

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, March 25, 1954
Volume 25, Part 1, No. 1275

6d. weekly, 30s. yearly, post free
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

Founder and Editor

S. JOHNSON

REGISTERED OFFICES

66 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1
Telephone — HOLborn 2224-5

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	Page
Matters of Moment	831
Mr. J. N. McClean on the Groceries Scheme	833
Combating the Communist Threat	834
Problems of the Sugar Industry	837
Fulbright's 'Five Years'	838
Demand for South Metals	839
Dr. W. E. H. Stanley's Address	846
Company Meeting	857
Labour's 'Business News'	860

MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE EAST AFRICAN TERRITORIES will be grateful to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Creech Jones, for the forthright way in which he answered the question in the House of Commons, he has rejected the recommendation 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 reserve 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 has been 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 prejudicial of the could object to the criteria for schemes of non-African settlement which he lays down, that the land required 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 enforced in Tanganyika could not fail to be resented in the territory of its northern neighbour, and Mr. Stanley's speech tonight makes it clear that Kenya is being studied by his own State. The statement made three years ago when he was the Under Secretary of State. This statement was also 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 IV mission and himself. Mr. Oliver Stanley bluntly asked in the House what good was to be expected from such bodies as this par-

collaboration was hard to be expected that the United and Costa Rican members would have made a useful contribution 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 administrative authority's problems, as Australia administers a trust territory, which is of some not so advanced as Tanganyika, and is a South West African in the Trusteeship Council, visiting the

Swiss may also be permitted that the French delegate, M. Lacroix, should have benefited in his colleague's recommendations, for he has much practical experience of African administration, and showed his sympathies to France 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 inevitable that they must be tolerated as long as the United Nations survives. But they would have more value if the visiting teams could be understood standing that the purpose of their brief visits is to learn, and not to teach. It would also help if reports, once published, were made quite readily available by the United Nations Secretariat. In the case of Tanganyika the report presented in New York in November can still be obtained only with the greatest difficulty in the United Kingdom or East 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 many years had a firm foothold in the development of the East and Central African Dependencies, and in the year before last, when all too few of the commercial leaders of the continent were able to find opportunities in those territories, he was sent on a notable expedition with a characteristic modesty and unobtrusiveness, but

with equally characteristic thoroughness and pertinacity, he set himself to make the company of which he was then 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 and was elected a director in January, 1932. He 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 1943, and that of chairman in September, 1946, to Mr. Leonard Aldridge, and 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 part in the history of London is ending, many of those engaged in African affairs will wish to join with us in wishing a long and happy retirement to one who has remained the modest, friendly, and ever courteous, and therefore too busy to be particularly considerate.

IN A BROADCAST TALK to East Africa Dr. W. E. F. Skinner has called attention to the importance of the utmost importance of Colonial administration—the growing loss of intimate social and personal contact. He attributes this 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 dispatches, telegrams and instructions is well meant, and isolation can be regarded as a surfeit of paper work, but the Colonial Office and local secretariats should continually check the flow of paper to ensure that it does not destroy the spirit.

Kongwa is that it has what must be one of the most abhorrent soils in the world and in certain dry weather conditions will get a disc wear, a blade wear, or a three inches in a day.

One could add quite a number of smaller, but equally important causes of the troubles—the difficulty of supplying in the African parts the necessary food, furniture and clothing, the necessity of sending lorries and cash which can stand up to the conditions under which they have to work and the difficulties of providing the normal amenities of life such as the necessity of leaving the home even for a day other than on foot.

Future Prospects

But I have purposely left to last 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 experienced the development period, produce the crops? Is the land good enough? Is the rainfall sufficient? Have we got the agricultural knowledge?

All the people out there on the units among the leading farmers in the neighbouring Colonies have no doubts at all. The good land and the fertility of the cultivated land of this world

is not in East Africa can be tested and be made to produce for himself with no scientific knowledge, these fields, however, of rain to the acre—if we cannot beat this with our present-day scientific knowledge, then science cannot be of much value.

We may yet find a better rotation than our present one, but that is quite a normal practice to experiment on any and every colony. We still much to learn about the most economic method of using the mechanical implements—in fact, we shall probably have to wait some of our present knowledge of agricultural and economic progress, but this is not a long time.

We have to find the best amount of manure, which will make the fibres and other things. All those engaged on the project, to be fully satisfied, unless this is done, then the scheme will have been a failure. We do not want to mechanize our employees, to get them into robots even if they were prepared to pass on to their own people every opportunity to make a success in their own particular jobs, and having their own I can only assure they are waiting to seize that opportunity.

Combating the Communist Threat in the African Colonies

Soliciting U.N.C. for Propaganda Purposes

IT IS NOT SUFFICIENT MERELY TO DENY COMMUNIST 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 the masses 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, at the same rate, will exceed any improvement that may be brought about in the productivity of the soil. It will bring home to Africans the weakness of their health in terms of head of cattle. It will bring home the weakening effects of endemic disease upon the peasant's income and productivity. It will bring home the disease which occasionally needs to be brought home to the developed country—that the only source of wealth is the application of labour by hand and brain to raw materials. It will bring home the propaganda policy that not even a word of political demonstrations in such matters as soil erosion, it would be shown how wealth can be increased, and upon that, increase an adequate system of social services built.

These are familiar matters and I do not advise that they be observed only that every opportunity should be 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

It is, however, one aspect of such a presentation, one which I think is appropriate at the moment to dwell a 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 doubt that, in giving such help, the European communities themselves derive some benefit from it. Africans will accept such a statement unreservedly, and would be far more so if they were told that traders and industrialists had come solely for the benefit of the continent. They will also then be

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 regress into the Stone Age conditions which preceded the arrival of European settlers. So far the Communists have had almost all their own way in representing the European settlers as hater of 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 or America, but it is manifestly above the African standard of life before the arrival of Europeans.

Fear of Offending Africans

This is perhaps the most important fact which needs to be brought home in Africa at the present time. In my view, the Imperial Government—perhaps out of a commendable desire to emphasize the trustee character of its responsibilities—have not sufficiently emphasized this fact. Indeed, in some cases they have possibly out of a nervous fear of offending Africans, indulged in the other extreme and given some reasons for the idea that the European settlers are exploiting the Africans. The very immigration procedure which was recently introduced in some of the colonies would seem to come under this head. It is not necessary to flag this question overmuch, as the Secretary of State has undertaken to ask the Acting Governor to consider the procedure further in the light of the statements which have been made, and has expressed his wish that the procedure shall avoid interference with the conduct of business.

It is not necessary to say that the reason for the procedure is to encourage the advancement of the African peoples not only in the social sphere, but also in the economic field. The truth, as I have said, is that the advancement of the African peoples, and in the political and economic fields, depends upon European supervision and European technical and managerial help, and only when such help is supplied with the healthy Africans that they will be able to raise their economic progress.

Recently frustrated in its efforts to penetrate into Africa, the Soviet Union has been obliged to turn to the possibilities presented by the United Nations. A study has been conceived by other new means of diplomacy, and by others in a Cabinet and Parliament of the world, but in the eyes of the Soviet Union it

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

Problems of the East African Sisal Industry

Further Views of Dr. Paul F. Wilton

THE PRESENT sisal drying 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; dust and light from the sun discolors the fibres brown; production is at the mercy of the weather, in terms of rain and winds which usually add most important sisal fibre waste as it dries, so that perfectly shined wet fibre is discarded into rat tails.

An artificial dryer overcomes all these difficulties, and, in addition, forms a proper unit in the straight fibre, a new principle so essential to the continuous production of vast quantities of fibre material. Finally, it can be operated at night so that an appropriate shift work organization is possible in all well-organized industrial establishments. The production of fibre machines available may be divided into three classes: (1) those which should be fed by the drier to standard bales, and every caution should be exercised to ensure that these units should be preserved intact through all subsequent operations; such a procedure would ensure that a minimum disarrangement took place.

The general design of the drier requires careful thought, for although the textile machinery at present available is in many ways suitable, fibres were designed for use in overcrowded spinning facilities and embody limitations which are not necessarily applicable in East Africa. In particular, a finer conditioning zone should be provided so that the fibre produced may contain a normal proportion of regain moisture.

Leaf Waste

Fuel for Drier.—If dry decodification is purchased, the waste will accumulate rapidly at the factory site, and although it comprises at least 90% water, the quantity of burnable solids present, of high calorific value (8,000 B. T. U. per lb.) 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 resort to tedious hand-drying in thin layers, possibly with preliminary passage of the swollen mass of material between heavy rollers. A simpler and efficient method could be to pass the waste through a mill which would express similar to that used for extracting oil from copra or for the preparation of meal from fish waste.

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

Finally, a system of fibre matting would provide a sisal fibre system, realising the commercial fibre suitable for complete drying and transportation should the present possibilities of alternative commercial fibre matting systems be thoroughly investigated as has been suggested in some quarters.

Disposal of Waste.—The ultimate waste product from the present method above would be a relatively small quantity of pure sisal, which could be used to irrigate plantations, or small plantations, slightly contaminated water, which could be used for irrigation or

safely discharged into a river without causing a nuisance and ash, which could probably be transported back to the growing areas in dust-carrying trucks and discharged into the land to restore some of the lost mineral content.

Almost the whole of the sisal that would thus be profitably used to assist in the main production and the present useless dunnage and land-filling material be discharged into waterways to be eliminated.

Post-Drying Treatment.—The present essential post-drying treatment is the brushing operation. This is necessary primarily because the fibres are contaminated with loose and attached residual cortical tissue (dust) locally, because it has become considerably tangled and disarranged during drying and carriage to and from, and finally because sisal fibre comprises a proportion of short-fibres, defined undesirable by spinner.

Brushing Operation

If the processes outlined above were adopted, the cortical tissue would be removed by the drier and the fibre, while fibre would not be disarranged, because of the lack of contact between the fibres in the drier and, finally, there is no reason to believe that the small proportion of short fibres would not cause as much trouble as is commonly supposed.

On this basis there seems to be no reason why brushing should be necessary at all or, at worst, a preliminary treatment of the fibre end alone would be required; indeed, this is the experience of growers in the Dutch East Indies, which adopt substantially these methods.

Grading.—There seems to be a very serious case for rationalizing the present grading system. If the methods outlined here were adopted, the only significant grade to be retained would be the rotational grading of good quality fibre. Substantially all cuts but the first would yield very short fibres.

It must be realized, however, that a fibre is not a very passive of all lengths up to the point of the leaf stem which it was derived, and that the breaking of length, both for the grower and spinner, depends on fibre length and more simply leaf length. Unfortunately individual leaf skeletons are too small to serve as commercial units, so that the appraisal of length must be based on the maximum length of skeletons of their parent leaves in the unit, hence, it is essential therefore to visualize skeletons rather than individual fibres and reasonable variation between leaf lengths should be allowed.

Elasticity in Grading System

In order to accommodate imperfections in grading, that produced by present methods an appropriate 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 2ft. 6in. to 3ft. 6in. in length, grading into the present No. 1 and No. 2 grades, and be tedious and difficult, and should also provide specific discrimination on the grounds of general colour, which perfection of isolation, and perfection of presentation.

A system which meets these requirements has been worked out and could doubtless be adapted with advantage to producers and their

Baling.—The sisal fibres were more uniform in maximum length, as it would more certainly be produced by the above methods, were adopted, a system of

Dr. Paul F. Wilton was employed a short while ago by the Sisal Growers' Association of Tanganyika and conducted research work in East Africa and in the Department of Textile Industries at Leeds. Only recently he hopes that a full record of his findings will be published in due course, but in the meantime he has been working in the field, the above account representing his East African sisal industry investigations.

Problems of Rising World Demand for Non-Ferrous Metals

Unfair Handicaps to British Enterprises in the Future

IT IS OF URGENT IMPORTANCE that the search for further base-metal deposits should be encouraged, and in this respect from our national 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. Taylor, President of the British Overseas Mining Association, in a supplement of non-ferrous metals issued on Monday in the *Financial Times*, in which the rôle of Colonial territories in respect of long-term problems of the world demand for metals 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 overseas in mining enterprises increased and our country played a leading rôle 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 the steps taken to find appropriate remedies may be sought.

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

At the present time opportunities for obtaining rights of 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.

Earnings of Empire Metals

The supplement includes an article on the "Earnings of increased metal earnings in the Empire commencing with rising domestic demands for stockpiled reserves." The following extracts are reproduced.

The overall effect of the world's non-ferrous metal reserves is dominated once it assumes increasing importance when possible requirements of the base metals for strategic purposes are brought into the picture.

The main aim of the establishment of the world metal reserves is to provide a buffer. There is a serious possibility that U.S. reserves might be directed to any other area, and since in the case of some of our metals the demand for these deposits regularly exceeds reserves that E.C.A. countries with their associated facilities will be in a position to produce for a number of years to come.

Particular metal articles in the possibility of a sharp increase in non-ferrous mining output in countries identified as being in the strategic area. It is evident, continues the article, that the Empire's base-metal resources are expected to play an important part in this production during the next four years. Among the successful plans for such a period are participations arising from the development of the world demand for reserves.

Particular emphasis is placed on the fact that the main effort in increasing metal production has been directed towards making up for lack of investment and damage during the war years. It is to restore base metal equipment to its former efficiency that the colonies signified their willingness to join with the United Kingdom in the European Recovery Programme because the purposes of Colonial development are complementary with those of European recovery.

It is a base-metal production in British Colonial territories remains a significant factor in the world supply and there can be little question that much of the credit for an expansion.

The article then goes on to say that the main emphasis of E.C.A. programmes bearing on Colonial

production of non-ferrous metals is largely British Colonial production. Copper appears to be a particularly well-prospected of non-ferrous metals in Cyprus, both electrically and blast-furnace processes in the African Colony. Production in 1952 was 10,000 tons, to reach 200,000 tons, compared with 100,000 tons in 1947 and 150,000 tons in 1956.

The only Colonial territory not producing lead is Northern Rhodesia, production of pig-lead reaching 16,000 tons in 1957. Lead deposits have been discovered in Tanganyika and new deposits are being taken to development in the West Indies connection in 1952-53, an amount, to be all the more significant.

It should be investigated that since the war itself in the case of copper and zinc, however, to be a net importer and that little or any possible net surplus occurs in the case of lead, an expansion in the production of these metals in Colonial territories would represent at such a saving of hard currency as a positive dollar-earnings. The effects, however, could be very valuable.

Shortage of Metal Production

At least consideration, then, it has been admitted that within the sterling area there exists considerable scope for the increase of metal production, which may be sufficient to offset the dollar shortage.

What are the prospects of fulfillment of any of these conditions? In general terms, a number of not inconceivable difficulties arise. The increase in the production of the world's metal handicaps connotes the hindrance of substantial new metal deposits, the fact that, simultaneously, in one territory or another may exist a solution of the present stage may be problematic. The question of metal supplies and the order of priority which they should be accorded is equally important.

What are the sorts of questions which will have to be faced in the immediately coming years? Of particular interest is the target figure fixed for Colonial copper production within the next four years—a figure which it is not assumed has been designated largely with the possibility of northern Rhodesia copper expansion.

What is the situation that production from the Copperbelt in the country has been under a slight excess during the past and preceding years, but at the same time an increase in the order envisaged, even allowing the important difficulties of the young Rhodesia metal appears doubtful. What in particular has been holding up Rhodesia copper production has been the lack of one of transport and therefore fuel supplies, and any examination of the Rhodesian railway system does not suggest in the absence of other urgent operations, that the main solution to this problem is possible within the next few years.

United Kingdom Reserves

There is no question that the same had been a situation exist of a sharp increase in U.K.A. in the Northern Rhodesian country production. But it is not certain that this increase, if it is maintained, will fit within the current supply situation, but, as yet, has not been fully appreciated by all the appropriate bodies.

