants were not faced with a shortage of land, and appealed to the administering authority to do all in their power to prevent an increase in the European population of Tanganyika. He stressed his delegation's desire to work constructively and disinterestedly for the proper implementation of the trusteeship system.

Political Propaganda in Trusteeship Council

Administering authorities could count upon the co-operation of the Costa Rica delegation, which would strenuously resist any attempt to set the Trusteeship Council for purposes of political propaganda. Members should see the trusteeship system as a means whereby the dependent peoples of the world could advance toward independence, and not as a means of propaganda to the detriment of those States which had accepted the task of administering trust territories under the supervision of the Trusteeship Council.

MR. BIRN (NEW ZEALAND) said that the search of visiting mission was one of the most important functions of the Trusteeship Council. His delegation was not entirely satisfied with the terms of the April declaration in trust territories in Tanganyika and Ruanda-Urundi. It would have been wise to defer decisions on many aspects of the administration until the sites of visiting mission had fully acquainted itself with conditions and needs of its respective territories.

He urged that every member of the Trusteeship Council should take his turn to serve on a visiting mission, so that they would have first-hand knowledge of trust territories.

That part of the report which dealt with Tanganyika seemed to him to be ill-balanced and in some places quite incoherent. No close-up of policy was laid down and the New Zealand delegation hoped that these sections of the report would be regarded as an aberration, and that neither its final form nor the method by which it had been evolved would be accepted as anything but a warning of mistakes to be avoided in future.

He was gravely concerned at the intelligence of a split in the Trusteeship Council between the administering and administering authorities; the report on Tanganyika was one of the fruits of that agency. The trusteeship system could work only in a spirit of co-operation, and the responsibilities towards the peoples of the trust territories were too heavy to be treated as an opportunity for political propaganda.

Balance Must Be Preserved

When the committee discussed the sections of the report dealing with education, MR. STANLEY AGNEW (CANADA) remarked that he had already pointed out that local officials, it was the advisers of the Secretary of State in London, recognized the necessity of increasing the budgetary provisions for the development of education in trust territories wherever possible. It was a matter of balance, however, the relationship between the appropriations for the various social services in these territories in order to secure parallel development.

Although the idea of free education in trust territories met with the whole-hearted approval of the United Kingdom in general circumstances it could be an aim only, not an immediate reality. Free education was certainly the best solution from an administrative point of view, when schools were available for all children of school age, and the cost of paying for education was then not excessive in relation to the whole population, of which only a small number were dependent upon the special development of education. Even when all children of school age could not attend school, and when higher educational facilities were unavailable to a large number only, it seemed fair to make the parents of students share the cost so that they could afford in order to reduce the proportion of the cost which would have to be borne by the rest of the population.

This problem was important, because the expenditures involved in free elementary education were considerable. Thus in Tanganyika, the single cost of the salaries of the 13,000 teachers required to carry on the education of 1,200,000 children would absorb one-third of the resources of the Territory. It was obvious that such an expenditure was beyond the resources of Tanganyika.

Another resolution, Mr. Adams said, advised the establishment of a single African university which would fit the needs of all the trust territories. Those territories were sharply divided in respect to east and west, and had a wide diversity of languages. It is only in the past few years that the linguistic points of view have become highly diversified. The inhabitants of the trust territories could benefit directly from their local schools to such a central university.

Common African Language

Since there was no common African language, the university could not have no choice between English and Zulu, because the trust territories were not all administered by the same authority. Furthermore, the resolution in making the university exclusively to the trust territories, seemed to suggest that the higher educational needs of non-trust territories governing territories were very different from the needs of the trust territories.

Mr. Adams expressed the view that it would therefore be preferable to organize higher education in the trust territories on a regional basis, and pointed out that the British Govern-

ment had already taken steps in that direction. One College had already in existence in East Africa, and there were two others in West Africa, all thriving. The reason why they were not located and catering without distinction to the needs of trust territories, he thought, was that they were self-governing territories.

The United Kingdom delegation felt that those institutions formed an excellent foundation for the development of higher education, and that it would be preferable to improve their standards and increase the number of students they could accommodate, rather than to disperse the already inadequate resources, creating a university for each of the trust territories.

The ultimate effect of the British Government was to give each territory a university, and that objective would certainly be achieved in due course in Tanganyika. For the time being, however, he seemed that the system of regional universities should be continued, because it offered a practical and satisfactory solution of the problem of higher education in the African trust territories.

Sharp Criticisms of Groundnut Scheme

House of Commons to Debate Need for More Information

TOMORROW THE HOUSE OF COMMONS will discuss the question of the nature and extent of the information regarding the East African groundnut scheme which should be given to Parliament.

As our columns have shown, Mr. Strachey, the responsible Minister, has persistently declined to reply to questions about the progress of the scheme, which, he declares, is a matter for the Overseas Food Corporation, not his Ministry. This obstructive attitude has not satisfied the Opposition, and it is at the speaker's own suggestion that Opposition spokesmen should develop their case before it gives the ruling as to the kind of questions which may be put to the Minister.

Criticisms of the progress of the scheme are increasing. On Monday the agricultural correspondent of *The Times* wrote in the course of an article to which prominence was given:

"Since I visited Konga seven months ago there is the early high hopes of achievement which I reported. It was evident then that the first estimates were much too optimistic. Since then, natural conditions have proved even more difficult than the pioneers on the spot expected, and I must be said that the Overseas Food Corporation have not succeeded in establishing a vital team spirit among all those engaged on development of the scheme. There are still too many cross-currents and confusion in administration.

Three Main Complaints

These are three chief points on which practical criticism can usefully be made:

First, the pace of development has been forced to be slow, because no one knows much about the soil, the rainfall, or the crops that can be grown economically. Experience has shown that not enough suitable heavy machinery could be obtained to tackle the clearing of the bush at the promised speed. The machinery that is at Konga was mostly in poor order, and a large part was done to provide repair facilities to put the heavy tractors in order and keep them in running condition. Only since July have even 200 tractors, a modest number in relation to the clearing programme, been kept busy steadily working and the operators must be extremely high.

Secondly, vast quantities of light and equipment have been sent out to various other centres, but the proper care has been kept on the stores serving the site, so that thousands of items are check and lost, the main thousands of different items, check full stores.

The third cause of trouble has been the lack of housing for Europeans and Africans. The enthusiasm

of many young men going out from this country has been tried hard by poor living conditions and the absence of married quarters.

Among the Africans labour turnover has been far too high, chiefly, it is thought, because there have been no living quarters for their families. Most of the African workers have stayed for only a few weeks in the camp and then gone off home to join their families. To maintain a permanent labour force, villages are now being created where the Africans can make their homes. As building proceeds and as schools and amenities are provided, the corporation should be able to keep more of the African workers attracted, but most of the practical problems of farming this new land are still unsolved.

Are There Enough Bees?

Dr. Sydney Harland has written a few days ago:

"The spectacular large-scale success which the Overseas Food Corporation is undertaking in East Africa has been subjected to much criticism, both deserved and undeserved. Your agricultural correspondent, both before and after the cleared area in fertile soil, and before and after a variety of crops, including some kind of grass ley, must be grown. For this purpose, view has been glanced over and over again on the Workfield and is part of the long-term policy of the corporation. To quote from the original plan: 'Only half the total area would be under cultivation at any one time; the remainder being under grass.'

There can be no doubt at all that the fundamental agricultural basis of this brilliantly conceived scheme is sound, and I wish to assure that the corporation had wisely envisaged an agricultural programme. For all the scheme as well as civil engineering projects, there must be biological, and mechanical engineers. The latter includes those who make bird specifications for the sort of that required, and the usual mechanical methods combine it to order the general engineers.

For example, the existing type of groundnut are not fully adapted to mechanized reaping and up to 25% of the nuts are lost in the ground. A type which produced all the nuts in a compact cluster could probably be bred without much difficulty. As a geneticist I fear that large-scale epidemics of disease, both new and old may sweep over East Africa. The production of varieties immune to disease is essential to save the scheme from failure, and competent geneticists are needed not in the form of a single individual but by the dozen. Unfortunately, no trained applied geneticists are given in any British university, and three-quarters of them do not provide courses even in their genetics.

It is, however, the statement that 24,000 acres of sunflower will be grown in the clearing sections which causes me to wonder whether the Overseas Food Corporation is aware that the sunflower does not set seeds until when cross-pollinated by bees and other office insects. The number of sunflowers has to be pollinated by a single arithmetical calculation needs 24,000,000. Considering that the clearing of this vegetation must have resulted in the destruction of enormous numbers of wild bees, are there enough to do the job?

Faith Is Kenya's Greatest Need, Says Governor

Sir Philip Mitchell Explores Idea of White Highlands Prinsipality

WE BRITISH are not renowned for agreeing among ourselves unless someone puts us in peril from outside, and the King of Britain who comes to the throne such as this is more likely than most to strike out a line for himself. In fact, in almost all our current affairs there are all shades of opinion among us from nineteenth century Tories to twentieth century Socialists, and even one gentleman who is so advanced that he wears no clothes and eats vegetables.

That, basically, is the headache of those who would like to see more organized political activity among our own people—that, except for the fact that we are all English, we have no front line of policy or public opinion which differentiate one group among us from others, or all of us from Asia, or Africa. There are no such divisions as separate Conservative and Socialist, or Tariff Reformer and Free Trader.

We should unite, quickly enough if we felt convinced that it might be liberately organizing, instead of dispiriting of our efforts, but it takes a good deal of goodwill to believe that "unity" in the limited sense that there are needed in our day, more liberally engaged in fomenting disturbance, lawlessness and treason in pursuit of what is called Communism by most people.

But Communism has ceased to be a political theory, a mere print for living, it never really was one, and is now no more than the technique of obtaining power by criminal means in order to use it for the people. It feeds on anything that can create hatred, and its seed bed is ignorance and lack of understanding—and these are extensive beds of that in this land.

Lack of Understanding the Real Danger

That is the real danger to us, the Asian and the African alike. It requires local police vigilance and firmness on the part of Government to deal with it in its primary and most elementary manifestations, but it requires much more than that for it is a manifestation of a disease of the spirit. The world is sick at heart, and penal protective measures can be no more than a temporary quarantine.

For all there is a revival of faith, and all that it turns back to the faith of our fathers and goes forward with the conviction that comes from faith, and there is a real recovery from the dread of that social disease which may be called Communism, and in the simpler sense of our fathers called the Devil.

And the essential revival of faith of course lies also in the fact that under lack of unity which in some measure explains to-day the lack of unity between Britain, India and Japan. I have lived for 35 years in countries with populations composed in that way, and I am hardly likely to fail to be aware of their nature and complexity. The differences are great and there is an element of fear in the problem—and fear is always the enemy of understanding.

Fear of the numbers and rate of increase of Africans, fear of the industry and skill of Hindus, fear of the primitive application of the current democratic theory in some other countries in the extreme form which has had some recent vogue—that is in the conception of a State organized on the basis of direct election by the entire population on a system of universal adult franchise, a form of government which has in fact collapsed in our lifetime over the greater part of Europe and has scarcely even been tried anywhere else outside the United States and the Dominions.

It was a conception which gave the world Hitler, Mussolini and others of that ilk, and it applied primarily in the Colonial history it would of course result immediately in the form of dictatorships, interrupted by frequent revolutions and coups d'etat, or an dictator, succeeded another by violence and assassination as has been produced by similar causes elsewhere, and a great deal of commotion in many countries, while a succeeding dictator sprouts of democracy.

These matters are as best understood by the Secretary of State and our Ministers in London as by anyone else, and there is no intention whatever of exposing these countries to the certainty of those disasters. It is indeed already realized that our immediate problems lie in the field of local government. It is in local government that we are working experimentally and we feel our way, as the British have towards the future constitution of Kenya and Rhodesia.

Local Government Praised

We have a system of local government which, taking it by and large is admirable, and is affording to every section of the community extensive opportunities for influencing local policy, controlling their own immediate affairs, and acquiring political experience. This is ever occurring to you that the Nairobi Municipality enjoys a greater degree of practical autonomy than the Government of the Colony.

The function of the Government is that the municipality keeps within the statute which is established and to provide certain checks and controls, but within that very broad control the municipality is master in its own house, controls its own policy and budget, makes its own laws, and manages and discharges its own services.

I can see nothing unreasonable in looking forward to a day when what has been achieved in the limited, highly developed field of the Nairobi Municipality could be achieved for the Colony as a whole, subject to the final control for many years to come, and best interests a much greater measure of common ground among the various races, to the Secretary of State and the British Parliament, and in indeed I had a conviction that it seems to me we are moving, and towards that end so far as I have had a hand in the framing of policy by advising a part of our current legislation, that I have endeavoured to set the country moving.

That development has already demonstrated one thing beyond the possibility of denial by the most prejudiced and ignorant of our critics, and that is that devolution of responsibility and authority on those lines, so far from producing a suppression, selfish or racially prejudiced administration, has created just the opposite—a liberal, just, progressive and tolerant City Council which desires only one thing to do, in the words of a Governor's oath of office, "right by all manner of men without fear or favour, affection or ill will."

Our Own Affairs

I speak with regret your expression of support for the suggestion that the British farming population of this country should resign from the affairs of the Colony or of East Africa as a whole and confine itself to some sort of Provincial Council within the White Highlands, restricted to the control of what you call "our own affairs." I do not, believe, sir, that you are really here have thought this matter out, or that those who are given various aspects of the issue have thought it out. Let me consider the issue.

First, the White Highlands do not include the towns, we are not in the White Highlands now. The White Highlands do not include the ports, and only parts of the railway, and certainly not the management of it, and only parts of the Posts and Telegraph Department, although of course the sort of Principality of Monaco that you seem to propose could no doubt set up its own post office.

