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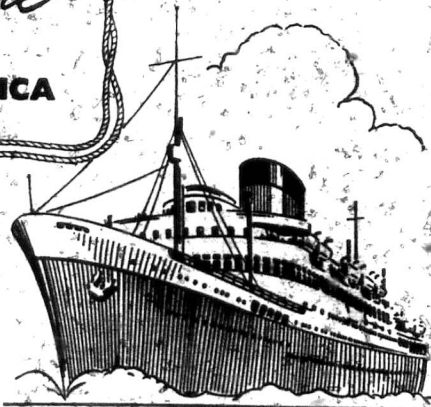
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE BEST NEWS of the week is the assurance that Sir Leslie Plummer, chairman of the Overseas Food Corporation since its inception, is shortly to sever his connexion with an organization—it would be closer to the truth to use the word “disorganization”—which has had a calamitous record under his misleadership. There can be no doubt that he would never have been offered the appointment but for his old friendship with Mr. John Strachey, the then Minister of Food, for he had no knowledge of Africa, no experience of large-scale agriculture, no acquaintance with any great project except popular newspapers, and, as was soon to be proved, no power of winning and holding the confidence of the men who had to work in close association with him in this country and in Tanganyika Territory. He could not make a happy ship of his crew, though he had the choosing of most of them. There has been abundant evidence of serious and continuing friction; indeed, the whole Empire was made aware of it in the weeks which followed the dismissal from the board of the corporation of Mr. A. J. Wakefield and Mr. J. N. Rosa in the forlorn hope of saving the faces of the Minister and his friend, the chairman. The ensuing Parliamentary debates and a general election which trans-

formed the House of Commons made it clear that Sir Leslie Plummer would not long survive the accumulating proofs of his unsuitability for a post which requires, among other things, tact, judgment, decision, and exceptional powers of leadership, qualities of which the chairman has provided no evidence whatever in his public capacity.

There can never have been an enterprise in East Africa with a large staff in which so high a proportion of changes occurred within so short a period. That in itself indicates one or both of two things: (a) that the selections made by the corporation were bad (which would be a damaging reflection upon the chairman and his colleagues, with special responsibility for recruitment); and/or (b) that the many employees who resigned did so in disgust at the mismanagement of which they were witnesses. Many who took that course said openly that they did so for that reason. Members of the board and senior members of the staff affirmed publicly that they had lost confidence in Sir Leslie Plummer's ability to do the work with which he had been entrusted, and that the best service he could do would be to resign, and precisely the same charges were made in

Protégé of Mr. Strachey.

Parliament and the Press with an emphasis for which we recall no parallel in East African affairs. As we wrote months ago, he survived these attacks on one account only—because his maintenance in office was politically necessary to Mr. Strachey, whose survival was demanded by the Left Wing of the Parliamentary Labour Party, whom Mr. Attlee dared not offend. (In the House of Commons, indeed, a temporary nickname for Mr. Strachey was "Plummer's mate"!) For these reasons, and these reasons alone, the chairman escaped the earlier dismissal which would have been the appropriate consequence of the scathing comments made by the auditors on the first annual accounts of the Overseas Food Corporation. Fortunately for the groundnut scheme, his protector, Mr. Strachey, has now lost his jurisdiction over it; and so his protégé disappears from the East African scene.

In making his announcement in the House of Commons to that effect—a statement which was resoundingly applauded by the Opposition—the new Minister of Food, Mr. Maurice Webb, went through the motions of expressing the Government's gratitude, but when irate fellow-Socialists pressed him to repeat the extravagant terms used by his predecessor, he showed his determination not to be associated with a record which is studded with insincerities. Some of the facts need to be recalled. No great company about to embark upon an immense undertaking in East Africa would, of course, offer a seven-year contract of employment to a man lacking all acquaintance with Africa and the work in prospect. Yet that was the period for which Mr. Strachey undertook that the British taxpayer should pay £5,000 a year to Sir Leslie Plummer—a professing Socialist. It appears that there was no clause to protect the taxpayer if the Minister's friend should prove unsuitable. As a matter of common prudence, businessmen take power to reduce their liability in such cases. Not so our wonderful planners, our alleged protectors of the public. They give highly paid jobs to party comrades, and when their incompetence can no longer be hidden, pay generously from the public purse for their withdrawal from the scene. That is the modern system of "government." According to the London *Evening Standard* (a paper which ought to be well informed in this connexion because it is one of the group of which Sir Leslie was assistant general manager for some years), he is to receive £7,500 in compensation for loss of office; and

because the payment will be of that character, not income, he will escape liability to tax. A knighthood, conferred before even the first of the groundnut areas, began to yield any return, must also be remembered as part of his reward. What Mr. Strachey and Sir Leslie Plummer have together cost the country by their stubborn refusal to listen to advice will never be known. It must amount to many millions of pounds—but profligacy on that scale is a feature of the vaunted "planning" of our Socialist misgovernors.

** ** **

TANGANYIKA is underpopulated, there is plenty of land for everyone, and the problem of the future will be to keep Africans on the land rather than to provide them with

it, said Mr. D. R. MacSettlement in Donald, Member for Lands Tanganyika. and Mines, when he spoke

to the Dar es Salaam Rotary Club a few days ago. Since this is precisely the kind of statement for which everyone interested in the development of the Territory has yearned for years, why was it not made in the Legislative Council, preferably by the Governor himself? That would have given it the full weight which it deserves, and put it on record in *Hansard* as a declaration of Government policy. The statement, which was doubtless authorized by the Governor in order to calm uneasiness, ought to be repeated in the Legislature, phrased in the most explicit terms possible.

For years EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has argued that Tanganyika has abundant land for the settlement of many more Europeans and for the accommodation of Africans from

the overcrowded areas of Kenya, but there has been no evidence that the

Plea for Statement Government of Tanganyika shared those views or desired to strengthen the Territory and East Africa as a whole by the settlement of the vacant land (for which, over vast areas, underground water can be made readily and inexpensively available). If Mr. MacDonald speaks for the Government, as he presumably does, it is to be hoped that words will be promptly followed by actions. He has said that the Land Settlement Board has set itself the task of leasing one hundred farms annually to Europeans, and that that target was just exceeded last year and almost reached in 1948. It cannot be called a very ambitious target. Will the Government now seek to raise it substantially?

Notes By The Way

Loss to Colonial Office

THE RETIREMENT from the Colonial Office of Mr. John Wallace, head of the East African department for the past three years, is a serious deprivation, for his practical knowledge and experience, based on many years in the Administration in Northern Rhodesia, was a most valuable corrective in a department of State which still has in positions of high responsibility men who lack the kind of invaluable training in the Colonies which Mr. Wallace brought to his duties. He had played many parts in Northern Rhodesia, latterly as administrative secretary, always with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the non-official leaders, who counted with confidence on his determination to understand all points of view, his candour and fair-mindedness, and his devotion to the territory in which he foresaw major developments long before some of his senior colleagues.

Mr. John Wallace

To be a Rhodesian, not merely a Northern Rhodesian, was good enough for him: he could, I think, not conceive that Northern Rhodesia could gain by cutting itself adrift from its powerful southern neighbour, and he saw British Central Africa in its proper setting in the continent. The score of years he had spent in Rhodesia before being selected for an essentially East African appointment proved an excellent background, and there will be widespread regret among East Africans at the retirement of this genial, genuine, blunt-spoken Irishman, who never confused theories with facts or palliatives with principles.

Rhokatan

MR. H. W. FOSTER, who left by air for Nairobi last Friday after a fortnight's visit to London in connexion with the affairs of the Rhokatan Investment Co., Ltd., of which he is the resident director in Southern Rhodesia, can look back upon a period of great constructive effort since he left this country 18 months or so ago to live in Salisbury. In that short time his group has put itself on the business map of East and Central Africa, and I shall be very surprised if it does not soon become publicly identified with certain major development works of a most desirable character. The founders of the company are not the people to advertise themselves at any time or their activities prematurely, but I have reason to think that they must be very satisfied with progress to date and will have greater cause for contentment a little later. The company has first-rate associations in the City of London and elsewhere in England, and it is already a substantial shareholder in some well-known businesses in the territories covered by this newspaper, at least one prominent commercial concern in Kenya being now a wholly owned subsidiary.

Mr. H. W. Foster

ONCE A FARMER in the Highlands of Kenya, where droughts, locust invasions, and years of bad prices for produce dealt him the cruel blows from which the whole settler community suffered over a period of years between the wars, Mr. Foster was one of the early prospectors in the Kakamega field, and was a member of the syndicate of four which discovered the Rosterman mine. Indeed, the three middle letters of the name are taken from the second half of his own surname, "Ros," having been contributed by his partner Mr. N. Ross and the "man" by Mr. Forbes-Mangan. Mr. Foster remains a director of the London company which acquired the property, and since his interest in mining

is undiminished, it would not be surprising to find him active in some new prospecting group with the whole of East and Central Africa as its parish.

Political Buses

A CURIOUS SITUATION now exists in Southern Rhodesia in regard to the operation of motor buses in the town. Bulawayo City Council, following a referendum of ratepayers, has refused the application of the local bus company for permission to recruit African conductors, an application made because it has proved impossible to obtain enough Europeans for the job. In fact, whereas 35 are required for the present services, no more than 18 have been obtained; and though their basic wage is £28 a month, I hear that they average about double that figure as a result of payments for overtime. An interesting thing about the referendum is that fewer than one-fifth of the ratepayers troubled to record a vote. In other words, four out of five are indifferent in the matter—which is surely a tribute to the growth of a liberal outlook, for a decade or so ago there would assuredly have been a much heavier poll against Native conductors. The ardent trade unionists may be assumed to have voted solidly against the employment of Africans.

African Conductors

IN UMTALI AND GWELO the municipalities have sanctioned the employment of all-African crews for the operation of their local bus services (which have been established by the group which has provided Bulawayo with similar transport). Few Rhodesians, I imagine, will consider Umtali and Gwelo wrong and Bulawayo right; and Bulawayo's councillors have clearly not heard the last of this matter. Politics may have dictated their reply, but economics must be expected to have the final word. Indeed, there would seem to be only three possible courses of action in the matter: (a) to enable a commercial concern to operate without loss, which, according to the company, must involve the employment of African conductors; (b) to adhere to the decision of the council and subsidize the company to the extent of the loss consequently incurred; or (c) to arrange with the company to sell its fleet to the municipality (which would almost certainly operate the vehicles less economically).

Angry Mambas

MR. C. J. P. IONIDES has written in the latest annual report of the Tanganyika Game Department a note which reads: "On several occasions I have seen a mamba spread a modified hood, not so pronounced as that of a cobra, when angry. On these occasions the fore part of the body is usually raised well off the ground and the tongue is constantly darted in and out. On one occasion a mamba spread its hood in this manner and made a quick, threatening rush through the grass towards me before lowering its head and retreating; the head seemed to be about waist high during the rush, though I was unable to judge this accurately. I have also on two different occasions seen a mamba open its mouth very wide and shake its head from side to side when irritated by the attempts being made to catch it." It would be interesting to know a little more about the "quick, threatening rush." Approximately what distance did it cover? If it was over a distance long enough to make comparison possible, how did the speed compare with that of a man's sprint?

Groundnuts: Sir Leslie Plummer Goes

Mr. Maurice Webb's Statement in Parliament

THE LOUDEST CHEERS heard in this Parliament greeted the announcement in the House of Commons last week by the new Minister of Food, Mr. Maurice Webb, that Sir Leslie Plummer would shortly cease to be chairman of the Overseas Food Corporation.

MR. WEBB said:—

"Since I took office last March I have discussed with Sir Leslie Plummer, the chairman, the future direction of the Overseas Food Corporation, and particularly that part of it dealing with the East African groundnut scheme.

"The House is aware that the scope of the corporation's activities has changed materially from that assumed by all parties concerned at the time of Sir Leslie's appointment. It was then envisaged that the corporation would operate a number of schemes, whereas, except for the operations of the Queensland-British Food Corporation, efforts have had to be concentrated on the East African groundnut scheme, and the plan upon which the corporation is now engaged for that scheme is on a smaller scale than was contemplated in the original estimates as accepted by the Government and on the basis of which Sir Leslie Plummer accepted appointment.

"In the light of all the circumstances Sir Leslie Plummer and I have agreed that he relinquish the chairmanship. (Loud and prolonged Opposition cheers.) Accordingly he will give up his post on June 30. (A voice: 'Too late!') Having regard to the terms of his appointment, suitable compensation will be paid to him. (Opposition cries of 'Oh!')

Successor To Be Announced after the Recess

"I want to take this opportunity of thanking him on behalf of the Government for his able and energetic services, and of paying tribute to the public spirit which led him to accept the chairmanship of the corporation. (Opposition laughter and Ministerial cheers.) In particular the Government recognize Sir Leslie's service in initiating the Queensland-British Food Corporation, which has made considerable progress with its enterprise since it was founded two years ago.

"I will announce the appointment of his successor after the recess."

MR. HURD (Newbury, C.) asked whether, as the Minister was showing himself rather more of a realist than his predecessor in regard to the scheme, he would go a little further in adopting the advice given by the Opposition, and ensure that before any further public money was spent in Tanganyika they should have the advice of a high-class technical mission, so that they really knew what they were doing.

MR. WEBB: "I do not propose to add to my statement at present."

MR. G. THOMAS (Cardiff, East Lab.): "Will the Minister bear in mind that it was the advice of a high-class mission which gave rise to so much of the trouble, and will he further realize that Sir Leslie Plummer carries the confidence of a great many people and appreciation of the services he has rendered?"

MR. TURTON (Thirsk and Malton, C.): "Can the Minister say whether, besides eliminating Sir Leslie Plummer, he is going to cut down the very high cost of the headquarters of the Overseas Food Corporation in London?"

MR. WEBB: "We had better await reports on the development of the scheme."

MR. DRIBERG (Maldon, Lab.): "Did the Minister observe that the announcement of the dropping of Sir Leslie Plummer was extremely welcome to the other side

of the House—(Opposition cheers)—and can he say whether this announcement indicates any diminution of the complete confidence in Sir Leslie Plummer expressed so recently on behalf of the whole Government by his predecessor?" (Laughter.)

MR. WEBB: "The House should be aware of the fact that he and I have agreed that he relinquish the chairmanship."

MR. BOYD-CARPENTER (Kingston-on-Thames, C.): "Can the Minister give an assurance that the compensation will not be paid tax-free?"

Task Proved Tougher than Expected

SIR LESLIE PLUMMER told the Press:

"Mr. Webb's statement sets out the agreement which we reached together. When I accepted the invitation of the Government to become chairman of the O.F.C. and had transferred to me the responsibility for the East African groundnut scheme, I knew that the task would be complex and difficult. Even then, after more than a year's work in the field, the full magnitude of the problems was not apparent. The task has proved far tougher than all original estimates suggested.

"Yet these new and great schemes for food production within our Commonwealth must be pressed home in the interests of both the British and Colonial peoples. The going will not be easy, but in the long run the rewards for both will be great. My successor will have the support in Africa, Queensland, and London of a fine team of men and women who are seeing the project through."

The *Daily Telegraph* commented acidly that Sir Leslie Plummer's successor would have "a chance of providing the taxpayer with something more than expensive jokes from Africa."

The *Times* referred to "wasteful and maladroit management," a project "too hasty, too ambitious, and too ill-thought-out," and the need for "more modest, clearer-sighted, and more realistic methods."

(The *Economist* wrote:—

"It had not been expected that Sir Leslie would long survive Mr. Strachey's translation from the Ministry of Food, and Mr. Webb has executed the *coup de grace* which was inevitable, despite previous official statements of the Government's confidence in Sir Leslie's ability. Informed observers in Britain and East Africa were virtually unanimous in condemning his handling of the groundnut scheme and in particular his relations with the senior staff of the Overseas Food Corporation. It is hoped that his successor will prove to be a man who will revive public confidence in the validity and competence of the corporation."

"Best Possible News"

The bitter comment of the *Speciator* was made still worse by the fact that Mr. John Strachey, who was severely criticized, is a large shareholder in the paper, having inherited his holding from his father, its editor for many years. The editorial note read:—

"It would be affectation to pretend that the severance between Sir Leslie Plummer and the Overseas Food Corporation is no good news. It is the best possible news. Sir Leslie, no doubt, has great ability. He was no doubt a most efficient newspaper manager. A successful chairman of the Overseas Food Corporation he unquestionably was not.

"The series of resignations from the corporation's directorate or staff, the un concealed discontent among officials who refrained from resigning, were traceable far more to the view held, rightly or wrongly, of the chairman in London than to any other cause. Now the chairman goes, and the mention of compensation makes it clear under what circumstances he goes. Mr. Webb, who initiated an inquiry into the whole groundnut situation as soon as he took office, has acted, as a result of the inquiry, with courage and decision.

"No argument or persuasion would induce Mr. Strachey to part with Sir Leslie, but with a new man at the Ministry there are clearly new policies. It is probably no more than a coincidence that Mr. Webb made his announcement the day after Mr. Strachey had flown off to Malaya, but there is something almost symbolic in it. Groundnut officials most outspoken in their criticism of the existing régime, have always insisted on the inherent potentialities of the scheme, and have made a wise selection of a successor to Sir Leslie Plummer all important. Mr. Webb has only half completed his task so far."

"Optimist out of Place" was the *Observer's* heading to a note which said—
 "Sir Leslie Blumberg was probably blissfully ignorant of what was happening until the last. He began his career in Left-Wing journalism, first in the *Daily Herald* and then as business manager of H. N. Brailsford's *New Leader*, but he made his reputation on the business side of the *Daily Express*, where, however, he kept in close touch with his old Socialist friends.
 It was one of these, Mr. Strachey, who decided that he must

have something more than a good business man: only a good Socialist could grasp all the possibilities of the groundnut development plan.
 "Sir Leslie is a man of considerable charm. Take him to pieces, and each single feature is unremarkable. Put them together and somehow you have a man with personality. The tragedy of the groundnut scheme is that at the beginning, it needed a pessimistic chairman. Sir Leslie has always been the invincible optimist."
 [Editorial comment appears under **Matters of Moment**]

Education without Religion Makes Firewood for Hell

Missionary Views of Africa's Great Problem

POPULAR MISCONCEPTIONS about Africa and Africans were challenged by several speakers at the 91st annual meeting in London of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, held last week in the Central Hall, Westminster.

THE RT. REV. SPENCER S. G. LEESON, Bishop of Peterborough, who presided—and whose daughter is on the staff of the mission in Tanganyika Territory—said that it was astonishing that the "Cambridge Modern History" contains not one word about the work of the Church overseas during the 19th century, a period in which there were great missionary heroes. Now, fortunately, the parochial and provincial view had given place to a realization that the duties of the Church, like the responsibilities of the British Commonwealth, were world-wide.

As our ancestors who had founded the New World were driven westwards by a tremendous impulse, so the pioneers of African missions, were led in faith to unknown lands, which were now feeling the impact, the collision, of Western ideas. Was it strange that Africans, awakened from ages of superstition, were dazzled by the blinding light of European knowledge? The imperative need was to ensure that Africa's new nations and new civilization were based on true Christianity.

Violent Conflict in African Policies

MISS MARGERY PERHAM gave the warning that the mission was at work in areas in which the situation tended towards a crisis. Africans, though sheltered from the birth of time from the outside world, yet remained eager, viable, adaptable, seeking what the Europeans had to give. Changes were taking place with great speed, but when a sustained policy on the part of the nations guiding the destiny of Africa was required, there was in fact violent conflict in policy, and the great drama of contradictions threatened to become a tragedy.

In West Africa, where there had been a revolution in British policy, Africans were being given the opportunity of building their own constitutions, of entering every department of life, of standing as full citizens. Yet in South Africa the Native population was denied political, economic, and social equality. The tension thus created must affect all Africa. In Tanganyika and Nyasaland, the territories in which the U.M.C.A. operated, Africans had not yet reached political consciousness, and there the future depended upon decisions made in Great Britain.

The political crisis was really a crisis in the hearts and minds of men. Missionaries, having laid all the lower levels of education in Africa and much of the middle structure, now saw the superstructure being imposed by the State, which sent many Africans to the United Kingdom for higher education, though British taxpayers had already contributed £6,750,000 for the foundation of colleges in the Colonial Empire, one of them in Uganda.

The students were beginning to interpret what it meant to be an African, and there was uneasiness in their hearts. Looking back over history, they saw among

other things, slavery, segregation, and pseudo-scientific arguments designed to prove the limitations of their race. Few Europeans realized the difficulties of students who came from a bush village to a strange country with an uncongenial climate in order to pit themselves in examinations against people who had absorbed culture from babyhood. It was amazing that so many of them did so well in their examinations which they took to prove their right to equality, the dearest wish of their hearts.

Response to Resentful Leadership

"There has been an amazing response in Africa to the resentful leadership of extremist Africans," continued Miss Perham. "There is a readiness to be led; a desire to find expression from the sense of inferiority. In the present strike in Nairobi Africans are saying: 'I can not stand out; this strike is for the black man.'

"We must face the danger; unless the higher education we give is the very best, the African may be led into the wrong road. Material things—scientific research, capital investment, and the rest—are needed. But Africans are becoming less and less willing to receive what they need. There is a rush for self-expression and self-government in an uneven and unbalanced way, and there are possibilities of clashes of policy. That is the background to the work of evangelization.

"This crisis represents a tremendous challenge. What Africans most want is to find themselves, to express themselves, to be accepted, appreciated, to throw aside the sense of being plastic material in the hands of other people. European power, even as something that holds them back, even as it becomes an African student's arsenal for finding excuses for their failures and hold them up to us."

"We have vital political and economic interests in these territories. A sense of historical mission, which we regard as only half-fulfilled, a sense of national redemption, and political and social ideals in which we want Africans to share. These are not unattractive motives, but for the African they are not enough. He is beginning to see himself as the instrument of our purpose."

