

# EAST AFRICA A RHOD SIA

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

### THE EAST AFRICAN TERRITORIES

It will be grateful to the Secretary of State for the Colonies Mr. Creech Jones for the forthright way in which he spoke to the African members of the House of Commons in his recent statement of Government policy.

In his speech, he has rejected the recommendations of the Trusteeship Council's visiting mission with regard to a curtailment of European settlement. In view of the indignation with which this egregious suggestion has been received in East Africa, Mr. Creech Jones was quite right not to defer his statement of Government policy until the matter comes up in the Trusteeship Council itself. This will not be for another month or so, and the suggestion 'needed' as received, instant rebuttal. As far as Tanganyika is concerned, Mr. Creech Jones stands by the statement of the Governor just three years ago. He recognizes that non-African enterprise is essential to the development of the territory, and only the most prejudiced critic could object to the criteria or schemes of non-African settlement which he has drawn. That the land acquisition is not required or likely to be required for African occupation and that the schemes are economically sound.

Kenya is fortunately free from the attentions of the United Nations, but a policy enunciated in Tanganyika could not fail to affect the situation in the territory of its neighbour. In Nairobi, Mr. M. J. McClean, Mr. Creech Jones makes it clear that he stands by his own statement made three years ago when he was the Under-Secretary of State. This statement was itself based on a Kenya sessional paper which recognized the important contribution which the European settler community can make both to the Colony's prosperity and to the development and welfare of the African population. The dependence of African advancement on a partnership between Africans and Europeans is indeed a truth so obvious that perhaps only a United Nations mission could fail to see it.

The ineptitude of the mission's recommendations is heightened by the complaint which Mr. Creech Jones has had to make about inaccuracies and misunderstandings in an account of a conversation

between members of the Question

Oliver Stanley, himself, asked in the House what good was to be expected from such bodies in this par-

Surprise it was hardly to be expected that the Uruguayan and Costa Rican members would have much useful advice to offer about a territory six times the size of Great Britain on the basis of a visit of six weeks. It might have been expected, however, that the Australian member would have shown greater understanding of the administrator's problems, as Australia administers a trust territory which is of course not so advanced as Tanganyika, and by now has a similar status in the Trusteeship Council, visiting him.

Surprise may also be permitted that the French delegate, M. Laurentie, should have acquiesced in his colleague's recommendations, for he has much practical experience of African administration,

**To Teach**—With Great Britain during the war, when he took a leading part in carrying on the war from the French overseas territories. Perhaps the coming meeting of the Trusteeship Council will give the Australian and French delegates an opportunity of clarifying their points of view. So far it must be admitted that the record of the United Nations with regard to the dependent territories—whatever may be thought about its activities in other directions—has been wholly sterile. As periodical visits to trust territories are envisaged by the Charter itself, it is impossible that they must be tolerated. Long as the United Nations survive, but there would have more value if the visiting team came on the understanding that the purpose of their brief visits was to learn, and not to teach. It would also help if reports, once published, were made more readily available by the United Nations Secretariat. In the case of Tanganyika the report presented to New York in November can still be obtained only with the greatest difficulty in the United Kingdom or in Africa.

**MR. ALEXANDER HAMILTON**, who has resigned on account of advancing age and for family and health reasons from the board of Messrs. Mitchell Cotts and Company Limited, has for

Mr. Alexander many years had a firm with Hamilton in the development of the East and Central African Dependencies and, in the years before the war when all too few of the commercial leaders of the Dominion were left to develop opportunities in those territories, he was one of the notable exceptions with characteristic moderation and prudence. He has

with equally characteristic thoroughness and pertinacity, he set himself to make the company of which he was then both chairman and managing director one of the outstanding African enterprises.

Mr. Hamilton has given the whole of his career to the company. He joined Mr. (afterwards Sir William) Mitchell Cotts in 1904, was elected a director in January, 1932, became managing director six months later, when the business was registered as a private company, and chairman in 1935, just before it was made a public limited company. He relinquished the office of managing director at the end of 1947, and that of chairman in September, 1946, to Mr. Leonard Aldridge, who was then appointed president. Within that period very remarkable expansion took place, and the ramifications of the business had become world-wide, but with its African and largely acquired Middle East interests predominant. It is indeed the only house which operates on a great scale through wholly owned subsidiaries from Cairo to the Cape. It was under the auspices of Mr. Aldridge that the enterprise became a public company and since then its progress has attracted widespread attention. Now that Mr. Hamilton's term in the city of London is ending, it is to those engaged in African affairs we shall have to join with us in wishing a long and happy retirement to one who has remained so modest, although so enterprising, and who for so long a time has been considerate.

#### 1. A BROADCAST TALK to East Africa

B. W. E. H. Tanner has called attention to a phenomenon of the utmost importance in Colonial administration—the growing loss of intimate social and personal contact.

He attributes it to the quickening of the pace in Colonial life, and especially the increase in paper work. There is indeed no barrier more formidable than that of paper. It is sufficiently formidable between civil servants and those whom they are supposed to serve even in the United Kingdom, but in Africa nothing can take the place of intimate, daily, human contact between officials and the rest of the population. The stream of despatches, telegrams and instructions is well meant, and isolation can be as bad as a surplus of paper work, but the Colonial Office and local secretaries should continually check the flow of paper to ensure that it does not destroy the spirit

# Difficulties of the East African Groundnut Scheme

Mr. J. N. McClean Reviews its History and Progress

**THE TITLE OF MY ADDRESS** is "Groundnuts," and I have grave doubts as to whether I shall be able to satisfy either myself or such a representative audience on this controversial and politically important subject.

I would not be wrong if I admitted that the groundnut scheme is not going according to plan and if I admit that at the beginning you will recognize that what I shall tell you must be subject to many qualifications—qualifications which will result from the reasoning which is so obviously necessary and which is taking place at the present time. I shall have personal difficulty in answering questions because within the next few days the Minister will be making his statement in the House of Commons and you would not want me to anticipate what he is going to say.

I will now give you a very broad outline of the reason why this scheme was put forward in the first place. The last war not only affected the social life of the world in this country and the economy on which we had previously prospered, but had very similar effects on all those other countries which became involved. The rising standards of living caused by the need to produce to the uttermost, very often irrespective of cost, and to encourage every man who could use his hands or his brain in the interests of his country, meant that the great mass of population everywhere found themselves with more money to spend than they had ever had in the past.

### Rise in Living Standards Affects Trade

Whether this was in Great Britain, America, Brazil, Argentina, or India, the results were the same—the great mass spent its first hard-earned money on an increased consumption of food, and on those continents where the human population was very large, that small rise in standards of living produced enormous changes in channels of trade.

The milk supply position in this country illustrates the point. Milk is still rather over the greatest part of the year, and yet today, as compared with 1919, a third more milk is going on to the liquid market and there is still less cheese. Moreover, one of the complaints of the British farmer before the war was that he was unable to sell the milk which he was then producing.

The consumption of meat in the United States, in Argentina, and in Australia has risen considerably, as has their population, and in India vegetable oils and their by-products, which used to come to this country, are now being used for human consumption as well as for animal feeding.

Now the question of hard and soft currencies is relatively unimportant in comparison with the needs and demands of the human population, and when you add to that the fact that the United Kingdom which was always and still is the biggest importer of food stuffs, now owes money to most countries of the world instead of being entitled to interest on its previous investments, a picture is built up which we recognize as "Great Britain to-day"—a country which has to work for its life and which can no longer rely upon other countries producing what is necessary for its existence, except as a direct result of exchanging for those foods, goods of which those other countries are in greatest need.

*\*Being an address delivered at a recent meeting organized by the Town and Colony Planning Association. Mr. McClean, until lately deputy president of the National Farmers' Union of England and Wales, is now a member of the executive staff of the Overseas Food Corporation.*

A number of countries are solving problems from a different angle and completing them differently. The effect of increasing prosperity in any country in driving off the people from the country to the town, the development of secondary industries and the development of the primary energies in those towns. This is what is happening in Australia, Africa and India.

The same sort of importation is brought about in all those primary products, the cost of transport and costs of which is largely affected by general cost of living in the various countries. People there of certain occupations have to be fed, whilst at the same time the people who are growing the food find it more and more difficult to go about to compete for it.

### World War II

Towards the end of the last war the Ministry of Food recognized that possibly the major crop in supplies for this country lay in the vegetable oil known as "oil palms" given by the experts as "that there is a 100 per cent. increase in the supply of oil palms and that is comparable to 2,000,000 tons of groundnut." At the same time Miss Elizabeth Smith, a director of the United Africa Company, on her visit to Africa said in the knowledge that she had of the growing demands of the country and the slow expansion which was taking place in African production realized that that huge continent could not by normal methods provide what this country needed sufficient time, and the possibilities of getting supplies from elsewhere were very remote. It was clear to him that the usual requirements and risks of such a novel scheme were bound to be organization. He realized too that unless he was aware of this quite unknown to Africa or of peasant production elsewhere, this gap could never be filled.

So it was that the Ministry of Food sent out an enquiry East Africa, the mission which returned with the report that vast areas of Kenya, Tanganyika and Northern Rhodesia should be developed as large-scale mechanized agricultural areas. Their proposal was for 10,000 acres each in Kenya, 40,000 in three different areas of Tanganyika and 20,000 in Northern Rhodesia, a total of 3,210,000 acres. It is interesting at this moment to realize that this acreage is equal to the arable and grass land in the counties of Buckinghamshire, Berkshire, Hereford, Sussex, Essex and Kent.

Letting it like this and knowing the problems which we have come up we may sometimes wonder why the scheme was started but let me quickly add that that essential idea for vegetable oils is still with us. Africa, and our Colonies there are still undeveloped to a gigantic extent and it is essential that the ways and means of putting the two together shall be found.

### Plan Accepted by Government

The Government accepted the plan in principle and the United Africa Company was asked to act as the agency from the Government, and this was through either right of possible to effect a Government department to run a commercial organization of this character.

The United Africa Company accepted this that on a short term basis (and in the understanding that the Government would institute the necessary legislation which would enable for a State-financed but otherwise independent organization) this recommendation in the scheme's report and which was agreed by all concerned to be the only possible method of giving sufficient freedom of action in such a speculative venture.

Quite early it was recognized that the developments of Northern Rhodesia and Kenya would have to commence if it should take place at all. Tanganyika provided not only the possibility of a considerable amount of manpower but offers the best agricultural possibilities and it is interesting in studying the old maps of Africa which illustrate the "old and new" to find that the Kongou area where at the moment main development is taking place is labelled "country" and that another is in the Western Province which we are developing namely "beeswax," and these best words are causing us very considerable difficulty in the initial knocking down of the trees in which they have made their home.

When this was presented to Parliament it was received with general approval. It was recognized that developing Africa on these commercial lines would be speculative and that it could not do more if it were created in a vacuum. So it came into existence as the necessary financing came in with and a non-man-made obstacle was removed in the way. What perhaps was not recognized was that the big obstacle was Africa and Africa was habit of obstructing in every possible way the efforts of man.

After the end of the war, the United Africa Company gave way to the Overseas Food Corporation under the Overseas Development Board and from April last year until the Corporation which has been responsible for running the East African food ration scheme as well as the Nutriment had very politically negligible schemes in Queensland which had never seriously been pushed and still is very much so.

If I could talk about the work done by the Food Corporation it would be the original scheme which I would like to go into further above. The Queensland scheme has shown how the Overseas Food Corporation can easily and reasonably run its tasks of feeding the area, certainly the long term task in the short compass of this outline.

The scheme in the main was sub-tropical but in Queensland, who are operating down land and fern country which has been overgrazed, for many years and where there is little practical use for any manure for that purpose. The Corporation set up a joint body with the Queensland Government and within nine months became the Queensland Act was only passed at the beginning of April last year 25,000 acres were held purchased land 31,000 have been grazed and given to farmers in areas in which the feeding value stand to date and are very high, resistant. Next year there will be 100,000 acres which will be ploughed and pilot units will find them established to give us experience of the methods of production based on large quantities in the first commercial year.

Frankly in Queensland there is very little clearing to be done but on the other hand there is very little labour available and makes at the time a most interesting comparison with Africa which seems to have provided all the substantial blocks of land but I have no doubt that we will be bigger because there will be difficulties in Queensland which may be just as awkward to overcome.

Now let's back to what I can scheme in a little more detail. I don't want to give any figures, just to paint a picture in the broadest sense. Tanganyika covers 363,000 square miles, which is six times the size of Great Britain and its population is 9,000,000—nearly all African with one-seventh that of Great Britain. The tribe after tribe reproducing over great stretches of it completely covers of human habitation, in comparison with the 3,250,000 people scattered for the scheme can almost negligible. There is no reason why what can be done elsewhere should not be done in Tanganyika and what can be done in Tanganyika should not be done elsewhere.

#### Summary of Original Programme

The original idea was to purchase for £1,350,000, 250,000 acres of agricultural land out of scrub and forest the equivalent of 100,000 acres as at the whole of the country except and apart. After five years, it was hoped to have within the three areas 240,000 acres, or the whole of the agricultural land on Hereford, Sussex, Essex and Kent. If it was terrible, especially when it is remembered that the only modern facility available was the Central railway line, which ran within 20 miles of one area, three miles of another and was completely non-existent in the third, it should not affect the possibility of making the regions trip to London in less than two weeks. There is on the one hand the need that things go wrong about as many as possible.

An attempt was made, just that target in mind, as you know now, to have a scheme round that it was unpractical. No mention was made in fact, of the balance. After the event it is clear that the scheme was accepted with an efficient analysis of the problems involved and it is the case that Africa again has covered all its demands against this new invasion.

It was found in a very particular that no new tractors of the size required for clearing were available and so with the war so recently over, the American factories, scattered over the world—in the States, in the Pacific Islands, in India, in France—were bought and transported to Dar es Salaam and then the trouble began.

These tractors had to be maintained and loaded. They had to go where they stood when the war ended. Great numbers were completely supplied down. The manufacturers of the tractors and the spare parts had closed down which practically had to come at the railway does. So, the stores were not to come by sea. Rail transport was too difficult to find and they could not start working. They bought the necessary men to implement more and more than would have been possible if the war had not been.

Perhaps it should have been foreseen, although it was felt that was not possible, could be caused by that access to the ports. It was the same in the case of the Government's aircraft, which had to be sent out of the country if the job had not been done.

These people to join a normal commercial venture and to move themselves and their wives and children into a camp environment and one which does not even feature the sort of amenities which were provided in war.

A vicious circle was therefore created. Tractors had been sent to clear the land and engineers had been engaged to do so and machines, the tractors, but there had to be provided with houses for ordinary clerical staff and their houses were to be built, then the clearing would proceed.

All sorts of other problems arose—the water supply which I have touched on is very similar to the comparative roads, which are quite inadequate, quite incapable of bearing what was concentrated traffic. There is a road, then there are three or the usual medical problem. This is a country present in a tropical country, where there are no hospitals, no hospital buildings and so forth.

The whole built up into a series of bottlenecks which frame jams would be a better word and the difficulties which could not be sorted out by ordinary political or military or in wireless cars, and that is where we are at the moment, but with the advantage of hindsight and now what are the causes of the difficulties.

#### Problems of Transport

Perhaps we might take the problems one by one, and in order of importance because that would be most difficult. Firstly, transport which is by air, rail and road. The port of Dar es Salaam is already carrying twice as much tonnage as ever carried before, and facilities for increasing it are not yet available at the present moment. The railway is a single-line, single-track, which is quite abnormal for Africa and suffers from the fact that gradings are too great for any great length of train. The trains are pulled by engines which are powered from wood fuel on one section and dry earth on another. In the year they have to carry a certain amount of water which makes quite a difference to their maximum capacity.

Lured of stone roads are unknown outside the towns in the provinces of the three or four bushy townships. We used to good roads in the country and complain of them as potholes but we are inclined to forget what it costs to build them. They grew up with us at the same time as our industries were building up and our country was becoming rich. This is how roads are built up in every country. This is not a little production and therefore it has no roads.

The conclusion is that until port and rail facilities are more readily available, no major target of agriculture can be attained and in the Southern Province where the largest extension will take place, the facilities of a port must have to be provided as well.

The next step was water, which I have already mentioned. It has always been known that water is a fundamental to African development but modern methods of water storage and use, such as believed to be capable of irrigation, are difficultly.

Rainfall did not fall in sufficient quantity, but it was not recognized how often the water which was produced by the bore wells will be unfit for human consumption. It may be that as a result water will have to be derived considerable distances from bore supplies which are known to be good and which are also renewable.

#### African Knowledge

Next came the problem of labour. We have said that the African tribes are as backward as any in Africa. He is semi-savage and he has not been taught generally speaking. He is semi-savage and we have got to find the tribes. It is a repetition of what is occurring in this country with the semi-industrialized labour. Others have got to learn the local language first.

But having taught him we do not want him to leave and therefore we have got to provide him with a home for his wife and his children and this is another bottleneck, nothing so difficult as it appears but also for the Africa, it is not the workers in the worst important. What is there that makes one man a father, a son, uses all the helping means cement and timber, gunny bags, filled tractors and so forth, all these things.

Then there is the clearing problem. The Kikuyu area is a great area as I drove to the other two which are forest areas. It is comparatively simple to pull down trees—they have large tree roots which are fairly easy to get out. I found that the trees in Kikuyu had enormous sprawling root masses, it was with which was about at quite shallow depth. Having pulled down as much as we had a problem with the soil, which was very heavy and clayey.

Kongou is that it has what must be one of the most abrasive soils in the world and in certain dry weather conditions we get disc wear, which wears away three or three inches in a day. One could also quote a number of smaller, but equally important causes of the trap-jambs, the difficulty of supplying in the interior ports the necessary food, furniture and clothing, the necessity of finding lorries and carts which can stand up to the conditions under which they have to work and the question of whether the normal amenities of life such as the opportunity of leaving one's home even for a day other than on foot.

#### **Future Prospects**

But I have purposely left the one factor which makes it quite clear that the scheme will go on and will be a success. Can we at the end of all this, when we have overcome the development period, produce the crops? Is this land good enough? Is it the rainfall sufficient? Have we got the agricultural knowledge?

All the people out there on the units are the leading farmers in the neighbouring Colonies have no doubts at all. It is good land and in the view of the cultivated lands of this world,

that of East Africa can be tilled and be made to produce for itself in itself, with no scientific knowledge, still less yield 10 tons of oats to the acre if we cannot deal with this. With our present scientific knowledge, then science cannot be of much value.

We may yet find a better solution than our present one, but that is quite a normal practice to consider in any land in any country. We have still much to learn about the most economic method of using big mechanical implements. In fact, we shall probably have to adapt some of the present agricultural and economic methods, but this is nothing new.

We have to find the best administrative machine which will enable the efforts and enterprise of all those involved in the project to be fully utilized. Unless this is done, then the scheme will have been a failure. We do not want to mechanize our employees, we want them into robots, even if they were prepared to become so, we must give every opportunity to make a success in their own particular jobs and having met them I can only say that they are waiting to seize that opportunity.

## **Combating the Communist Threat in the African Colonies**

### **Soviet Using E.N.G. for Propaganda Purposes**

**NOT SUFFICIENT MERELY TO DENY COMMUNISTS** opportunities to disseminate their own propaganda. Negative measures in themselves are never entirely effective, and the minds of administrators should be turned even more to making known the true causes of poverty in Africa, and even still more to removing the causes of that poverty.

I can here do no more than give a few leading principles. Propaganda policy on these positive lines would certainly bring home to Africans the importance of soil erosion as a cause of poverty. It would bring home the startling increase of population which is now taking place in Africa and which continues at the same rate; will exceed any improvements that may be obtained soon in the productivity of the soil. It will bring home to Africans the weakness of traditional tribal economy in terms of head of cattle. It will bring home the weakening effects of endemic diseases upon a resultant decline in productivity. It will bring home the lesson—which occasionally needs to be brought home—of the European country—that the oil resources of the world are a limitation of labour by hand and brain to raw material. This propaganda policy must not end with simple practical demonstrations in such matters as soil erosion. It would be shown how wealth can be increased and upon that increase an adequate system of subsistence can be built.

These are familiar matters and I do not dwell on them, but observe only that every opportunity should be fully taken of presenting them to Africans. The presentation of these facts is at least as important as any other activity of government.

#### **European Supervision Essential**

There is, however, one aspect of such a presentation, on which attention is appropriate at the moment, to dwell at rather greater length. In face of current Communist propaganda, it needs to be brought home to Africans that the raising of the standard of living in the continent will be possible only with European supervision and European technical and managerial help. There is no need to deny that, in giving such help, the European communists themselves derive some benefit from it. Africans will accept such a statement understandingly, and would be far more sceptical if they were told that traders and industrialists had come solely for the benefit of the continent. They will also then be

bring a further report on an address by Mr. Eric Thomas, M.P., a former Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, to an imminent London meeting of the Royal Empire and Royal African Societies.

better prepared to accept the other half of the proposition, which is that European supervision and European skill confer great benefits on the peoples of Africa.

If such European supervision and skill were removed, it is inevitable that Africa should退化 into Stone Age conditions which preceded the arrival of European settlers. So far the Communists have had almost all their *faire jeu* in representing the European settlers as oppressors upon the poor native tribes. The truth is that European settlement has already conferred great benefits upon Africa; it has greatly increased the wealth of the continent, and permitted a vast increase in population to be supported. It is true that the standard of life in Africa is much below the standard of life in Europe. American life is markedly above the African standard of life before the arrival of Europeans.

#### **Race of Offending Africans**

This is perhaps the most important fact which needs to be broached home in Africa at the present time. In my view, the territorial Government—perhaps out of unavoidable desire to minimize the truth, or out of a sense of their responsibilities—have not sufficiently emphasized this fact. Indeed, in some cases they have possibly out of a nervous fear of offending Africans, been inclined, going to the other extreme, and have been even inclined to the idea that the European settlers are exploiting the Africans. The new immigration policies which were recently introduced in the Colony would seem to come under this heading. It is not necessary to fix this question overmuch, as the Second Committee has undertaken to ask the Acting Governor to submit the procedure, further to the view of the committee which have been made, and has expressively said that the procedure shall avoid interference with the freedom of business.

It is, however, important that this reason given for the procedure, is to aid the advancement of the African peoples, not only in the political sphere, but also in the economic field. The truth, as I have said, is that the advancement of the African peoples, all the policies of the economic field, depends upon European supervision and European technical skill. Only when such help is married with the industrial Africans that there will be real economic progress.

Especially disgruntled in its effects on genetic disease in Africa, the Soviet Bloc has a billion of the fortresses presented by the United States. This body has been conceived by others in a new style of diplomacy, and by others in a Capitalist Parliament of the World, but in the eyes of the Soviet Union it is

in maintaining a standing board for the dissemination of propaganda. In this respect it is indeed unwise to allow to the Soviets, and through the normal channels of influence the Soviet Union is able to use the minimum of its own self, reaching the maximum of its influence.

In my view of history, as the Soviet Union found the Western world as it was, so in Colonial affairs. In these matters, owing to the peculiar voting attitude of many members, they have seen their one hope of beating the Western world in the division labours and now, frequently they have done. Naturally the satellite countries of Eastern Europe vote automatically with the Soviet Union.

The two most important voting blocs in the United Nations are the British and the Latin American States. Both, though, at the time that they were then independent territories, though in the case of the Latin American countries with the exception of one, they intended to submit all questions regarding independence to the International Commissions.<sup>1</sup> It is ironical that these groups of States, which naturally oppose to Communism, and have every reason to do, should in the majority of cases be dominated by the Soviet Union.

In changing the colonial Powers, they should occasionally sober conditions in their own territories and add possibly a less sanguine attitude. It is, in part, through this that they draw a blind over the status of numerous in their own lands, such as the Indians of South America. They may come, as Great Britain, attacked for conditions in the Colonies, may be compelled to stand in kind.

#### New States in America

It is more understandable, though equally remarkable, that the new Asiatic States, such as the Philipine Republic, India and Pakistan, should take an anti-Colonial attitude. It is important to remember that a good and Colonial tradition exists in the United States, but in the past few years, with the growth of her own responsibilities and increasing awareness of the Imperialist menace, the United States has shown a marked understanding of Colonial problems, and the viewpoint of American obligations, which particularly in Africa, is to be warmly welcomed.

The agencies by which the Soviet Union is able to enter the Colonies through the United Nations are the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly and the corresponding Economic opportunities, especially in the intergovernmental agencies.

In the Soviet Committee, and in the General Assembly itself, the greatest pressure has been brought to bear on the Colonial Powers to submit all Colonial areas to "supervision" and "advice" by the United Nations. Whether this may be best for international supervision or any other word to be said for such supervision by the United Nations as we know it at present, is decided by power politics and not out of consideration for the Colonial peoples, for whom its activities are the reverse of beneficial.

The United States is fully contrary to the United Nations Charter. The operation of the Colonial Powers under the Charter is limited (Article 76(2)) to transmitting regularly to the Secretary-General for information purposes, and to such limitations as security and constitutional considerations may require. Statistical and economic, social and educational conditions, and other information of a technical nature relating to territories for which they are respectively responsible, are to be submitted to the General Assembly. The powers to submit such information are to be used instead of using the information for purposes of control. They are used as a stick for subduing the Colonial Powers. I think some care should be taken by the powers held by reference to the Charter, and the United Nations should be asked to consider the matter.

Colonial Powers, if they should take a joint stand.

The United Nations is given by the Charter more powers of examination into and supervision over territories in which there is no State, but also French and one Belgian in Africa, and it has used them to the full. The trustee powers are in themselves not unconstitutional. But the administrative authority is required to make an annual report to the General Assembly, based on a questionnaire approved by the Trusteeship Council, and the Council is free to comment on the report. The Council is also authorized to arrange for official visits to trustee territories. The comments of the Council on the British administration of Kenya, and the action of the mission to the same territory, shows that at a point there is profound unease in the Colony, notably East African colonies, from that date.

#### United Nations Trusteeship

The position of the United Nations can only assist the native peoples and the African communities. It is difficult, and those who have had those experiences of Colonial alliance, regarded as suspect in the United Nations. The one purpose that mainly served is the purpose of Soviet Communism.

The Soviet Union no doubt regards it as particularly important to penetrate into Africa in the light of the possibility that a main British interest there may be interests in East Africa. The need to dispose of the former Italian Colonies gave her an opportunity to secure an actual foothold in Africa. When the question was considered in Paris in May 1946, the Soviet Union, the United States, France, and

It has been an object of Britain for 700 generations, long before this, to prevent Russian penetration of Africa and Britain could hardly be expected to view with enthusiasm the prospect of Russia "sitting astride our continent" through the Mediterranean. It is well known that in the last of changes conditions in East Africa, the Great Britain would like to have a trusteeship over Cyrenaica and the idea of creating a base there. When her demand for Tripolitania failed to find the support of any of the other three Powers, the Soviet Union set herself mainly to prevent a British trusteeship over Cyrenaica. She proposed that all the three former Italian Colonies should be returned to Italy.

The United States and France supported this proposal. The United States was no doubt as part animated by the American idea that more than 10,000,000 citizens of Italian descent and born by the authority that the independence of Sicily, Libya might be re-enforced. The United States, France, and the Soviet Union, however, voted for the return of part of Cyrenaica known as the Bezzaz, which she had administered. General British blocked this proposal that the colonies should be returned to Italy immediately. The resolution has since been passed after the lapse of a year. It was referred to the General Assembly in August; the Assembly could not find time to discuss it before Christmas, and it will come before the Assembly again in April, when a two-thirds vote in favour of any solution will be decisive.

#### Four Power Commission Report

What should that solution be? Hitherto the question has been discussed solely on a basis of Four Power politics. It is true that each Power concerned has proposed action to be taken in its interests and wishes of the local inhabitants, and so on. The US policy has been defined by its conception of the New Deal. The British and the French, we alike, had been to say, that a Four Power Commission had produced a report which they could not accept something to advance the cause. We must not consider the whole question today. But an attempt to consider the issue from the point of view of a Commonwealth Federation of Africa, which I believe would be really mischievous to the local inhabitants. It is agreed that none of the territories is yet capable of standing on its own feet as an independent State. It is inevitable that the solution shall be some form of trusteeship and this will, I believe, give the Soviet Union the power of making the final decision through the Trusteeship Council.

Any form of joint trusteeship which would give Russia a share in the administration must be given out joint the point of view, and, I think, will fail to satisfy practical machine gunners. There is a whole the administrative authority of any smaller group of which Russia is a member, as in the case of Russia's interference to a minimum.

What other forms of trusteeship are possible? I believe, in principle, putting the whole or parts of Eritrea and Italian Somaliland into an associated minor state, and more recently this has been the result of the recent peace accord with Ethiopia. Myself, I think, will be the first to say that a new division of Italy, again bound to a common language, and with a common culture, should remain. May be otherwise.

# Problems of the East African Sisal Industry

*Further Views of Dr. Paul F. Wilson\**

The present limited universal technique of sun-drying, although superficially cheap and efficient in fact causes a great deal of unnecessary trouble and expense. Labour is required to carry the fibre to and from the drying-lines; the fibre is considerably disarranged in the process of removing light from the sun-discolours the fibre brown; protection is at the mercy of the weather in terms of rain and winds; and finally and most important sisal fibre rots as it dries, so that perfectly aligned fibres are distorted into rat-tails.

An artificial drier overcomes all these difficulties, and in addition it forms a proper unit in the straight-line flow principle so essential to the continuous production of vast quantities of dry material. Finally it can be operated at night so that an appropriate shift work, mechanized and systematic, in all well-organized industries, the potentialities of which machinery available may be utilized to the limit if necessary.

A drier should be fed to the dryer in standard bales, and every caution should be exercised to ensure that these units should be preserved intact through all subsequent operations. Such a system would insure the minimum disarrangement tool plate.

The initial design of the dryer requires careful thought, for although the textile machine is present available in many ways adaptable, there being designed to use in overgrown tropical factories and embody limitations which are not necessarily applicable in East Africa. In particular, a final conditioning zone should be provided so that the fibre produced may contain a normal proportion of regain moisture.

## Salt Waste

*For the Dryer.* If dry decortication is practised waste will accumulate rapidly at the factory-site, and although it comprises at least 90% water, a quantity of burnable solids, present of high calorific value (3,000 B.T.U./pound) is sufficient to raise steam for a drier, provided that the fuel is adequately dried.

The present system of drying waste, in the few cases where it is used as fuel, is to reduce to tedious thin drying surface layers, possibly with preliminary passage of the swollen mass of material between heavy rollers. A far simpler and efficient method could be to pass waste through a continuous worm press set similar to that used for extracting oil from copra or for the preparation of meal from cassava.

The resulting continuous stream of solid matter, containing say 50% of water, can be burnt in a high-draught furnace, probably with the aid of some fuel oil and other indigenous fuels such as wood or sisal poles and stalks.

Finally, a system of this nature would provide size for instance, readily be commercialized as suitable for sun-drying, air-transpiration should the present possibilities of alternative commercial utilization of sisal stalks has been suggested in some quarters.

*On the Leaf Waste.* The ultimate waste product from the process outlined above would be a relatively small quantity of pure sap, which would be used to irrigate nurseries or small plantations; slightly contaminated water, which could be used for irrigation or

Dr. Paul F. Wilson was employed a short while ago by the Sisal Growers' Association of Rhodesia, and conducted research work in East Africa and in the Americas for Technical Industrial Services. He hopes that a full record of his findings will be published in due course, but in the meantime he has been continuing his researches on the above several topics in East Africa, and his conclusions are as follows:

safely discharged anywhere without causing a nuisance and ash which could probably be transported back to the growing area in existing Army tracks and distributed in the land to restore some of the lost humus content.