There is a serious short world supply, and likely to remain so. Another acute question of new deposits obviously looms large. Australia, Tanganyika and possibly Southern Nigeria may help future production of this metal.

It falls rather into a special category inasmuch as a part of the Empire producers are already envisaging a state of rationed production between world demand and supply and, again, are beginning to think of the possibility of restriction. Even the question of the world restriction in modern world conditions sounds a little odd, and it is possible that immediate fears in this direction have been somewhat exaggerated. On the other hand, however, gold reserves of tin and gravel are by no means unlimited.

The overall picture, if it is 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 helps the position of the sterling area. Without question they could be made to supply even more. What is wanted clearly is a set of circumstances, under which "improvement" for non-ferrous areas is stimulated to the maximum and that this, in turn, should be encouraged to play an ample part in the achievement. The latter is again.

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

PUMPS FOR THE WORLD



... pump, it acts as a full power ... every full ...
 ... all corners of the world, and this ...
 ... supplied to your inquiry received today ...

Joseph & Evans
 LONDON

...
 ...
 ...

BACKGROUND

Origin of 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 most on differences of temperament as in these times was political principle. The great virtue of the last century Tory was loyalty, his besetting vice, white-hot brilliant excursions, was profanity, inarticulate stupidity. The Whigs wrote a long pamphlet after the reign of Charles II. It is a creature with a large forehead, supple hands and no brains. To these disabilities were added an insatiable craving for change. The Whigs on the other hand were eloquent and articulate in their own right, always in the forefront of intellectual fashion and distinguished in their tastes and standards. The descriptions of these two types of men, of their manners, opinions and general tenets, were written in fact had already assumed the aspect of a classic and the Whig had in fact been told, would undoubtedly have read *Modern Great Britain* and *New Statesman* at its work-end. To this must be added the identification of the Tories with the landed gentry and of the Whigs with the bourgeoisie, which survived to 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 neighbors and were favored by him because they were too weak and obscure to challenge his authority. The Whigs were large landowners and merchants who had made their money in trade. The mass of the population had no political status, but since it could always riot it had to be courted by both sides. The Whigs soon developed a theory that they were the delegated representatives and natural servants. The Tories believed that they were its natural protectors. — *Economist*.

No British Voice

From Hongkong a haven of prosperity of the future of war-torn China, no British voice resounds. Malaya's Pacific stations were operating normally only a few months ago. In the last four years nothing has been done to increase Hongkong's stature. It follows except as the Colonial Office in contact with the Government. That is all that has been the Conservatives and the reactionaries. It is a failure of the British Government to have the country and world says that British voice from Hongkong.

Civil Service Salaries

It is idle to ignore the possibility that the upward revision of salaries on the senior ranks of the Civil Service will 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 industrial wages, 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. It will, it is, and here, the salaries of scientists, doctors and others will also be challenged. — *New Statesman*.

Self-Congratulation Resisted

It is not necessary to paint a picture of domestic poverty and distress to justify the receipt of American help, actually it is untrue to suggest that this country is well off and foolish to give the impression that it is independent, while American aid continues. To indulge in luxuries either of personal consumption or of social expenditure from that point of view, over-satisfied words such as those of Mr. Mayhew are out of place. Americans are realistic and will accept a certain amount of self-heaped *bragadocio* in domestic politics without censure, but self-congratulation is both too far and too high in an international situation. They may be expected to remember the taxes they pay and to meditate on the weakness of the dollar. — *New Times*.

When the Storm Breaks

One can fight only from a deep conviction that Socialism has not established a new mastery over economic forces, 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 insurrection of a strike interpretation of our own making, both to diminish Empire Preference and to multiply our remaining trading partners, when the difficulty of the industry, the illusory belief in permanent full employment, then, and finally, when 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 the 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 hallost band of some 200 British rubber planters and tin miners are existing. Planters and miners are living for the most part in small barred wire enclosures with the telephone ringing every hour of the day and night as a police check, and with break-downs that they are liable to be ambushed if they go to the nearest town, even with an armed guard. A fate which has befallen so many of their friends. Brave men can put up with this sort of existence for a few months, but there is a limit to human endurance. Those here at home had better realize what a breakdown in these two vital industries would mean to us. Last year Malayan tin and rubber earned more American dollars than the total exports of the United Kingdom put together. I do not propose to go into the reasons for the present position or to discuss the foolish acts and omissions of the Government but merely to warn the country that a crisis is at hand. — *New Statesman*.

Conservative Aims

The Conservatives will see the general election will remove the threat of international hanging over the monetary and food distribution industries, and perhaps over others. We shall thus be giving the country time to digest some of the Bills we have been chipping away over the last few years. Our wisest course will be to simplify and to decentralize the administrations of the national boards, like the Coal Board, for example. We must make local managements and workers, stating that they have a personal responsibility for and a interest in producing the coal, and that they can't 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 section of transport to 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 referee who must see that

TO THE NEWS

FAIR PASSES—Travelers' freedom to study and the freedom of others are the basic questions. They are significant alternatives because private travelers' freedom.

The United States has already been reduced to a traveling code by Mr. Churchill.

Argentina's position in the international grain market has been reduced out of all recognition by the *World Times*.

The British Government's policy of the new economic order is a new departure. It is a new departure for the world.

The new economic order is a new departure for the world. It is a new departure for the world.

The new economic order is a new departure for the world. It is a new departure for the world.

The new economic order is a new departure for the world. It is a new departure for the world.

The new economic order is a new departure for the world. It is a new departure for the world.

We are not interested in the technology of the machine, but in the human factor.

More than anything else, the new economic order is a new departure for the world.

The new economic order is a new departure for the world. It is a new departure for the world.

The new economic order is a new departure for the world. It is a new departure for the world.

The new economic order is a new departure for the world. It is a new departure for the world.

The new economic order is a new departure for the world. It is a new departure for the world.

The new economic order is a new departure for the world. It is a new departure for the world.

The new economic order is a new departure for the world. It is a new departure for the world.

The new economic order is a new departure for the world. It is a new departure for the world.

The new economic order is a new departure for the world. It is a new departure for the world.

The new economic order is a new departure for the world. It is a new departure for the world.

The new economic order is a new departure for the world. It is a new departure for the world.

The new economic order is a new departure for the world. It is a new departure for the world.

The new economic order is a new departure for the world. It is a new departure for the world.

The new economic order is a new departure for the world. It is a new departure for the world.

The new economic order is a new departure for the world. It is a new departure for the world.

The new economic order is a new departure for the world. It is a new departure for the world.



If you can't tell them tell us!

Vauxhall Bedford



If you can't tell them tell us! Our service and workmanship should have been 100%. If you don't think it so, please let us know.

Our service and workmanship should have been 100%. If you don't think it so, please let us know.

BRUCE LIMITED

P.O. BOX 951

NAIROBI

Wyn Jones, New Editor Exports and Journals

Mr. Wyn Jones, who has been in public relations work in Tanganyika since his return by air last week for East Africa, is in London for a few days after a brief stay in New York for consultations with the Regional Information Office and plans to take in Lusaka in order to acquaint himself with the organization of the Northern Rhodesian Information Office, which is headed at one of the most efficient of all colonial capitals, and to finally to meet under Colonel Omer's counsel in Eastern Africa.

Mr. Jones, who was born in the north of Wales, has been working in London since he joined the *British Chronicle* at the outbreak, decided to specialize in agriculture. He spent the years 1924-25 in Norway, Belgium and Germany, and was "Modern Farmer" in London, the "became" a cultural and educational officer in the *South African Herald* of which he was acting as editor.

In 1929 Lord Bessborough invited him to join the Empire Crusade as one of its three original executive members, and in that year he set up the first of his publishing agencies in London. In the following years he was appointed agricultural correspondent of the *Daily Express*, which he left two years later in order to establish the *Cultural Press* in East Africa, which until the outbreak of war in 1939 had a strong connection with London and provincial newspapers.

Wyn Jones was simultaneously responsible for most of the editing and publication of the *AFRIC Marketing Board* and the *East African*.

On coming to East Africa under the Officers' Emergency Certificate he served in Public Relations, Home Forces and as a member of the C.O.A. as the Director of Public Relations War Office. In 1944 he was posted to Lord Lumba's Headquarters, which he formed at Headquarters, South East Africa, and under New Delhi, and in that year he was made the first of his duties in the regard to the media and the African to organize a series of "War Correspondents" as a result of which he facilitated the press to assume public relations in the East African Army.

On coming to East Africa he became public relations officer to the Association of Agricultural Producers Show of 1946, and he was assistant press officer for the Empire Games last year.

It is for the first time since the creation of its headquarters in the Department nearly 20 years ago that it will have a public relations officer with its own office.

Obituary

Lieut. Colonel Alan Jean Died at 30 Years

Lieut. Colonel ALAN J. DAVIES, whose death in the World War was in East Africa in 1915, in the East World War was as a Command Sergeant Major. His training in the country was in the 1st Regiment to Kenya in the following year, and which he had fought during the war. Colonel Jean engaged in large scale operations in the East Africa, but these did not cease, and he was killed in Somalia where for nearly 20 years he took an important 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 the *Conservative Association*. In 1947 he undertook a long operation and retired to London.

One of his outstanding qualities was his memory for verse. He would quote poetry at length, not merely from books, but from newspapers which he had read in his daily life. His popularity with Africans was shown by the fact that at his death he had the same number of mourners whom he had engaged 36 years before. Colonel Jean leaves a widow and a son who is now an air cadet in Masaruru.

Miss Olive COLLIER, whose death in Nairobi at the age of 72 is reported, was resident in Kenya for nearly 30 years. She first came to the Colony to keep house for her father, the District Commissioner in the Masai reserves. At his death in 1912, Miss Collier 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.

Miss SARAH NAIDOO, Governor of the United Provinces, who was a close associate of Mahatma Gandhi in the campaign for Indian independence, died in Lucknow last week at the age of 70. An established author and orator, she travelled through East and South Africa in order to examine the problems of Indian workers in those countries. She took an important part in the discussions after the receipt of which led to the establishment of the New Independent Dominions of India and Pakistan.

MR. R. HOSKING DAVIES, a well-known resident of Singid, 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 a farm, where he was city engineer to the Randfontein Municipality. He was an expert farmer, and in 1928 with his family he began farming on a 100-acre farm near here. He was an active Freemason, and during the recent war served as a first lieutenant, B.S.A. Police Reserve.

Mr. Joubert McDERMOTT, a surveyor who spent 30 years in Africa, starting in his employment of the Southern Rhodesian Government in 1913, died in New York. He had several scientific expeditions and made a study of the country.

MR. A. W. PATTERSON, a member of the East African Bank of Bankers Bank, (D.C. & O.M.) for 20 years, who served as a board director in 1943, died in London last week. He was a prominent businessman.

MR. G. C. FLEMING, who has spent 20 years in the Colony, Southern Rhodesia, died in the Colony.

**CANDIANIAN
EAST AFRICA LINE**

Regular services from London to
SWEDEN, DENMARK and FRANCE
to
BRITISH AND BOMBEY
GUINEA EAST AFRICA
MADAGASCAR and
REUNION

General Agents
WELLS BREAKE
97-98, Cannon Street
London, E.C.3

Telephone: 2120

It is certain that the wider the gap, the harder it is to convey the sincerity of intention, the meaning of the purposes, and the value of the objectives of the plans themselves. Already it is very hard. It is very hard to carry along with it in sympathy and understanding the people for whom the plans. Otherwise it builds a psychological deficit against itself.

Already the minds of some Colonials here 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 twisted 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 few.

Rate of Change

All developing communities at some point pass from a stage of loose personal relationships, of a clan or tribal kind, and become fenced in by impersonal 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 disorders.

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 the new methods, new social adjustments can be transferred not to selected individuals, but to broad masses to whom they are new.

The hardest problem in the world remains the problem of putting ideas into people not ready to receive them. The major factor is bound to be to maintain the persistent, friendly persuasion close at hand, which is the golden thread of British colonial policy. The ruth to prevent and the pre-occupation with planning have frayed the golden thread very much.

The employment of all-African building gangs on the construction of roads is giving the anti-Moroccan feeling a new impetus. It is not to be taken for granted that the employment of all-African construction labour is

Parliament

I.L.O. 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 a debate in the House of Commons recently.

Mr. Ivor Thomas asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware of the publication of the East Africa report, and, in particular, of the recommendation that European settlement should be curtailed, and whether he 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 on 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 scheme is economically sound."

"I recognize 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. Some 100 farms had been taken over by settlers to the end of 1948 in accordance with this policy."

When it is questioned as to what he understood, 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 Cooperation Essential

Mr. Ivor Thomas. While thanking the hon. gentleman for that reply, I ask the hon. member whether he is not in conflict between European requirements and the Africans, but that advancement of the Africans will require the aid of European supervision for some time to come.

Mr. Creech Jones. As I have said, developments in Tanganyika must depend on the co-operation of Europeans and Africans, and there is no desire, and no intention of dependence on the part of the Trusteeship Council in respect of the development of Tanganyika.

Mr. O. Jones. Is there, though, here to be gained from the visit of the hon. member, quite rightly, the hon. member are going to do. We are likely to see a lot of hon. members on short visits to territories of this kind beyond, many of whom have had no previous knowledge of problems of the kind.

Mr. Creech Jones. Those visits are undertaken at the instance of the Trusteeship Council and it is for the Trusteeship Council's authority to consider the recommendations made and then advise the Trusteeship Council as to the wisdom of accepting them. In the case of believe that a number of recommendations are not in accordance with our own policy and are accordingly very much opposed.

Mr. C. E. Possington. Why is it that these reports and inquiries were published in New York in November and were not available in this country for three months, and why were the recommendations subsequently and immediately queried 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 Commission 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 here, but I am afraid that so far we have only been able to obtain a limited number of copies.

Mr. O. Jones. The recommendations were not withdrawn for us to examine in the matter until we had been properly consulted in consultation with the hon. Government. We shall be making a statement to the Trusteeship Council when the report is brought before it for consideration.

Viroc

Well extracted, especially refined animal fats, egg yolk, apricots, glucose and orange juice, with added mineral salts, vitamins, etc., that is Viroc. A concentrated food for babies and young children.

THE FOOD FOR GROWING CHILDREN

Anthropological Problems in Africa Importance of Human Factors

IF DEVELOPMENT in the African Colonies is to be rapid it must be in the hands of European experts, since there are insufficient Africans trained for such posts. Yet the swiftness 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, embraces three types of schemes: those for preserving resources by soil conservation and improved agricultural methods; those for mechanized production of groundnuts and similar crops; and those for establishing secondary industries and the better exploitation of fisheries and minerals. The development plans of the colonies were of this type.

The Washington plan for Uganda recommended, among other measures, soil conservation schemes for the desiccated Karamoja, and west Turkina areas; fisheries reserves and the introduction of better fishing craft for the Victoria; and the establishment of factories for the production of cottonseed oil and cotton piece goods. The Kenya report for 1945-46 had similar proposals for the protection of the soil and the introduction of secondary industries.

Sociological Task

The sociological aspects of such schemes, most of the planners expressed the hope that the large-scale production of groundnuts would ultimately benefit the African peasant, as well as the British housewife. Human factors were neglected. Those working on the soil realized very clearly that some of the measures introduced could succeed only with African co-operation. It might be possible to build a bridge without African co-operation, but not across our soil without African co-operation. Agricultural practices in the past have been the result of the differences in relation to the development of the soil, the climate, the weather, the African, and the co-operation.

Africans were somewhat demoralized in Government and their reports are conservative. And the failure of schemes for similar projects was explained in terms of Native inertia. The Director of the development report states: "The Africans are indolent, ignorant, irresponsible, and not infrequently suspicious of foreign intervention."

But Africans do not universally conserve. Indeed, their rapid acquisition of new skills under army conditions and their adaptation to industry and mining had been remarkable in some parts of the country. Moreover, there had been differential reaction to change. The progressive Kikuyu lived side by side with the backward Nandi. The Kavirondo adopted co-operative societies more readily than the Kikuyu.