"Sometimes it almost seems that we backmail the African into accepting our guidance by threats of Communism. The effect may be the opposite of what we intend; they sometimes say that they had better study Africa's Communism."

Africans and Communism

"The hope that lies behind the higher education policy is that we can show the African how to find what he needs. As there is intellectual freedom in our own universities, we are trying to give it to the universities of Africa by separating them from the local Governments."

Miss Perham ended with the affirmation that the Christian faith could break down racial partitions and make it possible for superiority and inferiority to be shared.

THE REV. DR. GERALD BROOMFIELD, general secretary

of the mission. Each year before the war, when the cost of a chicken in Eastern Africa was about sixpence, the U.M.C.A. had as many missionaries in the country it could afford to keep on that basis. Now the cost of a chicken had risen to half-a-crown. Ocean passage rates had more than doubled, involving an additional annual outlay of over £3,000. Payments to African teachers represented a 50% increase within a few years in many cases, and the salaries of African clergy had been likewise and deservedly increased.

Though missionaries of the U.M.C.A. lived on a very simple scale, the income did not even permit proper repair of houses on the stations, and at St. Andrew's College, Minaki, one of the leading educational institutions in East Africa, some of the equipment was pitifully inadequate.

Workers in the field had dropped from 222 at the start of the war to 221 to-day, a 16% decrease when circumstances demanded reinforcements.

Challenge of Materialism

THE REV. GEORGE HEWITT, of the Diocese of Northern Rhodesia, said that the last workman Eric Gilman, before his death was to make for all Saints Church, Lusaka, a fish-catch net. In Northern Rhodesia's crest shined a eagle carrying a fish in its mouth above the Victoria Falls. In the profession, since this was a divine message, for a fish was the ancient symbol for Christ.

When he arrived here the missionaries, though working from the villages, sometimes troubled him because he did not follow the way of the early Christians, who spread their teaching from the towns, those outside the towns were the pagans, the heathens, the people who lived on the heath. But three decades ago Northern Rhodesia had practically no towns. Now there had grown, particularly on the Copperbelt, where some of the urbanized African children knew less about the real life of Africa than many Europeans.

Political, racial, social, and religious movements in the towns. It was less romantic and interesting for the city to live on the edge of a town and to be in the country, but that was where the challenge of materialism had its greatest effect.

"European civilization in my country has its highest expression in the materialism," said Fames Hewitt, who had a large African population, and loyalty to the great faith of the 30,000 of them who stand for their religion.

One fine day, a commercial concern opened a new premises in the town and asked me to bless the house. When the door across the Kafu was opened, I was asked to bless it—and the Irish form, "Kely," was overheard to say that it was a good thing I did, for "I had cured it often enough!"

Africans in the towns, suffering a sense of frustration, were beginning to turn against the missions in a spirit of independence, thinking that salvation would come from some other source.

Flair for Abstract Thought

CAROL R. M. GIBBONS, principal of St. Andrew's College, Minaki, near Dar es Salaam, began with the assertion that in some areas Africans were not only losing faith in the white man but in the white man's God.

Booming voices were round about the African, who was offered many panaceas. The Christian churches were not by any means the only missionaries. Governments taught of democracy and a new system of justice, which Africans generally could not understand for many years—and others sought to convert them to new ideas of economics.

"Africans have simple, primitive ideas," he continued, "but they are a fair hand with great gifts, often different from ours. We begin from chaos to order. Not so the Africans, for whom everything that happens is due to a benevolent or malevolent will. They see it in either God's plan, or the devil's plan."

"I ought to pass on to you the wise saying of an Arab friend that the white man with education and no religion is but firewood for hell."

"I have known many cases of amazing responsibility on the part of Africans and, after teaching them for 26 years, I say that they have a flair for abstract thought. We should, I think, make a beginning in teaching logic and metaphysics, which, in spite of first-class importance in present circumstances, are not things they can stand theology.

Government is being over-paternal, too prone to save African life themselves. They must learn to take the consequences with the sweet, to accept responsibility for the results of their acts. We must not overlook them the opportunity of suffering. Christ healed a man and then let him go; the difficulty is to know when to let the Africans go.

In Tanganyika the colour bar is scarcely present. At the Legislative Council—of which I have been a member for nearly 20 years, presumably because I have kept a masterly silence in the language of the relations between European, African, and Indian Rhodesians were very pleasant and friendly. Here the colour bar is a challenge of a new type of statesmanship. See that the members had some of the real Empire-building type, whether they come as different missionaries, commercial men, or agriculturists.

The chairman announced at the end of the meeting that the collection that year had totalled £865, an increase of £98 on the previous year's results.

Party Politics in the Sudan

THE THREE SUDANESE MEMBERS who resigned from the Legislative Assembly recently have issued a statement concerning the Independent Party of deviating from its aims. Claiming that the Assembly had failed as a medium for self-government they have appealed for unity in order to realize a national government which will promote social justice and the welfare of swayed workers. They propose a new front which will unite the whole country, prior to the termination of the Condominium, and the establishment of a democratically elected constitution, and promote the interests of the Sudanese rather than those of the British. This has embarrassed the older and more stable elements of the Independent Party, who, in the face of threats of mass resignations, have had to make concessions to the younger members, of whom there are now a preponderance in the committee. Meanwhile the Association of the Unionists, the Liberal Ashigra, and some of the leading Khartoum vociferously claim to represent the real wishes of the Sudanese, and, under the name of the National Front, intend to send a delegation to Egypt.

This new bloc has sent a telegram to Nahas Pasha, the Egyptian Prime Minister, and to Mr. Ernest Bevin, the British Foreign Minister, declaring its aims to be a free democratic Sudanese Government in union with Egypt, adding that a settlement of the question between Great Britain and Egypt will be accepted unless it fulfils all Sudanese aspirations.

A declaration is demanded from both Governments, endorsed by the United Nations, for the immediate liquidation of the Condominium rule in the Sudan, the evacuation of foreign troops and the establishment of a Sudanese democratic Government acceptable to the Sudanese people.

About 400 Egyptian students are now attending universities in Great Britain.

NORTHERN RHODESIA



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Commons Told about Nairobi Strike

Strikers Numbered Six Thousand at Peak

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies last night whether the House of Commons would direct attention to the situation in the arrest on May 15 of Frederick Kubai, the president, and Makhan Singh, secretary, of the East African Trade Union Congress on the ground that the organization was refused registration under the Police Ordinance on the grounds of Kukai and Singh, the Trades Union Congress offices, and a printing press; to the refusal of bail to the accused; to the strikes which had taken place in protest against the arrests and the use of batons and tear gas by the police; and whether they would make a statement.

MR. ALPORT asked whether the Minister had any statement to make regarding the arrest of Makhan Singh and Fred Kubai; and if he was satisfied that the Government of Kenya had sufficient powers to deal effectively with the subversive activities of such organizations as the East African Trade Union Congress.

MR. DUGDALE, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, replied: "Makhan Singh was arrested under powers granted by the deportation legislation of the Colony. Frederick Kubai was arrested for an infringement of local trade union legislation, but since his arrest further charges have been preferred against him of attempted murder and of attempting to purchase a firearm without a permit.

Widespread Intimidation

The unions which have instructed their members to strike have a total membership of less than 5,000 and represent only a small proportion of the working population in Nairobi. There is little doubt that the numbers of workers on strike has been increased by widespread intimidation.

"On May 19 it was necessary to disperse a large crowd with the use of tear-gas and batons. There were no serious casualties. I have no information regarding the alleged police raids on the homes of Kubai and Singh and the Trades Union Congress offices. The Government of Kenya are empowered to enforce settlement of disputes in essential services by arbitration, and this power has been extended to include a number of industries.

I am satisfied that the Government of Kenya is fully equipped to deal with this situation. The House will realize, however, that the cases of Makhan Singh and Frederick Kubai are *sub judice*, and therefore I am unable to enlarge upon this statement until the court proceedings are completed.

That was the original answer which was prepared, and which I had intended to give, sir. Since then I have received further information which I think the House may like to know, and which has been received by telegram.

It states that the labour situation has sensibly improved. About two-thirds of the hotel employees and half of the municipal employees are now at work. Railways and Kenya Bus Company employees are working normally, as is the Public Works Department, following on a small number of dismissals.

The situation of commercial firms is generally better. It is estimated that the number of persons still on strike is now only 2,500, compared with 6,000 at the peak of the strike.

MR. BROCKWAY: "In view of the serious situation which this report indicates, will the *rt. hon.* gentleman advise that

a small number of demonstrators, including Communists, should be sent to Kenya and reported to the Government?"

MR. DUGDALE: "I think we had better wait until the situation clears up before deciding on a matter of this kind."

MR. ALPORT: "As the *rt. hon.* gentleman is aware that the so-called East African Trade Union Congress is a Communist-dominated organization and that it has recently been made to affiliate into the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions, that Singh is a self-confessed Communist, would it be this organization that organized the strike?"

MR. DUGDALE: "Is the *hon.* gentleman asking a question of general information?"

MR. ALPORT: "Will the Minister ensure that the Government of Kenya are supported by the Colonial Office in dealing with the subversive activities of this organization?"

MR. DUGDALE: "The Government of Kenya are supported by the Colonial Office, and I think agree with the *hon.* gentleman to the extent that the East African Trade Union Congress is in fact largely Communist and is not representative of the vast majority of workers in Kenya."

MR. SORENSON: "Can any *rt. hon.* friend give me any figures which would show that the other trade unions and industries that are normally involved in a strike are numerically stronger overall than the Communist factors in this matter from the trade union point of view?"

MR. DUGDALE: "I can only say that the figures are infinitesimal in relation to the total numbers, and amount to only a few thousand."

MR. HARRY WALLACE: "Can any *rt. hon.* friend say whether the organization, association, or joint committee which represented the six trade unions in the territory was regarded as illegal and as something which is not to be recognized by the Government? Can he also say on what grounds was it disqualified from registration?"

MR. DUGDALE: "As the *hon.* gentleman asks a *sub judice* question, I think I had better leave that until a decision has been reached by the court."

Activities of Dangerous Elements

MR. BALDWIN: "Is the *rt. hon.* gentleman aware of the indignation among Europeans in Kenya at the attitude of some *hon.* members of this House who uphold the activities of these dangerous elements which eventually lead to outbreaks causing the loss of life?"

MR. S. SILVERMAN: "Whether or not the East African Trade Union Congress is Communist dominated, and whether or not it is representative, can any *rt. hon.* friend say whether it is in any respect an infringement of the criminal law of Kenya? Is it a trade union at all?"

MR. DUGDALE: "The East African Trade Union Congress is an organization containing unions each of which represents a given number of workers, but it is not considered to be a trade union. It is, in fact, a separate organization apart from the individual unions."

MR. J. HUDSON: "Will the *rt. hon.* friend keep in mind that for many years past we not merely during the recent crisis, charges have been made from East Africa that 'trade unions' of genuine character are more other than Communist in their affairs, it has been proved that they have had to co-operate with the Communists?"

MR. DUGDALE: "That is going very well of the question."

MR. ARCHER BALDWIN asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether in view of the breakdown of negotiations with the Portuguese Government for the development of the port of Beira, he would consider proceeding with the development of a trans-continental railway which would give an outlet to the Atlantic for the products of Southern Rhodesia and East and Central African Colonies, and, at the same time, be of value to our defence system.

MR. ERNEST LAVES: "I cannot accept the *hon.* gentleman's contention that negotiations with the Portuguese Government for the development of the Port of Beira have broken down. They are still continuing, and it is the hope of the Government that they will result in the early signature of an agreement. The second part of the question, therefore, does not arise."

MR. BALDWIN: "Is the Minister aware that an answer was given quite recently stating that these negotiations were going to break down? In view of the fact that Beira will always be a bottle-neck, is he aware it is absolutely the recommendation of the Development Commission presented over

(Continued on page 10)

BACKGROUND

Commonwealth Trade.—The 7 largest trading units in the world, the Commonwealth, should be capable of making a contribution to the free world's trade. A concentrated effort to develop its organization and resources should enable the Commonwealth to supply a very large part of its own needs, and an attempt to expand its export trade to the rest of the Commonwealth. This would provide the means to finance more purchases from outside, and thus increase the total volume of world trade. The aim should be not to build a trade wall around the Commonwealth, but to develop its potential contribution to world trade as a whole. But the essential prerequisite of multilateral trade is freely convertible currency. It is appreciated that this cannot be achieved immediately, but the first step should be to remove all currency restrictions between the countries of the Commonwealth (with the exception for the time being of Canada), and this implies an immediate agreed solution of the problem of the sterling balances. This action alone would strengthen the position of sterling, and, if it was combined with an increase in trade and the development of the Commonwealth's resources, might well bring in a very short time the ultimate possibility of convertibility between all world currencies. Similar views have been expressed in other parts of the Commonwealth, and in the opinion of the National Union of Manufacturers should be lost in assuming these possibilities of development. The National Union accordingly urges the Government to call a Commonwealth Economic Conference at the earliest practicable date. The main task of the conference should be to co-ordinate the external trade of Commonwealth countries in such a way as to present to the rest of the world a single trading area with a strong stable internal economy."—National Union of Manufacturers.

Profits.—The British trade union movement has been led on a wild-goose chase in the campaign against profits. If 80% of British enterprise is to remain under private enterprise, it must earn something, if only to pay Mr. Stafford Cripps. As known industrial history, the current profit and wages have risen in mass production. I have never known a period when profits dropped and wages continued to increase. It is not the reason for the advertisement to profits that has been shown. If you are going to have a system of profits, you must have profits. That is elementary.

—Mr. R. G. Harrison, a member of the production committee of the Trade Union Congress.

General Smuts.—Warrior, statesman, philosopher, General Smuts has claims to the admiration and gratitude of lovers of freedom and civilization in every land. My most intimate contacts with him were in the last Great War. In all their largest decisions, in all their best thoughts, the British War Cabinet found themselves fortified by the spontaneous accord of the South African Prime Minister, thinking out for himself the whole vast and moral problem for himself thousands of miles away. It was a comfort to all of us to feel that by this quite independent cross-check we were on the right course. I can hardly recall any occasion where we did not reach the same conclusions by simultaneous and independent travail of thought. He raised the name of South Africa in peace and war to the highest rank of respect among the freedom-loving nations of the world. "Let us pray that this may not be swept or cast away in the demoralization which so often follows the greatest human triumphs. Such a melancholy stroke will certainly not fall on South Africa if Smuts's life and strength are prolonged."—Mr. Winston Churchill.

State Profiteering.—Soya beans are imported exclusively by the Ministry of Food. It is believed that the purchases were made at about £34 per ton c.i.f. The price in the world market is now approximately £36 per ton c.i.f. The price charged by the Ministry to the processor is £59 per ton. Thus it extracts a profit of 60% to 70% for merely landing and storing beans over a period. When questioned in the House recently, the Minister would not deny that the Ministry had imported beans at £34 per ton, but observed that he thought the profit was "a very fair one." As a result the public is being deprived of a nutritious food at a reasonable price and the industry is faced with a virtual shut-down. My company, which sold direct to consumers some 5,000 tons of soya flour during the first four months of 1944, will be fortunate to sell 500 tons over the same period this year. It is hard to reconcile these facts with the oft-repeated intentions of the present and late Ministers of Food, and now the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to keep food prices as low as possible. What sort of outcry would there have been had it been the processor who extracted a profit of 60% or 70% for such a trifling service?"—Mr. G. C. Parry, in the *Daily Telegraph*.

Government To-day.—For safeguards of liberty we have relied upon two checks—freedom of criticism, protected by Parliamentary privilege, and the independence and vast prestige of the judiciary, applying a common law of which the essence is the enforcement of private rights even against the State. These safeguards have been gravely weakened. The control of the House of Commons over the Cabinet and the participation of individual members in that control have been diminishing for a long time. The foundations of Parliament have shifted. In the centuries when they gained their highest constitutional dominance, the Commons no less than the Lords were essentially aristocratic assemblies. Their prestige was reflected in the "deferential" attitude of the people. The House of Commons was strong over against Ministers because the members were men of authority in the districts from which they came, and represented a small class of voters secure in the solid status of the freeholder and the liveryman. Such men could afford to treat Ministers as hired functionaries, to be dismissed if they did not give satisfaction. The weight of voting power has been transferred from secure people to people who have hitherto lacked security and look to the State to provide it. The electorate is no longer deferential; the voter thinks of his vote as a means of issuing his instructions to a delegate; and he does not see why he should not give these instructions directly to the executive government instead of indirectly to the members of the House of Commons. This is the doctrine of the mandate. Recklessly as it has been extended and caricatured by some partisans, some version of it is inseparable from the presuppositions of the so-called welfare State; and, so long as those ideas are accepted, it is inevitable that the power of the Cabinet in comparison with Parliament shall increase."—*The Times*.

Post-War Credits.—"I am a trustee to an estate to which there are six middle-aged beneficiaries, who have six children between them. If any one beneficiary fails to reach the appointed age of 65 in the case of a man or 60 in that of a woman, then that person's children will take his or her place, and must in turn attain the appointed age before payment will be made to anyone. In any but simple cases one can visualize it being impossible ever to claim the money now owing by the Treasury."—Mr. F. Hillard.

TO THE NEWS

E.A.R.-marked. — "Washington is the capital of indecision." — Mr. Bernard M. Baruch.

"Building costs have risen 147% above the 1939 level." — Mr. Alfred Bossom, M.P.

"The film trades 25 years behind its customers in matters of education." — Miss C. A. Lejeune.

"The American public and Press are hard on their politicians and lax towards their racketeers." — Mr. Don Iddon.

"Nearly £2,000,000 a day goes on tobacco in the U.K., and another £1,000,000 on pools." — Lord Mackintosh.

"Politicians would not have to mend their fences so often if they had not sat on them so long." — Latest New York quip.

"The basic question facing our civilization is whether the unfulfilled promise of democracy can be fulfilled voluntarily and in time." — Dr. Paul Campbell.

"For each officer trained at the Fire Service College last year the weekly outlay was £40. This year it is £36." — Mr. Chuter Ede, M.P., Home Secretary.

"Democracy and her freedoms can be saved only by the quality of the men who speak in her name." — M. Robert Schuman, French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

"Planned immigration of 200,000 people a year and natural increase by births should increase Australia's population by near one-third in the next 10 years." — Sir Miles Thomas.

"The wholesale price index which stood at 225.4 last August, rose to 249.8 in April, an increase of 10.8%. The rise in retail prices has been only 3% so far." — Mr. Norman Grump.

"Overseas visitors to the London and Birmingham sections of the British Industries Fair numbered 19,005, compared with 17,061 in 1949." — The President of the Board of Trade.

"It is arguable that during the past four years U.N.O. has been more useful to the Russians than to the democratic nations who are its spiritual begetters." — National Newsletter.

"Exploitation is the word used for our treatment of the Natives of the Empire. Rubbish! I have visited every single place in the Empire. You have only to see how other people live to know what a godsend our occupation has been." — Admiral Sir Denis Boyd.

"The powers which the Government of the Union seek in their anti-Communism Bill, could be used to crush by police action any opinion, however genuine, which does not coincide with those of the Government." — Dr. Sheila Van der Horst, chairman of the Civil Rights League of South Africa.

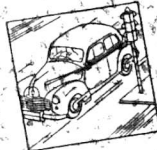
"We have had five years of a Government which is opposed to titles, yet during their term of office 50 new peers have been created, one with special remainder, which allows the title to go to a daughter as there is no son. Several have taken out their own heraldic coat of arms." — The editor of "Burke's Peerage."

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in top

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PERSONALIA

MR. JASPER MASKELYNE is visiting Kenya. LORD WATERPARK has bought a farm in the Subukia area in Kenya.

THE EARL OF MARCH stayed a few days in the Sudan on his way to Kenya by air.

MR. P. A. FEER returned to Switzerland recently after a brief visit to London.

MR. THEO. HADDON, of Que Que, will shortly arrive in London from Southern Rhodesia.

MR. K. W. S. MACKENZIE has been promoted an assistant financial secretary in Kenya.

COLONEL and MRS. A. A. ALLDRESS are on their way to Nyasaland in the PRETORIA CASTLE.

SIR JOHN GRAY, Chief Justice of Zanzibar, is president of the Zanzibar Social Welfare Society.

GENERAL SIR KENNETH and LADY ANDERS left London by air on Saturday to return to Gibraltar.

MR. F. H. DRYBURGH, chairman of Messrs. Hubert Davies and Co., Ltd., has arrived in this country with Mrs. Dryburgh.

MR. MARTIN ESSLIN, a feature writer of the B.B.C., has paid a short visit to the Sudan to collect material for broadcasts.

MR. B. R. COHEN, general manager in Beira for the Manica Trading Co., Ltd., has left London for the South of France.

MR. PETER G. MOLLOY, an assistant game warden in the Sudan, and Miss YVONNE GLADYS YOUNG have been married in London.

SUPERINTENDENT G. A. ANDERSON, of the Uganda police, has saved the life of an African who drove a car off the quay at Kilindi.

MR. F. C. RUSE, commodore chief engineer of the Union-Castle Line, retired last week after 40 years' service with the company.

MISS G. J. RUGG, deputy registrar of the Supreme Court in Kenya, has been appointed a resident magistrate in the Colony.

MR. W. B. C. DANKS, Assistant Director of the East Africa Veterinary Research Organization, is on a six weeks' visit to the Seychelles.

Among those who have recently left the Sudan on retirement are DR. LOUIS BROWN and DR. H. M. ELLIOTT, of the Medical Service.

MR. RONALD BLAXLAND and Miss ANNE MODERA, daughter of Mr. Justice and Mrs. F. Stewart Modera, of Nairobi, have been married in Kenya.

