

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, February 9, 1950

Vol. 267 (New Series) No. 173

6d. weekly; 30s. yearly post free

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

A

Comprehensive

Service



**MERCHANDISE • SHIPPING • ENGINEERING
TRAVEL • TRADE**

If you are concerned with anything connected with EAST AFRICA our organization is ready to receive your enquiries and help you in any way.

SMITH MACKENZIE & COMPANY Ltd.

MOMBASA • NAIROBI • DAR-ES-SALAAM
ZANZIBAR • TANGA • KAMPALA
LAMU • LINDI
MIKINDANI

London Office **122, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C.3**

(Phone: AVENUE 4640)

General Managers of AFRICAN MARINE & GENERAL ENGINEERING CO., LTD., MOMBASA
Agents for BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Faith versus Communism in Africa

Fast
Regular
Service

ROBIN LINE

Cargo
and
Passenger

NEW YORK, Baltimore & Philadelphia
to and from SOUTH & EAST AFRICA
also **MADAGASCAR & MAURITIUS** if inducement

OUTWARD SAILINGS

HOMEWARD SAILINGS

Cargo will be accepted at all ports for St. John, N.B. (Winter Season)

B'more Phil. N. York
ROBIN SHERWOOD Feb. 17 Feb. 19 Feb. 25
Calling at WALVIS BAY, CAPE TOWN, PORT
ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN,
LOURENÇO MARQUES, MOMBASA, TANGA,
ZANZIBAR, DAR-ES-SALAAM.

ROBIN LOCKSLEY Mar. 4 Mar. 6 Mar. 11
Calling at CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST
LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENÇO MARQUES,
MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR-ES-SALAAM.

ROBIN TUXFORD Mar. 18 Mar. 20 Mar. 25
Calling at WALVIS BAY, CAPE TOWN, PORT
ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN,
LOURENÇO MARQUES, MOMBASA, TANGA,
ZANZIBAR, DAR-ES-SALAAM.

E. Africa S. Africa
ROBIN KIRK Late Feb.
ROBIN KETTERING Ear./Late Feb. Late Feb./Ear. Mar.
ROBIN MOWBRAY Ear./Mid. Mar. Late Mar.
ROBIN WENTLEY Mid. Mar.
ROBIN SHERWOOD Ear./Mid. Apr. Late Apr.

For Particulars apply Principal Agents
LONDON

MITCHELL COTTS & CO. LIMITED
Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2
Telephone: LONDON WALL 6800 Telegram: MOMBASA - NAIROBI

MITCHELL COTTS & CO. (E.A.) LIMITED
CAPE TOWN & JOHANNESBURG
MITCHELL COTTS & CO. (S.A.) LIMITED
DURBAN

Wm. COTTS & COMPANY LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE SEAS SHIPPING CO. INC. CORTLANDT STREET NEW YORK, 7

TRANS - ZAMBESIA, CENTRAL AFRICA and NYASALAND RAILWAYS

Provide the link
between Beira
and Nyasaland

Passenger trains leave Beira on
Mondays and Thursdays, and coast-
bound trains leave Blantyre on
Sundays and Wednesdays.

Return first-class tourist tickets are
available for three months for the
price of the single fare.

Head Office in Nyasaland: Limbe
London Office: 3 Thames House
Queen Street Place, E.C.4

Johnson & Fletcher

Mechanical, Refrigeration and
Electrical Engineers

Suppliers of All Types of
Building Materials, Joinery and Shopfitting

BULAWAYO SALISBURY GATOOMA BINTALI
NDOLA BEIRA

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

To EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA
66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1

PLEASE SEND ME For One Year, and until countermanded
AIR MAIL EDITION (36s. per annum)
OR
ORDINARY MAIL EDITION (20s. per annum)
(Delete as necessary)

Name and Rank (Block Capitals, please)

Full Postal Address (Block Capitals, please)

Signature

LESLIE & ANDERSON

LONDON LIMITED

Established 1883

PRODUCE IMPORTS: Cotton, Oil-
Seeds, Coffee, Spices, etc.

EXPORTS: Textiles and Hardware

Leslie & Anderson (East Africa) Limited

Nairobi, Kampala, Zanzibar,
Dar es Salaam

**IMPORTERS EXPORTERS
GENERAL AGENTS**

Leslie & Anderson (Nairobi), Ltd.

London and Nairobi
COFFEE SPECIALISTS

London Agents:

EDM. SCHLUTER & Co.,
4, Giltspur Street, E.C.3.

BOVILL, MATHESON & CO. LIMITED

& CO. LIMITED

Head Office:

ALLIANCE BUILDINGS, HARDINGE STREET,
(P.O. Box 1021) NAIROBI

Branches:

KENYA: ELDORET P.O.
UGANDA: KAMPALA
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY: DAR ES SALAAM
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY: TANGANYIKA

MANAGING AGENTS

The Company offers Managing and Finance Agents,
Accountancy, Secretarial and Marketing Services to the
Proprietors of Agricultural, Industrial and Mining
Enterprises.

Associated Company:

J. W. MILLIGAN & CO. LIMITED

Mechanics and Estate Agents

NAIROBI, DAR ES SALAAM, ELDORET, KAMPALA, TANGANYIKA

London Correspondents:

R. C. TREATT & CO. LIMITED

Plantation House, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3.
Tel.: MANION House 271

A. BAUMANN & CO.

LTD.

NAIROBI MOMBASA
DAR ES SALAAM KAMPALA
MIKINDANI MASAKA

General Merchants & Shippers

SHIPPERS of all East African Produce

Coffee Specialists

IMPORTERS and stockists of
Merchandise,
Building Materials,
and Jute Products

Associated Company:

A. BAUMANN & CO., UGANDA COFFEE MILLS Ltd.

WIGGLESWORTH

IMPORTS EXPORTS
Tanganyika Kenya Uganda

DECORTICATORS
BALING PRESSES
DRYING PLANTS
LOCOMOTIVES
RAILS
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT
SISAL
FLUME FABRE
COIR
KAPOK
BEEHIVES
GUMS
etc. etc.

WIGGLESWORTH & CO. (Africa), Ltd.

DAR ES SALAAM TANGANYIKA NAIROBI MOMBASA

London Agents:

WIGGLESWORTH & CO. LIMITED
100, Cannon Building, London, E.C.3.

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

is a branch of the **AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION LTD.** Bankers to the United Standard Government in South Africa and to the Governments of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Tanganyika.

10 CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, and 7, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

LONDON WALL BRANCH: 63 London Wall, E.C.2 WEST END BRANCH: 9 Northumberland Ave., W.C.2, NEW YORK AGENCY: 67 Wall Street HAMBURG AGENCY: Speersort, 6

Branches in
KENYA, UGANDA, TANGANYIKA, ZANZIBAR, SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN RHODESIA, NYASALAND
and throughout the **UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, SOUTHWEST AFRICA and PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.**

Trade with East Africa, Rhodesia, etc.

The Bank **FINANCES TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA, RHODESIA, etc.**, and is in close touch through its **LOCAL BRANCHES** with all the **IMPORTANT PRODUCE CENTRES.**



W. H. JONES & CO. (LONDON) LTD.
BUYERS, CONFIRMERS AND SHIPPERS
BARNEY, HERTS., ENGLAND
Offers from Manufacturers welcomed.

We buy for many Overseas Clients and pay cash on shipment. The Country's Urgent Needs—Convertibility of Exchange, Free Trade and Sound Money.

Ask for—**MUSTAD KEY BRAND FISH HOOKS**
The East African Standard Hook



Manufactured by
O. MUSTAD & SON
Established 1832
OSLO, NORWAY

SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE

Regular sailings between **NORWAY, SWEDEN, DENMARK, FRANCE** and **EAST AFRICAN PORTS: MALDEN, CAPE TOWN, REUNION and MAURITIUS.**

General Agents:
KELLER, BRYANT and CO.,
F. 13, Fenchurch Bldg., London, E.C.3.
Telephone: Royal 8833
Telegrams: SCANEASTAF

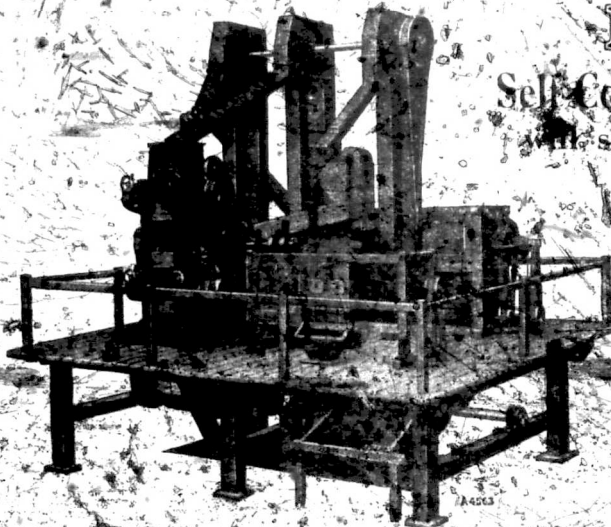
Agents in East Africa:
The African Mercantile Co. Ltd.

Lykes Lines

AMERICAN GULF SERVICE
Fast, Modern Cargo Vessels to and from **New Orleans, Houston, and other American Gulf Ports.**

Lestie & Anderson (East Africa) Ltd.—Mombasa, Nairobi, Dar es Salaam, Kampala, Zanzibar.
Bovill, Matheson & Co.—Tanga.
The Beira Boating Co. Ltd.—Beira.

Can You Supply a High-Class Meal?



Robinson
Self-Contained Meal Plant
Solves your problem!

- Some advantages are—
- Self-Contained Low Power Consumption.
- Easy Manipulation.
- Small Floor Space.
- Easily Erected.
- Completely Automatic.

Represented by

GALLEY & ROBERTS LTD.
HARDINGE STREET, NAIROBI, KENYA

Branches at NAKURU, ELDORET, KISUMU, JINJA, KAMPALA, DAR ES SALAAM, MOSHI & ARUSHA

FAST CARGO SERVICES to SOUTH and EAST AFRICA

GARE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH and EAST LONDON

Closing: Newport, Glasgow, Birkenhead

*Derryclare Feb. 13 Feb. 22

*Clan Kenneth Feb. 16 Feb. 23 Feb. 28

*Clan Mauritius, Calls Lobito and Walvis Bay

DURBAN and LOURENCO MARQUES

*Clan MacDougall Feb. 19 Feb. 26

*Clan MacTaggart Feb. 9 Feb. 20

*Clan MacLennan Feb. 23 Mar. 2 Mar. 17

BEIRA

*Clan MacLennan Feb. 20 Feb. 27

*Clan MacLennan Feb. 27 Feb. 27

*Clan MacLennan Feb. 27 Feb. 27

*Clan MacLennan Feb. 27 Feb. 27

*Clan MacLennan Feb. 27 Feb. 27

*Clan MacLennan Feb. 27 Feb. 27

*Clan MacLennan Feb. 27 Feb. 27

*Clan MacLennan Feb. 27 Feb. 27

*Clan MacLennan Feb. 27 Feb. 27

*Clan MacLennan Feb. 27 Feb. 27

*Clan MacLennan Feb. 27 Feb. 27

*Clan MacLennan Feb. 27 Feb. 27

*Clan MacLennan Feb. 27 Feb. 27

*Clan MacLennan Feb. 27 Feb. 27

*Clan MacLennan Feb. 27 Feb. 27

*Clan MacLennan Feb. 27 Feb. 27

*Clan MacLennan Feb. 27 Feb. 27

*Clan MacLennan Feb. 27 Feb. 27

*Clan MacLennan Feb. 27 Feb. 27

*Clan MacLennan Feb. 27 Feb. 27

*Clan MacLennan Feb. 27 Feb. 27

*Clan MacLennan Feb. 27 Feb. 27

*Clan MacLennan Feb. 27 Feb. 27

*Clan MacLennan Feb. 27 Feb. 27

*Clan MacLennan Feb. 27 Feb. 27

*Clan MacLennan Feb. 27 Feb. 27

*Clan MacLennan Feb. 27 Feb. 27

*Clan MacLennan Feb. 27 Feb. 27

*Clan MacLennan Feb. 27 Feb. 27

*Clan MacLennan Feb. 27 Feb. 27

CLAN LINE

For further information apply to the Managers

CAYZER IRVINE & CO. LTD. LONDON • LIVERPOOL • GLASGOW

CLAN LINE SOUTH AFRICA (Pty.) LTD. DURBAN • THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO. LTD. JOHANNESBURG

GREENHAM EQUIPMENTS LTD.

(formerly GREENHAM PLANT SUPPLIES LTD.)

Clayton Road, Ruislip Road, Greenford, Middlesex

Cables : Plattiniv, Greenford

FOR SALE

AIR COMPRESSORS

- 2 Machine Tools Air Compressors, 2-tool, Dorman Diesel Engine, 1943 each.
- 1 CPE Portable Air Compressor, type 105, 2-tool, Dorman Diesel Engine, Reconditioned, Price £165.
- 2 "Bosch" Air Compressors, 3-tool, type 1250, Dorman Diesel Engine, Reconditioned, Price £280 each.
- 2 Holmes Portable Air Compressors, 6-tool, McLaren "Pearson" Diesel Engine, Price £974 each.

CONCRETE MIXERS

- 3 Southert & Pitt 3/4 Cubic Concrete Mixers, 4 wheel, Model "New", Price £110 each.
- 1 Miller 75 cu. ft. Closed Drum Concrete Mixer, Fowler Petrol/Paraffin Engine, Reconditioned, Price £165.
- 1 Southert & Pitt 2/3 Cubic Concrete Mixer, Ruston Diesel Engine, Reconditioned, Price £350.
- 1 Reo 1410 cu. ft. Concrete Mixer, Ruston Diesel Engine, Reconditioned, Price £370.
- 1 Southert & Pitt 2/3 Closed Drum Concrete Mixer, Fowler Petrol Engine, Overhauled, Price £260.

DUMPERS

- 6 Avery's Barton Diesel Dumpers, 4 cu. yd., Price £1,000 each.
- 2 Chevrolet Dumpers, 2 cu. yd., Ford 4-cyl. 4.3 B. Engine, Reconditioned, Price £300/£350 each.
- 2 Fiat 150 Litre Botway Dumpers, 3 cu. yd., 27 h.p. Fiat 4-cyl. Petrol Engine, Reconditioned, Price £410 each.
- 4 Motor 400 Dumpers, 2 cu. yd., 27 h.p. Fordson Petrol Engine, 1947/1948, Price £390 each.

EXCAVATORS

- 1 Ruston No. 1 Excavator, 1 cu. yd., Backfiller or Dragline, Price £2,000 each.
- 1 Ruston No. 2 Excavator, 1 cu. yd., Face Shovel, Price £2,100.
- 1 Ruston No. 3 Excavator, 1 cu. yd., Dragline, Shovel, 30 ft. Dip, Skimmer and Trencher Attachment, 60 Gallon Diesel Engine, Good condition, Price £2,500.
- 1 Ruston No. 4 RB Excavator, Skimmer and Trencher, Price £3,000.

LOADING SHOVELS

- 1 Brown Hydraulic Hydraulic Control, 7/8 cu. yd., Model "New", Price £885.

ROLLERS

- 1 8/10 cu. yd. Backfiller Perkins Type T.H.D. Roller, Diesel Engine, 30 ft. Dip, and Water Sprinklers, Price £780.
- 1 10/12 cu. yd. Backfiller Single cyl. Blackstone Diesel Engine, Reconditioned, Price £700.
- 1 4-ton 2-cyl. Backfiller Roller, fitted with Canopy, Price £500, 1945, Reconditioned, Price £550.
- 1 4-ton 2-cyl. Backfiller Roller, fitted with Canopy, Price £500, 1945, Reconditioned, Price £550.
- 1 4-ton 2-cyl. Backfiller Roller, fitted with Canopy, Price £500, 1945, Reconditioned, Price £550.

TRACTORS

- 6 H.D. Allis Chalmers Tractors, Base Machines, Price £2,700 each.
- 1 Ford 4-cyl. 4.3 B. Tractors, Base Machines, IH Series, Price £3,500 each.
- 1 Ford 4-cyl. 4.3 B. Tractors, Base Machines, IH Series, reconditioned, Price £3,500 each.
- 1 Ford 4-cyl. 4.3 B. Tractors, Base Machines, IH Series, reconditioned, Price £3,500 each.
- 1 Ford 4-cyl. 4.3 B. Tractors, Base Machines, IH Series, reconditioned, Price £3,500 each.



Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours were amalgamated with the Tanganyika Railways and Ports Services along the East African Railways and Harbours.

The East African Railways and Harbours Administration operates 2,930 route miles of main gauge railways, some 6,000 miles of branch and river steamer services and 1,785 miles of road motor services. Within this system there are four ocean ports — Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Lindi. Another port is at present under construction at Swazara in southern Tanganyika for the Government Scheme, in connection with which 100 miles of new railway are also being built.

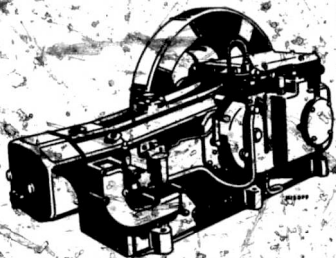
Despite a continuing shortage of rolling stock and equipment, the East African Railways and Harbours handling more traffic than in 1948. In 1948 passenger traffic increased by 22 per cent and freight traffic by 185 per cent, over 1947.

The Railways are of fundamental importance to the economic progress of the East African Territories. They are also becoming more important in this respect as the countries where no effort is made to meet the demand for goods and to increase capacity which will deal efficiently with the demands made upon them.

RAILWAYS OF EAST AFRICA

BRITISH OIL ENGINES (EXPORT) LTD.

Sole concessionaires for the Export Sales of:-



PETTER-FIELDING

HORIZONTAL DIESEL ENGINES

These Units, incorporating the most up-to-date design, are well known for their Reliability.

POWERS from 19 B.H.P. to 80 B.H.P.

Tanganyika Representatives:-

LEHMANN'S (AFRICA) LTD.

P.O. BOX 163

DAR ES SALAAM

CHUNYA

MWANZA

TANGA

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Regular Service by Twin Screw Luxurious Motor Liners

Between

★ *Excellent Passenger Accommodation*

★ *Doctor & Stewardess Carried*

RANGOON
CHITTAGONG
CALCUTTA
MADRAS
COLOMBO
SOUTH & EAST
AFRICAN PORTS

T.S.M.V. ISIPINGO AND "INCHANGA"

Passenger Agents:
THOS. COOK &
SON, LIMITED.

For full particulars of Freight, Passage, etc., apply to:
ANDREW WEIR SHIPPING & TRADING CO. LTD.
21 BURY STREET LONDON.

FOUNDED 1895

MITCHELL COTTS & CO. LTD.

AND SUBSIDIARIES

A world-wide trading organisation



LONDON	KHARTOUM	NAIROBI	CAPETOWN
Addis Ababa	Dirigawa	Maba	Senaf
Aden	Djibouti	Massawa	Shendi
Alexandria	Durban	Mikindani	Singa
Ainaga	East London	Mogadishu	Suakin
Asrab	Elisabethville	Mombasa	Suez (Port Tewfik)
Beira	El Obeid	Mto Mtwara	Tanga
Beirut	Er Sidi	Napier	Tobruk
Benghazi	Gedara	N'gola	Tohar
Berbera	Gedaref	Nelspruit	Trieste
Birmingham	Hargeisa	Ontdurman	Tripoli (Libya)
Bloemfontein	Harshufu	Port Elizabeth	Tsagaan
Bulawayo	Hodida	Port Said	Umtali
Cairo	Jedde	Port Sudan	Wadi Halfa
Chunys	Johannesburg	Pretoria	Wad Medani
Damascus	Kampala	Rome	Worcester C.P.
Dar-el-Salaam	Kuala Lumpur	Ruhr	
Derna	Lourenco Marques	Saltibara	

VANGOUVER NEW YORK MILAN SINGAPORE

MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS, SHIPOWNERS,
STEVEDORES, WAREHOUSEMEN & BUNKER CONTRACTORS,
MANUFACTURERS, ENGINEERS, SHIPPING, FORWARDING,
AIRWAYS, INSURANCE AND GENERAL AGENTS

WINCHESTER HOUSE, OLD BROAD ST., LONDON, E.C.2

C78-11A

Union-Castle Line

TO

SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA

Weekly Mail, Passenger and Cargo Service to
CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON and DURBAN,
via Madeira (also for Lourenco Marques and Beira).

Vessel	Tonnage	Sailing from Southampton
"Athlone Castle"	25,567 tons	Feb. 16
"Durban Castle"	17,382 tons	Feb. 23
"Edinburgh Castle"	28,705 tons	Mar. 2
"Winchester Castle"	30,001 tons	Mar. 9

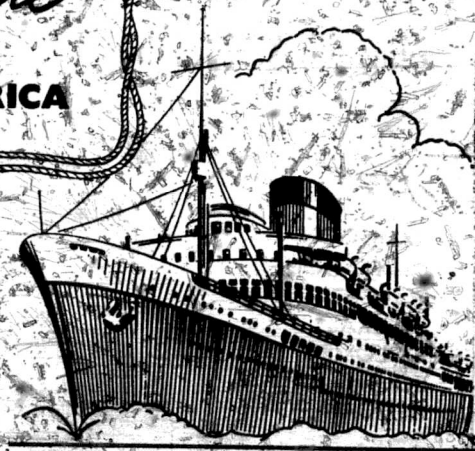
*M.V. "BLOEMFONTEIN CASTLE"
ONE CLASS ONLY 17,800 tons

Is due to leave on her
MAIDEN VOYAGE

from LONDON April 6

Fares to Cape Town (via W. Coast) — £55-2-3

Accommodation Available.



Head Office: 3, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.
Tel.: —MAN 2580. Passenger Dept. MAN 3104

West-End Passenger Agency: 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1. WHI 1911.

UNION-CASTLE LINE

Branch Offices in the United Kingdom and in South and East Africa. Agents throughout the World.

EAST AFRICA RHODOSIA

Thursday, February 9, 1950

6d weekly; 30s yearly post free

Vol. 26 (New Series) No. 132

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

Founder and Editor

F. S. Leighton

REGISTERED OFFICES

66 GREAT RUSSELL STREET LONDON W.C.1

Telephone - HULLERN 2225

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS:

Matters of Moment	711	Tobacco Report	711
Notes by the Way	712	Background to the News	
Sir Philip Mitchell's Address	714	Personalia	722
American Criticism of British Colonial Plans	716	Company Meetings	723
		Latest Mining News	725

MATTERS OF MOMENT

FIRM FAITH, based on the Christian virtues, is the indispensable condition of the establishment and maintenance of stable, progressive, and civilized societies in East and Central Africa, and there is no greater threat to a country in general and its European element in particular than lack of such faith on the part of the local European community, the very presence of which involves the duty of setting the highest example. Because we believe these truths to be fundamental to the whole problem of Africa they have been stated again and again in these columns. It must be admitted, however, that there is as yet little evidence of an adequate realization by most of the men in positions of leadership of the measure of personal responsibility which each of them bears for driving home these facts. They go to the very heart of the difficult problem of race relations, a problem for which a lasting solution can be evolved only on New Testament terms. That is the judgment not only of bishops and other missionaries, but of administrators, farmers, and business men. The phrase itself is that of the present Governor of Kenya.

In the long run, the choice has to be made between the Golden Rule and dialectical

materialism. What dialectical materialism means in practice is exemplified by the fate of that half of Europe which suffers behind the Iron Curtain and that vast area of Asia which has been overrun and enslaved by the evil, megalomaniac power, one which proclaims its determination to achieve world domination. If Africa is to resist that fate, there must be an end to the folly of thinking that present measures will suffice or that time will tell in favour of the way of life which British administrations are pledged to uphold. It is pre-eminently time, which we are denied in Africa. Astonishingly, however, the most influential elements in Africa do not appear to recognize the high importance of substituting a sense of urgency for the present pace of thought and action. Too many people are too self-centred, self-satisfied, and apathetic, when, by reason of their status and stake in the community, they should be seeking ways of dealing with the elemental issues which, if not solved wisely and reasonably quickly, may bring misery to millions. It would be wildly optimistic to assert that the lesson of India has yet been learnt in Africa, or even by those primarily responsible for the destiny of British Africa and in the whole of Eastern Africa, where

probably not an average of one recorded public reference a week to the disaster which has befallen half of Asia.

The one man in Kenya who has insisted on using every opportunity of emphasizing the fundamentals of the essential problems has been the Governor, Sir Philip Mitchell.

Justification By Faith. Throughout his term of office he has been incomparably the best spokesman in the country for Kenya as a whole, for Western civilization, for European settlement and enterprise, and not less, for African interests. The speech of his which we report at length in this issue is characteristically clear, candid, courageous and constant. Admitting the existence in Kenya of subversive agitators and known agents of Communism, he professed his conviction that the answer to such activities is to be found in more faith and more fair dealing between man and man. Of the soundness of that diagnosis there can be no question. Indeed, Britons in Africa have no other course than to justify themselves by faith.

* * * * *

FRONT-PAGE PROMINENCE has been given in the leading British and American newspapers during the past week to reports of disagreement between the respective Governments in regard to purchases of dollar oil for the sterling area.

On other pages we record the terms of the public rebuke which the American Secretary of State has seen fit to address through the intermediary of newspaper representatives to the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the text, as quoted in New York, of a letter which Mr. Creech Jones is said to have sent to the Government of Kenya and to which American oil interests and the State Department have voiced violent objection. The affair, if regrettable, is by no means the tragic and surprising development suggested by many newspapers. Indeed, since about a quarter of Britain's deficits last year were caused by the purchase of American oil, it must have been obvious that in any serious attempt to reduce dollar expenditure a high place would have to be given to measures by which substantial supplies of oil products from sterling sources could replace those hitherto bought for dollars. Moreover, the Anglo-American talks in Washington last September recognized such developments as inevitable, and the whole

policy of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation is based on United States acceptance of a degree of discrimination against dollar imports.

British and American writers have criticized Mr. Creech Jones very severely for his statement that the American Government, when informed of the British proposals for transferring purchases from dollar to sterling oil, "did not go beyond expressing regret." "Have we come to such a pass that a British Minister may not express himself with freedom and frankness and in what he considers a fair manner, even in a confidential memorandum to a Colonial Governor? A Colonial Government is assuredly entitled to expect from the head of the Colonial Office a full statement of his reasons for requesting or suggesting some action by that Government. The fault, in our view, was not that of candour in the communication from London, but that a confidential document addressed to the Government of Kenya should have come into the hands of American oil interests. There ought to be searching inquiry into that aspect of the matter, and the public is entitled to an explanation of the occurrence.

There can surely be no excuse for Mr. Dean Acheson's procedure in rebuking Mr. Creech Jones through the medium of a Press conference. However dissatisfied the American

Sterling Area Must Save Dollars.

authorities may have felt, the normal diplomatic channels should have been used for the expression of their views. That, however, would have diminished the publicity value of an incident which a powerful American pressure group are bent on exploiting, chiefly because difficulty in disposing of their products is already clearly discernible as a result of measures taken by the British Government to encourage long-term planning for the increased production and refining of "sterling oil" (which means oil produced anywhere in the world by British companies). The root of the trouble is the natural resistance of United States interests to the prospective loss of valuable markets in the sterling area, which, lacking dollars, must rearrange its buying, however regrettable that may seem to business and political leaders across the Atlantic.

Notes By The Way

Sir Theodore Chambers

SIR THEODORE CHAMBERS, who represented Ceylon on the International Tea Marketing Extension Board for the past 15 years, and has asked to be allowed to resign in favour of a younger man, will, I hear, be the guest of honour of the Ceylon Tea Propaganda Board at Luncheon in Colombo next Monday. Two days later Lady Chambers and he will sail for Beira on their way to Southern Rhodesia for a short visit. Then they will fly from the Victoria Falls in mid-March to Uganda, spending about three weeks in that country, and breaking their journey to the coast with a brief stay in Nairobi before sailing for home on April 10. Sir Theodore, chairman of the Uganda Co., Ltd., and a member of the executive council of the Joint East and Central African Board, has paid several previous visits to East Africa.

A.A. Piper

BRIGADIER SIR GEORGE HARVEY WATTE, BT., who was Parliamentary private secretary to Mr. Churchill throughout almost the whole of the war, and whose business interests embrace gold mining in Southern Rhodesia, surprised those who attended the 1st Anti-Aircraft Group dance at the Dorchester Hotel, London, the other night by accepting a challenge to play the bagpipes. He marched round the room twice playing to a delighted company, and retired to applause which drowned the sound of his pipes. Sir George, Tory M.P. for Richmond since 1937, a seat which he is expected to hold by a comfortable majority at this general election, commands the 63rd Anti-Aircraft Brigade (Territorial). He is joint treasurer of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, and a strong advocate of Empire development.

Peanut Club

MR. STRACHEY has joined the Peanut Club—which is not an organization connected in any way with the East African groundnut scheme, for which he is constitutionally responsible to Parliament, but a body started by a Tunbridge Wells newspaper some years ago as a means of helping the local hospitals. The badge is a yellow peanut on a blue background. When the Minister of Food was invited to become a member, he accepted the suggestion and sent a guinea subscription. The hospitals which the club was intended to help having been nationalized by the new member and his colleagues in the present Socialist Government, its welfare services are devoted to a hospital in East Grinstead, which, gaining fame from its work on plastic surgery, has been nicknamed the "Guinea Pig Hospital."

Agitators

IT IS A CURIOUS TWIST of nature that many people who are most violent in public speech are anything but militant in action. Many of the most extreme politicians in the United Kingdom were conscientious objectors in the 1914-18 war, and did anything but serve in the Forces when the Germans resumed their customary aggression in 1939. Similarly, those Africans who have been primarily responsible for Native agitation in Africa have come mainly from the non-warrior tribes, a point which, if it were widely understood, might cause normally robust individuals to be less likely to succumb to the harangues of the demagogues who are now too readily accepted at face value. Before British administrators established peace and order in Kenya, for instance, the

Masai, Kamba, and Nandi were the fighting tribes, of whom the Kikuyu and Kavirondo lived in terror. It is worth noting that it is not the Masai, Kamba or Nandi who have produced the agitators and organizers of the sedition to which the Governor has made pointed reference, but the Kikuyu and Kavirondo, particularly the Kikuyu.

Tobacco and Travel

SIR ALEXANDER ("SANDY"), MAXWELL, chairman designate of the new British Travel and Holidays Association, formed by merging the British Tourist Association and the Travel Association, is himself as ardent a traveller as could be wished by a nation with a zest for travel. Few men with headquarters in London can have used the air services to and within East and Central Africa more freely than he in pre-war days. In connexion with his tobacco marketing business, he was a frequent visitor to the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, in which he still has many close friends. During and after the war he was concerned with the purchase of American tobacco for the Imperial Government, on whose behalf he made many journeys to the United States. Indeed, his transatlantic crossings are now, I believe, only one short of a century. A first-class salesman and mixer, he is just the man to put the case for holidays in Britain to our American friends.

Sports Talk

HIS FIRST BROADCAST from London in Friday's "Calling Southern Rhodesia" programme, must have convinced those at Broadcasting House who have to find speakers for the overseas services that they have a welcome recruit in Mr. Colin Black, the new public relations officer at Rhodesia House. His talk was racy, personal, just sufficiently provocative for the occasion, and obviously well informed. Altogether he crowded into his time as much interesting sports news and opinion as even his Rhodesian audience can have wished. "Digger" Allen does this sort of thing so well for East Africa that Mr. Black and he should become firm and friendly rivals. That candour was not suppressed is evident from Mr. Black's assertion that in the recent match at Twickenham between Wales and England the Rugby football "was a long way below what is accepted as international standard south of the Equator." He added that Rhodesian standards of refereeing are quite as good as those in England.

Kenya's Coastal Resorts

LUXURY MOTOR COACHES carrying 14 passengers are about to serve the coast of Kenya. At first there will be three services a week in each direction between Mombasa and Malindi, and later it is intended to ply to resorts further north along the coast, and also to some of the palm-fringed beaches south of Mombasa. These facilities, provided by the Overseas Touring Company East Africa, Ltd., are bound to appeal strongly to many liner passengers who find their ship held up for a few days at the gateway to Kenya. The old town of Mombasa has its own attractions, but, when they have been seen, many travellers will be glad of the opportunity of visiting one or more of the other coastal resorts, which offer excellent bathing, sailing, big game fishing, and relaxation in delightful scenery. The proposed fares will, I believe, average only about threepence a mile, at which price there should be very good prospects of quickly developing a new branch of the tourist trade.

Faith the Answer to Subversive Activities

Governor's Analysis of Communist Menace in Africa

WE ARE PASSING through a period of the weakening of liberty, democracy, and justice, and attempts to establish a tyranny have to be faced by every organized society to-day. In current political jargon this danger is called Communism. Those who pursue the old familiar courses are called Communists; they were Fascists, Nazis, Jacobins, and *sans culottes* at other periods. Some are rogues, some visionaries, some enthusiasts, and, if they become at all numerous, a mass of ignorant people whose part is largely that of a stage crowd at first, and of a serf-labour force for as long after as the tyranny lasts.

Let us consider the extent of subversive activities in Kenya. A few people here are known to be Communists—revolutionaries in communication with revolutionary organizations. They are kept under careful observation, but are careful not to be detected in breaking the law. There must also be some who are still unknown to the Criminal Investigation Department. There is no openly organized revolutionary party in Kenya, and there is no organized propagation of party ideology and policy, as an alternative system of government and of social and economic organization in the sense that there is in Russia, Poland, or Czechoslovakia.

Grievances Manufactured

On the other hand, a substantial part of the population of such a country as this is only too ready to believe that any disabilities which it suffers must be due to intentional oppression by somebody else, and not to its own incompetence, idleness, ignorance, or ill-fortune; and the manufacture or suggestion of grievances, real or imaginary, forms a substantial part of the technique of promoting discontent and unrest.