If you sit down with pen and paper and try to make a list of the functions which would in fact be left to such a unit as you have suggested, you will find that they amount to a very small number of anything more than the functions of the present district council. Except of course, that the district council would then have to follow the lead of the local Native Council and try to get themselves to raise revenue. The idea seems to me to be about as practicable as it would be to have three municipalities for Nairobi.

When you say that you are not allowed to express your British views on managing your own affairs, I trust you will not believe me remarking blandly that I not only do you allow very freely manage your own affairs, but you manage a great deal of the affairs of others.

From a speech in reply to the toast of "The Land We Live In," at the annual dinner of Nakuru of the local branch of the Caledonian Society.

You have a better proportionate representation in the Legislature than anywhere else in the world that I know of; you have the predominant influence in the Legislative Council and in most local government bodies outside the purely African areas. On Boards and committees of all kinds, including the important Board of Agriculture and many other bodies which exercise a great influence on the affairs of the Colony, you have, if not the decisive, at least an exceedingly influential voice. In many cases it is indeed the decisive voice.

It is true, of course, that like the Congress of the United States, you cannot turn the Executive out, but you can turn down the measures it proposes and refuse it the funds it needs. If you can carry a small number of the representatives of the other races with you, as your representatives in fact habitually do.

A frequent criticism outside Kenya is that the settlers in fact a preponderating influence in the Government. There is a good deal of truth in that, and to their honour be it said it is a position of authority and responsibility which is used with tolerance, justice and good will. If there is anything to explain away, but to proclaim and be proud of, as I think you all are. The same goes for municipalities, town boards and district committees, and the more authority is accorded to them on a general and not a controversial basis, the more will they justify confidence and deserve authority.

There is in this, in all its many manifestations, a spirit of common citizenship, a sense of responsibility and trust, which might well be fatally damaged by any withdrawal of the benefit to the particular, by any resignation of responsibility towards others in pursuit of security of one's own security by confining oneself to "our own affairs," the more particularly "our own affairs" cannot be separated from those of others.

I make no doubt that you are right when you say that you cannot plough a tractor and go on to the same plough; in other words, a farmer, a beginner, and might not have thought of it, but that you certainly cannot plough the same field by the use of oxen simultaneously, as you like, and each exerting on the draught effort equivalent to the power.

Cantonal System Recommended

If I have criticized the conception, I understand it and others to have a sort of Principality of Monaco composed of the White Highlands, I ought to add that I am coming to the conclusion that there is, on a wider basis of inter-community co-operation copied from our municipal practices, a possibility of useful development which may hold the key to the solution of some of our difficulties. It has often struck me that the separation of small country towns from their surrounding counties, might be good local government practice in the United Kingdom, but is unsatisfactory here, and weakens local authorities both in town and country; it may well be that we should reconsider the position and adopt, rather, a cantonal system in which the local government authority includes both town and country.

What the size of cantons should be, whether the Mambasa and Masai Gishu should be one or two, or even together, only a part of a larger canton with capital at Nairobi, would have to be considered on the merits. The idea is interesting. I have it with this observation, that a cantonal organization of that kind would have to be based on a general inter-communal responsibility, as a municipality is said this would mean not only adequate representation of Africans in non-African areas, but of non-Africans in African areas. It is an idea that might bear useful fruit.

You have referred to a feeling of frustration which is said to exist among some people because they lost opportunity to demonstrate their genius. Now, your proposed States of the White Highlands would have a population of about 25,000 or a little more, and about 3,000 voters, the most I can say I assume to be your conception of who should vote. Even supposing it to be practical politics to create such a State outside the Iron Curtain of the middle of the century, do you really think you could run a system of Parliamentary government with 3,000 voters?

Suppose you had 300-voter constituencies. That would give you a 10-member Parliament—say, a Speaker, five Ministers, and a possible Opposition of four. You could hardly have smaller constituencies than that, and in such a Parliament you would be bound to elect at least one independent-minded man, probably a member of the Irish Society of East Africa, however careful you were. He would then control the House by the simple process of crossing the floor from time to time. If there is in fact a sense of frustration on the ground, may I suggest that the remedy is a dose of realism, frequently applied?

I should like to say a word or two regarding the question of insecurity. There has been no case in which a British colonization has ceased to be under British control, and no case parallels with Burma, India or India serves its useful purpose, and then the forces of unity and homogeneity

which has been achieved in Ceylon, for example, is achieved in this Colony, or in East Africa as a whole. Then, of course, the processes which have led to the establishment of the Dominion of Ceylon can take a further step forward here. That, as you have yourself said, is a consummation devoutly to be desired, but it is certainly a very long-range one, and outside the range of our present practical politics. But that does not mean that it may not be an object of our long-range aspirations.

There are people who have a sort of instinctive, rather than a rational feeling that the British, the Indian and the African can never succeed in building a community based on mutual trust, friendship and confidence. I am not one of those. I hope I am a realist, and that I know as well as anyone what the obstacles and difficulties in the way may be.

No Fundamental Incompatibility

Nevertheless, I am convinced that there is no fundamental incompatibility of political incompatibility, any more than there is any biological incompatibility, what there is was what there is in fundamental culture and religion. It is formidable enough, but it is not absolute, or impossible to overcome, and there are less many things from which great endeavours can be pursued.

Consider only the great service community achieved within the Army by British, South African, Indian and African troops. Are there not lessons to be drawn from that? And messages? Devotion to a cause, obedience to a command, mutual respect, comradeship and leadership—must we conclude that it is only in war that we can attain these things?

There are people about to day with fantastic ideas of the creation of a new Africa of an entirely Native African self-governing State. There is no doubt a proposition as it would be to set up in the United States an entirely autonomous, self-governing Indian Republic.

In theory, as I have said in public before, it is a thing which might have been achieved before 1890, but its fact it has not, achieved, so little was what was vast East African territories, and a tribal and no plough; there was no farmers, no organized barter and commerce in slaves, no organized army, and not larger than a tribe, which at times included a few units, was able to conquer and enslave for limited periods. When colonization from Britain and other European countries had from India began in large scale, roughly speaking at the beginning of this century, all such conceptions were finally and utterly destroyed and can never be practical politics again.

British People the Directing Force

A new polity, a new economy, a new society are in process of evolution here, and whatever differences, communal, social or political there may be—they are marching inevitably towards the creation by leadership, friendship, co-operation and mutual confidence of a new Dominion of the Commonwealth, in which it will be the privilege of the British people for a very long time ahead to be the controlling and directing force. They have shown, both at central and in municipal government, that they can do it liberally, wisely and justly; and so they will continue.

This is a good hand to live in, and, taking it by and large, good people live in it—human people, with their faults and weaknesses, as well as their qualities and merits. It is a land to which, if I may quote a poem from which I find much inspiration, a land to which those of our own people who led the way here:

Carried the songs of father-land.

By the hearths of home when they were young,
And the comely words of the mother tongue
In which they learned to pray.

Perhaps we are in danger of forgetting how to pray. And certainly, to quote again, we need to day as our forefathers had before us:

A steadfast heart in the Fear of the Lord

And a living faith in His plighted word.

If we have these, we shall not be daunted by thoughts of insecurity, real or fanciful, but rather exhilarated by our wonderful opportunity to achieve in this land something, not unworthy of St. Andrew.

The content of your column has inspired depressingly few Africans in this either end of people. Kenya Daily Nation.

Parliament

American Surveyors for British Colonies

Appointment of Mr. Collet to Seychelles Legislature

FURTHER INTEREST in the intended employment of American surveyors in the British Colonial Empire has been shown by the House of Commons.

SIR PETER MACDONALD asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what specific applications he had made to British universities, the Royal Geographical Society and British air survey firms before asking the American Economic Co-operation Administration to provide Americans to fill all vacancies in the topographical, geodetic and geological surveys in the Colonies, and in which newspapers he had advertised the vacancies.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS, Under-Secretary of State: "As the reply is so lengthy, I will circulate it in the official report."

SIR P. MACDONALD: "Why are these positions offered to Americans without any British scientists being offered the jobs, on the grounds that the British Commonwealth being given an opportunity of applying for them?"

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "There has been a complete misunderstanding. The widest publicity was given to the possibilities of employment, and the principal universities and the Ministry of Labour were approached. The representatives of the Royal Geographical Society knew all about it, and it appeared in Royal Air Force and Army Orders. In all ways we tried to get scientists."

British Scientists Will Not Suffer

"The engagement of American scientists, if it comes off—and as yet there has been no definite conclusion on that point—will not in any way interfere with the employment of British scientists."

MR. KEELING: "Can the Under-Secretary of State deny that the Department of Geography at Cambridge, from which university the bulk of Colonial surveyors have been obtained in the past, received no notice about these vacancies?"

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "My information is to the contrary. I do not know about the departments, but the University was certainly notified."

Following is the reply:

"The principal universities and the the Ministry of Labour and National Service (Educational and Scientific Register) were notified of the urgent need for geologists and surveyors in communications addressed to them during the last few days, and were informed at intervals of the vacancies existing. A full general appreciation of the vacancy positions, prospects and requirements for both classes of posts was circulated to universities in November, 1947.

"No formal approach was made to the Royal Geographical Society, but the Society was represented at the Conference of British Commonwealth Survey Officers held in London in August, 1947, at which the shortage of surveyors and the difficulties of recruitment were fully ventilated and discussed.

"The approach is made to surveyors was made to air survey firms since it was not clear how they could have assisted in the supply of surveyors, nor is this clear now. These firms were, however, represented at the conference mentioned above and should accordingly have been aware of the shortage if they had any suggestions to make."

"Advertisements for geologists were inserted in the Press on many occasions, including *The Times* of October 19, 1947, February 7 and 14, 1948, April 1, 1948, November 8, 1948, the *Daily Telegraph* of October 24, 1947, February 6 and 25, 1948, March 30, 1948, and November 9, 1948; the *Yorkshire Post* of October 6, 1947, January 31, 1948; the *Manchester Guardian* of January 7, 1948; the *Mirror Magazine* of February, 1948; and *Nature* of October 14, 1947, October 30, 1948, and November 6, 1948.

"As regards surveyors, it was considered that the most effective method of advertising was by bringing openings to the notice of men in the Forces. Such notices were inserted in Fleet Orders, Army Council Instructions, and Air Ministry Orders between December, 1947, and February, 1948.

MR. KEELING asked how soon the terms to be offered to the Americans would be settled, and whether renewed efforts to obtain British surveyors by offering the same terms for the same period would be made.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "I cannot say how long the discussions with the United States authorities will take. The second part of the question accordingly does not arise."

Spheres of Employment

MR. ERRORI asked for a list of the development schemes in which the U.S. geologists and geodetic engineers have been recruited by his department with a view to their being assigned to the United States Economic Co-operation Administration for three proposals involving assistance from E.R.P. funds.

"First, a proposal to employ 25 American geologists on a temporary basis to fill vacancies in the Colonial Geological Survey.

"Secondly, a proposal to employ 24 to 30 American geodetic engineers to assist the Directorate of Colonial Surveys on ground control work in areas where air photography has been completed or is now in progress.

"Thirdly, a proposal to employ under the auspices of the East African High Commission some 20 engineers and seven consultants to survey, from the engineering and economic viewpoint, proposed routes for a rail line joining the Rhodesian and Tanganyikan railway systems and a portable route between Broken Hill and the new port of Mikindani.

"Further consideration is now being given by the United States authorities to the legal, financial and administrative implications of these proposals."

MR. LEWIS asked how much of the \$25,000,000 voted by the Economic Co-operation Administration for British Colonial development was earmarked for the payment of United States geologists.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "So far as I am aware, no such fund has been formally instituted."

MR. KEELING asked if the Minister was aware that of 20 students trained as surveyors at Cambridge University since the war only two had entered the Colonial Service, and whether he would improve the salaries and conditions offered.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "My close friends is, of course, aware of the need for attracting more trained surveyors into the Colonial Service. Salaries have only recently been greatly improved in East Africa and Malaya, and a further increase is now under consideration in West Africa."

SIR P. MACDONALD asked to what extent the geological survey of the Colonies was being delayed owing to the slow delivery of maps.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "I do not agree that geological surveys are being delayed by shortage of maps. All geologists appointed to date are fully employed."

Colonial Surveys

MR. KEELING asked how many square miles of territory in the Colonies had been mapped during the last two years, and what proportion this was of the area photographed by the R.A.F.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "About 380,000 square miles have been photographed, and maps covering 25,000 square miles at various scales have been printed and published. Another 25,000 square miles have been mapped and are awaiting publication. Fifty-seven thousand square miles are at an advanced stage of compilation. The total amounts to about 20% of the area so far photographed."

SIR PATRICK HANNON asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies for details of the campaign to make the people of this country more familiar with the social and economic life of the Colonial Empire.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "A series of films, booklets, pictorial maps and other material about the Colonies is being produced by the Central Office of Information on behalf of the Colonial Office to stimulate public interest, especially in educational institutions. Details of this material, of lecture services and of other sources of information were recently published in a pamphlet, 'Britain and the Colonies', which is on sale to the public and has been distributed through local education authorities. A Colonial Exhibition in London is planned for June 1951. I understand from the Minister of Education that the selection and provision of textbooks is a matter for local education authorities and schools."

(Continued on page 460)

Kenya Budgets for £7,000,000 Revenue

Mr. J. F. O. Troughton Reviews Colony's Finances

KENYA'S REVENUE FROM TAXATION is now approximately £7,000,000 and the net recurrent expenditure is about £6,000,000 after eliminating cross-entries and reimbursements, said the Financial Secretary, Mr. J. F. O. Troughton in his Budget speech in the Legislative Council.

The gross revenue for 1948 is estimated at £8,956,000, compared with a most recent estimate of £9,180,000 for the current year. Expenditure, which is likely to be £8,060,000 in 1948, is computed at £8,946,740 for next year of which £228,377 will be Kenya's contribution to the services operated under the East Africa High Commissions.