Almost the whole of the sisal crop would thus be profitably used to assist in the plant production and the present uselessness of the land will cease with discharge into waterways.

*Post-Drying Treatment.* The present essential post-drying treatment is the brushing operation. This is necessary primarily because the fibre is contaminated with loose and adhering residual cellular tissue (dust), secondly, because it has become considerably tangled and disarranged during drying and thirdly, and finally, because all sisal fibre comprises a proportion of short segments described undesirable by consumers.

## Methods of Brushing Operations

If the processes outlined above were adopted, no such cellular tissue would be removed by the driers, the waste fibre would not be tangled, and finally, because no stroke between successive plates in driers and, finally, there is good reason to believe that the small proportion of short fibres would not cause as much trouble as is popularly supposed.

On this basis there seems to be no reason why brushing should be necessary at all, or, at worst, verminous treatment of the bark end alone would be required; indeed, this is the experience overseas in the Dutch East Indies, which adds substantially to these figures.

*Grading.* There seems to be very little scope for rationalizing the present grading system.

If the methods outlined were adopted, there would be only continuous grading. Under this system in this country there would be considerable economies in rotational planting of good quality fibres, and substantially all cuts but the first would yield No. 1 length fibres.

It must be realized, however, that selection is a very nature of all lengths up to 1 ft. 6 in., and the leaf from which it was derived, and this applies to the original crop for the grower and spinner maximum fibre length, more simply, leaf length. Unfortunately, individual leaf skeletons are too difficult to use as commercial units, so that the appraisals of length must be based on the mean maximum length of skeleton, or their many leaves in the unit; hence, it is essential therefore to visualize skeletons within this framework and feasible variation between leaf length allowed for.

## Elasticity in Grading System

In order to accommodate important new requirements that produced by present methods can approach a grading system would have to be comprehensive and elastic, so as to accommodate the kind of fibre a grower must produce with a minimum of sorting.

Such a system should permit the production of fibre from leaves, say 2 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft. 6 in., and grading by the present No. 1 and No. 2 is likely to be tedious and difficult, and should also be based on specific discrimination on the grounds of general colour, finish, perfection of isolation, and protection of pectin.

A system which meets these requirements has been evolved and could do this, adapted with advantage to producers of sisal.

*Baling.* The sisal fibre is more uniformly in maximum length than it could more easily be baled than any other method ever adopted.

East Africa might prove superior to the present parallel-packing system. However, in view of the extreme health variability of East Africa, it would seem no alternative to the long, parallel-packed bale.

In any case, the dating of standard bank units of fibre would be a sine qua non since the activities of the producer and spinner would be co-ordinated and the latter would be able to standardize his feed straight from the bale.

The caking of fibre in the bale as a result of imperfect or patchy drying would be largely avoided if the fibre was dried artificially. Following the adoption of this technique, the only variant seems to be the application of a small quantity of mineral oil (not emulsified oil), so treated would be unacceptable to some of stimulus, but doubtless only those producers likely to encounter caking would adopt the process, and the product could be appropriately marked as and when the treatment was applied.

(To be continued)

## FUTURE OF NATIVE COURTS IN AFRICA

### Need to Abolish Hereditary Judicial Privilege

**T**HIS BASIC fact has to bear in mind in the scheme of satisfactory Native courts, is the need for them to lose their tribal flavour and assume a popular nature. And when they start to become acceptable to public opinion (and opinion should be swayed as much as possible), it will be necessary to abolish the primitive stage of part of the chief's prerogative, to abolish the hereditary right and the *ex officio* right to serve as a councilor, and to abolish not merely all judicial privileges of the chiefly hierarchy but also all appearance of such privilege.

None of these steps, however, should mean a break in continuous development; they will thus should be taken step by step, perhaps with considerable voices, but on the whole each commanding general approval. It might be desirable to abolish the tribal areas of jurisdiction, but that may be impossible at present; some concern is therefore in England by a proposal to abolish a county and such vulnerable districts should be caused by a general directive. For such areas, a popular basis for the courts would be important; if such a step were insisted on, even if that is undesirable, it could be possible to replace the chiefly hierarchy by persons suitable for the task of administering justice in the name of the chief or his unit.

The appointment of persons by merit rather than as office holders is to be preferred, for otherwise there is a tendency for the appointment to be regarded as a perquisite of office and a certain unsuitability personified. In fact, and even gainfully, it would be desirable that any person should be appointed as representative and factor of the community or any interest, communal or otherwise.

### Opportunity for Change

The chiefly court should not be replaced by strikers. The tribal bench serves the ordinary citizen's plan to play in the administration of the law and it can do so far more effectively well with advice on legal questions than will, indeed, as can a judge perform his duties with the findings of a coroner's inquest. It is true that the more advanced the community, the more is the work of the "magistrates" the concern of the central sovereign power or state. Most of the cases are mainly concerned with local matters. It is their responsibility to see that justice is done and the work is best done by people with a knowledge of local ways of life and thought and speech.

The method of justice of those peoples, however, remains a difficulty, for the principles should be the best that are available. The ultimate responsibility is

*Being Extracts from an Address delivered before the Inter-Scholar Society by Mr. Herbert V. Gurney, M.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, and a former Member of the Legislative Assembly of the Gold Coast.*

Government's and the requirements should be made by the Government and not by any local authority. But on whose advice should the appointments be made? There would be a small territory where all relevant knowledge is directly available without advice?

There is no clear answer to this administrative problem. In most Colonial territories the chief and his council constitute a local authority in some sort. It will usually be found that the chief is most jealous of his judicial powers, for they were historically his full powers and have remained the sign of his position. He and many of his people will object to justice being administered by another than his nominees. It will probably be found that it is desirable to seek his advice, despite the fact that he runs the risk of removal from office for offering a quasi-judicial advice and the fact that he may be financially affected by the appointment.

### Appointment of Judges

It is a mistake to appoint to make few sessions. Who will fully perform any function? It may be necessary to nominate more or less frequently, to a committee, the nomination of *ex officio* chief judges, which the other tribal members will be constantly advised not to participate in the court's proceedings. Chairmen of county councils, urban and rural district councils, mayors of boroughs have often been *ex officio* magistrates in England, but the present tendency is to curtail their judicial activities.

It may be necessary, in years to come positively, to begin from appointing a chief *ex officio*, but for the present the maintenance of continuity is more important. Note the advantage of giving the nominal head of the executive being also a judicature, and secondly of appointing persons outside of their tribes for their duties.

There are a number of other considerations in appointing persons to a court. Members should not be appointed for a term of years. They should be removable for inability or whatever reason, but, within their duties, they should be resident in the area for which the court is constituted. Every class of the community should be represented. The amount consideration in making appointments is the services them to perform judicial functions.

Inside a tribal unit large enough to justify the maintenance of a court, a court should be constituted irrespective of the fact that the area could be conveniently divided into several touring courts.

In African conditions, that much concession must be made to tribal feelings. Even in England the Royal Commission found there was strong local objection to a foreign "foreign court." Subject, however, to such overviews, tribal courts should not be constituted unless they are needed, not regularly, but so regularly needed, that they are kept in a fairly constant session. It is certain that unless a court is used and regularly occupied, it is unlikely to be efficient. In my own experience, if a court is kept open for less than two or three years, the need for its retention will not prove, on the one hand, the larger the area of jurisdiction and the longer the period it served. Above all, the cost rate of a tribal court should not be adopted. In Gold Coast, the cost of one court to every 10,000 inhabitants is roughly ten, but any amount above that is a sum special probable reason. A court in a tribal area is too small to sustain a local labour force, and sufficiently large to sustain a local labour force.

# Problems of Rising World Demand for Non-ferrous Metals

## Unfair Handicaps to British Enterprise in the Empire

IT OF EXTREME IMPORTANCE that the search for further base metal deposits should be encouraged and in this respect from our British point of view the position of London in the metal market industry needs careful consideration.

This is the key-note of a foreword written by Mr. S. E. Taylor, President of the British Overseas Mining Association, to a supplement of non-ferrous metals issued on Monday in the *Financial Times*, in which the role of Colonial territories in respect of long-term problems of the world demand for minerals is given particular attention.

Years ago, continues Mr. Taylor, "Great Britain was the world's principal producer of copper, lead and tin." As domestic production declined, Great Britain's investments in overseas mining enterprises increased and our country played a leading role for years in financing and developing mining enterprises all over the world.

Unfortunately, in later years Great Britain had failed to retain its leading position. It is important that the reasons for this decline should be fully and carefully investigated and known so that appropriate remedies may be sought.

The taxation of mining enterprises registered abroad controlled from Great Britain requires comparison with the position of taxation in other countries such as the United States, Canada, South Africa.

At the present time opportunities for obtaining rights to prospect and rights to develop base metals in many parts of the world are being eagerly sought. Ways should be found to ensure that British companies will not suffer from unfair handicaps when competing with companies registered in other countries.

### Prospecting of Empire Minerals

The supplement includes an article on the possibilities of increased metal working in the Empire in connection with rising physical demands for stockpiled reserves. The following extracts are reproduced:

"The possibility of increased metal working factors must also be examined. It assumes increasing importance when possible requirements of the essential metals for war purposes are brought into the picture."

"Another aim is the establishment of local stocks of minor raw materials. There has been some indication that U.S. investments in the direction are not anywhere near as great as in the case of non-ferrous metals. The demand for litter purposes remains a recent concern, but that E.C.A. countries with their associated territories will be in a position to produce a quantity for a number of years to come."

A particular interest attaches to the possibility of making the use of non-ferrous mineral output in countries identified as being in the Empire area. It is evident continues the article, "that our Empire base metal resources will be expected to play an increasingly important part during the next four years. Among the suggested plans for action during this period are anticipations arising from the development of former dependent territories."

It is also suggested that after the war the main effort to increase economic production has been directed towards making up for lack of manpower and damage during the war years, and to restore home equipment to its former efficiency. Most of the colonies signified their willingness to co-operate with the United Kingdom in the European Recovery Programme because the purposes of colonial development were complementary with those of European recovery.

Non-ferrous metal production in British Colonial territories is significant, but the relations of world supplies and there can be little question that much less exists for an expansion."

The article then goes on to summarize details discussed in E.C.A. programmes bearing on Colonial territories.

"An index to the *Financial Times* for

February 1953 for foreign lands shows the only British Colonial production of copper appears to be a company in South Africa, which is considered to be Cyprus, both electrolytic and blister copper, is in the African Colonies. Production in 1952 was 10,000 tons and 10,000 tons in 1953, compared with 19,000 tons in 1947 and 17,000 tons in 1946.

The only Colonial territory mentioned producing lead is Northern Rhodesia, production of pig-lead totaling 16,000 tons in 1952. Lead deposits have been discovered in Transvaal and active steps are being taken to develop them. Total lead production in 1952-53 may amount to 20,000 tons.

It should be remembered that since the war itself in the case of copper and zinc hitherto has been a net import and that little if any, appreciable surplus accrues in the case of lead; an expansion in the production of these metals in Colonial territories would represent a much a saving of hard currency at a positive dollar exchange. The effects however would be very small in sum.

Secondly, the rôle of Rhodesia.

At first consideration, there it may be admitted, that within their sterling area there exists considerable scope for the increase of metal production above which might be regarded as sufficient to meet a dollar shortage.

What are the prospects of fulfilment of any of these intentions? In general terms, a number of not insurmountable difficulties lie. The increase in the productivity of an existing enterprise connotes the finding of substantial new metal sources which may be situated under difficult circumstances. Similarly, the problems in the territory, or whether there may exist some solution at the present stage may be problematic. The question of mineral supplies and the rôle of priority which they should be accorded is equally important.

There are two sorts of questions which will have to be faced in the immediately coming year. Of particular interest is the large figure fixed for Colonial copper production within the next four years—a figure which it is to be assumed has been associated itself with the possibility of Northern Rhodesian copper expansion.

It is admitted that metal production from the Copperbelt in the country has been unequal to plant capacity during the past and preceding years but at the same time an increase of the order envisaged, even allowing the important potentialities of the young Copperbelt may not be optimistic. What in particular has been holding up Rhodesian copper production has been the combination of transport and therefore fuel supplies, and the continuation of the Rhodesian railway system does not allow it in the absence of an urgent operation that the requisite solution shall this problem is possible within the next few years.

### Great South of Lead

There is no question that the scope and justification exist for a large increase in the output of Northern Rhodesian copper production. But we are certain that the difficulties involved in finding and within the company structures have yet been fully appreciated by all the appropriate bodies.

Lead is an extremely short world supply, and likely to remain so. Any extension of new deposits, obviously items large, Adzharah, Tanganyika and possibly Southern Nigeria may help future production of this metal.

Lead falls rather into a special category inasmuch as a part of the Empire producers are already experiencing a state of rough equilibrium between world demand and supply and again, are beginning to talk of the possibilities of restriction. Even the mention of the word "restriction" in modern world conditions sounds anomalous, and it is possible that immediate fears in this direction have been somewhat exaggerated. On the other hand, known Colonial reserves of tin are not grave but are by no means unlimited.

The overall picture to be obtained is one where British Colonial ore deposits, plus those of some of the Dominions already supply a useful proportion of world metal needs and unquestionably help the positions of the sterling area. Without question they could be made to do even more. What is wanted clearly is a set of circumstances under which Empire demand for non-ferrous ores is stimulated to the maximum extent and the British market should be allowed to play an ample part in this achievement.

A statistical analysis of the non-ferrous metal development of recent years also published in the supplement.

probably shown the greatest advance, so far as consumption is concerned, since the end of the war; with U.S. demand again the outstanding feature.

In 1947, the U.S. consumed 3,383,000 short tons of copper, against 521,000 short tons in 1938. United Kingdom consumption rose from 286,000 short tons in 1938 to 392,000 short tons in 1947. These two countries, in fact, appeared to be taking over 70% of the world's copper output.

U.S. copper production totalled 1,723,000 short tons in 1947, compared with 880,000 in 1939; Canada's output was 198,000 short tons in 1947, and 252,000 in 1939; Northern Rhodesia's 218,000 (1947) and 238,000 (1939); Chile's 450,000 (1947) and 359,000 (1939); and the Belgian Congo's 165,000 (1947) and 135,000 (1939).

### Results of American Demand

As so much of the world's metal has gone to the U.S., it is pointed out, "it has sometimes been difficult for other countries to get supplies, especially if they had no direct connection with the producers such as the U.K. has with Rhodesia, and Belgium with the Congo."

Lead, states the review, is probably in the strongest statistical position of the four base-metals—tin, copper, zinc and lead. Demand has increased, the metal has been difficult to buy, and its consumption in a number of countries has had to be restricted.

World output of lead (excluding Russia, Japan, Korea and China) has fallen from 1,773,000 short tons in 1938 to 1,680,000 in 1947. Production in Africa, however, rose from 26,000 tons in 1938 to 30,000 tons in 1947, after a sharp fall to 12,000 tons in 1945.

Between 1945 and the end of 1947 the world's production of tin recovered from 155,000 tons to 113,500 tons. In 1948 there was a further improvement to approximately 150,000 to 160,000 tons, compared with 167,000 tons in 1939 and 138,000 tons in 1941.

The supplement ends with an article on London's decline in the mining industry.

In past decades, it claims, "London's dominant position in the exploitation and development of new mineral deposits in foreign and Colonial territories was scarcely challenged. This speculative or 'venture' capital, which by its continuing enterprise can be considered as provided in generous measure by British investors, though not always with immediate or financial return,

the shedding of oil and natural gas reserves has proved inciting the development of London as a nerve centre of a large part of the world's mining industry. In the field of mining and metallurgical advancement the part played by British technique was of much importance virtually all parts of the world."

### British Decline

But since the recent years have been steadily accumulating a list of prestige and influence, the British position of this country has been progressively lost, and, although the hierarchy of the Royal Mint and other mining interests.

"The truth," indeed, has been reached, where that doyen of British mining, Mr. Ernest Gruening, felt bound last year, to say that "the days of mining London was the mining centre of the world are over." He regret to say that it no longer holds that position, and that were the difficulties, said Mr. Gruening, not the situation, persistent London's position in the mining and metallurgical trades to raw materials which are so essential to Britain's economy, and therefore will inevitably decline."

These words have more recently been buttressed by similar comments from Mr. Robert Smillie himself, a strangle to the well-known mining interests, who, in article conditions, is causing in other countries a continuing position which London has had to give up, and to assume as the centre of mining finance is being transferred.

The fact of the decline in Britain's relative position in the world is not in question. What are the reasons? They stem to large measure from the accumulated effects of fiscal policies affecting the mining industry by a succession of British Governments. The growth of the level of taxation, the introduction of imports aggravating the difficulties of raising venture capital in addition to all those which make inadequate reference to the unique position of a mining undertaking have been factors in themselves in sending the nation's mining companies abroad.

None of these subtleties to recognize the justice of helping allowances was, and still is, a serious handicap to British mining enterprises in competition with American and Canadian capital in their search for new mineral deposits. In the U.S.A. a depreciation rate of 15% of the gross annual value of the mining operation is allowed, and, in

depreciation) over the life of the mine, with a three-year tax-free run-in period. In their efforts to secure new properties or concessions British interests will find it difficult.

"But over and above the depletion question looms the whole matter of taxation which again bears most heavily upon the particular character of a mining enterprise, is insidiously weakening the relative position of British-controlled base-metal companies." Double taxation in particular is hitting at them hard.

As a result, the mining companies have had already sufficient problems to face in the search for new ore and the consequent maintenance of their position there has finally come the introduction in the Finance Act, 1947, of the home issues tax, which, while the object of amendment on general grounds, has probably received less than full consideration in its particular effects on the mining companies registered in this country.

Unlike new companies in many other industries, a new mining project does not, by general rule, take the whole of the capital likely to be required in the first stage of metal production upon its inception. Similarly, sufficient finance is required in stages, such companies associated with the formation of new mining companies in the purchase of the property, prospecting, and perhaps preliminary exploration and development.

### Financing Mining Enterprises

Should results be sufficiently encouraging to share, should it appeal to, for fresh capital, a such weighty works as shaft sinking, the erection of plant and machinery, and such other items of expenditure required to bring a project to a mining project. The financing of these later stages of a mine's pre-productive life is infrequently secured by a series of capital issues on terms sufficiently attractive to ensure their success.

By such means has been secured a large proportion of the world's mining industry requirements. While, however, the effects of a bonus tax upon the raising of capital by such companies—as yet, it may be noted, not having reached the stage of earning profits—provides a serious handicap.

Enough has been written if it felt necessary to argue the case of London's position in the world's mining industry, although under present conditions there are other considerations aggravating these already growing difficulties.

In the technical sphere, for instance, British mining companies everywhere have been compelled to retrain their staffs, diffused over the question of new plant, trained in the use of certain articles hitherto, in latter years not so much in use as to obtain, as indeed has been evidenced by the request for a number of qualified British engineers from the Colonial geological surveys and in competing labour in some territories mining has apparently been the bigger industry, especially other continents.

Moreover, there has been a deterioration in new mining ventures, the uncertainty of the economic nature. Governmental control over Colonial territories are characteristic, and, while, very recently, notwithstanding the metal production from these colonies has diminished from this country has made an important contribution to the world's metals, it continues to do so. But much remains to be done to improve the position of British companies if their collective position in the world is to improve—indeed, if not further to deteriorate.

### Lord Salisbury in Rhodesia

I HAVE A SPECIAL PERSONAL INTEREST in Southern Rhodesia because my grandfather was the Prime Minister of England, at the time the pioneers opened up the Colony," said the Marquess of Salisbury, who visiting Rhodesia, in a recent interview. "I am prone also to think that the capital city has been named after him," he said, "and the names Stamford and Hatfield also serve to make the feel quite at home here." Lord Salisbury commented that the way to maintain unity in the Commonwealth was not merely by Imperial conferences, meetings of Prime Ministers, and so on, but by "immeasurable contacts" between ordinary citizens. Because of this, he would always be in favour of encouraging immigration from the rest of the Empire to Rhodesia. He added that he was impressed by the Colony's resources. "Rhodesia, to my mind, is of great potential importance to the Empire. It contains abundant and agricultural resources which have not been fully tapped, a climate which suits the British immigrant, and a deep-rooted loyalty and attachment

MARCH 18, 1902.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

# THE TIMES FOR THE WORLD



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### Other Political Parties.

The division between Right and Left in English politics, which started as the division between Cavalier and Roundhead, has always been based at much on differences of temperament as on class interests or political principle. The great virtue of the 17th century Tories was, in its besting vice, vice-a-titre; bland exceptions, was profound, inarticulate stupidity. The Whigs wrote a long pamphlet of Charles II's reign, "A creature with a large forehead, small hands and no brains." To these disabilities were added an inordinate craving for power. The Whigs, on the other hand, were eloquent and literate to excess, fond of theory, and always in the forefront of intellectual fashion and distinguished for their zealous and benevolent aims. The descriptions of the opponents met often with the term "cruel," "cruelty," "cynicism" and "conceit" and more general terms verum. The Left in fact had already assumed the aspect of a alliance and the Whigs had in them able, would undoubtedly have read *Modern Great Oxford and New Statesman* at the week-end. To this must be added the identification of the Tories with "non-conformity" and of the Whigs, with "conformity" which survived until the beginning of the present century. Socially, the Tories were for the most part country squires of modest means, who looked to the King for protection against their great neighbours and were favoured by him because they were too weak and obscure to challenge his authority. The Whigs were large landowners and merchants who had ample "black money" in trade. The mass of the population had no political status, but, since it could always sit, it had to be courted by both sides. The Whigs soon developed a theory that they were the sole representatives and natural servants of the Tories believed that they were also natural protectors of the poor.

**No British Voice.**—From Hong Kong, a haven of prosperity, on the fringe of war-torn China, no British voice reached Malaya. Radio stations were operating normally when, in December 1939, a series of air raids nearly four years later nothing has been said to us except Hong Kong is safe. It is known, except in the Colonial Office, in contact with the Governor, that China has fallen to the Communists and the rest of us likely to fall a similar fate. Communist propaganda is being fed into India, the heart of the country, and what can the British do about it? There is no central British voice.

### Civil Service Salaries.

It is idle to ignore the possibility that the upward revision of salaries on the senior ranks of the Civil Service may have repercussions in other directions, and these will add to the difficulty of maintaining the policy of limiting increases in personal incomes. Quite apart from reactions in the sphere of individual wage, it may be taken for granted that there will now be irresistible pressure to secure a substantial upward revision in salaries in the higher ranks of education, especially in the universities. That will end here. The rates of salaries of scientists, doctors, and others will be unchanged. —*New Statesman*.

### Colonial Compensation Requested.

It is not necessary to paint a picture of domestic poverty and distress to justify the receipt of American aid, though it is untrue to suggest that this country is well off and foolish to give the impression that it is intended, while American aid continues to include luxuries either of personal consumption or of social equipment. From that point of view we satisfied world, there is obviously. Maynow are out of place. Americans are realistic and will accept a certain amount of light-headed *braggadocio* in domestic finance. Without doubt, our self-aggrandization is likely to be increased on an international platform, but may be expected to remember the taxes they pay and to demand on the weaknesses of the colonies. —*The Times*.

**When the Storm Breaks.**—One can fight only from a deep conviction that Socialism has not established a new mastery over countries; that real wealth can be measured only in terms of national resources and productive capacity, and that a contrary belief must lead to industrial collapse. When the storm breaks, as break it will when it is seen that no internal Socialist measure can insulate us against external conditions; when rising costs, the inevitable result of higher wages and reduced man-hour output, price us out of the export market; when depression in America leads to an increase of a sharp interpretation of our wrongdoing both to eliminate some reference and to apply to us a discriminating trading plan; when the difficulty of industry to sustain the illusory belief in permanent full employment, then, and only then, will the people turn

**Crisis in Malaya.**—I have just come back from a visit to Malaya and should be failing in my duty if I did not express my conviction that present troubles continue much longer we must expect a breakdown in the rubber and tin industries in that country. Few people here have any idea of the conditions under which the small and gallant band of some 200 British rubber planters and tin miners are living. Planters and miners are living for the most part in small barbed-wire enclosures with the telephone ringing every hour of the day and night as a police check, and with the knowledge that they are liable to be ambushed if they go to the nearest town even with an armed guard. A rate which has fallen so many of their friends. British men can put up with this sort of existence for a few months, but there is a limit to human endurance. We here at home had better realize what a breakdown in these two vital industries would mean to us. Last year we spent six million dollars on American dollars that Americans sent to the United Kingdom put together. I do not propose to go into the reasons for the present crisis, but to discuss the foolish acts and omissions of the Government not merely to warn the country that a crisis is at hand. —*Mr. Gammon*.

**Conservative Party.**—In the Conservative wins the general election we will remove the threat of nationalization hanging over the chemical and food distribution industries and perhaps over others. We will insist on giving the country time to digest some of the Bills we have been choking down over the last few years. Our wise men will be reshipped and to decentralise the administrations of the national boards like the Coal Board for example. We must make local management and workers realize that they have a personal responsibility for and an interest in mining the coal, and that they cannot push everything on to Whitehall. We shall take a similar line with the railways and shall look forward to restoring as much of the road system of transport as private enterprise as we can. As for iron and steel we propose to win the next election and save the industry. For the whole of the great free section of industry and agriculture. Conservatives proposed to foster and encourage an open enterprise system. In such a system any Government must have a strong position because they will act as the referees who must see that

# BACKGROUND

# TO THE NEWS

DAVID CHURCHILL.—Travel restrictions to South Africa, the height of others and the best of education. They are still in existence—against us, against Rhodesia.

The United Nations have been reduced to a shrivelling—  
Mr. Churchill.

Argentina's position will increase its natural grain market but it has moved out of all record—  
*Financial Times*.

The British Government has imposed a new import duty of 10% on all imports of raw materials, except some mining products, from Rhodesia.

There are now 3,000 people working in Rhodesia, while the Government is trying to recruit 10,000 more to fill the mines, *Telegraph Standard*.

London's 100,000 cinema-goers buy over £1,000,000 worth of entertainment every week. In entertainment tax, Rhodesia is the greatest offender, this spiteful distinction being shared with the provinces of Spain, Lord Lucas.

More than 100,000 Rhodesians have been registered as voters since the last election.

More than 800,000 Rhodesians are registered as voters since the last election.

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During the past year there has been a fall of over 7% in the number of journeys by passengers on the railroads on the four regional main lines, Mr. Ernest Davies, M.P.

There are 3,000,000 people who attend 3,000 cinemas every week and pay at the box office £1,000,000,000 a year, of which £1,000,000 goes to the Treasury in entertainment tax.

Lord Lucas.

Rhodesia must be a better place to live in than South Africa, but the Rhodesian Government is not doing enough to make it so.

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# PERSONALIA

A son has been born to NATHANIEL VONDERHORST and MRS. JEAN BELFRAGE.

LORD HAILEY was present in the members' lounge of the Council last week.

MR. GEOFFREY PRIOR, a 27-year-old government officer of British East Africa, has lately visited Kenya.

MR. J. W. NEWTON has been elected chairman of the Eldoret branch of the Kenya National Farmers' Union.

MR. ANTHONY KIHL discussed the Mining Industries Fair in a recent B.B.C. broadcast from South Africa.

Mrs. A. HOPE-JONES, Member for Commerce and Industry in Kenya, will have a seat on Executive Council.

MR. B. P. S. BEN, solicitor-general of the Native Affairs Service, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace.

MR. D. LINDEN, Minister of State for the Colonies, arrived in Nairobi on Tuesday on a visit to Australia and New Zealand.

The marriage of MR. GLENTINGHAM and MRS. ELIZABETH SWINTON HOWE will take place at the Cathedral in the Highlands, Nairobi, on April 16.

A daughter born to Mrs. BOLTON, wife of a special service officer in the Sudan P.W.D., is thought to be the first British child so far born in Darfur.

MR. W. H. WHITE, secretary of the British South Africa Company, and MRS. WHITE have returned to this country in the B.M.V. ATHLONE-CASTLE.

MR. MAURICE CALLIS, the art critic, gave a talk last Sunday in the C.I.A.M. East Africa programme at the B.B.C. on the recent East African art exhibition.

MR. G. DAYIN, formerly general manager of the British Company Ltd., has been appointed general manager of African Stores Ltd. in Southern Rhodesia.

MRS. CATHERINE DE SEGUIN, the first African girl to be officially appointed a shorthand typist by the Government of Uganda, has joined the typists' branch of the U.G.T. in Kampala.

The five officers who made Mr. H. R. BAKER, the Commissioner of Education for Northern Rhodesia, recently return, were successful, and he hopes to return to continue his work.

EDWARD WATSON, who served with the Royal Artillery during the war, has bought a farm in the Nairobi Valley in Southern Rhodesia. He left this country with his wife for South Africa twelve months ago.

A recent coronation in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, certificates containing Germanic names were handed to MRS. A. M. LEVERIDGE and Miss PATRICK, and MR. R. PHILLIPS, the city's first aldermen.

MR. T. H. O'HALLORAN, general manager of Messrs. Smith, Ward and Shepherd, Ltd., of Beira, was married on Saturday, March 5, to MISS CAROLINE McCARTOM, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. McCARTOM.

MR. G. C. STANNETT, representative of the National Mutual Life and Accident Insurance Society, Ltd., is on a tour of Kenya to examine conditions in the Colony and to consider opportunities for insurance work with K.F.U.P.

MR. A. B. BALLOWE, professor of anatomy at Mombasa College, has received a postgraduate fellowship from the Royal Society of the University of Cambridge. Later in the year he will go to America to lecture on African anthropology.

MISS ETHELLA DICKINSON, J.S. DAVIS, A. P. DODGEON, A. DUNN, L. B. L. HUGHES, S. P. KEEFORD, and G. L. LEFOUR are members of the Standing Committee on the Kenyan Native Affairs Board.

MR. J. S. BRADLEY, F.N., son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Bradbury of Nairobi, and Mrs. HELEN LUCILLE ALEXANDER, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Collins of Durban, have announced their engagement.

MR. G. D. LAW BROTHERS and MARY ANN, who sold their home in the Nakuru district of Kenya, have now returned to England. They took a month's holiday in the United States and Canada, and of the daily industry in the U.S.A. THE SILK GROUP CONTAIN BRUGGS.

PROFESSOR ERANK DEBENHAM, since 1930 professor of geography at Cambridge University, will assume his post in October. He recently reported on the water resources of Bechuanaland, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda for the Colonial Office.

MR. ALFRED KENNER, a big game hunter and a member of Tanganyika, is leading this year an expedition into the unknown part of the Territory south of Lake Victoria. It is bound chiefly concerned with the fauna and flora. He will collect information for the Game and Parks Department.

The engagement has been announced between THOMAS JEREMY FISHER, only son of Mr. and Mrs. ROBERT FISHER, of the Five-Houses, Whitefriars, Sussex, and MRS. AMELIA ANDREWS, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robinson and the late Mr. G. J. W. Andrews of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

MR. FRANCIS SCOTT and MRS. ANDREW DYKES will be delegates from the Kenya National Farmers' Union to the meeting of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers which will be held in Quebec, Canada, in June. MR. WILL EVANS, president of the K.N.F.U., is unable to go for reasons of health.

Recent callers at Randolph House in London have included MR. J. T. BREWER, Miss MARY BUTCHER, MR. G. H. FOREMAN, MR. V. W. HAMPTON, MR. W. B. EASTWOOD, MR. and MRS. JOHN LYNE, MRS. MCGLIFFET, MR. and MRS. H. M. ROBINSON, Mr. G. H. ROWLEY, MISS H. H. SPENCER, and MR. F. G. WALLACE. ARCHIBALD CONNELL, the Rev. W. SCOTT-DRAKE, MR. D. O'HAGAN, MR. N. LARRY, MR. A. MATHUS, MR. SIR A. V. PADLE, the Rev. FATHER KIDLAWDS, and LADY SHAW, O.C.E., have been appointed to form a committee to examine and report upon the educational and other financial aspects of African education.