That technique is now becoming stereotyped—exploitation of grievances, poverty, discontent, and racialism; colouring the news and magnifying anything that can harm the repute of Government; ascription of all ills to imperialism, capitalism, and so on; infiltration of trade unions, or creating unions, often phoney, for the purpose, and then forming a federation in which each union is represented by the stooges or active revolutionaries who have been planted in its principal offices; promotion of strikes and disturbances, especially in docks, railways, and public utilities; propaganda among students; formation of secret terrorist societies; theft or illicit importation of arms; abductions; and the exaction of large sums of money from prosperous citizens, on threats of murder, arrests to which reality is given by actual murders as judges appropriate. This is not an imaginary picture; it is a photograph of what is happening in many places.

In Colonial territories the servants or dupes of the new tyranny are concerned simply with destroying the existing Government and creating revolutionary conditions which will, they believe, reach unfavourably on the economies of the Colonial Powers and so facilitate their destruction in Europe. An incidental consequence would be the establishment of a succession of Police States in the shape of Colonies and the enslaving of the population, not as a product raw materials by their unpaid labour tropical.

In Britain and other Western European countries there are still numbers of individuals and fanatics who believe, with their emotions rather than their intelligence, in the theoretically ideal state of society which could be brought about by an equal distribution of wealth and the control of the Government and all economic interests by selfish and devoted persons entirely without thought of personal advantage or power. There are also people animated by emotional Socialism, and therefore sympathetic to the idealized form of the Marxist theory, which is frequently attractive to intellectuals, especially adolescent intellectuals. They haven't a clue to the sort of wickedness with which they are playing and which is ready at any time to make use of them.

In Africa it has to be remembered that the great mass of the African people are friendly, loyal, and not at all attracted

* Being a somewhat abbreviated report of an address given to Nairobi Rotary Club by Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya.

to the new tyrannies which little they know of it, and that a very large proportion of those capable of understanding are perfectly well aware of the benefits they derive from their introduction to modern life based on British and other British ways of life, and of the prospects and opportunities that society offers them.

When I came only 27 years ago the slave trade was still a sufficient obstacle to entry for European to most of the interior of East Africa to be regarded with gratitude and veneration and delight. The slave trade and slavery are a long time away and the young generation of to-day has forgotten all about them. But if there is any distrust and resentment, there is far more loyalty, confidence, and friendliness, and a genuine understanding of the extent to which the future depends on us and the help we can give. If there is also some dissatisfaction with things as they are and a strong desire to improve them that is both natural and commendable.

Moslems Educated Africans Not Educated

Allowing for a few distinguished exceptions, the people whom it is easiest to describe in this country as the educated Africans are people with the sort of education that our children have by the time they are 12 years of age, and it is not their fault, except in the sense that it can be said to be a fault of the whole race, that by 1950 they have not invented or adapted even an alphabet for themselves. Still less is it our fault. We could certainly not have created an educated and technically competent population in the very short time that we have been here, interrupted by two world wars and the great depression.

If the progress we have achieved is little short of phenomenal in so short a time, an immense effort lies ahead of us in this field, and it must be planned with vision and enthusiasm, but also with realism and hard common sense, and directed to the genuine needs of the people and the improvement of their capacity to earn a good living.

Part of the African population is undoubtedly under the influence of a sort of super resentment, fanned in various places by differing grievances. The Kikuyu have a grievance about land, a part of it well founded; the Masai have a grievance that they are not allowed to wander at will over the whole of East Africa and seize other people's cattle by force; the Heri have a grievance that their country is too small and that there is not enough room for them and their cattle, forgetting that they and their cattle have multiplied by many times, so many times that there is overcrowding and men cannot get land to cultivate.

Emotional Nationalism

All this is ascribed to the presence of British settlers—rightly in a sense, for if we were not there locusts, smallpox, rinderpest, and recurrent droughts, together with inter-tribal warfare, would soon reduce the population to what it was before 1890, and there would be land and to spare for all.

There is also current a sort of racial and sentimental nationalism, an emotional movement rather than a rational policy, deriving in part from the acute nationalism prevalent in some other parts of the world, in part from reactions to foreign propaganda against "Colonialism" and perhaps in large part from an engraving belief that Africans as such ought to stand together. But, since there has in the past been nothing more extensive than tribalism, and in Kenya very loose-knit tribalism at that, there is lacking any historical basis for this feeling.

There has never been an "African" nation anywhere, in the sense that there has been a Chinese or a British nation, and there has never been in East and Central Africa any African government, with the limited exceptions provided by Buganda and certain other of the larger tribal units.

We and the Asiatics who have come here as colonists are the products of a ruthless form of social economics in which mankind in general has had to work or starve. Africans have never been under any compulsion of the kind. They have often starved because of the incapacity of primitive tribal society to cope with general famine following failures of the rains or locust infestations; but never because they did not work.

Colonization has rapidly introduced totally new conditions of living, new wants, and new compulsions, and it has brought a Central Government, railways, roads, and other means of carrying food for sale to famine-stricken areas. Without these things last year's failure of the rains in eastern Kenya would have meant the death by starvation of hundreds of thousands of Kikuyu and Kamba.

You must bear in mind the effect on these simple tribal societies of the introduction of Christianity. There has probably

not been an example for centuries comparable to that offered by East and Central Africa, when in the last quarter of the last century and the beginning of this the missionary societies arrived on the scene and began to teach the Gospel and teach the Scriptures to people upon a primitive condition of superstition, animism, and ancestor spirit worship. The explosive force of Christianity, with its rational beliefs and superstitions has been tremendous.

Explosive Force of Christianity

Whether he has become a Christian or been left a unit between the old superstitions and the new faith the African has to adjust himself to the fact that the old animist beliefs and superstitions, although surviving to a greater or less extent among a very large part of the population, have been deprived of meaning, power and sanction to an extent fatal to their continued existence.

If we can see the current situation against this background, we realize that maintenance of law and order is impossible by itself. We have to concentrate not so much on the teachings of political theory or the manifestations of subversive revolutionary forces, but on the political, economic, and social conditions which exist in Kenya, and the extent to which they are causes of or inducements to such disorders as may give opportunities for disruptive and revolutionary activities. Revolutionary agents, techniques and methods are powerless unless the conditions are ripe to their activities exist, and those conditions are in some measure endemic in all human society. We have to see that our form of society does not involve conditions which are obviously favourable to or actively provocative of the disease and so do that we must examine objectively and realistically any real and remediable grievances which may exist.

Some of the most intractable grievances arise from the land settlement in this Colony, resulting from the Carter Commission. That settlement is the result of historical causes and events, and history will not go into a river which can be done in that field is strictly unchangeable. There are, however, cases where something can be done, and we have done and are doing all that is practicable.

Improving African Life

The district and provincial teams have really not their backs into the job of improving agriculture and stock-raising, and the progress is most gratifying. The more the work progresses the safer the soil, and the further we are from these conditions of rural existence which are such fertile breeding grounds for discontent. We have by active organization and encouragement greatly increased the voluntary sales of stock, and so helped the owners to realize that when they have not enough grazing for stock, the right thing is to sell it, instead of watching it with sullen resentment while it starves. The Nandi sold at auction in 1949 more than 10,000 head of stock, including several hundred heifers and cows, and the total for the Rift Valley Province, voluntarily and cheerfully sold at auctions, exceeded 30,000.

Again, we have greatly increased the opportunities for technical education. African education has recently been examined by a committee under Archdeacon Beecher, and their report will require us to make far greater efforts and incur greater expenditure. When we do that we shall be helping large numbers to live a civilized, stable, and secure life, and we shall make major accruals for the maintenance of the existing society and economy.

Already there are very large numbers of Africans in well-paid positions of trust and responsibility, often carrying pensions, and the number is continually increasing. These people have a direct and a large stake in the continuance of the state of society which has given them their chance.

Need for Extensive Personal Relations

However justifiable it may appear to us that there should be such marked economic and social differences between Europeans, Asians and Africans, it does not appear at all justifiable to most Africans and many Asians. Moreover, our society, with all its inequalities, offers far too many obstacles to personal contacts and understanding. There are many personal exceptions, but generally speaking, we British are not good at easy personal relations with others; we are, moreover, probably the world's worst linguists. But easy, natural and genuinely friendly personal relations are essential to the establishment of a stable society; and, if our state of society were to atrophy into a sort of 20th century social and economic caste system, it would undoubtedly be a disaster.

Members of organized Christian communities should remember that their African fellow-Christians look to them for a lead and for fellowship and understanding. If we concede the materialism that is the central theme around which the

white modern revolutionary ideology is constructed, we concede the case. If the Western world has really become materialistic, has lost its faith, and no longer believes in God, then it only awaits the appropriate either or Mussolini.

It is not a political theory that we have to attack, but rather the existence, avoidable or in excessive measure, of the objectionable social conditions which are the seed-bed of unrest and mob politics.

A difficult part of this general problem is the large class of unskilled labour, not that part of it in regular, steady employment, but the mass of casuals who are attracted to the towns. This mass is in itself a serious economic problem, since it has the effect of keeping down the standard of effort and wages, and therefore hinders a healthy economic life and a desirable standard of wages from developing. An incidental consequence is that slumbers continuously exceed the available housing; and had large parts of Nairobi when you see the conditions in such places as Thika or Ruru, you must admit that in going, even unplanned, satellite towns there exist conditions which make a breeding ground for crime and subversive politics.

We hear a lot about the idleness and unreliability of Africans; and many Africans are, no doubt all that their critics say of them. So are many people of the other races. But I say from personal experience that as a generalization, the thing is overdone.

Local Africans

Apart from such specialized and unskilled people as the Kin's African Riders, the police, the permanent staff of the Railways and Harbours, and of many Government departments and commercial enterprises, to say nothing of many Africans in business on their own, there can hardly be an enterprise, firm, or household in the country that has not got examples of loyal, faithful, and honourable service.

If it is properly and regularly paid, if each man is shown the job and taught it, if necessary, and if management is firm, just, and itself industrious, the standard of industry, skill, and trustworthiness is generally at least up to that of wages and other conditions of employment.

It is in the poorly paid, ignorant, incontinent, and admittedly often idle mob that the agitator will find his material when he deems the time ripe to provoke disorder. Everyone who can contribute to the cohesion of the mob into steady, well-paid, and contented workmen has struck an effective blow against mob politics. It may not be easy to do it, but it is very effective.

In many respects African human nature shows differences from other kinds of human nature, but they are mostly the unessential. Nearly all Africans are at present, compared with ourselves, ignorant people with closely circumscribed knowledge and very limited experience, but that does not affect their basic natures as men and women. Questions of race and colour are exceedingly complicated and do not get resolved easily by anybody, but we can at least all of us conduct ourselves according to our rights as civilized men and women, and be sure that we believe in ourselves, our Commonwealth, and our society. We must, though off the cynical what-does-it-matter attitude which is the refuge of the weakling and coward, and face the world with the robust, charitable, Christian confidence which has seen us through our darkest hour and will infallibly bring us through our present perplexities if we are still capable of it.

Faith the Only Effective Counter

It is not by the police approach alone to any political ideology or practice which we dislike that we are going to deal with the problems that confront us. It is only by creating a state of society which the mass of their people find infinitely preferable to the alternative offered by the would-be revolutionaries that we are going to keep under control the attempts, which we shall be prudent to expect, to overthrow civilized government in these countries and enslave them to the will and purpose of the new tyrants.

Little can be achieved by what is commonly called counter-propaganda. The only effective counter is faith in ourselves, faith in our way of life, faith in the rule of law and justice, and a real, militant determination to see that the state of society for which we are responsible is as satisfactory and just to all those living under it as it lies with us to make it.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

State Department Criticizes British Oil Plans

Mr. Dean Acheson's Attack on Mr. Creech Jones

MR. CREECH JONES, Secretary of State for the Colonies, was publicly accused last week by **MR. DEAN ACHESON**, the American Secretary of State, of having inaccurately represented to the Government of Kenya the attitude of the United States Government to the plan of the British Government for the reduction of dollar oil imports into the sterling area.

Mr. Acheson told a gathering of journalists that the National Petroleum Council had obtained some time ago, and transmitted to the State Department, a copy of a letter addressed by Mr. Creech Jones to the Governor of Kenya.

U.S. Attitude Not Accurately Reflected

"Its statement as to the United States attitude," said Mr. Acheson, "does not accurately reflect the serious concern with which the United States Government viewed and continues to view the British action of reducing dollar oil imports into the sterling area, and the manner in which the action is being put into effect.

"Nor does it reflect what was stated to the British at the time it was learned that the action was to be taken. This fact was emphasized to the British at the time the letter in question first came to the attention of the Department.

"It was and is the United States view that the British action was taken without adequate consultation with the American companies to determine whether or not these companies could effect approximately equivalent dollar savings by adjustments in their operations. The British were so informed.

"They were also informed that even if it were found that equivalent dollar savings could not be realized by adjustments in the operations of U.S. companies, such displacement should take place only gradually and in a manner that would enable the U.S. companies to adjust themselves with minimum hardship to the new situation."

Noting that the British Government had extended the date of the dollar oil import reduction from January 1 to February 15, the Secretary of State said that these and other aspects of the problem were still under active discussion between the two Governments.

"It is our view that measures can be adopted which will meet the necessity of the U.K. and sterling area to save dollars on oil accounts and at the same time protect the legitimate interests of the countries and companies concerned," he said. "It is our intention to press forward with discussions looking to such a solution."

Text of Colonial Office Letter

The *New York Times* published what was described as the full text of Mr. Creech Jones's letter. The original was said to have been undated. The text was given as follows:—

"Following the meeting of the Ministers in Washington in September a special group of officials was formed in Washington to consider oil problems. In this group United Kingdom representatives explained in detail how the dollar drain in oil arises, and made it plain that in the immediate future the U.K. would be obliged to adopt a policy of substitution in sterling for dollar oil to reduce the drain. An aim it is hoped to secure the co-operation of sterling Commonwealth countries.

"Until recently the cost of dollar oil which British companies had to buy in order to meet the gap between supply and demand represented a dollar outgoing over and above the dollar expenditure incurred in producing their own oil. These deficit purchases apart from speciality oil have now ended, and in the coming year it is expected that British companies' availability of fuel oil and possibly of other products will exceed their normal trade requirements. In the immediate future the surpluses are not expected to be substantial except in the case of fuel oil, which does not include gas oil or diesel oil.

"The United States Government has now been informed of the substance of the proposal for substituting this surplus production by British companies for dollar oil imported into the sterling area by U.K. companies.

"The Americans have, as expected, not gone beyond expressing regret at the proposal, and steps have now been taken to put the scheme into effect in the U.K. and to obtain the co-operation of Dominion Governments.

"It is now desired to arrange full substitution of sterling fuel for dollar oil at present imported into East Africa for inland consumption. It is not intended to substitute sterling oil for fuel oil imports destined for use in ships' bunkers.

"By substitution is meant replacement of dollar oil imports by equivalent imports from British-controlled sources. It is not intended to interfere with U.S. companies' internal distribution business.

"For this purpose the dollar oil means the oil which the U.S. controlled companies obtain from Standard New Jersey, Standard Vacuum, Socony, Standard California, Esso, Corporation, and Caltex, or any of their associates, such as the Bahrain Petroleum Company. In the category there is not included oil which any of these American companies purchase and ship from British controlled companies' sources, such as the Sabadan and Cuacao refineries.

"United States controlled companies would be left to decide whether they would make good the reduction in their imports of dollar oil by purchases from non-dollar sources. Assurance has been given to British companies that they are in principle willing to sell their surplus fuel oil to American companies, but these arrangements can be left to commercial negotiations between British and American companies.

Dealing With Additional Business

"Should an American distributing company desire to carry its trade, British companies, or indeed other American companies, should have little difficulty in taking over the additional business. Anything more than minor curtailment of this kind appears unlikely judging by the attitude of the head offices of U.S. companies. In the general discussion the Ministry of Fuel and Power have had with them.

"British companies are not expected to have any appreciable surpluses in the near future of products other than fuel oil. In the case of fuel oil there will be more than enough available from British controlled companies' production in 1950 to take the place of the dollar imports of fuel oil for inland consumption in the Commonwealth.

"Failure to dispose of this fuel oil surplus may well result in a reduction in British companies' output of other products. On this account and because of the important dollar saving that can be achieved, U.S. controlled companies importing into the U.K. have been informed of the intention to introduce fuel oil substitutions from sterling sources on or about January 1, 1950.

"I hope that the East African Governments will be able to operate fuel oil substitutions from the same date, though some postponement may have to be accepted, for example, to enable the companies to finish their shipping programme.

"United States companies with whom the Ministry of Fuel and Power have discussed arrangements for substitution in the U.K. may be warning their subsidiaries in East Africa that similar arrangements may be applied to their imports.

"I must leave it to the Colonial Government to decide how substitution can best be administered. Should there be difficulty in controlling the source of fuel oil imports by a system of cargo licensing, etc., it should be possible to ensure the sterling origin on imports by *ad hoc* arrangements agreed with the companies on whom will rest the onus of proof.

"Any fuel oil imports by U.S. companies which are already being bought by them from British controlled companies will, of course, rank as sterling oil, but oil supplies from Bahrain, although invoiced in sterling, rank as dollar oil for the purpose of this substitution, since Bahrain is fundamentally a dollar source.

"Please inform me as soon as possible of the action being taken."

American Press Comments

The Washington correspondent of *The Times* telegraphed:—

"Mr. Creech Jones's choice of words in describing the State Department's attitude was unfortunate. The idea that they did not go beyond 'expressing regret' will be easily credible to all those—and they are well represented in Congress—who are convinced that the Department is an organization which can never stand up for American rights. The result will be a toughening of its attitude in order to prove its concern for American interests.

"Part of the difficulty of these negotiations is that, regardless of the rights or wrongs of the position, Senator Connally is chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, who must steer an extension of the European Recovery Programme through the Senate, and he comes from Texas.

The *New York Times* reported that "the question before the American experts now is how to persuade the British to forego restrictions on American overseas oil production while maintaining the quota restrictions of our own on butter . . . with much less compelling reasons."

The *New York Herald-Tribune* calculated that U.S. companies could count on selling about 8,000,000 tons of oil products annually to sterling area markets until 1952.

The *Economist* wrote on Saturday: —
 "The large American oil companies with concessions abroad are now between the devil and the deep blue sea; their products are wanted in adequate volume neither abroad nor at home, yet to restrict production, even if it did not violate their contracts, would precipitate economic unrest and political difficulties in countries that depend for their revenues on oil concessions."

They had planned to increase their imports into the United States, but the independent oil concerns, whose supplies and markets are entirely domestic, have mobilized to prevent this. They point out that imports are about equal to the oil-producing capacity now kept idle because no market is available, and urge their Congressmen either to press for a higher tariff on oil imports or an import quota, or to put pressure on Mr. Truman to invoke the escape clauses in the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act.

"The likelihood of restrictive legislation at this session is not very great, but the mere threat has already begun to bring the major importers to heel. They are revising their import schedules downward for the next five months, the Shell Oil Corporation to 25% below its level in 1949, and Standard of New Jersey to 37% below that of the same month last year. The pressure on the Administration to force Britain to make some concession on dollar oil is therefore likely to be all the heavier."

[Editorial comment appears under **Matters of Moment.**]

Planning African Tobacco Production

—What Can Be Learnt from United States Experience?

THE UNITED KINGDOM MUST REMAIN the mainstay of the Central African tobacco producer, and the grower or the associations that represent him should be able to assess future requirements with any degree of accuracy, and thus plan production as to quantity and type, only when he is in possession of much more detailed statistics than he can obtain access to at present.

In particular, he should know the stock position at any time as regards various types and the usings month by month on the same basis.

Producers are reluctant to submit to any form of control of the quantities they may grow and sell, and are equally insistent either on a stabilized or a remunerative price. No power on earth can for long enforce a fixed or even a remunerative price for an undefined quantity of a product competing in world markets when supply consistently exceeds demand.

Even if the market might for various reasons agree to a price for the share it required, it could not honour its agreement if other suppliers consistently offered lower prices or if the consumption of that particular type of tobacco suddenly fell.

When Abnormal Conditions Pass

Conditions are at present abnormal and tend to produce abnormal ideas, but sooner or later world production of tobacco and the world marketing conditions will reach a stage where total supply equals or exceeds total demand. In the case of some types, such as dark-fired, the position has probably already been reached. Measures such as taxation, controlled imports, and rationed withdrawals from bond suffice to keep consumption within the limits desired by various Governments. It seems desirable or at any rate necessary that some sort of production control should be available as a counter-weight.

The ideal would be to add up the probable requirements of the various markets and aim to produce enough tobacco to meet these requirements. Prices would then be satisfactorily high and relatively stable. It is a difficult ideal to attain in Africa, first, because it is not yet an easy matter to calculate total requirements, and, secondly, because climatic conditions pre-

vent any very accurate estimate of the expected crop, either as regards quantity or quality.

But in the interests of the Central and East African tobacco producers it is essential to aim at that ideal and to devise methods in advance to deal with a situation of over-production and falling demand.

The foundation of controlled production exists in many producing countries. That foundation is the registration of growers. At present producers in most tobacco-growing countries are registered either as growers, as members of a co-operative or similar organization, as occupiers of land, or in some other way. Nyasaland is at present one of the few tobacco-growing areas of any importance in the world where it would be impossible to institute any planned production scheme based on control of the individual grower.

Planning for Safety

The lack of any such basis for control by limitation of production could more easily ruin an unprepared industry than one that had at least some knowledge of the number of individual growers and the acreage grown by each. No major industry can at present evade planning and hope to escape unscathed if there should be a sudden shift in demand or fall in consumption.

America is a country of a myriad small producers. It has a system of control well worth study, for it is based on voluntary restraint as the normal method, with sanctions only in emergency. The great advantage of the system is that the foundations have been laid once for all, so that no panic measures are necessary in an emergency.

Briefly the underlying idea, which may be commended to all producing countries that have not already instituted their own machinery for regulating production by co-operative or other methods, is as follows:—

Under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, as amended subsequently, the control by acreage of tobacco and other crops was instituted. The general idea is that a basic acreage for each crop was determined for each farm on the basis of the farm's previous history. Allowing for established conditions, for new farms springing up and various other contingencies, these basic acreages have been used year after year ever since as the starting points for allocating the national acreage programme among individual farms in a just manner.

The total of the basic farm acreages for a county gives the county's basic acreage; the total for the counties gives the basic acreage for the state; the total for all states gives the national basic figure.

Before the planting season each year conferences are held of producers, Government, and other interests to review the probable requirements for the crop, taking into account the

*In view of the opening in London this week of discussions between a Southern Rhodesian Delegation and the Tobacco Advisory Committee of the Board of Trade, we publish the above further extracts from the recent report on African tobacco problems of Mr. S. S. Murray, Commissioner for Nyasaland in London.

stock levels, home and foreign demand, and other relative factors. A production figure is then determined.

This figure is broken down into acreage, and the national acreage is divided into state, county and individual farm allotments. The farm allotment is thus moved upward and downward in accordance with the adjustment necessary to balance production with expected requirements.

Normally, there is no compulsion. The grower has incentives to obey in the form of cash payments, subsidized fertilizers and so on, but there are no direct penalties for non-compliance. It is only when uncontrolled production threatens excessive surpluses that compulsion appears. This takes the form of marketing quotas, but these can be imposed only if approved by a two-thirds majority of the growers in a special referendum.

Marketing Quotas

In America these marketing quotas have been applied more often to tobacco than to any other crop, and this fact in itself should provide a warning to African producers. When a marketing quota has been declared, the individual quota for the farm becomes the quantity of tobacco produced on the tobacco acreage allotment of that farm.

The penalty for selling in excess of the quota may be a levy—say, 50% in the price for the excess sales, as well as a reduction in the farm's acreage for the following year.

The administration of the farm programme at local and county levels is the responsibility of farmers elected by their fellow producers. The acreage is ordinarily checked by physical measurement of the planted areas; sometimes, where more economical, calculated from aerial photographs.

The tobacco industry of Central Africa is already worth over £12,000,000 a year to the growers, to say nothing of the ancillary benefits to the community. It is a crop that could not easily be replaced, and it is an industry that relies almost exclusively on export markets.

Growers have already had experience of what a slump means. Both producers and Governments would probably be well advised to consider in advance the provision of a scheme of balanced production that could if necessary be put into instant effect. Whatever the cost, whatever the difficulties, and whatever the sacrifice of individual freedom, it may at any time be the sole means of preserving the industry from collapse until it can adapt itself to whatever new conditions may arise.

No reliance on plans to stabilize prices can evade the issue if supply and demand are materially out of step. Even the most autocratic Government could not force people to smoke if for any reason they ceased to want to, and they might easily lose the desire if they could not get the kind of tobacco they wanted at prices commensurate with the general cost of living.

Danger of Uncontrolled Sales

It is not improbable that the fall in production of flue-cured tobacco in Nyasaland was due in part to the fact that direct sales by individual growers were continued beyond the point where the total production could be absorbed by this method of marketing in the face of growing competition from other Empire sources.

When stocks of tobacco are held by manufacturers, a few million pounds weight of over-production does not greatly matter, but it is surprising what a small quantity of unsold tobacco in the hands of merchants can serve to affect their demand for the next season and consequently the price offered. On the other hand a shortage of some particular type or grade forces up prices sharply. Unfortunately for the producer, shortages rarely occur in normal times.

A method that still lingers on in America and which exists in parts of Africa, for instance among the producers of flue-cured tobacco in Tanganyika, is sale by contract. Before the tobacco is ready for sale, sometimes before it is planted, the grower enters into a contract with the buyer to buy all of his crop, or a fixed quantity, or perhaps certain grades. Not infrequently the buyer advances money to the grower either during the planting season or at the time the tobacco is ready for sale. If the buyer is a merchant who has to dispose of the crop and when he can. The difficulty about this method of sale is the uncertainty under which the grower labours as to whether or not he will get a contract in any particular season, and as to how he will dispose of the grades or quantities for which he is unable to obtain a contract.

Generally speaking, large-scale co-operative efforts at tobacco marketing, where the tobacco of all the members has been pooled for common sale, have ended in failure. Nevertheless, they have succeeded in the sense that they have taught the growers and the buyers the need for proper organization and an understanding of each other's problems.

Co-operatives have now a more enlightened outlook and use the ordinary marketing methods to dispose of their crops.

Co-operatives nowadays pay more attention to the general needs of the grower and the advancement of the industry rather than making any attempt to pool tobacco or monopolize sales. They are rather in the nature of associations of growers for mutual advantage; for negotiations with Governments and buyers for regulating acreages, and so on, than for taking much active part in commercial sales.

Auctioning is the usual method of sale in America, except for cigar leaf, and about 90% of the total crop is sold in this manner. It is now the method by which practically all of the tobacco crop in Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland is sold, and a good deal of that grown in Northern Rhodesia.

American tobacco is sold loose in baskets, but is generally tied in hands except in Georgia and Florida. Baskets usually contain about 100 lb. weight, if the grower has enough of one grade to make up that weight. In Africa tobacco is sold in bales of about 180 lb. more or less.

Leaf Auctions

In the American auctions bids are for 100 lb. and the jumps in bidding vary from 10 cents to 25 cents until the price is between 27 to 25 dollars, when the jumps are 50 cents, and thereafter in dollars. In Africa the tobacco is bid for in pounds and the bids are made in farthing jumps as a rule.

An auction floor in America will sell only from one to four million lb. in a season, whereas in Southern Rhodesia a single auction floor is capable of selling 7.5 million lb. in a season and the whole crop is handled at one market in Salisbury, whereas there are about 80 flue-cured markets in America.

Owing to the fact that many of these markets are in operation at the same time, and, in the larger ones, several auction floors are in action simultaneously, a manufacturer buying on a large scale must either employ a large number of separate sets of buyers or he must place buying agents with a leaf dealer who may be buying for several clients. The actual expenses of buying tobacco are thus much heavier in America than in Africa.

No method of selling tobacco is perfect, and the auction system is no exception. It is, of course, a great advantage that the whole crop can be sold with rapidity and the grower receives full payment immediately for his tobacco as sold.

But the individual grower may suffer or gain from various causes. Some tobacco fetches less than it is worth, some fetches more. For example, every effort is made to ensure an even light on the auction floor, but it is not possible to prevent different effects of light in different parts of the floor and at different times of the day. Some sales may be on sunny days and others on dull ones. Since colour nowadays is so important in judging tobacco, these variations in lighting effects can affect the judgment of even the most experienced buyer.

Similar errors of judgment may creep in as regards the feel of the tobacco according to whether the sales are being conducted in humid or in dry atmospheric conditions.

If sales are conducted rapidly, there is very little time for the buyers to appraise the value of each lot. Those who are not close to the auctioneer in the buying line do not have ready access to the tobacco being sold, and the particular lot under sale may not meet the special requirements of the buyers close to it, although it would well suit some buyers who are unable to make a close examination. Consequently, bidding is often lower than it need be, and the lot falls to a speculative buyer whose living depends on snapping up under-priced tobacco. Even a slight interruption taking away the attention of the principal buyers for a moment may cause a few lots to go too cheaply.

South African Market

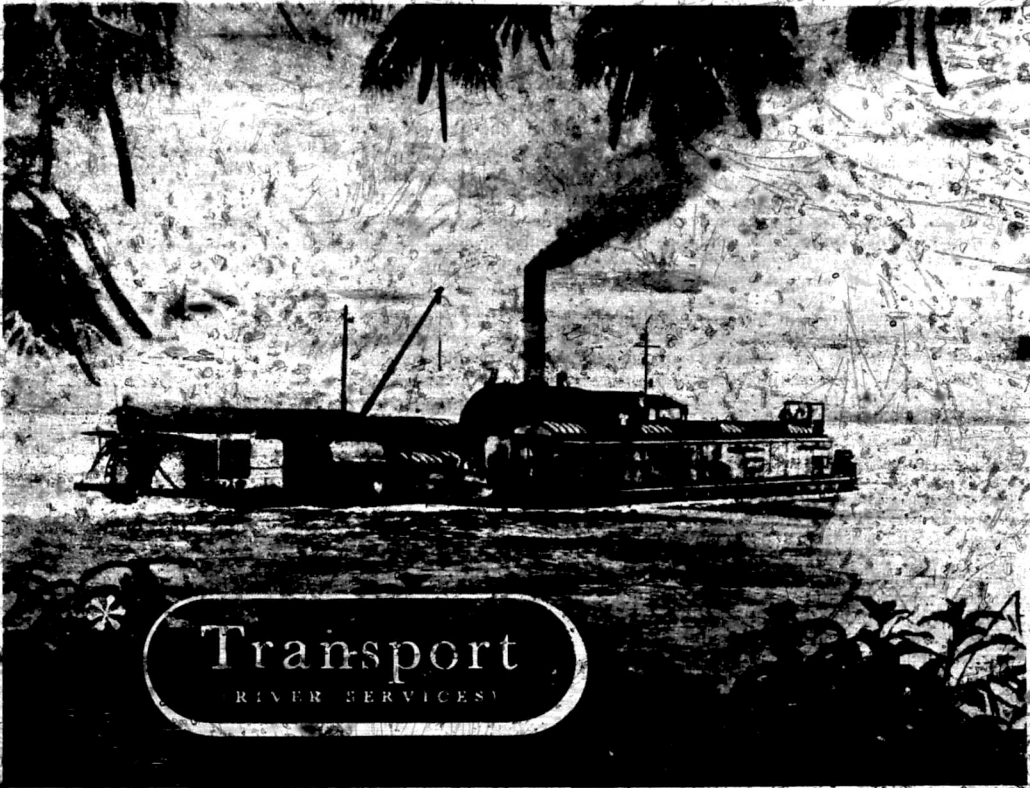
In South Africa the price is made more or less dependent on the cost-of-living index, and, in return for a protected internal market, the co-operative societies that negotiate on behalf of the growers agree to any shortfall in production of the higher grades, which are not yet readily produced in the Union, being imported duty-free from Southern Rhodesia under a quota system. This enables prices of the manufactured tobacco to be stabilized, and helps to neutralize the fluctuations of price that would normally occur with variations in the size of the home-grown crop.

Whether the arrangement is equally satisfactory to Rhodesia is a matter of opinion, but there can be little doubt that the high prices the Union buyers are able to offer when they have no import duty to pay is a matter of concern to United Kingdom and other buyers, and since these buyers have to average out their purchases, it may well be that the high prices realized for grades sought equally by them and by the Union buyers is offset by lower prices for the grades in which South Africa is not interested.

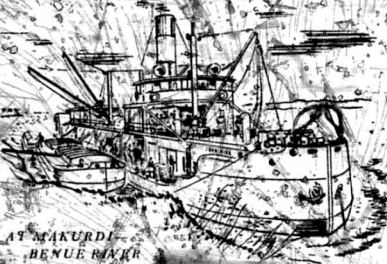


FACETS OF ENTERPRISE

Number Four



Transport
RIVER SERVICES



Along the 1,186 miles of river between Jebba on the Niger, Garua on the Benue, and Burutu, a public carrier service is maintained by Niger River Transport's 78 vessels. This river fleet operated by The United Africa Company—comprising 23 powered craft of 75 to 800 I.H.P. and 55 barges of 50 to 400 tons' capacity—is based on Burutu, the Company's modern port, which employs about 1,500 Africans and is open to the shipping of all ocean lines.

Carrying some 165,000 tons of produce and merchandise yearly, Niger River Transport plays an essential part in the economic life of the Tchad, and sustains the vital system of communications by which alone the opening up of West Africa was first made possible.

**THE UNITED AFRICA
COMPANY LIMITED**

UNILEVER HOUSE, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.

TIMBER · PLANTATIONS
MERCHANDISE · TRANSPORT *
PRODUCE · OCEAN SHIPPING

BACKGROUND TO

Profits.—The *Financial Review* White Paper for 1949 sets a doubtful total interest and profits and other unearned incomes as £2,858 millions. In the total are included £161m. for professional earnings by lawyers, doctors, dentists, chartered accountants, actuaries, and the like; £248m. for 350,000 farmers (i.e., an average of £700 each), representing a partly interest on capital, partly remuneration for management and partly profits (or losses); and £970m. for the profits of sole traders and other partnerships, the profits of about a million people, mainly small, whose business is not carried on in the form of a limited company, public or private, and whose earnings are in the main the result of personal labour and service. Excluding these items leave £1,479m., representing rent, interest, and profits. Rent received in the form of personal income amounted to about £250m., interest (including debenture interest) to £300m., and co-operative societies' dividends to £51m., leaving £650m. to represent gross dividends received by individuals from companies at home and overseas. The net income from dividends after tax was £400m. This compares with a total net personal income after tax of £8,220m.; in other words, less than 5% of all net personal disposable incomes came from company profits. If all such income after tax were consolidated and distributed as a national dividend (a course of action which would bring unanticipated disaster to the whole community, since it would bring all private enterprise to an end), the amount received per head of the population would be about 3s. or a packet of cigarettes a week. — Lord Brand, in *The Times*.