The anthropologist believed that these differential reactions to change could not easily be explained in terms of various types of attitudes of mind. They must in part be caused by

differences in diets and parasitic infections, but for the most part could be explained by organization and traditional values.

Need for Local Research

Was one tribe indolent, or had it no system of organization 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 recommendations of erosion measures? Did the village organization hinder the introduction of co-operative enterprises? Did the traditional grades make for the power of the older generation of men, or the younger? Did the traditional calendar of activities make the new type of work hard to achieve?

These were all problems which the anthropologist believed to be relevant to success or failure of new agricultural enterprises which would have to be studied on a very small scale either by anthropologists from this country or by local research institutes, such as the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute or the proposed Institute of Economic Research at Makerere. To say that the Natives were indolent was to say nothing. It was necessary to ascertain the "burden of the day."

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' Clubs 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 grading schemes 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 10s and that the fuel allowance should be increased from 2s. 10s. to 4s. 6d.

Where employees are prevented from accepting regulations 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 continue to rent their leave in the absence of the regulations.

Regarding gratuities the Federation feels that a man should receive less than £1 for each completed year of service after 20 years, in writing off his no deduction is made between grades. It is submitted that an employee should be entitled to a gratuity after not less than 25 years' continuous service.

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

BRITISH EAST AFRICA
CORPORATION (1939) Ltd.

Incorporated in East Africa

Head Office
100, Market Street
Nairobi, Kenya

London Office
11, Abchurch Lane
London, E.C. 4

General Merchants
& Engineers

MOBASA

NAIROBI

HELEWEL

DA DAR ES SALAM

SISAL & SUGAR CANE CARS
MINING & ROAD LOGS ALL TYPES
NAILS, SLEEPERS, SWITCHES, ETC.
STEEL & DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES



Hudson
HORN, RAILWAY, MARSHALLS

ROBERT HUDSON LTD

SALEBURY HOUSE, WOODWAY LANE, LEEDS, W. LEAD
Telephone: 4111, 4112, 4113, 4114, 4115, 4116, 4117
Telegrams: HUDSON 411

PLANTERS! Buy Wisely When You Buy a RE-BUILT TRACTOR



A Re-built Engine on its Test Bench

INTERNATIONAL CRAWLER TRACTORS

re-built by SAVILE will solve your Labour Shortage

There is an urgent need of crawler tractors in East Africa today. With our Tractors being sold at £1,000 and dollars also presenting something of a problem, the re-built Tractor is coming more and more into demand.

If you are thinking of buying a re-built Tractor, and no doubt you are, let us offer you the word of God—Buy Wisely. In other words, let us assure that your supplier is an Official Dealer of the parent manufacturer. The rebuilding of tractors is a specialised job and has been undertaken by firms who have made a life long study of the particular machine and whose business it is to stock the full range of genuine spare parts. We, at Savile, have a reputation as a tractor and re-building firm, this

industry of supply—and most of our Tractors come from the source—first, it completely, fully survey its condition, scrap all parts that reveal the least sign of wear, and re-build it with precision down to the smallest nut and screw. The re-constructed engine is submitted to the most exhaustive dynamometer tests. The final run alone lasts for six continuous hours and the test is not complete until an official certificate of performance can be issued. The fully assembled tractor enters an equally severe round of trials before it is passed for export. When finally it reaches you, you hope it is actually, if not literally, as good as new and will behave as new—what is what we expect and expect of you. For us a visit if you are coming to the Cape—or else write for the particulars of our International Crawler Tractor Models to

SAVILE OF STRATFORD

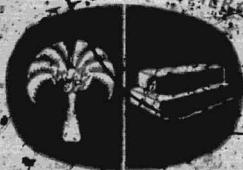
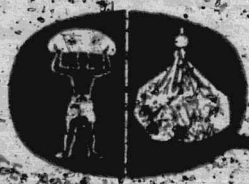
SAVILE TRACTORS LIMITED, REBUILT & WARWICK ROADS, STRATFORD, AVON, ENGLAND

Phone: Stratford 222

Official Distributors of International Tractors in Great Britain

Suppliers of re-built tractors to the East African Commission, the Far East Commission and other important bodies both at

PRODUCES AND MERCHANDISE



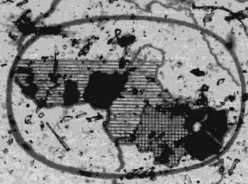
PLANTATIONS AND TIMBER



INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE



SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT



The United Africa Company, with its intimate knowledge of the country, has an unrivalled position in the markets of West Africa, where its interests are as numerous as the products which it handles are diverse. No department of trade is outside its ambit, and its range of commodities is its own. Its self-contained establishments are buyers and sellers of every kind of commodity, from cars to face powder, from medicines to textiles, from heavy electrical equipment to footwear and clothing. Its products, buying limited only by what is available, and including palm oil and kernels, timber, cocoa and groundnuts, cotton, pepper, ginger and hides.

And in East Africa, too, The United Africa Company, working through its associated companies, has developed a trading system which, in the volume, variety and value of the merchandise handled, is proving a worthy counterpart of the flourishing organization so long predominant in the West.

THE UNITED AFRICA COMPANY LTD

UNILEVER HOUSE, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON E.C.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES IN EAST AFRICA

Nairobi

Mombasa

Kampala

Dar-es-Salaam

UNION-CASTLE *Line*

to

SOUTH & EAST AFRICA

Royal Mail Service to
CAPETOWN, PORT ELIZABETH,
EAST LONDON and DURBAN

Direct service between
NEW YORK and SOUTH and EAST
AFRICA



A limited amount of First and Cabin
Class accommodation can now be
offered to vessels sailing between
November and June for South Africa

SOLE AGENTS FOR BRITAIN—AMERICA
—FRANCE—GERMANY

FOR QUOTATIONS PARTICULARS APPLY TO:
Head Office: 3, FENCHURCH ST., LONDON, E.C.3
Tel. MANCHESTER 2550 (Passenger Office). Tel. MANCHESTER 9124

Branch Offices in the United Kingdom and in South & East Africa
AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

GELLATLY, HANKEY & Co., (Sudan), Ltd.
Shipping Agents, General Importers and Exporters for
Khartoum, Port Sudan, Assab, Medani, Wadi Halfa,
El Obeid, Suakin and Tokar, Hodeidah, Yemen,
Massawa, Assab, and Asmara (Eritrea), Jibuti,
French Somaliland, Addis Ababa, (Ethiopia),
Sudani (Sudan)

Agents in Saudi Arabia
GELLATLY, HANKEY & Co., (Saudi Arabia), Ltd.
JEDDAH YEMBO

Agents in the United Kingdom:
GELLATLY, HANKEY & Co., Ltd.
LONDON LIVERPOOL MANCHESTER GLASGOW

THE WORLD'S FINEST MOTOR SCYTHES
ALLEN
SELF-PROPELLED MACHINES

- Greatly reduces fuel consumption
- Can be handled by unskilled labour
- A economical cost
- No law to help costs

The ALLEN Scythes has a voracious appetite for heavy work and has proved a veritable godsend to Estate and Farming Managers. The old method of hand-cutting coarse, immature vegetation is expensive as far as your wages and its efficiency, so cut your costs and obtain efficient working results with the ALLEN Scythes.

Local Distributors, those whom all particulars are obtainable from:
JOHN ALLEN & SONS (AFRICA) CORPORATION, (Sole) LTD.
P.O. Box 108, Nairobi,
Kenya, East Africa.



W. H. JONES & CO. LONDON LTD.
BUYERS, CONFIRMERS, AND SHIPPERS
METAL, IRON, STEEL, BRASS, COPPER, LEAD, ZINC, ALUMINUM
ORDERS INVITED
MANUFACTURERS
LONDON LIVERPOOL MANCHESTER GLASGOW

JOHN ALLEN & SONS (Oxford), LTD.
COWLEY, OXFORD, ENGLAND

March 10, 1949

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

NO SIGN
OF STRAIN
HOWEVER LONG
THE RUN



GRIPOLY PATENT BELTING

Sole Manufacturers
LEWIS & TYLOR, LTD.

POWER TRANSMISSION BELTING
CARDIFF & FARNWORTH - Sole Agents

Represented by

GALLEY & ROBERTS LTD.
HARDINGE STREET, NAIROBI, KENYA

Branches at: NAKURU, EL DORE, KISUMU, UJJA, KAMPALA, DAR ES SALAM, MOSHI & ARUSHA

EAST CARGO SERVICES

Between

UNITED KINGDOM and SOUTH & EAST AFRICA
SOUTH & EAST AFRICA and AUSTRALIA
AUSTRALIA and EAST AFRICA
UNITED STATES and SOUTH & EAST AFRICA



CLAN LINE

For further information apply to the Manager

CLYDE IRVINE & CO. LTD. LONDON & LIVERPOOL & GLASGOW

SOLE AGENTS FOR EAST AFRICA AND SOUTH & EAST AFRICA: GALLEY & ROBERTS LTD., NAIROBI, KENYA

Company Meeting

National Bank of India Limited

Mr. J. K. Mitchen's Statement as Chairman

Large Expansion of Commercial Activities

THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED will be held at 25, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 2, on Tuesday, March 29, 1949, at noon.

Mr. J. K. Mitchen, chairman of the Company, has communicated 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 the board. 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 in 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 against 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 the expectation is that the increase in deposits, though considerable, has been at a slower tempo than in 1947.

On the other side, advances at £32,674,825 show the same rise as £13,252,004 or practically 70%. Our business in the Dominion of India has been largely responsible for this and our activities are our increased holdings of East and of Indian Government securities. The main implications of this very real change will appear later.

Reserves Strengthened

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, in my opinion, 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 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 bank reserves to bank bonus and no longer required.

After making full provision for taxation and for debts and after other necessary reserves, including one of £23,950, exceed the figure for 1947 by £2,130,000 but it has been necessary to increase the provision for pension fund and to write down a large sum to premium account.

Acquisition of Grindlays Bank Ltd.

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

year which can now be described as the major event in our year. The acquisition from National Provincial Bank, Limited, of 75 per cent of the share capital of Grindlays Bank, Limited, in exchange for a holding of 22,500 shares in your Bank, constituted by your Board an extraordinary general meeting held in February.

I hope sincerely as I sincerely hope that this transaction will endure to the benefit of the Bank and to the comfort here of the directors of your Board that Grindlays Bank Limited will continue to be run and developed as an entirely separate concern for that is the means by which we are convinced the greatest benefit will accrue to all concerned in the arrangement. Already a close and happy liaison has been established between Grindlays Bank Limited and ourselves from which good results have resulted. We also welcome the closer relationship with our old friends and bankers, National Provincial Bank Limited, who incidentally are continuing to fulfil the duties they previously gave to Grindlays Bank Limited.

As a consequence of this arrangement there is another new feature in the accounts presented to you—a consolidated balance sheet giving the true picture of the parent company and of its subsidiary, Grindlays Bank Limited. Next year the National Bank of India (Finance and Development) Corporation, Limited, will also be included.

Wide and Expanding Business

As you see, the total of the consolidated balance sheet is the considerable sum of £107,510,614 and this is in part a reflection of inflation. It is also an indication of a wide and expanding business.

In spite of the difficulty we find in recruiting young men with banking experience to replace retires and casualties and to reinforce our overseas staff, we opened two new branches in 1948 and are now in process of opening two more. In Kenya Colony, Kericho Branch opened for business on March 15, 1948, and a branch was opened at New Delhi, India, on May 24, 1948. New Delhi is growing fast in commercial importance, partly as a result of the influx of Indian nationals from Pakistan. As a result of these were our customers. I was only right that we should be able to offer them our services and I am glad to say that already the branch is justifying itself.

Two New Sub-Branches

We have obtained the necessary consent of the Reserve Bank of India to open two branches at two of our principal exchange centres, Calcutta and Madras. As in London the business centres of both these cities tend to stretch and we must regard this development as one of our place in the field. The situation of banking premises at the present importance and I do not think we 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 activities. While this satisfactory record our resources limited, I suggest this feature also gives food for sober reflection. Much work re-emphasized the great disparity between the prices of the main products of our territories then and in 1939. Although

to weaken those of manufactured articles in the main do not in fact show an upward trend. Now this situation is dangerous with dangerous possibilities for a rise in costs which have already been experienced. It is a struggle between the interests of the producers and the interests of the consumers and the lower prices which cannot be maintained.

In the rubber and planting industries, the import of machinery and equipment is an important part of this sector. The rubber industry today and is going to be so. The jute industry of India and Pakistan shows the same picture.

Caught 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 are maintained for a certain time after commercial and industrial activity has passed its peak, and this is the case in India. Stocks accumulate and market prices rise, but this is only a temporary phenomenon. It is not a sign of a new era of expansion but a sign of a new era of contraction. The cause of this is that the prices of raw materials are more and more controlled. The situation of this kind while apparently profitable to banking is wish to control the market and to make us more vulnerable to them and to 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 tax payers and being more sympathetic with employers over the demands of labour and the methods of meeting them. As large employers themselves, I believe the justice of such a policy and the necessity for economy in their own spendings 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 consciously pursued, for if we are to live in a planned economy, a partially planned economy, the market must continuously be a move ahead of the market. It must be by them. On the other hand, confidence must not be suppressed by decontrol, but that confidence received by business men with capital resources for expansion has not left sufficient capital to invest in the present prices and to risk in the future prices. Some Governments and all Governments are looking for particularly as terminal markets are largely non-existent.

Atmosphere of Confidence

I have already touched on the problems which are now before the world. The Government of India is turning to the general picture. The Dominion has, on the whole, come through the year well, and it is particularly gratifying that the two problems which fall to be solved in concert with Pakistan are being tackled. The atmosphere of confidence, as we have tried to create, is the result of the Government's settled confidence that there will be no great tax levying in the continuance of a year or two. In hope and in the confidence of the people, of the Government and in the confidence of their economic life. But this is a sign of confidence which is to be pursued these are the conditions which are necessary for the growth of India. There are no conditions for expansion in the

of Pakistan. The difficulty of creating a new administration has been faced with courage and determination and the Government is showing the way. The trade passing through Calcutta and Chittagong has greatly increased and the necessary dispositions for handling requirements in staff and in equipment.

In the case of the rubber industry, the completion of the rubber plantation in the principal countries, the rubber and copra have been and are still having a somewhat significant share, and this has reacted on the import trade of the world. This is one of the markets which definitely is no longer a sellers' one and whether as a result of satisfaction or of restriction, an extension of the market to other assuring countries is bound to give the export drive so vital to this country.

Distress in Burma

Burma's present has had an unhappy year and her future is far from clear. The country is badly affected and, as I write, is in a state bordering on anarchy. The war has been a great drain on the country's resources and various factions of insurgents, law and order are breaking down and less even transport services are breaking down and generally the economy of the country is rapidly declining.

There is a large budget deficit and the Government are approaching the use of a difficult to meet the payments due for the war. The country has already nationalized. Even so, the measures of nationalization are not enough. The local British investors and investors in Burma are indeed being driven out and it is said to be a country so rich in natural resources and which could do so much to achieve a favourable balance of trade that so rapidly towards lawless and economic chaos. We cannot hope that even at this 11th 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 Ditch position in Burma is a matter of wider concern and it is to be hoped that something really constructive and useful will be done at this meeting.

Burma's Future

Burma's future is a matter of wide concern and it is to be hoped that something really constructive and useful will be done at this meeting.

East African Business

Business in East African territories is expanding and generally, the business is doing well. The price of raw materials has been considerably depressed with the result that the economy of the Protectorate has been helped. The price of raw materials has been depressed but it will no doubt continue to fluctuate as the year goes on.