Mr. Troughton said in the course of his review—

"Last year we had a surplus of revenue over expenditure of over £750,000, and the Colony's general accumulated revenue balance at the end of 1947 carried to just over £3,000,000 apart from certain funds earmarked for development purposes. This surplus for 1947 remained after meeting from revenue the cost of special contributions to Development and Reconstruction Authority amounting to about £430,000 for the provision of housing for Government servants of all races and other large items of a non-recurrent character.

Surplus £300,000

In 1948 the position is more satisfactory still. The probability is that the Government will have a surplus of about £300,000 after deducting the amount required to meet the cost of the revision of salaries and earnings of £170,000 which give effect to the recommendation of the Public Works Department Commission to put their mechanical plant on a proper accounting basis with a renewals fund.

It has often been suggested that the time is ripe to float a loan for capital expenditure on this or that. Government decided in 1947 that all major capital expenditure should be financed from the Development and Reconstruction Funds. To this end a scheme of loan works apart from that fund, and on different principles already approved by this Council, I suggest that it would be best to wait for this Council to alter its policy in this matter. The Development and Reconstruction Fund is proving to have been soundly conceived.

May Borrow up to £20,000,000

"I am sure I need not subject to certain conditions, the Secretary of State and the Treasury had agreed to our borrow up to a maximum total of £20,000,000. This one of the main tasks of the Planning Committee to revise the development programme, taking into account that maximum. It does not represent new money, because the original development programme as produced by the Development Committee included £5,000,000 in respect of loan money. It merely means an extra £15,000,000. Debt charges alone on £20,000,000 would amount to something like an extra £1,000,000 a year in interest, in addition to the recurrent cost of the works constructed from the loan.

"We have about £2,000,000 with the National Bank of India in the Crown Agency. It would be extremely foolish to borrow money and pay interest while we have that sum in the bank, unless we believed that a substantial and sudden rise in interest rates was imminent. There is no reason to believe that.

"There is little doubt that within the next two or three years the Government will find it necessary to borrow. We think that as best as we can such borrowing should be made locally and for a small amount to finance specific projects of production.

"I have heard astonishing suggestions that our surplus balances or large chunks of it should be used for capital works. I have even heard it suggested that £1,000,000 should be contributed by this Government towards the cost of a new trunk airfield at Embakasi. Anyone who is minded to make a suggestion would be well advised to see a mental specialist. Because disposition of our reserves in that manner seems to be to be a type of lunacy that could not be advocated by anyone with a sense of responsibility to the taxpayer. Our surplus balance plus our reserve fund is less than half our revenue from taxation. It represents the only reserve we have, we can talk in the event of a slump.

"If the United Kingdom and the Union of South Africa want to run trunk air services through East Africa we are going to give them all possible help because we will benefit from those services in many ways—perhaps most of all importantly through the advertisement that they will bring to this country. But any contribution which we make towards capital cost will be a token, a fraction of the whole. The Government representing the taxpayers of the country has lost no opportunity of telling His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom that.

Warning of Increased Expenditure

"I should give a warning that this Council in the future may well be asked to vote much higher sums for tele-communication, meteorological and other ground services to civil aviation and in regard to defence.

"The Government did think at the end of 1947 that the time had come to call a halt in recurrent expenditure, but it was not in fact possible to call that halt any more than it has been possible to call it since, because of irresistible forces, political, social and economic (many of which have been created by those members opposite) which have been pressing the Government in the opposite direction and have compelled it to adopt policies rendering increased expenditure inevitable, and which may well render serious financial difficulties unavoidable.

"There has been the need to revise salaries of public servants. Next, there has been the greatest possible pressure on the Government for a larger and more efficient police force. There has been a dramatic increase in the cost of social services, namely, education and medical.

"Owners of all assets are now adding to the cost of additional funds for education but expenditure on education will unquestionably give rise to increased taxation before very long. The position regarding medical services is also disturbing. Here again humanitarian considerations come into the picture.

"So the story goes on—the administration of the African areas, expenditure on productive services, agricultural and veterinary and other social services. It is the same story of costs increasing beyond the limits which prudent financial policy would dictate, though in the long term expenditure on productive services should prove well worthwhile.

Collective Responsibility

"I would not give the impression that there is dissension in the Government regarding this matter. On the contrary, the Estimates said that something anti those that during the last few years represent estimates of which the Government is glad to accept collective responsibility. We recognize that there are occasions when financial considerations must be subordinated to considerations of wider policy. It becomes a matter between two evils when decisions, unpalatable decisions—are necessary.

"The expenditure estimates show an increase in recurrent expenditure of well over £1,000,000.

"We give assurance during the debate on the Salaries Commission that every possible step would be taken to eliminate what is called deadwood. A Government committee has been considering the case of individual officers from this standpoint and it has already decided to reconfirm and the termination of the appointments of about 30 European officers who have reached the retiring age under the old pensions regulations. The committee is going to meet again shortly to consider the case of European officers who have reached the age of 45 and to deal with the other cases. The Government is being quite ruthless in the elimination of officers who we think are unable to give valuable service to the taxpayers of the country.

"We propose to engage a firm of industrial consultants to advise us on efficiency generally. An investigation in progress in the Railway workshops in Nairobi by one of these firms has indicated to the management that very considerable savings can be made there.

"It is only by reversals in policy that expenditure can be really reduced, and we have to ask if it is worth while. In some cases I think it is, in some cases reversals of policy on the grounds of economy can be justified.

"It is quite wrong to regard this budget as a £9,000,000 budget. It is a £7,000,000 budget after eliminating cross entries of various kinds. There is recurrent expenditure of £6,000,000 and a total budget of £7,000,000 odd.

"The Development and Reconstruction Authority has shown that it is possible to bring a remarkable degree of flexibility into the government accounting system. In the last two years the

(Continued on page 46)

BACKGROUND

Left or Right?—The ideas of the Left start from the belief that production is a matter of little importance—indeed, that there is a danger of over-production—and that the chief exercise of public policy is satisfactorily to distribute the fruits of abundance. The Right stresses thrift and productivity, the Left consumption and welfare. Social security is an idea of the Left; productive efficiency of the Right. The Right exalts enterprise; the Left equality. To the Right, inflation is the chronic danger; to the Left, deflation. The Left is idealist; the Right realist. The Left is spend-thrift; the Right miserly. The real question is whether the country needs in the next few years a policy of the Left or the Right. Policies of the Left were invariable disastrous in the two decades between the wars. They were desirable on the economic plane because the period was one of chronic deflation and emergent over-production, and on the social plane because the entire productive spirit of the late Victorian and Edwardian days had left the nation, welfare in arrears. They were inevitable because universal suffrage was bound to bring after it, with a time lag, a demand for public guarantees of individual security. What completed the inevitability of a period of Left policies was that, though a fortunate accident, the country could afford them. Unless in the visible economic weathervanes are liars, the wind is now firmly set in another quarter. If the policies of the Left were those best suited to the twenties and thirties, it seems no longer certain that policies of the Right will be needed in the future. The first reason is that the community is impoverished; it can afford less leisure and luxury, and it needs all the effort and enterprise, all the thrift and efficiency, it can contrive. Secondly, the policy of the Left has been overdone; its social security manifestation, the nation has blessed and burdened itself with a formidable array of the most expensive welfare schemes; it has built up an edifice of State control and State expenditure which is barely supportable. There is no merit reward for enterprise, nor penalty for unenterprise. It is high time that the ship of State was set, if only for a period, on the opposite tack. The independent voter will certainly be cast in casting his vote for policies of the Right. It is tempting to say that the path of wisdom would be to have policies of the Right executed by a Government of

Swiss Cheese.—The authorities have indicated to France that within the next few years we cannot become an important market for her waxes, cheeses, high-grade foods, milks, dressings, pastes. We should, however, be interested in staple foods, including cheese, for instance—not the luxury sorts, but the more serious kinds of cheese. *Nom d'un nom!*—I would implore the Government and my countrymen in general to stay on the subject of cheese. I can imagine the French Minister of Commerce sending for the French commercial attaché in London (and speaking with some asperity) M. de Remy, you are supposed to understand these geographical barbarians. You are paid to understand them. *Mais, qu'est-ce que, de vous dire.* "Un fromage sérieux? Is a Roquefort trivolous or wayward? Is there anything in consequential or desirable about Port Salut? Do we enter into the realm of the conjectural with Brie, or of promiscuity with Pont l'Évêque? I admit that there is an air of irresolution about a ripe Camembert, but hits them at its best. You will inform His Britannic Majesty's Government that France will not transmute her Sunshine and lush pastures into serious cheeses. My compliments to that formidable lady, Madame Summerskill."—Mr. George Schwartz, in the *Sunday Times*.

Fiasco.—The policy of "freeze" embodied in the Government's White Paper on incomes has proved a complete fiasco. In the first 10 months of this year 7,083,000 workers received wage increases aggregating £1,724,000 a week. The White Paper was published on February 9th. During the nine months since its publication 6,764,000 wage-earners have received increases totalling £1,372,000 a week. During the same months before its publication 6,119,000 wage-earners had increases of £1,596,000 a week. Thus wage increases have continued exactly as if the White Paper had never been written. The rise in the cost-of-living index since February from 186 to 188 cannot be accounted for as a result of the mere 4% increase in the price of the extra duties on tobacco and drink especially. It is argued, further, the policy of despatching the cost of living cannot be regarded as a justifiable excuse for wage demands. While the trade unions have adopted the White Paper despite the lip service paid to it at the Margate Congress, all but a handful of minority of companies have spontaneously honoured the voluntary undertaking to limit their demands. —*South Telegraph*.

Advertising British Leadership

Advertising is still regarded as a system of conjuring a specialized formula of copywriting, layout design and market investigation which if applied efficiently to materialistic purposes will produce profitable results—but only on the materialistic plane. That formula represents the lower order of advertising—advertising without a conscience, without convictions and without a mature sense of its own function and destiny. Advertising is not merely a formula; it is a powerful educative influence which has spiritual as well as materialistic implications. Advertising inspired and revitalized defeated Germany into a veritable cesspool of evil. Now advertising has inspired and consolidated Russia's millions into a world menace. If we do not want to have to fight Russia sooner or later we shall have to outstep her in the ideological market. The ascendancy of Western civilization and the leadership of the British Commonwealth in that civilization cannot be restored or maintained without advertising—without telling the common people of the world over and over again (repetition is the essence of the matter in pictures and language) they can understand what "Western civilization" and Britain in particular stand for; what they are; what they have done; and what they are doing for the general welfare and happiness of mankind. Reiteration, illustration, simplification, repetition—advertising is the education tugged on to the day's news and to the evening's entertainment. —Mr. T. A. B. Nicholas, addressing the Incorporated Association of Advertising Managers.

The New Patronage.—Civil servants have counselled their masters fearlessly on the merits of any policy they wished to adopt, and promotion have never depended on the presumed amenability of officials. Now, with the enlargement of the sphere of the State, the opportunities of employment after retirement have become very much reduced. The purchasing power of money has fallen and civil servants who more and more have no look-out means of supplementing their pensions. There will be a growing tendency for them to give Ministers the advice they think is wanted, in the hope that they may be rewarded with one of the many remunerative appointments which the extended scope of Government trading makes available. —James O'Grady.

PERSONALIA

Mr. J. L. SHUTE has been appointed secretary of Kenya and Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. J. M. M. MUGGERIDGE has been elected president of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce.

MR. INPAP SINGH GHIL is president of the Indian Association of the Eastern Province of Uganda.

PROFESSOR A. S. MONTEGRIEF, of the Middlesex Hospital, was among recent visitors to Tanganyika.

MR. A. T. G. GIBSON, of Southampton, last Thursday in the EDINBURGH CASTLE of her maiden voyage to the Cape.

CANON A. HELLIER, of Zanabazar, has become acting secretary of the translation department of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Sir WILLIAM HALCROW, the well-known consulting engineer, is on his way to the Cape. It is understood that he will visit Beira.

MR. D. H. A. WILSON, of the South Rhodesia Service, and Miss ANSON MARYLAND, of Portsmouth, Cornwall, have announced their engagement.

Sir HAROLD F. STANNERY has been appointed chairman of the Board of Messrs. E. W. Tappin and Co., Ltd., a company with large Rhodesian interests.

LORD HALCKING, chairman of the Travel Association, will sail from Southampton in the STRIBLING CASTLE on December 22 for an extensive tour of South Africa and Rhodesia.

FRIGATE-LIEUT. K. H. MILES, R.A.F., who was trained in Rhodesia, has been awarded the Air Force Cross in recognition of services performed in the Berlin air-lift operations.

MRS. FRANCES BERGSPORN, a well-known artist, who has been on a painting tour of South Africa, Rhodesia, and Kenya, returned to this country last week by the EDINBURGH CASTLE.

MR. R. D. PARKES, for many years a director of Albion Motors, Ltd., has joined the board of Olmstead Motor Transport Co., Ltd., a company with extensive East and Central African interests.

MR. KENNETH CHARLES EASTON, of Thornton Heath, Surrey, and Miss JAMES ESTHER YOUNG, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Young, of Eldoret, Kenya, have been married in this country.

THE Rev. S. H. H. WRIGHT, education secretary to the Protestant mission in the Uganda and Upper Nile Dioceses since 1939, who is returning to South Africa, first went to Kings College, Bude, in 1926.

THE Rev. RAY J. WILLIS, who became Assistant Bishop of Leicester 14 years ago, after spending 36 years as a C.M.S. missionary in Uganda, for the last 22 years as bishop of the diocese, will retire next Easter.

MR. F. L. SIMPSON, Commissioner for Archaeology and Anthropology in the Sudan, is directing a joint expedition with the Egypt Exploration Society to explore further the ancient Egyptian fortress town of Senara West.

MR. A. E. CAMB, who is responsible for the reporting of Parliamentary debates in Southern Rhodesia, contributes a short article on the work for the current issue of *Parliamentary Affairs*, the journal of the Hansard Society.