Interest in the economic number of the *Imperial War Review*, just published, is general, and a foreword is contributed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. A. CREIGHTON-JONES, and LORD MILFERTON, who see "the Future of the Colonial Empire." There are articles on the discovery of the drug antimony, and its development in Mauritius.

SIR LIONEL FRETERIK, a director of Dringey and Co. Ltd., and LADY FRETERIK have recently visited East Africa. They spent a week as guests of Lt.-Col. El Grogan in Kenya. Sir Lionel is also chairman of the National small-bore rifle Association of Great Britain and presented the prizes at the competition organized by the police marksmen.

MR. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, managing director of the reversioners from the presidents of Messrs. Atchfield, Cotts and Co. Ltd., Cheltenham, is aide editorially in this issue—has been given an honorary directorate at Cheltenham and of the company's new brewpub, named after the Savoy Hotel. His colleagues on the board of the company presented him with a beautiful old English silver tea service.

MR. R. H. FISHER, who has been appointed headmistress of Linton Girls' School in Kenya, on the return after eight years service by Miss SEXTON, will join the headmistress of St. George's School, Arusha. Miss Fisher, who expects to take up her duties in the autumn term, holds a degree at Bristol University, and

## THE EAST AFRICAN AND RHODESIAN JOURNAL

## LITERATURE AND JOURNALISM

Mr. GUY WYNNE-JONES, who has been a popular public relations officer in Tanganyika, Central Africa, by air-mail, went for East Africa in 1946, and he came in from Scotland after a brief stay in Nairobi for consultations with the Regional Information Office, and went to Dar es Salaam in order to acquaint himself with the organization of the British-Rhodesian Information Board, which he regarded as one of the most efficient and economical public relations teams in the best under Colonel Clegg's control in East Africa.

Colonel Clegg, P.R.O., who was born in Cobham, Kent, and whose wife is working overseas, chose to be joined there after Christmas last year, so having decided to specialize in agriculture, he now says he goes "back" to his old work in Belgium and Germany and now informs him that he became agricultural correspondent of the *Standard*, Dar es Salaam, of which he was acting editor at one time.

In addition, Mr. Wynne-Jones writes stories. In 1929 Lord Balfour invited him to join the Empire Council, and one of three original executive officials, and in that capacity he and his colleagues established a general agent in several countries. In the following years he was agricultural correspondent of the *Daily Express*, and he left two years ago in order to establish the Agriculture Press Trust, which until the outbreak of war in 1939 had a strong connection with London and provincial newspapers. Mr. Wynne-Jones' first simultaneous responsibility was for all the editorial publications of the M.E.P. Marketing Board and of the Ministry of Agriculture.

On completion of his tour under the Officers' Emergency Reserve he served in Public Relations, Home Forces and in Education, becoming Director of Public Relations, War Office. In 1944 he was placed to Lord Louis Mountbatten's staff, formed a Headquarters, South East Asia, and based in New Delhi, and in that year and the following, General T. S. O'Brien, in the interests of the British and Arab states, organized a series of conferences on the future of India, Ceylon, Malaya and Thailand, and also to some public conferences held in many countries.

On demobilization he returned to become public relations officer to the Association of Agriculture; he planned the "Country Comes to the City" for the Lord Mayor's Show of 1947 and was assistant press officer to the Queen's Silver Jubilee last year. This is the first time since the creation of his department 10 years ago that he will have a public relations officer with him to help.

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## Obituary

## Lieutenant-Colonel Alan Ivan Dean

after 30 Years

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ALAN IVAN DEAN D.C.M., whose death occurred on March 1, 1949, in NAIROBI, in East Africa, in 1915, in the First World War, as a signals command paymaster. After returning to his country in 1919, he went to Kenya in the following year, to Nairobi, where he had fought during the war. Colonel Dean engaged in large-scale operations in the northern districts but these did not succeed, and in 1921 he travelled in Sambia where for nearly 10 years he was a prominent part in local affairs. As a man of strong views which he expressed vigorously he will be remembered for the part he played in the Local Farmers' Association, of which he was chairman for a long period, as well as in the district council and Convention of Assimilated. In 1947 he underwent a serious operation and retired to London.

One of his outstanding qualities was his memory for verse. He would quote poetry at length, not merely extracts but whole poems from newspapers which he had read in his early days. His popularity with Africans was due to the fact that at his death he had the same African servant whom he had engaged 35 years before. Colonel Dean leaves a widow and a son who bears his name.

Mrs. OLIVE COLLYER, whose death in Nairobi at the age of 72 is reported, was resident in Kenya for nearly 20 years. She first came to the Colony to keep house for her brother, the district commissioner in the Masai region. After his death in 1921, Mrs. Collyer settled in Kabete, where she established a coffee farm. Always a busy woman, she took a prominent part in public and charitable work. She helped in the founding of the Horticultural Society, and took a great interest in the work of the East Africa Women's League and the Mathari Mental Home.

Mrs. SAROJINI Naidu, Governor of the United Provinces, who was a close associate of Mahatma Gandhi in the campaign for India's independence, died in Lucknow last week at the age of 70. An established author, she travelled throughout East and South Africa in 1947 to examine the problems of Indian immigrants in those countries. She took an important part in the discussions after the recent war which led to the establishment of the two independent Dominions of India and Pakistan.

MALCOLM R. HOSKINS DAVIES, a well-known resident of Since Southern Rhodesia, for the last 20 years, died in the Colony recently at the age of 72. After service in the South African War and the first world war, he went to Harare, where he was city engineer to the Randfontein Municipality. He died at Southern Rhodesia in 1948 within his family, and was buried in Harare two years later. He was an active Freemason, and during the recent war served as a Major in the B.S.A. Police Reserve.

Mr. JOHN D. McDONALD, a surveyor who spent 17 years in Africa starting in 1885 under the Gordon-Rhodesian Government, has died in New York. He had several scientific surveys which he made a study of.

MR. A. W. PATTERSON, a member of the East African Bar, Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.M.) for 30 years, died at his home in Nairobi on March 1, 1949, after a short illness. He was a prominent Freemason.

Mr. RAY C. C. FLETCHER, who spent six years in the army in Southern Rhodesia, died in the Colony on March 1, 1949, after a short illness.

## Contacts between Natives and Officials

### Too Much Routine Work

**WHAT HAVE YOU SEEN** in the Colonies since the war that impressed you most?" someone asked me recently. Now that is a difficult question, because since the war I have visited 10 Colonies, including most of the East African territories. All of them are under the gulf force of the post-war development drive. One's mind had to race over a thousand important things, some of them in my opinion brilliantly indicating British policy. The answer which came to me seemed at first rather negative. I said, "something which is fast disappearing."

I meant the growing loss of intimacy, social and personal contact between the European on the one hand and on the other the African, the Polynesian, the Asian, the Melanesian and the Indonesian; the whole indigenous populations of the Colonies. That is an exaggeration of a fact which is nevertheless only too true in substance. There is nothing peculiar to native places something which no other person or group is locally responsible for any more than anyone else. There is universal tendency and something which, in my opinion, is of great importance: a point of departure for a landfall one cannot foresee.

This is a negative rather than a positive fact of Colonial life. But the negative tags of history can exert no influence; they are sometimes a determining influence on things which come after. It would be more accurate to say that they open the door to other things waiting around for the chance to become positive. There are, of course, examples in each country's history, perhaps something not quite so negative, something now dead, something not clearly understood at the time, which allowed the growth of men, ideas, and events which therefore took the very centre of the stage. The recognition of the meaning and significance of events, while they occur, is one of at least of several keys of social control.

There is a loss of personal contacts of which

there is no end. There is also a loss of personal contacts in the Colonies due to the dozen contrary reasons. One is that there is a demand up in a phrase, there is too much, six to 12 times, quicker than it used to be. Six hours in the office without precedent. A similar change is faster. Duties have expanded out of proportion, as the staffs of various kinds available to do them.

There is a new breed of ideas, more new responsibilities, more plans, more papers, than ever before. Especially paper! Everyone knows it. No one seems able to do anything about it. This is probably the only parallel in the history of the world which consumed its own weight in paper daily. A modern Nero would be hard fiddle while Rome burned.

Development is feasible and must come, of course, but when most people think of it, in a kind of expansion, it is always a process of concentration; because under Colonial conditions it is an extra job, a few people. When it does grow the job grows wider. The truth is that the same economic resources cannot be used for two different things simultaneously at separate places, yet that is what we are often trying to do. There is a limit to the number of things one can do in a working day.

It is common to hear such truisms and platitudes, because they have formed the opinion that some, of our most serious Colonial problems are due to a lack of interest in their truth. There are many simple truths above the surface.

In Africa, colonies like the one where I have been, social disturbances, some grave, some less serious, are a surprising number of cases they come without warning, unexpectedly.

*Being a broadsheet, this is the first number in the "Callings" series of publications by the C.A.C.*

to full swing today what yesterday on the face of it seemed calm. After they were composed and quiet was restored, people said, "why could not we see this coming?" Then, looking back, a dozen small straws which were remembered. But people see only what they have time to see; and in too many cases, there were too few interested with time to see.

No community can be a successful or healthy, a stable community if its various segments are separated from each other. Even its only segments which are not used. In nearly every Colony it is the same picture: the social strata are horizontally. The contacts between them develop less quickly with the events which link them apart.

### Overworked District Officers

The main overburdened, overworked, administrative staff, and a few members of each racial community do what they can to generate these social links. As I speak, I think of one of our commissioners, the chairman of the townships authority, and of the local council board, next, theooking after general affairs of the local Native authority, the Native treasury and provincial estimates, some small as well as very restricted, liquor licenses, appeals from the Native courts and the extirpation of enemy activity.

After supervising a staff of three junior Europeans, one or two, of whom had been transferred with a separate kind of routine duties for a week, the magistrate court, up to four mornings, he has his desk stacked, in the time left over, this D.O. has to cope with an African population more than 100,000, an Asian population of 10,000 or so, and a European population of close on 10,000 before getting around to development plans.

And this is good day to him, the man who keeps the stock which we shall all lay the golden egg. High and low, initiation, the taxes, the garden and the pace are too much. One cannot be too impressed by the speed with which local history moves, under pressure of events outside as well as from inside, and the rate at which the community and its organizations, the public groups, am-

Here is an English example. At the seat of Government in one Colony I visited recently, there were 10 offices or committees or councils for various official purposes. In 1937, in 1947 there were 34, in 1948 40, say an increase of 50%. Over the same period staffs increased by about 30%, or 60%. The biggest proportion of the increased staffs nearly always go to the central secretariats; not to the local stations, the places and areas where the loss of contact with the greater part of the local population is worst and where the premises are poorest. And so it goes on.

This is a description, not a criticism. What the outcome is, that is another thing to be foreseen. What is being suggested in this instance is the development of democracy and understanding, which grows in daily contacts, in visits, conversations, close supervision, with the peoples administered.

### Can Local Social Problems

be a problem? And in that gap, many small growth-like weeds and eventually become what are called "social problems."

I have spent a number of years studying such problems—economic, political, social, cultural, religious, racial, ethnic, and so on. Each is complete and intricate in terms which few people outside the Colonies really understand, although a surprising number feel they know them, and some think they have a handle on them.

In nearly every case there is a common element: these problems usually start, grow, then come to full bloom, dominate the main focus of attention, which the various forms of government give to them. When the problem is an important one, it can be seen, and laid, in serious attention, throughout the country, and in a time when it has

been a shock, with the entry of Hitler, and the entry of the Axis, the single big growths are often startlingly clear, but they were not seen if they were seen, something which was more important.

I come back to my central point, the loss of contact, how quite imminent it is. How important is it? Everyone recognizes it to be a fact, but it would seem from what is done, that it is not yet taken too seriously. There are signs in any Colony I know personally to the effect that a sense of being closed in, in fact, each day, it seems, in one's own mind, it is a most misleading attitude for a land that is open and which may be the source of some of our plagues take for granted.

It also raises some interesting questions about the course and method of Overseas planning. If it is to be based on the ground-facts of the post-war world in the Colonies, in the

with certain that the wider the gap, the harder it is to convey the sincerity of intention, the meaning of the purpose, and the value of the objectives of the plans themselves? Already it is very hard for us to plan must include within it full provision of staff and funds necessary along with it a sympathy and understanding of the people for whom it plans. Otherwise it builds a psychological deficit against itself.

Already the minds of some Colonial officers are without real comprehension of what our administrators are hoping and working for; some are filled with a confusion of half-truths; the other half being supplied sometimes by those who themselves have little understanding and sometimes not even the wish to understand the dignity and mission of British colonial policy. Those who fully understand our purposes are

#### Role of Change

All developing communities at some point pass from stage of close personal relationships, of clan or tribal living, and become something like international relationships of large-scale organization. Many Colonies are at, or past that point of change already. There is bound to be an awkward period of experiment with new forms of social organization. Social growth is inseparable from social problems.

The main administrative problem is to strike the right rate of change, and in deciding that rate of change one of the most important factors to consider is the speed with which new methods, new social adjustments can be transferred, not to talented individuals, but to broad masses to whom they apply.

The hardest problem in the world remains the problem of putting ideas into men who do not ready to receive them. The major factor is doing so as to maintain the persistent glow, friendly persuasion close at hand, which is the golden thread of British colonial policy. The rush of events and the preoccupation with blighting have stayed out of golden threads very easily.

Employment in all African building going on—construction of the railway in East Africa has not been a total success. Report of the Government on its Administration, Authority of

#### Parliament

### I.N.D. Mission's Report on Tanganyika Colonial Secretary Questioned in Commons

THE REPORT of the visiting mission of the United Nations Trusteeship Council to Tanganyika was the subject of discussion in the House of Commons recently.

MR. IVOR THOMAS asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware of the visitation of the I.N.D. to East Africa at this report, and, in particular, at the recommendation that European settlement should be restricted, and whether his would give an assurance that this was not the policy of H.M. Government.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE, MR. A. CREECH JONES, replied that the visiting mission's report had not yet been considered by the Trusteeship Council itself. The British Government would be communicating to the Council their comments on the report at an early date.

Meanwhile, he continued, "I wish to state that the position as regards non-African settlement is stated by the Governor in the Legislative Council statement of March 7, 1946." H.M. Government are prepared to agree to schemes for non-African settlement in Tanganyika on the understanding that the land in question is not required, or likely to be required, for African occupation, and that the schemes are economically sound.

I recognise the value of non-African enterprise and that it must be viewed as an integral part of the development of this Territory as a whole. Some 109 farms had been taken up by settlers to the end of 1945 in accordance with this policy.

What is in question has, I understand, caused some apprehension in Kenya. I would again call attention to my statement in the House of Commons on March 7, 1946, which sets out the policy of H.M. Government. I am sending copies of the two statements to the hon. member."

#### European Co-operation Essential

MR. IVOR THOMAS: While thanking the rt. hon. gentleman for that reply, I ask him to agree that there need be no conflict between European communities and the Africans but that advancement of the Africans will never depend on European supervision for some time to come.

MR. CREECH JONES: As I have said, development of Tanganyika must depend on the co-operation of Europeans and Africans and there is no desire and no intention of depriving the former of the powers already delegated to the Trustee in respect of the development of Tanganyika.

MR. O'NEILL: Is there much hope to be gained from the visit of the I.N.D. to advise some rights of government are going to be given? We will likely to get certain results from short visits to territories of this kind by people, many of whom have had no previous knowledge of problems of this kind?

MR. CREECH JONES: These visits are undertaken in the instance of the Trusteeship Council and it is for the administrator's authority to consider the recommendations made and the advice of the Trusteeship Council as to the wisdom of accepting them. In this case we believe that a number of recommendations are not in accordance with our own policy and are recommendations we must oppose.

MR. C. E. POWSY: Why is it that these recommendations were published in New York in November and were not available in this country for three months, and why were the recommendations subsequently not immediately rejected or repudiated by H.M. Government because the proposals, which were responsible, have done a great deal of harm, especially to the credit of Tanganyika?

MR. CREECH JONES: The report was that of the Visiting Committee of the Trusteeship Council and obviously it had to be presented in New York. We are trying to obtain copies for the general information of the public but, unfortunately, as far as we have only been able to do so, hold a number of copies. As far as goes to the procedure, we are responsible to us to comment on the report until it has been properly studied, consultation with the local Government. We shall be making a statement to the Trusteeship Council when the report is brought before it for consideration.

MR. O'NEILL: Comment? I am sorry, I don't understand.



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FOR GROWING CHILDREN

## Anthropological Problems in Africa. Importance of Human Factors

IN DEVELOPMENT in the African Colonies as to be kept it must be in the hands of European experts, since there are insufficient Africans qualified for such posts. Yet the twin aims of our Colonial policy are announced as economic development and the rapid granting of self-government. Can these two policies be fulfilled at the same time, and if not, can we hope to get any measure of support for the new plans from educated Africans?" Dr. Audrey Richards, reader in anthropology at London University, discussed these and kindred questions in a recent address to the agricultural section of the Association of Social Scientists in London.

The Colonial Development and Welfare Act, she said, embraced three types of schemes: those for preserving resources by soil conservation and improved agricultural methods; those for mechanized production of ground-nuts and similar crops; and those for establishing secondary industries and the better exploitation of forest products and minerals. The development plan of the Rhodesia Councils were of this type.

The Wellington plan for Uganda recommends among other measures, soil conservation schemes for the dessicated Karamoja and west Turkana areas; fisheries research and the introduction of better fishing craft for Lake Victoria; and the establishment of factories for the production of cottonseed oil and cotton piece-goods. The Kenya report for 1947 makes similar proposals for the protection of the soil and the introduction of secondary industries.

### Sociologists' Task

What were the sociological aspects of such schemes? Most planners expressed the usual hope that the large-scale cultivation of ground-nuts would ultimately benefit the African as well as the British housewife. Human factors were important. Those working on the spot realized very clearly that some of the measures introduced could only succeed with African co-operation. It might be difficult to build a bridge without African assistance, but so too would our soil erosion measures and our cultural practices at the present level be doomed to failure unless in relation to any development scheme we consider whether the African is likely to co-operate.

Africans were commonly derided in Government and company reports as conservative, and the failure of schemes for local co-operation usually explained in terms of Native inertia. The Rhodesia-to-one development report states that Africans are indecisive, ignorant, irresponsible, and not infrequently suspicious of foreign intervention.

But Africans were not universally conservative. Indeed their rapid acquisition of new ideals under army conditions and their adaptation of industry and mining had been remarkable in some parts of the country. Moreover, there had been a definite reaction to change. The progressive Kikuyu lived side by side with the backward Maasai, while Kavirondo adopted co-operative societies more easily than the Kikuyu.

The anthropologist believed that these sociological questions to which could not easily be answered in terms of financials or attitudes of mind, may never in part be answered.

different diets and parasitic infections, but for these there could be explained by organization and traditional values.

### Need for Local Research

Was one tribe indolent, or had it no system of leadership suitable for the new type of "economic production"? Was the family unit too small to run the new and larger fishing boats or to carry out the recommended use of erosion measures? Did the village organization or introduction of co-operative enterprises help or hinder? What grades make for the power of the older generation or that of the younger? Did the traditional calendar of activities make the new type of work hard to achieve?

These were all problems which the anthropologist endeavoured to be relevant to success or failure of new agricultural enterprises which proved to be studied on a very small scale either by officials from this country or by local research institutes, such as the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute or the proposed Institute of Economic Research at Nakarere. To say that the Native was incapable of progress, it was necessary to ascertain the "but" in the "but-and-so".

Dr. Richards discussed the possibilities of enlisting the help of local Native authorities in schemes for economic development and of the training of Africans for commerce and industry.

## Africans' Views on New Regulations

### Objections by Union Federation

OBJECTIONS to the recently published Native Employment regulations in Southern Rhodesia have been lodged in a letter from the Bulawayo Federation of African Workers' Unions to the Commissioner of Native Labour.

The letter claims that the system of grading labour contains no safeguard for the employee who must accept his employer's decision without right of appeal. The Federation suggests that trading services should be approved by the National Native Labour Board.

The ration allowance of £1 a month is described as inadequate and the Federation advocates that it should be raised to £1 15s and that the following scale should be adopted from 3s 10/8d to £1 15s.

Where employees are prevented from making regular payments from sub-letting their accommodation while on leave it is submitted that they should not be deprived of their accommodation allowances, since they would have to economise on their diet in order to leave in time for the end of their probation.

Regarding gratuities, the Federation feels that a sum of not less than £1 for each completed year of service after 20 years is justified, but no distinction is made between grades. It has suggested that an employee should be entitled to a gratuity after non-bonus 15 years continuous service.

Concern is expressed that the provisional regulations do not provide for some method of appeal other than the employee's right to resign in event of wrongful dismissal. Such a right of action claims the Federation would involve costs which a Native could not afford.

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## Colonies' Contributions to Defence Needs

### Select Committee's Report Defines Liabilities

THE COST OF COLONIAL FORCES is examined by the Select Committee on Estimates in their Second Report published recently (H.M.S. Stationery Office, 2s).

In examining the Army Estimates, states the report, the Committee have inquired why the cost of Colonial Forces, which before the war of 1939-45 was for the most part borne by the Colonial Governments, is borne on Von V. Subhead D.

Before the war, Colonial troops were said to be little more than a highly organized and militarily based gendarmerie. During the war, these forces expanded in size and strength and came under the strategic and financial control of the War Office. Each Colonial Government, however, made a contribution to the cost of the forces raised in its territory, though the contribution was only a small part of that cost.

It has always been agreed that each Colony should pay the whole costs of maintaining its own defence services. But such a formula as the West African Frontier Corps, now organized on a divisional rather than a territorial basis, has plainly outgrown the use of armed forces.

It was agreed that the cost, additional to the requirements of internal security, should be met by the United Kingdom, but that where a Colony is financially capable of paying for defence over and above the cost of internal security, it should make a contribution to United Kingdom funds. For the East and West African Forces, this contribution is given in the table of expenditure in 1939.

### Task of the Overseas Defence Committee

The organization of local defences was in the Colony is the task of the Overseas Defence Committee. The committee was in existence for many years before the war as one of the sub-committees on the Imperial Defence Committee. Paragraph 40 of Committee paper 625, Central Organization for Defence, proposes that it shall be a sub-committee of the Defence Committee in London, to be charged "with surveying the whole field of defence organizations in the Colonies and their correlation with the general picture of imperial defence."

The actual Order of Reference of the Overseas Defence Committee, when re-established early in 1947, differed from this and had not yet been made known to the House. It is:

"To examine and report on questions relating to the local defences of the Colonial Empire, and of Newfoundland, Southern Rhodesia, Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, referred to it by any department concerned or by the Defence Committee, other than those questions which fall within the province of the Joint Planning Staff or the Chiefs of Staff (Air, Coast and Seaward) Defence Sub-Committee. In particular, the Committee is responsible for giving advice on the operation of defence schemes and the maintenance of local forces in the territories referred to above."

Thus, the function of correlating the Colonies with the general scheme of Imperial Defence belongs not to the Overseas Defence Committee, but to the Chiefs of Staff, who are advised by the Joint Planning Staffs. The Chiefs of Staff report to the Defence Committee, who decide whether the proposals of the Chiefs of Staff affecting the Colonies should be carried out.

### Broadcasts for Schools

TWO SPECIAL FEATURES of Southern Rhodesia's broadcast programmes for schools this year are the presentation of "The Rhodesian Story," a dramatized review of the Colony's history, and special broadcasts for the 700 children studying with the Salisbury correspondence school. Many of these children, living in remote parts of the territory, and as far apart as Ethiope and Bechuanaland, have never seen their teachers, but this year they will make regular contact with them through radio. Booklets illustrating the broadcasts are being issued to children, whilst film strips have also been prepared. For the programmes on the earlier days of the Colony, sound effects have been provided by men

## Siting of Industries in Uganda

### Accommodation for Workers

THE DREAM OF INDIA becoming a second Detroit would turn out to be not a dream but a nightmare," said Mr. J. T. SIMPSON when welcoming Mr. G. C. SPENCER Acting Chief Secretary of Uganda, at the annual general meeting of the Chamber of Commerce. With a plentiful supply of cheap labour, he said, the loss in transmission of reasonable distances would be minimal. There was every reason for some industries to be sited in the heavily populated districts of Mbarara and Fort Portal, or even concentrated in one point.

He urged the revision of a rail connection between Mbarara and Kampala, which had already been built, but the East African Railways would not lay the main line further west if they involved an inland cost. Government it would be fully justified since the setting of actively populated settlements around industrial areas would be still more expensive. African countries would benefit greatly by returning to their homes after overseas instead of living in what would be for them an unnatural state for them in urban areas.

No much of the Agricultural Department's time was occupied with economic matters. Its major activity, though, is directed not only to greater production by increased acreage but to better distribution throughout the territory. For example, according to Mr. Spencer, the one-thirtieth of land should yield 75,000 cotton bales. This result could be obtained only through the co-operation of the agriculturists to achieve the target.

### Unrest in Buganda

A RECENT SPEECHES at the Lukiko Assembly, Buganda, was delayed while the Kabaka discussed a statement which he had received from the so-called Banika of Uganda, with non-official members who dissociated themselves from the compositions. The regiments demanded the dismissal of Ministers and magistrates and an immediate increase in the number of elected members of the Lukiko. Near the end of the session, disturbances included many Africans who had been beaten. A Native who tried to enter the office of the Banika was arrested. Later the session was opened by the Kabaka and continued without incident.

### Service Groups

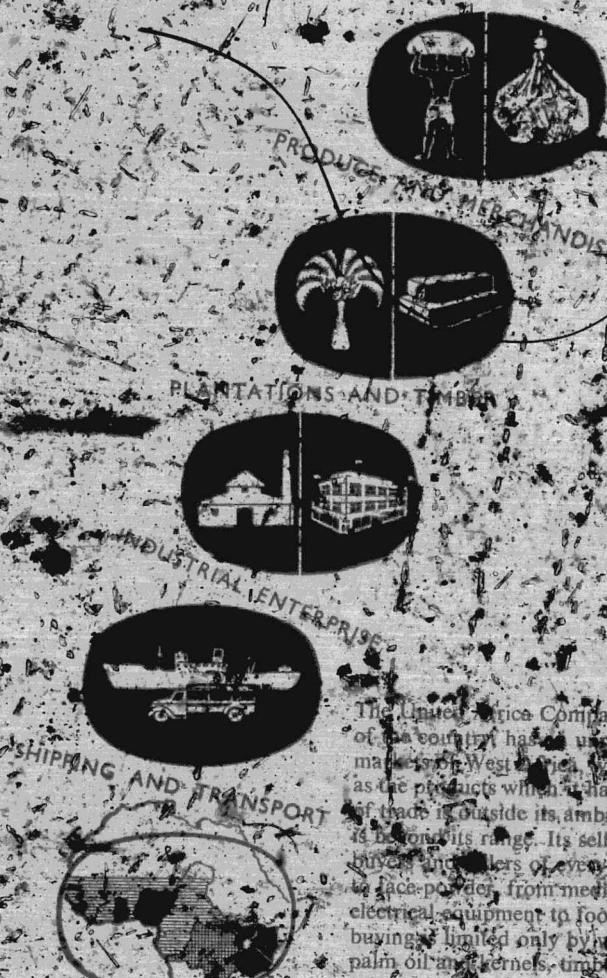
BEGINNING with officers and other ranks placed under orders on or after March 1, 1948, all officers and other rank, including officers of the R.A.M.C., R.A.D.C. and nursing officers, drafted overseas for East Africa will normally be selected from the relevant groups of arms, excluding Q.T.S. and Q.M.C. A.P.C. Extended service and fixed term arrangements will not be less than five years service to complete W.R.C. personnel with no less than one year service to complete.

### Belgian Congo Law

A NEW EDITION of the laws of the Belgian Congo, prepared by MM. Stroemans and Piren, is soon to be published at Leopoldville. The judges are to be members of the Court of Appeals and director of the secretariat of the Colony. This is the sixth edition and it has a preface by M. Ignace Belgian Minister of the Colonies, who recently made a tour of East Africa and South Africa.

### New Liner

AN AMERICAN ship, a new twin-screw, turbine cargo vessel, the Allan Line steamer, Ltd., has been launched by the shipyards of Wilson in Nicholas Creek, the chairman of the company. The vessel, which is 10,000 tons dead weight, has a speed of 16½ knots. Her home port will be the port of Cape Town.



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## Capital Works in Northern Rhodesia

£2,000,000 Expenditure This Year

PLANS FOR EXPENDITURE on capital works totaling £2,000,000 during 1949 were agreed recently by the Northern Rhodesia Development Authority. The new housing will have first priority until 1948, and the new European hospital at Broken Hill costing £100,000, is expected to be completed by the end of this year. It is proposed also to start construction of a mission hospital at Kitwe, for which detailed plans and a suitable site have yet to be approved.

High priority is being given to the construction of terminal buildings at the new Lusaka airport. These include a passenger block, designed in consultation with Mr. G. A. Jellinek, consulting architect to the Northern Rhodesia Government. Negotiations are being pushed ahead for the construction near the airport of a first-class luxury hotel and, when all building for this scheme is soon completed, Lusaka is expected to rank among the best equipped international airports in the world.

On the Copperbelt a number of large projects are to be built, each costing about £2,000,000. Through Lubansava, Kitwe, Mufulira, and Chingola, a extension to the Government printing works at Lusaka will require £2,000,000 and other work in the camp includes completion of the girls' school, hospital construction of three more blocks of offices similar to those recently completed near the secretary's and now occupied by the Development Authority staffs and the Department of Civil Aviation; and extensions to the broadcasting station to accommodate new equipment. A start will also be made on the African economic school. A new police post is to be established at a cost of £100,000 on the Kafue-Chirundu road, to assist better control of immigration and emigration. A new police camp will be built at Chingola.

Extensive road work is to be carried out, including tarmac on the road from Lusaka to Kitwe, will be completed, and tarmac will also be laid over a distance of 20 miles at each end of the road from Lusaka to Chirundu. Altogether, £18,000 will be spent on the Lusaka-Chirundu road.

Work on roads from Kitwe to Chingola will be finished this year, and will immediately facilitate the provision of a tarmac surface on the road from Mufulira to Nkolwe.

## Birth Control in the Colonies

Mrs. A. H. Ewing, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies, when asked recently in the House of Commons if it were proposed to start a birth control campaign in the West Indies, replied: "We cannot remove from the social menace of the growing populations in the West Indies. Something must be done to limit a public opinion in regard to family planning. Otherwise all our efforts in the economic and social fields will be defeated. Our population is outrunning all our economic resources of the territories."

## Tanganyika Rail Construction

Under 40 miles of new railway track are to be built between Tanga and Lake Manyara, and 100 miles of branch lines in East African Railways territory. The main line, connecting the branch line from Arusha (between Tanga and Lake Manyara) with the line to the Mpanda port on Lake Victoria, will be built in the Southern Province, starting from the northern end of

## Cautious Optimism in Nyasaland

### Report on Crop Situation

HOPEFUL REPORTS on the food and crop situation have come from Nyasaland in the past few days, although it is emphasized that the future of the planted areas is dependent on the continuance of adequate rains.

Rain has been widely scattered throughout the Northern Province, so much so that a period of sunless weather in some areas has caused the Native courts in Mzimba and Karonga long suspended their sittings in order that the whites and sub-chiefs may till their areas to ensure that the present cultivating effort is maintained.