In all the East African territories in which we are represented, population and in a main sense on the increase but productivity does not make the same progress. Great hopes are placed on the discovery of uranium in the East African territories. The discovery of uranium is a very important problem and it is to be hoped that something really constructive and useful will be done at this meeting.

Finance and Development Corporation

The Finance and Development Corporation was only registered on November 10, 1947, with an authorized capital of 500,000, of which 250,000 has



STANDARDIZE ON

BRAY

EARTH-MOVING EQUIPMENT

BRAY DOZER

on Allis-Chalmers tractor
vector, crawler
type, 1000 lbs.
weight

BRAY LOADER

loading, ballast
Other uses in-
clude digging,
grading, leveling
and building.

**DEPENDABLE
EQUIPMENT**

This equipment is made for one job—ready
to go. It is built for performance com-
bined with the reliability and economy de-
manded by the progressive operator. Write
for literature.

AVAILABLE ON REGULAR DELIVERY

W. E. BRAY & CO., LTD.

JOHN'S ROAD, ISLEWORTH
MIDDLESEX
ENGLAND



**Building
Materials**

If you require Building Materials
anywhere you will find the African
Mercantile Co. at your service, with

- | | | |
|---------------|---------|----------|
| MOMBASA | YANGU | ZANZIBAR |
| DAR-ES-SALAAM | NAIROBI | MOMPALA |
| KISUMU | MBALE | BUKOBIA |
| MWINDARI | LINDI | |

The
African Mercantile Co., Ltd.

BILBAO HOUSE, 10, NEW BRIDGE

EAST AFRICA

- KENYA
- UGANDA
- TANGANYIKA
- ZANZIBAR

For information regarding
Trade, Commerce, Settlements,
Travel and General Conditions

Apply to

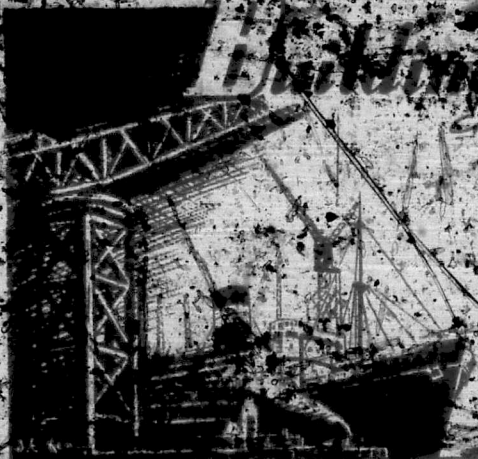
The Commissions
East Africa Office
Grand Bazaar, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, 1st March

Price weekly 6d. yearly post free

Building Increasingly



There are 100,000 tons of ships in operation while only one million tons of cargo are carried and service ships will serve the equally familiar in a hundred Eastern ports.

INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LTD.



Agents: GRAY, DAWES & Co., Ltd., London

SHIPS 27 & 30 LAUNCHES

ALDOUS

BRIGHTLINGSEA,
ESSEX, ENGLAND

ALUMINIUM, STEEL OR WOOD BOATS
UP TO 140 FEET
SPECIALLY FOR EXPORT & REFRIGERATION

Schweppes

TABLE WATERS
FRUIT SQUASHES AND CORNALS

Now available against Export Licence

Schweppes Ltd.

1, ABchurch House, LONDON, W.C.

BANKING IN TWO CONTINENTS

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

covers INDIA, PAKISTAN, CEYLON, BURMA, KENYA, UGANDA, TANZANIA, ZANZIBAR and ADEN



Centres of Commerce

With this geographical distribution the National Bank of India Ltd. is particularly well placed to provide market information and a full range of banking facilities for all those interested in the growth of industrial development in these territories. Enquiries are welcomed at the Head Office of the Bank at the address given below.

Branches in the Government of India, Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Uganda.

HEAD OFFICE 25, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

General Manager: P. T. K. Allan.

Deputy General Manager: N. W. ...

London Manager: W. Kerr.

TRANS-ZAMBESIA CENTRAL AFRICA

AND ALWAYS

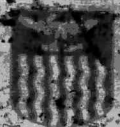
Provide the link between Beira and Nyasaland

Passenger traffic kept Beira on the main line for London, Cape Town, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Yokohama.

Through first class tourist tickets are available for three months for the length of the Beira motor.

For further information contact the Beira Office of Trans-Zambia

NORTHERN RHODESIA



For Information

Apply to The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia, 57, MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.3.

Telephone: NORTHWOOD SQUARE LONDON Telephone & Wireless 240. Cable: NORTHWOOD LONDON

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 16, Great Street, London, W.1. Please send me EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA post free for one year (12 issues) beginning with issue No. 1, enclosing £1.00 with countermanded enclosed 3d., being first year's subscription.

NAME: _____
 ADDRESS: _____
 COUNTRY: _____
 PLEASE PRINT FULL NAME AND ADDRESS

J. G. ARONSON

Limited

IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS
GENERAL MERCHANTS
MANUFACTURERS
REPRESENTATIVES

P.O. Box 681, Nairobi
KENYA COLONY

SUB AGENTS THROUGHOUT EAST AFRICA



Represented in
TANGANYIKA KENYA PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA
By
WIGGLESWORTH & CO. (Africa) Limited
DAR ES SALAAM TANGA NAIROBI MOMBASA

London Associates

BOVILL, MATHESON & CO. LIMITED

100 SOUTH BUTCHER HARDINGE STREET
P.O. Box 102, NAIROBI, KENYA

BRITISH EAST AFRICA TERRITORY
EDDORI P.O. Box 30
KAMPALA 600
ARUSHA 38
TANGA 114

MANAGING AGENTS

The Company offers Marketing and Trading Agency
Accountancy, Storage and Marketing Services to the
East African and East African and Indian

J. W. MULLIGAN & CO. LIMITED

NAIROBI MOMBASA
LONDON CORRESPONDENTS

E. C. TREATT & CO. LIMITED

Playstation House, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3
Tel.: MANdion 7471

A. BAUMANN & CO.

— LTD. —

NAIROBI MOMBASA
DAR ES SALAAM KAMPALA
MIRINDANI MASAKA

General Merchants & Shippers

SHIPPERS of all East African Produce

Coffee Specialists

IMPORTERS and stockists of General
Merchandise, including
Building Materials, Textiles
and Juice Products

Registered Company



FAST REGULAR SAILINGS

Between **UNITED KINGDOM** and
EAST AFRICA

also between **U.S.A.** and **SOUTH AFRICA**

and between **U.S.A.** and **WEST AFRICA**

General Agents
in **East Africa**
STEAMSHIP & GENERAL
AGENCIES, LTD.

P.O. Box 27, Mombasa (Tel. 499)

FARRELL LINES

INCORPORATED

(Formerly American South African Line, Inc.)

24 PRAYER STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y.

General European Agents: JOHN T. RENNIE, SON & CO., 7, BURY COURT, ST. MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.3

DALGETY & COMPANY LIMITED

PRODUCE—Handled on commission with liberal advances pending sale.
MERCHANDISE—Every requirement supplied from stock or on order.
SHIPPING—All classes undertaken and passage arranged by Sea or Air.
INSURANCE—Fire, Motor, Marine, Life and Accident Insurance transacted.
LIVESTOCK—Importers and Salesmen.
BANK AND ESTATE Agency Business.

EAST AFRICAN BRANCH

Nairobi — P.O. Box 20
Mombasa — P.O. Box 20
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
Dar-es-Salaam — P.O. Box 20
UGANDA
Kampala — P.O. Box 20
Head Office:
58, LEADENHALL STREET
LONDON, E.C.3

LESLIE & ANDERSON

LIMITED

14, BILLITER ST. LONDON, E.C.3

Branches:
NAIROBI — MOMBASA — KAMPALA
ZANZIBAR
Agents:
TAMPAVE — NANARIVE — TULEAR

PRODUCE IMPORTS

COTTON OLIVE OIL
COFFEES SPICES

EXPORTS

TEXTILES and HARDWARE

LESLIE & ANDERSON (Nairobi) LTD

Special Agents: Kenya & Tanganyika Arabica Coffee



TILLEY LAMPS

BURN ORDINARY PARAFFIN (KEROSENE)

ATTENTION TO DETAIL

is the characteristic of all British products

TILLEY LAMPS

are British made throughout
Hendon & Crickelewood, England

THE TILLEY LAMP CO. LTD.,
HENDON

London Offices and Showrooms
330, PICCADILLY STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1

Luxurious
comfortable
and cool



The finest steel wire
made in Britain makes the
soft gentle springs of

SLUMBERLAND



Slumberland
MATTRESSES BY BRITAIN'S EXPERTS

Overhaulers: Kaps & Co., ROUSTEAD & LEATHAM, HOME
Wholesale: Slumberland, AMERICAN COMMERCIAL CO. LTD., 85, 110, SALTSBURY

Sisal in Lincoln

For very modest cost, Robey equipment includes: Full Automatic Sectional Press and Log Washers, Log and Mill, Oil Press, Engines and Rollers, etc.

Exactly, but our technical and design products and our knowledge of every day agricultural requirements would make it seem that we indeed grew 'Sisal in Lincoln'. For more than forty years we have been the only British Manufacturer of Fibre Extracting Machinery. We have made it a specialised study and we know that reason why our customers find that our equipment gives outstanding results. Robey equipment includes: Full Automatic Sectional Press and Log Washers, Log and Mill, Oil Press, Engines and Rollers, etc.

ROBEY & CO. LTD.
FLORE WORKS, LINCOLN
London Office: 176, Market Street, Park Lane, W. 1



TRAVEL IN RHODESIA

It can be said that you will enjoy this in a way that is new to the tourist, and that you will find it more than just the ruins of Great Zimbabwe. The mountains of the Limpopo, the Drakensberg, the Victoria Falls, the Zambezi and the Limpopo are all there with their own special charm and interest. The only way to see them is to travel in Rhodesia. The only way to see them is to travel in Rhodesia. The only way to see them is to travel in Rhodesia.



EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, March 7, 1946

5d. weekly; 30s. yearly, post free

Volume 10 No. 174

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

Foundry and Editor

F. S. JOELSON

REGISTERED OFFICE

22, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

Telephone: HOLborn 2224-5

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

Foundry and Editor
Debate 269

U.N.O. Mission Report
on Tanganyika 272

American Stockpiling
Aims in the Colonies 274

Schubert's Views on
Service Abroad 279

Editorial 269

Education: A Program
Explained to Congress 275

News of Rhodesia 276

Company Meeting
East African News 286

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 is that an epic job of work is being done by the men on the spot, who have probably accomplished all that it was possible to accomplish in the face of a plain and unglorious circumstance. The second is that the Minister of Food and his advisers have been guilty of discouraging and making gross and extravagant estimates of the possibilities of this scheme, and that as it was originally envisaged in Command Paper 388, published in 1937, it has already broken down and to a large extent been abandoned. Some members did not hesitate to say that the Blue Book was a false prospectus for which, if it had been issued by a joint stock company, the consequences might have been serious, and it was not until late in Mr. R. S. Hudson's speech that the Minister took as his first aim to apologise simply to those of the War Reliefs Committee (Mr. Wakenfeld, Mr. J. Rose and Mr. De-L. Martin) inasmuch as the Minister conducted an independent investigation which con-

firmly subject to reasonable assumptions, if it involved an unreasonable financial risk, that labour 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, but radical alterations have already been made in the scheme, and more will be necessary if it is to be the success that all wish it to be. The Chief announcement in the Minister's speech was of the alterations in the planned area of the scheme to be reduced from 2,200,000 acres to 2,000,000 acres. He mentioned that sunflowers are to be grown as well as groundnuts, and revealed that the whole plan of rotation has been radically altered. Instead of a four-year rotation of crops on the land sown with groundnuts for two years, it would be fallow or undergrass for the remaining year.

The Overseas Food Corporation is now adopting a ten-year rotation in which the land

land will be sown with oil seeds, and to four-fifths of the hundred acres of fall, and this in turn means that despite the fact that the seed supplies have only been 50 per cent available in the expected 1950, the (admittedly) small party to experiment (sowing) this autumn will have to get 100,000 tons of seed for the reduced acreage.

The scheme may be unworkable, but it is clear that the scheme is radically different in character from a gradualist scheme, or a general agricultural plan. His original estimates have been fantastically optimistic. According to estimates in the Blue Book there were to be 100,000 acres sown with groundnuts in 1948 and 600,000 acres in 1948-9. In fact, only 30,000 acres are now sown with groundnuts. The wicked capitalists may have made their money, 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, exceeded his target of expenditure. Expenditure in the first two seasons was to have been \$10,414,000, but already £25,000,000 has been issued from the Exchequer, and the scheme is in danger of costing the whole of its estimated £25,000,000 before a single ounce of margarine has reached the British table. It is now clear that the Minister originally admitted is that the scheme will cost twice as much as originally planned, and justified the scheme's finances on the grounds 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 charges, now being incurred, will remain with the scheme to the end.

There is a serious question of circulation in the vast Government-sponsored scheme in East Africa under a contract with the great efficiency of their private production of groundnuts in West Africa. It is a record in Nigeria that the West African producer and farmer has never been promised that the State would not pay for the increased efficiency and increased production, especially in Africa. If it remains with the Minister of Food, one cannot say that he has not been expected to produce and produce.

immediate difference in supplies of margarine, as the Select Committee on Estimates has brutally pointed out. The present administration in Nigeria admits in the Blue Book that it is not to the advantage of Nigeria to build up capacity, but to a complete breakdown in the organizations in London for arranging priorities. It is ironical also that so much effort should have been put into East Africa when, as the May Report which is in the Colonial Office makes plain, the use of moderate supplies of phosphates for placement, planting, would lead to a sensible and immediate increase in yields. But the Government have apparently no use for schemes unless they are big and mechanized—two fallacies for which a Socialist Government can always be trusted to fall.

It is now clear that those critics were right who urged that the East African scheme should have been put under the Secretary of State for the Colonies. With a knowledge of expert local knowledge, More Haste Behind Him, he would not 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 serious proposition, but as a public relations stunt. The Minister of Food himself in 1947 gave 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 figures in Tanganyika

will in itself be capable of absorbing 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 production, especially in Africa. If it remains with the Minister of Food, one cannot say that he has not been expected to produce and produce.

under-estimated the time it would take for new heavy tractors to come. I will not say that it is difficult to 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, and the like.

They under-estimated all these things. The net result is that our scheme will be more costly and more difficult, but it will not be far more costly and far more difficult. The Wakefield report estimates that we could produce 100,000 tons of oil seed from 12,500,000 acres, and this is a very large margin in the British and prospects of this scheme would I am pointing before the House, and this has been proved at the test of experience so far. The Corporation now considers that they can produce that tonnage of oil seeds from some 2,000,000 acres. It is a revised programme, revised system of taxation.

The Corporation also suggests that there should be a four-course rotation under which the land is under groundnuts for two years of the four and two years under other crops for the other two. The scientific experts have come to the conclusion that it would be much more suitable and advanced to grow the groundnuts in rotation. The same principle of rotation is applied to other crops. The same principle of rotation is applied to other crops. The same principle of rotation is applied to other crops.

The House will readily see that the change of rotation makes a material difference to the whole scheme, and that is especially noticeable in the new part of the scheme. It will have 100,000 rather than the 12,500 acres yielding 100,000 tons of oil seed.

Various Areas

Mr. Streaty said that it was quite true that if one added up the cost for the 5,000 acres which were harvested in 1948, one got a total of about 1950, not only for the acre, but also for the other things. The Government had done a number of experiments, but the results were not very good. Experiments had been made with the initial programme, but the average yield had been low. The yield for a 100-acre plot of groundnut, planted in varying densities, and with varying methods of cultivation, varied from 200 lb. to 1,000 lb. per acre.