MR. B. WOBLENGE, Director-General of Colonial Audit, has returned to London from a three months tour of inspection of the Colonial Audit Departments in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, and the Solomon Islands.

MR. ROBERT MURRAY CARMICHAEL, second son of the late Major the Hon. R. M. Carmichael and of the Hon. Mrs. Carmichael, of Nairobi, Kenya, and Miss PAULINE FARMER, of Harare, Kenya, have announced their engagement.

SIR JOHN PIERS ST. ANDREW, second son of Lord and Lady St. Levan, and Miss MARY BAILEY SOUTHWELL, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bailey Southwell, of Johannesburg, were married in East Africa last week by the Bishop of Pretoria.

MR. J. M. COGAN, who arrived in the Sudan recently on a short-term contract to fill the new post of Commissioner of Labour, has had experience of similar work in the West Indies and West Africa, and has specialised in industrial conciliation work.

MR. JOHN MARSHALL, general manager in Africa for the African Lakes Corporation, has been re-elected president of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce. MR. J. A. LEE, Nyasaland manager of the British Cotton Growers' Association, is vice-president.

MR. J. McFADYEN, deputy chairman and Vice-Admiral SIR ARTHUR MORSE, both of the Overseas Ecod. Corporation, and Brigadier PROCTOR, of the Colonial Development Corporation, recently visited the southern groundnut areas in Tanganyika.

MR. AVAN. MARIL, who leaves London by air to-day to re-join Kampala, was for some years an Indian member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, and has been a nominated member of the Uganda Legislature since 1944. By profession he is a barrister.

MR. M. A. CARSON, the Rev. R. M. GIBBONS, and MR. E. C. PHILLIPS have been appointed members of the Tanganyika Executive Council for five years, and Mr. Gibbons and Mr. Phillips have been re-appointed to the Legislative Council for the same period.

THE Rev. D. W. HENTHCOCK, who has arrived in Tanganyika as chaplain to Europeans, chiefly in the Kongwa area, served in Burma and Ceylon as an Army chaplain and also held a civil chaplaincy in India. The Rev. J. MCKNIGHT, a second chaplain, is expected soon.

The engagement is announced between MR. MICHAEL J. DE PRET, Rhodesia candidate for Count de Reg Roode, and of Mrs. E. CAROL CLARKE, and Mrs. VALERIE ROSS (née Vlasto), daughter of Mr. J. A. Vlasto, a director of Messrs. Railton Brothers, Ltd., and of the late Mrs. Doreen Vlasto.

MR. H. L. ADAMS is a temporary member of the Legislative Council of Kenya while acting as Secretary for Commerce and Industry during Mr. Hope's absence from this country. Mr. Rose is acting as substitute member for Nyanza in the absence of Mr. G. Mainland Edye.

SIR ALFREDER MAXWELL, chairman of the British Tourist and Health Board, and for many years a leading figure in the Rhodesian and Nyasaland tobacco trade, is to revisit the U.S.A. to examine the prospects of attracting American and other foreign tourists to this country next year.

Mrs. WYVILL WAKEFIELD, M.P. for Macaulay, who has been interested in East and West African affairs for some years, and on a short visit to the territories in 1947, has been appointed to the board and elected chairman of Messrs. Campbell George and Co., Ltd., London, advertising agents.

Dr. RITA HINDEN is writing for the Fabian Colonial Bureau a pamphlet which will seek to appraise the hopes of Europeans that their balance of payments problems may be eased by increased Colonial production, and the fears of Africans that the Colonies that in this new production may be ruthlessly exploited.

MISS ESTHER DE RHODES, one of the few surviving relatives of Cecil John Rhodes, now lives in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. After being invalided out of the W.A.A.F. during the recent war, she decided to settle in America, but was advised to live in Africa for health reasons. Miss Rhodes has lived in Canada, Russia and Holland.

MAJOR JAMES MILNER, Chairman of Ways and Means and Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons, who recently paid a short visit to East Africa, is to visit Peyton at the head of a delegation to present to the House of Representatives a place and a Speaker's chair. Mr. L. D. GAMMERS, a Conservative M.P. keenly interested in Colonial affairs, is one of the other three members.

MAJOR H. W. C. IRIE has been elected President of the African Cattle Breeders' Society of Kenya, of which Mr. C. KUHLER and ELLIOT COLONEL MCKENZIE are vice-presidents, and Mr. M. SELBY HALL, hon. secretary. The other members of the committee are MESSRS. G. N. FERNANDES and G. B. NIKOLAS and MESSRS. C. LANE, F. R. K. MILTON, S. PIETERSA and W. PRENTICE.

Mrs CHARLES GROSSE, who served as a tinoper in the B.C.C.P. after the 1914-18 war and was later engaged in coffee-growing in Uganda, said in the East African Medical Service programme of the B.C.C. that she was once bitten by a mamba, and that an African friend of hers, who was bitten in the temple and on the point of death was saved by the attentions of a Dutch doctor, who put a concoction of his own making in the incisions on the temple and blew some of the mixture down the patient's throat.

East African Office

RECENT arrivals at the East African Office in London have included:

Mr. M. S. BRADLEY, Mrs. E. Beckwith, Mr. A. Campbell, Mr. Tisdell Cooper, Mrs. Jean Danwood, Mr. H. French, Mr. Jayne E. Hedges, Miss Elizabeth Powell, Mr. and Mrs. A. Sibley, Mr. W. Slater, Mrs. L. Slater, Mr. Tom Stanning, Miss June Watson, and Mr. Ral. Winter.

Obituary

Mr. Claude Metcalfe

MR. CLAUDE METCALFE, whose death in Movigass, Cornwall, at the age of 62, we record with deep regret, had been in ill health for some years, and had suffered so much from osteo-arthritis in the legs, hips, and hands that all movement had become increasingly difficult. He remained, however, his cheerful self, and none but neighbours and close friends knew of his infirmity. Although writing in great physical pain, he maintained his correspondence with his African friends, and his letters scarcely ever referred to his disability.

Metcalfe, who was for many years known throughout Central Africa as the "Nerve Man of Chimpango" — first went to the now Nyasaland in the early thirties as the British Central Africa Company, of which he was general manager, until after the 1936-7 war. Soon he and Mrs. Metcalfe, who died 19 years ago, were most hospitable, and their home became a place of assembly for officials, traders, planters and missionaries.

Chimpango's local charge of the Nyasaland Court of the British Empire Exhibition, at Wembley in 1934 and 1935, his dignified and benevolent figure, courteous and kindly address, keen sense of humour, unselfish friendliness, and intimate knowledge of all aspects of Nyasaland Affairs made him the ideal man for the appointment, and it can be said to be his that no other colony in the East African pavilion was managed in a more efficient and friendly way. Metcalfe and the many missionaries, Mr. Alfred Sharpe, were old friends, and they yarns about the early days were of delight to anyone privileged to hear them. But Metcalfe would not be persuaded to record his recollections, insisting that his life had been of no importance. That was a serious mistake, for his character had made him a vital influence.

Mr. A. L. Gladwell

MR. J. L. RIDDOCH writes from Kisumu:

The news of the death of A. L. Gladwell came as a great shock to all who knew him. For the past 28 years his name had been inseparable from that of G. & R., the firm so well known throughout East Africa to whose success and pre-eminence in catering for the needs of agriculture and engineering he contributed so greatly.

Indeed, in some directions he was very much a pioneer, especially when he had the courage and initiative to introduce the most efficient mechanical methods of dealing with earth levels at a time when such methods were generally looked upon with suspicion and distrust.

His boundless energy and capacity for concentration were outstanding, and his devotion to his work quite undiminished until he carried the most destructive quality of extreme age — except when absorbed in the company of carnations and begonias — he was simply not happy unless thinking out a new scheme or trying to solve a knotty problem.

Shamed Publicly

During the war, and in later years, his responsibilities were greatly increased, his trouble being much sought after by Government as well as by his associates and other members of the business community. All with the best intentions, however, and many were the acts of kindness performed by him in an unobtrusive way. I doubt if anybody who went to him with a tale of bad luck ever came away empty-handed.

By a wide circle of friends he will be sadly missed, not the least by those and their name is legion, who insisted on going to the fountain-head in order to discuss their problems with A. L. To make this easier, his office door was always closed to anyone seeking an interview.

Many, who have been intimately associated with him for many years, pay tribute to his integrity as a man of affairs and to his sincerity as a friend.

MR. HARRY DUMBAR, who has died suddenly in Lusaka, first went to Northern Rhodesia in 1912, and in his brother-in-law's firm, but long after was employed with the South African Forces for the campaign in German South-West Africa. At the end of the war he became manager of the Lusaka Hotel, and later of hotels on the Copperbelt and at Mazabane. Some 25 years ago he returned to England as manager of the Grand Hotel. He was Master of the Lodge of the Grand Lodge 1369 in the district of Institution of Freemasons. He is survived by Mrs. Dumbar and a son.

Mrs. FRANK DEARDEN ROUSSE, well known in mining circles in Southern Rhodesia, has died in Johannesburg at the age of 72. He owned the Antelope mine from 1922 to 1943, and at one time during that period was reputed to be the owner of the richest privately owned gold mine in the world. He also acquired the Nellis and Killarney mines in the same year. Born in Lancaster, he left for the Colony in 1912.

A 25-year-old research chemist, Mrs. Douglas Macdonald of California, who was drowned last Saturday in view of his wife whilst taking photographs for a rock at Point Reyes, Point Reyes, and on the coast. Also a research chemist, had been engaged to the state in an East African research station in 1947, February last. They had been married on...

COLONEL GERALD SYDNEY ADAMS, who was killed in farming in the Kitala district of Kenya for about 25 years, was killed by an African lion days ago. Further details were not available when this issue went to press.

MAJOR-GENERAL C. R. SPENCER, C.B., who died in London recently at the age of 92, served in the Nile Expedition of 1898 and took part in the battles of Omdurman and Khartoum.

FLYING OFFICER K. E. LAVIN of the New Zealand Air Force and PILOT I. R. L. LIE, R.A.F., of Oshana, were killed recently in a flying accident near Gweru, Southern Rhodesia.

COLONEL WALTER GEORGE CROLE WYNDHAM, C.B., 21st Lancers, who died in London recently, took part in the Nile and Sudan expeditions. He was 91.

N. Rhodesian Legislative Council Needs for Railway and Ports

COLONEL E. M. WILSON (Ndebele) urged the Government to reconsider a proposal made some years ago to link Rhodesia's Railways from Beaufort West with the Benguela Railway without traversing the Belgian Congo in order to provide an outlet to the Atlantic at Lobitse Bay.

Proposing the appointment of a commission to investigate railway and port problems, he said that at least five possible ports required examination. Beira, now congested with 15,000 tons of goods for months beyond its capacity, was liable to get more congested as the years passed. A new railway to the north-east to connect with the East African system or a line to the port of Mikindani, though that would involve a 200-mile open ferry across Lake Nyasa, needed consideration but perhaps the most promising solution was Lobitse for the Portuguese would assuredly accept conditions satisfactory to Northern Rhodesia. A new railway to the West Coast through the Caprivi Strip was a fine suggestion.

Mr. J. MORRIS (Makalira-Chungwa) pointed out that the distance from Southampton was 4,899 miles to Lobitse and 7,576 miles to Beira.

Patry Provision for Defence

Mr. G. H. GIBSON (Ndebele) urged the Government for providing for defence on patry £60,000, or less than 1% of the national revenue, whereas Southern Rhodesia provided 1.2% and the United Kingdom no less than 1% of its national income. Northern Rhodesia should recognize her due responsibilities.

STEWART GORB-BROWNE laid the hundreds of thousands of acres of land alienated near the railway and about 100,000 acres in the Fort Jameson area were

lying idle, the time had come to compel development. He also thought the Legislature should delegate to provincial councils some responsibility for the spending of money.

One of the most hopeful auguries for increased food production by Africans was the scheme to improve peasant farming. On the other hand, he was horrified to find that many African children in townships did not know the difference between maize and millet, and often had no idea how to use an axe. African town children should be sent to the land during holidays.

MR. G. M. VAN EEDEN (Mikandani) said that about 200 tractors had already been delivered this year and another 200 were on the way, whereas only about 90 were imported during 1946 and 1947. There was great shortage of tractors, which was the very basis of a cattle industry.

Needs of Local Authorities

MR. J. M. MURRAY (Sagheer) said that whereas the 1947 development programme set aside only £500,000 for the requirements of local authorities within the decade, these authorities estimated their needs at £500,000 next year and at a further £2,000,000 in 1959-60.

The mining royalties now contained 15.85 per cent, 72% of the whole European population.

MR. G. B. BEECHER (South-Western) asked that some of the smaller rural post offices should have European staffs since efficiency and discipline were now seriously lacking.

MR. A. A. DAVIES (Lilansby) was unhappy about the overwhelming reliance of the country on copper.

MR. L'ANGE (Nkai) said that Kitwe school, which had accommodation for 300 European children, now had 600 pupils and would have 680 next year. A secondary school on the Copperbelt was essential. He concluded: "The European is terrified that he will be called upon to accept the African as a social equal. Speaking for myself and my constituency, this goal will never be realized in our time. We have no intention of sacrificing our pride of race, and we intend to keep a very clear and distinct line between the African and the European."

The two African members recently appointed to the Council took a mutually contrary view.


Europeans Thanked by Africans

THE REV. HENRI KASOKOLO thanked the European non-official members for their fellowship and co-operation with Government in promoting the well-being of Africans.

MR. NELSON NCHUMANGO, his colleague, added: "We Africans greatly appreciate what the Europeans in this country have done for us. There is no such thing as a free lunch, but the attitude of the African towards the European is always obedient and humble towards the Europeans. Let us remain permanent, and let us we stand, so that we shall not allow our interests to diminish when dealing with the Whites and Yellows, whether they be black, white or yellow. Let us learn to live happily together. Northern Rhodesia will become a happy home for every one of us only if we all pull the same way. As a member of the Council, I shall try the very best therefore possible to do my utmost for all the communities of this country, because that is the only way to promote good will and good feelings between our people."