University MPs.—“For the sake of a flat uniformity, the distinctive characteristics of the university constituency disappear from our constituency elections, which in manners and methods were civilized and inexpensive. Our principal constituent, Attlee, the Rt. Hon. Clement Richard M.A. Univ., must have assented to this stupid and spiteful act—in breach of an honourable obligation. The all-party Speaker's conference of 1944, when considered what constituency changes should be made in the years immediately ahead, agreed unanimously that the university seats should be retained. This conference included Ministers now in Mr. Attlee's Government, and he was Deputy Prime Minister at the time. Ministers who were then a party to the agreement were under a personal obligation not to break it. Mr. Churchill and the Conservative Party are pledged to restore the seats if they are returned to power.” — Sir A. P. Herbert, and Sir A. Saiter.

Mr. Attlee's Government.—“After four years of nationalization schemes, one gets the distinct impression that the party, if it ever knew why it advocated nationalization, has long since forgotten. It nationalizes as if sleep-walking or by irrational instinct. The Acts are very loosely drafted, with every laudable point of practical policy left either to the unassisted decision of the national boards or—more often—to the uncontrolled decision of the Minister. The appointments made to the boards, with one or two exceptions, have been of safe mediocrities, broadly speaking the same people, or the same sort of people, run the industries in the same way as before. Yet if no change was required, what was all the fuss about? The projected benefits from nationalization as such—in improved output among the workers, the possibility of co-ordination of services, and of a planned development programme—have turned out to be smaller than was promised, while the disadvantages—heavy overhead, cumbersome bureaucratic methods of operation, and the throwing of all labour questions into politics at the expense of costs of production—have proved to be fully as large as was feared. To date the nationalization schemes have certainly increased costs and made industrial structures more rigid, while the compensating advantages, if there are to be any, have not yet appeared. The impression that the party had not really thought out its own distinctive policies is also left on the mind by a review of what has been done to secure a truly planned economy. The conclusion, as with nationalization, is that the disadvantages and difficulties of planning have been more apparent than the benefits. And that is a pity—for the assertion by man of some mastery over his economic environment is a far more attractive ideal than State ownership, and it will be a tragedy if it is brought into disrepute by the performance of imperfect practitioners. Mr. Attlee's Government has certainly been a disappointment. As a radical reformist Government it cannot hold a candle to the Liberal Government of 1906. But it would be a wild misuse of language to call it a disaster. Measured against the needs of the nation, its performance is certainly no worse than that of the Governments that held office in the eight years before the war.” — *Economist*.

German Militarists.—A book like Brigadier Desmond Young's *Rommel* can only serve to revive the now faded prestige of the generals who on Hitler's behalf carried the swastika through much of Europe, and, by their eager and punctual fulfilment of Nazi orders, made Himmler's vile work possible. The adulation of Rommel runs directly counter to our interests and all our hopes in Western Europe. Indeed, it is no exaggeration to say that the capacity of Western Europe to resist the threat of Sky imperialism depends to a great extent on Germany being able to earn away, once and for all, from the attraction of megalomaniac leadership, with its obsequious, arrogant, stooges like Rommel, which since in the last 30 years has plunged civilization into ruinous internecine war. Germany, if she can come back into the family of the Christian West, must get rid of her compulsions, get them right out of her system, and shun for ever that terrible tendency which they exemplify towards collective schizophrenia whereby honour in the Western Desert is unrelated to unutterable degradation at Dachau, and a cruelty towards a captured brigadier is no wise incompatible with a foreign policy of consistent parity and a total disregard for all the elementary decreencies of civilized behaviour. — Mr. Malcolm Muggeridge, in the *Daily Telegraph*.

Germany To-day.—“The Germans today are anti-*élite* and anti-*aristocratic*, formerly so much more bureaucratic than the British, they are to-day much less so. Hoarding would appear to be one of the first necessities in Germany, seeing that there is hardly a German town of any size which has not been largely destroyed, but the tendency is to build hospitals, institutes, hotels, shops, and so on. Germans, to a degree almost inconceivable in this country, are prepared to live in overcrowded or miserable quarters while what they feel to be useful buildings are constructed. Work, not living, comes first. That is the temper of the country. German shops are full of goods and luxuries abound. Foreign workers are thus apt to receive a false impression, for the German worker is not as well off as the British. In wages in Great Britain are 133 lbs against 100 before the war; in Germany they are 94. Germans work longer hours than the British and they work extremely well. Five or six million German workers earn the equivalent of about £2 a week, and there are 1,100,000 unemployed.” — *Time and Tide*.

TO THE NEWS

Labour Marked. Shouts of *Heil Hitler* were heard to-day in the West German Parliament. *Daily Mail.*

Mr. Dalton, at £5,000 a year, is receiving the highest rate of unemployment benefit in Britain. — Lord Millican.

Neither voluntary service nor private beneficence will survive; the planners have annihilated them. — Miss M. C. Woodcock.

You can live more abundantly and much more cheaply in Paris, Brussels or Bonn than in London. — Mr. George Edinger.

Our standard, the highest in the world, cannot be raised indefinitely without leading to bankruptcy. — Mr. Anthony Eden, M.P.

Success will come only when the United States realises the necessity of opening her doors to the imports of every other country in the world. — Lord Lucas.

The Tory campaign manifesto tried to sound as Labour's as possible, and the Labour manifesto tried to sound as Tory's as possible. — *Time* (U.S.A.).

You never know where you are with Cripps. He starts with a sermon and ends with an insult. — Mr. Harold Macmillan, M.P.

Wholesale prices, as measured by the Board of Trade index, rose by 9.1% last year to 241. The index for food and tobacco prices rose 19%, and that for industrial materials and manufactures 4.4% to 252. — Board of Trade.

The average overseas visitor to Great Britain last year, spent £100—£35 in hotels, £10 in restaurants and cafes, £20 on road and rail tickets and car hire and petrol, £15 on entertainments and sport, the same amount on the purchase of British goods to take or send home, and £5 on incidentals. — Economic League.

There is something unnatural in a way of life which involves mass attendance at football matches and dog and dirt tracks, and an annual betting bill of more than a billion pounds. It is not necessary to be a sportsman to realize that a high proportion of the British people are affected by infantilism and mass mania. — Leaflet on the general election, issued by the Industrial Christian Fellowship.

In South Africa one European is now employed by Government to every two and a half Europeans in private employment. — Mr. Hector Hart, former president of the Natal Chamber of Industries.

If Marshall aid had been doubled it would not repay anything of the help this country gave to the United States during the war. — Mr. Arthur Deakin, secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union.

If the Americans are beginning to worry because the British might compete with them in some markets, the British have far more reason to worry about the prospects of acute German competition. — Mr. Vernon Bartlett, M.P.

About 11,000 scheduled flights were made across the Atlantic last year, an average of 30 a day. Nearly 300,000 passengers were carried. — Sir William Hildred, director-general of the International Air Transport Association.

It is an unhealthy phenomenon that many men are now paying more for their weekly tobacco than for their weekly foodstuffs. Christians should welcome a correction of this unhealthy distortion in our economy which is upsetting proper values. — Mr. Ivor Thomas, M.P.

on top...

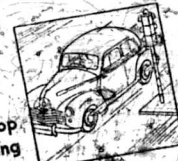
in top

On top of traffic.
On top of hills.



This lively 6-cylinder Vauxhall

Velox performs smoothly and silently on top gear, from little more than walking pace to a clear 75 m.p.h. on the open road. It will cruise without effort at sixty, take hills without a change, even when baulked by the car in front. And with normal driving will average 25.28 m.p.g.



Companion model is the 4-cylinder Wyvern, the value-for-money car of the year. Like the Velox, a four-seater of modern design.

VAUXHALL

BRUCE LIMITED P.O. BOX 951
NAIROBI

Sold and serviced throughout East Africa by Motor Mart branches in Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kampala, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Iringa, Mbeya, Arusha.

PERSONALIA

LORD STRATHCONA left London on Saturday by air for Nairobi.

The Earl of Portsmouth left by air for Nairobi a few days ago.

LORD DARLING, a captain in The Somerset Light Infantry, is now in Kenya.

THE DUCHESS OF BUCKLICH has left for Kenya, and will be away for a few weeks.

MR. DYEBALL has been appointed a director of Charterhouse Investment Trust, Ltd.

MR. G. R. FISH has been appointed to the East African Inland Fisheries Research Organisation.

MR. DEREK CHARLES GOODFELLOW, M.B.E., and MISS MARY ELAINE MEASURES have been married in Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia.

LORD ROTHERWICK, who is on his way to South America with LADY ROTHERWICK, is chairman of Clan Line Steamers, Ltd.

LADY RENNIE will sail from Cape Town in the PREFTORIA CASTLE on March 3. SIR GILBERT is expected to be in London in April.

MR. "PADDY" IRWIN, a resident in Northern Rhodesia for the past 15 years, is cycling through East Africa on his way to West Africa.

MR. R. W. FOKLEE, engineer-in-chief to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, is visiting Northern Rhodesia from to-morrow until February 24.

MR. NORMAN SPURR, who has been making 16 mm. films in Uganda, spoke on the work in Sunday's "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.B.C.

MR. G. M. DODWELL has been re-elected representative of the London Chamber of Commerce on the governing body of the School of Oriental and African Studies.

THE REV. E. A. MAYCOCK, principal of St. Andrew's College, Nyasaland, and the REV. J. C. HOUGHTON, of the U.M.C.A. diocese in Northern Rhodesia, are on leave in this country.

A son was born in London last week to MRS. HOLBECH, wife of LIEUT. COLONEL L. HOLBECH, who was Comptroller to the Governor of Southern Rhodesia for 10 years from 1937.

DR. E. B. WORTHINGTON, scientific secretary to the East Africa High Commission, who is on leave in this country, visited the Jonglei research team during his journey through the Sudan.

PROFESSOR J. T. JABAVU, one of the best-known African leaders in the Union of South Africa, is visiting Uganda. He has been a professor at Fort Hare College, South Africa, for many years.

SIR MALCOLM DARLING, an authority on problems of peasant welfare in India, who is visiting the Sudan, will give lectures for the British Council and hold informal discussions with local organizations.

The engagement is announced between MR. JOHN MAXWELL ARKWRIGHT, younger son of Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. C. J. Arkwright, of Southern Rhodesia, and MISS SHEILA WARING, of Leeds.

MR. R. H. ROBERTSON, since 1946 general manager of the Sudan Government Railways, which he joined more than 25 years ago, has retired. He was a member of the Governor-General's Council from September, 1946, until its dissolution on the establishment of the Executive Council and the Legislative Assembly. Mr. Robertson was active in the Boy Scout movement.

MR. RUDOLPH E. ANDERSON, who has been elected president of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce, is the first man born in Kenya to occupy that position. Until his resignation a short while ago, he had been for many years a director of Mitchell Cotts & Co. (East Africa), Ltd.

AIR VICE-MARSHAL C. B. S. SPACKMAN, who is retiring from the Royal Air Force, commanded No. 203 Group in the Sudan and Britania in 1941-42.

MAJOR-GENERAL L. G. WHISTLER, G.O.C. Troops in the Sudan, and Commandant of the Sudan Defence Force, has been appointed commander of Northumbrian District and 50th Infantry Division.

The barony conferred on DR. L. H. HADEN, formerly Labour M.P. for Ilstington, who has since been deeply interested in African affairs, has been gazetted as Baron Haden-Guest of Saling, in the County of Essex. LIEUT. GENERAL SIR OTTO LUND, Chief Commissioner of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, left London by air last week for a visit of inspection in the East African territories and the Sudan. He will return on February 15.

MR. WREY INGHAM, president of the Rhodesia Golf Union, and the present champion of the Royal Salisbury Club, is in the country on a business visit. He is a former open golf champion both of Rhodesia and Mashonaland.

MR. CLIVE SALTER, who reached London recently, leave from Nairobi, expects to spend about a couple of months in the United Kingdom. During the general election he is helping in the campaign in two constituencies.

The National Food Production Committee in Southern Rhodesia having been dissolved 10 years since its inception, the Rhodesia National Farmers' Union has passed a resolution paying tribute to the work of MR. JOHN DENNIS as chairman.

MR. JOHN HENRY OLIVER CARTWRIGHT, only son of Colonel and Mrs. H. A. Cartwright, of George, Cape Province, and MISS MARJORIE EVELYN KEAY, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Keay, of Bulawayo, have announced their engagement.

DR. RUY ULRICH, president of the Companhia Nacional de Navegaçao, shipowners trading between Lisbon and Portuguese East Africa, who is now considered a likely successor to the DUKE OF PALMELLA as Portuguese Ambassador in London, held that office for a couple of years about a decade and a half ago.

CAPTAIN R. P. GALER is the master of the CLAN SHAW, now on her maiden voyage to South and East Africa as far as Beira. MR. R. W. C. BAINBRIDGE is chief engineer, and MR. A. M. KENNEDY, chief officer. The ship's surgeon, DR. J. A. MCILROY, was a member of Shackleton's expedition to the Antarctic in 1914-16 and of the Quest expedition of 1921.

SIR GEORGE SCHUSTER, who is to act as the financial expert promised to Malta, was Financial Secretary in the Sudan from 1922 to 1927, chairman of the advisory committee on East African loans, 1926-28, Economic and Financial Adviser to the Colonial Office, 1927-28, and a member of the East African Commission on Closer Union. From 1936 to 1938 he was a member of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee.

FURNISHED FLATS

THREE SELF-CONTAINED FURNISHED FLATS to be let in private house, South Devon coast, between Dawlish and Teignmouth, close bus stop. All newly converted and decorated. Private path to beach. Separate front doors. Very large rooms; central heating (in two) included in rent. Ascot heaters, gas stoves, fires in two flats. Esse and Ideal boiler in ground flat. Price, £8 8s., £6 6s., £5 5s. All particulars Mrs. Oakes, Hotel Head, Dawlish, South Devon.

SITUATION WANTED

BRITON, age 40, 17 years in East Africa, seeks position; extensive managerial experience agricultural and development projects, accustomed handling large numbers African labourers; served East African Forces during war, lieutenant-colonel; awarded M.C.—Write Box No. 363, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

Mr. FAIRLESS, American Consul-General, who is in possession of the seal of the United States. MRS. GRACE DE R. HART and MRS. MARY FAIRLESS, who have been in the office for 16 and 17 years respectively. Mr. Hart was born in New York and died in South Africa before going to Kenya. Mrs. Fairless, formerly of New Jersey, is the wife of Joseph A. Fairless, a director of the Africa Roy and Co. (Mombasa), Ltd.

JOHN SANDERSON, who has been appointed regional director in Uganda for the British Council, was born in 1907, educated at Durham University, and after 12 years' teaching in elementary, senior, and secondary schools, became a lecturer on air raid precautions in the early part of the war, and was then on active service with the R.A.F. until he was released in 1944 to join the British Council as lecturer at the Anglo-Persian Institute in Teheran. Soon afterwards he went to Shiraz as director of the Anglo-Persian Institute there.

Obituary

CORONEL NIGEL BATTINI GOBE, R.S. (RETD.), who has died in London after a short illness, was managing director of "Leadenhall" Investments and Finance, Ltd. (through which he was instrumental in finding funds for mining and commercial enterprises in East Africa before the war), vice-chairman of Century Investment Trust, Ltd., and director of many other companies.

CAPTAIN JOHN HERWARD GRAY, who first went to East Africa to join the Marine Service of the Uganda Railway in 1904, and served in the 4th King's African Rifles in the first world war, has died in Nakuru, Kenya, in his 74th year. For the last 30 years he had farmed in the Molo district with marked success. Mrs. Gray died last April.

SUB-INSPECTOR THOMAS ANDREW JOY, B.S.A. Police, died recently in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. He was one of the first police motorcyclists in the Colony having arrived there in 1926. He held the Colonial Police Long Service and Good Conduct Medals.

Mr. J. P. LUCY, a well-known white hunter who first went to Kenya 44 years ago, has died in the Colony at the age of 76. For several years he had been farming in the Embau district. He leaves a widow and one daughter, Mrs. M. K. Chamer.

Mrs. GERTRUDE WARD, daughter of the late Rev. Henry Ward, who from 1895 to 1898 nursed in East Africa for the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, died suddenly in Guildford last week.

MR. LEWELLYN JELLMAN, who went to Southern Rhodesia with his parents in 1895, has died there. He served in the 1914-18 war with the Rhodesia Regiment in South-West and East Africa.

THE HON. ETONEL CRIPPS, C.M.G., Speaker of the Southern Rhodesian House of Assembly from 1924 to 1935, has died in Umtali. A full necrol. will appear next week.

MRS. DAPHNE SWELL, MACKICHAN, wife of Dr. Ian Mackichan, of Jinja, died in Kampala last week from infantile paralysis. Two days earlier she had given birth to a son.

MR. J. PREMEE, head of an Indian business organization with branches in Eritrea, Ethiopia, and British and French Somaliland, has died in Bombay at the age of 68.

MR. HAROLD B. BAIN, a member of the P.W.D. staff in Uganda for many years, who retired as executive engineer in Kampala, died in Bangal-on-sea last week.

Dar es Salaam Dock Strike
One African Rioter Killed

A STRIKE OF 1,500 CASUALTY DOCK labourers in Dar es Salaam was called last week by the dock workers and dock workers' union against the regulation introduced by the port authorities by which casual work would be converted into a permanent one. The men prefer to work a few days on each of the outgoing ships and a few days on each of the incoming ships. While labour was being brought from other parts of the 300 volunteers from the Overseas Corporation assisted by some railway workers and some of the port Special constables were called upon.

On Friday rioters made an unprovoked attack on a small party of police, injuring a police constable and a sergeant dangerously. Riots were made and in a clash with the police following the incident a minor patrol encountered a mob of rioters armed with sticks, clubs, knives and stones.

In conjunction with reinforcements, the police surrounded the mob and arrested 15 persons. Two police officers and a sub-inspector carried a revolver, which as a result of attacks they were compelled to use. One rioter was killed. The two police officers, the sub-inspector and five African policemen were seriously injured. More than 40 arrests are reported to have been made.

H.M.S. "LORD" is stationed by the harbour, and some of the ships are being used for the control of the dock. The situation is still tense.

On Sunday 1,032 men, women and children and on Monday the labour strike ended peacefully.

Africa Wins

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF SOUTH AFRICA and the GOVERNMENT OF ZIMBABWE are opening the third session of their Parliament in Salisbury. The theme of the session has been the unity of the other members of the Commonwealth countries. The main task of the African's relations with the northern neighbours continues to progress in a satisfactory and co-operation, and they have been approved. It is hoped by a steady exchange of visits between Ministers and officials. His Ministers are anxious to do everything possible to encourage collaboration in matters of common interest between the States and territories, and are engaged in the development of the African continent.

Colonial Exhibition on Tour

ARRANGEMENTS are being made for a touring version of the Colonial Exhibition which in London attracted some 500,000 visitors last summer. The exhibition is that it shall visit each of eight cities in Great Britain for two or three weeks. The proposed cities are Scarborough, May, Bristol, Dover, Cardiff, July, Liverpool, August, Glasgow, September, Newcastle-on-Tyne, October, Bradford, November, and Birmingham, December. The Secretary of State has suggested that the first week of the exhibition in each city should be celebrated as Colonial Week, on lines similar to those of the Colonial Month held in London. Special lectures and film shows would be provided, and the co-operation of civic, industrial and commercial organizations would be sought.

The 17,800-ton *Union-Castle* liner *BOEMUNTEN CASTLE* will leave London on April 6 on her maiden voyage to South and East Africa. The first one-class ship to be placed in commission by the line, she will have accommodation for 750 passengers in the first, second, third, and four-berth rooms.

East African Railway Guarantees Lack of Confidence in O.F.C.

THE OBJECTIONS of non-official members of the Legislative Council in Kenya to the Bill authorizing loans of £23,000,000 to be raised for railway and harbour development in East Africa were withdrawn when the Government gave the assurance that the following conditions would be fulfilled:—
(1) that the Overseas Food Corporation would be responsible for any operating losses on the new lines in the Southern Province of Tanganyika; (2) that the Uganda Bill would be the sole responsibility of the Tanganyika Government; (3) that the services to be guaranteed would be fixed at approximately £2,000,000 a year by Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika; (4) that the Government would be considered by transferring land to the railways in order to enable them to provide security for capital; and (5) that the guarantee would not prejudice the raising of loans which Kenya urgently requires.

During the debate, Mr. E. G. (Gibson) said: "It is not that we lack faith in Tanganyika but not unreasonably we lack faith in some of the schemes there. We have faith in the Overseas Food Corporation and we lack information on mining matters here. Some of us have fears that Tanganyika is not trying to encourage mineral prospectors."

Turbo Jet Ferry

A HYDRAULIC TURBO-JET FERRY for the transport of vehicles at more than twice the speed of chain or tug-operated ferries has been designed by a Naval engineering officer. If successful in its trials it may be introduced at the P.W.D. Headquarters of the East African Railway and Harbours Administration, the P.W.D. East African Airways, and the Army showed interest at a recent demonstration of an experimental model carrying 100 persons. An 80-foot vessel of this type would hold four or five cars.

THE TIMES SURVEY OF THE COLONIES

A SEPARATE SUPPLEMENT TO
BE PUBLISHED IN FEBRUARY

WITH THE AIM of spreading an up-to-date knowledge of the affairs of the British Colonies as widely as possible, in February The Times will publish a separate 16-page illustrated supplement which will deal with many important current aspects of the subject—financial, economic, administrative, and social. Articles by authoritative writers will be devoted to:

- THE COLONIES AND THE DOLLAR CRISIS
- THE UNITED NATIONS TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL
- COLONIAL SOURCES OF RAW MATERIALS
- FEEDING AFRICA'S RISING POPULATION
- MAINTENANCE OF MALAYA'S RUBBER PRODUCTION
- CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM IN THE GOLD COAST
- THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN MALTA
- RECRUITS FOR THE COLONIAL SERVICE
- EDUCATIONAL ADVANCE IN FIJI
- SPORT IN AFRICAN LIFE
- WEST AFRICAN ART

FROM NEWSAGENTS—THREEPENCE

Copies may also be ordered from the Publisher,
The Times, Spring House Square, London, E.C.4, at
the price of a penny free to any address in the world.

Criticism of Meat Board "Deplorable Inefficiency" Alleged

AN OUTRIGHT ATTACK on the Meat Marketing Board of Kenya has been made by the *Kenya Weekly News* of Nakuru. The following passages are taken from a criticism extending over more than two columns:—

"Can we really claim that a reasonable standard of efficiency prevails in Kenya? I do not think so. I have no doubt that many of the farmers' fears and suspicions of the Meat Commission Bill arise from the deplorable inefficiency of the Meat Marketing Board.

"It is commonly believed that the board has been responsible for the reckless spread of cattle diseases. On that score I have heard enough reports to fill several pages; here is one which I believe to be authentic. A farmer in the Bungai district consigned two bullocks to the board in Nairobi. He received a note stating that the bullocks had been slaughtered and quoting their weights. A few days later the two bullocks, which had been in contact with disease-stricken cattle and had wandered about the countryside strayed back to his farm. The farmer, who owns one of the best dairy herds in the Colony, luckily saw the two bullocks as soon as they arrived, and isolated them from all other stock. The bullocks soon died of east coast fever. Think of the claim for damages which would have confronted the farmer if the bullocks had infected the pedigree dairy herd which might well have done. This sort of nonsense is quite inexcusable, and it provokes fears that the predicted advantages of the Meat Commission will be squandered by inefficiency.

Estimates of Output

It also appears that the board has taken no steps to collect an estimate of the probable supply of meat in the future. When Mr. General Edwards was asked why farmers had not been required to submit estimates of output, as they do for other products, he replied that he "couldn't think why it hadn't been done before," a reply which provoked roars of laughter from the conference.

It is stated that when Smith, Mackenzie and Co., Ltd., asked the board whether first-grade beef could be supplied for ships victualling at Mombasa, no satisfactory reply was forthcoming. In consequence, the company arranged to import beef, mutton, lamb and turkeys from Australia!

"Drastic action must be taken to set the Meat Marketing Board to rights. At present it is an unhappy concern, without morale, without either self-confidence, or the confidence of farmers or anyone else. There is no reason to suppose that the Member for Agriculture does not fully realize the shortcomings of this part of the multifarious and important activities within his charge.

Mr. Strachey and Sir Leslie Plummer are not the only men who make an expensive mess of agricultural undertakings in Africa. There is, admittedly, a difference in degree, but it may well be that the same medicine is needed in each case."

English Schoolboys to Visit Africa

A PARTY OF 16 BOYS from English grammar schools and six from public schools will tour East Africa, the Rhodesias, and South Africa during the next dry season. A sum of £60,000 has been set aside from the South African Aid to Britain Fund—part of a gift of £1,000,000 made to this country by the South African people in 1946—to finance the tour. The boys will leave this country by air in May, and on reaching Nairobi will travel by car from Nairobi through Tanganyika, the Rhodesias, and the Union to Cape Town, a distance of about 5,000 miles. They will be under the care of a housemaster of Wrekin College, a qualified medical officer, and Mr. Kenneth Pennington, senior master at Michaelhouse, Natal.

"To secure the feeling of oneness, communications, acquaintance and the exchange of views must be established. Eventually these means will create co-operation. No Ethiopian, having experienced the lesson of the past bitter years, can fail to recognize the value of co-operation as a tried weapon of defence against an enemy who would attempt to seize our country." H.M. The Emperor of Ethiopia

African National Movements

Statement by Missionary Society

THE CONFERENCE OF BRITISH MISSIONARY SOCIETIES, being a Christian organization, believes in the sacredness of human personality created in God's image, and assents to no discrimination on grounds of race. It upholds the right of all men to such freedom, whether in private life or in association with others, as shall make possible the full development of personality and the use and enjoyment of all God's gifts.

It is therefore with deep sympathy and understanding that the conference regards African national movements which aim at freedom, self-determination by constitutional methods, and the removal of all forms of racial discrimination.

It can be no part of the function of the conference as a body to organize political campaigns, at the same time being a British as well as a Christian organization, the conference must exercise its responsibility in relation to matters which concern British territory.

Duties and Desires

It is its fully recognized duty and desire to do four things:

(a) To draw attention to injustices or denials of freedom wherever they exist, whether between various racial groups or African and African and to use its influence for their removal.

(b) To welcome all such reforms or changes in Government policy as secure the freedom described above, and support further reforms or changes towards the same end.

(c) To assist both Europeans and Africans in the further development of those moral and personal qualities which are essential to the well-being of individuals and communities alike.

(d) To do all in its power to foster good will and understanding between African nationals and in particular the British Government and people, in order that the emergence of African nationhood may be peaceful, orderly and secure.

With these ends in view, the conference will heartily welcome all opportunities for friendly contact and discussion, by meeting or correspondence, with African nationals and their accredited leaders; and for the more effective exercise of its influence it will act except in cases of sudden emergency in consultation with the Christian Councils in Africa.

[The address of the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland, which has issued the above statement, is 2 Eaton Gate, London, S.W.13.]

British Protest Upheld

SIR ALAN BURNS, United Kingdom representative on the United Nations Trusteeship Council, who had protested against the dilatory methods of the council in connexion with the report on Tanganyika, intervened again when Mr. J. E. C. Lamb, special representative of the Territory, was severely cross-examined by Señor Melchior Aquino, the Philippine delegate, especially in regard to the political significance of the economic union of the East African territories. Sir Alan said it was no part of Mr. Lamb's duties to answer questions on Government policy, but only those of fact. The British Government had stated that the administrative union was not in any sense a political union. The French delegate also protested against the way in which Señor Aquino had dragged from their context passages of the report of the visiting committee (of which he had been a member). The president upheld Sir Alan's objection.

Facts About Nyasaland

A STATISTICAL HANDBOOK OF NYASALAND has at long last appeared, thanks to the expansion of the work of the Central African Statistical Office to cover Nyasaland. In 34 pages Mr. J. R. H. Shaul has brought together information which will be of value to all interested in the affairs of the Protectorate. There are tables of altitude, temperature, rainfall, crop acreages and production, animal husbandry, imports and exports, revenue and expenditure, public debt and savings, railways and motor vehicle statistics, and a wide range of tabulated data regarding the European, African and Asian populations by sex, birth-place, nationality, place of residence, religion, age groups, occupation, and in the case of Africans also by tribes and literacy, and showing the number of residents in private establishments in the districts as well as the number of those in the country. The price at which this handbook is available to the public is reasonable and it is presumably obtainable from the Government Printer in Zambia and the Central African Statistical Office, in Salisbury.

Seretse Khama

NO OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION is forthcoming of newspaper reports that Seretse Khama has been debarred from holding the chieftainship of the Bamangwato tribe in Bechuanaland, and that he has been invited to visit this country for consultations. Both statements have been given prominence in the London Press, which states that Seretse will leave shortly for a three weeks' visit. His wife is leaving Serowe for the Victoria Falls this week. Considerable opposition to the proposed visit to England is understood to have been expressed by local Africans. M.P. A. Sillery, resident commissioner in Bechuanaland, has stated that the whole position will be reviewed on Seretse's arrival in London.



Made in England 15 minutes' pleasure and satisfaction

Liberals on the Commonwealth U.N.O. Commission on Eritrea

THE LIBERAL PARTY manifesto for the general election, entitled "No Easy Way," gives two paragraphs to Commonwealth and Empire affairs. They read as follows:

"The Liberal Party created a Commonwealth out of the Empire, and the Commonwealth and Empire have become the greatest voluntary force for peace in the world. We want to strengthen the ties between ourselves and the Dominions, with increasingly close consultation on investment policy, migration and defence. Liberals warmly supported the granting of independence to India, Pakistan, and Ceylon, and look forward to welcoming new Dominions.

"Self-government must be granted to Colonies only when in the interests of the majority of the people concerned. Once self-defence and the essential freedoms of all races and groups can be assured, indirect rule, however benevolent, will no longer be necessary. Even then Colonial economic independence is unlikely. More than ever Britain must establish herself in Colonial areas as the trustee of a larger business to which they will soon be admitted into equal partnership.

Nyasaland Railways

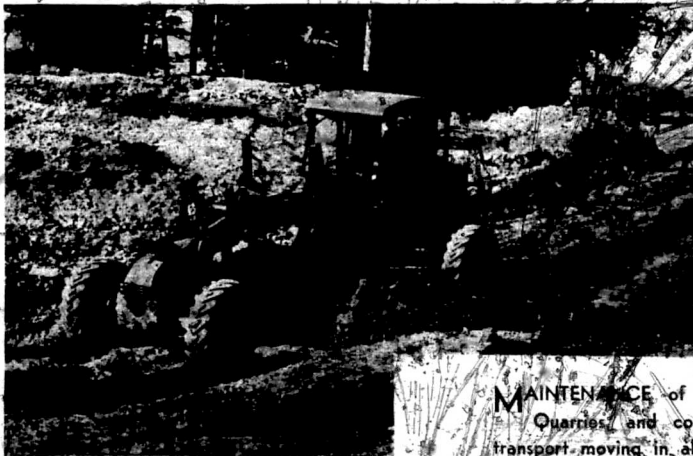
MR. M. P. BARROW paid tribute recently in the Nyasaland Legislature to the way in which Nyasaland Railways had moved very large quantities of food at very short notice. "They co-operated to the full, and when one considers their total capacity, the job they did in October and November was a very fine effort, and augurs well for the future," he said. "From March onwards the railways will have built up a carrying capacity which will more than cope with the traffic that will be offering. Now that the railways are reaching that stage, they offer a challenge to us to seek to increase production in the development of the country as quickly as possible, so that we overtake that carrying capacity and force the railways before long to increase it again."

THE MEMBERS of the U.N.O. Commission on Eritrea arrived in Cairo last week end. They will establish their headquarters in Asmara and will submit their report by June 15. The members are: Justice U Aung Khine (Burma), elected temporary chairman, alternate, U Aung Sze; Dr. Carlos Garcia Bado (Cuba), alternate; Dr. Joan Luis Mendoza (Mexico), alternate; (Nigeria), alternate; Mr. Ivan Lunde, Mian, (Pakistan); Major-General R.H. Thorne (South Africa), alternate; Dr. F. J. Van Billoen. The following members of the Secretariat are accompanying them: Mr. Petrus J. Schmidt (principal secretary); Mr. Philippe Paulhan (assistant secretary); Mr. Kamil Ghoni (administrative officer); Mr. H. Zwecher, Mr. E. Hediger, Miss C. Ruffa, Miss B. Grace, Miss E. Alvarado, Miss M. Babonneix, Miss J. Haniet and Mr. William Iversen.

THE MEMBERS of the U.N.O. Commission on Eritrea arrived in Cairo last week end. They will establish their headquarters in Asmara and will submit their report by June 15. The members are: Justice U Aung Khine (Burma), elected temporary chairman, alternate, U Aung Sze; Dr. Carlos Garcia Bado (Cuba), alternate; Dr. Joan Luis Mendoza (Mexico), alternate; (Nigeria), alternate; Mr. Ivan Lunde, Mian, (Pakistan); Major-General R.H. Thorne (South Africa), alternate; Dr. F. J. Van Billoen. The following members of the Secretariat are accompanying them: Mr. Petrus J. Schmidt (principal secretary); Mr. Philippe Paulhan (assistant secretary); Mr. Kamil Ghoni (administrative officer); Mr. H. Zwecher, Mr. E. Hediger, Miss C. Ruffa, Miss B. Grace, Miss E. Alvarado, Miss M. Babonneix, Miss J. Haniet and Mr. William Iversen.

Colonial Colleges

A COMMITTEE to advise the Secretary of State and Colonial authorities on the development of Colonial colleges of arts, science and technology, and on the expenditure on Colonial development and welfare roads allocated for the purpose, has been established under the chairmanship of Dr. Kailash Mehta. Other members include Sir Christopher Cox, Educational Adviser, Secretary of State, Mr. R. J. Harvey, formerly Director of Education in Zanzibar, Professor Margaret Reid, Professor of Education with special references to the Colonies, and Head of the Colonial Department of the University of London Institute of Education. Initially the committee will be primarily concerned with West Africa.