There were now just over 50,000 acres under cultivation, of which 40,000 were groundnuts and 10,000 were sunflowers, with 2,000 acres of maize and other experimental crops. The groundnuts were 500 acres of groundnuts and 2,000 acres of sunflowers. It was not yet clear to give an estimate of the normal conditions, they would yield quite considerable quantities of oil seeds this year, which would be a very good start. It was not yet clear to give an estimate of the normal conditions, they would yield quite considerable quantities of oil seeds this year, which would be a very good start.

Opinions of the scheme, apart on the principle. Some people feel that we have been choosing to use we are introducing a new crop, but carrying on the old ones as well as the groundnuts. There has been a tendency to knock the groundnuts as a flour rather than as a commercial crop, because the people are not used to it. It is not a new crop, but it is a new crop. It is not a new crop, but it is a new crop. It is not a new crop, but it is a new crop.

Additional Oil From Sunflower

It is true that the yield of oil from sunflower seed is probably less than the yield from groundnuts. It may be less, but it depends on the relative size of seed and the oil content. Half a ton of shelled sunflower seeds will give a yield for an acre in East African conditions. From that one can get 100 lb. of oil, compared with 100 lb. of oil from groundnuts, assuming a 750 lb. yield of the latter. That is a very good start. It is not a new crop, but it is a new crop. It is not a new crop, but it is a new crop.

This corporation had roughly estimated that if they stopped at much below 1,500,000 acres, they would hardly expect to get a satisfactory return. He could not say for one moment with the Trustees that the scheme would not be a success.

He was unable to say whether the cost per acre of clearing would be £100,000,000. It had been advanced to the Corporation, divided into 100,000 acres, and give the result, a great deal of the money had been spent in the Southern Provinces, but it was difficult to get a report of the scheme. It was not a new crop, but it is a new crop. It is not a new crop, but it is a new crop.

Keen to Buy the 100,000 Acre

It was with regard to the area in terms, the Minister said that practically all the clearance work so far had been done at 100,000. The authors of the White Paper had calculated the speed at which really large-scale clearance could be begun in any year. Moreover, whilst the managing agency had been set up to buy several hundred tractors, it was probable that by far the most economical policy and the cheapest would have been to bring in these tractors back to Britain for thorough reconditioning, instead of taking them to Africa.

Mr. Streaty said that the Government had made the mistake of not being more open, but that the scheme was not a success. It was not a new crop, but it is a new crop. It is not a new crop, but it is a new crop. It is not a new crop, but it is a new crop.

It was not a new crop, but it is a new crop. It is not a new crop, but it is a new crop. It is not a new crop, but it is a new crop. It is not a new crop, but it is a new crop.

The 100,000-acre area, Orambo, in the Western Province, was the smallest of the three areas. There were some 100,000 acres in the territory of the north shore, and 100,000 acres in the territory of the south shore. It was not a new crop, but it is a new crop. It is not a new crop, but it is a new crop.

If the fertility is good, it may be a much more productive and better watered area than Kongwa, since the soil has been mastered as a result of clearing the bush. The cost of clearing the area is, paradoxically enough, considerably lower and cheaper to clear per acre than the bush in Kongwa.

The 100,000-acre area is a very good start. It is not a new crop, but it is a new crop. It is not a new crop, but it is a new crop. It is not a new crop, but it is a new crop.

Southern Province Railway

It was not a new crop, but it is a new crop. It is not a new crop, but it is a new crop. It is not a new crop, but it is a new crop. It is not a new crop, but it is a new crop.

Mr. Streaty announced that Messrs. Vickers had been asked to design and produce a new, light, portable tractor. That was, of course, something of a challenge, but it was a challenge. It is not a new crop, but it is a new crop. It is not a new crop, but it is a new crop.

not African officials, not the commissioners presented arguments and their points of view in detail and force.

Their not to speak was not the administrative authorities which, in addition to the present one, has also apparently encouraged H. J. P. G. van der Merwe, the political development officer for the Territory, to emphasize the greater opportunities to acquire the necessary qualifications and to express themselves in a wider political arena.

(1) The mission notes that the political progress of the Territory has proceeded slowly. Only in December, 1945, have African local state in the Legislative Council, and the political groups occupy the administrative machinery of the Territory, as a result of the importance of the political education system as a means of providing the necessary qualifications is recognized by the administering authority, and plans for the immediate future include the introduction of secondary education and opportunities for local training within and beyond the Territory. Secondary educational opportunities, however, do not appear to be sufficient for a programme of educational and political advancement. The mission has therefore suggested that this should be given the broadest and accelerated.

4. Native Administration

Native Administrations, called African Councils, are established in the various communities and the various African sections to deal with the day-to-day administration of the community. The mission notes that the system of local government is not yet fully developed and would be some point in the future along the lines of political advancement.

Of the manner in which the local government is developed, little positive information is available from the administering authority and responsible administration officials besides the fact that the long-range plans of political development in the Territory are to be carried out in stages. The goal of self-government has been stated and repeated, affirmed, there is a degree of definiteness about very immediate next steps, but the assurance concerning the timing is not, and an apparent view beyond that of the administering authority is not available.

Some membership of the Legislative Council is proposed by the mission, the Secretary for African Affairs in Johannesburg.

The establishment of a stable and efficient local government, integrated system of local government is the essential first step (towards self-government) will occupy all the Government's attention and attention for a long time ahead, except to the extent that it is taken up at all levels. None of the African representatives in the Legislative Council do not have the association of the new generation with the advisory councils of the smaller chiefs, but it is usual to talk of the implication of policy towards the specific long-term steps of self-government at this stage.

Discussions of self-government of the Territory which are intended to be self-fulfilling, African Affairs, from the point of view in which it can really be seen, is not an entirely understandable. An important part of the mission's work is present is to provide a realistic picture of the increasing number of Africans may have the capacity and a greater which must be so, to which more general among them to have any talk of self-government ceases to be purely academic.

5. Increasing Industrialization

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

"This is a field in which there is wide scope for speculation, but little profit in it. The general direction of development is undoubtedly towards the adoption of smaller and smaller units and increasing centralization, but cannot be expected to extend beyond tribal limits for some time to come."

The mission notes that the "check" a policy of increasing industrialization steps, which may be taken, cannot be expected to have an adverse effect on the general 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 into the central government, concerning the manner in which the administration to which the various local councils are to be given, is now being considered.

The mission feels that in the present state of the policy of industrialization, the various Native authorities and their development in the various larger bodies such as the various

units on a geographical basis larger than a single district.

The creation of an African Territorial Council for the Territory might be the result of the administrative authorities and the various Native authorities and their development in the various larger bodies such as the various units on a geographical basis larger than a single district.

In regard to the administrative proposals for the establishment of provincial councils, the mission thinks that they might be created very shortly and extended to all regions. It is the opinion of the mission, however, that the proposed provincial councils should include both executive and financial powers. A council with restricted functions and merely advisory functions might fail to command the respect of the people, but serve as an adequate training ground for political advancement.

6. Provincial Councils

African representation on the proposed provincial councils, the mission feels, should be considerably larger than that of the European or Indian communities since the proportion of African members and interests in the general economy of the Territory are greatly exceeded that of the other two groups. The African members might either be chosen by the people themselves, or if thought necessary, first elected by a Provincial Commission from a party list, and then approved by the people. Should this latter system be adopted, it is hoped that it will serve only as a short-term measure.

(3) In the view of the Legislative Council, the mission notes the assurance of the administering authority that African representation will continue to be increased until the next general election, and that the next general election will be held in 1947. The mission notes that the proportion of African members of the Legislative Council will be increased in the next general election, but that the proportion of African members of the Legislative Council will be increased in the next general election.

The mission concurs with the view expressed by the African members and considers that the proposed membership should not truly representative of the various sections of the Territory. An electoral system should be introduced for the selection of African members of the Council who will be truly representative and responsible to the people of the Territory.

The mission notes that the proposed membership should not truly representative of the various sections of the Territory. An electoral system should be introduced for the selection of African members of the Council who will be truly representative and responsible to the people of the Territory.

The mission notes that the proposed membership should not truly representative of the various sections of the Territory. An electoral system should be introduced for the selection of African members of the Council who will be truly representative and responsible to the people of the Territory.

7. Kivuloni as a Second General Language

The mission concurs for consideration that Kivuloni should be adopted as a second official language, and working language of the Legislative Council, and that the African members of the Council should be permitted to speak in English in the Legislative Council with the understanding that the African members might be permitted to speak in English in the Legislative Council as well.

(4) Consideration might be given to the establishment of an adequate number of Africans as members of special committees and boards of the Government, such as the Labour Board, and the Censor, Cotton and Rodenticide Control Board.

(5) The mission concurs with the policy of the administering authority to appoint Africans to higher administrative positions as men with the proper qualifications become available. It feels that this policy should be extended and accelerated.

(6) The policy of the administering authority to make Natives more uniform, one which might be encouraged and extended as soon as possible throughout the Territory.

(7) The mission concurs with the policy of the administering authority to extend and encourage the integration of educated Africans into the political and administrative life of the Territory, and to encourage their inclusion in the councils and the structure of the Native authorities, and to encourage the participation of educated Africans in local and central government should be encouraged, and that special attention should continue to be devoted to this problem.

of the 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 Geological Survey.

The mission visited the office of the Special Representative in Johannesburg and the E.C.A. mission in London, and then to The Hague. In each case an inspection was made of the 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 when accompanied by necessary preliminary or cordiality steps, such as mapping and geological study in new areas. The E.C.A., together with the British Government, is considering projects to furnish a number of geologists, geodetic surveyors and disease control specialists to supplement British Colonial surveys, and a project to provide a transportation and economic survey in British East Africa. It is likely that similar assistance may be extended to other developing Governments.

Transport Bottlenecks

Because of the fact that most strategic materials are uneconomic without transportation being available, certain transport bottlenecks to strategic materials shipments are being studied with a view to financing the cost of improvement of the transport facilities.

For example, the port of Inhambane, Mozambique, and the Beira Railway are bottlenecks to the strategic material output of Northern and Southern Rhodesia. Transport systems in the Belgian Congo and French West Africa are also under study. Growth in the West Indies and Africa is a study of the potential of the continent as a buttress to the European economy.

Review of the Sources of Strategic Materials

Earlier chapters of this report contain notes on potential sources of strategic materials in Colonial territories. A summary of the following:

Asbestos. There are no superficial deposits of asbestos within the areas controlled by the producing countries. However, within the jurisdiction 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 chrysotile and Congo African amosite to the U.S.S.R.

Alumina. There are undeveloped deposits in the Belgian Congo. In Southern Rhodesia is an important production of bauxite which is committed to the Belgian Recovery Programme.

Cobalt. Cobalt is produced in the Belgian Congo. Northern Rhodesia is surveyed and surveyed. It is just being a major source.

Copper. Production accounting for 60% of world supply contracted for delivery to the B.F.S. beginning in 1948. This will be expanded rapidly, substantially increasing the production of a market is provided. An example of Northern Rhodesian production is contemplated. An undeveloped deposit associated with copper but remote from transportation is being explored in Uganda.

Uranium. Possible sources in the Belgian Congo, Uganda, and Northern Rhodesia are being investigated by the E.C.A.

Copper Supply

Background. Although Northern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo are among the world's more important copper areas, their total output is being reduced as can be seen. Discovery is reported in Uganda but of low grade, remote from transportation facilities. Expansion programmes are contemplated in Northern Rhodesia and the Congo. The E.C.A. is trying to advance the Rhodesian programme into the post-war 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 Nyassaland which will be investigated.

Diamonds. The largest producer of diamonds is the Belgian Congo. A quantity of industrial stones and bort was purchased in London with considerable delay. Bort production in Angola is being investigated. Diamondiferous gravels occur from Sierra Leone to the Congo and the E.C.A. will seek to foster development of the diamond industry in the Congo.

Gold. An office of economic development is being set up in the Belgian Congo sources but pending further action by the Inter-Allied Munitions Board this is not a strategic item.

Graphite. An agreement has been entered into with the Government of India and the Union of Soviet Republics for the purchase of graphite and the production of graphite com-

positions to fulfil United States stockpile requirements in three years. Delivery will be made under the contract to the B.F.S. **Lead.** Lead is mined in Belgium, Rhodesia, Morocco, Italy, Greece, Turkey, France, the Belgian Congo, the Azores, Austria, Sweden, and Norway. Production, however, is not equivalent to European requirements. A recent discovery in Tanganyika is being developed. An expansion is planned for Northern Rhodesia.

Manganese. Production exists in the Belgian Congo, and is being investigated by E.C.A. **Iron Ore.** Large quantities of iron ore are susceptible to palm oil production, giving the United Kingdom a large share. The two largest producing countries are the Belgian Congo and the Netherlands East Indies. The material is under international allocation.

Platinum. An important production is known in the B.F.S. An undeveloped deposit is known in Northern Rhodesia. **Barium.** Kenya is a large producer but the B.F.S. is not at present interested in barium sulphates.

Quartz. Crystalline undeveloped deposits are reported in Africa and Mozambique, but the B.F.S. has no active interest in acquisition with its rollers at present.

Silver. Twelve thousand tons have been searched for in the British Board of Trade with considerable success and more available for delivery. Actual production of other strategic valuable materials is being studied in various instances to any extent which is possible.

Tantalite. This material can be obtained from the Belgian Congo. However, the B.F.S. is not at present interested in purchasing it.

Tin. The bulk of the world's tin comes from Malaya, the Netherlands East Indies, Belgian Congo, and Nigeria. The level production is being maintained in the Belgian Congo and Nigeria. Tin is being produced in Northern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo.

Zinc. The bulk of the world's zinc comes from the Belgian Congo, the Netherlands East Indies, Belgian Congo, and Nigeria. The level production is being maintained in the Belgian Congo and Nigeria. Zinc is being produced in Northern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo.

Vanadium. Vanadium is produced in Northern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo. It is being investigated in the Belgian Congo and the Netherlands East Indies.

Uranium. Possible sources in the Belgian Congo, Uganda, and Northern Rhodesia are being investigated by the E.C.A. and the Bureau of Federal Supply.

Uranium. Possible sources in the Belgian Congo, Uganda, and Northern Rhodesia are being investigated by the E.C.A.

Uranium. Possible sources in the Belgian Congo, Uganda, and Northern Rhodesia are being investigated by the E.C.A.

Uranium. Possible sources in the Belgian Congo, Uganda, and Northern Rhodesia are being investigated by the E.C.A.

Uranium. Possible sources in the Belgian Congo, Uganda, and Northern Rhodesia are being investigated by the E.C.A.

Uranium. Possible sources in the Belgian Congo, Uganda, and Northern Rhodesia are being investigated by the E.C.A.

Uranium. Possible sources in the Belgian Congo, Uganda, and Northern Rhodesia are being investigated by the E.C.A.

Uranium. Possible sources in the Belgian Congo, Uganda, and Northern Rhodesia are being investigated by the E.C.A.

Uranium. Possible sources in the Belgian Congo, Uganda, and Northern Rhodesia are being investigated by the E.C.A.

Uranium. Possible sources in the Belgian Congo, Uganda, and Northern Rhodesia are being investigated by the E.C.A.

Uranium. Possible sources in the Belgian Congo, Uganda, and Northern Rhodesia are being investigated by the E.C.A.

Uranium. Possible sources in the Belgian Congo, Uganda, and Northern Rhodesia are being investigated by the E.C.A.

Uranium. Possible sources in the Belgian Congo, Uganda, and Northern Rhodesia are being investigated by the E.C.A.

Uranium. Possible sources in the Belgian Congo, Uganda, and Northern Rhodesia are being investigated by the E.C.A.

Uranium. Possible sources in the Belgian Congo, Uganda, and Northern Rhodesia are being investigated by the E.C.A.