African Athletes

SOME REMARKABLE PERFORMANCES were recorded when Kenya beat Uganda in the inter-territorial athletic contest at the Nairobi stadium by 71 points to 21. In the 220 and 300 yards the respective times were 41.1 and 1.05 and 1.07 seconds below the British athletes' record. Annual contests were staged in 1947.



That's your baby's look!

There's a healthy, contented, restfulness about the baby's face. Worry and anxiety have no place in the life of a baby.

BABY'S ON-COW & GATE NOW!

Look at him! All chubby and chubby with weight increasing - smooth skin shining - blossoming with health, happiness and vigor.

HE CAN'T SAY "COW & GATE" - BUT HE FEELS IT!

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Challenge to African Leaders

Mr. R. S. Hudson Calls for Harder Work

THE RESPONSIBLE AFRICAN LEADERS have the duty to see that these misleading and dangerous ideas are discarded, otherwise the fruits of them will be a bitter harvest to the country.

There has been talking in some quarters of the paramountcy of African interests or the paramountcy of European interests; whereas the only wise policy is that of partnership of all races. It is by all faces working together in harmony and friendliness that the prosperity and interests of everybody—black and white, will be advanced.

The Europeans bring to this country the skill and wisdom which they have gained from many centuries of civilization and experience. This skill, wisdom and experience have helped the Africans and the territory to develop rapidly during the past 50 years and will always be necessary for the country. On the other hand, the African people are gaining increased skill and understanding, and their full co-operation will always be necessary if the country is to continue to advance. I hope we shall hear no more of this country being a European country or an African country. It is under the British Crown for the people of all races who inhabit it.

If you Africans wish to progress, you must work even harder than many of you do at present, and show that you are worthy of improved conditions of service and worthy to be given increased responsibilities. It is hard to hear from many quarters that Africans are not working as hard to-day as they worked formerly. If you show wide interest in your work you cannot expect people to have sympathy with you when you ask for improved conditions.

Another very disturbing matter is that scarcely a week passes without some African in a responsible position showing himself to be unequal to his responsibility. I refer to the increasing number of cases of theft by Africans who use in character money or goods. You cannot expect employers to give you if they hear of all these many cases of African stealing.

I show that you are worthy of increased responsibilities and that when they are given responsibility they show that they are worthy of it. On the few but increasing number of people who betray their trust and the reputation of Africans, I've said you to advance, and I want to see your conditions of service improved, but it is for you to show that you are worthy of these things by working hard and being reliable.

Not Official Support for Native Advancement

The same members, on an instance when the non-official members of the Legislative Council have refused to provide it money to be spent on African advancement.

During the 30 years I have been in Northern Rhodesia, Africans have advanced very fast in every way, politically, financially and socially, and if you continue to listen to these misleading and dangerous ideas of the right of African paramountcy, and your many other self-wishers among the Europeans, you will continue to go forward.

The Legislative Council now has two African members, Mr. Ndumiso and Mr. Kasoko, who were freely chosen by the people to represent you. Who would have expected this to have happened 20 or 30 years ago? Who would have guessed 20 or 30 years ago that the now Africans would have their own trade unions? African trade unions are beginning to bargain with employers and make agreements.

Many other developments are taking place. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies and his officers are teaching Africans how to do business by joining together and how to sell what they grow, and by working together. There are schools now for African surveyors, African veterinary assistants, carpenters, milliners and milliners. Schools for agricultural assistants are being started soon, and other schools are on the way.

Being by abbreviated report of a broadcast talk made in Lusaka given by Mr. R. S. Hudson, Secretary for Native Affairs in Northern Rhodesia.

It is most important that Africans should be taught to work well with their hands and to work hard. The expenditure on African education was £7,500 in 1927, £22,660 in 1937, £24,248 in 1947.

Remember these things often, you hear people saying that the Africans is not doing their work, therefore we must put them in the country and out of it. It is the European cause, and not the African one. It is not the African who is not doing his work, but you are not working hard, earning hard, and making those whom you know and those who have brought you forward so far during the past years.

Uganda Cotton Growers Cheated

Inquiry Commissioners Profoundly Shocked

THE COTTON COMMISSION appointed last May by the Uganda Government to inquire into the industry reports that they have been greatly impressed and profoundly shocked by the volume and convincing nature of the evidence as to widespread and deliberate cheating of the grower over the selling of his produce. The chairman of the commission was Sir Norman Whaley, formerly Chief Justice of Uganda.

According to a telegram in *The Times* the commission has found there are secret agreements between the growers, who are almost entirely Indian, and their buyers, mostly African, whereby the buyer is obliged to buy over to his private employe, usually more cotton than the grower is that has paid for. The average excess amount to be about 10%.

The witness asserted that experience showed that Africans employed by the Government to stop the cheating, including officers who were the best of all approaches, eminent Indians, the commission's staff, had experienced the disastrous effect of this cheating on the relations between the African and Indian growers.

In 1924 an earlier commission had also discovered similar abuses, and suggested remedies. The present commission urges a reorganization of the industry and suggests a demand made by many African witnesses for an opportunity to enter in the spinning industry.

TANGANYIKA COFFEE GROWERS ASSOCIATION, LTD

APPLICANTS are invited to the post of
Manager of the Association, which
has its headquarters in Moshi, in the
Northern Province of Tanganyika Territory.

Applicants should have practical experience
of business management, the
organization and control of a sound
knowledge of accountancy and secretarial
work. It is probably very few members of the
profession who are qualified.

For full particulars apply to the Secretary,
Tanganyika Coffee Growers Association, P. O. Box
100, Moshi, Tanganyika Territory.

Two posts (local leave would be granted
annually) for six months leave at the
end of four years.

Applications accompanied by copies of the original
certificates should be submitted by air mail
to the Secretary of the Association, P. O. Box 102,
Moshi, Tanganyika Territory.

Letters to the Editor

Soya Beans as Rotation Crop
Yellow Variety Should Be Grown

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
A year ago serious efforts were made by my company to interest farmers in growing soya on a far more extensive scale throughout Africa, and a guaranteed minimum price to buy at the world market price at the time of shipment was envisaged, but petty local regulations, price control in some territories and even official news suppressed by highly placed agricultural officials, that it should not be grown successfully in Africa caused the scheme to be abandoned.

Well-informed and experienced agricultural officers, whether concerned with European or Native agriculture, are remarkably unanimous in their view that soya can be grown on a vast scale at almost every altitude below 7,000 feet, and will mature in from 90 to 120 days according to variety, altitude, and rainfall throughout Africa. Rainfall and soil conditions best suited to maize are also best for soya. A brochure on cultivation is available.

The beans can be mechanically harvested with combines. To secure the best yields the seed should be inoculated with nitrogenous bacteria, specially cultivated for soya, now procurable through most of the agricultural offices or Government experimental farms throughout Africa and from seed dealers in South Africa.

The introduction of soya as a rotation crop with maize should be of outstanding importance, particularly where mono-culture in many areas, especially Native, have been far too long allowed to persist. Tea, coffee, sisal, tung, and produce estates will find in soya an excellent catch crop during the first few years of development.

The fact that the Ministry of Food is now reported to be negotiating for the purchase of 5,000 tons of the 1949 crop of soya beans from the Union is encouraging testimony of its possibilities in Africa. Great Britain could easily take many hundreds of thousands of tons.

The average African crop per acre, needing 60 lb. for seed, will yield from 800 to 1,200 lb. which at 30s. per ton of 200 lb. basis delivered nearest port, should be attractive provided any Government agency effecting a sale does not help itself too big slice out of the proceeds.

The yellow variety of soya is preferred by the white and brown or black types for export to the British Isles.

Yours faithfully,
St. Mary Ate, S. A. C. Evans,
London, E.C.4., Director, Soya Foods, Ltd.

The Sorcerer's Apprentice
Comments of An African

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Sir,—I have read your review of Mrs. Huxley Huxley's book "The Sorcerer's Apprentice" with great interest. I should be grateful if you could allow me space to give the African point of view.

On page 281 Mrs. Huxley writes: "However rich man is in Buganda, and some landowners are very rich—he pays no more in direct taxation than the poorest labourer." This is not true. Landowners pay not only yearly 15% of their income from land rent in taxes, but also another 2% land tax per annum.

Mrs. Huxley accuses someone as having mentioned to her what he called "political bribery." The Government of Uganda never dealt in bribery in this way. The Government paid £20 per acre at Namulonge because it was the just thing. When land is exchanged between Africans, it still belongs to the community, none of the houses are removed, and their houses, pens, trees, roads, etc. are left intact. Even the former landowner in case he falls out, can still settle on the land he sold. Therefore the price is low, but not nearly as low as the 30s. per acre that the neighbourhood of Kampala, as stated by Mrs. Huxley. On the other hand when the Government, as a body, take the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, buys land, the whole population living on that land have to move elsewhere, thus leaving everything they have behind, and go and start afresh.

On pages 283 and 284 certain statements are made which do me which I never made. I have written to Mrs. Huxley about these matters, and she has answered expressing sorrow that I should feel she has misrepresented me in her book, and she admits the guilt as hers. She sums up our feelings, those of the so-called "intellectuals" in the following words: "The feeling of this group is certainly and strongly anti-Native Government, anti Katikira, and probably anti-Kabaka."

Nothing could be further from the mark than to regard this group of eight who met Mrs. Huxley at Ntusi, Kabaka, etc. group which was composed of the (1) father-in-law of the Kabaka, one of the Kabaka's women, (2) the wife of the Kabaka's former treasurer, (3) chief from Busoga (himself a prince), three ex-school mates of the Kabaka and the last one, an old boy of the same school.

I am afraid that many of Mrs. Huxley's statements have been written without full knowledge of the situation. She has, for instance, spoken of the House of Parliament being a gathering of hereditary chiefs (page 278). There are no hereditary chiefs in Buganda. Mrs. Huxley has also mentioned a paper called *Ramogi*, but there is no such paper in Uganda.

Lastly, I regard as miserably lopsided any book like this which sets out to look for the "new" Africa but does not pay full tribute to the work of the missionaries in Uganda, for it is true to say that without the Christian missionary efforts would not be a "new" Uganda. The Sorcerer's Apprentice, with the exception of the mention of the work among the lepers at Kibira, omits the report of the foundation for the new wing of Namulonge Hospital, a fine title or no credit with those great benefactors of Uganda.

Yours faithfully,
B. M. K. MUSA

As a Christmas Gift

For friends in East or Central Africa, why not enter an Annual subscription to "East Africa and Rhodesia". The price remains the same, and enables us to accept new subscriptions for destinations overseas.

For 30s. copies will be sent post-free for 52 weeks. Remittances should be sent to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 65 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

definite figures in regard to the composition of the new Legislative Assembly in the Sudan will not be known until after the first business meeting, which opens on December 25. Religious Views and Loyalties in Uganda, an account of the accepted party support in the

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Northern Rhodesia will issue a new set of postage stamps next year.

Importation into Kenya of a periodical entitled *Bhar*, published in Bombay, has been prohibited.

Arusha has been the scene of the first agricultural show to be held in the Northern Province of Tanganyika.

An amendment of the Control of Prices Ordinance in Northern Rhodesia requires hotel proprietors to display a list in all rooms.

The Tanganyika Land Settlement Board have instructed the agriculturists and made land grants to 104 farmers in recent months.

Posters have been displayed in Kampala alleging that the Government is plotting to kill all the so-called *lukaka* and to exile the Kabaka.

A small statuette of the Meroitic period is now on view in Khartoum Museum. It was discovered this summer in the Northern Province of the Sudan.

50 Years of Missionary Work

Kenyd Thoin and Now, a new pamphlet published by the Church Missionary Society, describes the work of the mission in the Colony during the last half century.

Pan-African Airways aircraft has just made the first flight from New York to Johannesburg in 38 hours 47 minutes. The flying time was just under 24 hours.

Officers are to be made from the Egyptian Government to the number and organization of Sudanese volunteers in the Egyptian forces in Palestine, and their casualties.

The new bus house, William Loe, which is being planned at the Lead Memorial Building in Kampala, is now completed and will shortly be sent to Tanganyika by the work of Mr. Walter MacLellan.

By a Workmen's Compensation Bill now before the Legislative Council in Tanganyika, all persons in manual employment and all others to accept of salary under £500 per annum will be entitled to benefit.

The General Assembly of the United Nations adjourned on Saturday without further discussions on the former Italian Colonies. The matter will now remain in suspense until the Assembly meets next April at Lake Success.

Gift from Chinese Residents

A gift of £50 for the benefit of poor persons in hospital in the town has been received by the Government of Tanganyika from the Chinese residents in Dar es Salaam. The Director of Medical Services is using the money for improvements to Selva Hai Hospital.

General School of Speech and Dramatic Art, whose studios are in the Royal Albert Hall, London, have agreed to accept one pupil a year nominated by the East African Conservatory of Music, Nairobi. That he is was in a film broadcast to East Africa on Sunday by Miss Margaret Waller. The first pupil to be sent to England for training under the bursary scheme of the Education and dramatic art section of the Conservatory is Mr. Alan Edwards, who is doing well in the Old Vic Theatre School.

After protesting against the Sudanese elections was by the British Government on November 25 to the Government and the Foreign Office, it is saying this in the *Times* on Monday. Mr. Anthony Eden, the Prime Minister, quoted from the letter which alleged that the elections had been held in an atmosphere of pressure and violence which led to the arrest of many Sudanese nationalist leaders and their subsequent trial. While British troops were being withdrawn, the Sudan approved Northern Province police on the Sudan by the British Government.