SMOOTH ROADS SPEED HAULAGE

MAINTENANCE of haulage roads in Opencast Mines, Quarries, and construction projects to keep wheeled transport moving in all weather, is of primary importance. However bad the ground conditions, the Aveling-Austin 99-H Motor Grader will cut and maintain your roads ensuring no time wasted.



For full particulars of the 99-H Motor Grader, please write for List No. 1559E.

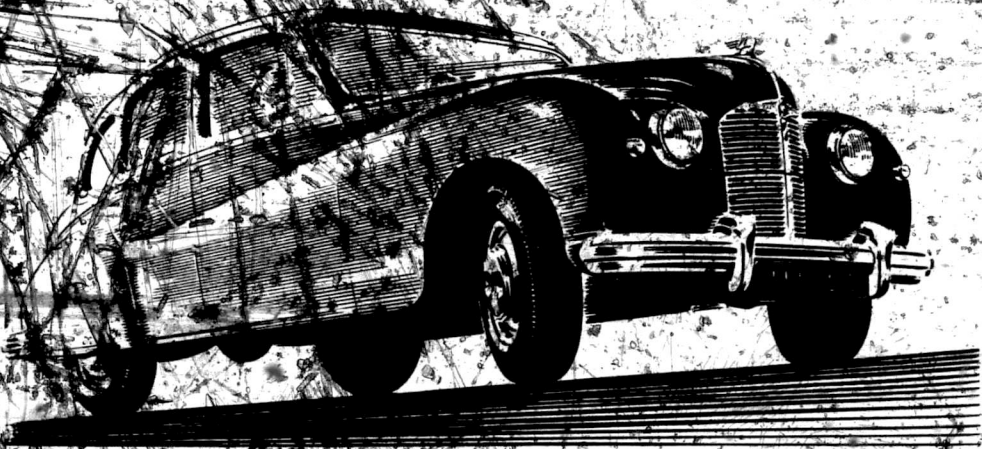
Aveling-Austin 99-H MOTOR GRADER

All Wheel Drive All Wheel Steer Controlled Traction Precision Side Shift

AVELING - BARFORD LTD. GRANTHAM, GLASGOW

AUSTIN SHATTERS BRITAIN-TO-THE-CAPE RECORD!

**A70 cuts 7 days, 19 hours
off existing 32-day record.**



**RECORD RUNS FROM
BRITAIN TO CAPE TOWN**

On the 20th November 49, an Austin A70 Hampshire saloon left Dover on its way to the Cape. 24 days, 2 hours and 50 minutes later, the car was in Cape Town, having beaten the previous record by more than a week! And on the way the A70 also collected the Algiers-to-Cape Town record with a time of 20 days, 23 hours, 5 minutes.

AND FROM

To do this, the car had to be driven nearly 450 miles per day by its drivers, Ralph Stott and Peter Jopling, over a gruelling 10,300 miles route that went across the Sahara, through French Equatorial Africa, the Belgian Congo, Tanganyika and Rhodesia!

ALGIERS TO CAPE TOWN

THE CAR The Austin A70 Hampshire saloon has a 68 b.h.p. O.H.V. engine and independent front suspension.

AUSTIN - you can depend on it!

Your East African distributors are:

LOWIS & HODGKISS LIMITED

P.O. BOX 482, NAIROBI

CHITEN'S GARAGE

P.O. BOX 171, BULAWAYO

BYROM MOTORS LTD.,

P.O. BOX 1347, SALISBURY

Two Union-Castle Guides Separate Year Book for Africa

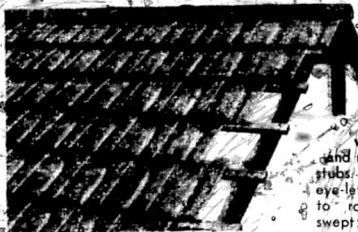
THE UNION-CASTLE LINE which, since 1911, has published a *South and East African Year Book and Guide* has now divided the material into two volumes, one, of about 540 pages (not including the advertisements) devoted to East Africa, and the other of more than 800 pages to Southern Africa.

The East African volume embraces Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Nyasaland, Portuguese East Africa, the Somaliland, Ethiopia, the Sudan, Eritrea, the Congo, Mauritius, Madagascar, Reunion and Egypt. The larger book deals with the Union of South Africa, the High Commission Territories, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Angola.

Both volumes fully maintain the high standard for which the earlier work was known throughout Africa. Anyone with East African interests can be confidently recommended to buy the smaller volume, which is excellent value for 6s. 6d. post free, while that devoted to Southern Africa (9s. 3d.) will be indispensable to many of our readers. The indexing has been revised and greatly improved, the new maps are excellent, and inside a flap in the front cover of the East African volume is a useful coloured map of the whole of Africa. These admirable reference books deserve the widest possible circulation.

A bull elephant was killed recently when it wandered on to the railway line 36 miles of Wankie, Southern Rhodesia. The searchlight of a night coal-train travelling at 25 m.p.h. picked it up, but the driver was unable to stop in time, and the animal's spine was broken by the impact.

ROSACOMETTA VIBROTILE MAKING MACHINE



Perfect overlapping, absolutely tight even with violent wind and rain. Inside stop-tubs provided with eye-let hole for wiring to roof in regions swept by high winds.

Perfect overlapping (length 12 in.)

600 cement tiles per day with one worker only (and 1 h.p.). Compared with Marseilles clay tiles: THEY COST HALF AS MUCH, THEY WEIGH HALF AS MUCH, 14 lb. of cement per sq. yd. of tiles. Manufacturing on the building site.

BLOCK MACHINES for wall blocks. — Hand-model: 300 blocks per day; motor-model: 600 blocks per day. MOULDING MACHINES for pre-fabricated Streye-floors, Ground-floors, and Vault-roofings. MOULDING MACHINES for Road Units—Boundary-posts, Road gutterings and Kerbings up to 3ft. long, wire-guides and drainage units up to 1,800 ft. output per day.

ROSACOMETTA, Milan (Italy), via Bigli, 4
Cable Address: ROSACOMETTA, Milan

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

A farm in Gereff, outside Khartoum, has been bought by the Sudan Government for development as an approved school.

Zanzibar has received grants from the British Government exceeding £1,000,000 for social and economic schemes in her 1946-55 development programme.

A United Club of Uganda is in process of formation in Kampala for the purpose of improving conditions. A meeting of the European, African, and Asian leaders was arranged for Saturday last.

The Central African Council is estimated to cost £39,249 in 1950-51. Southern Rhodesia's share of that expenditure will be £11,107, that of Northern Rhodesia £7,975, and that of Nyasaland £3,332.

H.M.S. *Albatross* sailed from Colombo last week for Rangoon carrying relics of Lord Buddha for exhibition in Burma, and saplings of the sacred Bo tree. After an official visit of three days, the vessel will rejoin the Far East Fleet.

Air traffic at Entebbe airport has grown so greatly that whereas in the first seven months of last year an average of 172 passengers remained overnight at a stopping-place, in the last six months the monthly average rose to 274.

"Top Secret" Document

Charles Mitaigwana, editor of the vernacular newspaper *Gambage*, was sentenced to four months imprisonment with hard labour by the resident magistrate, Kampala, last week on two counts of being in possession of official documents, one of which, marked "top secret," had been addressed by the Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Rhodesian team at the fourth British Empire Games, now being held at Auckland, New Zealand, is as follows: K. Bennett (P. Branfield and E. Evans (cycling), E. L. King, A. W. Verceuil, and J. Small (boxing), I. Grace (diving), A. O. Oxden (wrestling (weight lifting)), I. S. Johnson (athletics), and R. F. Trangmar (discus). Mr. E. Bagg James is the manager of the team.

Because shortage of newsprint in recent years has prevented *The Times* from devoting as much space as previously to Colonial affairs, a special "Survey of the British Colonies" was published on Tuesday at 3d. There were articles on "The Colonies and the Crisis," "Feeding Africa's Population," "Trusteeship Trials," "The Marriage of Seretsi Khama," "The Future of Bulk Purchase," "Development of Resources," "Trade with the Dollar Area," "African Successes in Sport," "Recruits for the Colonial Service," and other subjects. The survey is well illustrated.

NORTHERN



RHODESIA

For information

APPLY TO

The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia

57, HAYMARKET
LONDON, W.1.

Telegrams: "NORHODCOM" LONDON
Telephone: WHITFIELD 208. Cable: "NORHODCOM" LONDON

Decorticators manufactured from
experience on the spot



We have been the only British Manufacturers of Fibre Extraction Machinery for more than forty years. It is a knowledge of estate conditions together with a knowledge of machinery manufacture which enables us to cater for all equipment requirements for modern sisal production. Reliability, low running costs, and a moderate

installation price are Robey advantages too. Robey equipment includes: Fully automatic Decorticators — Hand fed Raspadors (for small outputs) — Brushing machines — Power Units comprising Steam Engines and Boilers, or Oil Engines. Adequate spare part service. We are always glad to hear from old and new customers. Enquiries invited.



ROBEY & CO. LTD.
GLOBE WORKS LINCOLN

Also makers of Road Rollers, Stone and Ore crushers, Air Compressors and Mining Equipment.

LONDON OFFICE: 10, PRINCES STREET, HANOVER SQUARE, W. 1

East African Coffee Contracts Delegation to Ministry of Food

REPRESENTATIVES of the coffee growing industry of Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda are due to reach London by air to-morrow. On Monday next they will begin discussions with the Ministry of Food in regard to the long-term contracts placed by that Ministry for the purchase of East African coffees.

Kenya's delegates are Mr. Arthur Hope-Jones, Member for Commerce and Industry in the Government of Kenya, and a member of the Agricultural Council of the Colony; Mr. John Turner, a planter in the Kiambu district, and a member of the Coffee Board and Coffee Marketing Board; and Mr. Russell Wollen, a past chairman of the Coffee Board, a member of the Coffee Marketing Board, general manager in East Africa of Dalgety and Co., Ltd., and at one time a coffee grower in the Thika district.

Representatives of Tanganyika

Tanganyika will be represented by Mr. F. J. Anderson, a coffee grower and farmer in the Arusha area, and a former nominated non-official member of the Legislative Council; Mr. W. H. Baldwin, a planter in the Moshi-Arusha district, and chairman of the Tanganyika Coffee Growers' Association; Mr. A. L. B. Bennett, executive officer of the Kilimanjaro Native Coffee Board, and adviser to the Tanganyika Government on co-operative societies; and Mr. S. Moore Gilbert, a coffee grower in the Mbozi district in southern Tanganyika, and formerly a scientific officer in the Agricultural Department of the Territory.

Uganda's representation has been entrusted to Mr. Wollen, who was one of Kenya's delegates at the coffee discussions in London in 1946. Mr. Bennett and Mr. Gilbert were two members of the Tanganyika delegation at that time.

Native Resettlement

MORE THAN £300,000 has been spent on Native resettlement and the improvement of African lands in Kenya since 1946. Between 50 and 60 projects are in progress or envisaged. Some 17,000 acres of land have been cleared in the 480-square mile Makueni area, where group farms of 20 acres each, with 100 acres of communal grazing for the group, have been established. Two maize silos have been built and 10 boreholes sunk.

At Esgeri, in the Rift Valley, about 50,000 acres are being developed as a relief area to reduce over-crowding in the Kamasia reserve. Plans for the development of 100,000 acres in the Ithanga Hills for the settlement of families of the Kamba tribe are under consideration.

Increasing numbers of Africans are reported to be co-operating in measures for soil conservation. In 1947-48 about 5,500 miles of terraces were constructed in the Fort Hall district, and 2,000 miles in Kiambu, all by communal effort.

"Alarming Prices for Sisal" £35 Rise Since Devaluation

THE CURRENT MARKET LETTER of Messrs. Wigglesworth and Co., Ltd., states:—

"A very firm market for sisal continues. The spinners, realizing the danger of running short, are buying in the more forward positions, and contracts are reported covering shipments for the whole of 1950. Values have advanced sharply, particularly for near-shipment. Buyers outside the U.K. have paid from £120 to £125 per ton, c.i.f. Continental ports; even £130 per ton for No. 1 has been recorded.

Cordage manufacturers have recently expressed belief that the present high prices are overdue, unnecessary, and harmful. They have criticized growers and their agents for encouraging or failing to prevent what they consider an excessive rise in the markets.

The price of sisal, like other commodities, is decided by supply and demand. It is to be regretted that for a variety of reasons supply is not equal to the demand. Unfortunately world hard fibre production remains considerably below pre-war, whilst the demand has increased. The shortage is accentuated by stock-piling, by which urgently needed supplies are siphoned away, and by currency restrictions which tend to hamper purchases. There is little hope of this situation being rectified until there is a substantial recovery in world hard fibre production, beginning in Java, Sumatra, and the Philippines.

Unsatisfied Demand

Sterling prices have now reached alarming heights, and they may rise still further under the pressure of unsatisfied demand, but it should be borne in mind that the recent rise is directly a result of devaluation.

On September 17 the world price of B.E.A. sisal No. 1 was £96, c.i.f., to-day it is £125. Had it risen by the full amount of the devaluation it would have stood at £138, and unless it reaches this figure our sisal exports to dollar countries will not realize the same dollar value as before the devaluation. They now realize about 10% less.

Some manufacturers judge that price increases should have been prevented, as they tend to encourage the use of substitutes and lead to over-production. Unfortunately, this risk remains, with or without a price increase, so long as there is a shortage of fibre.

To leave prices unchanged after devaluation was impracticable; otherwise the British sisal industry would have been selling its product abroad at much less than its value, and it would not have been able to make its full contribution in hard currencies to our export revenue, let alone increase it. For this reason the Board of Trade issued a directive after the devaluation to the effect that, where feasible, sterling prices for export should be advanced so as to protect our foreign exchange revenue.

To sell at lower prices in the home market than in other countries is impracticable in the long run, as it might well be interpreted abroad as trade discrimination; this might bring about retaliatory measures and loss of markets. Again, sisal producers would naturally sell in the best market, which might deprive the home market of supplies.

It is now evident that the price of sisal and other hard fibres cannot be controlled at any arbitrarily chosen level; for example, abaca has risen some 60% in sterling. Many sisal producers are alive to the fact that high prices are not an unmixed blessing. In present circumstances the only satisfactory course appears to be to allow prices to find their own level until increased production overtakes demand.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION, Ltd.

(Incorporated in East Africa)

Telegraphic Address:
All Offices in East Africa
"INCREASE"

London Office:
Wachster House,
Old Broad Street,
London, E.C.2

**General Merchants
& Engineers**

MOMBASA
KAMPALA
ZANZIBAR

NAIROBI
(Head Office)
Box 142

DAR ES SALAAM
TANGA, CHUNYA
MIKINDANI

- * SISAL & SUGAR CANE CARS
- * MINING WAGONS OF ALL TYPES
- * RAILS, KEEPERS, SWITCHES, ETC.
- * STEAM & DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES



Hudson
LIGHT - RAILWAY - WATER - L.S.

ROBERT HUDSON LTD.

RACETRUX HOUSE, MEADOW LANE, LEEDS, ENGLAND
London: 21, Tottenham Street, E.W.1. WHI 7177

Tanganyika: Livingstonia (Africa) Ltd., P.O. Box 182, Dar es Salaam
Kenya: Galvin & Roberts Ltd., P.O. Box 467, Nairobi
N. Rhodesia: Willford Watson Ltd., Cecil Ave., Ndola



Hydro-electric Equipment



One of five 30,000 kVA., 750 r.p.m., 11,000-volt synchronous condensers supplied to the New Zealand State Hydro-electric Department. Two more are on order.

Stator of one of the above condensers during its journey in New Zealand from the docks to site.



For all plant required for
Hydro-electric Power Schemes
Consult BTH

BRITISH THOMSON-HOUSTON

THE BRITISH THOMSON-HOUSTON CO. LTD. RUGBY, ENGLAND

A3001

Representatives

KENYA:

R. G. Vernon & Co., Nairobi (P.O. Box 124).
British East Africa Corporation, Ltd.,
Nairobi (P.O. Box 182).

RHODESIA:

Johnson & Fletcher, Ltd., Bulawayo (P.O.
Box 224), Salisbury (P.O. Box 688).
Gibbons (P.O. Box 118), Ndaba (P.O.
Box 123).

TANGANYIKA

British East Africa Corporation, Dar-
es-Salaam (P.O. Box 336).
Lampson (Africa), Ltd. (for lamps only), (P.O.
Box 183).

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA:

Johnson & Fletcher, Ltd., Beira (P.O. Box
No. 190).
And others throughout the world.

S. Rhodesian Loan Success Issue Heavily Over-Subscribed

THE SUBSCRIPTION LISTS for the Southern Rhodesian issue of £6,000,000 in 3½% stock, 1967-69, at a price of 98 were opened only for five minutes on Friday last, so heavy was the public demand for participation.

Allotment letters were posted on Saturday. All applications for £100 and £200 stock were rejected; applicants for amounts of stock ranging from £300 to £1,400 each received £100 of stock; and applicants for larger amounts received about 10% of the amounts applied for.

Financial writers had approved the terms of issue which the market regarded as exactly right in the circumstances. It was thought that the opening price would be between par and 10% premium, but it was recognized in financial circles that many applications had been made by "stags" who would sell for a small but quick profit.

On Monday dealings in the stock started at a premium, and the best quotation reported during the day was 7/16 to 1/4 premium. At the close 7/16 to 5/16 was called, and the dealings marked in the Official List ranged from 1 to 1/4 premium. A substantial volume of business was reported. There was considerable selling of British 1% Savings Bonds for reinvestment in the Southern Rhodesian issue.

"Air conditions, so much practised in America, is not really practicable in most of Africa, and may not even be desirable, for too great a difference between inside and outside climates tends to retard acclimatization." — the president of the South African Geographical Society.

CAMPBELL BROS., CARTER & CO. (CENTRAL AFRICA), LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
*Cobca House, Kitwe,
Northern Rhodesia*

MERCHANTS,
DISTRIBUTORS
AND
MANAGING AGENTS

London Correspondents:
Campbell Bros., Carter & Co., Ltd.,
14/20, King William Street, E.C.4.

New Conception of Land Ownership N. Rhodesian Natural Resources Bill

THIS BILL HAS BROUGHT A NEW CONCEPTION to the ownership of land," said MR. G. B. BECKETT, Member for Agriculture, when he moved the second reading of the Natural Resources Ordinance in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council.

"In days gone by land was considered the property of the owner in law to do with as he wished, to operate it successfully as well as to damage it, or ruin it if he felt so inclined. This Bill will prevent that."

Mr. Beckett said that a Natural Resources Board would be established to advise Government on legislation to preserve the resources of the country, including soil, water, trees, grasses, vegetable products, and animal, bird, and fish life.

"It will have power to order a farmer to farm, if needs be, in a certain manner as well as to take measures to preserve watersheds, timber, and all the other natural resources listed."

Support from European Farmers

"I cannot believe that the board will use this power unreasonably, and it will be used only when it is obviously necessary. I feel that the European farming community are behind Government entirely in its efforts in this respect, and I can but hope that those who represent the Africans in this House will convey to them the intentions of Government. Basically, the Bill is for their own good and that of the country as a whole."

Non-official members representing agricultural constituencies supported the Bill.

MR. G. F. M. VAN EEDEN stressed the need for the powers of the board to be used with wisdom, firmness, and restraint. The legislation could not succeed unless the spontaneous co-operation of agriculturalists was obtained, and if the board should exchange their sympathy difficulties would result.

MR. B. ROBERTSON, member for the North-Eastern division, welcomed Mr. Beckett's remark that the Bill introduced a new conception of land ownership, and said that thinking men throughout the country were determined to look upon land as a national asset which it was a crime to exploit or ruin.

The Rev. E. S. NIGHTINGALE, speaking on behalf of Africans, said that the Bill had already received the approval of the African Representative Council. The more progressive African farmers would welcome it, and the more conservative would prove susceptible to propaganda.

Central African Customs Union

A CENTRAL AFRICAN CUSTOMS UNION was proposed by Mr. W. Margolis when he recently addressed the Rhodesian National Affairs Association.

Trade was the means by which political union between the Rhodesias and Nyasaland could best be achieved, he added. The experience gained by such a customs union within two or three years would point the way to federation or the most suitable type of amalgamation in the circumstances.

A customs union meant co-operation for a limited purpose, but it was doubtful whether it could be maintained for long unless it matured into full political union. The solution of problems presented by the formation involved the adoption by the participating countries of a largely identical industrial policy and similar financial policies.

Moreover, customs tariff policy was closely bound up with wage policy, marketing and price control, social security, and all legislation affecting the cost of production. Many constitutional and administrative matters would come before the proposed body, which might well be termed a "customs parliament."

Mr. Margolis said that it might be argued that such a body, being nominated, like the Central African Council, would weaken control of Government by the people of the Colony. His answer was that if the territories were to move gradually in the direction of closer economic and political union, they would have to experiment with specially adapted novel institutions. They could not at one and the same time seek closer unity, yet fear to co-operate with their neighbours.

The Congo Basin Treaties would have to be modified if Nyasaland and north-eastern Rhodesia were to enter a customs union—which would reveal the advantages of political unity not only to the people in the three territories but to the United Kingdom Government as well.

Company Meeting

Pest Control, Limited.

Sir Guy Marshall's Review

THE FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF PEST CONTROL, LIMITED, was held last week at the head office, Bourn, Cambridge.

SIR GUY MARSHALL, K.C.M.G., D.S.C., F.R.S., chairman of the company, who presided, had circulated to the shareholders a statement from which the following extracts are taken:—

"The net book value of fixed assets has increased by some £193,000 during the year, this being due mainly to additional expenditure on the plant, spraying-machines, aircraft, and motor vehicles necessitated by the further expansion in the group's operations. Current assets at September 30 amounted to £688,397, and compare with current liabilities of £644,331, which include the overdraft of £152,610 and an acceptance credit of £250,000.

Ten Years' Progress

"We have now completed our first 10 years of business, which began in April, 1939, with a nominal capital of £2,500. That appreciable progress has been made is shown by the considerable expansion in the profit figures given below. The 1949 figure is the profit shown in the account to September 30, 1949.

Year ended April 13, 1940

Loss

£705

Profit

£715

April 14, 1940, to September 13, 1940

£1,816

September 14, 1940, to September 30, 1941

£4,513

Year ended September 30, 1942

£7,463

" " " " 1943

£4,157

" " " " 1944

£4,721

" " " " 1945

£10,023

" " " " 1946

£23,032

" " " " 1947

£52,027

" " " " 1948

£160,043

" " " " 1949

Past Year's Activities

"A large number of spraying machines and motor vehicles have been produced both for home use and export. Among the most successful new models completed during the year might be mentioned:—

"(a) The Weedmaster.—This is a tractor-mounted low-volume sprayer which is suitable for mounting on Fordson Major and Ferguson tractors. It is used to apply Phenoxylene weed-killer in cereals and pastures, and is the lowest-priced spraying machine of its kind on the British and Commonwealth markets.

"(b) The 300-Gallon Automotive Sprayer.—A self-propelled machine with an adjustable track to suit row crops. This is a contractor's machine, developed primarily for operation in hilly countries, and is extremely manoeuvrable.

"(c) The Camel Sprayer.—An animal-borne sprayer suitable for mounting on camels in countries where these animals are used in agriculture.

"Other appliances cover a wide range to suit the requirements of the large and small farmer, both in this country and abroad, as well as those of the small-holder, amateur gardener, and householder, and Native growers in overseas territories.

"We have gained a great deal of further knowledge and experience in helicopter spraying. In April we took delivery of two new British-made Westland Sikorsky helicopters, which were fitted in the aeronautical workshops with a new type of spraying gear, Spraycopter Mark II. This has since proved successful

and the company has carried out the spraying of various types of crops which hitherto had not been sprayed from the air in this country.

"In the Sudan one helicopter of American origin was successfully operated for the spraying of cotton by our subsidiary, Pest Control (Sudan), Ltd., since when helicopter spraying by night has again attempted for the first time and proved to be possible.

Research and Development

"In our pest control research station work has continued under our biological research manager, Dr. M. Greenslade, on the development of new selective weed-killers and systemic insecticides. The latter have proved a valuable new weapon in our fight against pests, but as we are pioneers in the use of these chemicals, long and careful research was necessary before they could be used on a field scale. Methods of control have now been worked out for a number of pests.

"A systemic insecticide, such as Pestox 3, when sprayed on the foliage, penetrates the cuticle of the plant and is taken up by the plant tissue. If watered on soil, it is taken up by the roots. In either case the whole plant is thus rendered toxic to certain insects, such as aphids, so that any aphids sucking the poisoned sap succumb to the effects of the poison, irrespective of whether or not the particular side of the leaf on which it alights is covered by the spray chemical.

"Experts in this country and in the United States agree that the discovery of Pestox 3 is a very great step forward in British entomology. We are leading the world in the field of systemic insecticides, which are so useful for the control of aphids. Experiments have indicated that this new discovery brings within reach a means of prevention of virus diseases which are transmitted by aphids, such as yellow virus on sugar beet, strawberry virus, and rosette disease in groundnuts.

Increasing Demand for Services

"In response to an increasing demand for help in the solution of pest problems overseas, we have extended our overseas research services.

"Several important contracts for research services have been undertaken for Government departments or growers' associations. These include the following:—

"(i) A contract with the Colonial Office, under which we shall test our proposed method for the prevention of swollen shoot disease of cocoa in the Gold Coast, using systemic insecticides.

"(ii) A contract with the Tanganyika Sisal Board for the investigation of methods to control the sisal weevil. Preliminary experiments carried out have already shown that we have effective chemicals to deal with this pest.

"(iii) A contract with important tea planting interests in Assam, to evolve a method of control of orange mite on tea, furthermore, as regards tea plantations, Dr. Greenslade has just returned from touring both Ceylon and South India to study possible means of preventing the disease known as blister blight, which is becoming more and more serious.

African Subsidiaries

"Sudan.—The success of our work in the Sudan continues. In October and November, 1948, 93,500 acres of cotton for the control of cotton jassid were sprayed, and the heavy increase of yield which resulted encouraged the cotton growers to offer contracts for a minimum of 125,000 acres in the 1949-50 season, but in fact over 142,000 acres have now been completed.

"Kenya.—In Kenya our subsidiary company, Pest Control (East Africa), Ltd., began trading during the year in coffee spraying and cultivation work.

"Tanganyika.—Our work for the Overseas Food Corporation was completed, and we were able to show that, under arid conditions, Sevtox could be used successfully for killing weeds in groundnuts.

Rhodesia.—Our subsidiary company in Southern Rhodesia, Pest Control (Central Africa), Ltd., has considerably increased its turnover in public health work (control of domestic pests in houses, factories, railway coaches, hotels, etc.). Agricultural work has continued, and includes cecidomyid control and the control of weeds in maize.

Investigation of new methods for the control of tobacco pests is being continued under a research contract with the Rhodesian Tobacco Growers' Association and the Rhodesian Government. Results have been promising, and some valuable information has been collected.

South Africa.—The South African subsidiary, Pest Control and Crop Protection (S.A.), Ltd., has completed its second season's operations. Spraying services have been expanded during the year, and now include services for the control of pests in deciduous fruits and citrus, weeds in cereal crops, pests in groundnuts (using Pestox), domestic pests, such as mosquitoes and bed bugs, and pests of tobacco warehouses and stored products.

In the year under review our subsidiaries in Africa, other than in the Sudan, had not reached a stage of full commercial development, but we can now look for increased profits from these sources.

Cotton prices were raised by the Raw Cotton Commission last week, when East African B.P. 52 was raised by 1d. per lb. to 37.5d. and other qualities were increased by a halfpenny. Sudan quantities are now quoted through to August delivery at increased prices, L types 3 and above being raised to 47.55d., L types X4 and below to 42.9d., GS types to 47.5d. and Tokar to 45.74d.

Of Commercial Concern

Crop yields in Kenya for the current season are estimated at 1,117,721 bags of wheat, 1,099,711 bags of maize (including squatter production), 130,327 bags of barley, and 122,495 bags of oats. The Board of Agriculture comments: "This total is a good deal higher than had been expected, exceeding the figures of the previous year by a considerable margin. To cover short-plantings and other adverse contingencies it would be well to deduct about 3% from the above totals."

Pest Control, Ltd., a company which has extensive interests in East and Central Africa, announce the creation of £500,000 of seven-year 5% secured stock, of which £300,000 is to be issued at par for cash. In addition, 800,000 ordinary shares of 5s. each will be offered to existing shareholders at 7s. 6d. each, in the proportion of four new shares for every seven held. Both issues have been underwritten by Hambros Bank.

The Exchange Bank of India and Africa, Ltd., in liquidation, has declared a first dividend of 10%, payable on March 15. A representative of the liquidator is reported to have stated that the East African creditors are unlikely to receive any payment from the liquidator in India, although the head office there owes the East African branches some £250,000. It is not expected that the total dividend will exceed 19%.

Bandanga, Ltd., owners of tea estates in Nyasaland, have declared a first and final dividend of 8% for the year ended September 30 last, compared with 10% in the previous year. The net profit is returned at £5,102 (£10,880). Taxation requires £2,625 (£4,645), the reserve fund is increased by £1,000 (£3,000), and the carry-forward is £2,563 (£2,494).

Beira Railway

The directors of the Beira Railway Co., Ltd., have decided to make a second distribution forthwith, one of 5s. per share. A first cash distribution of £2 per share was made on June 6. It was estimated by the board when the voluntary liquidation was approved last May that shareholders would receive a return of 51s. 6d. per share.

An Industrial Equipment and Engineering Fair, comprising 53 stands, all of which have already been booked, will be held in Nairobi from June 9 to 24. One-third of the space has been reserved by the South African Government, British firms come second, while America and Sweden are among the other countries which will be represented.

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd., earned a profit of £95,802 for the year ended June 30 last, compared with £54,892 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £44,198. A dividend of 10% (the same) is recommended. The annual general meeting will be held in London on March 7.

African Explosives and Chemical Industries, Ltd., a company with offices in East and Central Africa, has called an extraordinary general meeting in Johannesburg on February 23 to consider an increase of capital from £7,000,000 to £15,000,000 by the creation of 8,000,000 new ordinary shares of £1 each.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., produced 120 tons of sisal and tow in January, making 1,170 tons for seven months.

Messrs. W. Boyd and Co. (Printers), Ltd., of Nairobi, made a gross profit of £20,340 in 1949 compared with £13,802 in the previous year. The dividend is 7%.

Average daily railings from Mombasa in the week ended January 27 were 2,258 tons. On January 26 there were 10,014 tons of import cargo in the port.

Longindo (Kakira) Coffee Estates, Ltd., Uganda, are in voluntary liquidation.

RED HAND BRAND

ANTICORROSSIVE PAINT TROPICAL WHITE PAINT

HARD GLOSS PAINT ALUMINIUM PAINT

ETC TRADE MARK ETC

PAINTS FOR ALL PURPOSES

THE RED HAND COMPOSITIONS CO

HEAD OFFICE: 15 CLIFFORD STREET, LONDON, W.1

CITY OFFICE: 14 BILLITER STREET, LONDON, E.C.3

GRAMS: RAHTIENS PHONE LONDON

Mining

**Taxation of Mining Enterprises
Proposals for Co-Ordination**

A PLEA for the co-ordination and consolidation of the 40 Acts which comprise the incomes and profits tax laws of the United Kingdom is made by the British Overseas Mining Association in a memorandum which has been presented to the Committee on Taxation of Trading Profits.

The association represents the main mining and mining finance companies registered in Great Britain among the members with substantial East and Central African interests being the Cam & Moton Gold Mining Co., Ltd., Globe & Phoenix Gold Mining Co., Ltd., Mutema Copper Mines, Ltd., Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., Phoenix Prince Gold Mining Co., Ltd., Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd., Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd., Rhodesia Chrome Mines, Ltd., Rhodesia Selection Trust, Ltd., Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., Swan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., Roseman Gold Mines, Ltd., The Etna Gold Mines, Ltd., Wanderer Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd., and Wankie Colliery Co., Ltd.

Narrowly Prescribed Uniformity

The whole system of amortization of assets is stated to have become unnecessarily complicated, and the association deprecated the tendency of recent legislation to impose in all taxation matters a narrowly prescribed uniformity which is ill adapted to the wide diversity of present-day industrial and commercial enterprises, and deprecates the current tendency to deprive the taxpayer of rights of appeal to an independent body of commissioners, thus leaving the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to be judges in their own cause.

The memorandum states, inter alia:

An important function of a mining finance company is to prospect for minerals and then develop promising areas, after which it usually transfers the rights acquired in each of these to an operating company formed to extract and market the minerals. The consideration for this transfer is commonly satisfied in whole or in part by an issue of shares in the operating company, and the result of the courts' rulings is that a value must be placed on the shares concerned and the development company taxed accordingly.

We submit that in such circumstances no profit is kept in a highly artificial sense of the expression, and that to have been made by the prospecting and development company, which merely retains its interests in the embryonic business through its shareholding instead of by direct ownership, and we maintain that non-realization should be deemed to have occurred until and until it sells the shares.

Exchanges of Shares

Another problem which arises in connexion with a mining finance company is the treatment of exchanges of shares which not infrequently occur in the ordinary course of its business. Such exchanges are treated for tax purposes as a realization of the old holding at a price equivalent to the market value of the new holding at the time of the exchange, although no profit in cash has been realized and part of the investment may have to be sold to meet the tax liability. It is submitted that it is unfair to tax such a company on paper profits of this kind where no profit has arisen in the commercial or accounting sense.

Businesses operating overseas not infrequently find that foreign profits may not be remitted to the United Kingdom, but that, so far as they are not ploughed back into the business, they must be retained, usually in blocked bank accounts, in the country of their origin. It is contended by the Revenue that these profits are subject to United Kingdom taxes in full. This appears to us to be unreasonable.

It is accordingly submitted that the taxpayer should be given the option to claim that such profits should not be assessed until the year in which it becomes legally possible to remit them to the United Kingdom. The assessment should be based on the amount then receivable.