Uganda's Estimate

UGANDA'S ESTIMATED REVENUE for 1948 is £6,842,071, compared with £6,144,441 in the previous year. The 1948 estimate is the highest total annual export taxes at £2,594,200, customs and excise at £2,065,975, income tax and estate duty at £1,350,000, and poll tax at £832,000, and Colonial Development and Welfare Grants at £387,767. Expenditure is estimated at £6,748,314 (£6,308,495), including public works at

Rehabilitation of Ex-Service Africans

Disappointing Response to Training Facilities

IN SPITE OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PLANS made by the Uganda Government for the training of Africans demobilized from the Army, only some 8% of them responded for training of any sort up to the end of 1946 by which time releases had numbered nearly 5,000 and been reduced to an average of 30 per month. This is a view of the disappointing features of the rehabilitation and reabsorption progress to date. Demobilization appears to have been effected smoothly though a large number of frauds were committed by African in collusion with their ex-officers.

The following are extracts from a report of the Director of Rehabilitation, Kampala, dated 15th December 1946:

"Of necessity, measures have been taken to reduce the number of demobilized Africans who are to be sent to the Forests. In the first place, the Director has endeavored to get the necessary information as to the skills and aptitudes of the demobilized Africans. It was realized that the majority of them would be found to be ill-suited to the basic education which exists in the country and inadequate to the needs of the War Industries. These are, generally, physically and socially backward and unskilled and it was expected that they would not respond to the high level of education and participation in the general improvement of conditions of the rural African village communities."

"The Director has also been challenged by the local people. It was expected that a need would exist for a large number of craftsmen and, after receiving training in the various technical trades required, would, by their small initiative and industry in starting up businesses for themselves, assist by their skill in raising the standard of living in the village. In fact, there was little indication when the Rehabilitation and Reorganization Committee made its deliberations of the large-scale industrial development in which Uganda, in common with other countries of the Empire, is now engaged. There was therefore little hope of paid employment being available in any considerable scale."

"The situation has now altered in favour of the ex-soldier and his ambition to become a craftsman and the existing necessity for development efforts to blast the possibility originally regarded as remote of training and employment provided in his own country. The energy to devote himself assiduously to the training and to begin to start the various artisan training centres throughout the Protectorate. This training has been given to the ex-soldier, specially trained artisans for the building trades. It is estimated by the Director of Public Works that it will be necessary to employ, in addition to the 1,000 ex-soldiers, 1,000 carpenters, joiners and bricklayers, in order to accomplish the various building projects essential to the fulfilment of Uganda's programme of development."

"Training in agricultural methods of farming and hygiene principles by primary and vernacular teachers and other training centres existing in the Protectorate, has followed the lines indicated by the Government. Owing to the cessation of hostilities and consequent cessation of demobilization earlier than was originally expected, the time available for initial planning was short. The Government has, however, although the stores, equipment and materials were in short supply, made a few attempts at various centres to give necessary skills and, in a few instances, administration to the ex-soldiers who have been required."

"It has become abundantly clear that the present demobilization training as the Army was able to provide was, perhaps, an excessive and unrealistic standard for the maintenance of

the number of fully skilled trained craftsmen which were produced, except possibly.

"Nottingham has been made to reduce the numbers of ex-soldiers to be trained in the 'Business' for themselves. This has been done on the basis of advice and information on trade conditions, and has made for a price control situation as a result of the Government's policy."

"Although the Government has been unable to purchase of military stores from the Army, various goods had with little success, co-ordinated efforts by the Director of Agriculture and district commissioners have resulted in African co-operative stores, wholesale trading, and street street supplies of rice, goods and other merchandise."

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

to the number of ex-soldiers."

"Ex-soldiers continued to purchase in 1947 the Army vehicles and motor cars for their own use at fixed prices. It was reported, however, that in some cases application was made to the Training Control Board for release of vehicles almost immediately after they had been produced."

"The quantity, though not the quality, of the vehicles released for private use was estimated to appear to be little demand for such vehicles as were available."

"Technical classes under training of village crafts centres have been encouraged, while conditions are suitable, to form or join local co-operative groups in order to increase their opportunities of obtaining supplies of raw materials at wholesale prices."

"The Registrar of Co-operative Societies has assisted considerably by lectures and discussions at training centres, in explaining to trainees the principles, principles and benefits inherent in co-operative organizations. The difficulties, which those of dispersion of a large number of ex-soldiers and lack of capital, have been met by a number of ex-soldiers who have joined supply societies with their own funds."

"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, discouraged applicants for such alternative training in the building trades, for which the demand is greatest. There is at the moment, of particular interest, applications for these trades from Buganda and other parts of the Protectorate. There has been a consultation with the administrative authorities to improve the situation."

"Failure to Accept Vacancies"

"The recorded numbers of ex-soldiers' applications do not in fact represent the remaining demand for training. It has been found in practice that some 50% of applicants do not accept training vacancies when called for. This is based on the fact that the ex-soldiers have obtained paid employment elsewhere or have declined to accept the opportunity of training when it occurs."

"It is in fact, the rules rather than the number of most centres, that in order to fill up the vacancies, double the number required have to be called for to report. This is especially so in respect of Buganda, where, when it appears to take a month or more between the time when vacancies are notified and the time that men report to the centre. It is noteworthy, however, that some centres commenced recently to increase their number of vacancies and, in fact, this has improved."

"Altogether, agricultural training has been given to 30 ex-soldiers during 1946 and 1947. Applications for this type of training were never, in principle, expected to be large."

"Follow-up work was carried out in most centres during 1946 and 1947 by the Agricultural Officer who was in charge of this training, and by officers of the Department of Agriculture, and the Supervisor of District Training, reports in June, 1947, that many ex-soldiers who had been called for, had accepted training and, as a result of the training, they had received. Approximately one-third of the ex-soldiers who attempted courses were visited in follow-up tours by these officers. In spite of this, it is thought that the majority of ex-soldiers who have not accepted training are still in the

A short series of courses of six weeks of shopkeeping instruction was planned to run consecutively in certain districts where sufficient applications had been received. The initial course took place in Kampisi and was attended by some 100 ex-soldiers who had opened up shops on their posts. The course received instruction in simple arithmetic and book-keeping, price-control, regulations, weights and measures and other useful subjects. At the end of the time many of the students passed the final tests at the end of the six weeks.

A further course for applicants from Mbezi and Bulaga was run at the Tororo Technical Centre. Over 100 men have attended this course, they were enabled to complete the course owing to the services of staff at their own request. On completion of the course, and nine were successful in passing the final tests.

It was found impossible, however, to obtain the numbers required to justify formal courses in other districts through the services of the African Instructors. Reasons are called for instruction of technical training in a more simple and accoutantary.

The first technical centres opened in a small way in July 1946, and owing to the numerous 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 centres as full as possible. 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 misconduct, and as a result the wastage in training has been fairly high, while some difficulty has been experienced in obtaining replacements for vacancies without undue delay, notwithstanding the large numbers of outstanding applications.

The record of the individual centres is, however, not as unimpressive and the standards obtained by the 2300 who have successfully completed courses are considered fairly satisfactory.

The desire of ex-soldiers to see wives and families to centres has been one of the most serious problems. It has been found impossible to provide the necessary accommodation for more than 1000 trainees, and families in each centre.

Direct applications for admission to the technical centres have been found to be very low, and the comparative inactivity of applicants, as the result of employment in the field, is one of the main reasons for the low percentage of such greater preference in training time than is originally thought necessary to arithmetic and general studies. Many vacancies at present centres are filled by students of the most promising trainees from the other centres.

Training statistics for the year 1947-48 in the 11 training centres in the Protectorate are as follows:—
 Technical School, 569 trainees; of these 300 were dismissed, 210 were discharged on their own request, and 269 discharged for misconduct.

The numbers who failed to pass for certification are 1000, or 43 per cent of the total number of students. The high results in the commercial and other percentage courses and those of final certificates.

Development of Standards

It has been our aim, however, to ensure that the certificate issued to a man who successfully completes a course of technical training is of real value. It is, in fact, the highest standard of training that has been obtained in the Protectorate. One of the principal aims of the course is to ensure the development of a high standard of character and responsibility with the knowledge of the practical aspects of technical training.

At the same time, it is essential that the course is of the highest standard, and reflects the highest practical standard of conduct and character. It is the aim of the course to ensure that the standards of the conduct and character of the trainees whilst in the course should be noted, and the numbers who do not pass should be noted, and the numbers who do not pass should be noted, and the numbers who do not pass should be noted.

It is the aim of the course to ensure that the standards of the conduct and character of the trainees whilst in the course should be noted, and the numbers who do not pass should be noted, and the numbers who do not pass should be noted.

obvious that a large proportion of trainees prefer to look for paid employment on completion of training, although many trainees proceed to study at Tororo, are adamant in their desire to work in the Protectorate. The numbers of men at all times who have completed the course are, however, as follows:

The accounts for the year 1947-48, completed by the staff and trainees, show a net profit for considerable savings in capital expenditure. The net profit for the year of £5,126 has been manufactured during 1947-48, £7,678, which have been produced either by trainees themselves, or by other centres, and £2,848, in 1948, has been credited to Protectorate revenue from sales to the Public.

A total of 100 ex-servicemen have so far received bursaries to Makerere or other Secondary Schools.

In the same year, 100 ex-servicemen trained for the police, 141 for prison staff, 170 as road foremen in the P.W.D. and 272 completed in the K.A.R.

Extensive attempts have been made to ensure that the efforts have been extended to the training of technical subjects has been continued, with moderate but not successful success. It is noteworthy that the centres have been conveniently placed for the direct supervision of these activities by Social Welfare staff to whom the organization is indebted for continued cooperation and assistance, success has been most marked.

To a certain extent, some opposition from husbands has made itself evident, and it cannot be said that the 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 respect is appreciated.

Technical Evening Classes

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

The discipline of character and the individual sense of responsibility is considered to be of prime importance during training, and is based upon a high standard of individual conduct from trainees, as has been maintained. With large numbers of trainees admitted to training, it is considered only fair that valuable time should not be wasted upon men who refuse to take the rules of the course.

The numbers who have been dismissed for reasons such as misconduct, desertion, absence without leave, laziness, lack of interest, attempted theft, then resulting in conviction, a combination of these is high, and results in a considerable total number accepted for training. No case of pathetic treatment of an individual so dismissed has been found. Rather in the reverse the case, and principals are not needlessly turned out of centres, men to whom much time and money has already been expended, but these men are mainly those who do not meet in turning out the maximum possible number of trainees in the shortest possible time.

British Dependencies and the Union

MISS MARGERY PERHAM writes in a letter to *The Times* on Native policy in South Africa (in part).

Our aim for orderly, well-led progress in tropical Africa may be ruined if the youth becomes a breeding ground for social hatred expressed in Communism or worse. 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 Protectorates clinging desperately to our rule.

Embarrassed Secretary

At all these levels British Ministers are obliged to make decisions which must directly or indirectly affect the Union's native policy. It is difficult to see how the Secretary of State can assist in the present situation by expression of British opinion rather than that which should be negotiated in the weakness of an embarrassed Secretary.

TO THE NEWS

U.A.R. marked. The most important assessment of economic policy in 1947 will be to raise the proportion of U.K. exports going to the United States and Canada. *The Economic Survey.*

Soviet diplomacy is more likely for the final phase of American isolation. *Lord Henderson.*

Milk schools is not the milk of socialism since it was first made by a Conservative Minister in 1934. *Lord St. Clements.*

Without Mr. Clegg the Government's success has not been. *Observer.*

This 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. *Lord Vandenbrouck.*

Let men who know what they are doing occupy the Opposition front benches. They will be a lot of these. *Quintin Huxley.*

It is amazing how the membership of County Cricket Clubs in England has increased because of women joining. *Brigadier M. F. Green, manager of the MCC team during the Union and Rhodesia.*

When Marshall ends in 1952 we 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 power off destruction equivalent to 1000 submarines at pre-war speed and be capable of a speed three times that of a convoy. *Mr. J. P. L. Thomas, M.P.*

The pay and allowances of the first Sea Lord of the Admiralty in 1938 were £4,225 and are now £4,200. The salary of the Secretary of the Admiralty in 1947 was £3,000 and is now £3,500. *The Charles Committee on Commissions of Enquiry into the Pay of the Admiralty.*

Although 90% of people can be hypnotized sufficiently for medical purposes, only a small proportion (one in 100) can be deeply hypnotized to the state of somnambulism. *—Dr. S. Van Peck.*

In the light of the declared views of the Dominion Governments 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 food is ludicrous. *—Mr. Robert Boothby, M.P.*

The proportion of the Royal Scots Greys, the R.A.C. Regiment for Scotland, was 13%. Recently a large number of Scots who enlisted in the R.A.C. were sent to the Inniskilling Barracks. Will should the Government's decision to purchase the Royal Scots Greys, which they are nationalizing, eventually affect the R.A.C. *—Mr. Gordon Dunning, M.P.*

Between the second half of 1947 and the second half of 1948 United Kingdom exports to Canada increased in value by over one-half. We have not necessarily foolishly disregarded the Canadian market. On the contrary, we regard it as a very serious market. *—Mr. P. Gordon Walker, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.*

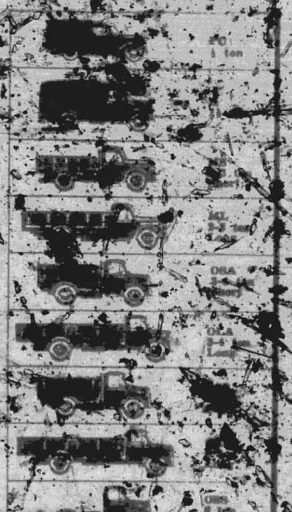


Bedford trucks meet every need

THERE IS A BEDFORD for every purpose in a range of 11 tons fully graded chassis with maximum gross loadings from 3,625 lbs. to 24,000 lbs., from light 3-ton pick-ups to 12-ton trucks and 15-tonners, from 7-seater utilities to 39-seater buses.

BEADERS are available for the most efficient use of your truck anywhere, and they are surprisingly economical for the class. For full details of our models, best suited to your needs.

THE BEDFORD RANGE



BRUCE LIMITED, NAIROBI

Africans Must Work Harder

Mr. Maikau's Outspoken Comments

STRONG CRITICISMS of the output of African labour were voiced, and not by European members alone, in the debate in the Rhodesia Legislative Council, which commenced on the Labour Department's report on conditions of labour derived from speeches on the subject.

Mr. E. J. HYNE-CLARKE, Labour Commissioner, the member of the Labour Department committee to be a "fair day's work for a fair day's pay." As for his day's pay, he remarked, "I think that almost for the first time I can say honestly that I am satisfied with the general conditions of employment, especially as a result of the adoption of the Salaries Commission report."

"We have found it a very long time to improve the conditions under which the workers are employed, and I want to record that a very great improvement has taken place, and that so far as it is possible in a community where the general conditions are very heavily handicapped."

The responsibility which we, the Europeans, have expected from the African has not been forthcoming. The reports from all sides of the Council show that, despite the conditions now being offered, which are regarded as reasonable for the first time, the African has not responded accordingly. We have made an attempt to have standing meetings of the opposite side of Council that will investigate and improve the standard of living of the African. My appeal to the African leader here today is to make it clear that the matter of improving the standard of living is almost entirely nowadays in their own hands. We have evidence that employers are perfectly prepared to improve their conditions if there is a corresponding increase in output.

I have had the full cooperation of employers generally in the necessity of improving housing and facilities and a general bettering of the actual machinery of the mine, but that full cooperation on that score, but that the mine has not been when most appealed to the African leader to secure financial support in carrying out the full matter of the betterment of the country, much of it determined by the facilities that those who are engaged in African work have. I think that we have to have some sense of what we can expect from the African.

Conditions of Labour

Conditions of labour were the subject of the report of the year out of an examination of the conditions of employment. It was a report which was presented to the Council. The report has been received, and it is in their hands. They are honest, and they believe they are in their hands. The economic condition of the country is a matter of great importance. It is a matter of great importance. It is a matter of great importance. It is a matter of great importance.