Tanganyika's £6,000,000 Budget

Import Duties Should Produce £2,350,000

TANGANYIKA is budgeting for a revenue in 1949 of £1,164,385 and a surplus of £40,303, an increase of £1,127,000 in revenue and of £1,098,000 in expenditure above the 1948 figures. At the outbreak of war revenue and expenditure were only slightly above £2,000,000 a year.

Import duties are computed at £2,350,000 next year, somewhat below the total expected to be collected this year.

Income tax is to be reduced on most goods by about 60 per cent by the adoption with one important exception, of the lower rates introduced in Kenya some months ago, but whereas in Kenya incomes over £50,000 pay 16s. in the £, the maximum in Tanganyika will be 14s., since the Government feel that any higher figure would be detrimental to development.

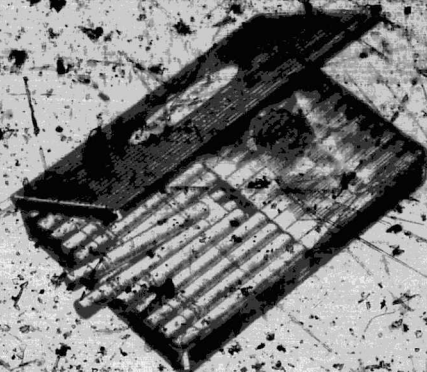
Reduced Import Duties

The main reductions in import duties are two and a half cents a yard on the cheapest cotton piece-goods and one cent of a similar quality on kerseyne. The 10% surcharge has been removed from all cotton piece-goods, singlet, shirts, socks, stockings, cardigans, infant frocks, tops, condensed milk, trolleys, motor-cycles and motor-cars and parts. The 100% duty on the duty on piece-goods made of cotton has been abolished, as is the 10% duty on builders' materials except on heavy buildings imported in sections and metal windows and iron safe frames. The *Excise* on the *Excise* duty is reduced from 60 to 50%.

The Minister of Finance, Mr. S. A. S. Leslie, told the Legislature that Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika had jointly sought the whole of the United Nations process in East Africa for the Government for £2,000,000, although a great mass of stores remained to be sold, each lot of which has already brought its outlay and made a profit of £10,000.

Craven 'A'

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Made with rich, fine Virginia tobacco

CARRIERS: LONDON, 25 YEARS OF INFORMATION, 100 QUALITY

Question in Parliament

(Report continued from page 450)

MR. P. MACDONALD asked the Secretary of State whether he was aware that maps were essential for the development of the food and mineral resources of the Colonies, and whether he would consider employing British survey companies in order to reduce the period of 10 years required for the completion of the Colonial mapping programme.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: My hon. friend is fully aware of the importance of maps for the purposes mentioned. He has already received memoranda from the British air survey companies, which is under examination.

MR. P. MACDONALD: Is the hon. gentleman aware that these British survey companies employ 745 aircraft and over 1,000 people? Why should they not be employed by the Government when they are employed by the Governments of Canada, India and Australia?

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: The main reason is that we prefer, if possible, to employ the R.A.F. It is much cheaper. It is good training for the Air Force, and they are used to the particular class of work which is required for the survey.

MR. P. MACDONALD: In view of the very limited amount of survey work which they can do, and the fact that the Secretary of State has placed above the papers of the R.A.F. in use in the hands of British scientists and not American scientists.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: The amount of photography is much greater than what has been possible to map. The delay is not in the delay and the delay is not a delay in this sense—it is on the mapping side rather than the photographic side.

MR. P. MACDONALD: Are the Governments simply continuing the practice which has always obtained?

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: We are continuing the practice laid down by the hon. gentleman the Member for West Bristol (Mr. Sennley).

MR. P. MACDONALD: It is not a fact that the survey companies are now mapping Africa, and that they could help to cure this bottleneck as well?

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: That is not the opinion of the Director of Pictorial Surveys, British Overseas Airways, and I should rather have the hon. Member under his orders.

United Somalis

MR. SKERINGTON asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he was aware that it was the desire of the Somali population of British and ex-Italian Somaliland that the two territories should be united, and that the Somali National League and the Somali Youth League had both expressed the wish that no part of Somalia should be placed under Italian administration, whether as a trust or otherwise.

MR. MACDONALD: My hon. friend is aware that there is some support for the United Somalis amongst the Somalis, expressed principally through the two organizations mentioned by my hon. friend, which are, however, not identical as they claim to be. His Majesty's Government have in the past expressed the view that a United Somalia would be the best solution for the territories, but suggestions to this effect have not met with the support of the United Somalis.

The most recent available information about Italian Somaliland is contained in the report of the Post-World Commission which visited Italian Somaliland early this year. This shows that a substantial portion of local opinion is not in agreement with the desirability of the Somali Youth League, which expresses opposition to a return of the administration. His Majesty's Government are aware of the sentiments of the Somali people, and would wish to create a scheme, but the matter is now one for the General Assembly of the United Nations and not for His Majesty's Government to decide.

MR. MACDONALD asked by what method of election the two new African and two new Asiatic Members were appointed to the Legislative Council of Mysore.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: The hon. friend will appreciate the suggestion of a panel of five chosen by the Executive Council and the Asiatic member from a panel of six chosen by the Indian Chamber of Commerce.

MR. SKERINGTON: The Under-Secretary said that although there has been considerable dissatisfaction expressed by some Africans by the method, it is the consent of the majority of the people that the method adopted is the better and fairer method?

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: I agree with the Under-Secretary that supplementary questions that I had not heard that there was considerable dissatisfaction with the method adopted. My own formation was to the contrary.

MR. MACDONALD: What steps were being taken to ensure that transport facilities in Mysore were not in need of improvement, and necessity to provide better facilities for the conduct of business?

MR. CHURCHILL: I took the train from Bangalore to Hill Top, Karnataka, for a survey of the road from Hill Top to Elain Bay, in progress. The Government have under consideration the reconstruction of the road from Llongwe to the Mwanjika border.

Why Was Mr. Collet Nominated?

MR. SKERINGTON asked from what date and on what reasons Mr. Collet has been appointed a nominated member of the Legislative Council of the Seychelles.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: By virtue of the discretion bestowed on him by Section 101 of the Seychelles (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1948, the Governor has appointed Mr. Collet with effect from November 29, 1948, to represent the interests of those sections of the community which would not otherwise be represented in the Council.

MR. SKERINGTON: I am sure that the hon. gentleman is fully aware that this man Collet was convicted of conspiracy to defraud and that his right hand friend was the solicitor that defended him on this matter in September, 1947, and that he was brought to attention by Mr. Collet in his official position as the administrator of the Seychelles. Now he has taken the mantle of Legislative Councillor.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: There are several misstatements in that supplementary question. So far as I am aware this man was not convicted of conspiracy to defraud, although the Chief Justice thought he had been guilty of conspiracy to defraud. Secondly, he has not been appointed as an official member, he has been appointed as a non-official member of the Council. (Laughter.) I admit all these misstatements are a simple question are very misleading. The third misstatement of the hon. Member is this: the matter has nothing to do with my hon. friend, but is entirely in the discretion of the Governor.

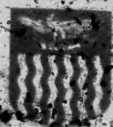
MR. OLIVER STANLEY: May I ask the hon. gentleman who are the classes of people this man is supposed to represent and what are his qualifications for representing them?

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: His classes of people are the under-privileged and this man, having been brought up as a member of the under-privileged classes, can well represent them.

MR. SKERINGTON: My hon. friend is aware that Mr. Collet has played an important part in removing the special status in the Seychelles and that his appointment will be abolished by the Colony?

MR. CHURCHILL: Is it not a fact that the Secretary of State has to approve the appointment of this man of the Legislative Council, so that it is, in fact, the hon. friend's own out of his suggestion that this appointment is a direct consequence of the message given to the hon. friend on September 22?

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MR. REES WILLIAMS: It is not a fact. This appointment was an approval from my right hand friend.

MR. HERRILL: The Under-Secretary asked what a non-official member of a Colonial Council might do in an official position.

MR. REES WILLIAMS: I did so myself. That is the point of his designation as official.

MR. HERRILL: asked for a list of the principal railway extensions being undertaken, surveyed or contemplated by Colonial governments in Africa and the approximate route, mileage and capital cost.

MR. CHURCHILL: In East and Central Africa engineering and economic surveys of the following alternative railway extensions are under consideration: Broken Hill-Mbeya-Dunduru-Arusha-Nairobi approximately 4,250 miles. Broken Hill-Mbeya-Niropom of Kilosa-Kidogwe approximately 1,000 miles. It is also proposed to conduct a quick reconnaissance survey of routes linking Broken Hill with the Great East Railway at Mikipandi approximately 300 miles. The status of these projects is not yet known.

In Tanganyika the following lines are under construction or recently completed: (1) a new branch line from Mwanza to Kigoma 110 miles. (2) a feeder branch line from Mwanza to Kigoma 110 miles. (3) a new line in the Southern Province connecting Tanga and Mkipandi with the Great East Railway 145 miles. Estimated capital cost: £2,750,000. Showcases have already been laid.

In Northern Rhodesia the Kafue-Salisbury Hall air-railway is now being constructed by the Directorate of Colonial Surveys from Salisbury to Lusaka.

Railway to Uruwira

MR. DOUGLAS PARKER: asked the Secretary whether he could make a statement on the construction of the railway from the Tanganyika Central Railway to the lead mines at Uruwira; whether in view of the reports regarding the prospects of large-scale mineral operations in that area, serious difficulty has been proposed to continue with the construction of the railway; and what amount had been spent on the railway to date.

MR. REES WILLIAMS: There is no indication at present that the estimated quantity of base ore is less than that which was considered sufficient to justify the construction of the railway, which is proceeding. The whole question will, however, be considered by the Tanganyika Advisory Council on December 10 in the light of the latest information. Expenditure on the construction of the branch line up to the end of July amounted to £11,700 and the estimated expenditure in August was £1,331,000.

MR. HERRILL: Would it not have been very much better to have built a road in the first place and only to have built a railway when proved traffic was found to exist?

MR. REES WILLIAMS: The Tanganyika Government did not think so.

MR. HERRILL: asked what was to be the place of religion and religious teaching in the new African university colleges.

MR. REES WILLIAMS: The university colleges are autonomous institutions. The college authorities appreciate the place of religion in education and the need for providing appropriate facilities for religious observance.

MR. HERRILL: Would it not be preferable, in view of the widespread religious and racial prejudices admitted to these universities, for the study of religion to be made in the schools of philosophy in the form of a study of comparative theology?

MR. REES WILLIAMS: This is a matter for the university authorities. I could not intervene in it.

MR. HERRILL: asked what use had been made of intelligence tests in the education of African children.

MR. REES WILLIAMS: Intelligence tests are not in systematic use in the education of African children. The possibility of developing tests suitable for use in the various African territories is being examined in the Colonial Office.

MR. HERRILL: Would not his hon. friend agree that in those cases where the demand for school places exceeds the supply, ability to pay should not be the half-mark of entrance, but that intelligence tests ought to be applied in such cases?

Nyasaland Governor's Review
Nine Months Exports Worth £2,372,000

MR. G. E. KENYON, Governor of Nyasaland, opened the session of the Legislative Council which met in Zomba on November 24 with a review of the activities of the different departments.

Customs revenue, he said, was likely to total about £528,000 this year, compared with an estimate of £454,000. During the first nine months 27,177 tons of import traffic, including 2,607 tons of coal, had been compared with 32,777 tons, including 3,064 tons of coal, in the corresponding period of 1947. Export traffic in the same period had amounted to 16,887 tons, compared with 15,528 tons, the export values respectively being £2,372,289 and £1,928,927.

Some 28,000,000 lb of leaf tobacco had passed over the auctioneers to that date. Tea output had been reduced as a result of an unusually severe dry period last year. Tung oil production for 1948 was calculated at about 300 tons.

The revenue from income tax, originally estimated at £360,000 was computed in the middle of the year to reach £390,000, and now it was likely that that figure would be exceeded.

Italian Communists for Tanganyika

It is commonly to be spread in East Africa by Italian agents. This prospect is clearly foreseen by the special correspondents of the Daily Telegraph who reported from Baguoa a few days ago. An unemployed man came to the British Consulate in Baguoa recently and said to the Vice-Consul: "I would like to go and work in Kenya, but I cannot get a chance to do so because I am not a Communist." Italian agitators for the immediate labour recruitment scheme are substituting through the local chambers of labour. Agricultural labourers who form the bulk of the workers in the lower Lo Valley, must either join the Communist party or face semi-slavery.