We submit that all legal expenses incurred in the course of the taxpayer's trading life should be admitted as deductible expenditure. In particular, we submit that the cost of income tax or profits tax appeals should be allowable, and that the principle laid down in recent cases that the cost of determining tax liabilities is not an expense of trade should be negated. The ascertainment of profits for tax purposes is only too

obviously a necessity which arises in the normal course of business, and it is ribbing salt into the wound to allow expenditure properly incurred for that purpose.

We submit that the rules concerning the allowance for the purposes of subscriptions and donations to charities should be broadened. Companies give donations to charitable organizations either because such organizations may directly or indirectly provide facilities from which employees can benefit or because it is expected of commercial and industrial concerns that they should contribute to causes which formerly were maintained by private benefactors. Even where there is a lack of obvious connexion between the charity and the trade, a company of standing is often morally compelled to make a donation. In these circumstances it cannot be said that the donations are remote from the commercial objects of the company.

Social Obligations

The frontiers of social obligation have advanced considerably, and are in many instances identical with those of commercial necessity. The name and reputation of a commercial concern, so less than the qualities of its wares, affect the prosperity of its trade. This has been recognized by certain countries, where donations to prescribed classes of charities are allowed as deductions for tax whether or not they are related to business purposes.

We therefore suggest that such subscriptions and donations should be permitted as deductions from trade profits, provided the payments are made by the donor in his capacity as a trader, and subject to such limitations in respect of objects and amount as may be considered reasonable.

The mining industry differs from industry in general in that there is almost invariably a long and costly period of development before a new mine is brought to the profit-earning stage, and even when it is probable that during the early years of its operation the profits will be negligible. As a result, it is likely that the present period of six years during which losses may be carried forward and set against subsequent profits will prove inadequate. The association therefore endorses the recommendation by the Mineral Development Committee that losses sustained in the early years of operation should be charged against the first profits available, with no limit of the period during which they may be carried forward.

Expenditure on capital account should be allowed as a charge for tax purposes if it does not create an asset having a positive realizable value.

Part of the expenditure necessarily incurred by a trader on the provision of a capital asset often does not result in any

**Kettles Roy
and Tysons
(MOMBASA), LTD.**

P.O. Box 100
NAIROBI
and of Mombasa, Kampala,
Dar-es-Salaam, Zomba.

**Importers and Exporters
Clearing and Forwarding Agents
Mechanical and Electrical
Engineers
Manufacturers' Representatives**

London Correspondents: Alex. Lawrie & Co., Ltd.
Brown's Buildings, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.

investments, realization of the investment. For example, the capital expenditure incurred in the acquisition of an interest in a mine does not add to the value of that interest. The owner may purchase a mineral deposit at a market value of £1,000; he may then spend £100 in carrying out an exploring operation, assuming a constant market value for the asset, which never exceeds £1,000. The cost of such exploring capital expenditure is lost to the trader in the sense that it is a cost which it should therefore be allowed to be deducted in the computation of his taxable profits.

The present administrative view appears to be that a subscription which would otherwise be an admissible expense in the subject's tax computations becomes capital and therefore inadmissible if the recipient writes it to a capital purpose. Thus a subscription to a hospital made in response to an appeal specifically for a capital purpose is not allowed. It is submitted that the true legal position is that it is to inquire whether it is directed to a capital purpose in the eyes of the law and ought to be corrected in the administration of the tax.

New Depreciation

Section 22 of the Finance Act of 1949 introduces for the first time in the history of fiscal legislation in this country allowances designed to amortize capital expenditure incurred on the acquisition of overseas mineral deposits. Basically the principle of the section is that a part of such expenditure may be amortized annually, the relevant proportion being calculated by reference to the years' production compared with the estimated production during the remainder of the life of the mine.

The application of the limitation imposed will often result in double taxation as between the vendor and purchaser of a deposit, since customarily the British vendor of a mining property is a company whose particular trade it is to carry on the very specialized business of prospecting and developing mineral deposits. In that event the sale of the property will form part of the vendor company's trading and profits tax and income tax will be levied on any profit arising out of the transaction. In spite of this, the purchaser is precluded from claiming allowances on the increase in value upon which the vendor has been taxed.

We represent that all capital expenditure incurred in connexion with the working of overseas mines should be brought within the scope of the Act, and that, with the exception of plant and machinery (which customarily has a shorter working life than the relevant mineral deposit and, in common with the plant and machinery of industry generally, receives special treatment under Part II of the Act), such expenditure should be dealt with under Part III.

(To be continued.)

Pakanusi Report

THE PAKANUSI PROSPECTING AND DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., report a loss of £65 in the calendar year 1949 (the accounts are dated November 4, 1949), which increase the debit balance on the profit and loss account to £82,200. The issued capital is £77,996 in shares of 5s. each, and sundry creditors stand at £6,906. Investments in the Borderland Syndicate, Ltd., are valued at £293, War Bonds at £1,009, Government deposit at £25, and cash at £1,374. The directors are Lord Francis Scott (Chairman), and Messrs. P. J. H. Goldham, P. Wheelock, A. H. Möring (alternate), H. Sanders, and W. J. Garner (alternate, H. K. Coates). The 16th annual general meeting was held in Nairobi on December 29.

News of Our Advertisers

MESSRS. W. E. BRAY AND CO., LTD., state that, despite increases in the prices of Ford products, the expanding demand for their "Fordaloder," which incorporates a Ford power unit, enables them to absorb the increase in the production cost of the machine. The price therefore remains at £885 ex works for the petrol-engined model, and £1,190 for the unit fitted with a Perkins P.6 engine.

An Austin A70 Hampshire saloon has set up a new record by travelling from this country to the Cape in 24 days 2 hours 50 minutes, beating the existing record by over a week. The two drivers, who also broke the Alair's-Cass Town record by nearly four days, travelled through Nigeria, British Equatorial Africa, the Belgian Congo, Tanganyika, the Cameroons, and the Union.

Among important orders received by the British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., last year were two 2,500-kw. gas turbine-alternators for the East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., and five 1,175-kVA, 0.8 power factor, 333 r.p.m., 3,300-volt, three-phase, 50 cycle alternators for constructional and domestic purposes in connexion with the Owen Falls hydro-electric scheme in Uganda.

Company Progress Reports

Sherwood Starr.—Working profit for January was £2,004.
Wankie.—January sales comprised 155,167 tons of coal and 8,869 tons of coke.

Bushbuck.—3,884 oz. gold were recovered in the December quarter from 37,300 tons of ore milled, with a working profit of £3,340.

Rhodesia Broken Hill.—Output for January consisted of 1,910 long tons of zinc, 1,150 tons of lead, and no fused vanadium.

Ross, Antelope.—Production of blister copper in the second half of 1949 amounted to 28,948 long tons. The estimated profit, before deducting taxation, is £778,000.

Mufulla.—Profits, before deducting taxation, for the second half of 1949 were £17,000, compared with £1,226,000 for the corresponding period of the previous year. Production of blister copper was 38,249 long tons.

Wanderer Consolidated.—December quarter, 4,098 oz. from 53,000 tons milled, for a working loss of £10,606. Operations were adversely affected by a breakdown in the boiler plant. Normal operations were resumed late in December.

Motape.—3,000 tons of ore were treated in the last quarter of 1949 for 7,091 oz. gold and a working profit of £31,721. Development advanced by 3,640 ft., on strike, 1,400 ft.; payable, 1,000 ft., at an average value of 3.7 dwt. over 12.9 ft.

Cann & Motor.—12,777 oz. gold were recovered in the last quarter of 1949 from 63,000 tons of ore treated. The working profit was £74,203. A dividend of 14%, an equivalent of 1s. 9d. per share, will be paid to shareholders on the register on December 31 last.

Rezende.—23,000 tons of ore were treated in the last quarter of 1949 for 3,189 oz. gold and a working profit of £8,705. Development totalled 840 ft., at a cost of £3,227. The dividend of 12½%, equal to 1½d. per share, is payable to shareholders on the register on December 31 last.

Falcon.—At Sunace and Bay Horse mines respectively 5,750 and 2,375 tons of ore were milled for 1,870 and 448 oz. gold for a working profit of £11,894 and £1,491. In the Dalny, Turkois, Brancepath, and Turk's Head sections development advanced by 3,470 ft., of which 2,445 ft. were on reef. Total footage sampled was 1,802, of which 1,135 were payable, averaging 5.5 dwt. over 61 inches. Figures quoted are for the last quarter of 1949.

POWER for INDUSTRY!
KENYA AND TANGANYIKA
Cheap power is available in many areas.

Before selecting a factory site or installing power appliances, refer your proposals to one of the Companies' offices. Special tariffs are available to large consumers. Very favourable terms can be offered to rural growers in the Tanganyika area.

SYSTEMS—In Kenya—3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 415 and 240 volts.
In Tanganyika—3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 400 and 230 volts, or 440 and 220 volts Direct Current.
OFFICES IN EAST AFRICA

The East African Power & Lighting Co. Ltd.

Kenya: Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret

The Tanganyika Electric Supply Co. Ltd.

Dar es Salaam and Tanga

The Dar-es-Salaam & Dist. Electric Supply Co. Ltd.

Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Tabora, Kigoma, Moshi, Mwanza

LONDON OFFICE, 60, Queen Street, E.C.4

Building Materials

... if you require Building Materials or Hardware you will find The African Mercantile Co. at your service with Branches at

MONDASA	TANGA	ZANZIBAR
DAR-ES-SALAAM	NAIROBI	KAMPALA
KISUMU	MBALE	BUKOKA
MIKINDANI	LINDI	

*
The
African Mercantile Co., Ltd.
BILBAO HOUSE, 36 NEW BROAD ST.,
LONDON, E.C.2.

Viol



Malt extract, specially refined animal fats, eggs, sugars, glucose and orange juice, with added mineral salts, vitamins, etc., that is Viol. A concentrated food of proved growth-promoting value.

**THE FOOD
FOR GROWING CHILDREN**

TANGANYIKA



SALES & SERVICE

DAR ES SALAAM	ARUSHA
TANGA	IRINGA
MOSHI	

RIDDOCH MOTORS

— LTD. —
**Ford Distributors
for
Tanganyika and Zanzibar**

EAST AFRICA

- KENYA
- UGANDA
- TANGANYIKA
- ZANZIBAR





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

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

Telephone: Whitehall 6701/2/3
Telegrams: Esampters, Rand, London. Cables: Esampters, London



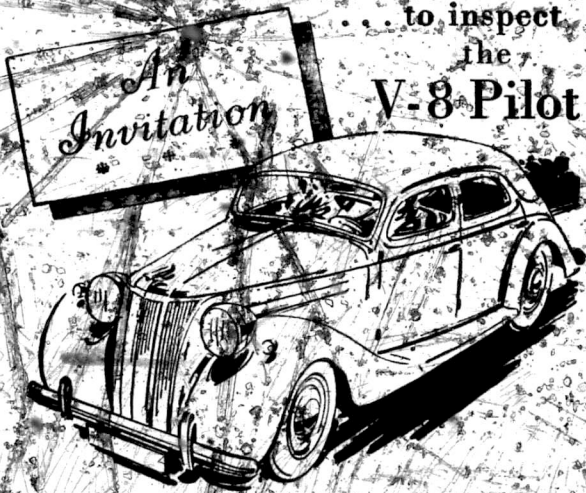
Total 1949-50 exports to the territory were £31,250,000. These included:

	AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL TOOLS	£331,000
	CEMENT	£424,000
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS, DYES, COLOURS	£1,353,000
	PAPER & CARDBOARD	£750,000

The table shows some of the goods that British East Africa bought from Britain in 1949. There is a market, too, for many other British products.

Write for our new booklet 'Overseas Markets'. It contains detailed trade tables for British East Africa and other territories where the Bank has branches.

BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)
HEAD OFFICE: LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.3



... to inspect the V-8 Pilot

THE Pilot combines progressive lines with high performance. It was the first of the standard production models at the Monte Carlo Rally, and its V-8 engine powered the cars that won the team award. Interior fittings are luxurious, provide utmost comfort for five people on any road. The Pilot is reasonable in purchase price and economical on fuel. May we arrange a trial run for you?

THE UGANDA COMPANY LIMITED

LONDON - 13 Road Lane, E.C.3 (Telephone: Mansion House 0745)
EAST AFRICA - Kampala: P.O. Box No. 1 (Tel.: 301) Jinja: P.O. Box No. 79 (Tel.: 253) Mbale: P.O. Box, No. 79 (Tel.: 15)

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, February 16, 1950

6d. weekly, 30s. yearly post free

Vol. 26 (New Series) No. 1324

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

B.I.

Building & Increasing

There are at present eight B.I. ships in operation and in many British shipyards rivets are being driven into new B.I. ships that will soon be entering harbours in Africa and the East.

BRITISH INDIA S.N.C. Ltd.

14, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W.1.
122, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C.3.
AUSTRALIA HOUSE, STRAND, W.C.2.



(AGENTS, GRAY, DAWES & Co.)

122 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.

Specially Designed
SHIPS and LAUNCHES

ALDOUS
Successors Ltd.

**BRIGHTLINGSEA,
ESSEX, ENGLAND.**

ALUMINIUM, STEEL OR WOOD CRAFT
UP TO 160 FEET.
COMPLETE OR FOR EXPORT & RE-ERECTION.

Telephone: BRIGHTLINGSEA 1.
Telegrams: SLIPWAY, BRIGHTLINGSEA.



Schweppes

**TABLE WATERS
FRUIT SQUASHES AND CORDIALS**
FOR EXPORT

Schweppes Ltd.,

4 CONNAUGHT PLACE - LONDON W.2

"Planned Rebellion" in Uganda

Looking



both ways

Traders and industrialists looking for opportunities in the territories listed below should get into touch with the National Bank of India. Topical information on

business matters and a comprehensive banking service are ensured by a network of branches in these areas. Your enquiry is welcomed at Head Office.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA

LIMITED

Branches in: INDIA, PAKISTAN, CEYLON, BURMA, KENYA, UGANDA, TANGANYIKA, ZANZIBAR and ADEN.

Bankers to the Government in Aden, Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Uganda.

Head Office: 26 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.2.

General Manager: T. J. K. Allari Deputy General Manager: N. W. Chisholm London Manager: W. Kerr

TRANS - ZAMBESIA, CENTRAL AFRICA and NYASALAND RAILWAYS

Provide the link
between Beira
and Nyasaland

Passenger trains leave Beira on Mondays and Thursdays, and coast-bound trains leave Blantyre on Sundays and Wednesdays.

Return first-class tourist tickets are available for three months for the price of the single fare.

Head Office in Nyasaland: Limbe
London Office: 3 Thames House,
Queen Street Place, E.C.4

NORTHERN



RHODESIA

For Information

APPLY TO

The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia

57, HAYMARKET,
LONDON, S.W.1.

Telegrams: "NORHODCOM LESQUARE LONDON"
Telephone: Whitehall 2040. Cable: "NORHODCOM LONDON"

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

To: EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA,
66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

PLEASE SEND ME For One Year, and until countermanded;
 AIR MAIL EDITION (65s. per annum);
 OR
 ORDINARY MAIL EDITION (30s. per annum)
(Delete as necessary)

Name and Rank
(Block Capitals, please)

Full Postal Address
(Block Capitals, please)

Signature

LESLIE & ANDERSON

LONDON LIMITED

PRODUCE IMPORTERS Cotton, Oil-Seeds, Coffee, Spices, etc.

EXPORTS: Textiles and Hardware

Leslie & Anderson (East Africa)

Limited Mombasa

Nairobi, Kampala, Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam

IMPORTERS • EXPORTERS
GENERAL AGENTS

Leslie & Anderson (Nairobi), Ltd.

London and Nairobi
COFFEE SPECIALISTS

London Agents:

EDM. SCHLÜTER & Co.,
4, Cullum Street, E.C.3.

BOVILL, MATHESON

& CO., LIMITED.

Head Office:
ALLIANCE BUILDINGS, HARDING STREET
(P.O. Box 1051) NAIROBI, KENYA

Branches:

KENYA	ELDORET P.O. Box 50
UGANDA	KAMPALA 609
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY	ARUSHA " 36
	TANGA " 112

MANAGING AGENTS

The Company offers Managing and Visiting Agency, Accountancy, Secretarial and Marketing Services to the Proprietors of Agricultural, Industrial, and Mining Undertakings.

Associated Company:
J. W. MILLIGAN & CO., LIMITED

Merchants and Estate Agents
NAIROBI ARUSHA ELDORET KAMPALA TANGA

London Correspondents:

R. C. TREATT & CO., LIMITED
Plantation House, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3
Tel.: Mansion House 7471

DALGETY & COMPANY LIMITED

PRODUCE handled on commission with liberal advances pending sale.

MERCHANDISE Every requirement supplied from stock or on indent.

SHIPPING All classes undertaken and passage arranged by Sea or Air.

INSURANCE Fire, Motor, Marine, Life and Accident Insurance transacted.

LIVESTOCK Importers and Salesmen.

LAND AND ESTATE Agency Business.

BRANCHES

KENYA
NAIROBI — P.O. Box 96
Mombasa — Nakuru
P.O. Box 20 P.O. Box 13

TANGANYIKA
Dar-es-Salaam
P.O. Box 89 P.O. Box 572

UGANDA
Kampala — Bombo Road

HEAD OFFICE:

61-63, LEADENHALL STREET
LONDON, E.C.3.

Telegrams: Dalgety, London ROYAL 6631 (14 lines)
Dalgety, Branches throughout AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

WIGGLESWORTH

IMPORTS EXPORTS

Tanganyika Kenya Uganda

DECORATORS	SISAL
RUBBER PRESSES	FLUME FIBRE
DRYING PLANT	GOIR
LOCOMOTIVES	KAPOK
RAILS	BEE SWAX
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT	GUMS
etc., etc.	etc., etc.

WIGGLESWORTH & CO. (Africa), LTD.

DAR ES SALAAM TANGA NAIROBI MOMBASA

London Associates:

WIGGLESWORTH & CO., LIMITED,
Port of London Building, London, E.C.3

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

(with which is incorporated the AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION LTD.)

Bankers to the United Kingdom Government in South Africa and to the Governments of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Tanganyika

10 CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, and
77 KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

LONDON WALL BRANCH: 63 London Wall, E.C.2 WEST END BRANCH: 9 Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2
NEW YORK AGENCY: 67 Wall Street HAMBURG AGENCY: Sparsdorf, 6

Branches in

**KENYA, UGANDA, TANGANYIKA, ZANZIBAR,
SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN RHODESIA, NYASALAND**

and throughout the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
SOUTH-WEST AFRICA and PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

Trade with East Africa, Rhodesia, etc.

The Bank FINANCES TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA, RHODESIA, etc., and is in close touch through its LOCAL BRANCHES with all the IMPORTANT PRODUCE CENTRES.



On 1st May, 1948, the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours were amalgamated with the Tanganyika Railways and Ports Services to form the East African Railways and Harbours.

The East African Railways and Harbours Administration operates 2,930 route miles of metre gauge railway, some 6,000 miles of lake and river steamer services and 1,746 miles of road motor services. Within this system there are four ocean ports — Mombasa, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga and Zindzi. Another port is at present under construction at Mtwara in southern Tanganyika for the Groudmants Scheme, in connection with which many miles of new railway are also being built.

Despite a continuing shortage of rolling stock and equipment, the East African Railways and Harbours are handling more traffic than ever before. In 1946 passenger journeys increased by 225 per cent. and freight tonnage by 105 per cent. over 1939.

The Railways are of fundamental importance to the economic progress of the East African Territories. They are fully alive to their responsibilities in this respect and will continue to spare no effort to maintain their past record of service and to provide a capacity which will deal efficiently with all demands made upon them.

RAILWAYS OF EAST AFRICA

It's Easy to See!
It's a TILLEY!!

TILLEY LAMPS ARE AVAILABLE
FOR ALL PURPOSES: DOMESTIC
FARMING, CONSTRUCTION, FLOODLIGHTING

BURN ORDINARY PARAFFIN
300-5,000 Candle Power



TILLEY LAMPS

ARE BRITISH MADE BY
THE TILLEY LAMP COMPANY LTD. HENDON, ENGLAND

DISTRIBUTORS:

KENYA: Anglo-Baltic Timber Co., Ltd. P.O. Box 200, NAIROBI
TANGANYIKA: R. Lehmann's (Africa) Ltd. P.O. Box 163, DAR-ES-SALAAM



FAST REGULAR SAILINGS

Between **U.S.A.** 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 323, Mombasa (Tel. 999)

FARRELL LINES

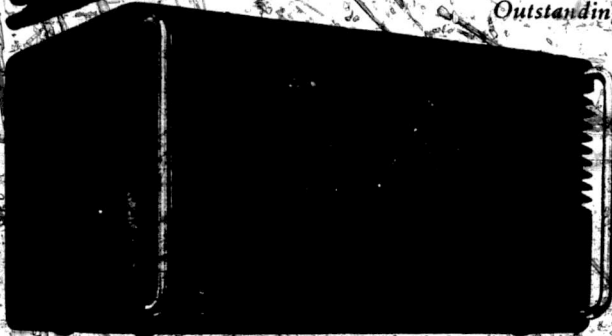
INCORPORATED

(formerly American South African Line, Inc.)
26 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK 4, N.Y.

General European Agents: JOHN T. RENNIE, SON & CO., 1 BURY COURT, ST. MARY AXE, LONDON, E.C.3

The New **EDDYSTONE**
"ALL WORLD 6" RECEIVER
 Specially designed for the remote Overseas listener

6 Volt Accumulator Operation. Low Current Consumption.
 Outstanding Performance and Reliability.



A wealth of practical experience in the design of shortwave receivers for tropical markets has been embodied in the Eddystone "All World 6" Receiver. It is designed to provide the remote "out-station" listener with a specially built receiver capable of first rate performance and possessing the important feature of low battery consumption. Selectivity, sensitivity, quality of reproduction and performance on all wave bands, including the highest frequencies, will truly be most critical. Workmanship and quality of materials used are of the finest to ensure the highest possible degree of reliability. The wave range of the "All World 6" Receiver is continuous from 30 Mc/s to 20 Mc/s to 600 metres. The current consumption is only 2.5 amperes from a 6 volt accumulator and no H.T. battery is required. This receiver is eminently suitable for those who lack electric supply mains, with performance equivalent to a mains-operated receiver allied to the utmost economy in current consumption.

Price: £39.7.6d. ex Works.

You are invited to write for descriptive literature and the address of your nearest Distributor, to the sole manufacturers:

STRATTON & CO., LTD.

EDDYSTONE WORKS

WEST HEATH

BIRMINGHAM, 31

ENGLAND

Cables: STRATNOJD BIRMINGHAM

Biroette

An elegant version of the famous Biro ballpoint pen

You cannot fail to admire the slim graceful lines and attractive colours of Biroette — the latest addition to the Biro range of ballpoint pens.

Biroette is designed to give greater convenience as well as reliable service. It is small and slim and neat, yet it gives a very long writing service.

The attractive colours and slimness of Biroette is especially appreciated by ladies.

Sold in these colours: grey, blue, maroon and black.

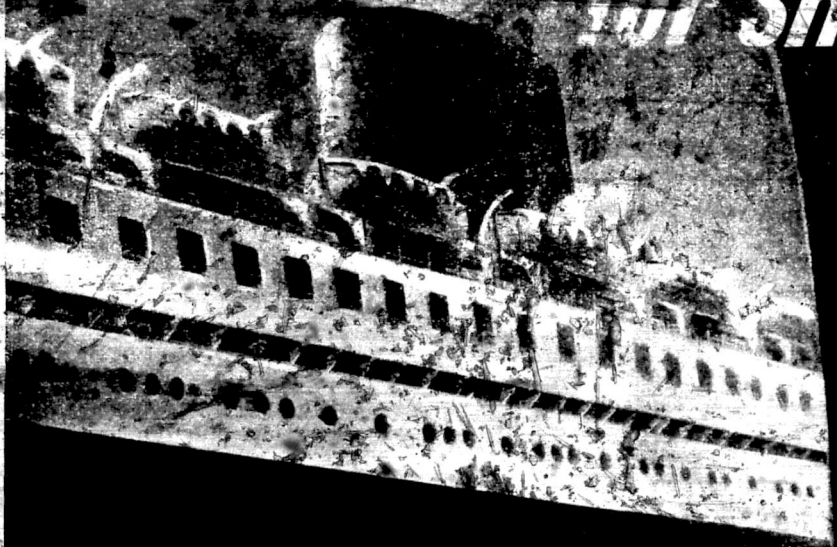
Biroette

a pen planned
for a purpose

ELECTRIC

POWER

for Ships



by

G.E.C.

XXI

PROPULSION · GENERATORS · AUXILIARIES · SERVICES

FOUNDED 1892

MITCHELL COTTS & CO. LTD.

AND SUBSIDIARIES

A world-wide trading organisation



LONDON	KHARTOUM	NAIROBI	CAPETOWN
Addis Ababa	Digadaga	Malindi	Sengha
Aden	Djibouti	Massawa	Shereh
Alexandria	Durban	Mikindani	Smun
Amoy	East London	Mogadishu	Suakin
Antwerp	Elisabethville	Mombasa	Swahil Port Tanga
Beira	El Obeid	Sea Mtwara	Tanga
Beirut	Es Suki	Napier	Tobruk
Benghazi	Genoa	N'dola	Tokor
Berbera	Gedaref	Nelepruit	Trieste
Birmingham	Harare	Omdurman	Tripoli (Libya)
Bloemfontein	Hararaya	Port Elizabeth	Zanzibar
Bulgwaya	Hoedsda	Port Said	
Genoa	Johannesburg	Port Sudan	
Genoa	Johannesburg	Portoria	
Damascus	Kahama	Rome	
Dar-es-Salaam	Kampur	Suiru	
Derna	Lourenço Marques	Salisbury	

VANCOUVER NEW YORK MILAN SINGAPORE

MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS, SHIPOWNERS,
STEVEDORES, WAREHOUSEMEN & BUNKER CONTRACTORS,
MANUFACTURERS, ENGINEERS, SHIPPING, FORWARDING,
AIRWAYS, INSURANCE AND GENERAL AGENTS

WINCHESTER HOUSE, OLD BROAD ST., LONDON, E.C.2

CY8-11A

"Yes, from East Africa to

London

and home again in 5* days!"



*INCLUDING 2 DAYS IN LONDON ON BUSINESS!

Remarkable, yes; and no. Remarkable the way Speedbird service makes mid-gets of the miles. Not so remarkable when you remember that B.O.A.C. is flying regularly to places three and four times as far away. And there's no

confusion, no red tape. Just get on the plane and enjoy yourself. Enjoy the swift, comfortable flight; the traditionally fine service, and the good food that's "on the house".

LONDON from Nairobi in 11 days, 6 flights weekly. Fare £136 single, £244 16/0 return. Complimentary meals en route, no tipping.

SPEEDBIRD SERVICES FROM RHODESIA, TOO!

LONDON from Victoria Falls in 31 days, 2 flights weekly.

Book Now. Your local B.O.A.C. Appointed Agent makes no charge for expert advice, detailed information or bookings. Fly your freight, too!

B.O.A.C. TAKES GOOD CARE OF YOU

FLY B.O.A.C.

BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION IN ASSOCIATION WITH SOUTH AFRICAN AIRWAYS

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, February 16, 1950

Vol. 26 (New Series) No. 1324

6d. weekly; 30s. yearly post free

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

Founder and Editor:

F. S. Jackson

REGISTERED OFFICES:

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

Telephone — HOLborn, 2224-5

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS:

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	743	Report on Uganda Disturbances	748
Notes by the Way	745	Personalia	752
Dr. Bunting and the Minister of Food	746	U.N.O. Commission on Eritrea	757
Situation in Somalia	747	Taxation of Mining Enterprises	763

MATTERS OF MOMENT

SIR DONALD KINGDON'S report on the disturbances in Uganda last April is a careful, comprehensive, and convincing account of a "planned rebellion" against the Buganda Government and its head, the Kabaka. This rebellion, fomented over a considerable time by the so-called Bataka Party and the Uganda African Farmers' Union, was admitted to be such by the individual chiefly responsible, Semakula Mulumba, when he wrote the words "Uganda Revolution, April, 1949" at the head of a letter to the Secretary of State for the Colonies after the disturbances. Several pages of the report are most usefully devoted to extracts from his correspondence, memoranda, and newspaper contributions, some of which are denounced by the judicial commissioner as scurrilous, blasphemous, false, and abusive, while others afford evidence that he was "definitely instigating rebellion" and had "a subtle plan to throw the blame on the shoulders of the British and Protectorate Governments."

Here, then, was insurrection deliberately organized by two local societies, which were represented in England by a man known to

have Communist contacts, and in Uganda by vernacular newspapers which, with two exceptions only, have done so much harm that "next to the leaders of the Bataka Party and the Uganda African Farmers' Union, responsibility for the disturbances must be laid at their door." The commissioner finds that the newspaper censorship introduced by the Government of Uganda was ineffective (as EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA predicted at the time of its introduction). He writes: "I do not recommend the muzzling of the Press," but he is emphatic that the Government ought to set up some "effective form of counter-propaganda," presumably because the Public Relations and Social Welfare Department is not considered to be doing all that it should and could to promote better understanding between governors and governed."

Mulumba, upon whom the chief blame is fixed, for disturbances which cost eight lives and much damage to property, is a well-educated Muganda, who became a teaching brother of the White Fathers' Semakula Mission, which, on account of Mulumba's ability, selected him in 1944 for further training at the School of Oriental and African Studies in

London. On his return to Africa two years later he shared a cabin with Jomo Kenyatta, the Kikuyu leader. Since 1947 Mulumba has lived in London as representative of the Bakata, who had spent more than £500 on his maintenance by this time last year. The report refers to his Communist contacts, but the commissioner records his opinion that "inasmuch as one of the main tenets of Communism is nationalization of privately owned land, the doctrines could have little chance of success in Uganda once this fact was known, and the people appreciated that their *mailo* estates would disappear under a Communist régime." Everyone who is concerned about race relations in East and Central Africa should study this document.

EVERY AFRICAN STUDENT who spends the normal period of five years at Makerere College, Uganda, costs that institution about three thousand pounds.

The chairman of the **Educated Africans Must Command Respect.** College Council has done a real public service by emphasizing that fact when commenting on the finances of that university in embryo, and it is to be hoped that the whole student body will pay serious attention to his warning that the public will not continue to fund such large sums of money, and to increase them as necessary, unless Makerere students "command respect for their ability, their social behaviour, their devotion to the task of raising their own people to higher standards and to a greater contribution to the wealth of East Africa." That admonition is timely, for it cannot be said that Makerere has yet fulfilled the hopes of its best friends.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA writes those words with regret, for this newspaper has strongly supported the college from the time of its establishment, including that early period in which it had few friends outside Uganda, and many critics in Kenya in particular.

We believed then, and we still believe, that such an institution of higher education is indispensable to Eastern African progress. Indeed, we have long advocated an expansion of its facilities in order

Finding the Right Staff. to reduce drastically the need to send so many inexperienced Africans to the

United Kingdom for courses of training which could in the great majority of cases be more suitably provided in Africa. The best possible staffs are needed by Makerere and

the other colleges which must be established in East and Central Africa if the territories are to have sufficient numbers of men and women adequately trained to perform the medical, agricultural, veterinary, educational, and other tasks for which training above secondary standard is necessary. Let it be candidly admitted that the selection of staff for Makerere has not been outstandingly successful, and that some unfortunate choices have been made in recent years. But the Inter-University Council has, we understand, now clearer ideas of the requisite qualifications in those whom it may recommend for appointments.

What the heavily burdened taxpayer in the United Kingdom has already done for Makerere College is too little realized. Grants from the Imperial Government for the erec-

Members of Well-Organized Society. tion of buildings and other capital purposes have totalled four hundred thousand pounds

in round figures, and, in addition, since 1946 there has been an annual contribution to recurrent expenditure averaging rather more than twenty thousand pounds a year. It must be obvious that the territories cannot expect to rely indefinitely on such contributions by the harassed British taxpayer, and it would be prudent to assume that East Africa will soon have to meet her educational requirements from her own resources. Fortunately, Africans everywhere have shown themselves ready to pay for education—by which means alone they can be rendered fit members of well-organized society. There is no reason to think, therefore, that African taxpayers will be reluctant to face rising educational costs.

Taking the long view, however, that is a less important factor than the promise stressed by the chairman of Makerere College—that the students must "command respect

Obligations Upon Students. for their ability, their social behaviour, their devotion to the task of

raising their own people to higher standards and a greater contribution to the wealth of East Africa." Those words might well be framed and hung in every public room in the college, for they represent the essence of the challenge made to those who, having received generous gifts from the public, owe a reciprocal debt in return. Far too few of them appear to understand their obligations or to wish to discharge them. One of the most disheartening aspects of African education to-day is the over-

whelming importance attached by almost all its products to money and position, and the general absence of a sense of service or sacrifice. The vast majority of educated or semi-educated Africans intend to use their training to procure ease for themselves, and

it is no part of their plan to give their time or talents to raising their fellows, particularly those in the country areas. Until a sense of service or dedication can somehow be developed, education, whatever its technical content, must be held to have failed.

Notes By The Way

More Groundnut Resignations

TWO MORE SENIOR OFFICIALS of the Overseas Food Corporation in Tanganyika have, I learn, resigned. They are Dr. J. W. Welch, chief education and social welfare officer, and Colonel W. S. Marchant, chief labour adviser. Their duties are now to be combined and discharged by Mr. P. E. W. Williams as education and labour adviser. There was great satisfaction at the O.F.C. when Dr. Welch, a former director of religious broadcasting for the B.B.C. was persuaded to accept his appointment, now the London office is unaware of the reasons for his resignation. That of Colonel Marchant, previously Chief Native Commissioner in Kenya, is on medical advice. Mr. "Pat" Williams did excellent work on the civil rehabilitation and framing of ex-Askari in East Africa, and had previously served in the Education Departments of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar. There is clear evidence that the O.F.C. labour situation in Tanganyika is far from satisfactory, and Mr. Williams shows courage in accepting a post to which he will carry a wealth of good wishes.