Mr. A. FORD, member of the Council, said that the report of the year out of an examination of the conditions of employment. It was a report which was presented to the Council. The report has been received, and it is in their hands. They are honest, and they believe they are in their hands. The economic condition of the country is a matter of great importance. It is a matter of great importance. It is a matter of great importance. It is a matter of great importance.

It is only one of the many things that the Government is doing to improve the conditions of labour. It is only one of the many things that the Government is doing to improve the conditions of labour. It is only one of the many things that the Government is doing to improve the conditions of labour. It is only one of the many things that the Government is doing to improve the conditions of labour.

Mr. W. H. HOPKINSON, member of the Council, said that the report of the year out of an examination of the conditions of employment. It was a report which was presented to the Council. The report has been received, and it is in their hands. They are honest, and they believe they are in their hands. The economic condition of the country is a matter of great importance. It is a matter of great importance. It is a matter of great importance. It is a matter of great importance.

Mr. E. J. HYNE-CLARKE, member of the Council, said that the report of the year out of an examination of the conditions of employment. It was a report which was presented to the Council. The report has been received, and it is in their hands. They are honest, and they believe they are in their hands. The economic condition of the country is a matter of great importance. It is a matter of great importance. It is a matter of great importance. It is a matter of great importance.

tion; less of housing and less in food. I have myself tried to a system of payment for output to raise the wages in that way, and I succeeded in getting a fair day's pay for a fair day's work for a fair day's pay. I have myself tried to a system of payment for output to raise the wages in that way, and I succeeded in getting a fair day's pay for a fair day's work for a fair day's pay. I have myself tried to a system of payment for output to raise the wages in that way, and I succeeded in getting a fair day's pay for a fair day's work for a fair day's pay.

It is not the value of the agricultural community, but the low wages and to have poor housing, but if you wish to have high wages and good housing, you must do what I have done. It is not the value of the agricultural community, but the low wages and to have poor housing, but if you wish to have high wages and good housing, you must do what I have done. It is not the value of the agricultural community, but the low wages and to have poor housing, but if you wish to have high wages and good housing, you must do what I have done.

Mr. HARRISON, a member of the Council, said that the report of the year out of an examination of the conditions of employment. It was a report which was presented to the Council. The report has been received, and it is in their hands. They are honest, and they believe they are in their hands. The economic condition of the country is a matter of great importance. It is a matter of great importance. It is a matter of great importance. It is a matter of great importance.

Mr. HARRISON, a member of the Council, said that the report of the year out of an examination of the conditions of employment. It was a report which was presented to the Council. The report has been received, and it is in their hands. They are honest, and they believe they are in their hands. The economic condition of the country is a matter of great importance. It is a matter of great importance. It is a matter of great importance. It is a matter of great importance.

Mr. HARRISON, a member of the Council, said that the report of the year out of an examination of the conditions of employment. It was a report which was presented to the Council. The report has been received, and it is in their hands. They are honest, and they believe they are in their hands. The economic condition of the country is a matter of great importance. It is a matter of great importance. It is a matter of great importance. It is a matter of great importance.

Mr. HARRISON, a member of the Council, said that the report of the year out of an examination of the conditions of employment. It was a report which was presented to the Council. The report has been received, and it is in their hands. They are honest, and they believe they are in their hands. The economic condition of the country is a matter of great importance. It is a matter of great importance. It is a matter of great importance. It is a matter of great importance.

Mr. HARRISON, a member of the Council, said that the report of the year out of an examination of the conditions of employment. It was a report which was presented to the Council. The report has been received, and it is in their hands. They are honest, and they believe they are in their hands. The economic condition of the country is a matter of great importance. It is a matter of great importance. It is a matter of great importance. It is a matter of great importance.

Mr. HARRISON, a member of the Council, said that the report of the year out of an examination of the conditions of employment. It was a report which was presented to the Council. The report has been received, and it is in their hands. They are honest, and they believe they are in their hands. The economic condition of the country is a matter of great importance. It is a matter of great importance. It is a matter of great importance. It is a matter of great importance.

Mr. HARRISON, a member of the Council, said that the report of the year out of an examination of the conditions of employment. It was a report which was presented to the Council. The report has been received, and it is in their hands. They are honest, and they believe they are in their hands. The economic condition of the country is a matter of great importance. It is a matter of great importance. It is a matter of great importance. It is a matter of great importance.

Mr. HARRISON, a member of the Council, said that the report of the year out of an examination of the conditions of employment. It was a report which was presented to the Council. The report has been received, and it is in their hands. They are honest, and they believe they are in their hands. The economic condition of the country is a matter of great importance. It is a matter of great importance. It is a matter of great importance. It is a matter of great importance.

Mr. HARRISON, a member of the Council, said that the report of the year out of an examination of the conditions of employment. It was a report which was presented to the Council. The report has been received, and it is in their hands. They are honest, and they believe they are in their hands. The economic condition of the country is a matter of great importance. It is a matter of great importance. It is a matter of great importance. It is a matter of great importance.

Dryden Museum

It appears to be being built by the Colonial Museum in Johannesburg for £60,000, which £50,000 is to be paid by the Government. It was opened in 1934, and the museum is now being built in the same place. It was opened in 1934, and the museum is now being built in the same place. It was opened in 1934, and the museum is now being built in the same place.



LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL is supplied promptly by
RAILWAY MINE & PLANTATION EQUIPMENT LIMITED

- Light Railway Materials
- Track
- Wagons
- Locomotives
- Conveyors
- Portable Welding Sets
- Electrodes



Wherever you find our installations there
 you will find

Sole Agents in
EAST AFRICA

Dalgely & Co., Ltd.

SERVICE

RAILWAY MINE & PLANTATION EQUIPMENT LTD

IMPERIAL HOUSE, DOMINION ST., LONDON, E.C. 4

Stewart Proposed to Africans

Mr Stewart will have a meeting with the African representatives of the Federal Government in Salisbury on Monday. He will discuss with them the proposals of the Government for a new constitution for Northern Rhodesia. The proposals are based on the report of the conference held by the Rev. Henry G. G. and Mr. Nelson Mahumane, African representatives in the Legislature.

Members were Rev. Henry G. G., Broke, Hill, Mufumba, Ndaba, Nkomo and others. The large reception hall in the Kings Palace was crowded with people to hear what the proposals. Officials included the African representatives, Broke, Hill and others. The proposals were also endorsed by Sir Stewart's plea for the consideration of the proposals.

Full accounts were given to the audience of the proceedings in the Victoria Hall, where Sir Godfrey Huggins, Mr. G. W. G. G., Mr. G. G. G. and Mr. O. G. S. Huggins reached agreement on the principle 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 still a long deal to be learned about the actual proposals, he commented that in particular a full list of the powers which would be transferred to the proposed Federal Government and those which would be reserved for the local Governments was required.

When the proposals were announced, the African representatives together with details of the proposals for representation, the body which would conduct the policy. These matters, Sir Stewart pointed out, were being conducted 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 guarantees for Southern 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 policy for the federalities, and 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 to the Southern Rhodesia Premier had affirmed. They were all agreed that local self-government by Natives must be encouraged.

The conference had further agreed that the land rights of the Natives of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland would be guaranteed by the Federal Government, and that the future of these rights would be made only with the consent of the relevant local Legislature.

Sir Stewart detailed the procedure for obtaining the views of the members of the Southern Rhodesia

There will be an early date in this respect, since the matter must now come before the various Legislatures with a view to the earliest, and would to reach the British Government before August or September if they.

It is well known that the Government's determination of all the proposals and the time to be taken in reaching definite conclusions.

This proposal was endorsed by both the Rev. Kasobola and Mr. Mahumane, the latter having "Remembered the man who had been a heavy generalissimo the target. It is the man who takes aim quietly and slowly who wins."

All members emphasized that they and Sir Stewart had called the public meetings in order to learn what Africans themselves 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 questions 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-Brown commented later. In most cases, moreover, they had a clear idea of what was involved.

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

Elsewhere the advice to take time before coming to a decision was generally accepted, although disappointment was expressed everywhere. The African members of the Legislative Council had not been allowed to attend the talks as observers. It was claimed that there must be 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 by members of King African interests.

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

When a series of meetings came to an end, Sir Stewart Gore-Brown expressed the view that there could be no doubt as to the temperate speeches of the better desire of Africans to approach the matter in a reasonable spirit.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION (1939) Ltd.
 (Incorporated in South Africa)
 Telephone and Telegrams: "East Africa"
 41, Oldfield Street, Johannesburg
 London Office: 112, Raffles Place, London, E.C.4
General Merchants & Engineers

Parliament

A Royal Commission to East Africa

Answer for Demographic Adviser

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. IVOY THOMAS. The latter advocated such an appointment in the light of the recently published official estimate of the African population of Kenya, and of 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 already 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 MAY I ASK it that the hon. gentleman 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 the first supplementary question, 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. A. CREECH JONES, Secretary of State for the Colonies, whether it was a serious loss of productive land by soil erosion in British Africa, he would assign a committee to ascertain the exact facts and to suggest uniform 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. SKELFINGTON: "While one part of the remedy lies in improved methods by the African cultivator, a good deal of the remedy must be fostered 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 Leaman 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. CHUTEY EDE: "Observation of the premises by the police had shown that they were being used as a common gaming house and as a place under Section 6 of the Gaming Act, 1845, was executed. Games of cards, dice and piquet and loss for money were found to be in progress; two persons were charged with keeping a common gaming house, and 19 others as assistants. The two principals were fined £3 and £2 10s. respectively, and the others 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.

"His Master's Voice" March records

DE SARATA

Conducting the SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA OF THE AUDITORIUM, ROME
 Marche (No. 2 of "Nocturnes") —
 DB 6870

TITO GOBBI

With Orchestra cond. by Alberto Ercoli
 "Dicitencello Vuje — Falva — Torna
 — Valje" — DB 6876

TWEN GATLEY

With Orchestra cond. by Eric Robinson
 The Russian Nightingale — Always
 A man like you (from "Die
 Fledermaus") — J. Strauss — B 9724

BACHHAUS

Italian Concerto in F Major —
 Bach (Fourth Side) — Prelude and
 Fugue in B flat (from "The Well-
 Tempered Clavier") — Bach
 DB 8671-2

MOURA LYMPANY

And the PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA
 cond. by RAFAEL KUHEL
 Concerto No. 1 in G Minor —
 Mendelssohn — C 3838-9

ROBERT WILSON

With Will Starr and his Ensemble
 Down in the Glen; Bonnie Scott
 Lizzie O' Mine (with orchestra)
 B 9738

RISQAL QUARTET

Clarinet Solo in E flat — Fifth —
 Haydn (Sixth Side) — Contrapunt-
 ual (from "Les Six") — Ligeti
 — Bach — DB 8672

GIGLI

With Orchestra cond. by Rainald Zambon
 Revere, non stribu — Chopin
 Ninna, Nanna — Cittadini — DA 1892

KIRSTEN FLAGSTAD

GERALD MOORE, the pianist
 Frame Study for "Kristen" and
 hold 2 Scherzen — both from
 "Flut"; Gedächtnis an Mikhail
 Weissenböck — Wagner — DB 6843

NICOLA MALKO

And the PHILHARMONIA
 Orchestra
 Suite (Nutcracker Suite)
 — Tchaikovsky — C 3835-7



Asian and African Representation

Agri. and Legislative Council Meets

THE EAST AFRICAN AND ASIAN REPRESENTATIVES in the Nyasaland Legislative Council were welcomed by the Governor, Mr. G. E. Colby, when he opened the 64th meeting recently in Zomba.

Mr. Mposhi and Mr. E. S. Mufumba, the African representatives, whilst Mr. Dayana is the Asian member. The new Asian member, Mr. M. A. G. Fraser, and Mr. M. L. Fraser, were also welcomed by the Governor, who commented that although he did not normally address the Council at a subsidiary meeting, he could not let so important an occasion pass without stressing its significance.

"The expansion of the membership of this Council to include Asian and African representatives," said Mr. Colby, "marks an important milestone in the constitutional development of this territory, and is a step on the road not only towards a more democratic and representative form of government, but also towards one in which, in the event of 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 ven their skills, 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 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 address 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, but advise to the maximum extent, unless that assistance and advice is reinforced and multiplied by the leaders of the African communities. It can never reach the mass 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 fair 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 key to the development of a territory, and it will be through it that we shall be able in dealing with local affairs that Africans will be themselves for higher responsibilities. The process starts with the bottom, from the group council through the Native authorities and provincial councils, upwards to District Councils 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 those obligations an effective authority is essential.

To secure economic progress and higher living standards, indications of a more urgent necessity, existing systems of land tenure and matrimonial succession must be reformed, and agricultural progress to be made, and it will be primarily on the improvement of agricultural practice 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 so that they, in 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 great standard may be raised."

While the Government from His Majesty's Government in the form of grants for the Colonial Development and Welfare Act can assist in this direction, achievement can only come from the efforts of Africans themselves, and unless Africans generally, whether as farmers 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."

Recovering Crops

"You will expect to see something of the crop which was this territory as a result 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 a major disaster, but fortunately the drought broke at the beginning of February and it was then possible to take measures to restore the position by sowing grain crops and other large quantities of root crops. This planting campaign has been prosecuted with the utmost vigour and I should say satisfactory rains for the past few weeks it will have achieved a great deal to lessen the difficulties that face us in the next few months."

"I should like to pay tribute to the tremendous efforts which have been made all over the Protectorate by planters, by missionaries, by housewives, and by the African community in general. It has been a tremendous task, but I should say that we have done everything that it 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 protracted drought. I do not think that we can, humanly possible and consequently 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 root 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 of the past few weeks convinces me that whatever difficulties may be in store, the community which Nyasaland will face, these difficulties notwithstanding, will be met, and that we shall get through this difficult time with credit, and perhaps as a result of those difficulties, shall be able to tackle the great task of developing this territory which lies ahead."

Gold-Dusted Murder

Mr. D. J. Conroy, presiding over the inquest of Leah Colone G. S. Adams of Chagga Farm, Naita, Kenya, records that the deceased was surrounded in cold

BARCLAYS OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom with Limited Liability)

A subsidiary Company formed by Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) primarily for the purpose of assisting in the economic development of certain Colonies and territories in which the Bank is established. The function of the Corporation is to provide finance of medium or long term character, such as is not normally obtainable from a commercial bank, for well-considered schemes of agricultural and industrial development.

Enquiries and Applications for Finance should be made through local Branch Managers of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), as Agents for the Corporation.

HEAD OFFICES: 2, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C. 5



W. H. JONES & CO. (LONDON) LTD.
 BUYERS, CONFIRMERS AND SHIPPERS
 LARNE, HERTS., ENGLAND
 OFFERS INVITED MANUFACTURERS
 QUOTERS INVITED OVERSEA IMPORTERS

SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE

Regular sailings from
 NORWAY, SWEDEN, DENMARK and FINLAND

BRITISH AND PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA MADAGASCAR

General Agents:
KELLER BRYANT and CO.
 29-31, Finch Church Lane, London, E.C. 3
 Telephone: Royal 2333

TANGANYIKA



SALES & SERVICE

DAR ES SALAAM
 TANGA IRUSHA
 MOSHI IRINGA

RIDDOCH MOTORS

LTD.

Local Distributors

East Africa Section Meeting

Closer Liaison with R.E.S.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.

Mr. 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 war-time conditions had now been overcome, but there were many new aspects, which they could 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 policy of appeasement on the part of the authorities.

Proposed Working Party

Some years ago a suggestion of closer contact between the Section and the Joint East African Board had been raised, and Mr. Revitt had been asked to look into it for such an association. He had discussed the idea with Colonel A. B. Dodds-Parker, who had welcomed the idea, and the view had been confirmed at a subsequent meeting of the 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 formally in any way.