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419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 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2179, 2181, 2183, 2185, 2187, 2189, 2191, 2193, 2195, 2197, 2199, 2201, 2203, 2205, 2207, 2209, 2211, 2213, 2215, 2217, 2219, 2221, 2223, 2225, 2227, 2229, 2231, 2233, 2235, 2237, 2239, 2241, 2243, 2245, 2247, 2249, 2251, 2253, 2255, 2257, 2259, 2261, 2263, 2265, 2267, 2269, 2271, 2273, 2275, 2277, 2279, 2281, 2283, 2285, 2287, 2289, 2291, 2293, 2295, 2297, 2299, 2301, 2303, 2305, 2307, 2309, 2311, 2313, 2315, 2317, 2319, 2321, 2323, 2325, 2327, 2329, 2331, 2333, 2335, 2337, 2339, 2341, 2343, 2345, 2347, 2349, 2351, 2353, 2355, 2357, 2359, 2361, 2363, 2365, 2367, 2369, 2371, 2373, 2375, 2377, 2379, 2381, 2383, 2385, 2387, 2389, 2391, 2393, 2395, 2397, 2399, 2401, 2403, 2405, 2407, 2409, 2411, 2413, 2415, 2417, 2419, 2421, 2423, 2425, 2427, 2429, 2431, 2433, 2435, 2437, 2439, 2441, 2443, 2445, 2447, 2449, 2451, 2453, 2455, 2457, 2459, 2461, 2463, 2465, 2467, 2469, 2471, 2473, 2475, 2477, 2479, 2481, 2483, 2485, 2487, 2489, 2491, 2493, 2495, 2497, 2499, 2501, 2503, 2505, 2507, 2509, 2511, 2513, 2515, 2517, 2519, 2521, 2523, 2525, 2527, 2529, 2531, 2533, 2535, 2537, 2539, 2541, 2543, 2545, 2547, 2549, 2551, 2553, 2555, 2557, 2559, 2561, 2563, 2565, 2567, 2569, 2571, 2573, 2575, 2577, 2579, 2581, 2583, 2585, 2587, 2589, 2591, 2593, 2595, 2597, 2599, 2601, 2603, 2605, 2607, 2609, 2611, 2613, 2615, 2617, 2619, 2621, 2623, 2625, 2627, 2629, 2631, 2633, 2635, 2637, 2639, 2641, 2643, 2645, 2647, 2649, 2651, 2653, 2655, 2657, 2659, 2661, 2663, 2665, 2667, 2669, 2671, 2673, 2675, 2677, 2679, 2681, 2683, 2685, 2687, 2689, 2691, 2693, 2695, 2697, 2699, 2701, 2703, 2705, 2707, 2709, 2711, 2713, 2715, 2717, 2719, 2721, 2723, 2725, 2727, 2729, 2731, 2733, 2735, 2737, 2739, 2741, 2743, 2745, 2747, 2749, 2751, 2753, 2755, 2757, 2759, 2761, 2763, 2765, 2767, 2769, 2771, 2773, 2775, 2777, 2779, 2781, 2783, 2785, 2787, 2789, 2791, 2793, 2795, 2797, 2799, 2801, 2803, 2805, 2807, 2809, 2811, 2813, 2815, 2817, 2819, 2821, 2823, 2825, 2827, 2829, 2831, 2833, 2835, 2837, 2839, 2841, 2843, 2845, 2847, 2849, 2851, 2853, 2855, 2857, 2859, 2861, 2863, 2865, 2867, 2869, 2871, 2873, 2875, 2877, 2879, 2881, 2883, 2885, 2887, 2889, 2891, 2893, 2895, 2897, 2899, 2901, 2903, 2905, 2907, 2909, 2911, 2913, 2915, 2917, 2919, 2921, 2923, 2925, 2927, 2929, 2931, 2933, 2935, 2937, 2939, 2941, 2943, 2945, 2947, 2949, 2951, 2953, 2955, 2957, 2959, 2961, 2963, 2965, 2967, 2969, 2971, 2973, 2975, 2977, 2979, 2981, 2983, 2985, 2987, 2989, 2991, 2993, 2995, 2997, 2999, 3001, 3003, 3005, 3007, 3009, 3011, 3013, 3015, 3017, 3019, 3021, 3023, 3025, 3027, 3029, 3031, 3033, 3035, 3037, 3039, 3041, 3043, 3045, 3047, 3049, 3051, 3053, 3055, 3057, 3059, 3061, 3063, 3065, 3067, 3069, 3071, 3073, 3075, 3077, 3079, 3081, 3083, 3085, 3087, 3089, 3091, 3093, 3095, 3097, 3099, 3101, 3103, 3105, 3107, 3109, 3111, 3113, 3115, 3117, 3119, 3121, 3123, 3125, 3127, 3129, 3131, 3133, 3135, 3137, 3139, 3141, 3143, 3145, 3147, 3149, 3151, 3153, 3155, 3157, 3159, 3161, 3163, 3165, 3167, 3169, 3171, 3173, 3175, 3177, 3179, 3181, 3183, 3185, 3187, 3189, 3191, 3193, 3195, 3197, 3199, 3201, 3203, 3205, 3207, 3209, 3211, 3213, 3215, 3217, 3219, 3221, 3223, 3225, 3227, 3229, 3231, 3233, 3235, 3237, 3239, 3241, 3243, 3245, 3247, 3249, 3251, 3253, 3255, 3257, 3259, 3261, 3263, 3265, 3267, 3269, 3271, 3273, 3275, 3277, 3279, 3281, 3283, 3285, 3287, 3289, 3291, 3293, 3295, 3297, 3299, 3301, 3303, 3305, 3307, 3309, 3311, 3313, 3315, 3317, 3319, 3321, 3323, 3325, 3327, 3329, 3331, 3333, 3335, 3337, 3339, 3341, 3343, 3345, 3347, 3349, 3351, 3353, 3355, 3357, 3359, 3361, 3363, 3365, 3367, 3369, 3371, 3373, 3375, 3377, 3379, 3381, 3383, 3385, 3387, 3389, 3391, 3393, 3395, 3397, 3399, 3401, 3403, 3405, 3407, 3409, 3411, 3413, 3415, 3417, 3419, 3421, 342

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Of Commercial Concern

Review of Kenya's Budget

(Continued from page A51.)

Brooke Bond & Co., Ltd., the tea growers and merchants, are to distribute a capital bonus of 100% to shareholders, payment being made in 4% cumulative preference shares of £1, of which 600,000 will be created and issued against capitalization of the whole of the general reserve fund. The proposal involves bonus-issuance of about £600,000. The capital consists of 150,000 A. ordinary and 450,000 B. ordinary shares of £1 each, which have been marked up by 105% to £7. The cash dividend for the year ended June 30 is maintained at 22½% with a final payment of 12½% despite the fact that net profits fell from £163,946 for the period of 13 months in 1946-7 to £115,818 last year. The net earnings of the whole group are shown at £825,792. The company grows tea in Kenya and Tanganyika.

Mr. D. Abel Smith, chairman of Messrs. Dalgety and Co., Ltd., reported to shareholders at the annual general meeting recently that, according to the latest advices from East Africa, the short, rainy season in the young wheat of the Rift had so far been reasonably satisfactory, but that the total up-country rainfall for 1948 had been well below average. Conditions were reasonably satisfactory for the main crops with the exception of coffee, of which only a small crop is expected. Prospects for next year had been reduced by the exceedingly dry period which it is expected.

E.C.A. and Colonial Production

According to the estimates submitted by the Imperial Government in connection with the plan for European Economic Co-operation, British Colonial production of commodities is expected to be 160% above the 1946 total by 1952-55. Within the same six-year period, the increase in the output of coffee is estimated at 100%, of rubber 50%, of sugar 55%, and of lead 120%.

The African Mercantile Co., Ltd., whose registered offices are at 36, New Broad Street, London, E.C.4, are not and never have been in any way connected with a firm who have recently started business in Karachi, Pakistan, under the name of "African Mercantile Company."

The directors of the Tanganyika Coffee Curing Co., Ltd., are Mr. A. L. B. Bennett (chairman) and Messrs. V. V. Brown, W. H. Baldwin, Casimir Kivira, E. Pappa, and C. W. Reinacher. The secretary is Mr. J. H. Bolton.

Insurance companies in Southern Rhodesia, which have hitherto advanced up to 75% of the total value of properties by way of loan, have reduced the margin to 60% at a minimum.

Forestral Lumber and Railways Co., Ltd., have declared an interim dividend of 3% (the same).

The U.S.A. have bought 10,000 tons of steel from Board of Trade stocks in East Africa.

Authority has spent about £2,500,000, and at the end of this year, the third year of its working, the total is likely to come to very nearly £5,000,000. Next year we will probably spend another £2,500,000 or £3,000,000.

We are doing our best to pursue a deflationary policy and although we have done much we have done far from enough, and we have made mistakes. I could give, for example, the decontrolling of oranges and vegetables as a mistake, although I accept personally full responsibility for it. We have not been able to eliminate the black market in such a way as to restore their value to the normal level in relation to output.

Not long ago deflationary tendencies were in full swing, far more than at any time since the war. A select committee, sitting on it, held it to be a big task and its inquiry should not be rushed.

We considered therefore that there was an alternative but to make much frontal attacks as we would like the best of it. We therefore entered into negotiations with our partners which resulted in the depression in customs duties which was announced at this month. The list was carefully selected to supply as much relief as we could to the consumer at the least possible cost to the revenue. But most to the revenue there must be, and the removal of those duties would leave the budget with a deficit of about £400,000.

Revenue in Native Poll Tax Unchanged

We have budgeted this year and budgeted for a surplus in two ways. In the first place, we propose a general increase of 1% in the standard rate of native poll tax, which will bring in an extra £1,000,000. This increase is fully justified. Experience has shown that services for the African have greatly increased, and it is quite right, we all think, that the African who benefits from them should make a greater contribution towards the cost. Again the African should be able to afford to pay the higher poll tax. The price of his produce is high, the price of his stock is high, and this is the first general increase in the poll tax since it was first introduced in 1942-6 to succeed the former hut tax. It is not the first increase in African fiscal duties since their decolonial duties, levied by African local authorities, have increased on all recognition, and of course, the African consumer, a small proportion of the custom duty revenue.

Secondly, we have increased the custom duty rates on a variety of transactions. The revision should bring in an additional revenue of about £350,000.

Lastly, a 10% income tax. Hon. members may have noticed that the estimate is up by £100,000. There is nothing sinister about that. It largely results from the fact that civil servants will be in a position to make a slightly larger contribution to that source of revenue than they unfortunately have been able to do up to now. Earlier in the year the Government expressed doubts as to whether it would be possible to maintain the reductions in income tax which I announced a year ago. We have found it possible to do so for one more year, and no change in income tax rates is therefore proposed.

Customs revenue projections are a very rough and unscientific estimate. In fact, the estimate will be exceeded by £2,000,000 because last year we were 50% short of our estimate. For next year we are budgeting for a slight decline. It is possible that we are stocked with goods this year and particularly with certain goods, and this may be a reason why our estimate is so high. Moreover, we see some contracting in shipping power forming ahead. We are sure we should however, this autumn, get the estimate to be about 10,000 tons more than last year's figure. It is less than our estimate and it is nevertheless a cautious under-estimate.

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Company Meeting

Kentana Gold Areas, Limited

Earl Grey's Statement

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF KENTANA GOLD AREAS, LIMITED, was held on Tuesday in London.

THE RT. HON. EARL GREY, Chairman of the company, had circulated to the shareholders with the annual report and accounts a statement from which the following are extracts—

The results of mining operations at Geita mine for the year ended June 30, 1948, are set out in the directors' report. Production for the year did not increase, as expected, and although a rate of 431 tons per day was achieved in March, when the costs were 29.30s. per ton, labour troubles and mechanical breakdowns seriously interfered with operations, and the output was considerably reduced, with the result that there was an operating loss for the year of £63,420, as compared with the loss of £16,976 for the previous year.

After charging depreciation, temporary loan interest, matured interest, and the year's provision for debenture redemption premiums, the loss of the Geita company for the year under review was £166,247, making the debit balance on profit and loss account carried forward £217,497.

Report on Geita mine

At the annual general meeting of the Geita Gold Mining Company, Ltd., held in Tanganyika Territory on October 9 last, Mr. I. S. Weldon, the chairman, stated—

There were two outstanding features of the operation during the year upon which I shall comment. The first was the strike of African employees at the start of May, 1948. They apparently struck for higher wages, although no specific demands were made. They returned to work after a few days, with the exception of those Africans from the Southern Highlands who were the cause of the trouble. These Africans were dismissed, and consequently our African strength fell from just short of 3,000 to 2,391 at the end of June. After that time the strength fell to 2,200, but has since picked up slightly. The Southern Highlands as a source of labour has been abandoned and we have since intensified our efforts in the Musoma district from which district the African is more suitable for mine work than any other district in the Territory. As from August 1 we have considerably increased our wages for our African employees to put our basic rates in line with other industries with which we are competing for labour.

Lower Costs of Prospect 30

The second feature to which I draw your attention is the decision to bring into production Prospect 30. The necessary work to harness the Ridge 8 ropeway has been completed and ore from Prospect 30 is now being milled. The mining here will be much cheaper than at our other properties, and the grade higher than the grade we have recently been mining. Development on No. 7 level (Geita mine) to the end of September has shown a length of 250 feet of ore, and three cross-cuts through the zone show a true width of better than 20 feet. The average grade of this block is slightly higher than the mine average.

Long Point Prospect

The results of the bank's research has been very favourable, and the bank's experience will be to put the Long Point prospect into production as soon as possible.

standing on our own feet by the end of this calendar year. Loans from associated companies have risen as at June 30, to £266,000, to which must be added interest accrued, as well as the interest accrued on the debentures. When we start making an operating profit we shall still have a long way to go before your company is in a sound position, but I feel confident that, barring anything unforeseen, the way is now clear.

Chairman's Visit

I was fortunate enough to be able to spend several weeks this year in Tanganyika Territory, mostly at the Geita mine. I arrived there on July 10 in a rather pessimistic mood, but I left on August 23 in a more hopeful frame of mind, based on the excellent spirit of the staff and the admirable work they are doing in very difficult circumstances.

I formed the opinion that until Tanganyika Territory had advanced much further, as I believe it is destined to do, in the process of creating a progressive mining industry, mining ventures such as Geita will be at a severe disadvantage in getting good service from local suppliers of mining machinery and especially of spares, delays in obtaining which are very quickly reflected in output and costs. I found the contrast in the respect between Tanganyika on the one side and the Rhodesias or the Transvaal on the other overwhelming. Difficulties due to geography and communication are also very great. Delays in clearing imports at Dar es Salaam sometimes extend to four or five months, and losses in transit are far larger than they ought to be.

Feeling of Reassurance

The Geita mine has continually disappointed us in not reaching its objectives on due dates, and until my visit I confess I had not fully appreciated these obstacles which are beyond the control of the mine management. However, with what I saw and learned, I came away with a feeling of reassurance, which I hope you will share after reading the statement of Mr. Weldon above.