Pioneers' Golden Wedding

HEARTY CONGRATULATIONS to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wilburn Rudland on celebrating their golden wedding. They were married in Durban in February, 1900, just before Mr. Rudland joined as a trooper the Pioneer Column which was to occupy what is now the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia. Born in England in 1867, he had visited the U.S.A. and Central America and worked on gold mines in Spanish Honduras, before going to South Africa in 1889. After the Occupation of what is now Rhodesia he took part in building the railways from Beira to Umtali, Mafeking to Bulawayo, and Odzi to Salisbury. Following a spell of similar work in Natal, he went to Kenya to grow coffee. He returned to Southern Rhodesia in 1925, and is president of the Pioneer Columns Association, and a freeman of the capital city of the Colony, in which there is only one other survivor who saw the Union Jack hoisted for the first time in Salisbury in September, 1890.

U.S.A. and Africa

ANOTHER PROOF of American interest in African affairs is afforded by the tour of South, Central, and East Africa which, I hear from Washington, is to be made by Mr. William O. Brown, who for several years has been responsible for the work on research in African affairs in the Department of State of the U.S.A. By the time these words appear in print he will have left his headquarters for South Africa, to attend the gathering in Lourenço Marques of American officials from different parts of Africa, this being the first conference of the kind so far held. That also indicates increasing U.S. concern with the African continent. After visiting various parts of the Union, Mr. Brown hopes to see something of Southern and Northern Rhodesia, Tanganyika, Kenya, and Uganda. In the past two years he has attended the summer conferences in Cambridge on Colonial problems.

Pianist's Tour

MR. LIONEL BOWMAN, the South African pianist, who is sailing in the DENNOTTAR CASTLE for Mombasa, told me that he would give three concerts in Nairobi for the East Africa Conservatoire of Music early in April, these fixtures being part of the celebrations arranged to mark the new city status of the capital of Kenya. He will then fly to Dar es Salaam, and go on by sea to Cape Town. In May he will give three recitals in Salisbury, and one or two in Bulawayo. Altogether his East-Central and South African tour will last until August. Mr. Bowman, who was born in the Orange Free State 26 years ago, began to play the piano at the age of three, and as a young man won the University of South Africa scholarship to the Royal Academy of Music in London, where he won the Chappell gold medal, the Mathew Phillimore prize, and the Roller memorial prize for Beethoven playing. He has established a reputation in England as one of the best of the younger pianists, and lately returned from his second American tour.

Lord Cobham

VISCOUNT COBHAM, a director of East African Estates, Ltd., and the son and heir of a former chairman of that company is visiting Australia and New Zealand. He is reported to be discussing with estate and legal experts whether to sell or develop his properties near Christchurch, New Zealand. The purpose of a sale would be to realize capital to meet the death duties on his father's estate, totalling £194,889 (£158,999 net). Christchurch was largely developed by his grandfather, and Lyttelton, New Zealand, was named 100 years ago in honour of George Lyttelton, the fourth baron. Hagley Hall, the family seat near Stourbridge, which stands in an estate of 2,000 acres, was bought in 1549 by Sir John Lyttelton from the Earl of Ormonde. Lord Cobham, the 10th viscount, who succeeded to the title last July, lives in Craycombe House nearby. As the Hon. J. C. Lyttelton, he captained the M.C.C. and Worcestershire.

Ex-Journalist Chief Secretary

MR. C. R. S. STANLEY, Chief Secretary in Northern Rhodesia, who previously held similar or acting appointments in Cyprus, Barbados, and Gibraltar, and Mrs. Stanley are outward-bound for Mombasa, whence they will motor back to Lusaka. Some months ago they began their leave by motoring through Northern Rhodesia and Tanganyika for a short stay in Nairobi and Mombasa before catching a slow ship to Gibraltar, whence they came on to England. Not many men who have been professional journalists have later become Chief Secretaries to Colonial Governments. One of them is Mr. Stanley, who was at one time on the reporting staff of an American newspaper and for two years with a leading British newsagency. He will be Acting Governor of Northern Rhodesia when Sir Gilbert Renne comes home on leave in April.

Groundnuts : Inefficiency, Incompetence and Discontent

Chief Scientific Officer Contradicts Minister of Food

WAS THE ABOVE HEADING, used in our issue of January 19, justified?

It appeared above extracts from an article contributed to the monthly journal of the Overseas Food Corporation by Dr. A. H. Bunting, chief scientific officer in Tanganyika on the groundnut scheme.

As will be seen from his letter hereunder, he regards the headlines as partly misleading. We had, of course, no intention of misrepresenting him in any way, and hope that no other reader derived such an impression.

Dr. Bunting now writes:—

"Your editorial comments of January 19 on a recent article of mine call in fairness for some further explanation. I am particularly glad that a public inquiry, commissioned by Parliament into the work of the Overseas Food Corporation, is at the present stage, have only a disquieting and distracting effect. An inquiry of this character is not what I advocated.

Your headlines—"Groundnuts: Inefficiency, Incompetence, and Discontent: Chief Scientific Officer Contradicts Minister of Food"—are therefore in part misleading, and for the rest I feel that they give too negative an impression.

Obstacles and Defects

"The general morale and determination of the staff in East Africa and its own confidence in the management there are at a very high level. Steadily and surely we are overcoming the obstacles and remedying our defects. The emphasis is on the positive side of development and progress."

The above must, of course, be read in conjunction with pages 627 and 628 of our issue of January 19, in which we quoted at length from the article in which Dr. Bunting had summarized his reflections on the past three years' work on the groundnut scheme.

In that article he made it perfectly clear that there has been and still is inefficiency, incompetence, and discontent. The Minister of Food, however, has been at pains to tell the House of Commons and the country that inefficiency, incompetence, and discontent are so little in evidence that he was able to persuade the Cabinet to record its complete confidence in the board of the O.F.C. Were we not therefore entitled to state in our heading that the chief scientific officer had in his article contradicted Mr. Strachey?

Dr. Bunting now writes that "confidence [of the staff in East Africa] in the management there is at a very high level."

Passengers and Misfits

Yet in the article from which we quoted he wrote:—"We are carrying not only a number of passengers, but also people who are badly placed in the scheme. In any normal business concern the inefficient and incompetent would have been weeded out long since, and the misfits sympathetically moved to more suitable posts. . . . Most of what has been done on this scheme has been achieved in spite of mistakes and bad organization."

These statements were applied to the present position, not to the past, and are in curious conflict with Dr. Bunting's present declaration of confidence in the management. How can there be confidence if everybody knows that there are misfits and passengers?

Like our correspondent, we have always believed that the project was justified in principle, but we hold that it has been staggeringly, almost criminally mismanaged in many ways, as he seemed to do in his article in *Our World*. Why, then, should a public inquiry

have a "disquieting and distracting effect"? Dr. Bunting himself has asked for "an internal commission of inquiry, to which every man (and woman) ill-fated for the scheme would have free access to make soundly based criticism and comments, and which would search for the truth and apply, however drastically, the remedy."

If a private inquiry of that wide-ranging character would be right, why should it be wrong to have a still wider inquiry, one which would tell the truth to the public, not keep it hidden from those who have to pay for the enormous blunders which have been made, and are, we say with regret, still being made?

Millions Squandered

The groundnut scheme is a great public venture, an adventure, in many respects—not the private concern of the few thousand people who are directly employed. They are the agents of the British taxpayer, millions of pounds of whose money have been recklessly squandered. The public has an inalienable right to the truth about the operations of all public corporations; and Dr. Bunting will assuredly not deny that the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth has not been told. On the contrary, much of the truth has been deliberately hidden from Parliament, Press and people.

It can have been hidden for one reason only—for the convenience of a few people, and especially the responsible Ministry and the board of the Overseas Food Corporation. If Mr. Strachey and Sir Leslie Plummer had felt that they would emerge with credit from an independent commission of inquiry, is it conceivable that either would have objected? The question answers itself. Two men with so keen a sense of the value of publicity would have welcomed investigation and the widest reporting of the findings.

We have excellent grounds for stating that some of the best men employed by the O.F.C. in Tanganyika disagree with Dr. Bunting's view that a public inquiry would have "a disquieting and distracting effect." They consider, as we do, that it would merely affect those who fear that disclosure would threaten them with the loss of appointments for which they have not been well chosen.

Zanzibar's Affairs

OWING TO AN INCREASE in revenue over the estimate and large savings in expenditure, the surplus balances of Zanzibar at the end of 1948 are estimated at between £300,000 and £350,000. The British Resident has told the Legislative Council that the Government therefore felt justified in budgeting for a small deficit in 1950. He expressed regret that efforts to devise an electoral system by which Arab and Indian non-official members could be elected had so far failed, but they would be continued. On the evidence of scientists and plantation owners, he had decided that the only effective way to control the "sudden death" disease in cloves was by cutting out the diseased trees and a proportion of healthy plants round infected trees. The original date of January 1 for the application of these measures in Pemba had been postponed until July 1 in order that the fullest possible consideration could be given to the views of growers with regard to alternative methods. A grant of £193,000 had been made to the Protectorate by the British Government for control measures, including £66,000 for compensation.

Transfer of Administration in Somalia

Non-Resistance and Non-Violence, the Order of the Day *

From a Special Correspondent in Somalia.

NON-RESISTANCE AND NON-VIOLENCE before and during the transfer of the administration of the former Italian Colony of Somalia to the Italians appears to be "the order of the day" for the Somalis.

The phrase itself is worth remembering, for otherwise it would be easy to regard the whole affair with unwarranted complacency, and congratulate ourselves that transfer of sovereignty, which is both unpopular and to many European and Somali minds unfair, has been achieved without evoking the expected resentment of a people who have unquestionably been led to expect a different future ever since the East African campaign of the last war ended nine years ago.

Various reasons have apparently convinced Somali nationalist leaders and the Somali Youth League to abstain from violence in the face of the decision by the United Nations. In the first place, the British Military Administration is popular. All classes, from the country herdsmen to the intelligentsia in Mogadishu, are very conscious of the solid benefits which it has conferred upon them.

Complete Political Freedom

While this popularity springs from some measure from the fact that the work of the administration has been confined to "care and maintenance"—that it has not had the onus of forming and carrying into effect a policy for the territory and in this way, risking collision with Somali aspirations—it is nevertheless true that a profound impression has been made by the encouragement given to trade and enterprise, education and native merit, and the complete political freedom and general security which have flourished under our administration. It may well be that local opinion is not prepared to wreak its vengeance for an unpopular decision reached on the other side of the world on the men on the spot for whom it has a profound respect. The Somalis wished us to remain in Somalia; for the British are the best people to guide actions to freedom.

On the other hand, it must be borne in mind that the self-appointed task of the Somali Youth League, from whatever source it receives support and inspiration, is to fight for Somali independence, and it must be credited with sufficient powers of discernment to select the battlegrounds which give it the best chance of success. It may have decided to fall on the order to man the barricades—the response to which might very well have been disappointing, poor, and the ultimate end of which could not have been in doubt for very long—for a policy in which the risks are much fewer but the chance of ultimate success as good or better.

Note of Menace

The conditions in which Italy will reassume the administration of Somalia have received very careful local scrutiny, and the fact that the administration will be subject to the control of a consultative body and the United Nations, to which appeal will lie in the case of friction in matters of policy, has not been lost here. Italy has been given a wonderful opportunity to prove her change of heart, as a common remark among the Somali intellectuals; and on the surface the observation is fair enough.

Upon consideration, however, a note of menace may be detected, for should Italy fail to shape her policy in

*The writer of this contribution has recently visited British, French and Italian Somaliland, Ethiopia, and Eritrea.

accordance with the wishes of the nationalists; they would appear determined to invoke the very considerable powers at their command for frustrating every move of the administration by making full use of the weapons which the terms of transfer have put into their hands. Under an administration whose every order raises a cloud of controversy and political chicanery, Somalia would soon be liable into chaos, a state of affairs generally which would provide material from which capital could be made by those interested in discrediting imperialism in Africa as a whole.

The Italian Government, fully aware of the delicate situation, is proceeding with due circumspection. Indeed, the choice of the members of the Italian advance party has even met with tentative Somali approval.

Of supreme importance, however, will be the attitude which Italy adopts regarding the re-entry of Italian colonists into the territory. Should they return in large numbers, local opinion will place no faith in the declared 10-year period of trusteeship, but will regard this development as presaging a permanent occupation, and will doubtless take steps accordingly.

Another potential source of danger is the influence which a section of the local Italian population may at some time exert on the administration—a section which has lived isolated from the post-war changes in Italy and Europe generally, and which is inclined to regard the return of the Mother Country to her Colony as heralding something very akin to a Fascist Italian summer. This section apart, the local Italian population looks forward with deep misgivings to the advent of the Italian régime, fearing upheavals detrimental to their commercial and other interests.

Anyone familiar with the vast hinterland to the stretch of coast from Jibuti to Mogadishu, must be convinced that life can hold no further interest than the finding and keeping of water and pasture, and that in that howling wilderness politics are as much out of place as prepositions in higher mathematics.

Struggle for Life

This fact increases the importance of the territory in international politics at the moment, for, absorbed in the struggle for life itself, the vast majority of the inhabitants are more than content to leave the conduct of political affairs to the handful of leaders and intelligentsia who are to be found in the coast and riverine towns. Debates at a high level on the question of Italian policy with regard to Native administration are unlikely to hold the attention of a man who proposes to set out to-morrow to murder his relations in order to acquire the exclusive right to a water-hole.

Be the following of the intelligentsia never so small, be they removed by wide gulfs from the local population (and a number are unable to speak Somali), their influence in Somali affairs must still be great, since they alone are politically conscious, and since they have been given a free hand in these matters by the enforced indifference of the masses to abstract questions of this nature.

The order of the day would appear to be non-violence and non-resistance—watch and pray. Perhaps a new order, which may owe its origin to Somali undelictability or to other sources, may soon be given.

[The Italian ship *AURIGA* is approaching Somalia with the advance troops. On their arrival the British military and civil authorities will be withdrawn as quickly as possible.]

Commissioner's Report on Uganda Disturbances

"Planned Rebellion against Buganda Government"

"**PLANNED REBELLION** against the Kabaka and Government of Buganda, organized by the Bataka Party and the Uganda African Farmers' Union"—that is the description applied to the disturbances in Uganda last April by Sir Donald Kingdon, who was appointed by the Governor to make a judicial inquiry.

His report, of 122 pages, was published in London and Uganda on Friday last.

It says of Semakula Mulumba, who has represented the Bataka Party in London since 1947: "There is no doubt that this man, more than any other individual, was responsible for the disturbances."

The commissioner is equally strongly convinced that the vernacular newspapers, with two exceptions, have done an immense amount of harm in Uganda by their persistent anti-Government propaganda, aimed at both the Protectorate and the Buganda Governments. Next to the leaders of the Bataka Party and the Uganda African Farmers' Union, responsibility for the disturbances must be laid at their door.

Findings Summarized

Sir Donald Kingdon has summarized his findings as follows:

"(1) The disturbances were a planned rebellion against the Kabaka and the Buganda Government, organized by leaders of the Bataka Party and the Uganda African Farmers' Union.

"(2) The aims, objects and methods of the Bataka Party and the Uganda African Farmers' Union became practically identical.

"(3) Certain Semakula Mulumba, more than any other individual, was responsible for the disturbances.

"(4) Whilst it is true that Mulumba has Communist contacts and that the pre-disturbances propaganda followed a well-known Communist pattern, there is no evidence that the disturbances were actually Communist-inspired or were fomented or financially assisted by the Communists. There is no evidence of Communist activities in Buganda.

"(5) Next to the leaders of the Bataka Party and the Uganda African Farmers' Union, responsibility for the disturbances rests with the main body of the vernacular Press.

Government Propaganda Inadequate

"(6) The present system of Government propaganda is inadequate, and the Press Censorship and Correction (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948, though useful, is ineffective to prevent the spread of false rumours.

"(7) Whilst the Government knew the trouble was brewing, none of the plotters' detailed plans were known, and inadequate information was forthcoming from the Administration.

"(8) The plan to bring pressure to bear on the Kabaka by sitting down before his palace amounted to planning treason and rebellion, and was illegal.

"(9) The decision taken on April 24, 1949, to allow a crowd to assemble next day at the Lubiri in breach of both the Protectorate and the Buganda law and in defiance of the Kabaka's expressed wish was an error of judgment.

"(10) The claim of the signatories to the petition presented to the Kabaka on April 25, 1949, to have been sent by the Abataka, the grandfathers of the clans for the whole of Buganda, was false.

"(11) The Kabaka acted correctly and constitutionally in rejecting the first three demands of the petition presented to him on April 25, 1949, and could not do otherwise than answer the fourth and fifth demands as he did.

"(12) The delegates to the Kabaka should not have been allowed to address the crowd on April 25.

"(13) On the afternoon of April 25, 1949, some of the delegates to the Kabaka encouraged the people to come next day.

"(14) On the morning of April 26, agitators should not have been allowed to address the crowd gathered in front of the Lubiri, and steps to disperse it should have been taken earlier than they were.

"(15) It was the crowd and not the police who started the violence in front of the Lubiri on the morning of April 26.

"(16) No shot—either revolver or rifle—was fired in the vicinity of the Lubiri on April 26; and no-one was killed outside the Lubiri on that day.

"(17) The decision not to use rifle fire, but to rely upon the less drastic steps, in front of the Lubiri on April 26 was a wise and statesmanlike one.

"(18) From the afternoon of April 26 law and order were for the time being superseded by disorder. By April 29 the forces of law and order had regained control and the initiative had passed to the authorities.

"(19) Vulnerable points were effectively guarded throughout the disturbances.

"(20) Except for the cutting of telegraph wires, essential services were not interrupted.

"(21) Labour was very little affected.

"(22) There were eight fatal casualties during the disturbances, of which one had little to do with them.

Troops and Police Praised

"(23) The military forces engaged rendered invaluable assistance to the civil power.

"(24) No more force than was necessary was used by the troops.

"(25) Throughout the disturbances the Protectorate police force did magnificently.

"(26) The police used no undue force, and every occasion on which they resorted to the use of firearms was justifiable. All allegations of looting or brutality by police are untrue.

"(27) Co-operation between the civil administration, the police, and the military was all that could be desired.

"(28) Although there were some cases of illegal statements by chiefs, the stories of ill-treatment were much exaggerated, in particular there is no truth in the widely publicized allegation that Saza Ghief Sekibobo had castrated Yosfu Kasule.

"(29) The Protectorate police force was inadequate.

"(30) The Protectorate Government failed to discharge its legal obligation to provide adequate police to protect life and property in Buganda.

"(31) Subject to findings 9, 12, and 14, the steps taken by the Government throughout the disturbances were proper, and everything that could possibly be done with the means available was done.

"(32) The change in the system of administration made in 1944 was a major blunder.

"(33) The Government has been too lenient in allowing deportees to return.

"(34) The Buganda Government had no pre-arranged security measures.

"(35) The Law for Selecting Non-official Representatives to the Council has not proved an unqualified success.

"(36) The only one of the alleged grievances of the people which can be said to have any substance is the fact that a large sum of money derived from the sale of produce is retained by Government for the benefit of the people.

"(37) The regents and sixteen base chiefs who passed the resolution of August 11, 1948, did not act wrongly or unconstitutionally in doing so.

"(38) It is unfortunate that paragraphs 1-11 of Paper 191 were not reproduced in Paper 210. The Katikaro acted correctly in not allowing these Papers to be discussed in the Lukiko."

The Commissioner has made the following recommendations, which are thus summarized:

"(1) That the Protectorate Government should accept as its obligation the policing of the whole of Buganda, and the police force should be increased and equipped accordingly, and that more use should be made of up-to-date methods, especially the use of wireless, both in stations and in fast-moving transport.

(2) That arrangements should be made for an aeroplane, equipped with wireless, to be at the disposal of the police.

(3) That the question of issuing boots to the police should be considered.

(4) That the number 500 should be substituted for the number 500 in section 34A(2) of the Police Ordinance.

Broadcasting System Recommended

(5) That there should be no repeal of the deportation laws.

(6) That consideration should be given to the question of setting up a broadcasting system, and that in the meantime the Government information service should concentrate upon local problems. The muzzling of the Press is not recommended.

(7) That Mubenda should be reopened as a station and fully staffed.

(8) That in future, when a price is fixed for produce it should be on a rather more liberal and a little less conservative basis.

(9) That the project of establishing a land bank of a credit and savings bank be pushed forward with all dispatch.

(10) That, if the cotton ginnery at Ndagwa proves a success, the policy should be extended.

(11) That the Buganda Government should draw up definite plans as to action to be taken in emergency.

(12) That consideration be given to the setting up of an advisory appointments board to assist the Kabaka's Government in the selection of chiefs.

(13) That the present system of election of members of the Lukiko should not be extended at present, but the principle should be maintained.

(14) That the whole question of the selection of the 40 notables to sit on the Great Lukiko should be reconsidered with a view to devising a scheme by which, within the framework of the Uganda Agreement, 1900, a panel or panels should be set up, partly by use of the electoral principle, from which the Kabaka would agree to make his selection.

(15) That consideration be given to fixing a period to the appointment of the Katikiro and Omukwanika and that the Lukiko be authorized to submit to the Kabaka a panel of names to assist him in selecting his ministers.

(16) That consideration be given to extending the principle of independent judicial officers to all courts in Buganda.

The Government of the Protectorate has issued a communique in reply to the commissioner's criticisms, and the Secretary of State has expressed himself as in general agreement with that statement.

Mulumba Exposed by Minutes

Mr. Creech Jones wrote to the Governor on January 31, 1950—

"I understand that Semakula Mulumba has obtained much of his influence and financial support by claiming that he has access to myself and is in a position to influence the decisions of H.M. Government. There is no truth whatever in this claim.

"On his arrival in England in July, 1947, Mulumba submitted a memorandum to me in which he alleged that there had been infractions of the Uganda Agreement of 1900. He was granted an interview with the then Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, who, after expressing complete confidence in yourself as Governor, concluded the interview by saying that he had not been convinced that there has been any infraction of the Agreement and that he was satisfied that you were acting in accordance with both its spirit and its letter. This is the only occasion on which Mulumba has discussed the affairs of Uganda with a Minister, and he has had no interview at any time with myself.

"Semakula Mulumba neither has had nor has any influence whatsoever on the decisions of H.M. Government, and H.M. Government has no intention in the future of paying regard to representations such as those he has made in the past. I trust that you will take every possible step to explain this to the people of Uganda.

[Editorial comments on the report of the commission of inquiry appear under Matters of Moment.]

"In the realm of research, East Africa is to-day the foremost of all the British Colonial territories. Of the research schemes so far approved under the Colonial and Development Welfare Acts, more than 37% have been for the benefit of East Africa, a figure more than double that which has been approved for any other region in the Colonial Empire."—Sir George Sandford.

Riot Levy of Six Shillings a Head Lesson for Buganda Taxpayers

MOST OF THE TAXPAYERS in the Buganda Province of Uganda will have to pay a levy of 6s. a head to meet awards totalling nearly £145,000 for compensation now awarded for damage sustained in the civil disturbances in Buganda during April last year.

The *Official Gazette* of Uganda dated February 2 states that the Resident of Buganda, having considered the advice of a committee of which all races were represented, has allowed claims totalling 2,916,000. The notice continues:

Under the Police Ordinance the order could have charged the inhabitants of Buganda with the whole of this amount. The Governor, however, as a special act of clemency, has directed that they should pay only a portion of this sum, amounting to approximately one half of the total amount allowed.

Also, the Resident has exempted from payment those persons who in his opinion were entirely free from blame—that is to say, non-Natives, and the inhabitants of the Sazas of Buvaga, Bugungazi, Buwekwa, Mawonga, Kabula, Koki, Sesse, and Buvuma, which throughout the disturbances were trouble-free; and the other persons mentioned in the Schedule from whom in his opinion it would not be reasonable to exact payment, namely, all persons exempted or partially exempted from paying the poll tax, women and all persons under 18 years of age, and Africans who at the time the province was declared a disturbed area had been living for less than two years in the province.

Government's Share

It will be noted from the second schedule that the Protectorate Government and the Buganda Government are each meeting one half of their proved claims, and that, therefore, the amount payable by the inhabitants of Buganda has been appreciably reduced.

It should also be realized that the Protectorate Government has had to pay sums amounting to a figure in the neighbourhood of £12,000 in respect of such matters as additional police and military expenditure, requisitioning of transport, and the expenses of the Commission of Inquiry.

A special supplement to the *Gazette* gives the details of compensation awarded in each particular case. Altogether 1,324 claims were allowed—33 European, 520 Asian, and 951 African.

Mr. J. W. Kiwanuka, editor of *Mwalizi*, a vernacular paper published by the proprietors of the *Uganda Herald*, who suffered severe skull fractures and other injuries when attacked by a gang of rioters, and whose house was set on fire and destroyed, has been awarded more than £2,000 (40,270s.). He recently arrived in London for a course of study.

Mr. J. W. Wild, who was knocked unconscious while reading the Riot Act on the first day of the disturbance, receives £25. The base of his skull was fractured.

The saza chief of Kyadondo, Mr. B. K. Mulyanti, whose house and furniture were destroyed, is awarded 142,200s. Dr. E. M. K. Mubwazi of Kampala, 69,966s.; Mr. S. Pall of Kampala, 26,175s.; and the Uganda Transport Co., Ltd., 34,502s.

Mr. G. F. Seel's Appointment

MR. GEORGE FREDERIC SEEL, an assistant Under-Secretary of State in the Colonial Office since 1946, has been appointed Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies and British co-chairman of the Caribbean Commission, in succession to Major-General Sir Hubert Rance. The King has approved the promotion of Mr. Seel to be a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. He was secretary of the Rhodesia-Nyasaland Royal Commission of 1938-39. Born in 1895 and educated at King's School, Macclesfield, and Corpus Christi College, Oxford, he served during the 1914-18 war in Gallipoli, Egypt, and Palestine, and in 1922 was appointed an assistant principal in the Air Ministry. He transferred to the Colonial Office in the same year, and in 1929 became private secretary to the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. In 1939, as an acting assistant secretary, he was seconded to the Ministry of Information, and later went to the Ministry of Supply.

BACKGROUND

Living Beyond Our Means.—

"Crisis after crisis comes upon us because we are living beyond our means. Unless we practise thrift and get full production, lower rations and mass unemployment are inescapable when American aid ends. Taxation at its present level prevents an increase in production by penalizing effort. It prevents saving, without which we cannot maintain, let alone expand, industrial equipment. We can make enormous savings in Government expenditure. Government should abolish or merge many departments. We want to take the Government out of business which can be more efficiently and economically operated by private traders."—Liberal Party manifesto.

Empire.—"Conservatism" and Socialism are divided absolutely on the conception and possibilities of the Empire. The true Socialist longs passionately for an international world where neither sovereignty nor empires exist. The true Conservative believes passionately in the maintenance of the British Commonwealth and Empire as vital to the peace of this world and our own future prosperity. In trade the Socialist would abandon the Empire bloc and its family privileges of preferences in favour of the shadowy ideal of world free trade. The true Conservative knows that, though international trade must be encouraged, in our Empire region lies the best hope of making a Britain which can be independent of foreign help and enjoy a respected and fully valued pound sterling."—Lord Balfour of Inchyke.

Taxation.—"What is the country receiving for the well-nigh intolerable burden of taxation?" The Socialists say: "Wealth has been redistributed so that the poor are better off than ever before. That is untrue. Wages may be double those of pre-war, but the pound is worth only half of 1938 values, so the wage-earner apparently breaks even. But only apparently. In fact, his income is appreciably reduced by higher taxes and insurance contributions. An outcry followed the cutting of unemployment pay to 15s. 4d. in 1931. Yet that 15s. 4d. would be worth 30s. 6d. to-day. So the unemployed, who now receive 26s. a week, are 4s. worse off. The psychological effect of crippling taxation is most serious. Men will not begin new enterprises or work overtime if most of the extra reward goes to the Treasury. The miner who stays in bed on Saturday morning sooner than earn a few taxed shillings is no better and no worse than the business man who takes a long week-end because it does not pay him to be at the office."—*Daily Mail*.

Primrose Path to Disaster.—

"Continuation of a Socialist Government in power and the continued application of Socialist theory to the affairs of the nation means the progressive concentration of power in the State machine and the emasculation of democracy. It means the persistent application of academic plans to our economic problems, leading to the creation of a dangerously artificial and wholly precarious state of affairs in industry and commerce—full employment in a fool's paradise, and after that (and not so long after) the deluge. The constitutional and economic affairs Socialist philosophy leads irretrievably to totalitarianism. Is the nation so blind as to follow our benevolent despots down a not particularly primrose path to disaster? The party manifestos have not done much to clarify this major issue or come to grips with the gloomy realities of the economic situation. To-day neither security nor prosperity is assured. It lies with the electorate to ensure the survival of a free and healthy form of government, which is threatened by the stifling over-organization of the Socialist State. That is the real issue, overriding all niceties of detail."—*Time and Tide*.

Wasteful Administration.—"Mr. Attlee's Government has 73 Ministers. Why have a separate Ministry for Town and Country Planning? Its functions could best be carried out by the Ministry of Works. Why maintain a Ministry of Civil Aviation? Its duties should be performed by a sub-department of the Ministry of Transport. What is the sense in keeping up the huge Ministry of Supply? Its work should be transferred to a division of the Board of Trade. What is the point in preserving both a Ministry of National Insurance and a Ministry of Pensions? These reforms would eliminate four Ministers, five Parliamentary Secretaries, and all their attendant private offices. Why is there an Economic Secretary to the Treasury, except to give a job to Mr. Jay? Why is there a Minister of State for the Colonies? Why are there two Parliamentary Secretaries at the Admiralty, whereas the other two Service departments make do with one? Why is there an Assistant Postmaster-General? Overfull employment aptly describes the swollen ranks of Ministerdom under Socialism. The sole function of the 28 Parliamentary private secretaries is to swell the self-importance of their Ministerial masters."—*Financial Times*.

Leadership.—

A comparison between the parties in respect of the personal leadership: they can offer starts with the comparison between Mr. Attlee and Mr. Churchill—which is no comparison at all, since Mr. Attlee, for all his good qualities, is no leader at all, while Mr. Churchill showed 10 years ago that he knew how to lift a whole people out of itself. Of the other personalities of the Labour Government two criticisms can justly be made. The first is that they contain very few, if any, second-class personalities; the present Government consists entirely of generals and privates, whereas the Conservatives have a number of men who, without ever setting the Thames on fire, would make competent and courageous departmental ministers. The second criticism is that the Labour generals, the ministers of the front rank, are all tired out by 10 years of office, and far too many are sick men. If, for instance, Mr. Bevin and Sir Stafford Cripps were to retire, the burden on the remainder would be intolerable. By comparison the Conservatives gain both positively and negatively. Positively, they have a fair number of competent personalities; negatively, they do not suffer from any such compulsion as forces a Labour Prime Minister to take half his ministers from the ranks of trade unionists. On personalities the vote must go to the Conservatives. But if it is a wavering one, because Mr. Churchill could be as strong a leader in the wrong direction as in the right."—*The Economist*.

Devaluing Words.—"One Minister has spoken in the House of Commons of the need to 'iron out bottle-necks.' It would take a very peculiar iron or very odd bottles. Mr. Bevin said that 'he was facing a stab in the back.' He must be a remarkable contortionist. Another speaker talked of 'ideas going arm-in-arm and hand-in-hand'—a pretty difficult thing to do. Another wrote of 'economic units standing on their own feet.' Work is 'productivity,' wages 'personal incomes,' and human beings are 'personnel.' But it will take the people a long time to get used to saying: 'All productivity and no individual recreation converts Jack into a depressed unit of personnel,' or 'the personal income of moral deviation is the termination of physical existence.'"—Lord Tweedsmuir, in the *London Evening News*.

TO THE NEWS

E.A.R.-marked. "We can cut the national budget by 1s. in the pound."—Mr. Oliver Stanley.

"What is the sense of subsidizing food in order to enable the public to spend more on drink, tobacco, and betting?"—*Sunday Times*.

"Commercial vehicle production in this country last year was 83% above that of the best pre-war year, 1937."—Mr. George Strauss.

"Eire's exports in 1949 reached £60,527,000, an increase of 30% within two years."—Mr. James Dillon, Irish Republican Minister for Agriculture.

"Of 612 Labour candidates, 140 are put forward on the financial responsibility of the trade unions and 33 on that of the Co-operative Party."—Mr. Morgan Phillips, secretary of the Labour Party.

"We shall not hesitate to use all our power and influence to expose and counteract any subversive influences in Germany which condone or encourage the revival of Nazism."—Mr. McCloy, United States High Commissioner in Germany.

"I have little faith in the omnipotence of planning or the omniscience of planners."—Lord Reading.

"The rank and file of British workers have become disillusioned about nationalization."—Lord Rennell of Rodd.

"South Africa will act by gradual steps until the ideal of a free independent republic is realized."—Mr. J. G. Strydom, Minister of Lands.

"I ate more meat at a grand *braai* given by the Du Plessis brothers in Rhodesia last November than I have eaten in seven years here."—Mrs. Colin Black, broadcasting from London.

"The first thing we must do to unleash the enterprise of our people is reduce the intolerable burden of taxation, which cannot continue indefinitely without leading to bankruptcy."—Mr. Eden.

"There is nothing necessarily wrong with the profit motive. It is wrong only when it becomes uncontrolled and all-absorbing, and when it leads to hard, unjust, and unscrupulous methods."—The Archbishop of York.

"British enterprise must be made more attractive. This is a sovereign remedy for closing the dollar gap."—Dr. Roy Harrod.

"Britain's imports this year from dollar countries should be 40% less than in 1947, and from non-dollar countries 50% more."—Mr. Douglas Jay, Economic Secretary to the Treasury.

"Our first need is to lower the costs of production at home to restore in every way the competitive character of British exports. Yet everything this Government does increases costs."—Mr. Harold Macmillan.

"The Socialist leaders have been doing their utmost to break the moral unity which saved us in the war. They have gone far to destroy the habit of frugal administration on which our stability must be grounded."—Mr. C. M. Young.

"Taxation of industry and labour is so high that enterprise and effort are discouraged. Withdrawal by taxation from the people of 40% of their income is too great an interference with the economic freedom of the individual who should be able to retain more of his income to use as he desires."—Professor J. Henry Richardson, Professor of Industrial Relations, Leeds University.