MR. J. W. FISHER is managing the Kampala branch of the National Bank of India during the absence on overseas leave of MR. H. MACDONALD.

MR. W. H. GLANVILLE, Director of Veterinary Services in the Sudan, is now in this country on leave. MR. T. D. M. JACK is the Acting Director.

MR. D. H. OLLEMANS, general manager of the Argus South African Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., which has large Rhodesian interests, has arrived in London.

LIEUT.-COLONEL W. C. SPROULE, who has commanded the 1st (Nyasaland) Battalion of the King's African Rifles for rather more than three years, has retired from the Regular Army to take up a Government appointment in Nyasaland.

DR. A. N. TUCKER, reader in Bantu and Eastern Sudanic languages at the School of Oriental and African Studies, will address the Royal Anthropological Institute in London at 5 p.m. on June 6 on "Recording African Music without a Recorder."

Due to the dispute between the London Society of Compositors and the Master Printers Alliance, no overtime work can now be done by London printing houses. As a consequence the size of this issue has unfortunately had to be reduced.

MR. G. E. WYATT, manager in Tanga since 1945 for the Tanganyika Electric Supply Co., Ltd., has arrived in this country on leave, which he is spending mainly in Devonshire.

SIR ROBERT HOWE, Governor-General of the Sudan, met the Prime Minister of Egypt, Mustapha el Nahas Pasha, as he passed through Cairo last week on his way to London.

MR. H. W. DENNISON, general secretary of the Y.M.C.A. in Newhaven, Connecticut, U.S.A., has been visiting Ethiopia on behalf of the International Council of the movement.

DR. HENRY GARLAND BENNETT, president of Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, and of the American Cotton Association, has been spending a month in Ethiopia.

ADMIRAL SIR ARTHUR J. POWER, who has been appointed Commander-in-Chief, Portsmouth Command, was Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Station, during the latter phases of the war.

SALIH HARB PASHA, a former war Minister in Egypt, and now president of the Muslim Young Men's Association, has visited the Sudan in a private capacity to study the country's affairs.

For the first time a Sudanese has been elected chairman of Wad Medani Municipal Council. He is AMIN EL MARDI, a merchant, who has been a member of the council since its inception.

MR. G. H. BACON, who has been a member of the Sudan Agricultural Department since 1928, will become Director of the Ministry of Agriculture on the retirement of DR. J. SMITH later this year.

MR. I. S. ADAMSON will in August succeed CAPTAIN P. D. HUSTON as Director of Veterinary Services in Southern Rhodesia. MR. A. S. MCHLERY will take over Mr. Adamson's post of assistant director.

MR. C. D. HILL has been elected president of the Royal Agricultural Society of Kenya. MR. S. GILLET and MR. A. WATTS WILLIAMS are chairmen of the local committees in Nairobi and Nakuru respectively.

MR. G. DRUMMOND, secretary to the management of the Union-Castle Company, is to become manager of the Bullard Kings Line. He will be followed in the secretarial appointment by MR. C. R. MELVILLE.

MR. JAMES CAMERON, who has on several occasions visited East Africa on journalistic business, and who resigned recently from the *Daily Express* group on a point of principle, has joined the staff of *Picture Post*.

MR. H. V. HODSON, who has for many years taken a keen interest in African affairs, and was at one time editor of the *Round Table*, has recently been made editor of the *Sunday Times*, on the retirement of MR. W. W. HADLEY, to whom he had been assistant editor for several years.

APPOINTMENT WANTED

EDUCATED ENGLISHMAN, single, 25, seeks career in East Africa/Rhodesia. Sound business experience, initiative and personality. Good organizer. Tall, of good physique. Reply to Cuthbertson, 25 Martin Road, Slough, Bucks.

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SEVEN GLOBE-WERNECKE BOOKCASES, each containing seven detachable shelves. To be sold at £3 per shelf. Apply: The Royal African Society, 18 Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2.

APPOINTMENT VACANT

OPPORTUNITY for young, able accountant/secretary to join as partner in business in Central Africa. Must be versatile and capable, and preferably not over 40. Interviews London, August. Please reply to Box 367, East Africa and Rhodesia, 66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

SAYED FADL BESHIR, M.L.A., a former editor of the Sudanese magazine *El Amil*, who recently visited this country as a guest of the British Council, is a delegate to the Congress of International Federation of Workers' Educational Associations in Paris.

MR. F. H. I. ELLIOTT, an administrative officer in Tanganyika before he was transferred to Tristan da Cunha, has written a booklet in the Ngorongoro Crater, illustrated by photographs by MR. O. KOENIG, MR. D. W. MOORE, and MRS. AUDREY MOORE.

A committee has been established in Northern Rhodesia to review the expenditure and organization of Government departments. The members are MESSRS. A. H. SOUTHOORN (chairman), J. E. COOMBE, H. J. MILLAR, M.L.C., and G. F. M. VAN EEDEN, M.L.C.

SIR EDWARD APPLETON, principal of the University of Edinburgh, and chairman of the Committee on Overseas Scientific Relations, has been awarded the Sir Devapradas Sarvadhikary Gold Medal of the University of Calcutta for 1949. The medal is bestowed every second year "on one of the most famous scientists of the age."

The following acting appointments in Tanganyika are announced: MR. A. M. B. HUTT, to be Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources; MR. J. F. R. HILL to be Member for Development and Works; MR. N. H. VICARS-HARRIS, Member for Lands and Mines, on the retirement of MR. J. R. McDONALD; and MR. L. M. HEANEY, Director of Establishments.

Among Colonial officials now in this country on leave are MR. W. JOHNSTON, Commissioner for Customs, East Africa High Commission; MR. W. LOCKIE, chief engineer (marine), East African Railways and Harbours; MR. P. J. BOURKE, puisne judge, and MR. R. H. KEATINGE, acting puisne judge in Kenya; MR. D. F. MACPHERSON, Director of Veterinary Services, Nyasaland; MR. J. CHEYNE, Member for Local Government, and MR. C. E. TILNEY, Secretary for Finance, in Tanganyika; and MR. A. MCKISACK, Attorney-General in Zanzibar.

MR. IAN MACKENZIE HORWOOD GOODENOUGH, younger son of the High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia and Mrs. Goodenough, and MISS PAMELA MARGARET MAY PHILLIPS, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Phillips, of Bantry Bay, Cape Province, South Africa, were married last week at St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar Square, London. As her father had to remain in the Union owing to ill-health, the bride was given away by Lieut.-Colonel G. M. S. Webb. Mrs. Phillips had been in London for about a month. After the wedding there was a reception at Rhodesia House.

Post and Telegraph Changes

AIR MAIL PARCEL SERVICES, which have hitherto been restricted to European destinations, have been extended to East and Central African territories and the Sudan. The rates per 1 lb. for Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika are 5s., for Zanzibar, 5s. 3d., for the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, 6s. 6d., and for the Sudan, 4s.

A reduction from 1s. 3d. to 1s. per word in the cost of ordinary telegrams to East and Central Africa and the Sudan from July 1 is also notified. Urgent telegrams will be double the new rate. Separate rates for messages in code and the deferred service will be abolished. Letter telegrams will be half the new rate, with a minimum of 22 words instead of 25. Commonwealth social telegrams (GLT), in which the abbreviated registered addresses will be permitted, will also cost half the new rates, with a minimum of 11 words instead of 13.

There is also a concession in the counting of words in telegrams containing ordinary words, code words, and/or cipher groups, whereby the ordinary words will be counted at the rate of 15 letters to a word, instead of five as previously.

Obituary

Field-Marshal Lord Wavell 'Great Services to East Africa'

FIELD-MARSHAL THE RIGHT HON. LORD WAVELL, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.M.G., M.C., first Earl Wavell, and Viscount Keren of Eritrea and of Winchester, who died last week at the age of 67, was in supreme command over the East African theatres of war as well as those in the Western Desert in the early days of the last war, and while he was engaged in his brilliant campaign in Libya early in 1941—a campaign which cost the Italians about 120,000 prisoners and more than 1,400 guns—he was responsible for the brilliant operations which smashed the far superior enemy forces in Eritrea, Italian Somaliland, and Ethiopia.

Bold Plans

The columns which he directed from the Sudan eastwards and from Kenya northwards started more than 800 miles apart. He approved the bold plans of attack before they were set in motion under General Platt and General Cunningham, two resolute commanders in whom he had full and merited confidence. When the campaign in Eritrea met great difficulties, at the time of the attack on Keren, he drew upon his scanty reserves in North Africa for reinforcements, and their task performed, swinging them swiftly back to face the new offensive which he expected in Libya.

General Wavell, as he then was, paid several visits to East Africa, and his share in a victory which saved Kenya and the Sudan from dire peril was great. That he should have chosen to incorporate the name of Keren in his title showed his recognition of the importance of the first successful campaign by British arms in a war which was to last six years, and in which there were to be many heavy reverses before the defeat of the German, Italian, and Japanese enemies.

A most reserved man, he had great strength of character, a great capacity for friendship, and great appreciation of beauty in Nature and literature.

MRS. BEATRICE COPEMAN, who has died at her home at Lilandia Farm, near Lusaka, after a long illness, was the wife of Mr. Edward Arden Copeman, who joined the Northern Rhodesian Administration 47 years ago and has lived in the territory ever since. Mr. and Mrs. Copeman were stationed for many years in Broken Hill, and there, in Lusaka, and elsewhere they won the affection of the whole community.

MR. BENJAMIN FEREDAY, well known in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, as a councillor and former deputy mayor, and as founder of the firm of gunsmiths, Fereday and Sons, has died there at the age of 82. He was a foundation member of the Rhodesian Children's Home, and first went to the Colony in 1902.

LADY STANLEY, wife of Sir Herbert Stanley, a former Governor of Southern and of Northern Rhodesia, has died in South Africa. The daughter of the late Henry Cloete, her marriage took place in 1918. She was created D.B.E. in 1941.

With deep regret we announce the death in Dar es Salaam this week of the RT. REV. WILLIAM WYNN JONES, Bishop of Central Tanganyika since 1947, who was only 49 years of age. A memoir will appear in our next issue.

MR. JAMES G. ROSS, who died recently in Southern Rhodesia, was well known as an active and progressive maize farmer. He was the chairman of the Seed Maize Association, and the son of a former mayor of Salisbury.

MR. ALEXANDER ("JOCK") HENDERSON, who has died in Umfahl at the age of 43, had represented Mankabland at cricket and Mankaland at cricket and Rugby football.

Afrikaners in S. Rhodesia Prime Minister's Statement

A FURTHER REFERENCE to his recent speech about a section of the Afrikaner community of Southern Rhodesia has been made by the Colony's Prime Minister, Sir Godfrey Huggins, who told Parliament:—

"Some people did not read my speech properly, and others, egged on by extremists, thought they were included. When I referred to a certain minority I was misunderstood to mean all Afrikaners.

"I would like to tell the House why I made this speech. Within recent months I have received lots of letters telling me of scandals and subversive activities. The theme of these letters was 'Boss up.'

"I put a ferret in the rabbit warren and bolted a rabbit. Some of my best friends are Afrikaners, and I value their friendship. There is, however, a horrible element now getting at the loyal ones. There is no smoke without fire."

Referring to complaints that he had not sent a message to the Voortrekker celebrations in South Africa, Sir Godfrey said that one speaker at the celebrations, receiving the lighted torch from the bearer, had said that not only South but Southern Africa would be conquered for Afrikaner civilization.

"We know what Southern Africa means," the Prime Minister commented, "and when I read that I was very glad I had not sent a message."

"The men and women who go out to educate the Colonial peoples must themselves be men and women from whom their pupils can catch the divine fire"—Mr. W. E. F. Ward, Deputy Educational Adviser to the Colonial Office.

Acquiring Rhodesian Citizenship Official Statement on Anomalies

FINANCIAL GUARANTEES given by many recent settlers in Southern Rhodesia who acquired Rhodesian citizenship by registering as voters will be held until they have completed two years' residence.

The Minister of Internal Affairs has issued the following statement:—

"The Southern Rhodesia Citizenship and British Nationality Act provides that all persons who were on the Voters' Roll when the Act came into force, on January 1, 1950, automatically became citizens on that date. Under the old law a man was qualified to come on the Voters' Roll after only six months' residence, whereas now that the new Citizenship Act is in force a British subject will require two years' residence before he is entitled to be registered as a Rhodesian citizen.

"From this it will be seen that there are a number of persons who, by the mere fact of getting on to the Voters' Roll before the Act came into force, have acquired Rhodesian citizenship with less than the two years' residence which is now required under the Nationality Act.

Regulations Governing Deportation

"There is nothing in the law which prevents the deportation of these persons if they prove to be unsatisfactory citizens, even though they have acquired Rhodesian citizenship. The present law is that any person who has not yet been three years in the Colony may be deported, irrespective of whether he is a British subject or a Southern Rhodesian citizen.

"Now that the new Nationality Act is in force, however, the law relating to deportation will be laid down that anyone who has acquired Rhodesian citizenship after the new Act was in force—that is, after two years' residence—may not be deported. So far as those citizens who have not yet had two years' residence are concerned, the present guarantees will be held until they have been in the Colony for two years, after which guarantees will no longer be required. All citizens will then be placed on the same basis; that is, after two years' residence they will not be able to be deported and no further guarantees will be required.

"It is also proposed to amend the Electoral Act to ensure that only Rhodesian citizens will be entitled to be registered as voters. This will mean that in the future British subjects will have to be resident in Southern Rhodesia two years before being entitled to vote and will not be entitled to a vote after only six months' residence, as formerly. This will make the law uniform in all respects."

Record Rhodesian Tobacco Crop Special Arrangements for Selling

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS have been made in Southern Rhodesia to ensure the smooth handling of the season's record crop of tobacco, which, for the first time in the Colony's history, is expected to exceed 100,000,000 lb.

Eight auctioneers are taking turns on the two floors. The initial selling rate was 2,500 bales a day, but by the end of this month it should rise to about 4,600 and, by introducing double sales, it is hoped to dispose of an extra 3,750 bales each week. The plans prepared by the Southern Rhodesia Tobacco Marketing Board are based on official estimates of 102,500,000 lb. of Virginia flue-cured tobacco and 1,000,000 lb. of Virginia fire-cured leaf, plus 4,000,000 lb. of Virginia flue-cured leaf from Northern Rhodesia.

Rhodesians and Africans

"THERE ARE PEOPLE who are longing to prove that we in this country are not capable of handling the African," Southern Rhodesia's Prime Minister, Sir Godfrey Huggins, declared in Salisbury recently. "They do not like our policy and will do anything they can to wreck it. There is for the most part in this Colony a very liberal and fair-minded attitude towards the Africans, but it is apt to stop short at the approval of disapproval of Government action and policy. Each of us has something to contribute, but the eventual lasting joy does not work in an arithmetical way, because one case of ill-management does far more harm than the good done by the liberal-minded employer."



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Indian Education in Kenya Special Cess Recommended

THAT AN INDIAN EDUCATION AUTHORITY be established in Kenya and that a special tax or education cess be levied from the Indian community are among the recommendations of the Select Committee on Indian Education in the Colony, composed of Mr. C. H. Hartwell, Acting Deputy Chief Secretary (chairman), Mr. R. Patrick, Director of Education, Lady Shaw, M.L.C., Mr. S. V. Cooke, M.L.C., Mr. I. E. Nathoo, M.L.C., and Mr. A. B. Patel, M.L.C., with Mr. J. B. P. Miller as secretary.

Eight fundamental weaknesses in the present system are stressed in the report, which has been published by the Government Printer, Nairobi, at 2s. It is claimed that immediate action must be taken to provide technical training for Indians; to secure increased opportunities for higher studies; to improve the quality of the teaching staff; to ensure that English is better taught; to make available suitable text-books; to relieve overcrowding; to extend the embryo medical service; and to introduce more inspection.

Finance

The committee recognize that the only solution to the problem of finance is to invite the Indian community to raise the necessary money. The proposed Indian Education Authority, which would manage such funds, would have executive powers in the primary schools, but would in the first instance act in an advisory capacity only with regard to secondary and higher education.

The authority would consist of the Director of Education as chairman, all the Indian-elected members of Legislative Council, and 10 other members, one of whom should be a member of the Finance Department and the rest Indians, who would normally be appointed by the Governor. Apart from the primary schools, the control of all branches of education would remain with the Government, but the authority should have the right to make any recommendations it thought fit and be asked to advise on the form of tax or cess.

Other sections of the report review policies in connexion with recruitment of staff and teacher-training. It is estimated that at least 75 trained teachers will be required during the next few years. Proper teaching of English is emphasized as an important part of teacher-training.

The vernacular, the committee considers, must be retained for early instruction, but English should be introduced as a subject at the earliest possible stage, and should become the medium not later than the sixth year. As an experiment, an English section should be started in the larger towns, in which English should be the medium from the beginning.

Secondary Schools and Trade Training

Children who have reached the age of 15 should not be permitted to remain at school unless they have shown themselves fit to go on to a secondary school or trade-training course. The Colony should aim at raising the percentage of Indian children in secondary schools from 5% to 15%. Grammar schools must be capable of carrying pupils to the university admission standard.

Until opportunities for higher education exist in the Colony provision of overseas bursaries should be increased.

Government should ensure that every school maintained or aided by public funds should be inspected at least once a year, Indian schools at the vernacular stage being inspected by Indians. The committee thought that an Indian should be attached to the Education Department in a senior capacity as head of the Indian section of the inspectorate.

The report is followed by three notes. The first, by Mr. A. B. Patel, M.L.C., expresses his strong opposition to communal taxation, and regrets the absence of a non-racial educational system. In this he is supported by Mr. I. E. Nathoo, who, as a Moslem, raises the need for the use of the word "Asian" to replace "Indian."

Mr. S. V. Cooke writes:—

"Over the Indian education problem there lurks the spectre of a rapidly increasing population which at the present rate of increase will lead to a doubling in size (from 100,000 to 200,000) in less than 30 years. The great majority of this population cannot hope to fill any but subordinate and low-paid positions. In consequence, they will find it impossible to pay for the education of the large families which Indian manners and custom demand.

"It would be unfair to expect the comparatively few wealthy Indians in this Colony to carry for always the burden of the heavy and increasing rates to provide education for these children. Meanwhile, as opportunity offers, millions of Africans, who are also increasing at an alarming rate, will enter into stern and unrelenting competition with the Asians.

"An important factor in the increase in population is that of immigration. Asian immigration must in my opinion be strictly controlled, primarily in the interests of the Asian community itself. It must be that all thinking Indians have no illusions on this matter, but they are naturally reluctant to express their views for fear of vilification in certain quarters.

"Indians have played a worthy part in the business and commercial life of this Colony, and for them it would be tragic indeed, it would be tragic for all races if a rapid increase in the Asian population, an increase beyond the absorbable capacity of Kenya, led, as it must inevitably lead, to a great lowering in their standard of living consequent on lack of educational and other facilities.

Maize Experiments

MATABELELAND could supply the whole of Southern Rhodesia with maize if the sand-veld stretching from Bulawayo to the Victoria Falls were brought into production, said Mr. T. K. Sansom, head of the Matopos Agricultural Research Station, recently. He explained that there had been no drop in fertility after seven years' experimenting with the sand-veld on a two-course rotation of maize and legumes. About 300 different strains of sorghums are now being studied at the station. Southern Rhodesia's experiments with single and double varieties of hybrid maize are more advanced than those of any other African territory.

"Ten years' research and experiment are needed before a new variety of wheat bred from crosses can be ready for Kenya farmers to plant." — Mr. H. C. Thorpe, senior plant breeder in Kenya.

KARIMJEE JIVANJEE ESTATES, LIMITED

AND

MR. ABDULLA KARIMJEE

IN A PAMPHLET which we circulated under cover of our No. 7 issue for March, 1949, setting out certain correspondence which passed between our managing director and the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association regarding the cost of sisal hemp to the cordage industry, we published certain passages which have been understood to refer to Karimjee Jivanjee Estates, Limited, who are large producers of sisal in East Africa, and to their managing director, Mr. Abdulla Karimjee, who is a well-known public figure in Tanganyika.

In one of these passages it was stated that the shipper referred to was not an honest trader.

We desire to withdraw unreservedly any imputation reflecting upon the honesty or commercial integrity of either Karimjee Jivanjee Estates, Limited, or Mr. Abdulla Karimjee, and to apologize both to the company and to Mr. Karimjee for any injury that may have been caused to them by the publication referred to.

(Signed) HALL'S BARTON ROPEY CO. LTD.

HULL ENGLAND

Indian Plea for Economic Unity

Mr. Rankine on Speculative Buying

THAT THE GOVERNMENTS of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, in consultation with non-official organizations, would make "the necessary adjustments to fit in a permanent central body uniting the three territories as a single economic unit" was the hope expressed by Mr. A. H. Nurmohamed, president of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa, at the recent annual meeting in Mombasa, which was opened by Mr. J. D. Rankine, Acting Governor of Kenya.

Mr. Nurmohamed emphasized that racial feelings ought not to be inflamed by too much talk about supremacy and leadership, and added:—

"We have to work for the good of the country, and not for the good of any one race. The principle of leadership must be based on fair-play, justice, equality, and merit, and, above all, on the love for the country which we have adopted as our homeland. Unless we change our ideas and outlook and work in mutual co-operation, we shall not be able to do what we ought to do for the good of the country and the welfare of its people, irrespective of the colour of skin."

Welcoming the appointment of Mr. E. A. Vasey from the non-official side of the Legislative Council to become Member for Health and Local Government, he asked that an experienced and suitable Asian should be selected to hold a responsible office.

Liaison with Chambers of Commerce

The happiest liaison was, he said, maintained between the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa, a European organization, and the Federation.

Mr. Rankine said that imports into Kenya last year had reached the record total of £54,000,000, but that some business men needed to be warned against speculative buying from overseas.