Colonel Tucker, speaking for the Joint Board, said that they would welcome the advice of Mr. Bovill. The Board had no political and had already done a considerable amount of useful work.

A proposal for a working party between the two bodies was agreed unanimously.

Colonel Tucker was elected as the East African Section's representative on the representative committee of the Chamber for the current year, and Mr. Bovill of the same period as Mr. Revitt. Mr. Bovill is also the representative on the executive committee of the Import and Export Merchants' Section.

Wheat Crop and Food Prospects

Varied Reports from the Provinces

VARIED REPORTS on the food and crop picture in Nyasaland indicate that although rainfall has been generally inadequate, the outlook 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 is only moderately satisfactory in some of the lake shore areas north of Niata.

The Southern Province has had heavy scattered showers in the Mlalo district, with lighter rain over the Fort Johnston Zomba and Blantyre districts, while 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 planting of root crops and has also delayed revival of orange plantings. Newly planted crops recently showed signs of withering.

Bright and sunny weather has been continuing in the Central Province, with the result that plentiful maize is in need of rain, particularly in the Bwenje Valley parts of the lake shore plain, and in the tea lands around Boma and Lilongwe. All sections of the community have done good work in the planting of beans.

Kenya's Agricultural Products

MR. J. O. MURPHY, Assistant District Officer for Agriculture, has denied the sources in Kenya that it was easy for farmers to get authorities for increased prices for produce in the colony.

Farmers had their own fixed price for export produce to meet world market conditions and if world prices were to drop it would be their duty to bring their crop. The present fixation of cereal prices for the year-ended stock period of 1958-59 did not mean that the prices would remain exactly the same for those periods. If world prices fell, Kenya prices would probably drop too.

He said the possibility of an end of the present fixation in the next few years, during which inflation in East Africa would probably be limited to more or less all the food crops, was not in his mind.

In fixing prices of industrial crops, it had been necessary to take into consideration that though it would be possible to bring the maize production to the entire requirements of the country, the Government had to be thoughtful of the possibility of avoiding a policy of the Government of Kenya in production costs was the fall in output of the crop compared with previous years. Although the Government was probably going back, African farmers might be in a better position many years to come. Asked if he thought that prices of labour was exploited, he replied: "I very heavily fear the matter has been exploited."

E.A.W.L.

THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER attended the annual general meeting of the England Branch of the East Africa Women's League which was held at Over-seas House, London, last week. In the absence of Mrs. A. Fewell 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. Rolleston, the producer. Ghana was mentioned on a Kenya farm and the work of several missions and figured as a most attractive picture.

Strike Threat in the Sudan

DEMANDS by representatives of the coal and oilfield trade unions in the Sudan for a general strike last week by the Governor General, Sir Robert Hudson. The complainants, who threaten a general strike, demand that the Government

Craven A

IMPORTED FROM LONDON ENGLAND



Made with rich, fine Virginia tobacco

UNION-CASTLE *Line*

TO SOUTH & EAST AFRICA

Special Sailings to:
CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH,
DURBAN, EAST LONDON, and JOHANNESBURG

A limited amount of First and Cabin Class accommodation can now be offered in vessels sailing between now and June for South Africa

NEW YORK AND SOUTH AFRICA
AFRICA

BOOKING AGENTS FOR MINOR PORTS
Africa and India

Main Office: J. FENCHURCH & CO. LTD., 5, ABchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C. 4

Agents throughout the world



organisation

specialising in the highest class passenger transportation in East and Central Africa
WE OPEN OUR SECOND YEAR OF OPERATIONS WITH A FLEET OF OVER 75 MODERN CARS AND COACHES

AN APPROVED INTERNATIONAL AIR TRAFFIC ASSOCIATION AGENTS WE CAN BOOK YOUR AIR PASSAGES ANYWHERE

Our UNIQUE KNOWLEDGE OF AFRICA IS AT YOUR DISPOSAL

Our services include:
Chauffeur-driven cars for touring Central Africa
Passenger Luxury Coaches
Tours from Nairobi through Kenya and from Kampala to the Belgian Congo, the Mountains of the Moon and the Marchis on Lake
Regular Luxury Coach Services from Blantyre to Nakuru, Arusha, Nyeri and Nairobi and from Kampala to Lake Kyoga
Self-Drive cars in NAIROBI and at our Branches in KAMPALA, MOMBASA and DAR-ES-SALAAM

ROBERT HUDSON, Ltd.

RIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL FOR ALL PURPOSES

ESTATE CARS
MINE TRUCKS
TURNTABLES
POINTS
CROSSINGS
AND TRACK



Also—
HUDSON
HUNSLY
COMOEVES
DIESEL
AND
TRUCKS

Tanganika

Representatives:

3 TON SIGNAL CAR WITH 1000 LB. BRAKE

LEHMANN'S (AFRICA) Ltd.

P.O. BOX 165, DAR ES SALAAM
TANZANIA

FOR LASTING STRENGTH IN 2 AND 5 TON TRUCKS



It is a fact that every Austin truck has a long and strength built 8-cylinder engine, chain to mesh the front and rear conditions... strength in the main springs and the sturdy frame for the heavier loads... the steering is light, the running cost of the engine is easy and comfortable... work that makes the driver of your vehicles choose Austin 2 or 5-ton trucks.

LOWIS & HUGHES LTD.
P.O. BOX 111, DAR ES SALAAM

CHITRIN'S GARAGE
P.O. BOX 111, DAR ES SALAAM

Sisal Estates, Limited Colonel Posenby's Review

THE TWENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SISAL ESTATES, LIMITED, was held on March 2nd at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, W.C. Colonel C. E. POSEBY, F.D., M.P., was the chairman, presided.

A representative of the syndicates, Messrs. Long & Co., Ltd., read a notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The Chairman then read the chairman's circulated statement.

"The year which ended June 30, 1948, has been a satisfactory one. 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 depreciation and auditors' fees amounting to an expense amounting to £272,601, against a profit of £151,992 for the year ending June 30, 1947.

Out of this profit, provision has been made for income tax of £23,895, corporation tax of £66,351, £25,000 has been transferred to reserve against development and cultivation, £50,000 to capital reserve, and £20,000 has been transferred to a special fund, leaving a balance of £100,000. The balance of £25,000 have been retained in the accounts. The amount (£25,000) has been added to the £25,000 balance carried over from the year 1947, giving a total of £50,000.

The Chairman then read the report of the auditors.

The Chairman then read the report of the auditors.

The Chairman then read the report of the auditors.

The Chairman then read the report of the auditors.

The Chairman then read the report of the auditors.

The Chairman then read the report of the auditors.

The Chairman then read the report of the auditors.

The Chairman then read the report of the auditors.

The Chairman then read the report of the auditors.

The Chairman then read the report of the auditors.

6,180 hectares immature while 819 hectares were nurseries. A further 206 hectares were cleared for planting. The balance of land included unsuitable land, hills and forests and the sale of stumps and factories which go to make up the self-contained organization.

The arrangements referred to in my speech last year regarding transfer of title have been completed. As a result, the company has received further shares representing the value of this estate in Bird & Co. (Africa), Ltd. The value of this holding is 1,337,300 shares of 5s. each being the whole issued capital. The effect of this assignment is that all properties are now held by Bird & Co. (Africa), Ltd.

The lease of the extensive 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 sisal estates.

Reference is made to the purchase of about 2,300 hectares of very good land adjoining the Maguaga estate and known as Luengera. During the last two years, 357 hectares have been planted and a further 438 are cleared for planting in order to be ready for the time when cutting of this area begins (about two and a half years after planting) in up-to-date factories which 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, this 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 attained, the actual production being 9,049 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 9,240 tons for the first 21 months, it is fairly safe to prophesy 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 better part of 1948 was about £27 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 agricultural machines have advanced to three to four times the pre-war cost. Labour is also more costly, no one can object to this, if it becomes more efficient. Taking all these factors into account, however, the immediate prospects of the company are satisfactory.

Future of Sisal

The world production of hard fibres is just over 100,000 tons a annum compared with just over 50,000 tons before the war. Of this one-third was sisal, hemp and two-thirds sisal. The world consumption of hard fibres pre-war was on a balanced production. During the war and since, consumption has been limited by production, and is still subject to shortages and credit shortages. With the expansion of Spain and economic rehabilitation in Europe and Japan there must be an increased demand for hard fibres. Consumption can, however, only increase gradually and it is unlikely that Africa will be able to supply the world's demand.

methods than existed before, they have been introduced, with a view to creating greater price stability, which is in the interests of both producers 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. B. F. Hitchcock, the managing director, with the help of Mr. C. A. Bartlett, the deputy managing director, has not only built up a fine hard working organization, but has also taken a leading part in the new marketing arrangements. I am sure that the shareholders would like me to thank Mr. Hitchcock and all those who have helped to place the company on a sound foundation. They should also like to thank Messrs John K. Gilfillan and J. H. Secombe, and others in London.

The interim accounts were audited, the proposed dividend was approved, the retiring directors, Mr. Cecil C. Pennington and Mr. S. L. E. Crouch, were re-elected, the remuneration of the directors was fixed, and the proposals transmitted with the vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and staff of the company's estates.

Chairman's Speech

Addressing the meeting, the chairman said:

Gentlemen, I have first to apologise for three directors who are not able to be present. Mr. Loughlin of South Africa, Mr. Curllin is on a bed of sickness and Mr. Gordon, Mr. Hitchcock came back from America. He has been here seeing brokers and spinners, and he also went down to look into the condition of the sisal industry in Mexico and also in Brazil, since something is steadily developing. He bang the tin this morning to say that he has 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 relates to two matters, the size of the dividend and the remuneration of the directors, or rather of one director, of whom I am glad to be able to elaborate a little on a statement which I circulated.

Dividend Problem

In the motion which was passed the board on January 19, when we declared the dividend, it was whether it was the right moment to increase the dividend in view of the large profits shared on whether Bird and Pennington Ltd. should have a dividend. I should like to say that a large amount of this would be paid in the next few months owing to the fact that the dividend to 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 Tanganyika, could be shipped and, of course, no payment could be obtained.

The company was thus faced with the prospect of at least four months' expenditure on production before we over £100,000 before proceeds of sale could be available. In addition to that, as I mention in my annual report, we had to contemplate much expenditure on the opening up of Luanda's State and the new emergency factory. Of course, we considered the claims of the shareholders, but it must be borne in mind that we had to pay 30% as additional dividend of 10% had to have cost the company about £27,000, including United Kingdom taxation.

Directors' Remuneration

respectively of giving the history of this. In the autumn of 1932 I returned from a visit to the Estates and I was invited by the directors that I was most happy about the management of this large undertaking. Mr. Hitchcock, who had been chairman of the sisal companies in 1931, had only back since 1929, had the advantage of selling the great sisal estates in 1931, and went to England in January 1932.

He was subsequently asked by the board to go on and act as managing director of Bird and Co. He had to go to pull up his roots in England, with a family that entailed, and agreed to go out for a small salary and a commission on the net profits. This, as many of you know, is a common form of remuneration in plantation companies. At that time, 1932, the company was hardly making a profit and in 1933 the salary was increased to £1,000 per annum, and the percentage of net profits to 5%, and this was embodied in an extension of his agreement in 1935.

Rise of Sisal Prices

You will remember, no doubt, that in 1942 the average price of sisal was £22 per ton f.o.b. and even in 1945 it had reached over £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 moderate one. Of course, the company likes to well-managed sisal companies benefited from the rise in the price of sisal, but, as shareholders, we must remember that our property, as I have just mentioned, is largely due to Mr. Hitchcock and I cannot think that any of us grudge him his reward for his years of unsparring work.

As the deputy managing director, Mr. C. A. Bartlett, received a salary and a commission of 2%. I mentioned 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

Perhaps I might anticipate a question about future dividends. While we certainly have in mind the claims of the shareholders for a large dividend, it could be justified in future, be remembered that plantation companies are in the nature of things, very liable to price fluctuations and none of the sisal companies, and your board must be guided by the conditions prevailing from time to time.

The chairman concluded by moving the addition of the proposed accounts and the motion was carried by Mr. S. L. E. Crouch.

After some discussion relating to the rate of dividend recommended, and after the chairman had replied to points raised by shareholders, the resolution was lost by Mr. Gordon voting on the share. The chairman then pointed out that he held a very large number of proxies should be provided, whereupon the meeting adjourned to the 20th at 6.30. The chairman then

MOMBASA (Head Office in East Africa)
 NAIROBI
 DAR ES SALAAM
 ZANZIBAR
 KAMPALA
 TANGA
 LAMU
 LINDI
 MIKINDANI

SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO., LTD.
 Head Office: 122 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C. 3
 Incorporated in Kenya
 Branch Office: 122 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C. 3
 Agents for:
 British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
 General Chamber of Industries, Ltd.
 Guthrie Walker
 Lloyds
 &c. &c.

CLEARING & FORWARDING EXPERTS

You Want the Best Service
WE GIVE IT

Exporters

of Watches, Native Grown
 Coffee, Groundnuts, Cellulose
 Cloves, Hides, Goatskins, etc.

Importers

of Hardware and Building
 Materials, Gunnies, Wines and
 Spirits, etc.

Wholesale and Commission Goods for Cash or Credit
THE
African Mercantile Co., Ltd.
 51 LEADENHALL HOUSE, NEW BROAD ST.
 LONDON, E.C. 2

Branches at
 MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM

EAST AFRICA

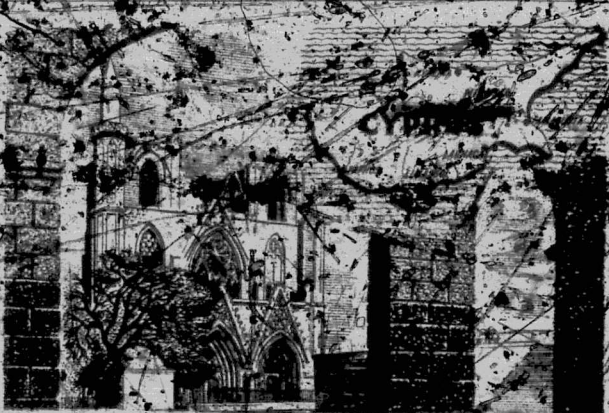
- KENYA
- UGANDA
- TANGANYIKA
- ZANZIBAR

For information regarding
 Trade, Commerce, Settlement,
 Travel and General Conditions
 apply to

The Commission
 East African Office
 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C. 2

An outstanding example of thirteenth century Gothic architecture is the church of St. Nicholas in the main north of the 360 churches which lie within the boundaries of the walled city of Famagusta, now used as a museum for the ancient medien population, the island being abiding memorial to the culture and prosperity of Cyprus during the rule of the Lusignan dynasty.

Subsequent occupation by the Venetians and the Ottoman Empire erased the features of the island to a few ruins, but from the year of the nineteenth century Cyprus began to recover some of her ancient importance as a centre of Mediterranean commerce. Today the port of Famagusta handles a large amount of trade, though carobs, wheat and citrus have replaced the precious stones and silks 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.



BARCLAYS BANK
(DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)



HEAD OFFICE: 5, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.3

The **UGANDA**
COMPANY

PRODUCE MERCHANTS
COTTON SHIPPERS
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
TEA, RUBBER AND COFFEE PRODUCERS
ESTATE AGENTS AND MANAGERS

AGENTS FOR:
FORD MOTORS
WAKEFIELD OILS
DUNLOP TYRES
ALLIANCE ASSURANCE CO.
LURALDA TEA CHESTS
STERLING CABLES
ENGLISH ELECTRIC
TURNER DIESEL ENGINES



The Company, which maintains a branch and registered office in Uganda, is prepared to interest itself in any form of trade between Great Britain and this country.



LONDON: 13 Rue Lane, E.C.3 (Mission House 9745)