**Low first cost . . .
Low running
cost . . . Better
engineering**



That's why you see them everywhere

BEDFORD

TRUCKS, VANS, BUSES

BRUCE
Limited P.O. BOX 951
NAIROBI

Sold and serviced throughout East Africa by Motor Merch branches in: Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kampala, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Iringa, Mbeya, Arusha.

PERSONALIA

MR. E. A. BROWN, a Mexican millionaire, is on safari in Kenya.

MR. J. SWANSON has arrived in Uganda to represent the British Council.

DR. L. A. BEIVA, Portuguese Consul-General in East Africa, has lately visited Uganda.

SIR VERNON THOMPSON, chairman of the Uganda Cable Line, has just celebrated his 50th birthday.

The Governor of Tanganyika and LADY TWINING recently arrived in Uganda for a short visit.

SIR HUBERT WALKER, chairman of West African Airways, left London by air for Nairobi on Tuesday.

On the same day recently SIR ALEXANDER GIBB was 78, SIR STEPHEN ABRAHAMIS 65, and SIR VINCENT GLENDAY 59.

MAJOR C. MCCRIGOR DAVOR has become a member of the staff of the Land and Agricultural Bank of Kenya.

MRS. M. ROBINSON has been elected chairman of the women's section of the Kenya branch of the British Legion.

MRS. A. GIRLING has been appointed a member of the Commission for the European Coal Service in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. PETER BRAGGER has been elected chairman of the newly formed Rift Valley branch of the Royal Air Force Association.

MRS. S. W. WAGSTAFF, president-general of the Guild of Lost Women of South Africa, recently visited Southern Rhodesia.

MR. J. H. VAN DER MURPHY and MR. G. B. P. TUNMER, former mayors of Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia, have been appointed aldermen.

MR. MILES FLETCHER has been appointed to the Meat Marketing Board in Kenya in the place of MAJOR E. V. KECE.

DR. JOHN TILLMAN, who has latterly been stationed in Broken Hill, has been transferred from Northern Rhodesia to Nyasaland.

AIR-MARSHAL SIR BRIAN BAKER, who will shortly retire from the active list, was Air Officer Commanding in East Africa in 1944-45.

COLONEL F. T. COLBY, military liaison officer for the United States in East Africa during the war, is spending a holiday in the territories.

MR. GEORGE REID, secretary of the East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., and MRS. Reid have arrived in the country on leave.

CAPTAIN A. T. A. RITCHIE, for many years Game Warden in Kenya, has been appointed an honorary trustee of the Colony's national parks.

MR. FRED JENNER is now principal of Nakuru School. MR. G. GLEDHILL, principal until his recent retirement, is now farming on the Kinangop.

MR. W. H. GUNSON, chairman of the Coffee Board of Kenya, has been re-elected to the council of the National Farmers' Union of the Colony.

MR. G. F. M. VAN BLEDEN, M.L.C., has been appointed a member of the Meat Control Board of Northern Rhodesia, *vice* MR. J. E. M. LAMBLES.

MR. IVER LEAN, lately in practice in Nakuru as an advocate, has become a partner in the Nairobi legal firm of Hamilton, Harrison, and Mathews.

PRINCESS-ELIZABETH has accepted a book, "Old Nursery Rhymes in New Dress," written by Mrs. M. Rogers, of Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia.

MR. G. W. PESKETT has been appointed Protectorate Agent, Kampala, in addition to his post of secretary and executive officer to the Uganda Transport Board.

SIR LESLIE PLUMMER, chairman of the Overseas Food Corporation, was left for Queensland by air to inspect the pig-breeding and sorghum schemes in that territory.

MR. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, for many years chairman and managing director of Messrs. Mitchell Cotts and Co., Ltd., is shortly leaving this country for Johannesburg.

The engagement is announced between Mrs. E. T. LINDSAY and the Hon. AUBREY LYNDALTON, second daughter of the late Viscount Cobham and Viscountess Cobham.

MR. G. M. GIBSON, Deputy Director of Surveys, Kenya Land Office and Deputy Commissioner of Mines in Uganda, has been appointed Director of Lands and Mines in Tanganyika.

MRS. A. R. FUGGLES-COCHMAN, agricultural and technical adviser to the Overseas Food Corporation, recently addressed the Taunton Rotary Club on the East African groundnut scheme.

MR. DONALD FURSE, since 1947 chief accountant of the Sudan Railways, who is on final leave pending retirement, is visiting Kenya, Uganda, and South Africa on his way to his own country.

The sole address of SIR GORDON and LADY MURDO will hereafter be Box 1,783, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. Sir Gordon has been appointed Financial Adviser to the Government of that Colony.

MR. H. STANSMORE, an official of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., who has served for 27 years in the Union, has been appointed assistant manager at the head office of the bank in London.

DR. KENNETH GADD, who has been appointed a pathologist in the Colonial Medical Service in Northern Rhodesia, served in that territory between 1942 and last year in the Royal Army Medical Corps.

MR. A. D. H. BERWICK, appointed a biologist in Northern Rhodesia, was educated at Haileybury and Cambridge University, and commissioned during the war in the 1st Royal Gloucester Hussars.

The late SIR HENRY ST. JOHN MURRAY, a member of the Kampala staff of Messrs. Bovins, Matheson and Co., Ltd., who was killed in a motor accident in November, left unsettled estate of £121,000.

MR. E. A. SPENCER has been appointed full-time secretary of the British Legion in Mozambique, where an office has been opened to give Legion interests at the Coast and help newly arrived ex-servicemen.

SIR WILLIAM FITZGERALD, formerly Attorney-General of Northern Rhodesia, and lately Chief Justice in Palestine, is to address a joint meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies next Thursday on "The Philosophy of Law." SIR WILLIAM GOWERS will preside.

Recent arrivals in this country of officials on leave include MR. D. G. AGESON, Legal Secretary of the Somaliland Protectorate, MR. W. H. MCLUCKIE, Director of the P.W.D. in Tanganyika (pending retirement), and DR. D. BAGSTER WILSON, Director of the East African Malaria Unit.

FURNISHED FLATS

THREE SELF-CONTAINED FURNISHED FLATS to be let in private house, South Devon coast, between Dawlish and Teignmouth close bus stop. All newly converted and decorated. Private path to beach. Separate front doors. Very large rooms, central heating (two) included in rent. Also of heaters, gas stoves, fires in two flats. Nice and ideal boiler in ground flat. Price, £225. 26/6. £5 5s. All particulars Mrs. Baker, Hole Heath, Dawlish, South Devon.

APPOINTMENT WANTED

BRIFFO, age 40, 17 years in East Africa, seeks position of extensive managerial experience and in development projects, accustomed handling large numbers African labourers; served East African Forces during war, lieutenant-colonel, awarded M.C.—Wants Box No. 365, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

Mr. R. G. FRANK, who has been appointed an entomologist in the Agricultural Department in Tanganyika, was born in Devon and educated at the local secondary school and London University, where he received a B.Sc. He has held scholastic appointments in the Essex County Council.

Mr. S. J. MONTAGUE, who has been appointed chief assistant secretary in Sierra Leone, where he is expected in April, entered the Colonial Service in the Game Department of Tanganyika in 1925, and transferred to the Administration three years later. After becoming a district officer in 1940, he was seconded to the Secretariat.

Recruiting for the Kenya Regiment, for which all British subjects of European descent between the ages of 18 and 35 will be eligible, will start in Nairobi on March 30. The Hon. Colonel of the Regiment is COLONEL A. DANSTAN ADAMS, the Commanding Officer, LIEUT. COLONEL C. L. VALENTINE, the second-in-command, MAJOR P. DE LAS CASAS, and the quartermaster, MAJOR A. B.

MISS ROSE WATTS is operating a "Sunday school for post" scheme from the groundnut headquarters in Kongwa. Shortly before the outbreak of the last war she went to Tanganyika to visit her brother, and stayed for seven years, teaching for part of the time at Arusha School. The scheme, sponsored by the Colonial and Commercial Church Society, works through the C.M.S. in the diocese of Central Tanganyika.

Two Rhodesians, Mrs. B. KRICKER (Cape Town University) and Mr. PETER FRANKEL (Witwatersrand University), both former scholars of Milton School, Bulawayo, are members of the team of three university students from South Africa who have come to this country to take part in debating contests at British universities. Mr. Frankel arrived in Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, with his parents in 1939, having left Germany just before the outbreak of war. He could not then speak a word of English.

Major Roy FARREN, who has been nominated Conservative candidate for Dudley and Stourbridge, has disclaimed any connexion with the "Free Britain" movement which urges its sympathizers to vote only for anti-Jewish candidates. Major Farran, who until recently was mining in Southern Rhodesia, said last week: "I do not want their support. I have no anti-Jewish feelings, and am not so small-minded as to hate anybody. If the 'Free Britain' movement does not believe in racial and religious tolerance, I disapprove of it strongly."

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES

Game CONTROL OFFICER required by the Government of the Gold Coast for one tour of 18 to 24 months with prospect of permanency or on contract employment with gratuity on satisfactory termination of service.

Initial salary according to age and qualifications in the scale £959 to £1,121 a year (including overseas pay and cost of living allowance); a outfit allowance £60. Free passages. Liberal leave on full salary.

Candidates not over 35 years of age, must be capable of supervising and controlling Native hunters. It is essential that they should have (a) experience of, and a liking for an isolated and rather rough life in the bush, (b) good physique, and (c) experience of handling Natives, e.g. ex-officer with East African or Far East experience.

Preference will be given to candidates with experience on Game Control in East or Central Africa either in a game department or in its departments of Shinyanga or Uganda.

Apply at once by letter, stating age, whether married or single, and full particulars of qualifications and experience, and mentioning this paper, to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4 Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting M/N/23338(3F) on both letter and envelope.

The Crown Agents cannot undertake to acknowledge all applications and will communicate only with applicants selected for further consideration.

Obituary

The Hon. Lionel Cripps

THE HON. LIONEL CRIPPS, C.M.G., whose death in Umtali was briefly reported in our last issue, was one of the pioneers of Southern Rhodesia. Speaker of the House of Assembly from 1924 to 1935, and a most modest and delightful person.

The son of General J. M. Cripps, of the Bengal Staff Corps, he was born in Simla in 1863 and sent to England for his education. At the age of 16, however, he went to South Africa, and found employment in a Port Elizabeth store. Five years later he began farming in the Cape Province.

In 1887 he turned to gold prospecting in the Transvaal, and three years later joined the Pioneer Column for the occupation of Mashonaland. Here, with partners, he discovered the Golden Quarry and Jumbo mines, and then began mining. In 1893 he married Mary Constance Lovemore, of Port Elizabeth, and returned to Mashonaland to prospect, mine, and farm.

He had become well known in the territory by 1914, when he was elected to the Legislative Council, representing the Eastern Districts, and in 1924, on the grant of responsible government, he became the Assembly's first Speaker.

Mr. Cripps, who owned considerable land in the Umtali area, where he lived at a farm appropriately named Cloudlands, was responsible for the introduction into the Colony of the Canadian wheat "Ottawa Reward," which he successfully acclimatized under the name "Rhodesian Reward." His personal interests and hobbies were wide and varied, including in particular the search for ancient rock paintings. He had worked on more than 900 sites, and had a splendid collection of sketches and tracings.

Mr. David Genower

FEW KENYANS have devoted more of their time to public work than MR. DAVID GENOWER, M.B.E., whose death at the age of 61 is reported. Joining the staff of a local newspaper in 1912, he enlisted in the East African Transport Corps two years later, and served with distinction until demobilized in 1919. Then he began practice as a company secretary in Nairobi, but he will be best remembered for his work for a long list of organizations. The secretaryships which he held, apart from those of a commercial character, included those of the McMillan Library, the Football Association of Kenya, the Mata Carbery Nursing Home, the Lady Grigg Welfare League, the local Naval Entertainments Committee, the East African S.P.C.A., the St. John Ambulance, the Y.M.C.A., and the Kenya section of the British Legion (of the Nairobi branch of which he was chairman last year). He was also treasurer of the Arab and African Athletic Association, and did much work for the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya, having been record clerk at every show held during the past 25 years.

DR. P. J. CURTIS, whose death in Naivasha is announced, went to Kenya some years before the war to live with his son, Lieut. Colonel C. J. Curtis, in the Kampi ya Moto district. Latterly he was domiciled in Naivasha.

MR. HUGH ALEXANDER HALDANE MCGILL, a member of the council of the British Cotton Growing Association, died suddenly in Manchester last week.

MR. SAMUEL FEINSTEIN, well known in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, as a generous supporter of charities, has died there at the age of 58.

MRS. JANIE ETHEL HUNTER, wife of Dr. E. V. Hunter, has died in Bwavu, Kyaggwe, Uganda.

Uganda's First Development Area Why S. Busoga Pilot Scheme Was Dropped

SIR JOHN HALL, Governor of Uganda, referred in the Legislative Council recently to editorial comments which had been made in this newspaper. He said:

Government has recently been taken to task in the Press for not carrying into effect the large and ambitious agricultural pilot scheme, covering 500 square miles in South Busoga, which was recommended in Dr. Worthington's Development Plan. Government's decision not to embark upon this costly scheme for the present has been attributed, quite wrongly, to political weakness in the face of alleged opposition on the part of the local African community. But in actual fact the decision was prompted by entirely different considerations.

"My advisers and I decided not to risk much capital on one venture, one experiment, from which, even if successful, the lessons to be drawn could not necessarily have been applied in other parts of the country where different agricultural conditions prevail. We were satisfied that we were more likely to get reliable answers to our agricultural problems, and at less cost in money and manpower, by embarking upon several much more modest schemes so distributed as to cover the principal variations of soil and climate affecting agriculture in Uganda.

Producing Foodstuffs

"The first of these has already been started in South Busoga, where an area of land in the vicinity of Jinja has been selected as a development area, having as its primary object the production of African staple foodstuffs. The initial capital is being provided from funds available under the pilot scheme section of the Development plan. Ultimately it is hoped to produce foodstuffs sufficient to feed 5,000 employed labour.

"The main crops will be sweet potatoes, cassava, finger millet, sorghum, beans, and groundnuts. As the farm develops, livestock will be purchased for beef production, using the grass resting leys and surplus produce from the farm.

"If this venture we have the co-operation of the African local government of Busoga, and if the scheme is successful, after a period not exceeding 15 years, it will be handed over to that local government on terms to be arranged. For the present the scheme will be administered by a board of management, on which the African local government will be represented, and it will be operated as a commercial concern.

"In essence this will be the first development area in the Protectorate. It will be largely experimental, and should afford valuable information as to the economics of mechanized farming under Busoga conditions, while at the same time producing staple African foodstuffs in bulk, and thus assisting to meet the ever-growing demands for food in urban areas.

"Another agricultural development scheme of rather different character is now under close consideration for Bunyoro."

[EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA regrets that—in company with some of the leading public and business men in Uganda—it should have been unaware of the reasons for the decision not to proceed with the South Busoga pilot scheme.

The reason, of course, was the failure of the Government to be candid with the public. In a case of this kind everything was to be gained and nothing lost by using the Information Department to make the grounds of the official decision as widely known as possible. East African Governments still fail to use wisely and adequately the expensive Information Departments which they have possessed for a decade or more.—Ed. "E.A. & R."]

"On my first visit I have been thrilled by the magnificent scenery of the Southern Highlands of Tanganyika. Much of the journey between Mjombe and Milo is through some of the most impressive scenery I know in Africa."—The Bishop of Northern Rhodesia.

M.V. Dunnottar Castle Passengers for E. Africa

THE M.V. DUNNOTTAR CASTLE has sailed from London carrying the following first-class passengers:

To Mombasa.—Miss A. Adams, Mrs. M. D. Agnew, Mr. W. O. Amstad, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. E. Ashworth, Mrs. D. J. Atkinson, Mr. M. Athumani, Dr. Barnetson, Mrs. J. C. Bates, Mr. B. S. Bérrtan, Mr. A. G. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. L. Bocking, Mrs. G. V. Brooks, Mr. T. L. Burrows, Mrs. D. I. Campbell, Mrs. R. E. Cars, Mr. C. G. Courtney Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Clarke, Mr. P. E. Coffinson, Lord and Lady Cranworth, Mr. F. E. Dreschfield, Mrs. J. M. Danton, Mrs. L. E. Farnell, Mrs. Fell, Mr. and Mrs. M. Fleay, Mr. George Andrews, Mrs. B. J. Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. F. Gibson, Mrs. P. A. Giraudo, Mr. P. G. Oyllis, Mr. J. Heal, Major and Mrs. A. C. Hoare, Miss F. C. Hobbs, Mrs. W. M. Hutt, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Jeppson, Mr. W. B. Langton, Mrs. J. W. Lemon, Mr. S. L. Lloyd, Mrs. A. E. Mapton, Colonel and Mrs. B. Mayfield, Mrs. H. M. Messenger, Mrs. W. D. M. Mills, Mrs. J. C. Mitchell, Mr. J. R. Moen, Mrs. J. N. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. R. Muir, Mrs. F. E. Naylor, Miss M. O'Shaughnessy, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Pallister, Mrs. D. W. Peel.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Rendell, Major and Mrs. K. Rix-Trott, Mrs. H. E. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Roberts, Mrs. Brian Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Simpson, Mr. M. H. Snell, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. S. Stanley, Mr. J. L. Taylor, Mrs. A. H. Terry, Mrs. B. Thomas, Mrs. V. A. Vaughan, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Wallen, Dr. and Mrs. T. H. White, and Mr. and Mrs. A. C. A. Wright.

Marseilles to Mombasa.—Mr. and Mrs. Rossignol and Mrs. S. L. Skipton.

To Tanga.—Miss G. Bremner, Mrs. C. F. Dawes, Mr. P. Eyre, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Harvey-Clark and Miss U. T. A. von-Prince.

To Dar es Salaam.—Miss J. M. Crough, Mrs. E. A. Cruikshank, Mrs. R. Dashwood, Mr. N. M. Dawoodhai, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Gabb, Mrs. M. D. Giffard, Mrs. M. V. Gove, Mrs. J. V. C. Green, Mr. and Mrs. D. K. Healey, Mr. P. D. La Touche, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Maddocks, Mrs. M. McConnell, Mrs. M. M. Murray, Mr. D. A. Nicol, Mrs. V. Sardis, Mr. D. W. A. Stones, Mr. and Mrs. B. M. W. Trustan.

Genoa to Dar es Salaam.—Dr. E. G. Haldeman.

To Beira.—Miss B. G. Bailey, Mr. R. D. Clark, Miss G. Millett, Mr. W. R. Riddoch, Mr. J. G. Stephen, and Miss F. Wills.

Transport Conference

MR. W. MARSHALL CLARK, general manager of the South African Railways since 1945, has been appointed interim secretary-general of the Central African Transport Conference, which will meet in Johannesburg in October. He will fly to Paris this week with the head of the economic section of the Department of External Affairs. In announcing the appointment, the Union Minister of Transport said that the development of Africa made it essential to co-ordinate the efforts of all countries interested in the continent. Last year two conferences on African transport had been held, in Lisbon and Johannesburg, and in October a permanent body would be established, with Mr. Clark as the executive head.

FOR AFRICAN YACHTSMEN

The Famous
SEABIRD
10' 6" folding centreboard
SAILING DINGHY
Complete with
mast, sail, and all standing
and running rigging
price £35.0.0

Write to: Geoffrey Frouth & Sons, Ltd., London

GEOFFREY FROUTH & SONS
SMALL GAINS CAN BEYOND
ESSEX ENGLAND

Survey of the Colonies Special "Times" Supplement

AFRICA FIGURES PROMINENTLY in the "Survey of the British Colonies," which *The Times* published last week as a threepenny supplement.

The introductory article, entitled "The Colonies and the Crisis," stresses the urgent importance of Colonial development in order to provide for the rapidly increasing population of all Colonial territories and as a contribution to bridging the dollar gap, which is the world's principal economic trouble to-day. Much increased concentration on research and survey, technical, scientific, and economic, is advocated. The article states:

"The sudden conversion of pastoral and peasant smallholders to industrial and mechanical pursuits not only requires heavy overheads in the provision of social services, but also poses deep-rooted spiritual problems which have not been answered. It is useless to expect orderly, or even materially efficient, development while these questions are shelved. Shortage of European technicians is also every bit as acute as that in the administrative services.

"In the long run, outside investors can be attracted only provided there is a favourable climate, economically and politically, for their enterprise. The International Bank itself, although not seeking any quick returns, is pledged to apply normal commercial tests of reliability.

"The creation of a favourable economic climate means concentrating on communications, power, and those basic services which have been neglected in the past. That is now the established policy of the British Government, as enunciated by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Creech Jones, in his annual report last summer.

Settled Political Climate

"Reasonable guarantees must also be provided that an unstable political framework and unsettled conditions will not lead to investments being swallowed up and wasted in troubles and disorder. The need for maintaining a settled political climate and good order should be continually in the minds of administrators and political leaders in the Colonies as the British and Colonial peoples advance in partnership towards the goal of self-government within the Commonwealth."

The United Nations correspondent of *The Times* wrote with welcome candour, saying:

"The Trusteeship Council of the United Nations, from being a reviewing body competent to make suggestions of moral persuasion, tends more and more to assume planning and administrative functions, a tendency now extended by the Assembly beyond the limited field of trust territories to various aspects of Colonial government.

"Perhaps the deepest misgivings of the administering authorities have been voiced over the Assembly's decision, by the narrowest margin of any, to extend the life of the special committee on information for another three years, the unmistakable implication being that it will be established as a permanent body with political powers. The committee's composition has been extended, moreover, to include an equal number of administering and non-administering members, and, no doubt, many of its authors see in it a future Colonial Council working on parallel lines to the Trusteeship Council.

"The Trusteeship Council has inherited the functions of the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, and, in the opinion of many observers, exercises them far less knowledgeably.

"A back door for measures that might not get through the Council has been readily found in the Trusteeship Committee of the Assembly, where all 59 members of the United Nations are represented, and the administering Powers number eight. This is where anti-Colonial feeling finds its most irrefragable expression through a combination of Latin-American, Asiatic, and Soviet votes—all inspired by different motives but capable of forcing any motion through the Assembly in the form of a directive to the Trusteeship Council."

Mrs. Elspeth Huxley's article reached the conclusion that, unless some revolutionary new discovery is made, such as the chemical synthesis of foods, the opening up of new food-producing areas in Africa, plus the increased output of food from lands already in use, will not keep pace with the growth of population. There must, she insists, be stabilization either by birth control or by Nature's method of starvation.

A page article on "The Marriage of Seretse Khama" gives an excellent summary of this difficult problem. It expresses the view that "Mrs. Seretse Khama's conduct has been exemplary throughout the painful affair. She is devoted to her husband, and has declared herself willing to do or suffer whatever is best for him."

Sir Sidney Abrahams has written an interesting survey of African successes in sport.

Minimum Wage Rates in Jinja

ON THE ADVICE of the Eastern Province Labour Advisory Board, minimum wage rates have been introduced for Africans in the Jinja district of Uganda. An order issued under the Minimum Wages Ordinance applies to all African employees, including domestic servants and office messengers and porters. The minimum rates are defined as follows:—

Thirty-three shillings per month, or 1s. 27 cents, per working day, where housing and rations are not supplied. This rate includes an allowance of 3s. per month in lieu of housing and 13s. in lieu of rations.

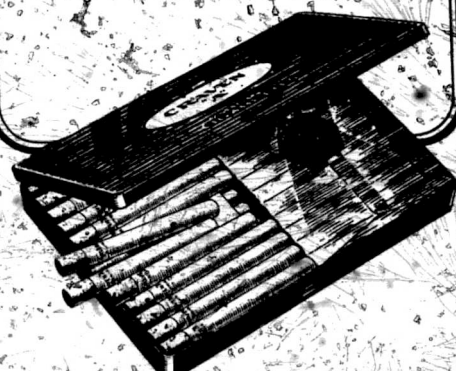
Thirty shillings per month, or 1s. 15 cents per working day, where housing is supplied as prescribed. This rate includes an allowance of 13s. in lieu of rations.

£1 per month, or 77 cents, per working day, where rations in accordance with the prescribed scale are supplied. This includes 13s. in lieu of housing.

Seventeen shillings per month, or 6s. cents, per working day, where both housing and rations are supplied to the prescribed scale.

Craven 'A'

**Made with rich, fine
Virginia tobacco**



IMPORTED FROM LONDON ENGLAND

CARRERAS, LONDON - 150 YEARS' REPUTATION FOR QUALITY

Control of the Sisal Weevil

SINCE THE SISAL WEEVIL has caused considerable loss to the industry, and the damage is believed to be increasing, the Tanganyika Sisal Board has just signed a contract with Pest Control, Ltd. under which that company undertakes to send out a team of three biologists to investigate means of control.

Through the loss which has been levied on the crop for five years, the Sisal Board has accumulated a substantial research fund from which it has financed its own special research station at Mlingano, at which much valuable work has been done. For the purpose of accelerating research on this special problem of the weevil, however, the Board has invoked the services of an organization which has rapidly built up a reputation in Africa for evolving practical methods of dealing with pest problems which were previously involved.

The company is already operating on a considerable scale in the Sudan, East Africa, Rhodesia, and South Africa, and is about to begin operations in West Africa.

Change of Outlook

Dr. W. E. Ripper, managing director of the company, said when EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA asked him to comment on this Tanganyika contract:

"It is gratifying to know that the most progressive agricultural industries now regard research as their own responsibility, and not, as hitherto has been the case in many countries, the responsibility of the Government only. This change in outlook gives the leaders of the agricultural industry a direct interest in research, and the resulting concentration of scientific effort on essential objectives should have a beneficial effect on the agricultural industry.

Moreover, it should conserve scientific man-power, and lead to closer association between agricultural leaders and research workers, thus stimulating both, and enabling the former to appreciate fully the possibilities of modern science."

The United Africa Co., Ltd., which has large interests in East and West Africa, has sold to the Government of Nigeria the reversion of its royalty and mining rights in the northern province of that Colony.

E.C.A. Official in Rhodesia

"WE HAVE HAD NO FORMAL APPROACH from Southern Rhodesia for assistance," said Mr. Abbot L. Moffat, deputy chief of the Economic Co-operation Administration Mission to the United Kingdom, when he recently visited the Colony. The visit, he explained, was merely a reconnaissance to fill in the picture, so that when any definite proposal was put forward he would have personal knowledge of the country and the people with whom he was dealing.

Mr. Moffat, who met Sir Godfrey Huggins and several other Cabinet Ministers, defined three types of assistance which were particularly applicable to the overseas territories of the Commonwealth.

First, anything which would increase the production of deficiency materials needed for the United States strategic stock pile was likely to qualify for an advance of dollar currency. The normal procedure was to make an advance for development purposes, repayment being made in deliveries of the material.

Secondly, E.C.A. was willing to provide technical assistance. Where a need for general economic improvement, they could pay all the daily expenses of experts and technicians whom the country in question might want.

Thirdly, overseas development projects for which a relatively small sum of money had been set aside by E.C.A. to meet dollar expenditure would be considered.

Mr. Moffat emphasized that no such projects had yet been put into effect in any country. When they were, dollars might be provided through E.C.A. for the purchase of such items as earth-moving equipment. The aim was to concentrate on such basic items as communications and soil conservation.

C.D.C. Tung Scheme

MR. M. B. BARKOW, leader of the non-official members in the Legislative Council of Nyasaland, has been at pains to make it clear that the much discussed project of the Colonial Development Corporation for the growing of tung in northern Nyasaland is not an example of the corporation's initiative. "The tung scheme in the Vipya," he said in the Legislature, "was a Government baby in the first place, and the whole scheme for its commercial development was worked out before the C.D.C. came upon the scene, and I believe it was regarded by the corporation as one of the best and most detailed schemes put before them. It is therefore a little difficult to understand why their start has been rather slow." He criticized the corporation for not making adequate use of the advice which could be given by people in the country.

Road Federation

FORMATION of an East African Road Federation was approved at an inaugural meeting in Nairobi under the chairmanship of Mr. P. D. Finn, who said that 22 commercial houses and associations had promised support. Mr. N. Harris estimated that £3,000 a year would be required to finance the federation, of which Sir William Hobson was elected chairman. The other members of the committee are Mr. J. Amos, Colonel M. Cowie, Mr. P. D. Finn, Mr. A. I. Millar, Mr. G. W. H. Reynolds, Mr. J. Riddoch, Mr. G. Roberts, Mr. H. H. Robinson, Mr. H. B. Sharpe, Mr. A. Ward, and an Indian representative.

Oath of Allegiance

ALL ALIEN IMMIGRANTS applying for Southern Rhodesian citizenship will be required to take the oath of allegiance. The Minister of Internal Affairs has explained, however, that some alien immigrants, including Americans and Scandinavians, would commit an offence against their own country's laws if they took such an oath on arrival, and might lose their own nationality in consequence; they could not become Rhodesian citizens and British subjects until they had lived in the Colony for five years. The probationary period is five years for aliens and two years for British subjects.

DE HOPE GOLDSCHMIDT CORPORATION

27, Wall Street,
New York 5, New York.

"HOPESMITH"

TEAS COFFEES

IMPORTERS
PROFESSIONAL TASTERS
AGENTS TO PLANTERS

Members: Tea Association of U.S.A.
Green Coffee Assoc. of N.Y.C., Inc.
National Coffee Assoc. of U.S.A.

J. GOLDSCHMIDT & ZONEN,
AMSTERDAM
Established 1860.

UNO Commission on Eritrea Brief Biographies of Members

THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON ERITREA, which has now started work, consists, as stated in our issue of last week, of representatives of Burma, Guatemala, Norway, Pakistan, and the Union of South Africa.

Their task is to ascertain more fully the wishes and the best means of promoting the welfare of the inhabitants of Eritrea, to examine the question of the disposal of Eritrea, and to prepare a report for the General Assembly, together with such proposal or proposals as it may deem appropriate for the solution of the problem.

This report is to be submitted to the secretary-general of the United Nations not later than June 15, 1950, when the interim committee of the General Assembly will consider it, and will then submit recommendations to the fifth session of the Assembly.

Scope of Inquiry

The commission has been instructed by the Assembly to ascertain "all the relevant facts" including written or oral information from the present administering Power in Eritrea (United Kingdom), from representatives of the population (including minorities), and from Governments, organizations, and individuals. The commission is to take into account:

(1) The wishes and the welfare of the inhabitants of Eritrea, including the views of the various racial, religious, and political groups, and the capacity of the people for self-government;

(2) The interests of peace and security in East Africa;

(3) The rights and claims of Ethiopia, based on geographical, historical, ethnic or economical reasons, including in particular, Ethiopia's legitimate need for adequate access to the sea;

(4) The various suggestions made for the disposal of Eritrea at the fourth session of the General Assembly.

Brief biographical details of the members of the commission are as follows:—

JUSTICE AUNG KHINE (Burma), temporary chairman. Age 49. Educated at Rangoon College, and Cambridge University.

Called to the Bar in 1923. Acted as public prosecutor from 1928 to 1936, when he became Rangoon city magistrate. Appointed Judge of the High Court, Rangoon, in March, 1949.

DR. CARLOS GARCIA BAUER (Guatemala).—Age 48. Professor of Education and Doctor of Laws. Was chairman of the delegations of Guatemala and El Salvador to the 1947 International Telecommunications Conference. Has been his country's permanent representative to the United Nations since January, 1948.

Norwegian Member

MR. ERLING QVALE (Norway).—Age 70. Educated at Oslo University. Entered the Norwegian Foreign Service in 1906, and was in the following year appointed vice-consul in Cardiff. Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1910; member of the International Mixed Tribunals in Egypt, 1913; President of the Courts of Appeals of the International Mixed Tribunals, 1943.

MR. MIRAN ZIAUD DIN (Pakistan).—Age 49. Educated in Peshawar and University of London. Called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in 1923. Special public prosecutor in Peshawar from 1935 to 1946. Secretary of the Provincial Muslim League, 1937 to 1946. Attended the 1944 Dominions Relations Conference.

MAJOR GENERAL FRANCOIS H. THERON (South Africa).—Age 48. Educated in Cape Town. Passed Camberley Staff College. Now South African Ambassador in Rome. Began his career as a Civil Service clerk in 1909, becoming private secretary to General Smuts four years later. Commissioned in the South African Army in 1915; staff captain, S.A. Brigade in France, 1917. Staff officer to the S.A. Delegation to the Paris Peace Conference in 1919. In 1939 General Theron was South African Quartermaster-General, in 1940 Adjutant-General, and in 1941 he was assigned to General Office Administration, South African Forces in the Middle East.

MR. PETERUS JOHANNES SCHMIDT (principal secretary to the commission).—Born in Arnhem, Holland, 53 years ago. Was in municipal and Government service from 1915 to 1921, including service in the Netherlands East Indies and Siam. During the recent war was editor of one of the leading underground newspapers of the Netherlands resistance movement. Political secretary to the Netherlands Prime Minister after the war. Principal secretary, United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, 1947-8.

DISCRIMINATING ENGINEERS

employ up-to-date methods and can only afford to use Packings and Jointings of proved repute. They will always be safe if they specify

"BESTOBELL"

(Registered Trade Mark)

Bells were the Pioneers of the Asbestos Industry 70 years ago. They are specialists in all classes of Asbestos manufactures. The "Bestobell" range includes Packings and Jointings for all purposes; also insulating material for Heat, Sound or Refrigeration; Protective Clothing, Brake Linings, and many other items of engineering equipment.

Representatives:—

LEHMANN'S (AFRICA) Ltd.

P.O. BOX 163, DAR ES SALAAM

MWANZA

TANGA

New B.I. Ships for East Africa

THE ZEPHYRUS MOTORSHIP MOMBASA, built for service on the East African coast has left London for Mombasa. She has accommodation for eight first saloon and 16 second-saloon passengers and 150 berthed passengers.

Of the first-saloon passengers there are three double and two single berth cabins fitted with cot beds and wardrobes, and with hot and cold running water. The lounge has writing desks and a library, and the dining saloon adjoins. In the second saloon there are four four-berth cabins and the dining room, all cabins and public rooms being conveniently situated on this same deck. The MOMBASA carries six lifeboats, including one motor-boat thus giving adequate life-saving facilities.