In the Southern Province on 11th January, 1949, showers came up to the end of February, with excellent conditions in the Chalo and Blantyre districts. Satisfactory progress was made in sowing, and further work remains to be done in the Chikwawa and Kasama districts.

### Truce Agreed to Food

The Central Province has experienced brief, sunny spells with occasional heat and scattered showers, giving good soil conditions. Maize planting has been completed and the new crop looks healthy. The European communities made an excellent response to the demands of the present emergency, in particular estates and missions have made outstanding contributions by increasing acreages for food production, particularly tobacco in many cases.

It is announced that Mr. J. P. Barrow, M.C., was appointed African Foodstuffs Commissioner under the Control of African Foodstuffs (Emergency Provisions) Order, 1949, this office is in Manzini. He is to be assisted by an advisory panel consisting of the Secretary for African Affairs, the Provincial Commissioners of the Southern Province, Mr. Marandu of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce, and Messrs. G. G. S. J. Badjou, E. Msosa, E. M. Mbambu and P. Mavurayi, all members of the Legislative Council.

Mr. Barrow has been granted wide powers for the control and distribution of foodstuffs for Africans under the Defence Regulations and the Supplies and Services Ordinance, including authority to requisition buildings, stores, trucks or foodstuffs, and to impose such administrative measures. The order will be in operation from 11th April this year, or at a later date.

## Advice from BOAC

IN A view to increasing the operational efficiency of Central African Airways services, the British Overseas Airways Corporation has been invited to send experienced officials to Salisbury to conduct a survey. This will be followed by a summing up by BOAC, who will shortly take over responsibility for all communications in Central Africa and the Congo. The Colonial Minister has issued a circular to individual development. Mr. R. H. T. Dyer, who is in charge of a statement setting forth grossly exaggerated figures. As chairman of the Central African Air Council, he stated recently that a short statement may help to clarify the position and dispel some猜测. The Central Authority has invited BOAC to consider a survey of its present operating network. BOAC appears put up a plenitude of Air Ambulances which it intended will be available to all

## The Copper Belt in Rhodesia

THE COPPER BELT in Rhodesia will be developed at the rate of 100,000 tons of copper per annum. Treatment is to be carried out in Rhodesia, and the metal will be shipped throughout the Colony. The Rhodesian Government will manage and finance the project, and will take into account the interests of the local population.

Estimated cost of the project is £100,000,000.

Population of the Rhodesian population of 1,000,000 is estimated to be approximately 1,000,000.

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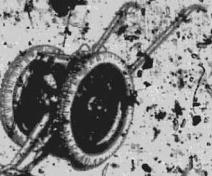
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## Combating the Communist Threat

(Continued from page 83.)

is hardly in a position to exercise the duties of a trustee as we understand the word. Moreover, in view of the Soviet Union's activities in Ethiopia it would suit the Communists to have power over the United Somalis. Either should be independent or under some form of trusteeship next needed to be considered. Some of its opponents are undoubtedly right-sided people. But when the scheme was officially proposed it failed to find favour with the Sultan because it was suspected as a subtle device for returning the British over new territories and it was dropped.

As it was always realized that France would prefer maintaining Somaliland under its schemes and we were not likely to put the Somalis in Africa a wonder if the scheme was limited at the outset to the union of British administered Somaliland and the Ogaden; this was of little to please Ethiopia whose administrators the Ogedeines had been properly been returned. The former proposal looks very much like an attempt to save Britain for the Ogaden.

Mr. R. A. Butler wrote in EAST AFRICA AND RHOSORIA:

An independent United Somalis would be a menace to the whole of Africa because it would attract back home all the Somalis who have immigrated; they are very numerous and many of them are strong Communists. Because Somaliland is very sparsely populated numbers of the people here in the colony are to be found in Persia, India, the Arab States, Australia, New Zealand and Marsailles, Liverpool, Cardiff and elsewhere.

### Dangerous Agents

If an independent Somaliland were created it would be stock house, a safe haven for the introduction of communism into Africa, of most dangerous agents. Except those who are known, communists never reveal their true aims and may be among immigrants. An independent Somaliland could not be easily controlled. It would be an open invitation to the tender mercies of such people who are incapable of assuming an administration.

A British government even created would be no security in Africa, and it cannot be doubted by far the largest persons that a British base there would be a valuable addition to the Mediterranean and therefore that another British colony in Africa is understandable to the Somalis that they would not again be allowed to fall into Italian domination.

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It is to be expected that it cannot bind the United States, France and the Soviet Union, and it is unlikely that a two-thirds majority will be found in the Assembly for British membership.

In the light of these factors the only two practical solutions would be that this should be vested in the organs of Western influence by the signatures of the Treaty of Versailles when they have been enlarged to include Africa. It would probably be possible to get two-thirds majority for such a proposal if it could be in line with the co-operation of the countries of Central Africa which has been such a marked feature of the past, and it would be a notable distinction which we could make a reality of Western Union. As administration by several Powers is not usual, perhaps an amalgamation of Central African, Somaliland and Abyssinia would be feasible, and that of Cyrenaica to Great Britain.

### Italian Colonial Record

The Italian record is not good in the interests of the local inhabitants. It would be a partner to Russian penetration, so for this reason it would not be the solution of the Soviet Union group and might not obtain the necessary two-thirds vote in the Assembly. In that case I should for my part take the Russians at their word and support Italian trusteeship over all the former colonies. This was the policy of France and the United States also at one time, and no doubt Sir George H. Kneller, whatever his opinions they would gladly return to it. I have no very strong objection to any solution to it. The present Italian Colonial record is Africa has not been one and we ought to wish the Fascist record outside our minds in considering this question. The history of Cagliari and Eritrea can be paralleled in other nations histories. In good sooth the native inhabitants in contact with the Italian and Spanish workmen have a record as commendable as those of the Portuguese, and their chief sinecure being the protection of anti-slavery. They have marvellously improved the material income aspect on the Colonies—the best of the best model administrators.

I have seen no reliable evidence that there exists amongst the peoples of the territories now possible, possibly to Italians as much as the Biafra at Madagascars, which would provide such evidence for Hitler's claim that they have been subjugated. Such conclusions as these of the Italian Commission caused me to recommend the Italian colonies should be given to European Powers. It is interesting to note that the family connection of the Italian colonies is now almost entirely between Britain and America.

Italy was a late and reluctant entrant to the colonial race and it was a British encouragement that led many to tentative acquisitions of Colonial territory on the Red Sea in 1870, when the Rubattino Shipping Company acquired some land on Assab Bay, which subsequently became British. Lord Granville was informed of the fact by the Italian Charge d'Affaires in London, and when the Great Britain had no objection to the foundation of an Italian establishment.

### Russian Propagation Based on 1870

When the Conservatives were in sole power in 1870 they adopted a policy which the friends of Italian settlement in the area, but the return of an independent Italy in 1880 had their support. Italy, however, became common ground along the two Red Sea routes to encourage Italian colonization on the Red Sea. It is interesting to note that the Italian intervention in Anglo-French relations at that time, but it is worth noting that even in those days British women rejected Russian propagation of African and Indian Indian colonization on the Red Sea. It is interesting to note that Great Britain encouraged Italy in 1870 to do this, and Italy's expansionism was encouraged by the subsequent arrangement. It would seem, I believe, to be in the interest of Great Britain to encourage Italian participation in the development of Africa, and it would be a timely buffer in the defense of Africa against Communism. It is the idea which I have heard at some quarters, that the way to Communism strikes me as unreal. Of course, there is no Communism, but it is more likely to do so if we insist that the Soviet Union assume a round of the Colonies and we oppose it.

The main objectors apparently see no objection to the strength of the French Communist Party and the spread of Communism thereby penetrating to Africa. The fact is the Communists were decisively defeated in the Italian elections of April, 1948, and there can not be new elections for another year. If these Communists manage to elect they are likely to have a better chance than the Communists of all nations of the continent to realize their aims. The West, however, is their natural enemy, and it is a natural enemy to the West and not particularly African, whether as the rest of the West, Europe, or as the United States. It is the former German Colonies, Canada, in effect, and Australia, which are more effective than any other in opposing

MARCH 10, 1949

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## NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

National Bank of India, Ltd.  
Increased Profit.

A new has begun on a new double-storey telephone exchange at Umtali, Southern Rhodesia.

Twenty-two tons of timber decked has been sold in the northern districts in Kenya.

A timber merchant Silv AKA Hill, 4,487 tons, ran ashore on a sandbank Pemba Island last week.

Natal Police force were sued by 1,694 passengers and £10,000 85.2500, or eight in October last.

The South African Conference of Commissioners of Prisons in East Africa will be held at Zomba, Nyasaland, in October.

Kenya's timber production in the third quarter of 1948 was 50,000 cubic feet of soft wood and 626,000 cubic feet of hard wood.

In addition to building work under construction, the Public Works Department of Kenya have future building programme valued at over £100,000.

Consumption of petrol in Malaya, Singapore and Hindanwile in the first eight months of 1948 was 1,871,000 barrels, or 1,449,000 gallons.

A resolution urging that the main ports in Southern Rhodesia be dropped permanently in favour of a flat site per bag was passed recently by the Mazow Conservation Farmers Association.

## Cat Causes Black Out

A serious "black-out" was caused in Bulawayo recently after a cat had dug a hole into a municipal electrical kurb box and gnawed through the cable inside, causing a short-circuit.

The original mayoral chain of Salisbury which was presented to the first mayor by the Administrator of the British South Africa Company in 1897 has been replaced by one identical also presented by the company.

A baby white rhinoceros, four feet long, two feet high and weighing 150 lb., which was found in difficulties in the southern Sudan, has been stowed to Asmara. Valued at £5,000, it is believed to be one of the only two in captivity.

An analysis of the racial composition of the non-Native population of Tanganyika show that 34.5% were Muslim, 22.3%, Hindu, 19.3% Christian, 15% Sikh, 4% Jain, 1%, Parsee, and 4.7% other religions.

Protests against delay on the part of the Southern Rhodesian Government in regard to the proposed Human Water Dam over Victoria at a recent meeting of the Salisbury City council. A deputation was appointed to approach the Minister of Agriculture to impress upon him the urgency of the matter. One councillor said that if there was a short rainy season, resulting in a shortage of water, the council and the Government would be blamed.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD., earned a profit of £523,950 in 1948 compared with £475,597 in the previous year. Allocation of £50,000 to the staff pension fund, £30,000 to premises account, and £50,000 to reserve have been made and dividends totalling £50,000 (the same) will result in £176,000, leaving a balance of £327,950 forward of £70,156, against £27,206 brought in.

The issued capital is £2,000,000 in shares of £12 each (£12 10s paid), reserves stand at £5,261,156 and current liabilities at £77,679,450. Fixed assets are valued at £6,937,000 in shareholders at £900,000; and current assets at £1,123,200 including advances and loans at £125,000, investment at £27,856,78 and £1,049,226 in cash.

During the year a new branch was opened at Nairobi. The directors are Mr. J. K. Nicholls, Mr. G. H. Stuart, secretary-chairman, Mr. E. J. Valentine Hay, Mr. K. Hinde, Mr. G. L. Leyden, Mr. R. Miles, Sir George B. Murray, Mr. R. H. Pinckney, and Mr. N. Reid.

The 51st annual general meeting will be held in London on March 29 at noon, and the chairman's statement appears on another page.

## Leibn's Extract of Meat Company, Ltd.

LEIBN'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., LTD., reported a profit of £211,580 for the year ended December 31, 1947, the sum included that of three subsidiaries for the period of 20 months to August 31, and four subsidiaries for the year ended December 31, 1947. Profit in the previous year amounted to £87,827. Preference dividends absorb £275,000, £100,000 is reserved for contingencies, and dividends amounting to 9/- per share on the ordinary shares will require £160,000, leaving a balance of £195,243, against £191,152 brought in.

The consolidated balance-sheet shows the issued capital consisting of £1,000,000 in 5% cumulative preference shares and £2,000,000 in ordinary stock, both in units of £5. Capital reserves stand at £1,758,585, revenue reserves at £1,104,912 outside shareholders' interests at £10,605, unexpired guarantees at £169,200, provisions at £50,000, and current liabilities at £2,894,937. Fixed assets are valued at £2,431,995, shareholders' funds at £1,177,370, investment at £1,010,168, suspense account at £12,464, and current assets at £1,139,670, or cash £54,017.95, tax certificates and £1,613,670, or cash.

The directors are Mr. K. M. Carlisle (chairman), managing director, Mr. Alfred G. E. Etteman-Bell, Mr. F. G. Gossage, Mr. Frank G. Gossage, and Mr. William J. Gunther. The 49th annual general meeting will be held in London on March 24.

## Report of Bandanga, Ltd.

BANDANGA, LTD., a company with 325 acres of mining land and 74 acres of immature tea in Nyasaland, ended a year of £10,688 in the year ended September 30, last, compared with £4,110 in the previous year. Taxation absorbed general reserve reduces £1,000 and a dividend of 10/- per share requires £1,760, leaving a balance of £1,924 to be carried forward. Assets include 1,000 tons of tea in storage at £2,400, 200 tons of tea in transit, and increasing supplies of fixed assets are valued at £22,384, including £2,344, including £2,000 in tax certificates and £4,120 in tea. The tea crop amounted to 354,626 lb. (321,002) and the tea price was 20/- to 16/- 8d per lb. The directors are Mr. Spencer, Mr. (Chairman) Mr. John Lorant and Mr. R. E. Fuller. The 11th annual general meeting will be held in London on March 28.

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London Correspondent: CAMPBELL BROS.

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—
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—
STRATA CO. LTD., 147 & 149 KING WILLIAM STREET,

*Company Meeting.***National Bank of India Limited****Mr. J. K. MacKenzie****Large Expansion of Commerce**

THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED will be held at the Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 2, on Tuesday, March 29, 1949, at noon.

MR. J. K. MACKENZIE, chairman of the company, has circulated to shareholders with the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1948, a statement in the following terms:

"Since my last report Mr. E. J. Mackenzie Hay has joined the board of directors and his appointment now comes up for confirmation. His wide knowledge and experience of the financial and commercial questions which affect our business is a source of added strength to us. I confidently recommend him to you.

**Alteration in Articles of Association**

In July, 1948, the new Companies Act came into full effect, and this entailed certain alterations in the Bank's Articles of Association. Your directors also considered other changes to be desirable and this opportunity is being taken to present to you new Articles of Association which are in accord with modern practice.

Notice of a proposed special resolution on this matter is included on the notice convening the meeting which is accompanied by a circular to shareholders explaining the reasons for the main alterations proposed to be made in the Articles.

You will have noted that again the balance sheet shows expansion, the total at nearly £83,000,000 being practically £6,000,000 higher than at December 31, 1947. In common with banking generally our experience is that the increase in deposits, when considerable, has been at a slower tempo than in 1947.

On the other side, advances at £32,674,825 show the remarkable rise of £13,255,004 or practically 70%. Our success in the Dominion of India has been mainly responsible for this, and currencies are our increased holdings of cash and of Indian Government securities. The wider implications of this very radical change will be seen later.

**Revised Statement**

This year we are able to show in the balance sheet figures truly comparable with those of the previous year, and we have done so. This innovation I am sure will appeal to shareholders and help them to follow more closely the affairs and progress of the Bank.

As will be seen we have again been able to strengthen our published reserves this year by an addition of £250,000. Of this £100,000 comes from 1948 profits and we are glad to be able to accomplish the transfer of £150,000 from India to this more liquid sum and no longer require.

After making full provision for taxation and bad debts and after other necessary reserves, we find £23,530 exceed the figure for 1947, so that in itself it has been necessary to increase the accounting to expansion funds and to write up the profit sum to premises account.

**Acquisition of Grimdys Bank Ltd.**

The result of our year's work I suggest can be regarded as satisfactory and it reflects great credit on a

**National Bank of India Limited**  
**Statement as Chairman.****Commerce**

It may come to your mind to be recorded as the major event of the year was the acquisition from Bradford Financial Bank, Limited, of their 40% interest of the entire share capital of Grimdys Bank Limited and exchange for a holding of 22,500 shares in our Bank confirmed by you in the extraordinary general meeting held on February 28.

I hope sincerely as I sincerely believe that this transaction will endure to the benefit of both banks and I commend to you the definite policy of your Board that Grimdys Bank Limited will continue to be run and developed as an entity separate from us for that is the means by which we are confident the greater progress will accrue to all concerned in the arrangement. Already a short and happy liaison has been established between Grimdys Bank Limited and ourselves from which good results have accrued. We also welcome the closer relationship with our friends the bankers National Provincial Bank Limited who incidentally are continuing the services they previously gave to Grimdys Bank Limited.

As a consequence of this arrangement there are now new features in the accounts presented to you, a consolidated balance sheet giving the joint assets of the parent company and of its subsidiary, formed under liaison. Next year the National Bank of India and its under Development Corporation Limited will also be included.

**Trade and Expanding Business**

As you know the total of the consolidated balance sheet is the considerable sum of £107,910,614 and this is in fact a reflection of inflation in the appreciation of a virile and expanding business.

In spite of the difficulty we find of recruiting young men with banking experience to replace retiring and casualties and to reinforce our overseas staff, we opened two new branches in 1948 and are now in process of opening a third more. In Kenya Colony, Nairobi branch opened for business on March 15, 1948, and a branch was opened at New Delhi, India, on May 25, 1948. New Delhi is growing fast in commercial importance partly as a result of the influx of Indian nationals from Pakistan. As far as of these were our customers, we only wish that we could be able to offer them our services, and I am glad to say that friends have been most forthcoming.

**Two New Sub-Banches**

We have obtained the necessary consent of the Reserve Bank of India to open sub-branches in our principal exchange centres, Calcutta, and Madras. As is known the business centre of both these cities tend to spread and expand, and for the development to lose our place in the field. The situation of holding premises is of the utmost importance, and I do not think it could have improved on our sites in Chowringhee, Calcutta, and in Mount Road, Madras. We expect to open both sub-branches in April.

I have already alluded to the large expansion of our commercial stations. While it is satisfactory to see our resources multiplied, I submit this statistic also gives food for sober reflection. Last year I remarked on the great disparity between the prices of the main products of our territories then and in 1938. Although

to weaken, those of manufactured articles, in the main do not in fact show any upward trend. Now this situation - generally with dangerous potentialities - is due largely to rising costs which have been increased by the fact that imports could not be obtained at their former prices. In fact, struggle between importers and their buyers which cannot

be avoided in the rubber planting industries so important to Rhodesia and Ceylon are an inevitable symptom of the decline in commerce and industry today and it is a failing state system. The jute industry of India and Pakistan shows the same earmarks.

Caged between high taxation and rising costs the situation of the industrialist is vulnerable in the extreme, and that this is realized in India is shown by the lack of any wish to venture into new enterprises and the consequent stagnation of the stock exchanges.

It is said that banking profits were maintained for a certain time after commercial profits had peaked but passed its peak, and this is undoubtedly true. Stocks, documents and passbooks became useless even though the money was still there. This is also true of the financial markets, so that a lesson must be learned for the future. Banks and finance firms are more dependent on the movements of the valuation of this than anyone else, especially those able to bank. I wish to repeat, this does not insulate us from its ultimate consequences. Unrest makes us more vulnerable to them and so all the more interested in seeing stable trading conditions established.

#### Government Must Restore Confidence

I do hope that Governments concerned will do what is within their power to restore commercial confidence and in certain if not in all countries this means doing at least two things: adopting a less discouraging taxation policy towards the risk-takers and being more sympathetic with employers over the demands of labour and the methods adopted to secure them. As large employers themselves, I believe, the justice of such a policy and the necessity for economy in their own expenditures is gradually being realized by Governments.

Many controls are still with us and though I am no advocate of decontrol for its own sake, I trust the tendency to relax them which we are just able to discern will not merely continue but will be successfully pursued; for if we are to live up to plans for a partially planned economy the foundations must continuously be a move ahead of events as they are caused by them. On the other hand, Government must not be surprised if decontrols are not smoothly received by business men with unflinching enthusiasm. Capital has not left sufficient capital available for investment at present prices and to risk it at further prices some Governments and all consumers are looking for peace, particularly as terminal markets are largely non-existent.

#### Awareness of Danger

I have already touched on certain questions which now confront me after my return from India. Return to the general theme. The Dominion has, on the whole, come through an eventful year well, and it is particularly gratifying that the Indian frontier which had been so long in conflict with Pakistan, are being tackled with complete success. It is, as was always necessary, to keep the Dominion question as settled and closed as there will be good grounds for believing in the commitment of statesmen in India, in their handing on the net frontier to independent Government and in the settling of their accounting life. But a and a sense of security in which to pursue these ends is a sine qua non to real achievement.

In India there are questions concerning dredging

in Pakistan, the difficulty of creating lines, a new administration has been faced with courage and determination, and despite setbacks the members of Government is steadily improving. The position of the trade passes under Karamat Ali and Chittagong has greatly improved, and in creating the necessary dispositions, local and including requirements in staff and finance.

The last point concerns the completion of the railway line from the independent member of the Commonwealth. The principal exports - tea, rubber and copra - have had and are still having a somewhat difficult time and this has reacted on the import trade of the island. This is one of the markets which definitely is no longer a sellers' one and whether as a result of saturation or of restriction an extension of this character to other consuming countries is bound to affect the export drive so vital to this country.

#### Unrest in Burma

Burma, it is well known, has had an unhappy year and her future is far from clear. The country is fully divided and, save Rangoon, is in a state bordering on civil war. vast sums are being spent on military operations against various factions of insurgents, and as a result of the bad and less frequent trans-ocean services are breaking down and generally the economy of the country is rapidly declining.

There is a huge budget deficit and the Government are approaching the limit of what it can already nationalized. Even so, under the pressure of nationalization are the railways, the ports, the banks and investors in Burma. No dead weight in an unhappy one, and it is said to be a country so rich in natural resources and which could easily achieve a favourable balance of trade sink so rapidly towards lawlessness and economic chaos. We can only hope that even at this late hour, means can be found and even strong enough to use them to relieve a serious situation. As has just been confirmed by the calling of a conference of certain Commonwealth countries, the Dominions' position in Burma is a matter of wider concern and it is to be hoped that governments really constructive and acceptable will be found at the meeting.

#### Outlook for East African Trade

Trade with India is not likely to improve but this has not yet been

#### Increasingly Larger African Business

The East African business continues to expand and sales in general is generally in a good mood and in Dar es Salaam price paid to coffee cultivators has been considerably increased with beneficial results to the Moslem and the Protestant Progress. With the growth of coffee in Kenya and Tanganyika has been slow but steady and will no doubt come to fruition in due course.

In all three East African territories in which we are represented - Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania - the increase but the country does not make the same progress. Great steps are taken in the direction of an antidote to the curse of soil erosion. A victory over the curse would be extremely important for major soil erosion would indeed change the face of East Africa.

#### Bank and Development Corporation

Our Finance and Development Corporation was duly registered on November 10, 1948, with an authorized capital of £500,000, of which £250,000 has

I have said something of what we do as a staff service every year in the course of our meetings or "Meetings of the Mind," and I am sure you will agree that they are not a formal expression but a very sincere opportunity for what they have come to.

Our General manager, Mr. Allan, is now completing his comprehensive tour of our branches in India, Australia, Burma and Ceylon. There, he has made personal contact with our principal customers and with our agents at all five branches in these countries. A tour of this kind is of the utmost value to the Bank, for it enables Mr. Allan to see and make his own appraisal of the conditions in these countries and of our business and problems there; such experience is otherwise obtainable and none if the Bank will so easily derive advantage.

## Of Commercial Concern

The 1939 edition of the "Kenya Manufacturing Trade Directory" has just been published, in which are indexed the names and addresses of

all the principal manufacturers, importers, dealers and agents in Kenya, their names and markets. No imports to East Africa are shipped to buyers in Kenya except via Amritsar, so without the directory it would be impossible to do business and the directory is published bi-annually.

Exclusive rights for the slaughter of animals in Kenya and the exclusive supply of meat to the Army have been granted to Shambatika Packers, consumers in Nairobi, Nairobi Extract of Meat Co., Ltd., Nairobi, and M. H. Morris, Ltd., Mombasa. The latter company, which is also engaged in the manufacture of bacon, ham, sausages, etc., has recently been incorporated and its premises were recently opened.

### New East African Countries

East African Commercial and Financial Enterprises, Ltd., which is being incorporated in Kenya with a capital of £15,000, has for its objects the purchase of certain businesses and farms, underwriting and participation in industrial and commercial enterprises, and to establish an investment house of overseas capital. The directors are Mr. A. B. Cooley, Major H. G. Cooper, Mr. J. C. Gossage, and Mr. R. E. Price.

East African Industrial Equipment Co., Ltd., reported a profit of £1,308 on the year ended January 31, compared with £1,830 in the previous year. This brings its balance carried forward to £3,028. During the year the company's exports increased by 10 per cent.

Mr. F. Whistler, who is managing fisher services between Mombasa and Mombasa, has reported that all samples of shark-oil examined so far have had a vitamin content well below minimum standards.

Monthly average sales of electricity in Kenya and Tanganyika for the third quarter of 1939 were 1,000,000 kw. hours, 4,102,500 and 1,630,000 kw. hours.

Average weekly eggs in the poultry branch of the Kenya Farmers Association at Nairobi average nearly 4,000 dozen.

### Sisal and Jute

Commercial Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd., produced 1,100 tons of sisal and tow for the period of 11 months ended February 28, the output for last month being 1,000 tons.

East Africa Sisal Plantations, Ltd., produced 150 tons of sisal and tow in February, making a total of 1,536 tons for seven months.

Dya Planchamps, Ltd., produced 70 tons of sisal and tow in February, bringing total output for 1940 to 1,570 tons.

## Insecticide Use to Reduce Pest Infestation

ORGANIZED COLLABORATION of workers drawn from different fields of scientific activity is essential if results comparable to the disappearance of guano and the disappearance of plague and pestilence are to be achieved.

This point was made in a recent letter to *The Times* by Dr. D. G. Browning, of the Department of Bacteriology, University of Glasgow, who commented upon the wide interest shown in two new drugs with powerful insecticidal action, namely, a disease control involving quinones and antracyclines.

In a statement Dr. Browning continues: "In contrast to the enormous and continued efforts of a number of scientists and biologists in the Research Laboratories of Industrial Chemical Industries, Ltd., based on the work of H. S. Curtis, Dr. D. G. Davis, and his associates, the resources available to such an institution

are few. Efforts of individuals and institutions are concentrated on the development of new drugs, and the development of new methods of control. The experiment of people and teams of researchers in one or more of these centres of course, is limited by the size of the organization and the amount of money available."

Dr. Browning's statement was followed by a note from the Royal Society of Medicine, which said: "The Royal Society of Medicine wishes to draw attention to the work being reported by the Medical Research Council in the use of both drugs in the control of the small-scale outbreaks of rat-bite fever, namely, chemistry and biology, were concerned in much revealing research which field follows."

Dr. Browning concluded by pointing out that the suppression drugs and specific drugs required similar co-operation of their creators, so it is interesting to note that the discovery of new chemotherapeutic drugs will impossible, except on a basis of wide collaboration. It would be unfortunate if work in one field were to be wholly cut off from the other, because the collaboration between them is of great interest and success with leading foundations."

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## Mining, Minerals, Development.

### No. 1. Long-Term Policy

LIEUT.-COLONEL A. J. HOPKINS, who was in charge of industrial research in East Africa during the war, in an article on the mineralization of the territories, writes in the *Kenyah Herald* as follows:

"Our main mineral resources include diamonds, soda ash, phosphate, lead, coal, mica, copper, iron and gold and, at present, few are used really but the production of very cheap electricity in Jinja is likely to lead to great developments in future mining going on. There is a feeling that there will be many advances in East Africa can be regarded as long-term projects. Let us shall the sooner we start planning for them; the sooner we shall be in a position to start them and we should not isolate them from our economy."

The development of cheap electric power has opened up a multitude of possibilities along industrial lines. Many of our mineral resources, however, are not yet developed and could be raw material for new industries. In such cases, again, we can produce certain goods which we have the capacity to produce and sell and then, together with sufficient capital to themselves, can start a long-term plan for investment to assist in the development. Surely we

### Mining and Geological Department

#### Reconstituted in Kenya

THE MINING AND GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT IN EAST AFRICA well-known for its work in the past, has been reorganized so as to become a separate entity after three years as a division of the Land, Mines, and Surveys Department. The reorganized body will be directed by Mr. W. D. Harries and comes under the Member for Commerce and Industry, Mr. A. Hope-Jones.

The function will be to assist private enterprise to develop mineral resources and to encourage the more economical use of such materials. Geographical surveys should be intensified in the exploitation of the colony's minerals, is being built up on a scale greater than was contemplated before the war. A free grant of £100,000 from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund provides the principal means of financing a five-year programme, and permits the present establishment of six geological sections to be increased to 14.

Geological surveys are now being made in areas of major economic promise, including the new Nairobi extension, the Goldfields, the Kisii district, and the Kavirondo deposits in the Coast. The possibilities of gold and copper are being examined.

A great deal of information is available at the public headquarters of the Department and hundreds of mineral specimens are examined annually. The assay laboratory deals with about 3000 samples a year, mostly from private prospectors. An ore-assaying laboratory has been established in spite of delays in the delivery of glassware. The latest problem to be studied is the economic extraction of phosphates from the large deposits bearing near Mombasa.

### Mining Shareholders

CLOSING PRICES of Rhodesian shares on the London Stock Exchange are as follows:- Beaufortland Ltd., 1s. 6d.; Bok Chui Ltd., 1s. 6d.; Falcon Ltd., 1s. 6d.; Gold Fields of Rhodesia Ltd., 1s. 6d.; Impala Gold Mining Co. Ltd., 1s. 6d.; Impala Nickel Co. Ltd., 1s. 6d.; Impala Zinc Co. Ltd., 1s. 6d.; Mafube Gold Mine Ltd., 1s. 6d.; Mafube Zinc Co. Ltd., 1s. 6d.; Nyanza Gold Mine Ltd., 1s. 6d.; Nyanza Zinc Co. Ltd., 1s. 6d.; Rhodesian Gold Mine Ltd., 1s. 6d.; Rhodesian Zinc Co. Ltd., 1s. 6d.; Tsumeb Gold Mine Ltd., 1s. 6d.; Tsumeb Zinc Co. Ltd., 1s. 6d.; Vulture Hill Ltd., 1s. 6d.; Copper Gold Mine Ltd., 1s. 6d.; Copper Gold Mining Co. Ltd., 1s. 6d.; Kitele Zinc Co. Ltd., 1s. 6d.; Kitele Zinc Co. Ltd., 1s. 6d.; Rhodesian Zinc Co. Ltd., 1s. 6d.; Tsumeb Zinc Co. Ltd., 1s. 6d.; Tsumeb Zinc Co. Ltd., 1s. 6d.

### East African Diamond Industry

THE EAST AFRICAN diamond industry is probably the best in the world. By the mid-1950s it is estimated that Colgate-Palmolive and Gillette will be able to meet all their requirements of cut diamonds in the market. The industry is also well developed and planned, the "diamond town" of De Beers being a good example. It is proposed that all industrial diamonds should be imported in rough cut in prices and weights and then be graded and cut by local concerns. This would be a great boon to the diamond prospecting industry and the diamond cutting and mining business continued to settle in the 1950s. The one shortcoming of the one African could expect to hear of was the number of small producers that small mines were being built which should be supplied with free electricity in the early 1950s and 1960s, which was outlined in the Arrowhead Agreement. This would expand and stimulate the market to specialize. Provisional support for the diamond cutting and distribution of small producers must be given.