For instance, when notice was given some months ago that import licences for goods from Japan would be issued to a limited value, applications from Kenya and Uganda represented no less than £8,000,000. Recognizing that figure to be excessive, and hoping that second applications would be more reasonable, they were invited by Government—and then the applications rose to £30,000,000.

There was a somewhat similar result in the applications for a limited quota of goods from Germany.

The Acting Governor referred to three new Asian enterprises in Mombasa—a large factory producing aluminium and hollowware, a factory for the manufacture of nails, and one about to produce glass.

"The number of motor-cars in Uganda has nearly doubled in the past five years."—Mr. C. Handley Bird, M.L.C.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The European population of Southern Rhodesia has increased in the last 10 years from 64,000 to an estimated 125,000.

The Central African Tea Bureau now issues a badge to Africans in Rhodesia and Nyasaland who have been trained to make tea.

An archaeological expedition is to go to Inyanga, Southern Rhodesia, on July 15 to try to solve the riddle of the origin of the Van Niekerk ruins.

The Northern Rhodesian Government has been asked by the Nyasaland Government whether it would be useful for the territory to have the railway extended from Limbe, Bajaka, or Salima to Fort Jameson.

The general strike which the East Africa Trades Union Congress tried to organize in Nairobi in protest against the arrest of their president and secretary has collapsed, and conditions in the city are normal.

Power to order able-bodied Africans to work for six days in any period of three months without pay on scheduled communal services has been granted to chiefs and headmen in the South Nyanza Province of Kenya by the local Native council.

British Empire Service League

The British Empire Service League has formed an African section in Nyasaland, and committees have been set up in the districts of Kota Kota, Dowa, Lilongwe, Dedza, Ncheu, Karonga, Mzimba, Chinteché, and Likoma and Chizumulu Islands.

Twenty-two boys from grammar and secondary schools in this country, have just left London by air for a three months' tour of Africa. From Nairobi they are to motor through Kenya, Tanganyika, Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia to the Union.

On May 11 EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA announced that Mr. J. F. G. Troughton, financial controller in East Africa to the Overseas Food Corporation, had resigned on account of ill-health. Not until May 25 was the news made known by the corporation, either in London or in Tanganyika Territory.

A clause in the Dog Racing and Sports Pools Prohibition Bill introduced to the Southern Rhodesian Parliament gave power to the Postmaster-General to detain or delay postal articles addressed to a person, or his agent, suspected of conducting a sports pool inside or outside the Colony, to open such articles, and to return them to the sender or dispose of them as he deemed fit. An amendment accepted by the Government provides that anything so seized and detained shall be returned to the sender or sent to a magistrate, who shall determine whether it is to be returned to the sender, destroyed, or confiscated.

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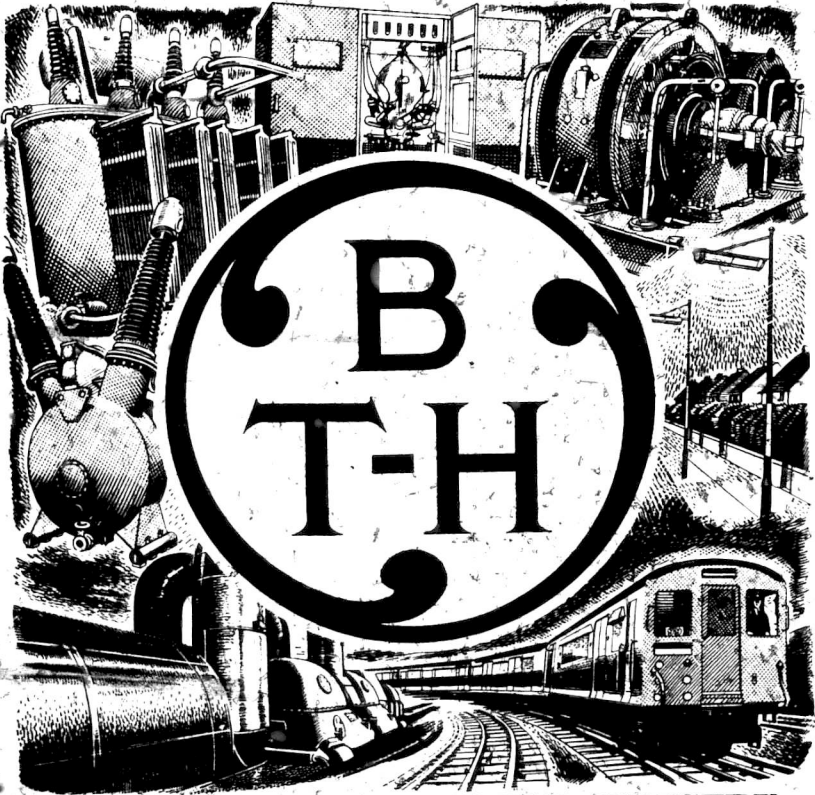
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Questions in Parliament

(Continued from page 1209)

Sir Miles Thomas to set up an investigating committee on this particular problem" was carried out.

MR. DAVIES: "Two steps are being taken of which the hon. gentleman may not be aware. One is that a transport conference is to take place in Johannesburg, probably in October, where the whole question of railway communication with the hinterland will be discussed. The other is that H.M. Government and the Portuguese Government have made joint application to the Economic Co-operation Administration for technical assistance in carrying out a survey of the various methods of relieving the pressure on the port of Beira."

GENERAL SIR GEORGE JEFFREYS: "Can the Minister give an assurance to the House that H.M. Government realize that this is a matter of very great urgency—this development of railway communication and the facilitating of east to west rail communications through Rhodesia?"

MR. DAVIES: "Certainly."

MR. ALPORT asked what changes had been made in the composition of the Colonial Office Local Government Advisory Committee since it was notified in the Secretary of State's annual report of 1947-48.

MR. DUGDALE: "The membership of this body has remained unchanged since its formation in 1948, except for the addition of Dr. A. H. Marshall, city treasurer of Coventry, and Mr. R. E. Wraith, organizer of Colonial Services courses at London University."

MR. ALPORT: "Is the rt. hon. gentleman aware that the political members of this advisory committee are exclusively Socialist, and will he make certain that proper representation of all political opinions in local government is provided for in the future?"

MR. DUGDALE: "This is not a body to deal with a political approach. It is a body of people chosen for their technical qualifications, and those people have the correct technical qualifications."

African Representation in N. Rhodesia

MR. HYND asked whether the Minister had considered the request of the African Council for the western areas of Northern Rhodesia that the number of African members of the Legislative Council should be increased from two to eight

and that one of these should be appointed to the Executive Council.

MR. DUGDALE: "As my rt. hon. friend has not yet received the advice of the Acting Governor with respect to this matter, he is calling for a report on it. Meantime, I have no statement to make."

MR. SORESENSEN asked if the Minister would now give further information in respect of the inquiry into the prevalence of corporal punishment inflicted for offences committed in the Colonies; and to what extent the frequency of this punishment was now to be drastically modified.

MR. DUGDALE: "The Colonial Social Welfare Advisory Committee over which my hon. friend the Under-Secretary of State presided at their meeting on May 3 had before them the results of the review of corporal punishment made by the Treatment of Offenders Sub-committee which included a draft circular dispatch submitted to the main committee for approval."

"This committee recommended to me that a dispatch on the general lines of the draft circulated to them should be sent to Colonial Governments. I am in agreement with their views and propose to address Governors in this sense, and to emphasize the need for bringing to an end within measurable time the use of whipping or flogging."

"I shall recommend the restriction of the award of corporal punishment to the High Court, the reduction of offences for which corporal punishment may be awarded to adults by the court to those of assault upon the person in which brutality plays a part, the provision of alternatives to corporal punishment in the case of juveniles, the extension of these limitations to awards by Native courts, and the restriction of corporal punishment for prison offences to the three offences for which it may be ordered in this country."

MR. J. HYND asked whether the proposal to establish Whitley Councils in Kenya envisaged councils that would include all Government staffs; European, Indian, and African, irrespective of race.

MR. DUGDALE: "An expert from this country is now in Kenya to advise and assist the Government on the setting up of Whitley Councils. When his report and the views of the Kenya Government have been received, I shall be able to give my hon. friend further information."

MR. T. REID asked if the Minister would recommend to Colonial Governments that they placed before Colonial Legislatures the problem of establishing a system of humane killing of animals for human food.

MR. DUGDALE: "This is a problem of which Colonial Governments are already well aware, and much is being done to introduce improved methods. Nevertheless I will consider sending out a dispatch emphasizing the importance which we attach to the introduction wherever possible of a system of humane slaughter."

Empire Economic Conference

MR. RUSSELL asked when the Minister proposed to call an Empire economic conference to plan Empire trade and Imperial preferences in the light of post-war conditions.

MR. GORDON-WALKER: "We have already had three meetings with other Commonwealth representatives since the war to discuss matters of mutual interest connected with Commonwealth trade, including Imperial preference. We are in close and continual touch with other Commonwealth Governments on economic matters generally, and the hon. member may rest assured that we shall propose further such meetings as occasion requires."

MR. RUSSELL: "Would the Minister not agree that the meetings he has just mentioned are not on the same scale as the Ottawa Conference of 1932, and does he not think it advisable to plan another such conference to bring things up to date?"

MR. GORDON-WALKER: "I would like notice of that question. I am very doubtful whether such a conference would be necessary at the moment. The methods of consultation in these days are very different from what they were when the Ottawa Conference was called."

MR. BLACKBURN: "Is my rt. hon. friend aware that many people understand the reason for it, but nevertheless think it odd that we have a permanent organization for European planning before we have a permanent organization for Commonwealth and Empire economic planning? Will he bear that consideration in mind?"

MR. GORDON-WALKER: "Yes, of course I will, but my hon. friend must also remember that the Commonwealth and Empire are very different places."

MR. W. ROBSON-BROWN: "Is the Minister also aware that there is widespread commercial and public uneasiness about the effect of the Havana Agreement, Bretton Woods and Dumbarton Oaks, and a feeling that our Commonwealth relationships have been allowed to drift?"

MR. GORDON-WALKER: "I am not aware of that."

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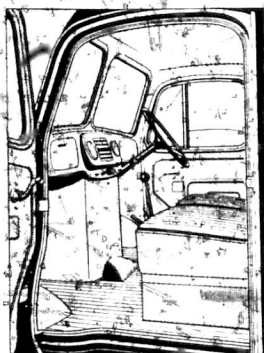
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Of Commercial Concern

Aquila Airways, the great independent flying boat charter company in Great Britain, have asked the Ministry of Civil Aviation for permission to run scheduled flights between Southampton and Johannesburg when the B.O.A.C. flying boat service terminates later this year. Whereas the B.O.A.C. solvent trustee to East and South Africa is to cease because the corporation say that it cannot be made to pay, Aquila Airways hold that it could be made profitable with the four-engined flying-boats which the B.O.A.C. has used.

Application lists for the East African High Commission 31% stock opened and closed last Thursday. When the issue was over-subscribed. Applicants for amounts up to £2,000 will receive allotments in full. Those for amounts between £2,000 and £4,000 will receive £2,000, and for amounts exceeding £4,000 the allotment will be approximately 45%. The stock opened at 1 to 1/2 premium on Friday on the London Stock Exchange.

Cable and Wireless

Cable & Wireless (Holdings) Ltd., is now the biggest investment trust company in the Empire, with an authorized capital of £7,600,000. Sir Edward Wilshaw said at last week's meeting that the directors must use the company's funds to the best advantage of British industry and its development overseas under private enterprise. The company has interests in East and Central Africa.

Nearly 2,000 African tobacco growers attended Nyarumbogu seed farm in Tanganyika for the second annual meeting of the Native Tobacco Board. It is estimated that 200,000 lbs of leaf will be produced this year, and the board has contracted with the East African Tobacco Co., Ltd., of Kampala, for the sale of 1949 prices of up to 300 tons annually in the years 1950-52.

Average daily sailing from Mombasa in the week ended May 19 was 2,599 tons and at the end of the week there were 27,475 tons of cargo on board for the port. During April, 39 deep sea ships loaded 2,539 bill of lading tons of imports and 5,350 tons of exports. The total cargo handled during the week ending bulk oil, was 134,356 bulk tons.

Central African Airways now operate services between 27 water Viking airways between Johannesburg and Nairobi, Kampala, Salisbury, Port Swire, and Durban-Salaam. Two additional water services Tabors via Nairobi via Ndaba, and the terrible satisfactory link to the south.

Copies of the "Daily Nation" newspaper owned by the Mitchell Trust group, were flown by the Commercial Aerials from Khartoum to London and shown at the British Industries Fair on the morning after publication and at the Birmingham section in the evening.

An area of 520 acres for sugar cane production has been offered in the Bagamoyo district of Tanganyika for three years in the first instance, but with an option to convert to a 99-year lease. Development conditions have been completed at the discretion of the initial period.

Barclays Bank, D.C., Ltd., have declared interim dividend in the form of a 1/2% bonus on September 30 next of 100 shares of £100 stock and 50 shares of £50 stock.

A modern brick mill, using the most up-to-date machinery, has been opened near Kampala by Mr. Georgiadis.

Power Securities Corporation

POWER SECURITIES CORPORATION, Ltd., have provided £100,000 in the form of a 1/2% bonus on September 30 next of 100 shares of £100 stock and 50 shares of £50 stock. To this year's total profit of £2,277, the revenue for the period from 1948-49, the Reserve Fund for the period June 1948-50, Interest on 10% Preference Shares of £12,240, and a dividend of 6% on the balance of £100, leaving a balance of £113,685 to be carried forward, amount £132,473 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £500,000 in 100,000 participating preference shares and £800,000 in 80,000 ordinary shares, both of £1 denomination. Revenue received £46,904, ordinary shareholders' interests stand at £2,277, carried forward at £110,617, and current liabilities at £2,311,000. Investments appear at £286,269 (market value £211,111), and insurance policies at £1,733, trade investments at £3,273, property and plant at £70,233, goodwill and patents at £4,271, and current assets at £3,774,289, including £164,000 in cash.

The directors are Mr. William Shipper (chairman and managing director), Mr. H. G. Bellamy (managing director), Lieut.-Colonel Sir John Gladly, Sir Felix J. C. P. M. A. M. MacLennan, and Sir Robert Lennox. Mr. Ian C. A. Murray and Mr. A. S. Valentine are associate directors.

The 27th annual general meeting will be held in London on June 15.

Sudan Salt Report

SUDAN SALT, Ltd., producing 29,500 for taxation, earned a profit of £881 in the calendar year 1949, compared with £9,560 in the previous year. A dividend of 7 1/2% equated £9,364, leaving £7,080 to be carried forward, against £7,611 brought in.

The issued capital is £227,000 in shares of 1s. each. £200,000 in preference shares at 26/0, revenue reserves at £18,000, 10% Reserve for Income Tax for 1949-51 at £4,200, and 10% Reserve for Income Tax for 1948-49 at £4,200. Fixed assets are valued at £259,879, including Government stocks at £12,000, and £11,800 and £6,687 in cash.

The directors are Mr. H. Wooding (chairman), Mr. H. G. Bellamy, Mr. H. J. Kull, and Mr. J. C. P. M. A. M. MacLennan. Several meetings have been held in London.

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Number 1



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Company Meeting

The Uganda Company, Limited

Sir Theodore Chambers's Review

Tea Producers Made to Subsidize Local Consumers

THE FORTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE UGANDA COMPANY, LIMITED, was held at the registered offices of the company, 13 Rood Lane, London, E.C.3, on Thursday last, May 25, 1950.

SIR THEODORE GENWASE CHAMBERS, K.C.F., Chairman of the company, presided, and said in the course of his address to the shareholders:

"The accounts which are to-day submitted to you for approval speak for themselves. The consolidated profit and loss account shows a gross trading profit of £23,225 for the year ended August 31, 1949, as against £9,225 for the year ended August 31, 1948. After provision for the estimated taxation applicable to the year, the net profit of the group is £7,979, against £33,119 for the previous financial year.

"There is no material change in the capital and revenue reserves except for the increase in the undistributed profits, the carry-forward being increased from £45,280 to £90,922, and a reduction of £10,800 in the general reserve, through the writing down of the book value of certain investments.

New Issues of Shares

"Our increased trading requires extra finance which has been provided by bank loans. It is our policy to replace temporary loans by permanent capital from time to time, and the directors have therefore decided to issue 73,750 ordinary shares of 10s. each at 29s. 6d. These shares will be allotted to members whose names appear on the register to-day, at the rate of one new share for every 10 old. Letters of allotment and full information will be posted to you on June 11.

"While we may congratulate ourselves on the general progress of our affairs, it can scarcely be expected of a company with a wide spread of interests that success will attend all our efforts in development and expansion. We lost money in our adventure in the field of flying, and we have been, I hope only temporarily, unsuccessful in the building organization with which we were connected.

"You will have noted from the report the satisfactory development of our motor business, and I am pleased to be in a position to inform you that the prospects for the current year are favourable. The turnover in the motor department for the first half of the current year amounts to £371,000, as compared with £198,000 for the first half of the year now under review.

"New vehicle registrations for January and February, 1950, show Fords, in which we are interested, as 29.6%. Austins follow next, with 17.5%, Bedfords with 14% and the rest nowhere.

"With the efforts of the Government towards certain mechanization of the agriculture of the Protectorate, we expect to play an important rôle in the import of agricultural machinery and implements.

Cotton Industry

"You will expect me to say something about the future of our cotton interests. The efforts made by the Agricultural Department to increase the cotton crop have been successful, and in our own ginneries we processed 16,536 bales, as against 7,786 in the previous year.

"The question of the future of the cotton industry is still under review by the Government, and I do not

want to say very much on this subject at this stage. We have offered to give the Government our support in any reasonable scheme for the amelioration of the conditions. The question of the policy of bulk sales of cotton and cotton-seed is very much to the fore, and a return to open marketing is strongly recommended by cotton interests.

"Mr. Hinde, the new secretary of the Uganda Cotton Association, has already proved his quality, and I am convinced that the association could not be more ably advised in the difficult and delicate field of reconstruction. In my opinion the Uganda Company holds a very strong position and can do much to support a reasonable scheme of development.

"Uganda Estates, which you will remember we recently acquired, are doing well. We are obtaining satisfactory revenues from our coffee, which will be further increased in the current year, owing to the recent rise in price.

Peculiar Fiscal Policy

"We shall report tapping our rubber trees in the near future, and after their period of resting, and having regard to the present price of rubber, we should see a substantial revenue from rubber at a comparatively early date.

"East African Tea Estates, which own our tea-producing areas, produced during the year under review a crop of 215,494 lb., the second largest crop to date, and the current year may be expected to approach the million pound level.

"Our tea prospects would be very favourable if it were not for the peculiar fiscal policy of the Government of East Africa, which by their control of export licences are in a position to insist that tea producers shall sell nearly half their produce in the local market at a price approximately a shilling a pound below the export price.

"The effect of this arrangement is that a producing estate of only 900 acres is carrying this year a tax in the shape of a subsidy to the Uganda consumer of not less than £25,000 a year. The significance of this tax and its incidence appear to have been given little consideration by the Government.

"During my recent visit to Uganda I took the opportunity of discussing the matter with the Government officials of Uganda and Kenya and with others, but I met with little evidence that the problem had received a consideration commensurate with its importance.

Taxation Takes Half Gross Profit

"I have said that the tax which had to be met out of the proceeds of the Nuyani estate of 900 acres of mature tea amounted to £25,000, equivalent to 50% of the gross profit. Consequently it had to pay Uganda income tax of 4s. 6d. Thus the total tax imposed on this property amounted to no less than 70%. The Government lost its share of this £25,000 and lost prospective exchange as a measure of some 400,000 dollars as the tea could have been sold in the U.S.A.

"This fiscal policy was apparently determined by a Kenya cost-of-living committee on the supposition that the retail price of tea to the East African consumer would

have any valid bearing on the cost-of-living index. The consumption of tea in the country amounts to less than half a pound per annum per head of the population; consequently a shilling a pound contributed by the producer for the benefit of the consumer amounts on the average to less than sixpence a year per head, and for this benefit a tax is imposed without any consideration of the bearing of its incidence on the policy of increasing the consumption of tea by the African, for in present circumstances the greater the effort to induce the African to drink tea the greater the loss to the producer.

Plea for Reconsideration

"Nor is any heed given to the effect of the tax in the case of areas being developed in tea; where by the nature of the circumstances the cost of production for many years must exceed by many times the price paid by the local consumer. It is to be hoped that now that the Territorial Tea Boards are coming into being the whole question may receive further serious consideration.

"The tea producers are not difficult people, and they are quite prepared to sit down with the Government to consider the whole problem; and doubtless they should acquiesce in some measure of retail price control within the country; but such a measure of subsidization of the consumer by the producer without any system of rationing cannot be held to be the last word in this rather complicated problem.

"I have recently returned from a six weeks' visit to Uganda and Kenya, where I inspected every branch of the company's enterprise. I was pleased with all I learnt and saw. I am sure there is a great future in store for Uganda, and your company is in a unique position to take advantage of the inevitable expansion which will take place. It is appropriate that it should do so.

Quotation from Original Prospectus

"In view of the publicity which industrial and electrical development in Uganda is now enjoying, the following extract from the original prospectus of the company, described as 'Proposed Uganda Development Company', and dated July 1, 1903, is of interest:

"Cotton is found growing wild in Uganda, and a sample recently submitted to a Manchester expert was pronounced by him to have a distinct commercial value. It is intended to make experimental plantings of several of the best varieties of cotton, and should these plantings be successful, steps would be taken to promote the growth of the article on a large scale for export.