There are three cargo holds, two forward, worked by two three-ton, two five-ton and one 10-ton derrick, and one aft served by two three-ton derricks, all electrically driven. The deadweight is 2,000 tons on a 14 ft. 0 in draft and the capacity of the holds is 87,000 cubic feet, apart from 11,823 cubic feet of insulated space.

The ship has twin diesel engines, each of five cylinders and developing 1,600 b.h.p. On trials she attained 13.8 knots, and will run on service at 12 knots.

A similar ship, the MITWANI, will be completed later in the year for the same service, but she will be slightly larger than the MOMBASA. Both are from the Leith shipyard of Henry Robb, Ltd.

Violence in Eritrea

INCIDENTS OF VIOLENCE continue to occur in Eritrea where the Press restrictions imposed last December after the disturbances in Asmara have been cancelled. More than 50 Amhara have surrendered as a result of the drive made by the Royal Berkshire Regiment and the South Wales Borderers. Hand grenades were thrown and revolvers fired by terrorists in Asmara on the day of the arrival from Cairo of the first two members of the United Nations Commission; no one was hurt.

Three Eritreans, who were in a taxi in Asmara, were kidnapped last week by a gang, believed to number 24, whose leader is wanted for 16 murders. One person has been killed in a clash between Coptic and Muslim villagers near the capital, but in that case the trouble is thought to have been caused by disputes over grazing rights and have no political significance.

Sereje Khatana, Chief designate of the Bamangawato tribe of Bechaunland, arrived in London by air one Tuesday afternoon for talks with the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations. His European wife remained in Serowe as a "willing hostage" for Sereje's return. Chekedni, former regent and uncle of Sereje, has been excluded from the tribal reserve during his nephew's absence.

Missionary Endeavour

MR. C. G. FROST, a Minister of Churches in England, has written a former principal of Makerere College, Uganda, in the light of the fact that the African Church Assembly has decided to discuss the role of the African Church in the world, including not only the evangelization of the world. The report recommends the re-orientation of the mission of the Church to Africa to support missionary work, and the liquidation of the missionary endeavour. The committee suggest that the societies, while maintaining their separate existence, should form territorial areas to deal with the moral principles of missionary work. The Archbishop of Canterbury has agreed that the general secretary of what it is proposed to call the Church Assembly Overseas Council should not only be servant of the Church Assembly but also act as the Archbishop's secretary in overseas matters.

Critic of a Government

WHY MR FRANK PARSONS, an English visitor in the Seychelles, was charged recently with writing a letter to the Press, "having the natural consequence of bringing into hatred or contempt the Seychelles Government and raising its contempt among the inhabitants." Chief Justice J. J. J. de Souza, in the case, on the ground that he had personal views on the case. He recommended the appointment of another judge, and the Attorney-General then declared the case *judice profecto*. The Chief Justice said that the letter, which had been published by the *Journal de Le Secheillois*, who was also charged, complained that the Government should not have published in an official bulletin a letter by Mr. D. M. Prichard, to the *Times*, without giving the other side of the controversy. Government bulletins, it was contended, should not be used in support of one side in controversial issues. The letter concerned, insisted on the fact, "undoubtedly possessed by the public generally, of criticizing judicial utterances and conduct."

N. Rhodesia's Agricultural Needs

WE MUST HAVE IRRIGATION, whether it is for meat carrying, fruit or vegetables, said Mr. G. B. Beckett, Member for Agriculture in Northern Rhodesia when he recently discussed the territory's agricultural needs. The country's climate, he added, should be made more and more, dams all over the country. The live stock and dairy industries did not produce anything for the territory's requirements, and wheat production should be encouraged, both for its local sale and because it was a fine rotation for the other forms of irrigation that were envisaged. Permanent grass leys were needed for the pig industry, and barley should be grown for the malt brewery which was being built.


BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION, Ltd.
(Incorporated in East Africa)

Telephone Address: All Offices East Africa INCREASE
London Office: Winchester House Old Broad Street London E.C.2

General Merchants & Engineers

MOMBASA CAMPALA ZANZIBAR **NAIROBI (Head Office) Box 11** **DAR ES SALAAM TANGA CHONYA MKINDANI**

* SIAL & SUGAR CANE CARS *
* MINING WAGONS OF ALL TYPES *
* RAILS, SLEEPERS, SWITCHES, ETC *
* STEAK & DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES *



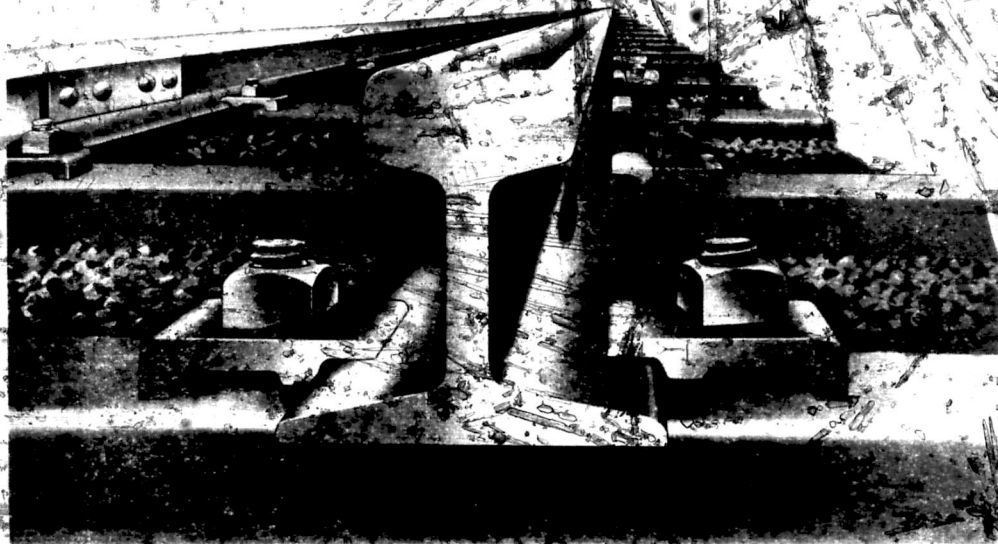
ROBERT HUDSON LTD.

TRAFFORD HOUSE, MEADOW LANE, LEEDS, ENGLAND
London 1, Cornhill Street, S.W.1 WHI 7177

Representative in Southern Africa: Mr. P. O. Box 163, Dor es Salaam
Representative in Northern Rhodesia: P.O. Box 667, Nairobi
Representative in Swaziland: P.O. Box 100, Swaziland

track

and accessories



Prompt delivery of:—

Light Railway Material

also

Conveyors

Portable Welding Sets

and Electrodes



RAILWAY MINE & PLANTATION EQUIPMENT LTD.

DALGETY & CO. LTD.
SOLE AGENTS IN EAST AFRICA

IMPERIAL HOUSE, DOMINION STREET, LONDON, E.C. 2
Phone: Clerkenwell (777) 18 lines; Grams: Minplan; Ave., London; Cables: Minplan, London.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

African co-operative societies have increased 10-fold in Kenya during the last two years.

Bernard Shaw's "Androcles and the Lion" has been performed by students of Makerere College, Kampala.

The second class air mail service is now operating homewards from the East and Central African Dependencies.

The opening of the mosque in Kadabas, Berber, by the Grand Kadi of the Sudan, was attended by some 20,000 persons.

The annual congress of the Eastern Districts Regional Development Association is being opened in Umhali to-day by the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, Sir John Kennedy.

To encourage Africans to travel by air, second-class accommodation is being provided on a new fortnightly service of West African Airways between Accra and Khartoum.

The H.M.S. KENYA received a special welcome in Mombasa last week, as it was the first official visit of a British warship to Burma since the country became independent.

A colour film of the jubilee of the Kikuyu Mission, Kenya, was shown in Edinburgh last week for the first time in this country. It was presented by the Rev. Dr. W. Arthur.

The monthly journal of the British Empire Service, hitherto called *Our Empire To-day*, has been renamed *Empire and Commonwealth*, with the sub-title "Voice of the Veteran".

The Alliance High School in Kikuyu, Kenya, has 450 African pupils from 22 different tribes, and has sent more boys to Makerere College, Uganda, than any other school in the Colony.

Rhodes-Livingstone Museum

The foundation-stone of the new £25,000 building which is to house the Rhodes-Livingstone Museum was laid recently in Livingstone by Sir Ellis Robins, resident director of the British South Africa Company.

During the recent visit of units of the Royal Navy to Port Sudan, a combined Sudanese football team beat the Navy by four goals to one. The Navy won the cricket fixture, in which the Duke of Edinburgh scored 25.

Milk producers in Kenya are now getting 12 cents of a shilling more for their milk, tea-growers 30 cents more for their tea, and growers of wheat, oats, and barley, 15, 75 cents, and 85 cents more per bag respectively for their products. Retail prices of milk vary from 28 to 40 cents per pint, and tea will rise by 15 cents per lb. It is improbable that the increase in wheat prices will be passed on to customers.

Prolonged and continuing drought in Southern Rhodesia is believed to have caused the loss of 70% of the crops in Matabeleland. While late rains may bring relief, farmers are preparing to trek cattle to better grass and water.

Sabena have reduced both single and return fares by air from Brussels to the Belgian Congo by about 10% as from tomorrow. Thereafter the single fare from Brussels to Stanleyville via Cairo or Lydda will be the equivalent of £141 15s. 6d., and the return fare £235.

Work on the replacement by steel and cement of timber bridges on the Great North Road in Northern Rhodesia is well in hand. The 114-foot four-span bridge over the Karungu River, 35 miles north of Isoka, is now complete. The deck of steel girders and concrete, gives a 12-ft. carriageway.

Drought Losses in Tanganyika

The much-belated short rains have now brought relief to most parts of Tanganyika, and planting is reported to be going well everywhere. It is officially stated that along the Central-Line the water situation had become desperate, and that rain fell only just in time to avoid grave consequences. Tens of thousands of cattle died in some districts the sisal industry was brought to a complete standstill through lack of water to operate the decorticators.

The new hotel at the Victoria Falls, to be built jointly by the Northern Rhodesian Government and the Colonial Development Corporation, should be well on the way to completion by the end of this year. This was announced recently by the resident director in Northern Rhodesia of the C.D.C., Mr. Hedley Priest, who stated that the hotel would be erected within three-quarters of a mile or less of the Eastern Cataract. The hotel will have between 100 and 150 rooms.

An Indigenous Cattle Breeders' Society has been formed by a group of farmers in the Salisbury district of Southern Rhodesia. The aim is to preserve the indigenous cattle of the Colony and improve breeds by scientific cross-breeding. Mr. F. B. Willoughby, owner of one of the largest herds of indigenous cattle in Southern Rhodesia, claimed recently that indigenous cattle could produce far more excellent beef per acre than imported stock, and supply an abundance of rich dairy products.

Donations to the Dean of Westminster's fund for the welfare of African students in England for the period from March, 1946, to mid-October, 1949, amounted to £17,181. After deducting £150 for taxation, there was an excess of income over expenditure of £14,298. Of this sum £14,000 was given to the West African Students' Union towards the cost of a new centre in London, £90 to the de Labilliere Memorial Fund, and £1,500 allocated to the chaplain's fund, leaving a balance of £1,708 in the general fund.

The Manica Trading Company Limited

LONDON OFFICE: St. Bene't Chambers, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3

BEIRA - SALISBURY - BULAWAYO - LOBITO

P.O. Box 14

P.O. Box 776

P.O. Box 310

P.O. Box 118

The Leading Steamship,
Airways, Shipping, Forwarding
and Insurance Agents.

SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA

CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH
Durban, Natal
Edinburgh, Glasgow
London, Liverpool

ONE CLASS

Foreign Cape Passage

UNION-CASTLE LINE

REEL LONDON, E.C.3
Passenger Dept. MAN 9104



W. H. JONES & CO. LONDON LTD BUYERS, CONFIRMERS AND SHIPPERS

BARNET, HERTS., ENGLAND

We buy for main Overseas
Orders and carry out all
Shipments

BELLAMY, HANKEY & Co. (Sudan) Ltd

Import, Storage, General Import and Export Merchants
Sudan, Upper Nile, Sudan, Gulf of Gambia
Yemen, Aden, Socatra, Zanzibar, East Africa
Ethiopia

BELLAMY, HANKEY & Co. (Saudi Arabia) Ltd

EDDARAH YEMBO
Agents in the United Kingdom
LONDON LIVERPOOL MANCHESTER GLASGOW

"Angling in East Africa"
T. L. Hately & Hugh Cobley

"Sunshine and Rain
in Uganda"
Adela M. Day

"Nyasaland Without
Prejudice"
E. S. Norman

These books are
published by
Africa and
East Africa
5s. 6d.
LONDON W.C.1

SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE

General Agents
ELLER, BRYAN
25, CO
13, Finchley Road,
London, E.C.2
EAST AFRICAN PORTS
REUNION ISLANDS
MAURITIUS
Lagos, East Africa
Merchant Co Ltd

Of a Commercial Character

Discussions between the East African delegate and the Ministry of Trade in regard to the cotton contracts for the purchase of 100,000 bales of Sudan, and Tanganyika started in London on Monday. The delegates expect to be heard about this week. Kenya is represented by Mr. G. H. Howland, Mr. John Turner, and Mr. R. K. French, while the representatives of Tanganyika, and Tanganyika by Messrs. J. A. Anderson, W. H. Baldwin, A. L. Bennett, and J. H. Gilbert.

Licences for the importation into Kenya and Tanganyika of limited quantities of electrical wiring goods are now to be granted, including cables, transformer sheets, piping, galvanized iron sheets, agricultural tools and machines, electrical and industrial machinery, surgical, dental and optical instruments, unskilled labour, cotton, piecegoods, pottery, glass and aluminium products, and rubber products.

Whereas the price of top grade East African sisal has risen 10% since the devaluation of the pound, the prices of United States wheat and cotton are up by 4% and 25% on the New York market. Mandarins are up 42%, rubber 44%, wool 25%, and first quality

The contract for leave papers by air from the Sudan has been awarded to Airway Ltd., which has been employed for this purpose by the Government of the Sudan since 1946. Tender bids were received from Messrs. A. C. Misair and other companies.

Import licences held by Colonial Corporations for the import of Japanese cloth may be used for goods shipped to the United Kingdom for processing and re-export to the Colonies. Such licences must be endorsed by the issuing authority.

Average daily railings from Mombasa during the week ended February 8 amounted to 2,984 tons. There were 12,147 deadweight tons of import cargo in the port at the end of the week.

During January 27 British sea ships registered one H.M. ship, and five miscellaneous vessels entered the port of Mombasa.

London

Deva Productions, Ltd. had an output of 105 tons of sisal and in January.

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd. report that 450 tons of sisal and now were produced in January. Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd. announce an output of 430 tons of sisal and now for January, making 4,004 tons for the month.

Messrs. Bird and Co., Limited, Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Messrs. Bird and Co., Ltd., produced 5,330 tons of sisal and now for the second half of last year compared with 5,241 tons in the corresponding period of 1948.

Central Line Sisal Estates

CENTRAL LINE SISAL ESTATES, LTD., a company of which the year ended June 30 last, was reported with a 1948-49 production of 17,170 tons of sisal, with 2,200 plant replacement reserve acres. In 1948-49, the tax on corporation profits is 30% and general reserve is £100,000. The accounts for 1948-49, showing a profit of £1,275,000, and a dividend of £1,000,000, was brought in by a £1,440,000, brought in. The issued capital is £1,950,000. Capital reserves are £1,000,000, and general reserve are £2,000,000. Current liabilities are £1,000,000, and current assets are £2,000,000. The net assets are £1,275,000 and cash at the close of the year is £1,275,000. The directors are Messrs. F. W. Bovill (Chairman), N. S. Busanara, J. D. Mackie (representing the Government), Phillips, Tippin, A. J. S. Sikes, and K. W. S. Walker (representing the Colonies). The managing agents in East Africa are Messrs. Harwood, Wilson and Co., Ltd. and the accountants Messrs. R. C. Peart and Co., Ltd.

The 13th annual general meeting will be held in London in March.

Bandanga Report

BANDANGA LTD., a company with 200 acres of sisal in the area of importance in Nyasaland, made a profit of £1,000 in the year ended September 30 last. Compared with £1,000 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £2,625, and net profit received £1,000, and a dividend of 8% is £80,000, leaving £2,563 to be carried forward against the profit brought in. The issued capital is £32,000 in shares of £1 each; reserves stand at £8,500, and the tax reserve at £1,000, and current liabilities are £2,874. Fixed assets are £25,258, and current assets are £27,056 (£1,500 in tax certificates and £16,000 in cash). Tea manufactured during the year amounted to 237,483 lb. (154,626 lb. at a cost of £293, (11 8d.) per lb., and was sold at an average of 23 8/10 (11 7 1/2d.) per lb. One of the worst droughts which living memory occurred during the year. The directors are Messrs. Brett (Chairman), C. W. F. Farnham, and R. B. Fidler. The 13th annual meeting will be held in London on March 10.

Trust and Agency Assets

THE TRUST AND AGENCY SERVICES, LTD., a company mainly interested in property in Rhodesia, reports that receipts from sales of land and interest on outstanding payments amounted to £6,635 in the year ended November 30 last, compared with £69,187 in the previous year. Commission, general expenses and Southern Rhodesian income tax absorb £690; directors fees and London expenses total £929; and U.K. tax amounts to £642, leaving £66,011 to be carried forward. Net profit brought in. The issued capital is £1,000 in shares of £1 each. Mortgage debenture stock appears at £187,421, contingencies account at £29,242, and current liabilities at £3,818. Fixed assets are valued at £187,491 and current assets at £100,977. The directors are Messrs. G. P. S. Macpherson (Chairman), W. Grazebrook, C. C. Hallings, and J. C. Cuckburn Miller. The 2nd annual general meeting will be held in London in March 10.

CAMPBELL BROS. & CO. (CENTRAL AFRICA), LTD.

Head Office, Cable House
KNYSNA, RHODESIA

MERCHANTS, DISTRIBUTORS AND MANAGING AGENTS

NORTHERN RHODESIA SUBSIDIARIES

WHOLESALE—Campbell Bros. (Wholesale), Ltd., Ndola, N.S.

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE—

Bookers Limited, Chingolo	Keo's Ltd., Lusaka
Booth (North) Ltd., Kasama	Kitwe Stores Ltd., Kitwe
Abercorn, Kawambwa	Kitwe Stores (Mutlira) Ltd., Mutlira
Fort Rosebery	Mufulira
Carters Ltd., Fort Jameson and Branches	R. F. Sutherland, Ltd., Livingstone, Monqua Choma and Branches

NYASALAND: The London & Blentyre Supply Co., Ltd., Blentyre Lilongwe and branches.

LONDON CORRESPONDENTS: CAMPBELL BROS. & CO., LTD., 14126, KING WILIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

Mining

Taxation of Mining Interests
Proposals for Taxation

PROPOSALS for the re-orientation of the application of the 40 Acts which relate to the income tax and profits tax laws of the United Kingdom were made by the British Overseas Mining Association to the Committee of Enquiry into Taxation.

In the extracts from the memorandum noted in our last issue we add the following proposals:

It is submitted that the present provisions should be extended so as to bring within the scope of Part I capital expenditure on the following:

(1) Buildings and structures constructed or erected for occupation by or for the use of the company. Expenditure on these buildings, which normally forms a substantial part of the total expenditure incurred on buildings erected overseas by a mining company or its agents for allowing under Part I of the Act. In the past, houses such dwellings or other buildings are of little or no value when the mineral deposit is exhausted and interest is not felt as they do not differ in principle from the other works and buildings which at present qualify for allowances under Part II, and that it would be more logical and make for greater administrative convenience if they were brought within the scope of Part I.

We appreciate that there are technical difficulties in the way of such a transfer, since it would clearly be undesirable to back-date it to the original appointed day under the 40 enactments under Part I which already have been obtained on existing buildings. For the sake of consistency, it is further suggested that the same should be done with the buildings brought in Part II at their residual value at the time of the transfer.

(2) Refinery buildings, refinery employees' houses, etc. It is considered that expenditure on refinery buildings should be amortized for tax purposes in precisely the same way as the expenditure on assets which are used directly in connection with the actual working of the deposits.

Buildings

Overseas office buildings. A similar argument applies in relation to mine offices overseas. The Act now provides that office buildings are expressly excluded from allowing under Part I where the office is merely a small portion of a building which qualifies for allowances. In the case of overseas mining companies it is illogical and inequitable that a distinction should be made between office buildings overseas and those of other kinds of buildings and works which rank for allowances under Part II of the Act.

Normally, overseas mines are located in remote areas and when the mineral deposit comes to an end, the buildings which are operating companies are of little value, whether as offices or otherwise, and are completely valueless. It will be apparent that such overseas office buildings are for this reason quite distinct in character from those of industrial concerns, or even mining works, operating in the United Kingdom. In the latter case, buildings will retain a certain character and a substantial residual value for use as offices after the trade in relation to which they were erected has come to an end, but in the case of office buildings of overseas mining concerns this is not so.

(4) Works constructed for the use of the employees. It is suggested that buildings and structures erected for the use of employees should rank for allowances under Part I, and we further urge that the present distinction between buildings which perhaps should be classified as buildings or structures, and those which are to be treated as buildings or structures, should be clarified. In particular, the provision of sports grounds, tennis courts, bowling greens, and the like. In our opinion, expenditure on such items qualifies for allowances under Part II of the 40 Acts but instances have been brought to the notice of the Association where the Inland Revenue were not prepared to accept this view.

Overseas leases. Following the proposals set out above, it is submitted that capital expenditure incurred on the acquisition of a leasehold property overseas in connection with the working of mineral deposits should also rank for allowances under Part I wherever the lease is likely to be of little or no value when the mineral deposit is exhausted.

We are persuaded that it is to be expected that, so long as stocks are valued on a recognized commercial principles and the basis of liquidation consistently applied, it is from year to year, and should be chosen by the taxpayer, must be accepted for purposes of taxation.

It has come to our attention, however, that the Inland Revenue authorities have attempted in certain cases to compute the value

of a company's assets at the time of its liquidation. It is submitted that this is not a fair method of valuation, and that the value of a company's assets should be determined on the basis of liquidation value. It is suggested that the Inland Revenue should be required to accept the value of a company's assets as determined on the basis of liquidation value.

Business Stock. It is suggested that the value of a company's stock should be determined on the basis of liquidation value. It is submitted that this is not a fair method of valuation, and that the value of a company's stock should be determined on the basis of liquidation value. It is suggested that the Inland Revenue should be required to accept the value of a company's stock as determined on the basis of liquidation value.

It is suggested that the value of a company's stock should be determined on the basis of liquidation value. It is submitted that this is not a fair method of valuation, and that the value of a company's stock should be determined on the basis of liquidation value. It is suggested that the Inland Revenue should be required to accept the value of a company's stock as determined on the basis of liquidation value.

It is suggested that the value of a company's stock should be determined on the basis of liquidation value. It is submitted that this is not a fair method of valuation, and that the value of a company's stock should be determined on the basis of liquidation value. It is suggested that the Inland Revenue should be required to accept the value of a company's stock as determined on the basis of liquidation value.

Kettles Roy & Tysons
MOMBASA LTD.
Head Office NAIROBI
Kenya Colony
Branches in Uganda and Tanganyika Territory

Represent
First Class
Manufacturers

London Correspondents: Alex. Lawrie & Co., Ltd.
Brown's Buildings, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3.

Company Progress Reports

It is suggested that the basic assessment should be prescribed, and that the basic assessment should remain as flexible as possible for individual cases, and that the method be applied to the correct needs of the case.

In view of the present law, it is suggested that the flexibility already contained in the law would suggest that no change is made. If on the other hand, the committee concludes that the Annual Revenue law for 1949 is well founded, then we would urge that the law should be altered so as to give the taxpayer full freedom of choice as to the method of stock valuation he adopts.

No system of taxation which is based on gross assessments can ever be wholly equitable since, in the case of a business, its owners must adjust inevitably to the effect of tax on a figure either greater or less than the actual profits. We therefore do not feel that the reverse of a system of assessments based on an average of the profits of a number of preceding years would overcome the disadvantages of the present system. In fact, it would raise questions of them, and would inevitably further complicate the double taxation relief arrangements.

The advantages and simplicity of basing assessments on income tax on profits actually earned, and not on those earned during some previous accounting period, would have long been recognized. Such a method of assessment has been adopted for the purposes of profits tax (both earlier, R.P.T.) and the fiscal systems of many other countries.

Our proposal is that the income tax on the businesses should be changed so and measured by reference to the profits of each accounting period, and should be levied in respect of the year of assessment next starting after the end of that period. The year would then be taxable on January 1st of that year of assessment and the following July 1st (for individuals).

Group Assessment

The value of consolidated accounts in informing shareholders and others of the affairs of their companies is becoming increasingly widely recognized, and the recently introduced statutory assent of a group as a single accounting entity has also received a measure of approval under the law. Group assessment was compulsory for excess profits tax, and is permitted in certain circumstances for profits tax.

It appears a logical development from this that parent and subsidiary companies should be entitled to elect to be similarly treated as a group for income tax purposes. This would result in their tax liabilities bearing a closer relation to the results shown by the published consolidated accounts and in the group income tax and profits tax assessments being levied on similar and mutually consistent bases.

It would also enable losses of one company to be set against profits of another within the group, as is only equitable. A provision already exists to permit a company to offset a loss sustained in one trade against profits arising from another, and it seems equally appropriate that this should be extended so as to apply even when the respective trades are carried on by different companies, provided that there exists a substantial identity of ownership.

The only danger which we can see in the proposal is that, where similar group treatment is not allowed, or is not possible, for overseas tax purposes (for example, where the companies of the group are operating in different countries), double taxation relief, or Dominion income tax relief may be prejudiced. This objection can largely be met, however, by giving taxpayers the option of electing group treatment if they so wish.

We accordingly recommend that parent companies and their wholly owned, or substantially wholly owned, subsidiary companies should be permitted to elect annually to be treated as a unit for the purposes of income tax.

We consider the profits tax to be thoroughly bad in principle. It lays a special burden on business profits, and the weight of this is cast solely on the equity shareholders. In our opinion, the incidence of the tax is therefore unjust and against the public interest.

Mineral Outputs

SOUTHERN RHODESIAN MINERAL PRODUCTION in 1949 was valued at £11,293,201, a record, the previous highest total being £9,377,666 in 1942. Some £600,000 were added to the total earnings, which appear at £1,197,074, compared with £4,437,049 in 1948, owing to the increased price of gold during the last four months of the year. Twenty-seven minerals contributed to the balance. Coal production topped the £2,000,000 ton mark for the first time at Wankie Colliery, and the £2,986,763 for asbestos was also a record, a brane produced 198,625.

MINERAL EXPORTS from Tanganyika for the 10 months ended October 31 last were valued at £166,728,7, compared with £1,328,078 in the corresponding period of the previous year. Exports for October were 188,084 (£176,807).

Company Progress Reports

SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD production for the year ended 31st December 1949 was valued at £11,293,201, a record, the previous highest total being £9,377,666 in 1942. Some £600,000 were added to the total earnings, which appear at £1,197,074, compared with £4,437,049 in 1948, owing to the increased price of gold during the last four months of the year. Twenty-seven minerals contributed to the balance. Coal production topped the £2,000,000 ton mark for the first time at Wankie Colliery, and the £2,986,763 for asbestos was also a record, a brane produced 198,625.

MINERAL EXPORTS from Tanganyika for the 10 months ended October 31 last were valued at £166,728,7, compared with £1,328,078 in the corresponding period of the previous year. Exports for October were 188,084 (£176,807).

Cam Motor: The company has a working profit of £4,875 and a profit of £10,000 for the year ended 31st December 1949. The company has a working profit of £4,875 and a profit of £10,000 for the year ended 31st December 1949.

Chromite: The company has a working profit of £4,875 and a profit of £10,000 for the year ended 31st December 1949. The company has a working profit of £4,875 and a profit of £10,000 for the year ended 31st December 1949.

Gold: The company has a working profit of £4,875 and a profit of £10,000 for the year ended 31st December 1949. The company has a working profit of £4,875 and a profit of £10,000 for the year ended 31st December 1949.

Industrial: The company has a working profit of £4,875 and a profit of £10,000 for the year ended 31st December 1949. The company has a working profit of £4,875 and a profit of £10,000 for the year ended 31st December 1949.

Iron: The company has a working profit of £4,875 and a profit of £10,000 for the year ended 31st December 1949. The company has a working profit of £4,875 and a profit of £10,000 for the year ended 31st December 1949.

Mica: The company has a working profit of £4,875 and a profit of £10,000 for the year ended 31st December 1949. The company has a working profit of £4,875 and a profit of £10,000 for the year ended 31st December 1949.

Power: The company has a working profit of £4,875 and a profit of £10,000 for the year ended 31st December 1949. The company has a working profit of £4,875 and a profit of £10,000 for the year ended 31st December 1949.

Steel: The company has a working profit of £4,875 and a profit of £10,000 for the year ended 31st December 1949. The company has a working profit of £4,875 and a profit of £10,000 for the year ended 31st December 1949.

Synthetic: The company has a working profit of £4,875 and a profit of £10,000 for the year ended 31st December 1949. The company has a working profit of £4,875 and a profit of £10,000 for the year ended 31st December 1949.

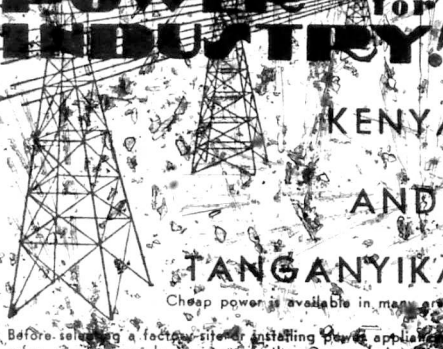
Tungsten: The company has a working profit of £4,875 and a profit of £10,000 for the year ended 31st December 1949. The company has a working profit of £4,875 and a profit of £10,000 for the year ended 31st December 1949.

Vanadium: The company has a working profit of £4,875 and a profit of £10,000 for the year ended 31st December 1949. The company has a working profit of £4,875 and a profit of £10,000 for the year ended 31st December 1949.

Zinc: The company has a working profit of £4,875 and a profit of £10,000 for the year ended 31st December 1949. The company has a working profit of £4,875 and a profit of £10,000 for the year ended 31st December 1949.

Other: The company has a working profit of £4,875 and a profit of £10,000 for the year ended 31st December 1949. The company has a working profit of £4,875 and a profit of £10,000 for the year ended 31st December 1949.

POWER for INDUSTRY!



KENYA AND TANGANYIKA

Cheap power is available in many areas.

Before selecting a factory site or installing power appliances refer your proposals to one of the Companies named. Special tariffs are available to large consumers. Very favourable terms can be offered to steel growers in the Tanganyika area.

SYSTEMS: In Kenya—3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 415 and 240 volts.
In Tanganyika—3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 400 and 230 volts, or 440 and 220 volts Direct Current.

OFFICES IN EAST AFRICA

The East African Power & Lighting Co. Ltd.
Kenya: Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret

The Tanganyika Electric Supply Co. Ltd.
Dar-es-Salaam and

The Dar-es-Salaam & Dist. Electric Supply Co. Ltd.
Dar-es-Salaam, Dbdoma, Tabora, Kilgoma, Moshi, Mwanza

LONDON OFFICE, 66, Queen Street, E.C.4

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

SMITH,

MACKENZIE & CO., LTD.

Head Office—122 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3
 Incorporated in Kenya
 Telephone—Avenue 4880 (1955)

Agents for:
 British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.
 Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.
 Johnnie Walker,
 Lloyds,
 &c. &c.

CLEARING & FORWARDING EXPERTS

You Want the Best Service
 WE GIVE IT

Exporters

of Wattlebark, Native-Grown
 Coffee, Groundnuts, Chillies,
 Cloves, Hides, Goatskins, etc.

Importers

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

Specialists in Cotton Piece Goods for Native Trade

THE
African Mercantile Co., Ltd.
BILBAO HOUSE, NEW BROAD ST.,
LONDON, E.C.2.

Branches at:
MOBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM,
NAIROBI, KAMPALA, KISUMU, MBALE, BUKOBA,
MKINDANI, LINDI

EAST AFRICA

- **KENYA**
- **UGANDA**
- **TANGANYIKA**
- **ZANZIBAR**

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

The Commissioner
 East African Office,
 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, E.C.2.
 Telephone: Whitehall 6701/2/3
 Telegrams: Bemetters, Lond. Cables: Eamoths, Lond.

SOUTHERN
Rhodesia

RHODESIA

The table shows some of the goods that Southern Rhodesia bought from Britain in 1948. There is a market, too, for many other British products. Write for the new booklet *Overseas Markets*. It contains detailed price tables for Southern Rhodesia and other territories where the Bank has branches.

ALL GOODS TO THE TERRITORY WERE	
£5,500,000, THESE INCLUDED:	
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, FURNITURE, HARDWARE, TOOLS, IMPLEMENTS	£471,000
ELECTRICAL GOODS, APPARATUS	£959,000
IRON AND STEEL	£1,915,000
TEXTILES, GLASS, PAINTS, OILS, ETC.	£472,000
WAGONS, MOTOR VEHICLES, TRUCKS	£563,000
IRON AND STEEL, BUILDING MATERIALS, ETC.	£2,221,000

BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)



The UGANDA COMPANY LTD

- PRODUCE MERCHANTS
- COTTON GINNERS
- IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS
- TEA, RUBBER & COFFEE PRODUCERS
- ESTATE AGENTS
- MANAGERS

The Company, which maintains a skilled and experienced staff in Uganda, is prepared to interest itself in any form of trade between East Africa and this country.

- AGENTS FOR: FORD MOTORS
- WATERFIELD OILS
- DUNLOP TYRES
- ALLIANCE ASSURANCE CO.

LONDON: 25 Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4 (Telephone: MARK 4) House 0745.
 EAST AFRICA: Kampala, P.O. Box No. 1 (Telephone: 301); Jinja, P.O. Box No. 79 (Telephone: 353); Mbale, P.O. Box No. 79 (Telephone: 15).
 Associated Company: GEORGE TYSON CO. LTD., P.O. Box 228, NAIROBI. Telegraphic Address: 5210 and Nairobi 7.