### Williamson Diamond Finds

SOME 1000 tonnes have been found recently in the Williamson diamond mine in the Alluvium area of the Shire River. The output is expected to be 150,000 carats per year for the next 10 years. The value of the finds is expected to be £10 million per annum.

### Non-Ferrous

A RECENT SURVEY of non-ferrous metals in Northern Rhodesia has shown that the country has

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apply to:

The Commissioner  
East Africa, GPO  
Kenya Building Training Service, London

MARCH 10, 1949

the first of the year. It  
is now in full  
swing and is giving a  
good example of  
sound financial  
and industrial  
policy. We are  
now looking forward  
with interest to the results  
of the forthcoming  
Meat Commission. This  
will be a great  
step forward.

We hope and the local  
authorities are  
assured that the  
construction of the  
new port will be  
completed as soon as  
possible.

JAMAICA

On March 1st, 1870 and the 1st of August, 1871, a volume  
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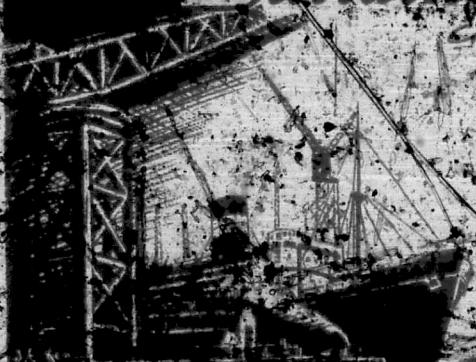
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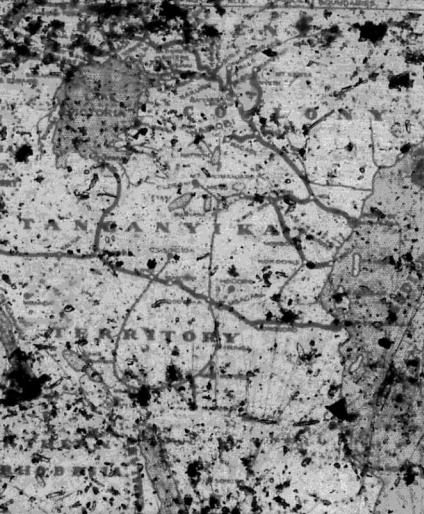
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

TWO FACTS EMERGED quite clearly from the debate in the House of Commons last week on the East African groundnut scheme. One was that an epic job of work is being done by the men on the spot, who have probably done more to accomplish all that was possible to accomplish in the last month and in difficult circumstances. The second is that the Minister of Food and his department have been guilty of discouraging and misleading us with extravagant estimates of the possibilities of this scheme, and that as it was originally envisaged in Command Paper 1300, published in 1947, it has already been abandoned to a large extent because some members did not hesitate to say that the Blue Book was a false prospectus for which, if it had been issued by a stock company, the consequences might have been serious, and it was not true.

Mr. R. S. Hudson pointed out to the Minister to speak on the same subject, namely those of the White Paper, that Mr. Wakefield, Mr. Joelson and Mr. Martin, himself as the Minister conducted an independent investigation which con-

firmed the subject to reasonable assumptions, involves an unthinkably momentous risk, that latent difficulties can be overcome if the right methods of recruitment are adopted and suitable conditions of employment offered and that it could prove of great benefit to the African population as well as to the people of the United Kingdom.

The last sentence can still be justified. Radical alterations have already been made in the scheme, and more will be necessary if it is to be the success that all wish to see. The chief announcement in the Minister's speech was that the planned area of cultivation is to be reduced to 1,100,000 to 1,200,000 acres. He explained that sunflowers are to be sown as well as groundnuts, and declared that the whole rotation has been radically altered, instead of a four year rotation in which one and seven with groundnuts for two years, and so on, followed an undergrass for the remaining two years. The Overseas Food Corporation is now adopting a ten year rotation in which the land

land will be sown with oil-seeds, and four-fifths of the sown area of oil-seeds this year consists of that described as that the seed-scheme only needs to add to the acre sown by the expected 150,000 acres (assuming no increase in experimental sowing), and minimum still hopes for 150,000 acres, so that there is a reduced acreage.

The scheme, it may be asked, based on the fact that the scheme is radically different from previous groundnut schemes, a general agricultural plan. The original estimates have been fantastically exceeded.

According to estimates in the Blue Book, there were to be 150,000 acres sown with groundnuts in 1947-8, and 600,000 acres in 1948-9. In fact, only 50,000 acres were sown with groundnuts. The whole capitalists had made their minds up, but they would soon have been out of business had they achieved only one-twelfth of their estimates. If the Minister has fallen short of his target of acreage, he has, however, well exceeded his target of spending. Expenditure in the first two seasons was to have been £10,411,000, but already £20,000,000 has been issued from the Fund, and the scheme is in danger of costing the whole of its estimated £25,000,000 more. A single ounce of margarine has ruined the British market. It is now clear that Minister originally admitted it—that the effect will be twice as much as originally planned. He justified the scheme's finances on the ground that prices of oil seeds have remained higher than expected. But the price of groundnuts will undoubtedly fall in the course of years, whereas the capital charge now being incurred will remain with the scheme to the end.

The record of this calculation in the vast Government-sponsored scheme in East Africa makes a contrast with the great efficiency of the private production of groundnuts in West Africa.

West Africa's success and the years of comparative poverty in East Africa have been produced that the State of West Africa cannot carry on alone, and hundreds of thousands of people have been starved for pounds of Kano. It is ironic that the

immediate difference in supplies of margarine was the Select Committee for Estimates has officially pointed out. The present arrangement of the payments in Nigeria was due not to the nature of the building industry, but to a complete breakdown in the organization in London for arranging supplies. It is ironical also that so much effort should have been put into East Africa when, at the Day Report, which is in the Colonial Office, it makes plain, the use of moderate supplies of phosphates for replacement planting would lead to a steady and immediate increase in yields. But the Government have apparently no use for schemes unless they go along with a banalized two fallacies for which a Socialist Government can always be trusted to fall.

It is now clear that those who were right who urged that the East African scheme should have been put under the Secretary of State for the Colonies. With a team of expert local knowledge behind him, he would not press speed. More haste have encouraged the extravagant expectations which were aroused. Perhaps that is the reason why the Cabinet chose the Minister of Food in preference, and one of the most valid criticisms of the scheme is that it has been too much treated, not as a useful proposition, but as a public relations stunt. The Minister of Food himself in 1947 gave speed as the reason for the assumption. This sounds very odd two years later. It is a case of more haste less speed.

But the scheme must succeed. The world desperately needs fats, and the vast increase in population in East Africa now officially confirmed, by the fighters for Tanganyika, will in itself be capable of bringing a large part of any possible production. Is it still too late for the scheme to be put under the Colonial Office, where it should have been originally? Legislation would be necessary, but this would be a small price to pay for the increased efficiency and increased public-mindedness, especially in Africa, which remains with the Minister of Food one of the essentials. He is expected to announced it

in the next few days.

# Radical Revisions in Groundnut Scheme Programming

Opposition Charles of Mable and Mistry

## THE IMMEDIATE OVERALL TARGET

West African groundnut scheme has been reduced from 2,250,000 to 2,000,000 acres, as a result of a change over from "gross" to "net" programming. This was reported by Mr. John Strache, Minister, sitting on Monday in the House of Commons he defended the scheme against allegations by the Opposition of misrepresentation and miscalculation.

Only 50,000 acres had been sown after two years. Minister stated, against the White Paper estimate of 150,000 acres for the first year. The Overseas Food Corporation had decided to develop only 100,000 acres at Konkowé, instead of 500,000 originally planned. The minister said no account could be made in the South Province.

Of the original estimate of £25,000,000 for the total cost £20,000,000 had already been accounted to the Corporation, but Mr. Strache again claimed that the annual revenue from the scheme might also be doubled. Some 50,000 acres were now under cultivation; this was equal to one mile of land a mile wide stretching from the House of Commons to Portsmouth. He admitted that there had been various recalculations of the target, at which large-scale clearing could be started.

Opposition speakers who accused the Minister of misleading the House in the past, urged that the Colonial Secretary should be placed in charge of the scheme. Other suggestions were that a halt to planting should be called for a year, that a commission of inquiry should be sent out to Tanganyika to discover what had gone wrong, and that the areas should be split into 1,000 acre plots, each with an individual manager. Mr. Strache retorted that managing directors of private enterprise would find themselves in prison if they took some of the advice required by Conservatives.

The opposition motion to reduce the total by £1,000,000 was defeated by 221 votes to 116.

## Hypothetical Groundnut

CAPTAIN H. F. C. SPALDING opened the debate by attacking, claiming that whilst the scheme involved an enormous sum of money the groundnut crop so far had been hypothetical.

"I should think it is added to the history of any Government project when there is some advertisement, propaganda and general anticipatory declaration, as there have been with regard to this scheme. Indeed, ever since it was first announced there has been hung over it a haze of refocusing as if everything were new, fresh as if we were getting a product, and if the plan had already been carried out."

He would much rather if the scheme were under the care of the Colonial Secretary. The obvious intent of the Minister of Food was to obtain as much for the people of Britain as soon as possible and in any way feasible before the general election. "It would have been the essence of the contract, and what had been agreed? There was a picture of massive management, miscalculation and waste of effort, and up to now no appreciable results have been made."

It was in that mistake and error made in the West African groundnut scheme, the West Africa Committee, in

expected, that the storage of a great deal less land, as we can see, gave a very bad product for the country. So far as the yields were concerned, the original White Paper had put them at an average of 450 lb. per acre, and not widely enough, as it turned out, scaled that figure down to 300 lb., but the actual average had turned out to be only 200 lb. Such as figure could know the bottom out of all forecasts. Moreover, if the Government switched in value came to 15 bushels the yield would be 300,000 tons from groundnuts.

"I do not doubt that in this field of underdevelopment country, he went on, there are many devoted and decent people working and putting their whole heart into the job. Everybody tells us that, but I also say that every observer, whether *The Investor and Farmer and Stockbreeder*, or any other competent observer, returns with the story that the whole administration is confused, that there is lack of concentration and arrangements for the European staff are far from good.

## Greatly Increased Clearing Costs

On the mechanized side there are grave errors in calculations. The trouble about all these documents published by the Government is that everything is brought down to the most ridiculous detail. With this scheme, the Government estimates the clearing cost clearing equipment and clearing operators to be £600 per acre. From all I hear the cost of clearing is running the point between £1,000 even to £10,000 greater.

There are reports and talk well-founded of the dust-bowl in Northern Rhodesia. It is insufficient to say that we already have cleared 1,000,000 acres and we have cleared sufficiently to have a system of roads and communications, and a general clearing programme. We have cleared 1,000,000 acres, and we have cleared half so many more, and we are planning other areas that now in hand, and we are at this time being to the area of the three million acres to say something in the region of 90,000 to 100,000 acres. If we were done over, it would not be wise to include areas for really large-scale experiments to learn how to grow groundnuts in that part of the world; to learn how best the European can conserve, and African life go on."

The Minister of Food and his friends should look out on the pictures, and the Colonial Secretary should take note. Whilst a standstill on clearing land means war, let's force on improvement of transport; rail, road and docks could be pushed ahead. Finally, one sort of a commission of inquiry might be of no less importance than a Royal Commission, and requires the widest of their talents selected.

## Minister Defends Scheme

THE MINISTER OF FOOD, MR. STRACHE, spoke for 67 minutes in reply, and began by claiming that the original decision of the Government to make the principal objective of the field of overseas agriculture had been abundantly justified.

The only criticism that could to-day be made of the early estimates of the world's oils and fats shortage was that the experts had not gone far enough. That shortage threatened to be much graver than anyone could have foreseen at the time the original decision was taken to launch the groundnut scheme.

The original Wakefield-Martin-Rosa report estimated that the price of groundnuts this year would fall down to £20 per ton. In point of fact, prices for marginal quantities were in some parts of the world well above £60 a ton, and we were paying £51 a ton for our main supplies from West Africa.

That would make an immense difference to the revenues of the scheme over the year. Critics of the project often brought out a long list of what they termed miscalculations, but these rarely related to the fundamental miscalculation of the estimate of revenue. It was naturally encouraging that they should not emphasize that point, since it destroyed the main

under-estimated the time it would take for new factories to come into being. I will not say into plentiful supply, but in supply at all. They under-estimated the time it would take in post-war conditions to get the steel, steel labour, equipment, the building parts, railways, ships, the like.

They under-estimated all these things. The net result is that the scheme will be more costly and more difficult, but it will be far more needed and far more profitable. A technical report, estimated that we could produce 100,000 tons of oil seed, grain, 32,500,000 acres, and this is a very conservative estimate in the building and prospects of the scheme. I am writing before the House, and nothing has been done at all in sight of experience so far. The Corporation now consider that they can probably that tonnage of oil seeds from some 2,000,000 acres. It is revised cropping programme, a revised system of rotation.

Mr. Strachey also suggested that there should be a four-course rotation under which the land is under cultivation for two years of the four, and two years of under cultivation for the other two. The scientific experts have come to the conclusion that it would be much more suitable and obtainable to have a three-course rotation. The same proportion of ground under cultivation, but in addition, the ground is used for two years instead of one, or two years, among other crops.

The House will readily see that the change in rotation makes no imminent difference to the whole scheme, and that the introduction of the new crops in the scheme to have started earlier than the 1945-50 period, would not come in.

#### Variety of Crops

Mr. Strachey said that it was quite true that if one added up the yield for the 7,000 acres which were harvested in 1945, the average yield is only 200 lb. to the acre. It had been agreed that the Government had dashed ahead without making adequate experiments, but a comparison of kind of experiment had been made with the British Ministry, and the average yield had been less than the yield at Fazua, where 100,000 acres had been planted in various cereals, and amounts of cultivation ranged from 200 lb. to 700 lb. per acre.

There were now just over 50,000 acres under cultivation in the Kikuyu area, 10,000 were groundnuts, and 40,000 under wheat, 10,000 acres of maize and other experimental crops. The remaining areas were 300 acres of groundnuts and 200 acres of sunflowers. It was difficult to give exact estimates of over 100,000,000 acres, they would yield 200 bushels of thousands of tons of oil seed this year, which would indicate a considerable increase in output, particularly this year, in which the maize, wheat and sunflower outputs pounds of oil seed, about 100,000,000 lb. to 150,000,000 lb. of oil seed.

Comments on the scheme went on the assumption sometimes that it may have been chosen because we are introducing a new variety of oil seed, as well as groundnuts. There has been considerable difficulty to knock the hump, as a flower, rather than as a commercial crop, because it is a flower which is not suited for oil extraction. There was just the same tendency three years ago when first began to talk about groundnuts. People did not realize how big an event the practice of the humble groundnut for oil seed may be in their marketing and cooking fat. So now they feel that groundnuts are something rather queer and mysterious, as a matter of course, groundnuts seem to be one of the most important crops of the world to-day.

#### Additional Oil from Sunflowers

It is true that the yield of oil here of oil from sunflower seed is probably no less than the yield from groundnuts, it may be 30 per cent, that depends on the relative yields of seed and oil, of course, this is. And a ton of sunflower seed contains a heavier yield of oil than a ton of the latter. From that fact we are 20-30 per cent concerned with the oil of oil from sunflower, assuming a 70 per cent of the latter. This crop in Germany seems comparable to have forgotten about it, it is not in fact that the introduction of the sunflower oil is a complete addition. We shall have substantial additional oil on the oilseed industry, and sunflower oil, and groundnut oil, growing on the same land, will expand the original scheme worldwide. Following these years, the same yield of sunflower oil is a net addition.

According to the earnings of the cereal and oilseed industry, Africa, Asia, the Americas and the oilseed expression derived from the Mombasa port, the oilseed expression derived

from the corporation and roughly forecast that if they stopped at much below 1,500,000 acres, they would hardly expect to get a satisfactory return. However, not so far for one moment with the suggestion that all the groundnut cultivation be halted.

He was unable to estimate the cost per acre of clearing work to be done, but the cost of the scheme would take him £20,000,000 which would be advanced to the corporation, divide by 5,000,000 acres and give the result as average cost. Such a calculation would be quite fantastic. A great portion of the money had been spent in the Southern Province, in laying irrigation, and a number of the schemes for land which have been completed the second year to come.

#### Southern Province Irrigation

Dealing with the little areas in turn, the Minister said that practically all the clearance work to be had been done at once. The authority of the White Paper had anticipated the speed at which really large-scale clearance could be begun in the Southern Province. Moreover, whilst the financing agency had been asked to buy several hundred long-term tractors, it was decided that by far the most valuable policy, and the quickest would have been to bring in the tractor back to England for thorough reconditioning, instead of taking them to Africa.

The whole Kikuyu will be the responsibility of the three districts, a start has been made there because it had been the one with accessible communications. Another point which had not been forgotten was that the actual means of transport, not only for the more difficult, to clear than the Kikuyu groundnut, but also, as well, there was of a particularly abominable infestation in Gondwana, the portion of the scheme which Mr. Strachey reported that this was not true of the soil of the Mau-Mau areas. Finally, the rainfall was higher in the Western and Southern Provinces than in Kikuyu. Therefore, there does disadvantage in the Kikuyu area to tally well, may the corporation to limit pretty strictly their operations in that particular area. I think that they may not have been too bad about blocking the present increase under cultivation.

The western area, Gondwana, in the Western Province, was originally regarded as the smallest of the three because there were considerable difficulties about the security of the area. As a result, some reports from the scientists, and they are satisfied that the area will be pretty good. We shall find something about this from the first crop which we get the year from 2,000 to 3,000 acres.

If the fertility is good to me, mind it is a much more arid and drier, waterless area than Kikuyu, since the ground has been mastered as a result of clearing the land. The form of land in the area are, paradoxically enough, can quickly be cleared and cheaper to clear per acre than in bush.

There is no question, and this is potential, in the productivity, and scale of the area, and in the scheme. As the Wakefield Report envisaged from the beginning, in this first that the main effort of the scheme will be made. This is the first task. If this is such a promising lead why did you not start there? The answer is the science, and the lack of virtue, no communication at all. Really long, so will, when he done there is a port immediately near the hub.

#### Southern Province Railway

The present scheme is that the railway will not be completed for the first 10 miles of the groundnut area by the autumn. Considering the rate they say, although it would hold no surprise. The time necessarily spent in the southern area before the railway is through and before large-scale work can be undertaken is not by any means wasted by young plant breeding workshops and the like, if can be very well off.

The Minister announced that Messrs. Vickery had been instructed to design and production of a new British Biscuit factory. That was, of course, something of much wider significance than fits in the groundnut scheme, and he felt sure that when the factory was produced it would be a very fine instrument.

Referring to the factory, he said that it would probably be the best part of 10 years before the development period was completed. In might well be another decade hence the world would still remain in the same state that it would be necessary to go on clearing till together.

Communications was another aspect of the scheme, dealt with by Mr. Strachey. On the review of the recent transport conference in London, the representations of the East African colonies. There were no discussions in the meeting of the

Dar es Salaam, which is being improved at the present time, although it will still be a light-water port; and will be provided with two new deep-water berths, the first of which will be ready, I think, by 1951; Tanga, which will remain a lighterage port; and Mombasa, which is already a deep-water port.

The immediate work which is going on in Dar es Salaam is by no means negligible. Under the inspiring leadership of that very great man Sir Philip Mitchell, the improvement is recent months is noticeable indeed.

The more significant railway developments going on in the territory would suggest, in my judgment, the railway which is at present being built from the coast port of Mombasa to the groundnut area. It was very interesting, in this connection, to hear Mr. Alan H. Hynd, Sir Philip Mitchell, Mr. Randolph Churchill, Mr. Sverdrup and others on the spot, and the result is of great significance.

The groundnut scheme has acted as a catalyst which set all other actions in motion, and I venture the suggestion that when the historical moment of its future review, which was indefinitely, as very soon, imminent, to go ahead with the groundnut scheme—I am sure it will be postponed—he will not be unmindful of all the repercussions and consequences when the general development of the territory which he has been sent to administer had made.

#### 100,000 Applications for Employment

Mr. Tracey said that the 100,000 British people at work in the scheme (fewer than 1,000 were actually employed directly by the Overseas Food Corporation) deserved the greatest credit. There could be no doubt that the project had captured the imagination of the country, for there had been over 100,000 applications to work on it, and despite repeated efforts by Major-General Desmond Harrington had been forced, through working so energetically in East Africa, to return to his country following a breakdown in health.

He deplored the long series of attacks on the scheme which seemed so monotonous a feature of the Conservative Press. One would have thought that they would have shown some concern for the welfare and morale of the people on the spot in East Africa.

This is a cautious country, continued the Minister. We talk a great deal about the building up of our Empire, when a body of men and women—men and women, not building something, it looks as if anything can succeed is not encouraging from the old country to sustain them, but an tremendous series of attacks to which they have had to put their efforts to sustain the scheme, especially when you consider what kind of a task it is to build up a colony from scratch, to turn it into a margarine business. It is too much to ask that these attacks and criticisms should be framed in a way which has some regard to two considerations—the welfare of the men and women on the spot, and the good name of the country abroad.

Mr. Tracey concluded by confirming his confidence that when we saw now, how the scheme would ultimately be seen as one of the most courageous, imaginative and well-judged acts of the Government.

In this scheme, and in all these major projects, it is necessary to say, we are talking of certain subjects, namely the church, community health, school life, etc. Believe me, it is not surprising and it was not found unusual that enterprises undertaken in the under-developed areas of the British Empire does not flourish there, obviously, over such areas which are present held by this House will be less. If we do not do the job some other power or persons will because the world cannot tolerate that this vast land should be left in the state in which it has the long fingered.

This scheme is unique. Not projects in the West Indies, which the actors like, from another nation, are not able to make any confidence that in a very few years time our scheme will be one of the acknowledged

#### Groundnut Prices May Fall

Colonel L. E. S. Stansbury (Conservative) said that those who had been pronouncing that if the estimate of 100,000 people for whom they were supposed to find employment in East Africa were true, in the price of groundnuts would rise, and that the scheme would fail, but one could not tell what would happen to the price of groundnuts. If it was taken at 100,000, then the price of groundnuts in the market would probably fall.

There would be an injection of a particular amount of skill, capital and work for exportation mainly in that particular area.

I would make an offer of 4,000 acres a year to the scheme to see whether it could maintain its own profit and loss account, giving the management a share of the profits or a bonus so that they are really interested, not only to grow the crops properly but also to keep down expenses. An alternative would be to lease blocks of 4,000 acres to considerate firms, lessening the interest on the costs of acreage, with a longer amortization, and a clause by which the price of produce would be the market price to the customer.

#### Agriculture's Opposition—Attack a Blunder

MR. HYND (Labour) said that, in attacking the scheme, the Opposition were making as bad a mistake as they made in their attack on the National Service. Perhaps in a year's time Conservatives would be heard saying, "We would have done this."

The Government had courageously launched the scheme at a time when the world was faced with the possibility of famine. If criticism was to be made, at the initial estimate, then it was criticism of the United Africa Company, who had made such estimates. Far from Government spokesman publicizing the scheme extravagantly, nothing of its publicity had come from the Opposition and their supporting press.

In that criticism, said Mr. Hynd, there was the testimony of Mr. E. R. Tait, Chief Engineer of the Mombasa-Kisumu Steamer Company, Ltd., who had written to the *Standard and Poor's* that the had been impressed, though hardly well, he had seen at Kisumu.

Mr. Hynd said that he had also checked up on the complaint that no farmers with practical experience had been consulted in the framing of the scheme, and had discovered that advertisements were placed in newspapers in Africa, asking for farmers' help. Very few had done so, and those who had were, in the main, over 65 years of age. One South African farmer had offered to start 500 acres of black soil, were planted in accordance with his views. Those 500 acres had failed completely.

#### Impossible Task

COLONEL S. S. WATKINS (Conservative) said that the scheme engaged at Kisumu and elsewhere on the scheme were suffering from the knowledge that, under difficult conditions, they had been asked to undertake impossible tasks.

That had a shrewd idea that they were being asked to do these things merely for political purposes at home.

It was dismaying because of the secrecy with which the Government had covered all the details of the scheme. He believed that had been another of appendices to Mr. Wakeley's Report, which contained the following. When this was read, he added:

It was odd that while the Government were going to put on such a formidable elementary irrigation like that, whether there was water available either from rainfall or from underground sources was not taken before the scheme started. There was no adequate drinkable water in the Kisumu area; they had to build dams and pipe it for 14 to 16 miles. Elementary inquiry would have told the Government that the town of Kisumu was abysmal. Such towns could have been overcome by a small pilot scheme, an undertaking.

One could go right through the Wakeley Report and be nearly always furnished with some statement, estimate or hope which did either it was wrong or just been fulfilled. Every suggestion made concerning culture of the groundnuts had proved to be wrong. Some of the methods suggested was to do, being used, was a slight compensation by some of the officials ought to have noticed such facts.

In view of this, Mr. Hynd said, he need not go into hydroelectric and power schemes. Rhodesia had turned the scheme round, and therefore the spirit of the risk of drought, which cardinal conclusion of the Wakeley Report, had disappeared.

It seemed to him that working fully for African development. Over 100 Africans in Kisumu that were taught to handle caterpillar tractors, but their services would come to an end in May. It might have been assumed that those men would be taken to the southern sea by 1st point of fact, to the south of the village.

# UNO. Visiting Mission's Report on Tanganyika

## Proposals Which Have Aroused Widespread Indignation

**FIRST EXTRACTS FROM THE WIDELY CRITICIZED REPORT** on Tanganyika Territory made by the visiting mission of the United Nations Trusteeship Council are published this week by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

This report, which is the Secretary of State for the Colonies' copy in the House of Commons, recently had been publicly available to State in this country. Some parts of it, particularly the plan of colonialization should be curtailed, that is, former German colonies should be given time to "mature" on a co-operative basis, that provincial councils should be established with a preponderance of African representation, and many other far-reaching suggestions.

These have aroused considerable indignation here and in East Africa where they have been characterized as prejudicial, unimpressive, and inconvenient. In answer to a question in the House of Commons last week, Mr. Creech Jones said that the Government recognized the value of non-African enterprise, and that it must be viewed as an integral part of the development of the territory as a whole.

Development in Tanganyika, the Colonial Secretary said, was dependent on co-operation of European and African, and that he desired an amendment of departing from the policy already declared to the House in respect of that development. A number of the mission's recommendations are in full accordance with his own policy, and he would pursue them.

### Members of Mission

The mission consisted of six members—Mr. HENRY GURNEY (Secretary), Miss MARY WATSON (Secretary), Dr. LIN THOMAS (Gambia), and Mr. G. E. WOODBURN (Costa Rica). They were accompanied by the following members of the Staff of the United Nations: Mr. Alan de la Riva (Technical), Mr. Jack Harris (Administrative), Mr. Georges Rapport, Miss Joan Brown-Hoppe, and Miss Denise Walker.

Arriving in Zigoma, Tanganyika, on August 12, 1948, after spending three weeks in Ruanda-Urundi, the mission remained in Tanganyika Territory for 41 days. The report explains that the members tried to divide their time as advantageously as possible between observing and discussing local conditions on the spot, discussing questions of policy with administration officials in Dar es Salaam, and gathering information on technical problems.

As a mission they visited six of Tanganyika's eight provinces, but were not able to extend their itinerary to the southern Province. In order to obtain first-hand information on the important Southern Highlands Province however, one member left the main party and spent 10 days in that area. Three others went into the Kagera and Tanga Provinces.

The mission left Tanganyika for Paris on September 21, 1948, and a few days later returned to London where the report states they attended conferences with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Under-Secretary of State, and other officials of the Colonial Office and the Ministry of Food.

colonialism especially with Kenya, which might lead to political union.

On the other hand, H.M. Government is very anxious to build up the economy of the East African territories for the benefit of all, including Tanganyika. It was recalled that at one time the African inhabitants of Tanganyika had expressed strong opposition to the placing of the Territory under trusteeship and wanted Tanganyika to become a Crown Colony. Great external pressure had to be exerted to change this attitude.

This version of the proceedings, when published recently in the British press, was the subject of considerable comment until the Colonial Office issued an official statement accusing the Trusteeship Council of issuing a report containing "incorrect and misleading understandings."

### Incorrect Report

It was pointed out that the report mentioned the presence of the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, who in point of fact, did not arrive in London on its return from Africa until the same afternoon. He did not attend the discussions.

Equally incorrect, claimed the Colonial Office statement, was the attribution to Mr. Creech Jones of the phrase referring to "strong opposition among Africans to trusteeship." The Secretary of State's comments had actually been to the effect that European, not African, opinion in the Territory was against trusteeship.

An introduction to the visiting mission's report states the following arrival in Zigoma, less than six weeks remains to study of conditions in this vast and geographically diverse territory of more than 360,000 square miles comprising stretches of miles of bleak plateaux, endless stretches of semi-tropical bush, magnificent mountain ranges and lush fertile lands. Within these contrasting regions live approximately 6,000,000 Africans differing widely in type, language and culture and in stages of development.

The mission says: Frequently asked, the progress in Tanganyika will take a very long time. And a later section of the introduction says: We share the wishes of intelligent Africans, however, that evolution will be much quicker than may be thought possible.

### Impressed on Educated Africans

In conversations with educated Africans the mission was greatly impressed with the quality of their minds, by their general and reasonable understanding of local affairs and requirements, and their appreciation of territorial problems. It was also greatly impressed by their thirst for knowledge, their desire for opportunities, their interest in the future of the territory and in the welfare of the population generally. On the other hand, among the uneducated people, it was felt that most of the tribe and families still live beyond their own tribal problems.

Responsible officials express the opinion that Tanganyika is destined finally to develop a large-scale plant of the mining industry, and that without these resources a large-scale plan for future development could not be visualized. Even if exploitation of mineral resources will at first require the investment of foreign capital, the territory may well nourish the hope that a day will come when its economy can be based on its own industry and work.

The report consists of some 205 pages, with an additional section of 26 pages containing 10 petitions presented to the mission. The former has been divided into chapters: Political Administration, Inter-Territorial Organization, Economic Advancement, Grouping Scheme, Social Advancement, and Education and Advancement.

(After a general review under each subject heading,

the new African members of the Government presented their complaints and their points of view with spirit and force.

This note may speak well for the administering authority which, in addition to permitting such discussion, has also apparently encouraged it. It is, however, the policy of colonial development as of the Territorial Force that Africans are given greater opportunity to acquire the necessary qualifications and to express themselves in a wider political arena.

(1) The mission notes that the political interests of Africans in Tanganyika have progressed slowly. Only since December, 1945, have African law courts in the Legislative Council; and the political party occupy in the administrative machinery of the Territory, the largest of a minority race. The importance of an increasing educational system as a means of providing the necessary qualifications is recognized by the administering authority, and plans for the immediate future include some extension of secondary education and opportunity for better rural schools within and beyond the Territory. Such educational opportunities, however, do not appear to the mission as sufficient for a programme of educational and political advancement. The mission therefore suggests that this educational programme be broadened and accelerated.

#### African Native Administrators

The Native Administrations, assisted with their traditional and administrative functions, and the Sokoine Commission, appear generally to the mission to be well placed for more active and progressive development of local self-governing institutions. It is the view of the mission that the continuation of the system of central administration and Native self-government should at some point move towards amalgamation of political advancement.

Of the manner in which this amalgamation could eventually develop, little positive information is available from the administering authority; and responsible administration of official posts is to be left to the concerned officials in political departments in Tanganyika. The goal of self-government, however, is clearly stated and reasonably affirmed; there is a degree of definiteness about very immediate next steps. This assurance concerning the present situation, and an approach well beyond that of the administration, is welcome.