"Provided the raw material can be grown to advantage, it may be possible in the future to erect a cotton mill for the local manufacture of cotton cloth, etc., such as is imported at present for the use of the Natives; but such an undertaking would, of course, involve a considerable expenditure and would require an increase of the company's capital. For the supply of power it would be possible to erect an electric generating station to be worked by water power at Ripon Falls. A cheap supply of electrical power and light would lead to the establishment of various other industries.

Problems of Industrialization

"As you are aware, Uganda has at long last set itself the task of controlling the headwaters of the White Nile and of providing electric power on a large scale from the falls at Jinja. To utilize this power when available within the next four or five years, and to meet the cost of its production, development of industry of one kind or another must be fostered and encouraged.

"The industrialization of a country like Uganda, so recently tribal in its general setting, will be accompanied by many difficult problems connected with labour, wage systems, housing, health, education, and the like—prob-

lems which your company can do much to assist in solving.

"We have a first-class team on the spot, to whom I should like to pay tribute for the excellent work they have done and are doing. I am pleased that we have our general manager, Mr. Simpson, with us to-day, who I hope will have something to say to us later. I should like to congratulate him on the excellent speech he recently made at the meeting of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, which earned the praise and commendation of the Governor.

Race Relations

"While I was in Uganda I met a number of the Asians and Africans who are leading members of the community. My wife and I attended a garden party at the Kabaka's Palace, attended by some 1,000 or 1,500 of the local inhabitants, and we attended an afternoon party in the Palace attended by the Governor and his family. These special occasions did much to make us realize the growing sense of unity between the races, which is diametrically opposed to the South African conception of *Apartheid*, or racial segregation.

"It is this atmosphere of co-operation on the part of all colours and all races which has strengthened the hesitation of Uganda to acquiesce in premature political union with her neighbours. Uganda considers that it has a great individual future, and while being willing to co-operate with neighbouring territories in all economic spheres, it hesitates to acquiesce in political union at this stage.

The report and accounts were adopted, and the retiring director, Mr. D. A. J. Buxton, was re-elected.

At a subsequent extraordinary general meeting the memorandum of association was amended, and new articles of association were adopted.

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Mining

Selection Trust Report

SELECTION TRUST, LTD., a company with large interests in Northern Rhodesian copper mining, after providing £376,348 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £488,436 in the year ended March 31 last, compared with £181,028 in the previous year. Investment reserve receives £150,000, exploration reserve £50,000, and preference share redemption reserve in respect of outside shareholders £2,500. Interest on the preference shares of outside shareholders absorbs £19,765 and a dividend of 2s. per unit on the ordinary stock, less tax, requires £246,664, leaving a balance of £239,676 to be carried forward, against £220,169 brought in.

The issued capital is £2,242,399 in stock units of 10s. each. Capital reserve stands at £29,021, share premium account at £822,000, revenue reserves at £896,992, and £21,016 is reserved for income tax in 1950-51. Interest of outside preference shareholders appears at £1,002,500, 3½% debenture stock at £48,451, and current liabilities at £341,786.

Fixed assets are valued at £168,430, quoted investments at £3,081,048, unquoted stocks at £174,244, and current assets at £2,273,392, including Government securities at £1,273,642 (market value £1,275,141), tax certificates at £550, and cash at £934,493.

The company has important holdings in the American Metal Co., Ltd., Selstrust Investments, Ltd., Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., and Matulira Copper Mines, Ltd.

The directors are Mr. A. Chester Beatty, Jr. (chairman), Mr. T. H. Bradford (managing director), Brigadier R. Micklem, and Messrs. C. W. Boise, A. J. Brett, J. A. Dunn, E. Fraenkel (alternate), S. T. Amner, L. H. Leach, R. D. Peters, R. M. Peterson, and R. L. Prain. The chairman, managing director, Mr. C. W. Boise and Mr. R. D. Peters form the executive committee.

The 17th annual general meeting will be held in London on June 15.

Dearest Zinc

THE PRICE OF ZINC was raised on Tuesday by the Ministry of Supply by a further £4 per ton to £111 10s. Since the beginning of this year the price has risen £24.

Selstrust Investments, Ltd.

SELTRUST INVESTMENTS, LTD., after providing £314,773 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £348,090 in the year ended March 31, compared with £310,487 in the previous year. Interest on the preference shares absorbs £27,080, a dividend of 14s. per share on the ordinary shares requires £250,250, and a balance of £150,164 is carried forward, against £82,528 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £1,250,000 in 4½% cumulative redeemable preference shares and £500,000 in ordinary shares, each of £1 denomination. Capital reserve stands at £29,021, revenue reserves at £173,286, and current liabilities at £86,283. Quoted investments are valued at £1,876,011 (market value £6,254,825), unquoted investments at £103,014, and current assets at £209,565, including £44,030 in cash.

The directors are Mr. A. Chester Beatty, Jr. (chairman), Mr. T. H. Bradford (managing director), and Messrs. C. W. Boise, L. H. Beach, R. D. Peters, R. M. Peterson, and R. L. Prain.

The 14th annual general meeting will be held in London on June 15.

Cost of Living Scheme Rejected

THE EUROPEAN MINERS' UNION in Northern Rhodesia has turned down a new cost-of-living scheme based on the principle that there is no justification for paying employees differently if they are married. The scheme was prepared by the copper mining companies. The matter will now go to conciliation.

Mining Personalia

MR. R. B. HAGART, deputy chairman of the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., has arrived in London.

MR. A. C. WILSON has been appointed a director of Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., from which Mr. C. R. DAVIS has resigned.

News of Our Advertisers

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD., report that group trading profits for the year ended September 30, last were £30,679,595, compared with £23,953,208 in the previous year. Taxation in the U.K. absorbs £7,274,003 and overseas taxation £8,394,113. The net profit was £12,441,858, of which £5,389,638 was attributed to the parent company. The dividend is maintained at 14 1/6%.

PROGRESS

The East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., Electricity House, Harding Street, Nairobi. P.O. Box 691. Tel. 2551; Telegrams "Electric." Branches: Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kitale, Nanyuki. System: A.C. 415/240 volts 3 ph.

Tanganyika Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Tanga. P.O. Box 48. Tel. 355; Telegrams "Tanesco." Hydro-electric station at Pangani Falls. System: A.C. 400/230 volts 3 ph.

Dar es Salaam and District Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Dar es Salaam. P.O. Box 236. Tel. 561; Telegrams "Daresco." Branches: Arusha, Moshi, Mwanza, Tabora, Dodoma, Kigoma. System: A.C. 400/230 volts 3 ph.

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Tel. add.: RUOF LAB, LONDON.

According to figures published by the East African Statistical Department, between August, 1939, and August, 1948, the Nairobi COST-OF-LIVING index rose by 83%.

During the same period there was no permanent increase in ELECTRICITY TARIFFS throughout Kenya, and only in November, 1948, was The East African Power and Lighting Company Limited compelled by soaring costs to amend certain tariffs by what were, even then, most modest percentages.

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- TANGANYIKA
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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 6791/2/3

Telegrams: Esamaffers, Rand, Legden. Cable: Esamaffers, London.



Total 1948 U.K. exports to the territory were £31,358,000. 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 1948. There is a market, too, for many other British products.

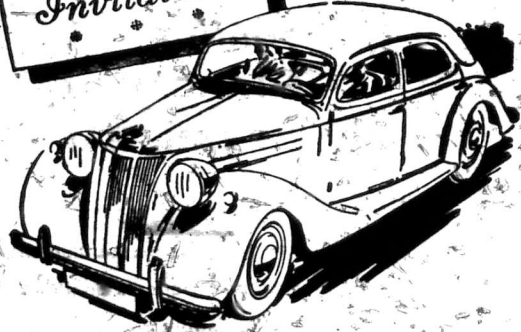
Write for our new booklet 'Overseas Markets'. It contains detailed trade tables for British East Africa and other territories where the Bank has branches.



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Thursday, June 8, 1950

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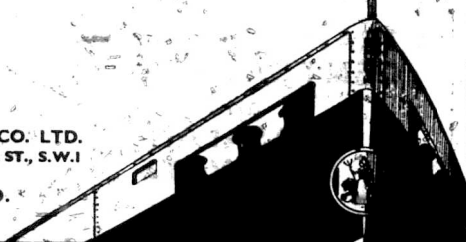
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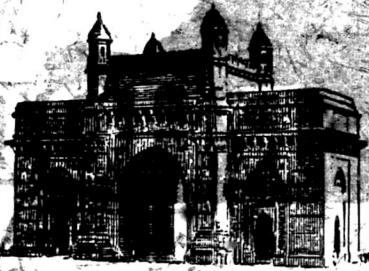
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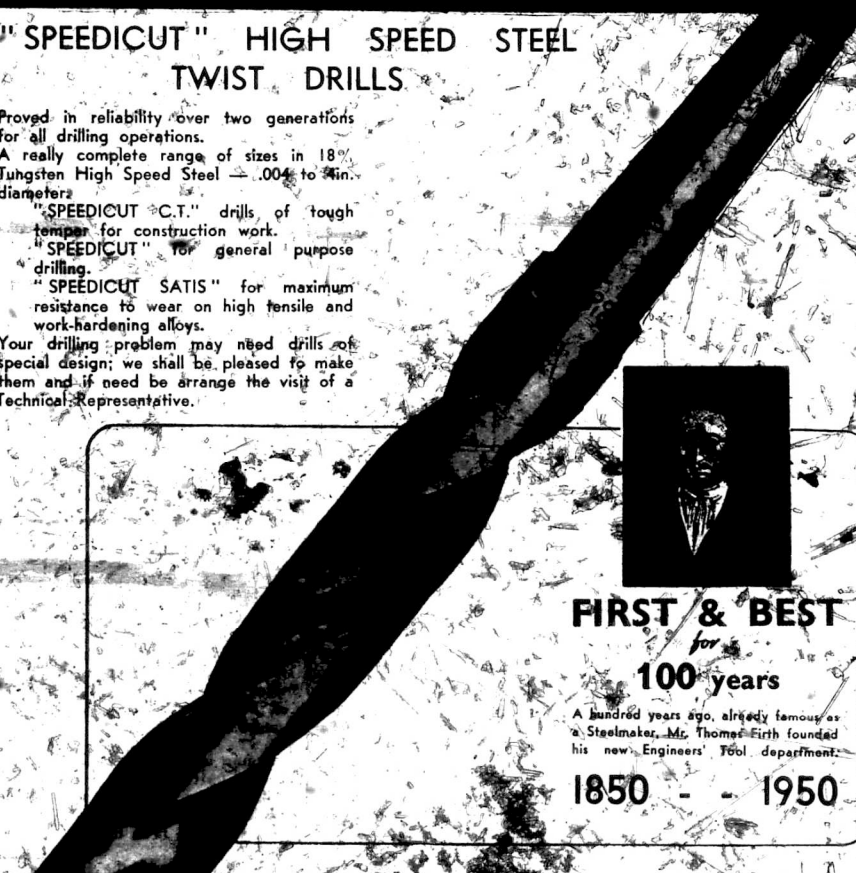
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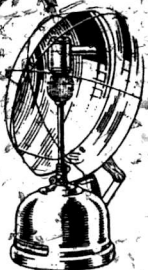
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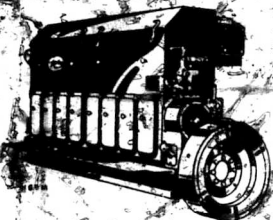
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

AN ECOLOGICAL SURVEY of Tanganyika Territory is very badly needed, and ought to be given high priority in the development plans of the local Government.

Settlement Should Be Encouraged.

The pity is that investigations of this kind were not made twenty or thirty years ago. Owing to the continuing failure to take such prudential action, the authorities are still unable to offer inquirers reliable advice on the best crops for various localities. When an intending settler in an area in which ample land is available for European agriculture without risk of encroachment on legitimate African requirements in the foreseeable future, asks what crops he should grow, the officials of the Department of Agriculture, lacking the guidance of an ecological survey or of the experience gained at an adequate chain of experiment stations, can do no more than reply in the most general terms that certain forms of agriculture suggest themselves as preferable to others in such conditions of soil, rainfall and altitude. In brief, they have not the data upon which to base a confident judgment. The inevitable result is that many a potential farmer is lost to a country in which there is still great scope for increased European settlement—with advantage to the Territory itself and to British East and Central Africa as a whole. Not infrequently we have been told by old-established settlers that

their plans for an extension of their activities to other localities were abandoned because they could not obtain the kind of basic advice which the Department of Agriculture might have been expected to provide.

Nobody knows even to-day exactly what areas of Tanganyika could safely be made available to European farming and ranching. Large blocks of land in some districts and many smaller blocks in others could certainly be put at the disposal of European enterprise with great advantage from every standpoint, and without impinging on the land which will be required by a rapidly rising African population. One block is on the point of alienation in an area admirably suited to mixed farming and ranching. Many officials agree with the non-official European community that the number of European farmers could and should be substantially increased. There are now no more than a thousand estates and farms owned and worked by Europeans and Asians in the Territory, and it is probably fair to say that that number could be at least doubled within five years if the right measures were taken to create the requisite measure of public confidence, while over a ten-year period there should be a further substantial increase.

But such developments, desirable as they are, require decision and action by the Government. It should leave no scope for misunderstanding about its land policy, make greater use of the Land Settlement Board, seriously and rapidly survey the possibilities of new settlement in each district, give the most practical advice within its power, improve the facilities for agricultural finance, and generally prove its determination to foster

Responsibility Of Government.

that kind of agricultural development which can be undertaken only by non-Natives. To strengthen the economic basis of the country in this way would be advantageous from every standpoint, by no means least from that of providing potential new non-official leadership and more points of day-to-day contact with Africans—the best of whom, as Chief Kidaha said in a letter which we recently quoted, recognize the value of European enterprise and the importance of inter-racial understanding and co-operation.

Notes By The Way

Political Shock

SOCIALISTS are not as happy as East Africans at the disappearance of Sir Leslie Plummer from the groundnut scene—or, rather, from the scene from which he was expected to produce vast quantities of groundnuts at an economic price and in model conditions of employment for Africans. According to the *New Statesman and Nation*, "Labour M.P.s. were really shocked by the tone and timing of the Plummer statement: with Strachey abroad and an official report on the groundnut scheme expected shortly, Maurice Webb, many thought, moved with an indecorous haste and ill-chosen words." Indecorous haste, indeed! The *congé* would have been better given many months ago.

Fiction and Facts

INDEED, in days of higher political standards no chairman of a body like the Overseas Food Corporation (if there ever was such an outfit) could have survived the scathing comments of the auditors on the first year's accounts. If resignation had not preceded publication of that document or coincided with it, dismissal would have been automatic. But that headiness in public life is lost, and neglect is now disguised as achievement. Readers of the Socialist papers might, indeed, imagine that Mr. Strachey and his friend Sir Leslie Plummer had been outstandingly successful groundnut chiefs, not the spendthrift and calamitous failures which East Africans know them to be. Socialists—and everyone else—ought to be shocked at the Government's tolerance of mismanagement on such a scale for so long, not at Mr. Webb's action as soon as he had discovered the truth which his predecessor was at such pains to hide from the public.

Sir Charles Mortimer

AN IMAGINATIVE PRECEDENT, so far at any rate as the East and Central African territories are concerned, has been taken by the Government of Kenya in appointing Sir Charles Mortimer, who recently retired from the office of Member for Health and Local Government, to be an official member of the Legislative Council in order that he may relieve a senior civil servant of the duty of attendance. The non-official communities of the Colony, no less than the members of the Colonial Service, repose an exceptional measure of confidence in Sir Charles, and there will be general satisfaction that his conscientious and wise counsel is still to be heard in the Legislature and its committees. Government has acted quickly in bespeaking his services, which might otherwise have been sought by one of the constituencies at the next election in Kenya, for reinforcement of the non-official side of the House is an obvious necessity.

D.C. to Governor

MR. ERIC PORTMAN has been promoted direct from the rank of district commissioner to that of a Colonial governor—from D.C. in "Men of Two Worlds" to the lead in "His Excellency." In this new play, now at Princes Theatre, London, he achieves a theatrical triumph as a former trade union leader who has been appointed governor of a Colony with its share of labour troubles and more than a normal quota of crooked politicians. The scene is not African, but the play must intensely interest anyone with knowledge of Colonial life; for again and again the action could be paralleled from African happenings. The humane, friendly, wary, opinionated, yet sometimes self-distrustful politician who has become the King's representative is a very human person, and Mr. Portman brings out all his strength and weakness with a fidelity akin to genius. Twice recently he has done good service to the Colonial cause, now on the stage, and lately on the screen. Will someone provide him with another good part in a Colonial setting, so that he may perform the hat-trick when "His Excellency" ends what ought to be a long run? Mr. Portman dominates every scene in which he appears, but he has splendid support, especially from his chief secretary, his military secretary, and his daughter.

Group Insurance

PUBLIC LIFE TO-DAY, and even the normal practice of official or business administration, involves committees, which take up much time and often produce disappointing results. They are nevertheless unavoidable in the democratic system, and by no means only in the political sense. The board of directors of a public company is but a committee, and in good cases a select committee. So is the daily conference at which a Fleet Street editor and his departmental heads and specialist writers determine the general character of the next day's paper. The chairman of the company and the editor of the newspaper, however, understand very well that upon them rests the prime responsibility for what may be done or left undone after the discussion has ended, and that they, not their colleagues, will in case of need be held directly accountable. But if a former civil servant who has recently written to the Press about committees is to be believed, the virtue of the system from Whitehall's standpoint is that "it is unrivalled as a form of group insurance against the personal accountability of any of its members." Perhaps a Governor, Chief Secretary, or other senior official in East of Central Africa will denounce that affirmation as a libel upon the Colonial Service.

£400,000,000 for Colonial Development

Points from the Annual Report on the Colonies*

"THE CENTRAL PURPOSE of British Colonial policy is simple. It is to guide the Colonial territories to responsible self-government within the Commonwealth in conditions that ensure to the people both a fair standard of living and freedom from aggression from any quarter." So stated Cmd. 7433 ("The Colonial Empire, 1947-48").

The basic requirements for effective self-government can perhaps be reduced to five. You must be strong, energetic, and vigorous. You must have knowledge. You must be able to grow, dig, and make all you possibly can for your own needs. You must have something to sell to the outside world in exchange for the things you need but cannot produce yourself. And you must be able to govern and administer your affairs honestly and efficiently (involving, not least, a readiness to take the odium for unpalatable decisions which under a Colonial regime can conveniently be blamed on the metropolitan Power).

That most of the Colonial peoples have still to achieve these requirements is largely an accident of geography. The conditions of the tropics are not conditions in which human life easily flourishes. Excessive heat, excessive rain, excessive drought, jungle, swamp and desert; poverty of soil; pests that destroy man, beast, and plant—these are conditions in which it has been no mean achievement merely to survive.

Substantial Successes Already Gained

In its essence the task that Britain has undertaken at the side of the Colonial peoples is therefore a battle against hostile natural conditions. The impact of the first and most critical engagement in the battle is being borne largely by Britain, since it is she who commands the necessary resources of finance, scientific knowledge, and technical skill, and because, metaphorically, she is riding to the rescue of a hard-pressed ally. In this initial engagement substantial successes have already been gained. The initiative has been wrested from the enemy, and a breathing-space has been won in which to equip the Colonial peoples with the means to maintain the gains already won, and to turn them, unaided, to best advantage.

There are two principal instruments through which Britain makes her contribution to the common effort. First, the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1945 provides £120,000,000 to supplement local resources for the basic utilities and services—researches, surveys, roads, schools, hospitals—on which all other progress must be built. Second, the Colonial Development Corporation has authority to borrow up to £110,000,000 from the Treasury for projects of a more specifically commercial nature—projects which for one reason or another (perhaps a smaller margin of profit, a greater risk, or a longer period to mature) cannot attract capital from other sources.

It is mainly through these two instruments, and through continuing guidance in the art of government and administration, that the Colonial peoples are being helped to achieve self-government by their own efforts.

If success can be gained the rewards are immense. For the Colonial peoples, a life richer and fuller in every respect; for Britain, a strengthened Commonwealth and

expanding opportunities for trade; and for the world, an augmentation of resources, both human and material.

All the statistics available point to striking improvements in health during the last decade. In a large measure the improvement undoubtedly results from effective control of malaria, until recently the chief killing disease in the world. The laborious and expensive work of control has been greatly facilitated by the war-time development of new insecticides, particularly D.D.T. Pride of place is taken by Cyprus, which in January, 1950, announced the complete eradication of the malaria-carrying mosquito from the island. This achievement was made possible mainly by repeated D.D.T. spraying of every possible mosquito breeding-place over a period of three years.

Tackling Tropical Diseases

D.D.T. may possibly prove to be hardly less effective in combating the tsetse fly, carrier of sleeping sickness in Africa. Experiments in Tanganyika with insecticide smoke from aircraft have already demonstrated that under certain conditions it is possible to kill all the flies in blocks of infested bush some five to six square miles in extent.

Recently developed drugs also offer the hope that other diseases prevalent in the tropics will be brought under control far more rapidly than could have been foreseen only a few years ago. For lepers the sulphone drugs represent a strong new hope, and special efforts have been made to ensure adequate supplies. Similarly, it is intended to work towards the wide application of B.C.G. vaccine in the treatment of tuberculosis, a disease far more widespread in the Colonies than is perhaps realized; the appointment by the Secretary of State of a special consultant on tuberculosis is another indication of the importance attached to combating the disease.

All achievement reported from the Colonies can fairly be taken as a reflection, in part at least, of educational advance; but there is also the evidence of statistics. At the end of 1949 there was scarcely a territory in which there were not more schools open and more children in attendance than at the end of 1948. This does not mean, of course, that there can be any grounds for complacency, since far too many children, especially in Africa, are still without schools.

Higher Education for Colonial Students

So, too, in higher education each year since the war has seen both more Colonial students in the United Kingdom and more men and women taking higher education courses in their own territories. At the end of 1949 the figures were respectively over 4,000 and over 2,300.