Mr. Weldon, while remaining chairman of the Geita board of directors, has recently resigned his position as general manager and has been replaced by Mr. H. H. Merritt. Mr. Weldon, owing to the war, stayed at Geita longer than he had originally intended, and we are much indebted to him for the arduous work entailed in keeping this company going during a very difficult period. While expressing our appreciation of his services, I should like at the same time to record the confidence which your directors feel in the new general manager, Mr. Merritt. He has filled with distinction the position of mine superintendent at Ridge 8 and Geita, and I consider that we are very fortunate to have his leadership supported as he is by an able staff.

The European community at Geita now numbers 58 men, 29 women and 27 children. These numbers will increase if the present favourable developments on the 7th level are proved to persist. So far, there is no white school at Geita, and considerable cost and time are involved in reaching Nairobi or Dar es Salaam on the local services which are a necessity under existing conditions. In such circumstances, local amenities should be improved as soon as a definite future for the mine is assured.

Interest in Uruwira Minerals

Our company holds 127,602 shares out of the issued capital of 4,000,000 shares of 5s. in Uruwira Minerals, Ltd. It is essential that the available funds will enable the company to carry out development on the Uruwira property for the next 18 months and install and operate a pilot mill of 400 tons daily capacity.

Nyasaland Railways Limited Higher Tonnage Carried in Year

NYASALAND RAILWAYS, LTD. report gross working receipts of £125,839 for the year ended December 31, 1947, compared with £71,634 in the previous year, and working expenses of £238,856 (£183,692) leaving a balance of £92,183 (£87,942). Interest on Central Africa Railway debentures produced £45,802 (£42,171); dividends from holding in a subsidiary, £10,500 (the same); interest on income bonds of Trans-Zambesia Railway Co., Ltd., £4,852 (£6,760); and dividends and interest on other investments, £3,082 (£6,046). Interest payable on the 5% A debenture stock required £39,150, on the 5% Bridge debenture stock £50,654, and redemption of 5% A debenture stock £24,381. After reserving £60,334 for taxation, there was a balance of £863 to carry forward.

Loan capital outstanding totals £3,127,496 and the issued capital is £472,458. Fixed assets appear at £2,126,112, investments in the Central Africa and Trans-Zambesia Railway Companies at £2,223,150, and current assets at £476,906, including investments, which had a market value of £111,820, stores at £214,433, tax certificates at £30,000, and £58,103 in cash. Intangible assets appear at £78,057.

The total tonnage carried during the year was 156,784 (139,432) tons, and passengers numbered 350,136 (278,404).

The directors are Mr. W. M. Harrington (chairman), Brigadier General F. D. Hammond, Sir James Milne, Mr. Vivian Oury, and Brigadier J. Storar. The general manager is Mr. B. C. Buequet, and the secretary and London manager, Mr. C. McE. Carey.

The 17th annual general meeting will be held in London on December 30.

Trans-Zambesia Railway

TRANS-ZAMBESIA RAILWAY CO., LTD. report that gross receipts, apart from interest for the year ended December 31, last amounted to £338,472, compared with £348,407 in the previous year. The 1947 figure included passenger traffic of £60,052 (£53,782), goods traffic at £252,258 (£244,634), parcels and luggage at £6,985 (£5,083), and river service receipts at £9,572 (£9,972). After deducting £282,320 (£242,536) for expenditure in Africa and London and reserve for renewals and taxation, the surplus is £56,910 (£78,244). Interest on bonds and debentures absorbs £46,339, leaving a balance of £12,371 available for interest on an issue of £1,500,000 5% income debenture stock.

The capital consists of £600,000 in ordinary shares of £1 each; reserves stand at £78,085, loan capital at £2,868,087, provision for renewals at £173,258, and current liabilities at £156,297. Fixed assets are valued at £2,394,988, intangible assets at £1,089,862, and current assets at £364,837, including British Government securities at £65,178 (market value £64,225), tax certificates at £50,000, and £165,335 in cash.

The total tonnage carried during the year was 150,643 (191,422) tons, of which 52,406 (44,799) were general merchandise, 8,284 (17,441) sugar, 12,889 (11,259) tobacco, 6,729 (7,883) tea, 5,442 (6,419) cotton, 4,303 (7,919) salt, 51,920 (52,668) sheep, etc., and 13,510 (4,561) Tete Railway construction materials.

The directors are Mr. Vivian L. Oury (chairman), Mr. W. M. Codrington, Mr. B. C. Buequet, the Hon. Sir W. E. B. Ebbison, Brigadier General F. D. Hammond, Sir James Milne, Colonel J. A. Monteiro de Amaral, Brigadier J. Storar, and Mr. C. McE. Carey, who is also secretary, and London manager. The general manager in Africa is Mr. B. C. Buequet.

The 28th annual general meeting will be held in London on December 30.

Port of Beira Development

PORT OF BEIRA DEVELOPMENT, LTD. incurred a net loss of £2,385 for the year ended March 31 last, because no dividend was paid by Beira Works Ltd. compared with a profit of £13,308 in the previous year. The company hold 300,000 of 600,000 shares in Beira Works Ltd. and 480,000 of 600,000 shares in Companhia do Porto da Beira, which also paid no dividends. The issued capital consists of £39,000 in A shares and £10,000 in B shares, each of 1s denomination. Capital reserve stands at £16,483, surplus reserve at £4,792, and current liabilities at £2,533. Shares in subsidiaries are valued at £60,000, and cash totals £3,515. The directors are Mr. Vivian L. Oury (chairman), Mr. C. McE. Carey (who is secretary), Mr. R. E. Fitzgerald, Mr. A. B. Bailey, Sir Donald Malcolm, and Mr. P. E. H. Staples. The annual general meeting will be held in London on December 30.

Mining London and Rhodesian Profit of £72,103 and 5% Dividend

LONDON AND RHODESIAN MINING AND LAND CO., LTD. report a profit of £72,103 for the year ended June 30, compared with £88,634 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £13,785, general expenses £11,807, and an interim dividend of 5% less tax on profits £27,900, leaving £34,448 to be carried forward against £17,737 brought in.

The issued capital is £1,000,000 in stock units of 5s each. Reserves stand at £59,448, provision for tax 1945-50 at £2,500, amounts payable to subsidiaries at £802, and current liabilities at £96,693. Fixed assets are valued at £356,185, deferred revenue expenditure at £36,722, subsidiaries at £256,641, and current assets at £50,337, including Government securities at £45,877 (market value £39,258), quoted securities at £127,729 (market value £311,646), unquoted securities at £48,672 (directors' valuation £15,000), and cash at £46,476.

The company has holdings in the African Investment Trust Ltd., the Cam and Motor Gold Mining Co., Ltd., and Rhodesian Mines, Ltd., and interests in the Mashiki and Mafikeng mines. Land holdings amount to 1,786,408 acres, 27 river streams. The remaining business assets are valued at £29,765 (£16,810) from the sale of £57,000 of the first stock issue.

The directors are Viscount Epsom (chairman), alternate, Mr. E. L. Camp, Sir Joseph Bell (deputy chairman), alternate, Mr. H. B. Brown, Mr. Bailey, Sir Donald Malcolm, Sir Dicky Burnett, Mr. Harvey B. Spiller, Mr. H. G. Lathin, and Mr. Hugh Lewis.

The annual general meeting will be held in London on December 30.

Company Results

TANZANIA CENTRAL GOLD MINES, LTD. made a loss for the year ended June 30 last, of £2359 (£2,964).

TRANS-EXPANSION SYNDICATE, LTD. reports a loss of £915 (£727) in 1947. The annual general meeting will be held in London on December 30.

DE BEERS CONSOLIDATED MINES, LTD. have declared a dividend of 10s per share on the preference shares for the six months ended December 31, 1948.

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Plea for Higher Gold Price Kantan Report Good Discovery

Would Counter Spread of Communism

LORD ELMANK, who is a director of a number of Rhodesian gold-mining companies, wrote a few days ago in *The Times*:

Nearly 70% of the gold produced in the world comes from the British Commonwealth and Empire, and all of it is dollar-producing. On the other hand, gold is the only metal which has not increased in value since the beginning of the last great war; all other metals have increased in price twofold or even threefold.

Notwithstanding the static price of gold—172s. 3d. an oz.—the cost of production has advanced commensurately with the rise in prices of other metals, the result that the quantity of gold produced has gradually declined and is going on declining, thus reducing the dollar-earning capacity of the gold-producing countries.

I submit that there is no sense in this, and that the present policy of the Bretton Woods International Fund is most harmful to the British Commonwealth countries, as well as to the United States who may be the present beneficiaries of gold production and trade continues, and it is necessary for world economic equilibrium, not only to apply the Marshall Aid plan to Western European countries but also to the countries of the British Commonwealth and Empire.

A number of the Commonwealth countries have themselves already adopted makeshift schemes for slightly increasing the price of gold or its equivalent, but with very little practical effect, and these schemes have not been acceptable to the Bretton Woods Fund.

The United States, who primarily govern the situation, would greatly help themselves as well as the gold-producing countries, which have been and would be again their most important markets for goods, by agreeing to pay a much higher world price for gold than the \$35 an ounce which they are paying to-day. Such an action of their part would not only release large quantities of additional credit to America, but would, through the increased output of gold and trade development, create conditions in the gold-producing countries that would give a fresh impetus to world recovery and generate the spirit of optimism which would be most effective in countering the dangerous spread of Communism.

200,000 Tons of 4 dwt Ore

KANTAN GOLD REASERS report that since June 30, 1948, development on the 7th level at the Geita mine shows an ore-body over 250 ft. long and 73 ft. wide. On the 6th level a reverse raise at section 178 and a crosscut at section 162 indicate continuity of the ore-body between the 6th and 7th levels. The following are the widths and average values disclosed by the four crosscuts, and the reverse raises, which have intersected the ore-body to date: Crosscut 169, W. 62, from 0 ft. to 71 ft. averages 4 dwt. rise 178 W. 602, from 0 ft. to 71 ft. averages 3 dwt.; crosscut 162, W. 178, from 0 ft. to 68 ft. av. 3 dwt.; crosscut 177 W., internal shaft from 0 ft. to 123 ft. av. 3 dwt.; crosscut 184, W. 701, from 0 ft. to 86 ft. av. 4 dwt.

All samples assaying over 8 dwt. have been reduced to 8 dwt. in the above average. This accounts for the reduction in value in section 177 W. from the internal shaft on the 6th level previously reported, which showed an average grade of 78 dwt. over the same width.

The estimate of the ore in the block now partially developed between the 6th and 7th levels gives more than 200,000 tons of 4 dwt. grade before dilution for overhauling. Further development of this body continues, and development of the No. 7 level, whilst not showing a bonanza, does reveal a considerable improvement in the grade of ore over the mine average, which is already increased to 3 dwt. estimator.

Encouraging Possibilities

A Rise 8" mine development of No. 5 level, is also encouraging. Crosscuts have been driven E. and W. from the shaft, about 200 ft. apart, which payable ore sampling values are erratic and more work will be required before a reliable assessment of the grade of ore can be given, but the probabilities of ore in the sulphide zone below the impoverished No. 4 level are decidedly encouraging.

All necessary requirements for the mill extension to 1,000 tons daily capacity, is now on the site and most of it erected. Mr. S. C. Cochrane, an American consulting metallurgist, with an extensive practice in Southern Rhodesia, has been engaged to examine and report on the milling operations at Geita.

The Government of Tanganyika having altered the rate of royalty on gold production from 2% to 14% as from January 1, 1948, a repayment of account of payments made at the higher rate early in the year has been made, the saving in cost amounted to about 10% on the ore treated, offsetting the increase in Native Wage Rate in August.

Rising Outputs in S. Rhodesia

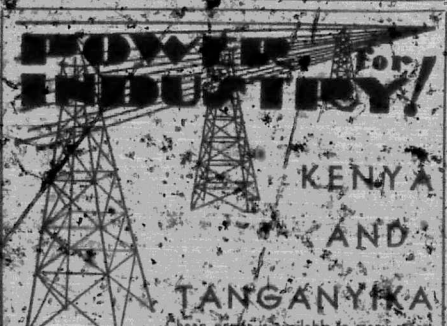
GOLD PRODUCTION in Southern Rhodesia has been well maintained during the first nine months of this year, despite earlier pessimistic forecasts. Output in the first quarter was valued at £1,000,740 in the second quarter at £1,093,359, and in the third quarter at £1,105,240. During the same period the Colony produced 67,200,000 lbs. of asbestos, and other outputs were: chrome ore, 26,219,313 lbs.; mica, 1,009,184 lb.; tin concentrates, 24,000; tungsten concentrates, 22,346; iron concentrates, 410,245; magnesite, 27,000; and cement, 55,192. A fine mineral concentration was which was valued at £3,000,317, an increase of £1,059,010 over the corresponding figure for 1947. Interest is being maintained in the possibility of platinum production from large deposits known to exist in Matabeleland. In the October registration returns for the Bulawayo mine, the platinum still, with 35 stocks required, compared with 20 tons of gold and 16 of base metals. The platinum plants are sited in the Belligere area on the south end of the Great Dyke.

Progress Reports for November

Sherwood State—Revenue was £289.
Wandenberg—2,325 oz. gold were recovered from 70,000 tons of ore milled.
Rezeide—A loss of 6631 was incurred in the crushing of 7,800 tons of ore.
Kantana—2,400 oz. gold were recovered in November at Geita from 11,236 tons of ore milled.
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Avonlea—A working profit of 2,351 was made from the recovery of 35 lb. gold by the milling of 1,000 tons of ore.

Mining Personnel

Mr. J. G. ASTRAUC, Assoc. Inst. M.M., has been appointed mining engineer in the development of Entopia.



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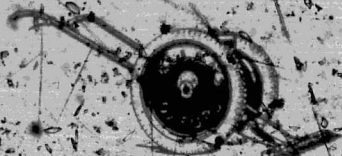
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