On a memorandum on political development suggested by the mission, the secretary for African Affairs in Tanganyika writes:

"The establishment of a stable and efficient local self-governed integrated system of local government must be an essential first step towards self-government. This will occupy all the Government's attention and attention for a long time ahead. Steps to this end must be taken at all levels. Non-line, First in African representation is the Legislative Council, divisional associations of the new generation with the advisory councils of the amalgamated areas, but it is unreal to talk of the implantation of 'unity' towards one specific long-term aim of self-government at this stage."

Directions of self-government at this time are which steps to take to deflect ill-advise and African efforts from those paths in which it can really achieve African integration, which is undesirable. An important task of the various governments at present is to provide opportunity and motivation; an increasing number of Africans may then be capable of a character which must be born of so much more general among them that any talk of self-government ceases to be purely a pedantic exercise.

#### Localising Regionalization

In respect of the immediate development of the structure of Native authorities, the memorandum states:

"This is a field in which there is wide scope for speculation but little front on it." The general direction of development is undoubtedly be towards amalgamation of smaller and less important and less well-administrated, but 'coterminous' areas, and beyond doubt, units for some time yet to come. The mission feels that the lack of political planning beyond immediate steps, even in general terms, cannot but have an adverse effect on the rapid progress towards the goal of self-government or independence.

(2) The precise manner in which the various Native administrations are to be brought into relationship with each other and the manner in which they are to be closely integrated with the central Government, the mission does not feel able to advise administratively to which the various units of authority should now be given.

The mission feels in respect of the present state of the policy of the Native Administrations, that Native subjects and their families should be represented in the bodies such as districts, towns and the like, which are being merged into the

councils on a geographical basis larger than a single district. The creation of an African Territorial Council for Dar es Salaam might also be considered by the administrative authority to facilitate the opening of a wider political arena for the natives. The members of such a council should be chosen by the people of Dar es Salaam by an indirect election system through the African representatives of the proposed provincial councils.

In regard to the administrative proposal for the establishment of a territorial indigenous mission thinks that they might be created very shortly and extended to all Province. It holds the opinion that the mission, however, the proposed provincial councils should include their legislative, executive and financial powers. A council with restricted legislative and merely advisory functions might fail to command the respect of the people in serve as an adequate training ground for political advancement.

#### Provincial Councils

African representation on the proposed provincial councils, the mission feels, should be considerably larger than that of the European and Indian community since the proportion of African members' interest and influence is superior to that of Europeans, notably exceed that of the other two races. The African members might either be chosen by the people or nominated, if thought necessary. First the proposed territorial Commissioners from a panel of candidates should be chosen. Should this latter scheme be adopted, it is hoped that it will serve as a short interim measure. In respect of the administrative Council, the mission notes the importance of the administrative authority that African representation will continue to be increased. It would be no disadvantage to African members of each of the proposed provincial councils to increase representation within the same structure without proportionate increase in the non-African element of the other two communities, such as in the case of the racial representation in India. There would be a majority of African members.

The mission concurs with the views expressed by this section of Africans and conveys that the present system may not truly representative of all the African in the Territory. An alternative system should be introduced for the selection of African members of the Legislative Council who truly represent the responsive sections of the African population.

The territory of Tanganyika should be divided into administrative units, and African representation should be secured in the administrative councils through an indigenous electoral system, through the African representation on the proposed provincial councils and the mission feels that African members of the Legislative Council selected in this manner should not require the approval of the Governor.

The political aspect of representation on the Legislative Council should be particularly toward a scheme which adopts a proportional electoral system. The mission hopes that the composition of the Council may be progressively modified towards this goal.

#### Kiswahili as Second Official Language

The mission suggests for consideration that Kiswahili be adopted as a second official and working language of the Legislative Council in order that African members will not be penalized for lack of proficiency in English.

(3) Concerning with the bringing into the Legislative Council African members might also be accorded the same status.

(4) Consideration might be given to the appointment of an adequate number of Africans as members of local executive, politics, and boards of the Government such as the Labour Board, and the Social, Cultural and Economic Control Board.

(5) The mission concurs with the policy of the administrative authority to assist Africans in their political and administrative life of the Territory, and to facilitate their admission to responsible posts in the structure of the Native authorities and Government. In the opinion, this participation of educated Africans in local and central government should be encouraged, fact that special attention should continue to be devoted to this problem.

(6) The mission feels that the policy of the administrative authority to aid and encourage the integration of educated Africans in the political and administrative life of the Territory, and to facilitate their admission to responsible posts in the structure of the Native authorities and Government.

(7) The mission concurs with the policy of the administrative authority to aid and encourage the integration of educated Africans in the political and administrative life of the Territory, and to facilitate their admission to responsible posts in the structure of the Native authorities and Government.

10th meeting of its third session, so that the inhabitants may become fully aware of the aims and activities of the United Nations in the special status of Tanganyika as a Trust Territory in the international partnership system.

It follows from the above observations that the mission holds the opinion that the administering authority might facilitate activities for preparing the inhabitants for self-government or independence. It appears to the mission that the overwhelming majority of the Africans are not yet capable and willing to shoulder the responsibilities which will follow for some

considerable time to come, of assuming full political responsibility.

Therefore, it is considered that the administering authority might now give urgent consideration to the formulation of appropriate measures for accelerating the development of the inhabitants of Tanganyika toward self-government or independence. It is in this hope that the mission submits these observations and suggestions to the Trusteeship Council for consideration, after studying this section of its report.

(To be continued)

## U.S. Policy and Requirements in Strategic Stockpiling

### Growing Attention to Africa as a Buttress to European Economy

**THE POLICY AND REQUIREMENTS** of the United States in their strategic stockpiling transactions have been partly revealed in a speech given by Washington's Economic Cooperation Administrator.

This deals with some of the problems facing the E.C.A. in purchasing vital commodities and unearthing mineral raw materials in various territories throughout Colonial areas. Special attention states the report is being paid to Africa because of the potentialities of the continent as a buttress to the European economy.

The following extracts are taken from Mr. Hoffmann's speech:

In accordance with the provisions of the Economic Co-operation Act concerning materials with which the United States is engaged in the development of potentialities and objectives of the Economic Co-operation Administration held since 1945.

1. To promote increases in the production of materials through stimulating the development of (a) the basic raw materials in the countries of our purchase, (b) however, (c) to obtain for the United States supplies of Arctic availability and materials from the U.S. as well as in the case of some of the countries of Africa such materials.

As follows, the requirements of the Economic Co-operation Administration at the end of 1948 were as follows: (a) made available at the end of 1948, (b) required for satisfactory results, if possible, by the end of 1949.

To the effect of adequate supplies of materials in a limited number of countries in the African Areas, the whole have made available:

(c) lack of information, (d) lack of information, (e) lack of information, (f) lack of information, (g) lack of information.

No time required to work up a good record.

(e) facilities of producing American and European to contribute to a large part of material that may explain their future market.

The following are the requirements of the Economic Co-operation Administration:

The Department of Supply (D.S.) and the Treasury Department, designated by the Secretary and Critical Materials Board, dated October 23, 1948, as the Government of适当 purchase strategic materials and obtained amount of the holdings of the unearthened territory.

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areas have actual or potential net supplies of tropical and semi-tropical vegetable products, limited for practical purposes only by expectancy of market requirements.

In the mineral field, however, where, because of depletion of the strategic interests of the United States are more vital, these areas as a group have no supplies based on known facts, only the cobalt, chromite, zinc, graphite, tungsten, manganous, antimony, bauxite, phlogopite, and possibly columbite, tantalite and corundum.

As a group, the participating countries and their dependencies do not have net surplus of petroleum, copper, iron, tin, zinc, vanadium, strontium, mica, asbestos, barium, sulphur, aluminium, zircon, mica, molybdenum, platinum, titanium, wolfram, and manganese. Of the last three items there is a normal flow to the European countries from dependent areas, but this is due to geological and does not represent net surplus for the U.S.

### Harmozizing With Recovery Plan

In consonance with the spirit of the Economic Co-operation Act it has been necessary to harmonize United States interests in strategic materials with the basic aims of the E.C.A. It would not be sound, for example, to take for stockpiling those materials which are urgently needed by the European countries for recovery, thereby forcing them to dip into outside areas for their needs. In addition to increasing the participation quota, such a course would only redistribute the available materials in source countries without necessarily adding to the United States share of world supplies.

With respect to the use of the 5% portion of the counter funds (the 5% of the proceeds of Marshall Aid reserved for counter purposes) for exploration, development, and production, it is an important limiting factor. Any substantial increase in the total amount of participating country to the counter funds in dollars would necessitate a reduction in the participating countries' contributions and additional aid to the countries concerned for their development.

Moreover, if counter funds are available in sizable amounts to buy three of the significant sources of materials within the E.C.A. group of countries, namely, the overseas owned mines of the United Kingdom, France, and the Netherlands.

In order to stimulate interest on the part of American companies in exploration and development of minerals the E.C.A. has expressed willingness to make available counter funds to be repaid in production.

In the opinion of the E.C.A., it is undesirable for an entire programme to ignore the study of strategic materials related to the U.S. that there should be minimum participation in an agency authorized to place an order in the world for subsequent contract continuance over a one to five year basis at least to permit producers to amortize their investments reasonable rates.

**U.S. Operations.** The activities for the negotiation of future supplies of minimum availability from E.C.A. countries of materials in which the United States is deficient or potentially deficient, either in quantities or production or in absolute quantities.

The E.C.A., working with the Government agencies, has been unable thus far to determine what quantities could be in the case of various materials purchased within a particular source or its dependent territories. In this connection, the availability of the sufficient quantities will depend upon increased production as necessary.

The E.C.A. has been unable to determine whether or not

Under E.C.A. in mid-August, 1948, consisting of the Director of the Strategic Materials Division, the Director of the Bureau of Federal Supply, a mining consultant, a transportation consultant, and a member of the legal staff.

The mission visited the office of the Special Representative in Paris and the E.C.A. mission in London, and at The Hague. In each case an investigation was made into various procurement and development possibilities in each country, in consultation with both Government officials and private producers.

In certain instances attempts to develop strategic materials are only practical if accompanied by necessary preliminary or corollary steps, such as mapping and geological study in new areas. The E.C.A., together with the British Government, is considering projects to assist a number of African geologists, geodetic surveyors, and disease control specialists to supplement British Colonial surveys, and a project to provide a topographic and economic survey in British East Africa. It is likely that similar assistance may be extended to other Commonwealth Governments.

### Transport Bottlenecks

Because of the fact that most strategic materials are uneconomic without transportation being available, certain transport bottlenecks to strategic areas and developments are being studied with a view to financing and/or improvement of the transport facilities.

For example, the port of the Belgian Congo and the Beira Line of roads seeks to limit strategic material output in Northern and Southern Rhodesia. Transport systems in the Belgian Congo and French West Africa are also under supply. Growing attention is being paid to Africa because of the potentialities of the continent as a buttress to the European economy.

### Review of Current Sources of Strategic Materials

Under this heading the report contains notes on potential sources of supply in Colonial territories. Among them are the following:

**Asbestos.** There are no important deposits of asbestos within the areas controlled by the participating countries. However, with the assistance of the United Kingdom Government arrangements were made by the E.C.A. and the Bureau of Federal Supply for future delivery of Southern Rhodesian asbestos to the African armistice to the E.F.S.

**Chromite.** There are undeveloped deposits in Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia which are open to commercial mining. Southern Rhodesia is an important producer and is open to commitment to the Belgian recovery scheme.

**Cobalt.** Cobalt is produced in the Belgian Congo, Northern Rhodesia, Morocco, and Harvey. Its last being a minor source. The Congo produces accounting for 60% of world supply contracted for delivery to the E.F.S. beginning in 1949. It is willing to expand capacity substantially whenever a source of a market is provided. An extension of Northern Rhodesian production is contemplated. Undeveloped deposits associated with copper but remote from transportation are being explored in Uganda.

**Columbite.** Possible sources in the Belgian Congo, Uganda, and Malaya are being investigated by the E.C.A.

### Copper Supply

**Copper.** Although Northern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo among the world's more important copper areas, their total supply is required by European needs. Discovery is reported in Uganda with cobalt associated with the same, said to be large but of low grade and remote from transportation facilities. Expansion programmes are contemplated in Northern Rhodesia and the Congo. The E.C.A. is trying to advance the Rhodesian project into the 1949 programme of the United Kingdom and with Commerce Department co-operation has expedited delivery of necessary equipment to the Congo producers.

**Corundum.** Marginal deposits are known in Mozambique and Nyasaland which will be investigated.

**Diamonds.** The largest producer of soft diamonds in the Belgian Congo. A quantity of industrial stones and borax is purchased in London with certain land. Soft production in Angola is also investigated. Diamondiferous gravel occur from Sierra Leone to the Congo. The E.C.A. will seek to foster development of the diamondiferous gravels.

**Germarium.** An offering of germarium has been made from Belgian Congo sources but further research in the Muntong Board this is not a striking item.

**Graphite.** An agreement has been entered into with the Government of France and the institution of a joint committee of experts to conduct a joint investigation of graphite resources in Rhodesia.

sufficient to fulfil United States stockpile requirements in three years. Lead will be made under the contract to the B.E.S.

**Lead.** Lead is mined in Northern Rhodesia, Morocco, Italy, Greece, Turkey, France, and the Belgian Congo, the Azores, Austria, Sweden, and Norway. Production, however, is not equivalent to European requirements so recent discovery for Northern Rhodesia is being developed. Expansion is programmed for Northern Rhodesia.

**Manganese.** Production exists in the Belgian Congo, and it is being investigated by E.C.A.

**Palm Oil.** Large areas in E.P.R. territory are susceptible to palm oil production, given adequate assurance of where the two areas now producing surplus are the Belgian Congo and the Netherlands East Indies. Palm oil is under international allocation.

**Platinum.** No important production is known in E.P.R. and an undeveloped deposit is known in Northern Rhodesia.

**Phosphate.** Kenya is a large producer but the E.P.R. is not at present interested in phosphate publications.

**Quartz.** Crystal undeveloped deposits are reported in Africa and Mozambique; but the E.C.A. has five fine mines in acquisiton with its dollars at present.

**Salt.** Twelve thousand tons of salt are imported from the British Board of Trade with considerable difficulty. It is now available for 1949 delivery. Actual production of the typical strategic materials can be expected in various tendencies to any extent which it works.

**Tantalite.** This material can be obtained from the Belgian Congo. It never has been desired to go to some purchase agreement.

**Tin.** The bulk of the world's tin comes from the Netherlands East Indies, Belgian Congo, and Nigeria. Tin level production is being maintained in the Belgian Congo and Nigeria. Tin is being considered for the International Tin Study Group with the intention of concluding an International Agreement. The agreement will probably call for production to expand production to the level south and for "tinmines" to quantity a sufficient market for secondary necessary investments.

**Tungsten.** Tungsten is produced in Northern Rhodesia and other E.P.R. territories, in negligible amounts, and is contemplated for future development.

**Zinc.** Zinc is produced in Northern Rhodesia, the Belgian Congo, Morocco, the British Isles, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, and Norway. However, none of these countries supply over European needs. Zinc imports to Rhodesia are projected by the producer in Northern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo.

### Basic Approach

Commenting recently upon this report, Mr. G. J. Editor of the *Daily Telegraph* wrote:

"One at least of the questions raised by the developing industry is, if it is envisaged that an increase in the supply of strategic raw materials will be necessary to sustain long-term contracts financial, the leading mineral producers, to absorb their investment in the E.P.R. and the N.T.A. funds available for all purposes, could action by a Committee would be necessary."

This short report shows that the Rhodesian approach to mineral problems is clear and frank though it has been at best, some way charmingly, described.

Going straight for the main objective, expansion of production, is justice inside the situation of problems. For instance, British Government is to be asked to issue orders for the Government of Northern Rhodesia about copper production.

The most important and the American claim of reasoning is unique. It is to be asked to find out what is to be done when these great stocks of stocks have been accumulated. Already producers are worried about the power which their possession will give to the United States.

### Uganda Estimate

UGANDA'S ESTIMATED REVENUE for 1949 is £6,342,071, compared with £6,147,423 in the previous year. The latest figure is net of import duty, export taxes at £1,500,000, customs and excise at £2,056,975, income tax and estate duty at £2,355,000, service toll tax at £1,000,000, and Colonial Development and Welfare grants at £382,767. Expenditure is estimated at £6,148,744 (£6,806,895), including sinking funds for

# Rehabilitation of Ex-Service Africans

## Disappointing Response to Training Facilities

**E**SPITE THE COMPREHENSIVE PLANS made by the Uganda Government for the training of Africans demobilized from the Army, only some 15% of those discharged for training of any sort up to March 1945, by which time releases had numbered nearly 5,000 and been reduced to an average of 300 per month. This is one of the disappointing features of the post-war civil and Arabisation progress reported. Demobilization figures have been affected similarly though a large number of frauds were committed by men in connection with their pay accounts.

The following extracts from the report of the Committee on the Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen in the army and other services, show they were most belligerent joining the Forces. In 1944 given as the dispersal staff to all drafts, it was decided that the main emphasis must be placed on the educational means of rehabilitation. This was a difficult task of great importance still more so in view of the situation. It was found that the men who had been bound to military service by the badge existed to a large extent due to ignorance before the War. They were mentally, physically and socially unadjusted to service, and it was important that he would continue his interest co-operative units' participation in the general improvement of conditions of life in village communities.

**Training under Disposition Plans**

It was recognized that a need would exist for a large number of craftsmen who, after receiving training in the skills, the standard required, would, by their personal initiative and ability, in starting business for themselves, assist by their skill in raising the standard of welfare. There was little indication when the Resources and Rehabilitation Committee made its deliberations of the large-scale industrial development in which Uganda, in common with other countries of the Empire, was now engaged. There was therefore little hope of paid employment being available on any considerable scale.

The situation has now altered in favour of the ex-soldier ambitious to become a craftsman and the existing necessity for development tends to him the possibility originally regarded as remote of finding paid employment, provided he has the inherent drive and the energy to devote himself assiduously to the training and becoming expert at the various artisan training centres throughout the Protectorate. This training is now available. But there are specially trained artisans for the building trades, estimated by the Director of Public Works to be necessary between, in addition to those available at less than 600 carpenters, joiners and bricklayers, required to accomplish the various major projects. These are to be the highlights of Uganda's programme of development.

Training in agricultural methods of planning and hygiene, ordnance, primary and secondary teachers, and other training exists in existing Government departments, as follows the lines indicated by the Committee. Owing to the cessation of hostilities and consequent acceleration of demobilization earlier than was originally anticipated, the time available for initial planning was short, and the available staff—although the difficulties in obtaining suitable accommodation, staff, stores, equipment and supplies were many, the foundations of a various schemes were laid, and many alterations subsequently made, have since been required.

It has become established that such pre-demobilization training as was available to provide was, perhaps, the best guarantee of standards of craftsmanship or of

years, the numbers of fairly duly trained craftsmen which were probably, though possible.

Early attempts to attract men to assist the numbers of released men to find an outlet for themselves were not successful, and the difficulty of finding work and forming regulations as such.

Although the slow and laborious purchase of ex-military vehicles from the Army salvage depot, that will be succeeded, concerted efforts by the District Commissioners and district commissioners have resulted in African cooperative or wholesale traders and importers taking street supplies of rice-goods and other merchandise.

The Civil Rehabilitation Training Organization has been able to arrange for supplies of leather, as proportionately to

### Supply of Training Vehicles

Ex-military continued to purchase in 1947, the Army vehicles required for the motor trade for hire at fixed prices was reported, however, in some cases application was made to the Training Control Board for release of vehicles almost immediately after they had been purchased.

Large quantities, though not the quality of the vehicles obtained, for hire, was satisfied, and now appears to be little demand for such vehicles as are available.

Technical classes under running or village credit centres have been encouraged where conditions are suitable to form joint local cooperative groups, in order to increase their opportunities of obtaining supplies of raw materials at wholesale prices.

The Registrar of Cooperative Societies has visited considerably by lectures and discussions at training centres, in plotting to train the principles of agriculture and cattle rearing in co-operative organizations. The difficulties which arise of dispersion of members, lack of space and lack of capital, have been met, but no number have joined local supply societies with advantage.

The demand for training in certain technical trades bears no relation to the demand for such trades in Uganda, district commissioners and the Uganda Government have therefore encouraged applicants to seek alternative training in the building trades, for which the need is greatest. This is, at the moment, of particular value, as applications for these trades from Uganda ex-soldiers and native tribes have been taken in consultation with the administrative authorities in view of the situation.

### Failure to Secure Vacancies

The recorded numbers of outstanding applications do, in fact, represent the remaining film demand for training. It has been found in practice that some 40% of applicants do not accept training vacancies when offered, having made from their previous place of residence, in the obtaining joint employment measures of having to leave otherwise destined to accept the opportunity of training when it occurs.

It is, in fact, the rules rather than the selection of most centres, that, in order to fill the remaining places of vacancies, double the number required may be admitted to report. This is especially so in respect of Uganda, where, as far as appears, to take a month or more between the time that vacancies are notified and the time that men report to the centre. A noteworthy feature, however, is that since Bonito commenced recently to increase its range of courses, and by inference this has improved.

Altogether, agricultural training was available for 1,130 ex-soldiers during 1946 and 1947. Applications for this type were greater than originally expected.

"Follow-up" work was carried out in six districts during 1946 and 1947, by the Agricultural and Veterinary Department, Agriculture and the Supervisor of Schools. Between June and June 1947, that many ex-soldiers, who had been kept away and enlisting as a result of the training received. Approximately one-third of the men who attended courses were visited in "follow-up" years by these officers. In spite of this, it is thought that the majority of ex-soldiers damaged by the war have not been reached.

A short series of courses of six weeks in shopkeeping instruction was planned to run consecutively in certain districts. Their sufficient application has been received. The final course took place in Kampala, and was intended for ex-soldiers who had opened up shops on their release. They received instructions in simple arithmetic and bookkeeping, price-control regulations, weights and measures and other useful subjects. All of the nine men who attended passed the final tests at the end of the six weeks.

A further course for applicants from Mombasa and Bulawayo ran at the Tororo technical centre. After 18 men who attended the course, there were unable to complete the course owing to illness, six left at their own request before completion of the course, and nine were successful in passing the final tests.

It was found impossible, however, to obtain the number required to justify additional courses in other districts through the services of the local technical institutions, so training for instruction of technical trades in agriculture and simple accountancy:

#### in Tanzania

The first technical centres opened in a small way in July 1946, and owing to the exceptional difficulties in obtaining adequate staff, tools, equipment and accommodation, it was not until April, 1947, that the maximum intake was reached at all centres. Every effort has been made to keep the maximum number in training. Certain trainees have, however, been found totally unsuited to technical training; others have left of their own accord for domestic reasons, or have been dismissed for continued bad conduct, and as apparently no training has been fairly high-grade, no difficulty has been experienced in obtaining replacements for vacancies without undue delay, notwithstanding the small number of outstanding applications.

The record of the individual centres is, however, not unpredictable and the standards obtained by the 550 men who successfully completed courses are considered satisfactory.

The desire of ex-soldiers to buy wives and families to centres has been strong, but it has been impossible to provide adequate accommodation for more than 10% of trainees in each centre.

Due application and the highest degree of technical training have been few and far between. In fact the comparative literacy of applicants, the relative freedom and interest in reading, and the rule of law are the necessitated the application of a much greater proportion of training time than was originally thought necessary to maintain and hinder success. Many vacancies at the centres have been filled by selection of the most promising trainees from the local centres.

Training statistics show that in March, 1949, 1,200 training centres in the Federation, including Karamoja school, 569 trainees were in training. Of these 200 were successfully 210 were discharged at their own request, 212 passed, and 267 discharged for misconduct.

The numbers who failed to qualify for certificates, or who did not attain a certificate in relation to normal staff, though high, resulted in a comparatively low percentage of successful courses, and lack of final certificates.

#### Development of Centres

It has been our aim, however, to ensure that the certificate issued to a man who successfully completes a course of training is of real value and the standard of courses required of trainees has been maintained at a high level. One of the principal areas of concern has been the development of the centres in the use of modern methods of teaching, particularly with the help of the radio.

The certificate issued on completion of the course is a true bill of the course, and reflects the practical standard reached. The conduct and character of the trainee whilst in the centre should be noted. The 550 numbers who successfully completed courses represent a majority of the 1,200 trainees. Five hundred more, the majority in the centres, have received some technical skill which may assist them in finding employment. Statistics also show a proportion of the men dismissed, or misconduct have received between six and twelve months training before leaving the centres.

It is evident that initial progress was slow owing to lack of accommodation, tools, machines and raw material.

obvious that a large proportion of trainees prefer to look for paid employment on completion of training, although many Indians, particularly those in Tororo, are adamant in their desire to work in industry. The majority of men will be those who have experience, and the present situation, however, is not encouraging.

The training programmes completed by the staff and students centres have made for considerable savings in capital expenditure, amounting to the value of £12,326 have been manufactured during 1947. £7,678 worth have been produced either by training centres or their own or other centres' use, and £2,348. In this has been credited to profits and revenue from sales to the public.

A total of 400 ex-service African have so far received bursaries to Matriculation or other Secondary Schools.

In the same period 1,023 ex-soldier trained for the police, 141 for prison staff, 160 as road foremen in the P.W.D. and 222 re-enlisted in the K.A.R.

Extending a bursary which is responsive to prolonged efforts has been extremely difficult, the training of riverine porters, drivers and other unskilled educational subjects has been conducted with moderate and varying success. It is noteworthy that the categories are conveniently placed for closest supervision of the activities by Social Welfare, to whom the organization dedicated for continued cooperation and assistance success has been often limited.

To a certain extent some opposition by husbands has made itself evident, and it cannot be said that by any means all parents have been enthusiastic in sending their children to education classes. Nevertheless, much useful instruction has been given by the instructors provided by the Education and Social Welfare Department whose assistance in this matter is appreciated.

#### Primary Evening Classes

A notable and number of trainees have taken advantage of voluntary evening classes arranged in most centres for the teaching of reading, writing, arithmetic, and English.

As the development of character and the inculcation of sense of responsibility is considered to be of prime importance during training, insistence upon a high standard of individual conduct from trainees has been maintained. With large numbers seeking admission to training vacancies, it is considered only fair that valuable time should not be wasted upon men who refuse to obey the rules of the centre.

The numbers who have been dismissed are given as misconduct, desertion, absence without leave, laziness, lack of interest, attempted theft, theft resulting in conviction, combination of two or more, is high, and represents something like the total numbers accepted for training. No case of compassionate treatment of an individual so dismissed has been found. Rather is the reverse the case, and principally the needlessly turned out of centres men whom much time and money has already been expended, but these again indicate the difficulties met in turning over the maximum possible number of trained men in the shortest possible time.

#### British Dependencies and the Union Policies in Southern Africa

MISS MARGERY PERIN writes in a letter to *The Times* on Native policy in South Africa in part:

"Our efforts for orderly racial progress in tropical Africa may be ruined if the youth becomes a breeding-ground for racial hatred expressed in Communism and race. Even if we narrow the picture to southern Africa our government must shortly decide upon the future of territories on the very borders of the Union, while, for all practical purposes, within the Union lie the three Provinces clinging desperately to rule."

#### Embarrassed Government

At all these levels British Ministers are obliged to take decisions which may directly or indirectly affect the Union Native policy. It is really remarkable how little they have assisted in this question by expressions of British opinion rather than that they should be neutralised in the weakness of an embarrassed Foreign Office."

# BACKGROUND

**Fascist Revival.**—“Many of the Italian ruling classes, when not actively Fascist, either supported or submitted passively to Fascism almost up to the last. Few such people now, to condemn Fascism openly, would be equivalent to condemning their own opportunism or moral weakness. Civil servants cannot be successfully improvised and many of the senior officials have been allowed to return to their posts. Forces which refrain from opposing Fascism are found in big business and high finance. They consider that it ought to be kept alive as a last resource should Communism resurface. Such people provide part of the funds for the neo-Fascist and especially the so-called independent Press. Most of the Fascist Journalists are back in harness. One important daily is actually edited by a man who was a warm supporter of the alliance with Germany and who wrote a book exalting the exploits of the Fascist brigadiers in Spain. Giovanni Amendola, former editor of Ciclone's newspaper, *Il Negriero*, and the best known Fascist wireless commentator during the war, is not only as keenly but publishes signed articles in newspapers and reviews. Giuseppe Cottati, a former member of the Fascist Grand Council, recently returned to Italy a free man after nearly a sentence had been commuted, and in my opinion his memoirs in the Press sum up the outward frame of reference, but there must be allowed to develop in certain if a democratic conscience is to be created.” — *The Times*.

For the moment, the chances of a Fascist resurgence look remote. It has not been entirely impossible, to Americans, to see done that the new Powers can be induced to persuade the Russians to do the same, more than half a dozen years before they themselves are ready to go away, and Italy does nevertheless seem inclined to believe that Russia, at any rate, is headed with the intent to do the same probably know it must be one year before the Western Powers can guarantee successfully to do these countries. And still, invasion and incursion have the novel point of view, there may be much to be gained in attacking them, for the Western Powers, for the Western Powers, policies are engaged on a very delicate undertaking. The

**Party Stock-taking.**—Under the shrewd guidance of Mr. Morrison the Socialist cause is enjoying a spell of fair weather, while the Conservatives seem to be fumbling nervously in the dark. They give every indication that they are either unaware of, or are seriously misjudging the strength of the Government's position. For the Conservative Party, not to have won a single seat anywhere and to have failed in Hammersmith, has constituency solidly Tory until the last election and then won by Labour with a majority of only 4,400, is of little significance. Mr. Butler and the plotters want a clearly defined programme with which to oppose Labour. Mr. Churchill and his associates are averse to tying the Party down too closely. Their instinct is to rely rather on attacking Labour than on propounding Conservatism. The truth is that neither programme nor abiding programmes can stand against the current drift. The people want full employment and believe that Labour is sounder on this point than the Conservatives. They want great and lasting social services and Labour is giving them. The nation is not yet cohesive of the sort for the bankruptcy which intends. The tide of post-war recovery is beginning to flow and is carrying the Government with it. It is easy to forget that its underflow is American, etc., and, to attribute directly to the Government certain that accrue primarily from the individual exertions of the community taking full advantage of the present and far-sighted general of the United States. The question at issue is not whether the Party or that has more benefits to offer but whether the individual would prefer to spend the bulk of his money in his own pocket or hand over a larger or smaller share of it to the Government to spend on his behalf. Conservatives must cease to think in terms of winning the election and set about the business of running them. It may be that nothing will finally disillusion the people with the Labour Party and its confrontation with economic consequences of a major sort. Americans are ending the war winds of reality, and the same will be true of the British. Elections are due on the 2nd of April, and in the months of

**Building for America.**—The American housing industry, which was going to cover the land with new homes overnight and show the world how to do it, has come a cropper. Most of the new homes that were going to spring up as a result of a combination ofascially fine methods and prefabrication along Liberty ship lines have not been built. Many firms have cut their losses and got out of America with not a house destroyed by bombing to-day. There is acute a housing shortage, as some of the factories devastated by war. One of the biggest enterprises in the business, with much larger capital than most, has lost \$750,000. Another which did build most of the houses it planned has hundreds of them on its hands and no buyers in sight. At the price it must charge to get its money back—one of the big building errors, it is now realized, over the assembly-line scheme. It did not yield the remarkable profits that were expected of it. But builders of the old school who build by the old methods, are doing alright. —Mr. John Allerton, in the *Budget Standard*.