A word should be said about community development schemes. Their pattern differs from territory to territory, but one recurring feature is the compact team of experts working systematically in a given area. Uganda has five demonstration teams which tackle particular problems in particular areas. Northern Rhodesia has divided itself into 11 development areas, each with a community development team. Nyasaland has set a team to work experimentally in an area of 100 square miles.

Not least of the problems is the provision of suitable literature written in the vernacular, and the East Africa Literature Bureau and the Joint Publications Bureau of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, set up in 1948 under Colonial Development and Welfare schemes, are abundantly justifying their establishment. A most valuable rôle is also being filled by the Mass Education Clearing House set up in the University of London Institute of Education, which under a Colonial Development and Welfare scheme; in December, 1949, the clearing house began publication of a "Mass Education Bulletin."

*Being extracts from Cmd. 7958, entitled "The Colonial Territories, 1949-50," presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and published by H.M. Stationery Office at 4s.

This development of social services is in one sense a contribution to greater economic well-being, since vigorous and competent people are obviously an important economic asset to their country. Simultaneously capital is being provided for roads, railways, harbours, and airfields, for power supplies for new industries, and for the development of agricultural and mineral resources, by the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, by the Colonial Development Corporation, by Colonial Governments themselves, and by private enterprise.

It has been estimated that there are 350 major economic projects in hand or planned in the Colonial territories, involving capital expenditure of £400 million.

Progress in the execution of Colonial Development and Welfare schemes rapidly accelerated during the year, aided by an easing in the supply situation, particularly of steel, which should be available in 1950 in quantities sufficient to meet most Colonial needs. On the other hand, shortage of senior technical staff continues to be a limiting factor. Essential data for further development is being steadily accumulated by research and surveys.

The many research activities include investigations in East and West Africa into the problems of tsetse-borne disease in cattle, which so seriously hampers progress in great tracts of Africa; continuing field tests of anticyde suggest that the drug may not be the panacea that had at one time been hoped, but it is still too early to arrive at definite conclusions about its usefulness.

On the surveys side, the Royal Air Force has continued to give the Directorate of Colonial Surveys, invaluable aid by the provision of air photographs: during 1949 some 63,000 square miles were covered in East Africa.

The Colonial Development Corporation, although it did not come into existence until 1948, had 28 fully operational undertakings in hand by November, 1949, involving a capital commitment of some £14,500,000. The undertakings are sited in all the Colonial regions, and include projects as diverse as poultry farming in the Gambia, timber extraction in British Guiana, cement manufacture in Northern Rhodesia, tung production in Nyasaland, and sealing in the South Atlantic. In addition, the corporation had 51 schemes under investigation or in the planning stage at the end of November, 1949.

Arrangements made under the Economic Co-operation Agreement between Britain and America may also mean a substantial measure of external financial and technical aid for Colonial economic development.

Transport and Power

In addition to projects wholly or partly financed in the ways already described, there are others which the Colonial Governments are undertaking on their own initiative, either by raising loans or from revenue and reserves. In some instances enterprises are being undertaken jointly with commercial firms or by commercial firms on their own account.

The African Governments are paying particular attention to the efficiency of their harbours and railways, and large-scale works are in hand or in prospect in Takoradi (Gold Coast), Pretown (Sierra Leone), Lagos (Nigeria), Mombasa (Kenya), and Dar es Salaam and Mtwara (Tanganyika). In plans for industrial development it is noticeable that the milling and processing of timber figures prominently, as does cement manufacture. In Tanganyika a large meal-canning factory was due to go into operation during the first half of 1950 (51% of the share capital is held by the Tanganyika Government).

Lack of fuel for power militates against any extensive industrial development in many territories, and the possibilities of large-scale hydro-electric schemes are accordingly being investigated in the Gold Coast, North Borneo, Northern Rhodesia and the Federation of Malaya. Work has already begun on the great hydro-electric scheme which is being undertaken in Uganda as a result of the agreement signed between the British and Egyptian Governments in May, 1949. The scheme will take power from the Nile at the point where it leaves Lake Victoria on its 3,200-mile journey to the Mediterranean, and, by increasing the storage capacity of Lake Victoria, it will also help to solve urgent irrigation problems in Egypt and the Sudan.

Whatever degree of industrialization is attained, however, most Colonial territories will have to continue to earn their living mainly by primary commodities, produced for their own use and consumption and for export. In general, the high levels of production achieved since the war were maintained during 1949-50, though adverse weather caused some setbacks, for example, to cotton in Uganda and tobacco in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. On the other hand, production of sisal in East Africa reached a new peak. Among mineral exports, there were increases during 1949 in gold, manganese, copper, bauxite, tin, diamonds, kyanite and oil.

In East and Central Africa, where there are large European and Asian resident communities, new constitutions have been introduced in each territory since the war. The chief development during the year was the announcement in December, 1949, that with effect from the spring of 1950 African representation

would be doubled on the Legislative Council of Uganda; this means that of the 16 non-official members eight will be African, four Asian, and four European.

Note must also be made of continued headway in the development of democratic local government institutions, both municipal and rural, in all the African territories. The work is unspectacular, but without it advances in the constitutions of the central Governments would be largely illusory.

Nairobi, capital of Kenya, had a memorable year. In June, 1949, the municipality became the first in the Colonies to receive authority to raise a loan on the London market on its own assets, and successfully floated a loan of £1,500,000. Then in March, 1950, when it celebrated its 50th anniversary, Nairobi received from the hands of H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester a Royal charter conferring upon the municipality the rank and privileges of a city.

Trusteeship Council

A growing appreciation of the problems of administration in under-developed territories was shown by the Trusteeship Council during its fifth and sixth sessions. In consequence its resolutions have, generally speaking, been such as to command a large measure of support from the administering authorities.

Items dealt with at the fifth session included examination of the report of the visiting mission which went to East Africa in 1948, together with the comments of H.M. Government on the visiting mission's report on Tanganyika; detailed study of the question of administrative unions affecting trust territories; and arrangements for the dispatch of a visiting mission to the British and French trust territories in West Africa in the autumn of 1949.

Items at the sixth session of particular concern to the United Kingdom included examination of the annual reports for 1948 on Tanganyika and the British Cameroons. The Trusteeship Council also negotiated a trusteeship agreement for Italian Somaliland.

Unfortunately, the improved atmosphere prevailing in the Trusteeship Council was not reflected in the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly or in the Assembly itself. Members of the Assembly attempted once more to assert a right of the United Nations to intervene directly in the administrative affairs of trust territories and to pass judgment on events and policies in all other dependent territories.

This movement culminated in the adoption of 17 resolutions relating to trust and other non-self-governing territories; of these the United Kingdom representative was able to vote for one only, he abstained on four others, and voted against 12. In particular, resolutions were adopted continuing for three years the Special Committee set up to examine the information transmitted in accordance with Article 73 (c) of the Charter, and giving it powers of roving inquiry into social, economic, and educational matters and certain aspects of constitutional matters in territories not under trusteeship.

In a strongly worded statement to the General Assembly, the Minister of State (Mr. Hector McNeill) reaffirmed that there was nothing in the United Nations Charter enabling the United Nations to take upon itself responsibility for or supervision of non-self-governing territories, and he fully reserved the position of H.M. Government on any matters arising out of the Assembly resolutions.

New Locust Threat

SWARMS OF LOCUSTS may reach northern Kenya at the end of this year and breed in the Northern Frontier Province during the long rains of 1951, though the authorities think it more probable that the first swarms will not reach the borders of Kenya until November or December of next year, and this despite a concerted campaign which is expected to cost about £200,000 in nine months. The Desert Locust Survey Advisory Committee fears that suppression of a new outbreak will not be possible, for heavy breeding has taken place in Saudi Arabia, the Yemen, Aden and the Somaliland Protectorate. About 30 Europeans will operate from bases in Asmara, Aden, and Hargeisa in the coming months, the campaign being financed by the Governments of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, British and Italian Somaliland, Eritrea, and Tripoli, with a contribution from the Imperial Government.

There is a close relationship between high rainfall and high leprosy all over the world.—Sir Leonard Rogers.

Dr. E. B. Worthington on Uganda's Problems

Developing East Africa's Economic Strength

"UGANDA IS ALIVE BY ITSELF. It is vital: my advice is to concentrate on Uganda."

I have chosen this quotation from Winston Churchill as the title of my talk because, after nearly half a century of development it still has a ring of truth, and because in modern Africa no country can really live by itself, least of all a small country like Uganda.

I have known Uganda on and off for 23 years, first conducting scientific work there on the Great Lakes and fisheries, then as an occasional visitor, until in 1946 Sir John Hall asked me to prepare a development plan for Uganda. Since its preparation I have looked at Uganda from the outside, while operating with the East Africa High Commission based on Nairobi, and have had occasion to travel and study extensively in Uganda's neighbouring territories, Kenya, Tanganyika, the Belgian Congo, Ruanda-Urundi, and the Sudan.

Uganda is peculiarly blessed with natural resources; it is a green and pleasant land. But if it were not for the Great Lakes, which have a pronounced influence on climate in that part of Africa, Uganda would probably be as dry as most of Tanganyika Territory. Lake Victoria, whose 26,000 square miles of water suffer high evaporation, causes rain to fall around its shores at intervals all through the year, but much more to the north-west, the Uganda shore, than to the east or south, where the lake forms part of Kenya and Tanganyika.

Best Sugar Land in the World

The result is that Uganda has some of the best sugar land in the world along the lake's northern shore; it has abundance of cotton, which provides the basis of a flourishing economy; it produces more coffee than Kenya and Tanganyika put together. Also, it is an easy land to live in, and perhaps in consequence some of the tribes have not a great reputation as hard workers.

Uganda relies on its lakes for its climate, its fisheries, and a good deal of its transport; but the biggest, Lake Victoria, is an East African water, shared by three countries, and the second biggest, Lake Albert, is shared with the Belgian Congo.

Neither fish nor fishermen pay much respect to inter-territorial frontiers. So we have recently established on Lake Victoria a fisheries service designed to develop the already important fishery into something much bigger, using if possible the great untapped resources of the open waters. Though one of the smallest of the inter-territorial services, it is an important experiment, because it has to be integrated very closely with three differing systems of Native administration. The Lake Victoria Fisheries Board includes provincial commissioners from the three territories, other officials, and non-officials. If this inter-territorial experiment is successful, as I believe it will be, it may open the door for other services of like nature.

The lakes and waterways of Uganda all lie within the drainage basin of the Nile; an international river shared by eight countries. The hydro-electric development at the Owen Falls brings Uganda right into the sphere of international collaboration.

In the latter part of the war, as scientific adviser in the Middle East I looked at the Nile problems from its mouth because my base was in Cairo. Egypt was planning further control of her life-blood, the river, in order to get more out of the agriculture of the Nile

Valley. Her scientists, notably Dr. Hirst, had made it clear that the only way was to go far up the river to its sources in East Africa and Ethiopia in order to provide sufficient storage to guard against all eventualities.

In East Africa the project was for a great dam below Lake Albert, to store in that lake 100,000 million cubic metres, in order to guard against unusual droughts and unusual floods and to release extra water so that it should be available in Egypt during the timely period each year.

Control of the Nile Waters

A year or two later I looked at the river from its source, and saw that this great store of water could be provided in Lake Victoria instead of Lake Albert, and with considerably less trouble to Egypt and East Africa.

In Lake Albert the requisite storage would have involved a range of level of 60 or 70 feet, and this would have flooded over 1,000 square miles of valuable land on account of the relatively small size of the lake. In Lake Victoria the same amount of water could be made available by increasing the range of level by no more than six feet, on account of the vast area of the lake. Moreover, the exit of the Nile from Lake Victoria near Jinja is a perfect place for a dam, and the water could be made to produce a large quantity of electricity at that point before being sent on its two months' travels to Egypt.

The Owen Falls dam is only one of a series of new projects in the Upper White Nile area. Probably there will be a regulating weir below Lake Kioga. Certainly there will be a considerable barrage below Lake Albert, designed to hold up the steady discharge from Lakes Victoria and Kioga, and to release the water so that it will reach Egypt during the timely period each year.

There must also be the biggest project of the lot, the Jonglei Canal—100 miles of artificial water-course in the Sudd area of the southern Sudan, the effect of which will be greatly to reduce the loss of water by evaporation and transpiration, and also to affect profoundly the livelihood of agriculturists and fishermen in that part of the world.

Cheap Power

Uganda at present relies on the most inefficient of all forms of power, firewood. When the hydro-electric power is available and can be carried economically for, say, 100 miles in any direction, there will be big opportunities for its use. This reserve of cheap power will become the safety-valve of Uganda, for it will allow industrial developments to take place in a variety of ways; unimpeded, as most industrial development is in East Africa, by the absence of cheap and efficient fuel.

In 1946 the best estimate of the population was about 4,000,000 souls. I assumed that there would be an increase to 10,000,000 in half a century, and the development plan was based on that. I argued further that, taking the total area and deducting from it the water swamps, game reserves, a suitable proportion as permanent forest, and dividing the answer by the number of people expected 50 years hence, having reduced that number by a proportion for the people who will then be engaged in industry, commerce and so forth, and not reliant on land, the answer would give an agricultural population of about 130 per square mile, or about 25 acres for each family.

Now, 25 acres of Africa, even of Uganda, is not a lot to support a family at the standard of living we must expect two generations hence, so this little calculation was rather alarming. But a census since taken reveals that Uganda's population is nearly 5,000,000.

Uganda is now very short of labour. To a large extent she relies on the annual migration of labour from Ruanda-Urundi, without whom the sugar estates could hardly operate, and the Baganda landlords would themselves have to do a good deal more work. Ruanda-Urundi has plenty of people;

* Being an abbreviated report of an address to a joint meeting in London of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies under the chairmanship of Lord Hailey.

too many in years of lean harvest. Kenya likewise has population problems.

Kenya and Tanganyika have wide open spaces which could carry far more people than they do—for example, the Masai Reserve—but in other areas there are over-population, over-grazing and destruction of the soil as acute perhaps as anywhere in the world.

I live alongside the Kikuyu Reserve, which is by no means a pleasant sight at the end of the dry season. That is only one of many areas of what used to be some of the best land in Africa, which, for that very reason, has bred human beings so rapidly since we prevented the natural controls of warfare, disease, and famine. Having recently looked around considerable parts of Africa, I am convinced that the problem of redistributing African people has to be faced in the early future. It cannot be faced in each territory independently; it must be considered, and ultimately action must be taken, on the basis of at least African sub-regions. It is ridiculous that in one area most forms of development are deferred indefinitely because there are not enough people, while in an adjacent area development is practically impossible because there are too many.

Revolt against Dulness

I turn to education and social welfare as directly concerned with the individual differences of human beings and bringing enlightened ideas. The younger generation of Africans is beginning to revolt against dulness, and new social systems have to be built up to replace the old ones which are losing contact with the people.

This revolt against dulness manifests itself in many ways—drinking parties, political agitation, strikes, and even killings, but also in desirable ways—the desire for education; for many forms of recreation, for social intercourse. In Uganda not more than one child in five receives any education, in spite of the great work over many years of the missions as well as the Government. The base of the educational pyramid needs widening, so that a foundation will be laid for ultimate universal primary education and a big development of secondary education. Provision is also required for those who fall while climbing the pyramid.

But already educational expenditure in Uganda, as in other Colonies, has outstripped that of other services, and a great deal of it does not lead directly to greater production and hence to larger revenues. One can argue that lack of education is a factor limiting production, but it is difficult for the educationist to answer the often-posed question: "Can an educated man or woman hoe more cotton or beans in a day than an uneducated one?"

No country can afford more social services than it can pay for, and that is not very much when spread around the 5,000,000 people in Uganda, even with that country's buoyant revenues in recent years.

Productivity and Hard Work

Productive activity and hard work have somehow to be increased at a rate greater than the expansion of social services, and to achieve this, technical education has a big part to play.

An educationalist suggested to me that the quickest way to universal education in Africa might be to call a halt to any expansion in primary or secondary education and concentrate all additional funds on technical education. He maintained that sufficient boys and girls are being educated to a stage when technical education in craftsmanship would be really worth while, and the resulting effect of these technicians on general productivity would before long produce the funds required for the broadening of the basis in general education.

We must not forget the top of the educational pyramid, Makerere College, and the part it plays in producing the highly educated few and in research and cognate activities by its staff. Wherever I go in East Africa I inquire about, and if possible chat to, the former science students of Makerere who are now scattered about in the medical, agricultural, veterinary, and like departments. Not all the reports are good, but nearly everywhere there is a cry that Government service requires far more of these people.

In last year's inter-territorial geological conference held in Tanganyika, the geological and water services in the three territories intimated that between them they could find very good use in the next few years for no fewer than 50 trained African staff of Makerere standard; with those assistants the pace of geological and water survey in East Africa could be greatly accelerated. But of those 50 required in that one subject, I think only two past products of Makerere are yet at work.

Recently, when visiting the southern Sudan, I was greatly interested to learn about progress of the Zande scheme, that fascinating experiment close to the Sudan-Congo border designed to create a developing community as near self-sufficiency as possible. It originated from the argument that the great length of communications to the ocean—more than

1,000 miles in that case—rendered most exports and imports uneconomic.

Translating that argument into the wider sphere, perhaps we can look forward to a steady and large expansion of internal trade as well as of population and productive enterprise in all that part of Africa which is far from sea communications—Uganda, Ruanda-Urundi, parts of the Belgian Congo, the southern Sudan, and of Tanganyika.

That internal part of Africa, if taken together, produces all the main needs of the human being and a good many of the luxuries. It has also mineral resources, the development of which can act as an economic catalyst. We must surely envisage a steady growth of internal economic strength, coupled with a rising standard of life as well as a rising population.

I have covered a wide field very sketchily, picking out examples to illustrate both the internal strength of Uganda and her interdependence with her neighbours. It is true that Uganda is alive by herself, but her life will be enormously increased in vigour as she develops these contacts and relations on the one hand with the rest of British East Africa and on the other with the great area of internal Africa which is so much cut off from the sea.

Great Progress in Kenya Warm Tribute from Uganda

"I SEE MORE OF KENYA each year in my visits than do quite a number of the members of the Kenya Legislative Council, and I do not accept the picture painted by a local newspaper that Kenya is on the verge of bankruptcy," said Mr. C. Handley Bird when addressing the Legislative Council of Uganda. He added:—

"I am astonished and delighted at the achievement and progress to be seen on all hands between the Kenya-Uganda boundary at Busia and Mombasa, both in the African reserves and in what to me are humourously called the White Highlands, where I see thousands of prosperous Africans and Asians benefiting from the successful achievement of the White Highlanders."

Proud To Be An East African

"It is a pleasure to me that it is East African enterprise that has secured for Nairobi the privilege of being the first Colonial town to become a city. I have no time for the small-minded person who seeks to minimize such an achievement; I am very proud of being an East African, whether I am in Nairobi or Kampala."

"If one goes further east from Nairobi, one will find at Mackinnon Road the third largest European population in Africa between the Sahara and Bulawayo. Proceed south or north and you see signs of development and progress on every hand, and evidence of the solid wealth that has been created and put into the country."

"In 1935-36 I spent 18 months in Tanganyika and travelled all round the country. At the end of that time I wrote a report to the effect that in my opinion, given at least two reasonably competent Governors out of three over the following 15 years, with a little development of communications, Tanganyika would become the leading member of the East African family economically. My time-table of prophecy was upset by six years of war and particularly difficult post-war conditions, but I still maintain, and I am backing my belief in my business, that Tanganyika will before long become economically the strongest of the three."

"I suggest that my Kenya friends become a little more cheerful, take a less grim view of life, and perhaps find some grounds for agreement with their neighbours."

The Ross Institute will hold its annual free course in tropical hygiene for planters, miners, or other laymen from July 24 to 28. Well over 1,000 people took this course during the 10 years before the war, and 65 students attended last year. Particulars obtainable from the Ross Institute of Tropical Hygiene, Keppel Street, London, W.C.1.

Outstanding Service to African Missions C.M.S. Tribute to Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Hooper

THE REV. H. D. HOOPER has resigned the appointment which he has held for the past 23 years as Africa secretary of the Church Missionary Society.

At a farewell gathering at Church Missionary House, London, organized by the society in honour of Mr. and Mrs. Hooper, they were presented with a portable typewriter, a table-cloth embroidered with the signatures of many colleagues and other friends, and a copy of the C.M.S. film called "Report from East Africa," which shows scenes at Kahuhia, the station in Kenya at which from 1915 to 1926 Mr. Hooper continued the work begun by his father, and where he has in more recent years been succeeded by his son, Mr. Cyril Hooper, who appears in the film.

A resolution adopted by the general committee of the society states (*inter alia*):—

Life Linked to Africa

"Born in 1891 in Freetown, close to the very starting point of the society's East Africa Mission, the son of C.M.S. missionaries, and in due course the father of another, Mr. Handley Hooper's life has been in a singular way linked to Africa and the society's work in that continent. After 11 years' missionary service in Kenya, he was called in 1926 to serve the society in the onerous post of secretary for its Africa missions, and this duty he has fulfilled for 23 years.

"Two facts about this long stewardship call for particular attention. In tropical Africa the society has been allowed, under God, to be a prime agent in the calling into being of a Christian community of some one million adherents. Considerably more than half of the missionaries of the society are engaged in this area.

"Perhaps only a man who was by birth a son of Africa, thrilled to its life by a family tradition and an inner sympathy, a missionary by inheritance as well as by choice, could have kept his feet and his head amidst the conflicting claims and demands of so exacting an office. Many a missionary looks back with deep gratitude for a patience of understanding of themselves and a penetration of insight into their problems that only one who loved them and prayed for them could possibly have shown. Again, to see Mr. Hooper with some of the steadily increasing number of Africans who are coming to this country and treating C.M.S. House as a home is to know that the same sympathy and affection has been at their disposal as well.