**Learning to Speak.**—Fraser is a great actor for me. He will introduce us to the various types of Komenski, to whom the English speaking, noz les, but the narow majority of them speak of the fact that the Government, thru their entair went against it; so you much say that the Minister of Education took over the line, by an air in the speech against him. — That gives us a general air of the villainous with which the all vez opposed his the Government; before general, on ei Prober Member. But the Minister says, interring for that on certain minits. Special Reform can never dae nae \$100,000,000 chaffeta nou that. This strangle us west ov jail till dispair to win of the last relife ova a baron ova. Ei chail hwez between tw to thair by itsel at skyl pmaing us spek. Besads this, dha is the question of turning English into the Welsh Language. This has been done by introducing a national language. An example is the national oxford in Angle, becoming the Welsh Language. All these short of speaks is shub and mi

# TO THE NEWS

L.A.R. argued. The most important discussion of economic policy in 1942 will be to raise the proportion of U.K. exports going to the United States and Canada. *The Economic Survey*.

Soviet diplomacy is responsible for the final demise of American isolation. — Lord Henderon.

Milk in schools is not the milk of socialism since it was first made by a Conservative Minister, Mr. J. E. D. Lomax.

Although Mr. Cross has never advertised, he has been successful in the Government's Observer.

This spending Government's attitude is causing the cost of production to go up and will eventually bring about unemployment. — Lord Weston.

About the only thing which Bulgaria has to offer us is tomato paste. In case of any other sauce from Sofia will the Minister engage to crack down on the *U.S.A. Food Vouchers*?

Let me who know what they are plotting about occupy the Committee from time. They will do a lot of trouble. Queen Anne is setting there. — Mr. Matthew Baxter, M.P.

It's amazing how the membership of County Crook Clubs in England has increased because of women joining. — Brigadier Major Green, manager of the M.C.C. team during the U.S.A. and Rhodesia.

When Marshall attends in 1952 he may not be able to spare dollars to buy enough wheat to keep bread rationed. — Professor G. A. Scott-Watson, Scientific and Chief Agricultural Adviser to the Ministry of Agriculture.

It is well known that Russia has 250 submarines and it must be presumed that most of them are of modern type. They will have a fleet of destruction equivalent to 1,000 submarines at pre-war speed and be capable of a speed three times that of a convoy. — Mr. J. F. L. Thomas, M.P.

The pay and allowances of First Sea Lord of the Admiralty in 1938 were £4,550 and are now £4,200. The salary of the Secretary of the Admiralty in 1938 was £3,000 and is now £3,500. The Standing Committee on Commissions should be raised to £5,400. — Captain Russell Orrell, R.N.

Although 90% of people can be hypnotized sufficiently for medical purposes, only a small proportion (one in five) can be deeply hypnotized to the state of somnambulism.

Dr. S. Van Pelt.

In the light of the declared views of the Dominion Government on the subject of long-term contracts, the spectacle of Conservative politicians declaiming simultaneously in favour of increased Empire trade and against bulk purchases of foodstuffs abroad. — Mr. Robert Bowes-Blyth, M.P.

The proportion of Scots in the Royal Scots Greys, the Royal Regiment of Scotland, was 13%. Recently a large number of Scots who enlisted in the R.A.C. were sent to the Inniskilling Dragoons. Why should the Government, when they are nationalizing everything, not give the Royal Scots Greys what they are nationalizing? — Mr. G. Orme Dunca, M.P.

Between the second half of 1937 and the second half of 1938 United Kingdom exports to Canada increased in value by over one-half. Why not negotiate for loosely-controlled Canadian market? On the contrary, we regard it as a matter of vital importance. — Mr. P. Gordon-Walker, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commodity Control.

## THE BEDFORD RANGE

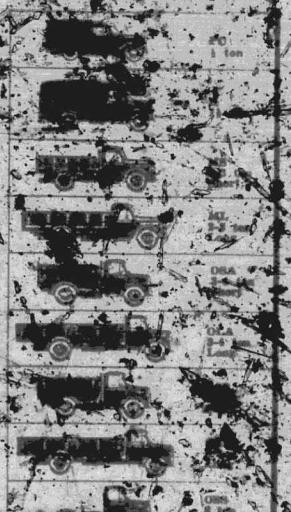


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# PERSONALIA

Mr. CHOMBI AMBAGWA has been elected a trustee.

Dr. J. W. DAVIS has been appointed Medical Officer of Health in Mombasa.

Mr. GRIFFIN JONES has been elected president of the Medical Society of Kenya.

THE DUKE OF Gloucester visited the Ideal Home Exhibition in London last week.

Mr. A. B. HUNTER, Crown Counsel in Uganda, is absent in this country on leave.

Mr. N. J. ALDERSHAW, Acting Financial Secretary and Member of Parliament, Kenya.

Sir JOHN STANLEY, Governor of Uganda, has laid the foundation stone of the new Ballam-Kampala.

Mr. MAXWELL COOPER, manager of the Seven Sugar Estates, Ltd., recently spent a holiday at the Cape. SIR PERCIVALE LIEBHOLD, Permanent Under-Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, is visiting South Africa.

Mr. R. C. BUCQUET, general manager of the Trans-Zambesia Railway, paid a business visit to Beira recently.

DR. L. S. B. LEAKEN is leading the British-Kenya Miocene expedition to explore the islands in Lake Victoria.

Mr. BOBBY LOCKE, the South African golfer, recently played an exhibition match in Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. D. R. C. PHILIP, managing director of John Dewar and Sons, Ltd., and Mrs. PHILIP have recently visited East Africa.

MR. P. GORDON-WALTER, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, is visiting India, Pakistan and Ceylon.

SIR EDINGTON STELLER, until recently Finance Secretary of the Sudan, has been appointed Controller of Finance to the British Council.

Mr. A. A. LEGAT is retiring from the presidency of the Kenya branch of the British Red Cross Society after holding that position for eight years.

THE DUKE OF Gloucester attended the meeting of the England Branch of the East Africa Women's League at Over-Seas House, London, last week.

MR. F. H. HOPKINS, director of Gallaher, tobacco merchants of Belfast, paid a short visit last month to Nyasaland, Southern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa.

MR. ROBERT SINCLAIR, deputy president of the Federation of British Industries, has been nominated president of the Federation. He is chairman of the Imperial Tobacco Co., Ltd.

MR. ARTHUR LEWIS, president of the Robin Line, recently paid a business visit to Beira. He was accompanied by MR. FRED KNIGHT, manager in South Africa of Mitchell, Cotts and Co., Ltd.

A memorial service for MAJOR-GENERAL D. P. DICKINSON, the first G.O.C. East Africa Force in the recent war, will be held at St. John's Church, Cardiff, on March 21 at 11 a.m.

Miss N. M. DEVONSHIRE, Mrs. MATHU and Mr. E. CAREY FRANCIS have been appointed representatives of the Petty Advisory Council on African Education by the Board of Governors.

MR. A. CRECH JONES, Secretary of State for the Colonies, gave an interview last week to a group of German politicians visiting this country under the

PROFESSOR W. H. BAKER, head of the Department of Psychology in the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trincomalee, has been promoted professor of botany in the place of Professor J. C. D. DODDS.

Sir Edward ALLEN, K.C.B., is a member of the Colonial Research Committee, a re-institution created on his appointment as Secretary to the Committee of His Privy Council for Science and Invention.

MR. J. F. COOPER, chairman of Messrs. Jamison Cooper and Co., Ltd., who recently visited East Africa, was a guest of honour at a function given in Nairobi by the Mild Cotton Trade Association of Eastern Africa.

LIEUT-COLONEL A. C. MCNAUL, M.C., D.S.O., has recently taken up his appointment as British Consul succeeding Mr. H. REID-BROWN. Mr. J. O'LEARY, who was Acting British Consul, has been appointed Vice-Consul.

MR. MARK WILSON, M.A., Justice of the Gold Coast, has received an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Dublin and Mr. Wilson, who began his Colonial career in Uganda in 1924, has served in Tanganyika, where he became a puisne judge.

LIEUT-COMMUNICER NIGEL BOWDEN SMITH, D.S.C., of the H.M.S. KENYA, has been awarded the Royal Humane Society's Victoria. In November last year Lieutenant Eric Gibson, of the H.M.S. DUNEDIN, who fell into the water between the two ships at Scapa Flow harbour.

UGANDA'S Advisory Committee on Supplies, which was abolished last year, has been reconstituted under the chairmanship of the Deputy Financial Secretary. The other members are: MRS. E. MOODY, and MESSRS. C. H. BIRD, M.L.C.; A. B. KADOBOKHOV, A. C. KAWOYA, S. W. KUMANA, G. S. CLAIR, and P. I. PATHÉ.

SIR JOHN BOYD ORP, former Director-General of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization who received a knighthood in the New Year Honours, will assume the title of Lord Boyd Orr of Brechin. He was introduced to the House of Lords last week, his sponsors being LORD SEMPERI and LORD LOCH.

MR. C. J. T. BONIES, of the Farm and Pasture Department, has recently sent two black mamba snakes to the London Zoo. One male, nine inches long, snakes, the male is about six feet in length and arrived a few weeks ago. The female, a foot longer, arrived last week.

MR. A. H. MANSFIELD, City treasurer of Coventry who has been touring the Sudan to study local government, has completed his survey, and his report is expected at the end of next month. MR. H. A. BULL, town clerk of Durham, arrived in the Sudan recently to give a series of lectures on local government.

MR. C. THORPE, action plan director in Kenya, chairman of a committee formed to investigate the growing of mailing parrot in the Colony. The other members are: CAPTAIN E. E. FREEMAN, MR. DUNCAN GREY, MR. W. C. MITCHELL and MR. W. TAYLOR, representing the brewing industry, and MESSRS. W. J. DAWSON, W. G. GAYMER, M. H. S. SMITH and MR. C. L. WACE representing the printers.

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THE DUKE OF HARWICH accompanied the provincial governors and the Vice-Governor of Kenya and a detachment of troops passed through Lusaka in British Somaliland recently. The Duke and the senior officers were entertained at Government House.

SIR CLIFFORD EARTHWAITE, a Deputy Under-Secretary of State in the Commonwealth Relations Office, has been appointed United Kingdom Representative to the succession to Lord Lugay by Sir Gilbert W. G. G. He was educated at Clongowes and Trinity College, Dublin, was for many years closely associated with Indian affairs in India and Burma. He was Private Secretary to the Viceroy of India from 1936 to 1942, when he became Under-Secretary to the War Cabinet. From 1943 to 1945 he was Deputy Under-Secretary of State for Burma.

Appointments to the Railway Committee of the East Africa Railways Commission are as follows:—Sir Alan Brammer, Advisory Council; BRIGADIER W. E. H. DUNN, by the Government of Kenya; MR. M. A. CARSON, by the Government of Uganda; the Member for Finance and MR. L. R. MACDONALD, WELLWOOD, M.A., by the Government of Tanganyika; the Financial Secretary, MR. T. C. CHOPRA, M.A., by the Government of Canada; the Deputy Development Commissioner and MR. J. N. MANI, M.A.; The York Committee consists of MR. G. A. THOMPSON, A. J. ADAMSON and MR. H. J. TEFER, M.L.C., appointed by the Nairobi Agricultural Council; the Deputy Provincial Commissioner (Coast Province) and MR. J. H. S. SISON, by the Kenyan Government; the Vice-Chairman, Employment Commission, and MR. J. S. DAVIS, by the Tanganyika Government; and MR. L. SHOOLMAN and MR. A. F. FOLKESTAD, by the Uganda Government.

## Obituary

MR. W. E. GUY has died in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, after a long illness.

MRS. ANNE MOUNTAIN, widow of William Charles Mountain, of Nairobi, Kenya, in her 80th year, Mrs. Mary Anne, formerly Wilson, the daughter of the Captain Wilson, who had died in Kimberley during Rhodesia.

MR. J. K. MCNAUL, 60, of the East African Army Ammunition Depot at Mombasa, has died from injuries received while he was bathing, while a shark which ate one of his legs.

THE REV. YUSIF MACHINIA, an African from Southern Tanganyika, who served as a pastor in the church of Masaai from 1931 until a short time ago when he retired, died recently.

Mrs. CATHERINE McGRANAHAN, wife of Colonel P. J. McGranahan, Mairashi, is reported to have died recently from cancer in 1948, after having been a member of African Affairs Commission for ten years. Captain Turner was president of the East African Women's League for 12 years, during which she energetically advanced the influence of that body.

## School for African Girls

SIR ALBERT COOPER, M.P., who has made great contributions in the training of African girls in Uganda, has established a new Nursing Cookery School of nursing and midwifery at Mengo Hospital. Sir John King, the Governor of Uganda, attended the opening ceremony. The response by Africans to the appeal which he had made when the foundation stone was laid, he pointed out, was African civil servants in the territory had a month ago contributed £20,000 in less than

## Magnificent Work of Beit Trust

### Sir John Kennedy's Praise

THE WIDESPREAD and varied work of the Beit Trust is summarized by the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, Sir John Kennedy, in Bulawayo today:

"No man has ever had a finer achievement to his memory, anywhere in the world, than Alfred Beit has had in the magnificent contribution he has made to the life of our colony," he said.

"One is impressed by the extraordinary skill with which the money left has been invested by the trustees. Starting with the sum of £1,200,000, they have already spent £4,000,000 or £5,000,000 and the capital fund now stands at about £3,000,000."

Sir John lists this a score of the many existing amenities and benefits in the Colony resulting from the Beit Trust. There were some 91 low-cost bridges built with them, a causeway in addition to Alfred Beit Bridge over the Limpopo, the Birchcraugh Bridge over the Sabie, and the Giza Beit Bridge over the Zambezi. Northern Rhodesia there was the Luangwa River Bridge on the Great West Road, and work was proceeding on bridging the Kafue River.

### Beit Grants to Education and Health

In late years the funds had been devoted largely to advancing the cause of education, and up to date nearly £200,000 had been spent on scholarships, bursaries, libraries and educational buildings. Other bequests of medical nature were for hospital sites and over 20 charity homes had been set on their feet and supplied with the most modern equipment before being taken over by the Government.

Large sums of money had been and were being spent in assisting hostels, clubs and youth organizations in all parts of the A.W.C.A., Women's Institute, Boys Scouts, Girl Guides, St. Gabriel's Home, St. Joseph's Home, Tel Aviv, Rhodes House, the Harari House, Native Coloured Nurses, the African Welfare Society, the Lesotho, capital homes for the aged and blind, and many other organizations had been aided.

Among the best known institutions which had received vast sums were public libraries, the National Museum, Salisbury Cathedral, Jewish Guild Hall, Sephardic Hall, the Scientific Association, the Livingstone Museum, the King George VI Auditorium, Hall, chamber of farmers, Interdenominational Christian Council, the African Association, and the Heros Society.

On January 1, 1947, a stamp of 2/- East Africa Women's League was opened in Nairobi on Tuesday by Sir Philip Maxwell, Governor of Kenya. The address was given by Mrs. McGregor Ross, the President and first president of the League. The meeting adjourned four days later.

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**HANSON**

## Africans Must Work Harder

### Mr. Mathu's Outspoken Comments

STRONG CRITICISMS of the output of African labour were voiced, and not by European masters alone, in the debate in the Legislative Council on the Government's estimates for the Labour Department. Some of the critics are courageous speakers on the subject.

Mr. HYDE-CRANE, Labour Commissioner, told the British members of the Labour Department continuing to be "a day's work for a day's pay." He left it to a delegate to assure him that, though for the first time he can say now that he is satisfied with the general conditions of employment generally at a review of the adoption of the new labour administration.

We have fought for a very long time to improve the conditions under which the workers are employed, and it would be good that a very great improvement should be brought about and that so far as is possible in a community [redacted] the conditions are very freely admitted.

The responsibility which we [redacted] now have expected from the African has not been forthcoming. The reports from all sides of the Colony show that, despite the conditions now being offered, which are referred to reasonably for the first time, there is a absence of voluntary co-operation.

We have had in these [redacted] days statements made by the representative of Ghana that the workers are among the blightiest of men in Africa. We would like to think that the majority of our workers today to a man are clean, that the greater part of them stand up to their responsibilities entirely nowadays, their own example being the best evidence that employers are really entitled to expect more, and that there is a corresponding increase in output.

I have had the task to operate on behalf of everybody in the necessity of improving existing conditions and I expect after the social summary, which I have had to do, that we operation on that basis, but that the time has now come when I must appeal to the African leaders to secure their full support in ensuring that social matters as the heaviest of the colony are not lost or diminished by the feeling that there is no regard for the African by white employers. We have very little hope of getting any real sympathy from the white employers.

Conditions have improved over the last three or four years and we remain optimistic that they will continue to improve over a period of time. We have to bear in mind that the African people believe they are in their present position in the economic community and fair happiness at the present advanced to come forward and assist from their side.

Mr. HOWES, Commissioner of Commerce and Industry, spoke of the work that all-day hard work did not a good day's work, fair day's pay, as preached passionately, and preached by example fast well. In my world there can be no economic progress, either in the traditional agricultural areas of this country, or on the alternative basis of the development of secondary and tertiary industries.

He added that, on that basis, that a good day's work is not a day's work if it is not followed by a good night's sleep, something that the European workers do not do. He does not mean only in the sense that he was referring to economic necessity, and not to the possibility of personal development in terms of the physical and mental growth of the individual.

He said in his speech that the European workers have a higher standard of living than the African workers, and that the social minimum is often lower than the social maximum we now give in terms of what we can afford. Without it there will be no social minimum at all, and will surely be distress.

Mr. W. R. HAWLOCK, colonial minister for Native Affairs, is pleased to hear that Mr. LILIBETT, Commissioner, considers that many are more or less satisfactory now, especially in view of the weather. They have now got the weather when they need it. We are going to have a better year.

Mr. E. M. KIAMA, African member of the Legislative Assembly, said that fair and just labour legislation was the only way to bring about a better life for the people.

from less working and less in food. I have in fact tried a system of payments for overtime to raise the wages in this way, and succeeded in it. This is obtainable only for an ordinary man of something like £4/- a month, but an initial start-up system was largely successful. Mr. LILIBETT, Librarian, has also suggested increasing the salaries while with less output.

The agricultural community would probably not be able to contribute the additional possible labour on which the agricultural industry does not produce more horses, and the African has disappeared from the last 30 years, but you cannot produce better horses without a corresponding increase in agricultural prices. If you can get double output for less than you would be able to reduce the cost of growing.

It is not the view of the agricultural industry to have low wages and no poor housing, just as it is not the view that wages and good housing will automatically increase the control per man, and inevitably ease the cost of living.

Mr. MATHEU, I sympathise greatly with the remarks the hon. member for Rift Valley that the job hierarchy down to the African agricultural labour is about two hours per day. I think it is a very reasonable position and if that is the position I think the hon. member follows who I feel that he should be dismissed at once.

It is rather uneconomic for the farmer and for the country to keep people working four hours per day, for the good of the country that such men should be dismissed forthwith and that we should get fellow who will do a good eight-hour or 10-hour day on all the farms.

Mr. HAWLOCK would ask Mr. MATHEU whether he would be good to us if he paid the same men wages for eight to 10 hours a day, say within 200 yards of the homestead and if he would do the work he is asked to take them on.

Mr. HYDE-CRANE was not satisfied with wages and conditions, anything like, I do not believe, have ever African as hope to live by the sweat of their brow, nothing more, but he who will finally have to interfere with us will get the same from this committee as he gets from the other.

The African, quite rightly, wishes a steady job and to be given as much leisure as can be had. The time is coming when we got to diminish that much time of leisure and turn it into output. It is difficult to expand the economy, to make it also to employ more to try and shorten the hours of work by means of overtime.

I want to see fewer people employed for a much longer period and in longer on each job, so that you cannot have a decent job for a man to do in the African with the system.

There are two main reasons why the conditions are bad, because of the lack of capital and because of the lack of management. We do not have the capital, and we do not have the management. We are here to help, to advise, to steer, and we are here to which is only a different way of saying that we can work together.

It may be a good idea to go for the last 20 years on the basis of the same. We have broken free of the past, and are here as a new entity with new aims and new movements. Yet, we still have the old idea of the benefit which is the same old work, the same old worker, himself, which is not true. The work has been broken and now we have to find a new way of working, himself, which is to combine a complete change over to our present approach to the way we work.

That is generally known as the African revolution. So far, not how little he has done. He has done a tremendous full implications of the changes that have gone in rural subsistence economy. In each case we must blame him. It is up to us to help him to do his best to help him in that that he can do.

## Coryndon Museum

An APPEAL is being made by the Coryndon Museum in Nairobi for £60,000 of which £50,000 is required for building, since it was opened in 1937 the museum has increased its collection of African and Malayan specimens. It is the first African museum to have a permanent institution, and the first to have a permanent collection of Malayan specimens.



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## Federation Planned in Rhodesia

SIR GODFREY STEWART-GORE-BROWNE, Prime Minister of Northern Rhodesia, has outlined his proposed scheme of federal government for the two territories.

Sir Stewart, who addressed a large audience at the Victoria Falls, said that the proposal, which had been agreed to by the two territories' Governmental Ministers, was a joint venture of the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council and the Natives have been invited to participate in the conference, as well as by the Rev. Henry Mwamba and Mr. Nelson Nshambamo, African representatives on the Legislature.

Meetings were held at Livingstone, Bulawayo, Broken Hill, Bulilima, Ndola, Nkana and Lusaka, where the large reservation bill in the Bill of Rights was discussed and crowds stood outside the walls of the cinema houses.

Officials included Mr. J. C. G. Huggins, Mr. W. J. O. Welsby, Mr. J. E. Barrow, and Mr. G. S. Hadley, reached agreement on the principles of the federation of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland. Sir Stewart explained that he had attended as an observer on behalf of the Africans in Northern Rhodesia.

### Scope of Federal Government

Emphasizing that there was not a poor deal to be learned about the actual proposals, he commented that particularly the legislative functions which would be transferred to the proposed Federal Government, and those which would be reserved for the local Governments, was required.

He went on to say that it was for a clear announcement of the main features to be taken together with details of the proposed constitution, and that the body which could consider the policy of these matters, Sir Stewart pointed out, were being considered by a committee of experts which would in due course produce a report and something like a written constitution for discussion.

He quoted resolutions passed by the Conference concerning African rights and land, giving notice to Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, had personally agreed to the nomination of Africans to the Upper House of the proposed Federal Government, although he was of the opinion that they were not yet ready to participate in elections.

Sir Godfrey had added that there could be no such thing as a definite Native role for the federation since plans must change periodically according to the laws prevailing in the various territories, and according to circumstances. The fact that Northern Rhodesia already had elected Africans in the legislature should not be a stumbling-block, the Southern Rhodesia Premier had claimed. They would all agree that local self-government by Natives must be encouraged.

The conference had further agreed that existing land rights of the Natives of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland would be safeguarded by the Federal Government, and any future arrangements they were to make over it with the consent of the relevant local legislature.

Sir Stewart detailed the procedure for amending the constitution of each territory if the constituents

so desired, and in this respect, when the matter had not come before the various Legislatures until June or July, the earliest, would not reach the British Government before August or September if then.

Sir Stewart ended with the statement that a sum of all the proposals and for time to be given for reaching definite conclusions.

This speech was welcomed by both the Rev. Kasongo and Mr. Nshambamo, the latter saying: "Remember the man who wants to hit a bird generally misses the target." It is the men who takes aim quickly and slowly who wins.

African officials emphasized that they and Sir Stewart had failed to attend meetings in order to learn what Africa itself wanted, and they would speak and vote in Council. According to the wishes of those whom they represented, Africans living in rural areas, they added, had as much right to be consulted as those in the towns.

### Proposals Understood by African Natives

The nature of the question put to the speakers when the meetings were thrown open for discussion suggested that Africans were anxious to understand the full meaning of the proposals. Sir Stewart Gore-Browne commented later: "In most cases, moreover, they had a clear idea of what was involved."

The meeting at Mufulira when the very large audience voted that they wished to continue the meeting instead of attending the cinema, was an exception, and several African youths became very excited. Local Native schoolmasters demanded that the proposals should be rejected out of hand, giving as their only reasons general distrust of Southern Rhodesia's Native policy and of the individual Europeans who had attended the conference.

Elsewhere, advice to take time before coming to a decision was generally accepted, although disappointment was expressed everywhere by the African members of the Legislative Council who had not been allowed to attend the talks as observers. It was claimed that there would be an African representation in the proposed Federal House of Representatives, as well as in the Senate, and that the final appeal to the Imperial Government should be maintained in matters affecting African interests.

The suggestion that European education should be a federal concern, whilst Native education remained in the hands of the local Government, was queried by several Africans in the audiences, on the ground that the Federal Government would probably provide better education.

When a series of meetings came to an end, Sir Stewart Gore-Browne expressed the view that there could be no doubt about a few intermediate speeches of the general desire of Africans to approach the matter in a reasonable spirit.

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**General Merchants & Engineers**

Parliament.**A Royal Commission to East Africa  
Seeking for Demographic Advice**

The GOVERNMENT DO NOT CONSIDER that the appointment of a Royal Commission on the population of East Africa (as suggested in our leader columns last week) would be appropriate.

This view was given by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. A. CREECH JONES, in reply to a question by Mr. Ivor THOMAS. The latter advocated such an appointment "in the light of the recently published estimate of the African population of Kenya, and the big increases of population in Uganda and Tanganyika."

Mr. CREECH JONES said that the provisional results of the recent census could not be properly compared with previous figures, which were based mainly on estimates.

Detailed analysis of the present figures supplemented by further information on fertility for certain areas is at present proceeding," the Colonial Secretary continued, "and I am now awaiting the results of these investigations. In present circumstances, therefore, I do not consider the appointment of a Royal Commission would be appropriate."

**Gravity of Population Problem**

Mr. THOMAS asked whether the hon. member "does appreciate the gravity of the demographic problem in East Africa?" Can he also tell me whether the post of demographic adviser, made vacant by the death of Dr. Kuczyński, has been filled?"

Mr. CREECH JONES: "In reply to the last supplementary question we have not been able to find a suitable

specialist to take Dr. Kuczyński's place. As regards to the first supplementary, we are alive to the gravity of this problem. There is considerable obscurity, and we are trying to get further information before we decide what further action can be taken."

Mr. SKEFFINGTON, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, whether, in view of the serious loss of productive land by soil erosion in British Africa, he would set up a committee to ascertain the exact facts and to suggest what steps measures which must be taken?"

**Conference on Land Utilization**

MR. CREECH JONES: "No, sir. We are far past the committee stage. The facts are well known, and the measures which should be taken are well known. The difficulty lies in impressing the facts on the local populations and persuading them to take the measures. The local Governments are doing their best, but it will inevitably be a slow process. A conference will be held in Africa this year on land utilization when soil erosion will again be one of the factors considered."

MR. SKEFFINGTON: "While one part of the remedy lies in improved methods by the African cultivator, a good deal of the remedy must be found through Government action in planning and so on, and is the Minister satisfied that adequate steps are being taken in that direction?"

MR. CREECH JONES: "Oh, yes, I can give an absolute assurance on that matter."

COLONEL R. S. CLARKE asked the Home Secretary why Colonial House, 17 Queen Street, Whitechapel, was raided by the police on January 29 last; how many men were arrested and on what charges; and how many were remanded.

MR. CHUTER EDE: "Observation of the premises by the police had shown that they were being used as a common gaming house and an offence under Section 6 of the Gaming Act, 1845, was committed. Games of cards, dice and pitch-and-toss for money were found to be in progress; two persons were charged as principals with keeping a common gaming house, and 47 others as accessories. The two principals were remanded and later fined £5 and £2 10s. respectively, and ordered to pay three guineas costs each."

I am greatly looking forward to the time when I can stop work and be a farmer." — Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya.

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## Asian and African Representation

### The Nyasaland Legislative Council Meets

THE first African and Asian representatives to the Nyasaland Legislative Council were welcomed by the Governor, Mr. G. F. G. Colby, who opened the 64th meeting recently in Zomba.

Mr. Mposha and Mr. E. J. Mutharika are the African representatives, whilst Mr. Dayaram is the Asian member. The new members, Mr. J. J. B. Bawani, Mr. A. G. Fraser and Mr. M. M. Mwase, were also welcomed by the Governor, who commented that although he did not normally address the Council at its subsidiary meetings, he could not let this important occasion pass without stressing its importance.

The expansion of the membership of the Council to include Asian and African representation, from Mr. Colby's "marks an important milestone in the constitutional development of this territory, and on the road not yet travelled, it is the intention of the representative of all the members of the community, but towards one in which, if you like, a non-official majority, the non-officials become responsible for legislation."

### Opportunities for African Members

"The present step, the provision of Asian and African representation, provides the opportunity for new members to win the spurs, and to justify the confidence placed in them by the Secretary of State. I have no doubt that they will succeed and that they will make an increasing measure of a worthy contribution to the deliberations of this Council."

"It is perhaps appropriate that I should remind the new members that the privilege of membership of this Council entails both service and responsibility—service to their country of birth or adoption, and responsibility to those whose interests they represent."

I wish particularly to advise myself to the African members. Progress in the development of local government, of agriculture and of education and other services, depends primarily on African effort. Various Government services can and will assist, advise to the maximum extent, but unless that assistance and advice is reinforced and multiplied by the leaders of the African communities it can never reach the minds of the population, and consequently can never become effective.

### Reforms in Village Life

"The greatest need in Nyasaland to-day is for an effective system of local government or Native administration. I have been disappointed in what I have seen so far of progress in this direction. The remedy will lie in future to a considerable extent in your hands, and will be found in the encouragement of progressive and educated members of the community to play a full share in local affairs; to help to build effective local Government machinery in all parts of the Protectorate, and to introduce the many reforms which are necessary in all branches of village life before economic and social progress is possible. In these endeavours you will always be assured of my constant support and encouragement."

"Local government is the cornerstone of administration, and it will be through the people gained in dealing with local affairs that Africans will set themselves for higher responsibilities. The process must start at the bottom from the group council through the Native authorities and provincial councils, up through the Provincial Council and to this Council."

... based on popular support the more urgent in any society the individual must recognize and discharge his obligations to his community, and to secure the discharge of these obligations an effective authority is essential.

To secure economic progress and higher living standards, modifications of existing systems are urgently necessary; existing systems of land tenure and matrimonial succession must give way if agricultural progress is to be made, and it will be primarily on the improvement of agriculture, advice and, in particular, of the adoption of modern methods of soil conservation that the achievement of higher living standards will depend.

I have put these problems before the African members of this Council, that they, if their turn, may be in a position to stimulate African thought and endeavour. No country can progress without a sustained effort on the part of its inhabitants, and perhaps the greatest need in Nyasaland to-day is for harder work and more sustained effort. It is only by these means that the standard of living can be raised.

While I thank His Majesty's Government in the form of grants-in-aid, the Colonial Development and Welfare Act and in my direction, achievements can only come from the efforts of African farmers, and peasant Africans generally, whether they be business or wage earners, are prepared to work a great deal harder than they do to-day. There can be no notable progress in this territory.

### Reparations Campaign

You will expect me to say something of the efforts which this territory as a unit of the unprecedented drought that we had in December and January. At the end of January we faced a position that had all the possibilities of disaster, but fortunately the drought broke at the beginning of February and was then possible to take measures to restore the position by planting grain crops and securing large quantities of root crops. This planting campaign has been prosecuted with the utmost vigour and I trust we have had satisfactory results for the next few months. I will have something to say of the difficulties that face us in the next few months.

I should like to pay a tribute to the tremendous efforts which have been made all over the Protectorate by planters, by missionaries, by householders and by the African community in general. It is with a heartening hope to see what has been done and to realize the optimistic aspects of achievement in this regard. I trust that we can carry on with the work we have done, everything that is possible to extricate ourselves from a position which, at one time, had all the elements of disaster.

In spite of what has been achieved, however, it would be idle to assume that we have repaired all the damage caused by the prolonged drought. I do not believe that this will, humanly possible, ever be done. We must recognize that we may face great difficulties during the next 12 months.

There will undoubtedly be hardship in many areas of the Southern Province, and the Government will do all in its power to mitigate the effects of those hardships. At the same time efforts to plant new crops must not be relaxed and these should be continued until the end of the rains makes further planting impossible.

"It would be dangerous to forecast the turn of events in the next 12 months, and we should endeavour to view the prospect without either undue pessimism or undue optimism.

Whatever may be the outcome, the response to the emergency campaign in recent weeks convinces me that, whatever difficulties may be in store, the community which is in Nyasaland will face those difficulties squarely and with courage, and that we shall get through this difficult time with honour and, perhaps, as a result of those difficulties, shall be better fitted to tackle the great task of developing this territory which lies ahead."

### Cold-Blooded Murder

Mr. D. J. Coffey, presiding over the inquest of Lieut. Colonel G. S. Adams of Chingwatha Farm, Ntala, Kenya, recorded that the deceased was considerably in debt

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## East African Section Meeting

### Closer Liaison with J.E.C.A.

AT A RECENT MEETING of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce it was agreed that there should be closer liaison between the Section and the Joint East and Central African Board.

Mrs E. W. BOVILL, the chairman, said that he believed the time had come when the Section should take a much wider view of its responsibilities. Many problems created by wartime conditions had now been overcome, but there were many other aspects which they should not ignore, which had a bearing upon the commercial world in East Africa.

One was the appalling growth of lawlessness in those territories, encouraged by a lack of agreement on the part of the authorities.

### French Withdrawal

Some years ago the suggestion of closer contact between the Section and the Joint East African Board had been raised and Mr. Bevill had invited Mr. G. H. Parker, then Secretary of the Section, to make a proposal for such a liaison. He had discussed the idea with Colonel A. D. Dodds-Parker, who had weighed the matter carefully and had given copious and thoughtful meetings to the Joint East and Central African Board.

The suggestion was that the chairman of the two bodies should attend each other's meetings as observers, without being committed in any way.

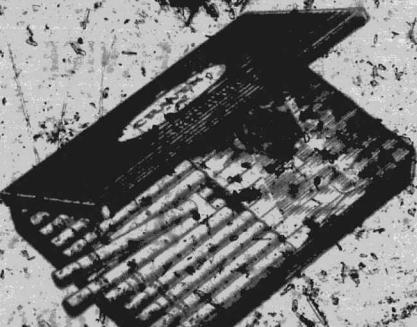
Colonel Dodds-Parker, speaking for the Joint Board, said they would welcome the advice of Mr. Bovill. He himself was not political and had already done a considerable amount of valuable work.

The proposal for closer liaison between the two bodies was passed unanimously.

Colonel Thicker was elected as the East African Section's representative on the Executive Committee of the Chamber for the ensuing month, and at the same period Mr. F. J. Kerrigan was appointed as the representative on the executive committee of the Import and Export Merchants' Section.

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## Vegetable Crop and Food Prospects

### Varied Reports from the Province

WEST REPORTS on the food and crop position in Nyasaland indicate that although rainfall has been generally inadequate, the situation is not altogether gloomy.

In the Northern Province new plantings have germinated well and there has been considerable expansion of cassava plantings. The crop situation in only moderately satisfactory in some of the lake shore areas north of Nantche.

The Southern Province has had heavy rainfall showers in the Mlanje district, with lighter rains in the Fort Johnston, Zomba and Blantyre districts. Little rain has fallen in the remainder of the Province. Whilst the distribution of grain seed has been completed, the poor rainfall has held up the sowing of root crops and has also delayed revival of older plantings. Newly planted crops recently showed signs of wilting.

Bright and sunny weather has been continuing in the Central Province, with the result that planted maize is in need of rain, particularly in the Bwana Valley parts of the lake shore plain, and in the plateau lands around Dongwe and Lilongwe. All areas of the community have done good work in the planting of organs.

## Kenya Products

MEMBERS of the British Kenya Farmers' Members' Association, who are sources in Kenya "denied that it was easy for others to get authority for increased prices for produce in colony."

Members had been assured that exporting produce to most countries, and if world prices were to drop it would be disastrous to send things out. The present fixation of cereal prices, sugar, tea and stock prices for this year did not mean that in prices would remain exactly the same for those periods. If world prices fell, Kenya prices would probably drop.

It was no possibility of an end of the colonial era in the next few years, during which time the British territories would be likely to need all the food they could grow. Increasing prices did not affect value of land, in due consideration of the fact that the entire region of the country depended on it. He indicated that it was possible to avoid such a policy the wheat and maize production costs was the fall in import prices compared with previous years. Although the price of wheat probably goes back, African labour might be high for many years to come. Asked if he thought that Africa labour was exploited he replied: "I very nearly think the whole thing exploited."

## E.A.W.I.

THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER attended the annual general meeting of the England Branch of the East Africa Women's League which was held at Overseas House, London, last week. In the absence of Mrs. A. Fawcett, through illness, Lady Baden-Powell took the chair. The meeting was followed by a film in technicolour, "East Africa To-day," with an interesting running commentary by Miss M. Kelleher, the present Vice-Governor, Kenya, on a Kenya farm and the work of several missions as figured in a most attractive picture.

## Strike Threat in the Sudan

A DEMAND of representation on the local and American trade unions in the Sudan was made last week by the Foreign Minister, Sir Robert S. S. The complaints, who came from the British Consulate, were that the

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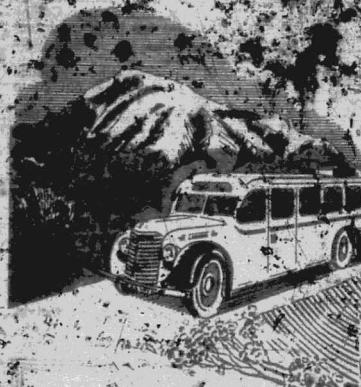
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## NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

A new training centre for African artisans has been opened in Thika, Kenya.

Hunting parties in Kenya pass through Garissa, average about 50 a month.

A whale, about 17 feet long, was recently in the outer harbour of Port Sudan.

The Royal African Society's new address is 48 Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.1.

A record output of 4,523 tons of coffee was handled by the Moshi Native Coffee Board in the 1947-48 season.

### Ex-Service Drivers

Of the 3,084 African ex-service motor drivers who applied for civil driving licences in Kampala, 571 failed to pass the test.

Among Sudanese students recently arrived in this country, two are studying engineering in Croydon, and one is on a course of factory inspection. The present production of European aircraft in East Africa exceeds 8,000 hours of aircraft time, but as the employees come into operation it is estimated that the demand will be doubled.

A choice of 120 Colonial courses in further studies under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act formerly affecting tutor-sisters only has been extended to include nursing sisters.

An Institute of Commonwealth Studies, established by London University, will open in Russell Square, London, W.C.1, April 1949. The training of candidates for colonial service will be one of its functions.

### Skins of Medical Bees

A number of African trainees at the African Group Hospital in Nairobi, most of whom in the third year of their training were disabled recently because they refused to carry skins from the wards in the skins.

African men from Britain in the recent war were awarded two Distinguished Conduct Medals, two Military Medals, two MBE Badges, 11 M.M.s, 21 Africa Service Badges, and two Certificates of Commendation.

Three West African musical groups are attending a conference arranged by the Nigerian Education Society and the Mission in Kenya. It is hoped here to improve the standard of entries for the annual cultural festival of the Society.

A clear blue-white diamond of 10 carats has been found in the Williamson diamond mine in Shinyanga, Tanzania. This stone is more than twice the size of the pink diamond which Dr. Williamson gave to Queen Elizabeth for a wedding present.

Mr. H. S. Porter, Financial Secretary, Mr. L. G. M. expressed confidence in the financial strength of the territory when he signed the adoption of the Standing Finance Committee's report on the cash estimates for 1949. Capital resources of the Government would be used judiciously on armament purposes, and at the end of the year the Central and District War Relief Assistance Funds would reach £1,000,000, for use in maintaining the purchasing power of powers if there should be a depression.

## Plain Words to Civil Servants

### Price Control

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, Governor of Kenya, said in a recent address to the European Civil Servants Association in Nairobi (*inter alia*):

"I hope before you come to the conclusion that the Civil Service in East Africa is sadly underpaid, even though we will spend a little time studying the case and asking the Kenyan, Rhodesian and South African Governors, think that you will find there many sober thoughts."

"The cost of living continues to increase, and the obvious thing is the cause of much anxiety to me as Governor. But this is largely a result of the increase in the import cost of imported goods, even what we have to control. The Government has done its best to control prices, and the fact that price control in East Africa has been throughout the war, and in its earliest form, is one of the main objects of its founding importance."

"I hope that you will shortly realize that we have seen something like 10 per cent. over the past during modest increases in the rates of 1947-48, caused by local factors. I take it you do not mean official increases and emergency increases, the price of which was recently increased, and increased salaries. I am particularly anxious if the decisions taken on the only those kinds of increases of which you spoke, are not the proper ones."

### Food Shortages

You might fairly ask whether the cost of living in all the major foodstuffs has increased and continued to rise. Colony have been able to import the oil and rice to say, substantial towns, where the products could fetch if they were allowed to be sold, during East Africa.

Your observations on the cost of living might have included reference to the standard of living. Since I am not so to speak placed myself, I am not aware of the cost to which members of the Civil Service, support restaurants, night-clubs and other places of amusement in Nairobi. There are however many of these places and also some in surrounding towns, but not without interest and there is no general statement of this cost in the whole of East Africa. Some time ago, I hope, I am not speaking too much, I made a general comment on the cost of living, which goes unprinted, but at the same time I think I may say that the standard of living there is much greater than in the countries of many people in this country than in quite some areas, and that that at least is one of the things which is a source of very substantial motivation given the oil, which could certainly not give any encouragement, however, to the suggestion you tell all that the results might be further increases in price."

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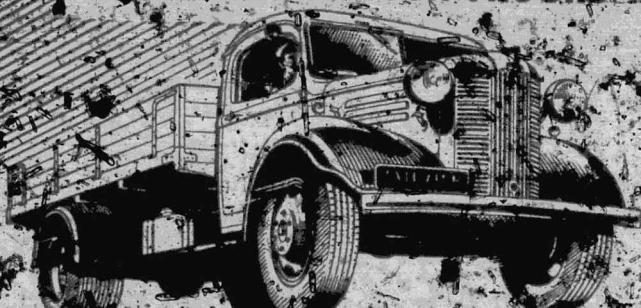
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## Groundnut Scheme Debate

(Report continuing from page 81)

It may well be that by applying the fertilizers, the man-power and money, we could get an appreciable quantity of groundnuts from West Africa, Rhodesia and other places where they were being grown at present. This scheme should be examined, an ample time permitted before any attempt was made to add man-power and money to its original cost.

MR. R. S. HUISHON (Labour) said that he could not understand the essence of the criticism advanced by the Opposition. Did they really feel that schemes of this kind should not be attempted, but that one should content ourselves merely by relying on traditional methods?

The many warnings by men like Lord Boyd Orr reminded us that the old Malthusian problem was again becoming acute in the world. In many areas the population was outstripping available means of subsistence, and the problem could only be solved by such a project as the groundnut scheme, multiplied many times.

### Ultimate Cost

MR. J. L. THOMAS (Conservative) said that the bill for the scheme which would cost £1,000,000,000, was much more than twice the original estimate. The people of this country were entitled to expect something which had been advertised in the Blue Book of February, 1947. If one went to people with a business prospectus, one must live up to that prospectus. He calculated that, if one took into account the cost of the original harbours, railways, and a hundred and one other utilities and facilities which were necessary, the scheme would cost at least £800,000,000.

MR. HENRY STEWART (National) said that the scheme was neither a ghastly failure nor a blazing success. In a visit to the groundnut area, he had not found that the staff were full of discontent, as he read in the newspapers. They were doing an excellent job, but the greatest cause of the trouble had been the mad fury in Whitehall.

### Benefits to Africans

MR. M. FOLLIOT (Labour) said that while visiting Kongwa, he had found great enthusiasm among the staff, and their life was hard. They had appreciated the visit of the Minister last year, but had complained bitterly of the speech made in the House by Mr. R. S. Huishon, who they alleged had never been concerned with the scheme than Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. That speech had been regarded as a scandalous expression of ignorance.

MR. A. H. HALE (Conservative), bidding up for the Opposition, said that Mr. Strachey's speech had been typical of public relations officers.

The public had read in August and Sept., 1940, that in 1941-2 there were going to be 1,400,000 acres of groundnuts planted; and that even before that substantial crops would be grown. The hopes of the Housewife had been raised by a rosy prospect of increased fat available in such a short date.

There had been a series of incredible mistakes since the scheme started. Adequate advice was not taken from men

of experience, indeed, the project was doubted by all who knew their life in that territory. The Sabi River Valley scheme in Southern Rhodesia started as big in conception as the groundnut scheme, and had been started by Sir Godfrey Higgins with a pilot scheme. In contrast to the mistake made by Mr. Strachey, the Rhodesian Prime Minister was not trying to run before he could walk.

It was quite clear that the Ministry had intended to make a sensational triumph for themselves, and to have averted censure, and the Opposition intended to exercise their vote.

MR. STRACHEY spoke again for the Government in closing the debate. He said that the Standing Committee, Watcombe, reported to him, Mr. Huishon, had referred somewhat mysteriously, to considerations of the fitness of the mission's journey, and gave no examples of the report.

Nothing could be more untrue than the allegation that no experimental work had been carried out. One of the first acts of the managing agency had been to establish in each of the areas experimental plots, divided into hundreds of different subsections.

It was also a misrepresentation to assert that Kenya and Northern Rhodesia had turned down the scheme. Sir Philip Mitchell had been bitterly disappointed, when experts came in Kenya, to conclude that there were no suitable sites available in Kenya. A great deal of pressure had also come from the Northern Rhodesian Government to start a scheme there, but the Minister felt that the corporation had enough on its plate in Nyasaland.

### Benefits to Africans

It was inaccurate to say that the Kongwa area was to be cleared during the Development. In that area would be timber about 600,000 acres.

The scheme was doing a great deal for Africans in the groundnut areas by giving them, for the first time in their lives, a reliable food. They had all put on weight after joining the scheme. Similarly, it was true of the health and educational facilities.

On the actual estimate of the harvest, Mr. Strachey and his Conservative speakers laid themselves on being great agriculturists, but if they imagined that they could estimate the tonnage to be produced by a crop which had just been planted when they were not farmers but crystal-gazers,

I most earnestly and categorically deny," continued the Minister, "the charge of any sort of unreasonable speed of development on this scheme. No minister has ever attempted to drive the corporation by the managing agency into an unreasonable speed of implementation."

To pause at the present stage is surely a height of folly. As to suggestion that the scheme was unkind, about small-scale cultivators, such methods except by practice and experiment, had already been established, tested and adopted, in the method of clearing and the use of the tractor.

So long as the present Government was responsible, Mr. Strachey concluded, it could never be allowed to private enterprise.

We in Kenya feel it may be inevitable that we shall be faced with hunger in 15 or 20 years. Unless we do which not all the groundnuts in East Africa will be able to cope." Dr. E. J. Wright, of the Kenya Agricultural Service, in address to the British Medical Association at Cambridge.

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# Kenya Colony High Commission Plan for Anti-Social Propaganda

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Company News

## Sisal Estates, Limited Colonel Ponsonby's Review

THE TWENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SISAL ESTATES, LIMITED, was held on March 9 at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

COLONEL C. F. PONSONBY, J.D., D.L., M.I., the chairman, presided.

A representative of the auditors, Messrs. John Miller & Co. Ltd., read a notice concerning the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The chairman said the chairman's circulated statement.

The year which ended June 30, 1948, has been very satisfactory. The accounts, which are presented in a slightly altered form in accordance with the new Companies Act, show a trading profit after providing for maintenance expenses deposited with the auditors, less administrative expenses amounting to £272,601, and a profit of £13,892 for the year to June 30, 1948.

In view of this profit provision has been made for £12,895 (say, plus 10% 15%), £5,000 has been transferred to reserve against depreciation and utilization, £500 to capital reserve and £20,000 has been transferred to the sinking fund, leaving a balance of £1,200 in the sinking fund. This we have added to the amount of £1,200 in the sinking fund (last year) to give a total of £2,400. This has been added to the sinking fund, giving a total of £72,791.

It is proposed to increase the sinking fund by £1,200 per annum. This would have been done in the previous year had it not been for the fact that the company had to meet the cost of clearing and planting the land.

Colonial Government regulations, relating to violent strikes, have been applied to our workers and markets have been closed to us, so that we have had to conform to the rules.

We have had to pay a heavy toll of £10,000 in 1939, and for nearly two years have had to pay a heavy toll of the same amount.

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3,180 hectares immature white sisal, 300 hectares were luxuriant. A further 306 hectares were cleared for planting. The balance of land included unsuitable land, hills and forests and the site of camps and factories, which go to make up the self-contained organization.

The arrangement referred to in my speech last year regarding Langata Estate have been completed. As a result, this company has received further shares (representing the value of this estate) in Bird & Co. (Africa), Ltd., thus increasing its holding to 1,337.34 shares in Bird & Co. (Africa), Ltd., representing the whole issued capital. The effect of this arrangement is that all properties are now held by Bird & Co. (Africa), Ltd.

The lease of the ex-enemy Hale property, which expired at the end of 1948, has been renewed for a further year. In the meanwhile discussions are proceeding with the Tanganyika Government on the future of all ex-enemy estates.

In 1948 referred to the purchase of about 2,300 hectares of very good land adjoining the Magunga estate and known as Lunganga. During the last two years 357 hectares have been planted and a further 133 are cleared for planting. In order to be ready for the time when cutting of sisal axes begins (about two and a half years after planting) an up-to-date factory will shortly be erected and the necessary houses for staff built.

The costs of clearing and planting have been heavy, but there is no doubt that, taking the long view, the expenditure will ensure a good return to shareholders even if there should be a fall in the price of sisal.

### Current Year's Prospects

The estimated production of 9,000 tons, which I gave last year, was ratified, the actual production being 9,640 tons. This was helped by a year of unusually well distributed rains. The labour supply was not affected, as was feared, by the groundnut scheme. But it must always be remembered that this is a tropical farming proposition dependent on the uncertainties of labour and weather. For the past year (1948-49), in view of the production of 9,640 tons for the first six months, it is safe to prophecy a production of 10,000 tons and subject to labour and weather, there should be a further increase in production for the year 1949-50 when the large new planted areas come into bearing.

The price paid by the Ministry of Supply for the latter part of 1948 was about £10.50 per ton for No. 15 and present prices show little change. Against this increased production must be set the increased costs of production. Heavy agricultural equipment needed for African conditions, spare parts and reconditioning machines have advanced to three or four times the pre-war costs. Labour is also more costly, no one can afford to "tins" if it becomes more efficient. Taking all these factors into account, however, the immediate prospects of the company are satisfactory.

### Future Prospects

The world production of hard fibres is still over 100,000 tons per annum compared with just over 300,000 tons before the war. Of this one-third was sisal, hemp and two-thirds sisal. The world consumption of hard fibres pre-war was not balanced production. During the war and since consumption has been limited by production, and is still caused by exchange and credit shortage. With the expansion of India and economic rehabilitation in Europe and Japan there must be an increased demand for hard fibres. Consumption can, however, only increase gradually and it

methods than existed before we have been interested with a view to creating greater price stability which is in the interests of both breeders and consumers.

#### Tribute to Management

The excellent results of the year under review are due to the concentrated efforts of the directors and field staff of Messrs. Bird & Co. (Africa), Ltd. Mr. F. Hitchcock, the managing director, with the help of Mr. C. A. Bartlett, the deputy managing director, has not only built up one hard working organization but has also taken a leading part in the new marketing arrangements. I am sure that shareholders would wish me to thank Mr. Hitchcock and those who helped to place this company on a sound foundation. I should also like to thank Messrs. John K. Gilfai, Mr. H. J. T. Scott, and others in London.

The report and accounts were adopted as proposed and was supported, the racing director, Colonel E. Thompson and Mr. S. L. Crouch were re-elected. The remuneration of the chairman was fixed and the proposal terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and staff of the company's estates.

#### Chairman's Speech

Addressing the meeting the chairman said:

Citizens.—I have first to apologize for three directors who are not able to be present. Mr. Lough, of South Africa, Major Curtis is on bed of sickness and Mr. Verdon, Mr. Hitchcock came back from America. He has been busy seeing brokers and spinners and he also went down to look into the condition of the sisal industry in Mexico and also in Brazil where something is extremely developing. He sang the upland morning to my bed and influenza and could not be here to-day.

Before formally moving the adoption of the report and accounts, I wish to refer briefly to some criticism which has been received in two or three letters and which also appeared in the press. The criticism separates into two matters, the size of the dividend and the remuneration of the directors, or rather of one director at least. I am glad to be able to elaborate a little on the statement which I circulated.

#### Dividend Problem

The position which confronted the board on January 19, when we declared the dividend, was whether it was the right moment to increase the dividend in view of the large profits earned or whether Bird and Crouches Ltd. should instead build up their liquid reserves. We decided that a large amount of cash would be required by the Government up to December 31, 1945, had priority of payment which would last only until April of this year. Before that date none of our sisal, or indeed any other sisal in the plantations Tanganyika, could be shipped and, of course, no payment could be obtained.

The company was thus faced with the prospect of less four months' expenditure on production costs of over £100,000 before proceeds of sale could be available. In addition to this, as I mention in my statement, we had to contemplate much expenditure in the opening up of Lusanga Estates and the erection of a new factory. Of course, we considered the claims of the shareholders, but it must be borne in mind that we had to pay £30,000 additional dividends in 1944 and have cost the company about £27,000, including United Kingdom taxation.

#### Directors' Remuneration

#### EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

opportunity of giving the history of this. In the autumn of 1938 I returned from a visit to the estates and I told my two directors that I was not happy about the management of this large undertaking. Mr. Hitchcock with his 49 per cent shareholding in the company had been in fact since 1920 managing manager of all the sisal estates in East Africa and was chairman from January 1938.

He was subsequently asked by the board to do so and act as managing director of Bird and Co. Ltd. so that he had to pull off his roots in England, which is what he did, and agreed to go off as a managing director of a company in Africa on the net profits. This, as many of you know, is a common form of remuneration in plantation companies. At that time, 1938, the company was hardly making a profit and in 1939 the salary was increased to £1000 per annum, plus 10 per cent of net profits to 5%, and this was embodied in an extension of his agreement in 1945.

#### Rise of Sisal Prices

You will remember, no doubt, that in 1942 the average price of sisal was 8/- per ton £4.60, and even in 1945 it had reached only £30 per ton. In the meantime Mr. Hitchcock had completed the reorganization of the estates and had also been largely instrumental in consolidating the organization of the whole of the industry in East Africa. When it came to negotiations with the British Government, Mr. Hitchcock was the chief intermediary when prices came to be under review. They increased the average to £34 in 1946 to £35 in 1947 and then again to the present price in 1948.

None of those rises could have been foreseen or even thought about in 1939 or indeed in 1945, and so for six or seven years Mr. Hitchcock's remuneration was a modest one. Of course, the company, like all well-managed sisal companies, profited from the rise in the price of sisal, but, in particular, we must remember that our prosperity, as I have often mentioned, is largely due to Mr. Hitchcock and I cannot think that any of us grades him his reward for his long and unceasing work.

The deputy managing director, Mr. C. A. Bartlett, received a salary and a commission of 2%. I mention last year how fortunate we were to find him available, and I would emphasize how important it is that a great enterprise like ours should not be dependent on one man.

#### Future Dividends

Now I might anticipate a question about future dividends. While we certainly bear in mind the desire of the shareholders for a large dividend, it could be justified, and it would be remiss of us, if plantation companies are in the same sort of thing, to place restrictions on non-distributable funds companies, and your board must be guided by the conditions prevailing from time to time.

The chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts and the motion was seconded by Mr. S. L. Crouch.

After some discussion relating to the rate of dividend remuneration and after the chairman had replied to points raised by shareholders, the resolution was lost. It is of course a very short time since the chairman's policy, outlined as he held it, very large number of proxies should still be required. Whether on the next meeting there would be an account of the chairman's

**Mining****Consolidated Mines Selection**

**THE CONSOLIDATED MINES SELECTOR CO. LTD.**, a company interested Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa Ltd. and Rhodesian Anglo-American Ltd., earned a profit of £11,822 in 1958, compared with £141,440 in the previous year. Turnover amounted to £6,882, investments receive received £7,693, and a dividend of 21½% yielded £81,817, leaving a balance after deducting £2,775 for director's remuneration of £12,284, amount £40,737 brought in.

The total capital is £700,000 in shares of £10 each. Capital reserve stands at £25,000, revenue reserves, £10,284, and current liabilities at £11,118,100. Quoted investments are valued at £1,74,822, mineral values at December 31, £1,296,231, undrawn investments at £93,836, and current assets at £150,441, amount £24,627, brought in.

The directors are Mr. A. S. Taylor (Chairman), Mr. A. C. Wilson (Managing Director), Lord Ebury of Jenkins, Mr. J. O. Hamro, Mr. E. D. Stevenson, Mr. G. Oppenheimer (Retired), Mr. W. H. Graves, Mr. J. R. Rose, and Mr. G. F. S. Taylor. The 3rd annual general meeting was held in London on March 12 at 7.25 p.m.

**Mining Labour Situation**

THE NAMIBIAN EXECUTIVE'S DECISION to prohibit any native miners (Other than Natives being on holiday) from leaving the Protectorate before March 31 has, according to reports from Swakopmund, met with some faint opposition which means circles in Southern Rhodesia had hoped that many Natives and Coloured would, because of the drought, go south in search of work. But several months the Rhodesian mines, which rely considerably upon Nuisland labour, have been suffering a severe labour shortage. A mining official in Bulawayo stated that the Matobo Mine, for instance, which could handle a full complement of 1,000, was 250 short underground. The report of the executive Committee of the Rhodesian Chamber of Mines showed that the number of Native miners, Nuisland miners, or immigrants from October, was 2,200, compared with 1,117 from Northern Rhodesia, 964 from Portuguese East Africa, and 1,224 local workers.

**Company Progress Reports**

**Wankie Colliery.** February sales were 141,845 tons of coal and 6,336 tons of coke.

**Kutana.** 12,340 tons of ore were treated at the Goyt mine in February for 2,731 oz. gold.

**Bushveld.** The tonnages of 11,500 tons treated in February yielded 1,221 oz. gold and a loss of £3,971.

**Wanderer.** A working profit of £1,012 was earned by the treatment of 27,000 tons of ore for 2,155 oz. gold in February.

**Rhodesian Broken Hill.** Output for February consisted of 1,800 tons of zinc, 1,025 tons of lead, and 61 tons of refined vanadium.

**Mowbray.** 56,500 tons of ore were treated in February for 2,013 oz. gold and a working profit of £6,416. Shipment of Native labour continues.

**London & Rhodesia.** An embachikwe log of £2,516 was received by the mill from the 2,600 tons of ore in February. At level No. 2 S. rise, 1,200 ft. in drive S. 35 ft. av. 2.5 div. over 31 in 18th level, main drive S. 7 ft. av. 2.8 div. over 79 in.

**Chester & Liverpool.** 6,000 tons of ore were treated in February for 3,035 oz. gold and a working profit of £5,388. Chown mine: 10th level raised 32 ft. 16th level raised 18 ft, averaged 20 ft. 16th level raised 20 ft. 18th level raised 15 ft. at 12 ft. 18th level driven 22 ft. av. 17th level raised 15 ft. at 18 ft. 23rd level sunk 18 ft. av. 16 ft. 26th level driven 18 ft. 27th level raised 20 ft. 18 ft. av. 39th level sunk 14 ft. av. 18 ft. 19th level raised 21 ft. av. 17th level driven 18 ft. 20 ft. 21st level driven 18 ft. 22nd level driven 19 ft. av. 23 ft.

Reported 200 oz. on, and were treated in the separate shaft of 1948 from the crushing plant. 1 ton of ore, 100 working hours of £2,125. In the previous half year, respective figures were 191 oz. 16,013 tons and £3,071. Total development amounted to 15,972 ft. and Diamond Drilled 2,641 ft. No. 12 coalwall mine: No. 12 level 18 ft. drive 20 ft. S. started and advanced 70 ft. averaging 23.3 feet over 44 in. A parallel drive on footwall branch started and "advanced" 80 ft. av. 15 div. over 36 in. B-drive 255 ft. started and advanced 15 ft. av. 7 div. over 31 in. Other reefs: No. 21 level: B-drive 780 ft. S. started on main + crosscut and advanced 65 ft. av. 8 div. over 23 ft. W. drove opposite above started and advanced 15 ft. from 30 to 30 ft. av. 12 div. over 36 ft. elsewhere low values.

**Mining Personnel and Obituaries**

Mr. HENRY EVERETT JONES who has died recently, was for three years an engineer on the staff of Rhodesian Exploration and Development Co. Ltd.

Mr. D. G. ARMSTRONG, 55, CHURCHILL, has been appointed a metallurgist to the Colonial Development Corporation.

Mr. H. W. HENDERSON, ASSOC. INSTITUTE, is research engineer in the Rhodesian Institute of Technology, Bulawayo.

Mr. W. J. JORDAN, 55, CHURCHILL, has been appointed a geologist, shortly arriving in this country.

Mr. WILLIAM ERSKINE, GLEN VALLEY LTD., LONDON, LTD., has died in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

**Electric Mining Conferences**

DELEGATES to the Young Engineers Mining and Metallurgical Congress, which will be held in Great Britain from April 9 to 23, will include MR. M. L. VAN BLERKENHOF and DR. P. J. VAN ROOIJEN from the Chamber of Mines of Rhodesia, MR. J. S. FERGUSON, Director of the Southern Rhodesian Survey Department, and MR. O. M. STOCKLEY, chief geologist in Tanganyika, and MR. G. H. BURKE from the Department of Land and Mines in Uganda.

**Technical Library**

THE JOHN LEWIS OF THE INSTITUTION OF MINING ENGINEERS and the Institution of Metallurgists, Metallurgy at Silwood House, Barnsley, Cirencester, London, have joined forces to form a 2,000 books, pamphlets and maps collection dealing with mining and chemical technology. Some 200 periodicals and foreign journals are regularly received.

**Institution of Mining Annual Dinner**

THE INSTITUTION OF MINING AND METALLURGY will hold its annual dinner at the Savoy Hotel, Strand, London, on May 1.

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An outstanding example of fourteenth century Gothic architecture is comprised in the Rhône cathedral. The church of St. Michael is the most notable of the 360 churches which lie within the boundaries of the walled city of Paphos. Used as a mosque for the Moslem median population, the church is a striking memorial to the culture and prosperity of Cyprus during the rule of the Lusignan dynasty.

Subsequent occupation by the Venetians and the Ottoman Empire limited the fortunes of the island for a few years, but from the end of the sixteenth century Cyprus began to recover some of her ancient importance as a centre of Mediterranean commerce. Today the port of Famagusta handles a large volume of trade, though carobs, wines and citrus have replaced the precious stones and silk of former centuries.

Famagusta has a long history of trade, though carobs, wines and citrus have replaced the precious stones and silk of former centuries. Full and up-to-date information from our branches in Cyprus on industrial conditions and commercial trends in the island is readily obtainable on request.



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