Genius for Friendship

"But if this genius for friendship, this ability to be an interpreter, has been remarkably demonstrated in the inner life of the society, his complementary gifts of statesmanship and complete integrity have unquestionably established him as one of the most significant personalities in the missionary enterprise in Africa in this past generation.

"It would be no exaggeration to claim that it has been the missionary societies which have provided the foundation from which the whole of the Colonial welfare and development enterprises of the last 20 years have been developed and built up. But that did not happen by chance. It happened because a small group of Christian statesmen drawn from various societies and working through Edinburgh House saw the opportunity and won the confidence of the Colonial Office as well as of the Colonial Governments. It is no despite of the good work done by others in that team to say that as a matter of history Mr. Hooper has in this regard given the most continuous service.

"Through his personal qualities, his ready friendliness of approach, his grasp of principle, his ability to see issues in the large and yet pursue the detail which achieves success, in a word, through his Christian statesmanship, he has served well the whole Church of Christ

in Africa; he has served a generation of Africans; he has been a great public servant.

"The society is proud of this record of service, but in passing this resolution they would desire to recognize that Mr. Hooper's service cannot be separated from that of Mrs. Hooper, who has shared in all his ministry, whether in Africa or at home, and to whose self-denial and devotion under God so much of the achievement which can be recorded is most surely due."

Kenya Indian Sentenced

AN APPLICATION by the Attorney-General of Kenya for a restriction order against Makhhan Singh, a Sikh, who was recently arrested in Nairobi in connexion with an unregistered trade union, on the ground that he is an undesirable person within the meaning of the Deportation Ordinance, after being recommended by a judge of the High Court, will be considered by the Governor in Council within one month. If it is granted the authorities will be empowered to deport the accused within the borders of the Colony, when it will be an offence for him to try to leave or to communicate with persons outside.

The Attorney-General has stressed that Makhhan Singh was the defendant in these proceedings, not because he was a Communist, but on account of the manifestations of his Communist beliefs, and for his responsibility for a long campaign of causing ill-will and hostility by deliberate misrepresentations. Makhhan Singh, in his evidence, referred to the British Government as a foreign Power, which had no right to rule in Kenya.

After the hearing Makhhan Singh was charged with perjury in connexion with *habeas corpus* proceedings in 1948, for which he was sentenced by a magistrate to three months' imprisonment.

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BACKGROUND

South Africa.—"One by one the lights of freedom are going down in South Africa, to the accompaniment of growing racial discord and unrest within, and almost universal obloquy without. The gloomiest forebodings of those who warned against the totalitarian and undemocratic tendencies of the present Government are coming true. It is all being done subtly and legalistically, with the suave Dr. Dönges as the chief technician of this silent revolution. Liberty is being quietly and unostentatiously extinguished. The two chief bulwarks of liberty in a modern State, the judiciary and Parliament, are being by-passed or over-ridden, and the people are at the mercy of an all-powerful executive, with Parliament as its rubber-stamp, and with no recourse to the courts. The Nationalists are creating a rigid caste system in which every group, not just Natives, Indians or Coloureds, will be put in their place—and the Nationalists' place will be on top. This byzantine autocracy will, when and if completed, differ in no essential from National Socialism, or Soviet Communism. The entire population, of all races, will have to carry identity cards, because the Government regards the national register as an indispensable means to its ultimate aim—the strict regimentation of the entire population. Identity cards mean passes for all; and there will be no passport for anyone who incurs the displeasure of the Government. Freedom to move about the Union is also to be severely curtailed by the Group Areas Bill. People are to be confined to areas chosen by the State; and those who occupy property in an area in which they do not 'belong' will be given one year in which to sell up and get out of it. To enable the Government to implement these ruthless intentions, inspectors will have the right 'without previous notice, at any time of the day or night,' and accompanied by policemen, to enter any premises and make such examinations and inquiry as may be necessary. If South Africans accept, as the facts surely now indicate that they must, that under the present Government the Union is heading for major disasters, they must have the courage to defy the bans the Government seeks to impose on their speech and movements, tear aside by the exercise of their democratic rights the totalitarian net which is being swiftly woven around them, and thus free themselves and their country, before it is too late. There is not much time left."—*Forum, Johannesburg.*

Weird "Welfare."—"The enormous wealth acquired by Britain over the 300 years to 1913 was the product of six national attributes which to-day are undermined by the philosophy of the Welfare State. Those attributes were imagination, enterprise, freedom, competition, hard work, and thrift. We are living in an utterly 'phony' economy because professional politicians and amateur political economists think that the laws of supply and demand can be flouted with impunity; that the price mechanism can be destroyed without harm to the community; and that the sum of human happiness can be secured by 'guaranteeing' prices, jobs and hours of work. Millions complain at the high cost of living; yet many of those millions supported a reduction in working hours which automatically puts up costs. The recent reduction in the working hours of farm employees was equivalent to removing 10,000 men off the land. How many stopped to think that the cost of every farm product was thereby instantly raised? Every working man naturally wants to sell his labour for as much as he can get, and the politician wishing to secure his vote promises higher and higher 'guaranteed' wages. Which of them remembers that every working man's wife wants to buy the products of a hundred other working men for as little as possible?"—Mr. Hyde C. Burton in the *Financial Times*.

Government and The Press.—"Perhaps because only a very small proportion of the national Press is servile and uncritical, the Socialist Government's attitude towards newspapers is openly denunciatory and indirectly repressive. Perhaps the severest disappointment suffered by the Government was the clean bill of health given to the Press by the Royal Commission. But the findings of the commission have not stopped ministerial repetition of canards. Mr. Wilson tries the old argument that the Press might devote more of its space to questions of public importance. That retort runs counter to the Board of Trade's own action in treating magazines, which do not normally deal with matters of public importance, more generously than newspapers, which do; and it accords very well with the Government's complete inability to appreciate the needs of the customer. If there was a public demand for a detailed record of the activities of this wonderful Government, no newspaper could afford to ignore it."—*Time and Tide.*

Africa in World Strategy.—"The land mass of continental Africa is the proper counter to the land mass of Stalin's Eurasia. In the north could be the Sally ports, the forward airfields, the launching sites, etc., which would not only dominate the Mediterranean but be within bombing range of the Soviet oil wells and industrial centres. South of the great desert barrier could be the supply and communication centres, the industrial concentration, and the reserves of men and material. With a sufficiency in war potential in Africa and a parallel sufficiency of force in Western Europe, that might well be a prospect to cool the ardour of the Politburo. We are a shockingly long way from the sufficiency. Planning is not performance, though many people seem to think so. The thrust of informed and robust public opinion, simply is not there. We cannot suddenly get rid of all the illusions and wishful thinking sedulously fostered since the war by a combination of left-wing intellectuals, professors, economists, politicians, and leader-writers. It was these 'progressive' thinkers who kept up the disastrous fiction of Four Power unity and helped to sell seven Christian European countries to the Soviet beast. This circus was responsible for those smug, misleading talks on the radio; those gobblets of political complacency, those pontifical pronouncements and tendentious articles. They told us that the Kremlin aimed only at security, that allowance must be made for Russian suspicion; that Stalin yearned only for reconstruction, and that peasant communities like Poland, Roumania, Hungary, and Greece, would be much better off as Peoples Democracies—while the Kremlin gang was busily engaged in murdering political opponents, slave raiding, organizing purges and bogus trials, forging confessions, and committing genocide. The progressive thinkers and their friends went on being 'liberal, detached, and dispassionate.' One might have thought they were an M.C.C. committee discussing a breach of the I.b.w. rule."—Major Lewis Hastings, in *Truth*.

"In the House of Commons personality counts as much as party: a member's influence will depend upon the integrity of his character, the value of his abilities, and the forcefulness of his mind."—Mr. Harold Nicholson.

TO THE NEWS

E.A.R.-marked. — Plan or perish."—Lord Macdonald.

"Television is responsible for a decline in book-reading."—Mr. Edward P. Smith.

"Guilt and remorse colour the American attitude to the Negro problem."—Professor D. W. Brogan.

"Nigeria claims the record of having had five different Secretaries in 11 years."—Mr. John Hall, in the Daily Mail.

"Our greatest social tragedy is that 3,000,000 names are on waiting lists for homes."—Mr. Alfred Bossom, M.P.

"British Socialism is a dead duck. British capitalism is very much alive, and kicking Britain back to vigour."—Life (America).

"The number of regular officers in the R.A.F. increased from 14,156 on April 1, 1948, to 18,472 on April 1, 1949."—The Secretary of State for Air.

"The United Nations Organization appears to have paid strangely little attention to the most flagrant denials of religious freedom."—The Archbishop of York.

"Communism to-day has little to do with economics and less with social equality, but is an instrument of Russian Imperialism."—Mr. L. D. Gammans, M.P.

"The juvenile becomes a delinquent when he becomes, at war with society. His school should enable him to be at peace with society."—The Headmaster of Eton.

"I would always have M. Molotov as wicket-keeper, because he lets nothing pass, but never as umpire, because he can only say 'No.'"—Mr. Harold Wilson, President of the Board of Trade.

"If public authorities must save money on education, let them save it on school buildings and extras, not on the salaries of teachers, for men matter more than buildings."—The Master of Trinity College, Cambridge.

"Most men are like unsplit atoms. Their great latent abilities and energies have never been set free. Most men do not know what they can do, for they have never really tried."—Mr. Arthur Mortimer, president of Rotary International of Great Britain and Ireland.

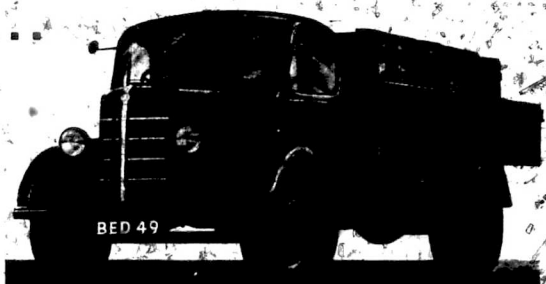
"The Earl of Ranfurly served with the British Army. Among his decorations is the Black Watch."—From an American newspaper.

"Democracy is more likely to perish from the decay of its virtues than from external attack. If it dies, it will die from lack of democrats. The real problem is that of creating a responsible citizen out of the ordinary man."—Dr. Lovell Cocks, principal of Western College, Bristol.

"If we could get out of people's minds the idea that profits are wicked and put into their minds the idea that industry is a partnership between those who provide the capital, those who work with the capital, and those who buy the goods, we should have a much clearer understanding of our national problems."—Mr. G. Leslie Wates.

"Although there must be some 18 million incomes of less than £500 a year in the country and many 'incomes' in the tax sense carry two votes—the Labour Party collected only 13,750,000 votes. Yet when again can it hope to have such favourable conditions? In spite of the last two elections, it may after all turn out to be true that Britain's normal political state is still Conservative."—The Economist.

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PERSONALIA

THE MARQUIS DE LAURENS CASTELLET is visiting East Africa.

MRS. F. EANE, of Kabete, Kenya, will shortly arrive in this country.

MR. J. BODILLY has been appointed a judge of the High Court of the Sudan.

MR. F. T. HOLDEN, managing director of Unga, Ltd., has arrived in London from Kenya.

MR. and MRS. R. W. LEWIN, of Molo, have arrived in this country by flying-boat from Kenya.

MR. MICHAEL BLUNDELL, M.L.C., and MRS. BLUNDELL have arrived in this country from Kenya.

MR. STEPHEN BARBER is now resident correspondent in Nairobi for the London *News Chronicle*.

LORD DELAMERE has sold his London house, an Ebury Street, S.W.1, to Mrs. WINSTON CHURCHILL.

MR. E. A. VASEY, Member for Health and Local Government in Kenya, has just reached London.

MR. D. C. CUMMING is Acting Civil Secretary in the Sudan during the absence of the Governor-General.

MR. A. K. POCKNEY is now manager of the Tanga branch of Messrs. Gailey & Roberts (Tanganyika), Ltd.

MR. K. TRELOR has won the Northern Rhodesian golf championship. MR. G. COLEMAN was the runner-up.

MR. H. GORDON MÜNSTERGOTHE has taken up his duties in Dar es Salaam as consul for the United States.

The honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon the RT. HON. L. S. AMERY by Durham University last week.

MR. E. M. HYDE-CLARK, since 1946 Labour Commissioner in Kenya, is to retire from the Colonial Service.

MR. HARRY FRANKLIN has arrived by air from Northern Rhodesia. He will be in this country for three weeks.

MESSRS. ALAN BOBBE and PATRICK FORBES have joined the staff of Cable and Wireless, Ltd., in Nairobi as announcers.

MAJOR F. DE V. JOYCE, of Ulu, is due in England from Kenya in a few days, and expects to spend about three months in this country.

BRIGADIER V. G. STOKES, of the Over-Seas League, is in Nairobi to discuss the formation of a permanent East African headquarters in the city.

MR. SALAN WOOD, whose book, "The Groundnut Affair," is on the point of publication, is at work on a novel with a Fleet Street background.

MR. C. C. SPENCER, Financial Secretary in Uganda, is also acting as Chief Secretary while the substantive holder of that post is Acting Governor.

MARSHAL OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE, SIR ARTHUR HARRIS, accompanied by LADY HARRIS and their daughter, have arrived in this country on holiday.

SIR ALFRED and LADY VINCENT have arrived in London from the United States. They will sail on June 22 for South Africa on their way back to Kenya.

Recent callers from Kenya at the East African Office in London have included MR. R. S. CAMPBELL, MR. WILL EVANS and MR. L. R. MACONOCHE WELWOOD, M.L.C.

MR. H. D. SUTHERNS, formerly chief education officer in Southern Rhodesia, has been selected as organizer of the Rhodesia University Association's appeal for funds.

MR. G. W. H. REYNOLDS, assistant managing director of the Overseas Touring Co. (East Africa), Ltd., and MRS. REYNOLDS have arrived in England on long leave.

BRIGADIER STORR GARLAKE, of Southern Rhodesia, attended the reception by THE KING at Buckingham Palace of senior Commonwealth military representatives.

MESSRS. G. F. BEDFORD, A. E. LEWON, and W. L. WOOF have been appointed assistant managers of Messrs. Cayzer, Irvine and Co., Ltd., managers of the Clan Line.

SIR GODFREY HUGGINS, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, is to open Kenya's Royal Agricultural Show in Nakuru on October 19. He will be accompanied by LADY HUGGINS.

MR. ARCHIBALD GRAY has arrived in Salisbury to take up duty as American Consul-General in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. He will have the assistance of a consul, vice-consul, and six others.

MR. W. M. ROBERTSON, Conservator of Forests in Tanganyika Territory, is on leave pending retirement.

MR. L. G. T. WIGG, is acting in the appointment, with MR. H. FRASER as his deputy.

We are able to deny reports which appeared in certain newspapers that Sir Alexander Kleinwort will shortly visit East Africa. MR. ERNEST KLEINWORT will, however, visit Kenya next month.

MR. T. CADELL, a local director of Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie and Co., Ltd., is about to be transferred from East Africa to the London office to assist MR. W. F. JENKINS, the managing director.

The marriage of MR. HUGH RICHARD PYPHER and MISS SUSAN MORRISON, younger daughter of Mr. G. R. MORRISON, formerly of Rongai, Kenya, took place in Bovingdon, Hertfordshire, last Saturday.

MR. and MRS. R. O. PESTEL and their 12-year-old son have left Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, in a single-engine Auster aircraft on the first stage of a flight to this country via West and North-West Africa.

MR. PATRICK O'DONOVAN, lately correspondent in the Far East for *Observer*, has spent about a month in Kenya and Uganda, and is now in Tanganyika. He hopes to visit Ethiopia before returning to London.

MR. L. J. RUMSEY, of Cholo, is acting as a substitute member of the Legislative Council of Nyasaland during the absence from the territory of MR. G. G. S. HADLOW, who recently arrived in this country by air with MRS. HADLOW.

MR. JOHN WALKER is the first president of the recently formed Uganda Stamp Club, of which MR. G. G. S. HADLOW is hon. secretary. MRS. P. HADLOW and MR. J. M. PARTIYALLA are the club's secretary and committee.

MR. LEO CHERTOK, the American, who recently obtained an oil and mineral concession in the Sudan on the eve of the Italian invasion, is in London. He is negotiating for the transfer of his rights to a British company.

DR. J. H. S. GEAR, of the South African Institute of Medical Research, Dr. E. S. HOGAN, Director of the East African Virus Council, Dr. R. M. MORRIS, Secretary for Health in Southern Rhodesia, Dr. D. J. M. MACKENZIE and Dr. P. B. ROBINSON, respectively Directors of Medical Services in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, attended the recent meeting of the standing Medical Committee of the Central African Council in Lusaka.

APPOINTMENT VACANT

OPPORTUNITY for young, able accountant/secretary to join as partner in business in Central Africa. Must be versatile and capable, and preferably not over 40. Interviews London, August. Please reply to 367, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

Due to the dispute between the London Society of Compositors and the London Master Printers' Association, no overtime work can now be done by London printing houses. As a consequence the size of this issue has unfortunately had to be reduced.

COLONEL N. S. FERRIS, honorary Colonel of the 1st Royal Rhodesia Regiment, took the salute at a march past at the passing out parade for recruits of the King's Royal Rifle Corps at Winchester. The two units have had close associations in two wars.

THE REV. S. W. DOGGETT accompanies the 22 British schoolboys who left this country at the end of May for a tour of East Africa, the Rhodesias, and South Africa. Mr. K. PRYNGTON, senior master at Michaelhouse School, Nairobi, met the party in Nairobi.

THE REV. R. KONVISER, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, officiated at the induction of the REV. S. CLAYMAN as minister of the Hebrew congregation in Lusaka. It is understood to have been the first service of the kind to be held in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. LOUIS H. KICK has retired from the board of the Forestal Land, Timber, and Railways Co., Ltd., after 40 years' service, and LORD GLENCONNER has been appointed a director in his stead. MR. GERARD J. R. L. D'ERLANGER has been elected a vice-chairman. The company has large East African and Rhodesian interests.

Officials of the Colonial Service now on leave in this country include MR. R. S. A. BEAUCHAMP, Director of the East African Inland and Fishery Research Organization, MR. C. R. V. BELL, Director of Education in the Somaliland Protectorate, and MR. W. G. G. COOPER, Director of Geological Surveys in Nyasaland.

Kenya is represented at this year's conference in Sweden of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers by MR. WILL EVANS, president of the Kenya National Farmers' Union, MR. DAVID COLE, of Naro Moru, and MR. P. E. ANDERSEN, of Kijabe. Southern Rhodesia's delegates are MR. JOHN MCINTYRE and CAPTAIN I. H. MORTEN, R.N.

MR. P. DE V. ALLEN broadcast in Sunday's "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.B.C. on the West Indies cricket team now in this country. DR. A. T. G. THOMAS, M.O.H. in Nairobi, spoke in the same programme on the National Health Service in Great Britain, and Miss YOUNG gave a news note on the junior section of the London Branch of the East Africa Women's League.

PRINCESS MARGARET, who was the guest of honour at a reception given for Rhodes scholars and other Dominion students in London last week, recalled her visit to the grave of Cecil Rhodes during the Royal tour of Southern Africa in 1947, and said, *inter alia*: "But for his splendid vision many of you might never have had the chance of living and working in England and enjoying the traditions and glories of her heritage, while we would have been deprived of the valuable and inspiring spirit which is so characteristic of the people of the Commonwealth and the United States."

Obituary

The Rt. Rev. William Wynn Jones

THE RT. REV. WILLIAM WYNN JONES, Bishop of Central Tanganyika since 1947, and Assistant Bishop from 1943, whose death in hospital in Dar es Salaam, at the age of 49 years, was announced last week, had done great work in the Territory for the Church, for European and African education, and in the cause of race relations.

He had a gift of friendship which few people of any race, creed, or age could resist, and his influence was proportionate to his popularity. It is probably strictly true to write that no man in his diocese was so generally beloved. He will be deeply missed, for he was the friend of every good cause and zealous in whatever he undertook.

Born in Swansea, South Wales, he was educated at Queen's College, Taunton—which he never failed to revisit when he came back to England, but soon after leaving school he went to Australia, and he graduated at Sydney University in 1924. He then attended the Australian College of Theology, was ordained in 1925, and, after having served as a curate, went to Tanganyika in 1928 for the Church Missionary Society as principal of its teacher-training college at Kongwa (then an isolated bush station, but latterly the headquarters of the groundnut scheme of the Overseas Food Corporation).

Headmaster of European School

When he was transferred to the Arusha district five years later as headmaster of a school for European children he set himself to establish standards which so deeply impressed the parents that within a few months he was regarded by the settler community in the Northern Province as one of its best friends. Until Bishop G. A. Chambers founded a school for European children at Ngar' Naifobi, near Arusha, in 1928, British pupils in that part of Tanganyika had had no educational establishment available to them, though the Dutch, Greek, and German settlers had set up their own institutions.

The humble beginning made by the C.M.S. encouraged Sir Stewart Symes during his governorship to build a modern school in Arusha and ask the Diocese of Central Tanganyika to manage it as agents for the Government. Wynn Jones, its first head, welcomed this close co-operation between State and Church, and his wife and he took great pains to create a real home atmosphere for the children (who at the start represented 11 European nationalities). The school, which was co-educational, grew rapidly in numbers and esteem. Swahili, the *lingua franca* of East Africa, was taught as part of the curriculum; as the aim was to prepare the scholars for their life in Africa, the headmaster argued that they must be made really fluent in at least one African language.

Recognizing the importance of providing for the leisure hours of young Africans dwelling in the township, Wynn Jones took the lead in establishing in Arusha a Young Africans' Christian Club, run on Y.M.C.A. lines. Soon after it was started as an experiment, one of the members, Philip Jackson, a half-caste, died, and was found to have left £350 to the Universities' Mission to Central Africa and a well-built house to the club for headquarter purposes. So Jackson House came into being; and during the war it did splendid work. It was open to all Africans, and a bed and blanket were provided for 20 cents of a shilling a night. The story

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of this praiseworthy venture was first told in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA by Wynn Jones, who was anxious that similar clubs should be opened in many parts of East and Central Africa.

When the Overseas Food Corporation began its groundnut operations in Tanganyika, he at once foresaw the need for new chaplaincies and churches, and not long before his last illness he consecrated a church at Kongwa which had been built entirely by volunteer labour.

A real leader has passed, a man who had great faith in the destiny of Tanganyika and in the fitness of Britons to answer the challenge to help in its development. He is survived by Mrs. Wynn Jones, two sons, and two daughters, with whom deep sympathy will be felt.

The Rev. James Reid

THE REV. JAMES REID, who died recently in Edinburgh at the age of 80, served the Church of Scotland Mission in Nyasaland for 42 years, retiring to Scotland in 1932. He was one of the pioneers of Nyasaland, in which he held in high esteem.

MR. J. A. RODGER, who is at present on leave in Scotland from the mission in Nyasaland, writes:—

"He was only 21 when in 1891 he joined the staff of the Blantyre Mission of the Church of Scotland as agent and treasurer in succession to Henry Henderson, the founder of the mission. In those days it was a key position, which James Reid ably filled. In 1895 he was a member of the force sent to quell the Kawinga rising, and in recent years he was probably the only survivor to hold the Kawinga medal.

"In February, 1906, he was seconded to Kenya to take charge of the Kikuyu Mission while Dr. Ruffell Scott was on furlough. (At that time Mr. Barlow, the only other male member of the staff, was 20 years old, and the only permanent member of the staff was Mrs. Watson.) While there Mr. Reid was asked to report on an unsuccessful agricultural project carried on by Dr. Scott on 3,000 acres to raise mission funds. He also visited Kibwezi, where the mission first started and still held 100 square miles of land, to investigate leasing part of it. This land was granted by the Imperial British East Africa (Chartered) Company when it invited the Church of Scotland to start work in Kenya.

"Mr. Reid was also the first missionary to reconnoitre for the Church of Scotland towards Mount Kenya. He reached Fort Hall, Wambugi's, Nyeri and Karuri's districts, but did not cross the Tana, beyond which was then a closed area.

"In 1907 on his return to Blantyre he was ordained by the presbytery, and thereafter he took an ever-increasing share in the building up of the Native Church. In May, 1913, it was he who was entrusted with the pioneering and founding of the Portuguese East Africa Mission in Lowland, a task in which he was ably supported by Mrs. Reid and Dr. and Mrs. R. M. MacFarlane.

"In 1916, when Dr. Hetherwick left on furlough, he took over in Blantyre at a very difficult time and with a staff seriously depleted by war service. It was then that Mrs. Reid's outstanding organizing abilities in entertaining and caring for the welfare of the troops were recognized by the award of the M.B.E.

"After the war Mr. Reid was for a time at Mlani, but returned to Blantyre in 1928 on Dr. Hetherwick's retreat as head of the mission, and continued there until his own retreat in 1932. His labours as a missionary never slackened, and generations yet unborn will arise to call him blessed for the work he established.

"His wide knowledge of, and interest in, everything connected with the welfare and development of Nyasaland are shown by his varied activities on public bodies.

He served three periods on the Legislative Council, he was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, of the Mlanje Planters' Association, of the Blantyre Town Council, and of its Water Board.

"He was simple and kindly, and had friends in every walk of life: among Africans, missionaries, the Government and in the planting and commercial communities, everywhere he was regarded with respect and affection. Many a newcomer had reason to remember with gratitude his interest and advice.

"He retired in 1932, having seen, as he said, "Nyasaland develop from the cradle to the toddling stage," a development in which he played a distinguished part. In 1943 Mrs. Reid died. He is survived by his two daughters, Mrs. Allan Stark and Mrs. Norman Basker."

Major B. F. Webb

MAJOR BERTRAM FITZGERALD WEBB, who has died at the age of 72, had farmed for more than 40 years in the Molo and Sotik areas of Kenya, and had also been extensively interested in gold mining, especially in the Lolgorien district of Kenya and the Lupia field in southern Tanganyika. At one time he was among the leading breeders of horses and cattle in Kenya; he once won the East African Derby with a horse which he had bred on his farm at Molo.

A South African by birth, he served in the Matabele campaign of 1896, with the Imperial Light Horse in the South African War, and with the East African Mounted Rifles and King's African Rifles in the 1914-18 war, in which he was awarded the M.C.

"He did much good, by stealth, being ever ready to help a lame dog or a good cause."

SIR PERCY HURD, who died in London on Monday at the age of 86, had given a lifetime of service to the cause of the Empire as journalist and M.P. He was a brother of Sir Archibald Hurd, another Imperialist, and father of Mr. Anthony Hurd, M.P., who has visited East Africa on two occasions in recent years and keeps the cause of European settlement constantly in mind.

MR. HAROLD BASIL CHRISTIAN, who has died in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 79, was a founder and for many years chairman of the Botanical Society of the Colony. A leading authority on African aloes, he had almost every kind of tropical aloe under cultivation in his garden in the Emmerise district, which he recently gave to the nation.

MR. B. C. M. CANTOR, who has died in Southern Rhodesia, joined the Goldfields Mining and Development Co., Ltd., in 1910 after experience in Northern Rhodesia; served with the 1st Rhodesia Regiment in the 1914-18 war, and later joined the Southern Rhodesian Government's assay department, from which he retired in 1946.

LIEUT.-COLONEL HOLDER, who served in the 1914-18 war with the King's African Rifles, has died in Eldoret. In the recent war he served with the 12th E. African Division and later with the East African Pioneers, of which he commanded a group in Middle East.

MR. FREDERICK JAMES WALDEGRAVE, who has died in Kenya at the age of 70, had been in the Colony since 1904. He had farmed in the Ruiru, Miritini, and Nakuru districts, and was for some 20 years on the staff of the Kenya and Uganda Railways.

MR. JAMES E. MITI, an African leader of the so-called Bataka Party in Uganda, has died at the age of 76. For many years he was a chief in Bunyoro. A memorial service, which was attended by the Katikiro of Buganda, was held in Namiembe Cathedral.

Ethiopia's Imperialistic Policy

Happy but Costly Anarchy

EFFECTIVE ADMINISTRATION does not reach to most of the frontiers of the country, and many of the non-Amharic tribes live in happy but costly anarchy, said a special correspondent of *The Times* who was recently in Ethiopia. He added, in the course of two interesting articles:

"Many years ago the Emperor introduced the beginnings of a centralized administration, at least in the provincial centres, but the races are still in command, and often the young Western-educated official has been relegated to some non-executive position.

"The Government, however, seems more concerned with the expansion of empire than consolidation, basing its expansionist claims in Eritrea and Somalia on a mixture of legend and pseudo-historical material that does not bear serious scrutiny.

"The inhabitants of Italian Somaliland are ethnically the same as the Somalis in Ethiopian Ogaden, but the conclusion drawn could be the reverse of that accepted by Ethiopia. The Somalis of Ogaden surely have more in common with Somalia than with the Ethiopian plateau, and their political future could be with a greater Somalia.

"The Tigrinya-speaking people of the Eritrean plateau are more directly bound to those of Tigre province than to Ethiopia as a whole. In fact, this northern bloc has a unity which in the past was shown as often against Ethiopia as with it. Many observers here believe that if the Eritrean plateau were joined with Ethiopia a separatist movement would spring up.

"The fissiparous tendencies of the empire are obvious, and the Government would do well to recognize them.

Access to the Red Sea

"The need for access to the sea and the claim to at least part of Eritrea cannot, however, be ignored. The Government is dissatisfied with the service provided by the Jibuti railway. It claims that transport charges a ton-kilometre are six times as much as those charged by the British railway, and the declaration of the Jibuti franc as hard currency is resented.

"Union of Eritrea with Ethiopia would undoubtedly mean that the standards of administration, justice, and education to which Eritreans have become accustomed during the nine years of British rule would deteriorate. Few Ethiopians would deny it, certainly no Eritrean; but they would drop in any case if independence was granted. In the event of union, the Eritrean Christians, however, would share the benefits of the Emperor's educational and development programme, which an independent Eritrea could not possibly afford.

"European advisers and residents in Ethiopia and in the adjoining territories believe that the display of Ethiopian ambition and the proposals and counter-proposals of the bordering peoples are symptoms of a fundamental urge for progress and national identity in East Africa. The artificial frontiers set up by the imperialist scramble in the nineteenth century are being threatened. For better or for worse, some of the Native people are groping, scheming, and terrorizing to bring about organic change.

"Ethiopia, in spite of its backwardness, has something to offer, and is in any case, a rallying point. Its people have always been free, except for five years of Italian domination, and the Emperor has pledged himself, and his personal purse, to reform. The intense interest with which coloured peoples including American Negroes, follow Ethiopian fortunes cannot be underestimated.

"It would be a pity if its case was damaged and its new enlightened programme endangered by an over-ambitious imperialist policy."

Immigration

AN ASSURANCE that a close watch was being kept by the Kenya Government in order to regulate immigration to what the Colony could usefully absorb has been given by Mr. K. K. O'Connor, Member for Law and Order. In the budget debate Mr. W. B. Havelock asked how the Asian males under 19 years of age, who form half of the Asian male population, were to find employment. Mr. Nathoo, an Indian member, pleaded for a strict watch on immigration of all races. Children of people who had made their homes in Kenya should, he said, have the chance to establish themselves, and immigration should be controlled until the interests of established residents had been served.

Sir Robert Hudson

SIR ROBERT HUDSON, Chief Justice of Southern Rhodesia since 1943, has just retired. Mr. Justice V. A. Lewis, who had been acting in his stead (and who was to die after only one day in the substantive office of Chief Justice), said recently in Salisbury that Sir Robert had shown outstanding merit from boyhood onwards. In practice in Bulawayo when war broke out in 1914, he served through the South-West African campaign in the 1st Rhodesia Regiment as a "foot-stopping N.C.O." and then joined the Royal Flying Corps, in which he commanded his squadron and received the M.C. for valour in the air. On demobilization he returned to the Bar in Rhodesia, where thoroughness marked all his work. Referring to the fact that he was made Minister of Justice when responsible government was granted to the Colony in 1923, Mr. Lewis said that Sir Robert was for 16 years the "mainstay and driving force of the Government." He was elevated to the Bench in 1933, became Chief Justice a decade later, and has thrice acted as Governor.

Tourist Traffic

A TOTAL OF ABOUT £3,000,000 is estimated to have been earned by the East African Tourist industry last year, according to the annual report of the East African Tourist Travel Association. Direct revenue accounted for £2,100,000, and the balance consisted of indirect earnings from in-transit passengers by international carriers and large-scale expeditions and safaris. Whereas in the previous year 7,575 visitors were accommodated only with difficulty, in 1949 some 13,000 were provided for with far greater ease. Visitors to neighbouring territories are given as 3,223 for Tanganyika, 2,842 for Uganda, and 800 for Zanzibar.



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Representation in the Rhodesias Folly of Many British Manufacturers

MR. H. SMITH wrote from the capital of Southern Rhodesia recently in the *Daily Telegraph*:—

"Before I left England there was comment on the failure of some British manufacturers to obtain on-the-spot information regarding requirements of the dollar market. Since I have been in Southern Rhodesia I have discovered that this market is being neglected in the same way. I refer particularly to the practice of lumping the whole of Southern Africa together as one territory and appointing agents in Durban or Cape Town to promote sales for the whole area.

"The Rhodesias are distinct from the Union of South Africa and present their own sales problems. They are also a valuable potential market. Southern Rhodesia has doubted its white population since 1939, yet this country's sales are very often left to representation thousands of miles away.

"One might doubt the sanity of a British firm which tried to control its London sales from Kiev in the Ukraine, but these places are roughly the same distance apart as Cape Town and Salisbury.

Need for Appointment of Local Agents

"Many British firms are represented by agents who have never seen the northern extremity of their ground. A case came to my notice of one who, although he had represented a reputable London firm for years, had visited Salisbury only once, and then for three days.

"More goods are coming in from the Union of South Africa at competitive prices, and notwithstanding the strong pro-British feeling, British manufacturers will be hard put to it to maintain their position."

Mr. Colin Black, public relations officer in the Office of the High Commissioner in London, seized the opportunity to emphasize the need for better British representation. He wrote:—

"The need for direct representation of British manufacturers

in Southern Rhodesia has been stressed time and again by merchants in this British self-governing Colony. During the past six months, moreover, trade journals, not only in Southern Rhodesia but also in the United Kingdom, have repeatedly asked for the appointment of agents who would work on the spot and not operate (in many cases with indifference, or even in ignorance of local conditions) from centres 1,000 or more miles away.

"As Southern Rhodesia spent £28,186,702 of her 1949 record total of £54,585,817 on British goods, the value of the country's market is obvious.

"During the periods May 6-14 and May 20-23, the secretary of the Federation of Rhodesian Industries, Mr. F. Gordon Harper, will be in London on a busman's holiday, part of which has already been booked for meetings with firms now thinking of starting branches in our country.

Lieut.-Colonel H. E. Crocker corroborated Mr. Smith's warning, adding:—

"I represented the Empire Industries Association in Southern Rhodesia during 1948 and 1949, and received many complaints that British agents were appointed in the Union of South Africa to deal with sales in Southern Rhodesia also. Many seldom, if ever, visited that country.

"During my visits to the shops and stores in Salisbury and Bulawayo I was told that agents rarely called to ascertain whether the goods supplied were of the required description and quality. I also learnt that many goods, including clothing, boots, shoes, and attaché cases, were being imported from the Union of South Africa and offered serious competition to British imports.

"If British trade with Southern Rhodesia is to be maintained at the highest level, it is essential that agents should live in this self-governing Colony, and not attempt to direct sales from a Dominion at a distance of hundreds of miles."

THE GARNARVON CASTLE will leave Southampton for South Africa on her first post-war voyage on Thursday next, after complete reconditioning. Commanded by Captain J. F. Oakley, until recently captain of the DUNNOTUR CASTLE, she will carry 216 first-class and 401 tourist-class passengers. The DURBAN CASTLE will now be transferred to the intermediate service from London.

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The East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., Electricity House, Harding Street, Nairobi. P.O. Box 691. Tel. 2851; Telegrams "Electric." Branches: Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kitale, Nanyuki. System: A.C. 415/240 volts 3 ph.

Tanganyika Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Tanga. P.O. Box 48. Tel. 355; Telegrams "Tenesco." Hydro-electric station at Pangani Falls. System: A.C. 400/230 volts 3 ph.

Dar es Salaam and District Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Dar es Salaam. P.O. Box 236. Tel. 561; Telegrams "Daresco." Branches: Arusha, Moshi, Mwanza, Tabora, Dodoma, Kigoma. System: A.C. 400/230 volts 3 ph.

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According to figures published by the East African Statistical Department, between August, 1939, and August, 1948, the Nairobi **COST-OF-LIVING** index rose by 83%.

During the same period there was no permanent increase in **ELECTRICITY TARIFFS** throughout Kenya, and only in November, 1948, was The East African Power and Lighting Company Limited compelled by soaring costs to amend certain tariffs by what were, even then, most modest percentages.

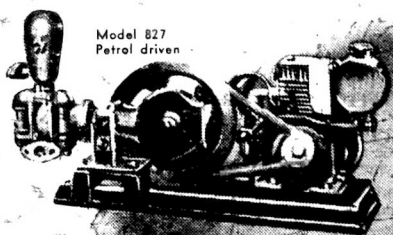
By any standard, the part played by the Electrical Supply industry in the development of East Africa entitles The East African Power and Lighting Company in Kenya, and its Associated Companies in Tanganyika, to a worthy place among the pioneers of progress in these Territories.

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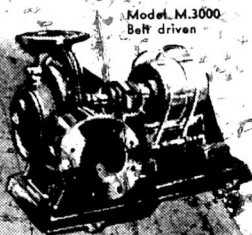
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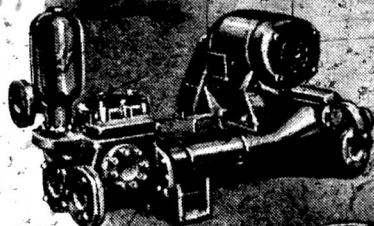




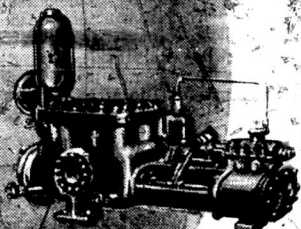
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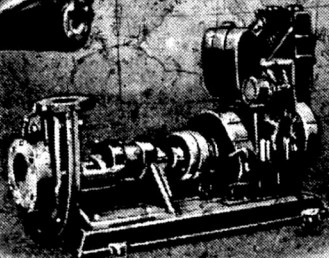
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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Mombasa's new European Hospital has been opened.

The Rhodesia University Association has begun a campaign to raise £300,000.

Radio listeners in Africa are to be asked to criticize B.B.C. programmes in July.

Forty-five arrests for intimidation were made in one day during the recent strike in Nairobi.

An Australian "Soccer" team is to play matches in Southern Rhodesia on June 17 and 21.

A weekly Viking aircraft service now leaves Khartoum for Juba on Saturdays and returns on the following day.

About 1,200 of the 1,700 senior civil servants in Tanganyika have been in the country for less than five years.

A party of about 15 Samburu and Dorobo which recently raided a Somali shop in the Isiolo district of Kenya killed one person and looted all the goods.

Fire-resisting suits made from Rhodesian asbestos saved the lives of more than 600 air crew during the last war, according to Mr. T. G. Bedwell, chairman of Bell's Asbestos and Engineering Co., Ltd.

Eliminating Malaria

Malaria has been almost eliminated from the Mazoe and Shamva valleys of Southern Rhodesia by a spraying campaign with gamma-xane. Not one European has been admitted to hospital in Bindura or Shamva in the past year with malaria or blackwater fever, which were previously very prevalent in the districts, and farmers report very few cases of fever among their African labour.

In the case in which 19 Kenya Africans, including four women, were charged with administering an illegal bath, evidence has been given that Natives attending a meeting on a European farm near Naivasha of a subversive sect called the Mau Mau Association (*mau mau* meaning "very quickly") were forced to take an oath after being beaten. The declared aim of the association is to "chase the Europeans out of Kenya." Most of the accused are Kikuyu.

Agreement with the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association has been announced by Mr. T. H. W. Beadle, Southern Rhodesian Minister of Internal Affairs, who said that the association would select and guarantee settlers from Great Britain, particularly artisans. In reference to immigration from South Africa, the Minister said that he felt that the interests of southern Africa would not be served by moving populations from one part to another. Mr. I. L. Krige, an official of the association, has recently toured Southern Rhodesia, and his report on the scheme is awaited in London.

Tanganyika has now its Golf Union, with Mr. A. M. Bruce Hutt as first president. The golf clubs of Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Moshi, Arusha, Dodoma, Morogoro, Iringa, Mbeya, Rungwe, Songea, Tabora, and Mwanza are the constituent bodies.

Destocking by the Nandi is now organized on a definite basis. In the Ndalat area the tribesmen have agreed to a sliding scale by which the owner of 50 head of cattle must sell 20, the owner of 40 is to sell 15, and so downwards, until the owner of five must sell one.

A mobile dental caravan shipped to Southern Rhodesia from this country will be used by the Health Department to provide dental facilities in outlying districts. It has modern equipment and a miniature waiting room of two cubicles. The caravan's own small generator supplies electrical power for the appliances and fluorescent lighting.

Tanganyika Ranching

APPROVAL in principle by the Secretary of State for the Colonies of the lease of 300,000 acres of ranching land in the Essimingor district of Tanganyika has been announced in Dar es Salaam. According to a Government statement, details have still to be settled, and applications for rights of occupancy will then be invited in the usual way. The Essimingor area, near Arusha, was visited recently by officials of the Colonial Development Corporation, which is understood to be considering their report, but no promise that the land will be alienated to the corporation has, it is said, been made. The Tanganyika European Council, a non-official organization, has urged that the land should be offered in preference to companies or individuals for development by private enterprise, and spokesmen of the corporation have protested their desire to encourage private enterprise.

Waters of Lake Tanganyika

STABILIZATION OF THE WATER LEVEL of Lake Tanganyika has been recommended by representatives of the Belgian Congo, Tanganyika, and Northern Rhodesia at a conference held in Kigoma. In the last 40 years the water-level has ranged from 2,535.8 to 2,544.4 feet above sea-level, a small variation which can seriously affect the navigability of some of the lake ports; only last year, in fact, the low water-level hampered operations at the port of Kigoma. The Belgian authorities, at whose instance the conference was convened, are also concerned with the navigability of the Lualaba River between Kindu and Pothierville. They plan to build a weir across the Lukugu River, which is the only outlet from the lake and which flows into the Lualaba. Further hydrological research will be needed.

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Of Commercial Concern

In March 60 new companies with a total capital of £2,336,024 were registered in Southern Rhodesia, this being the second highest monthly figure ever recorded. New registrations for the first quarter of the current year were 133, with a nominal capital of £4,395,724 compared with 120 companies and £2,847,680 in the corresponding period of last year. In addition 21 companies increased their nominal capital by £1,463,100.

Mr. Herbert Smith, chairman and managing director of British Ropes, Ltd., told the annual general meeting of the company last week that the price of sisal had increased nearly ninefold since before the war, from £15 to £130 a ton, "a phenomenal rise which I feel to be unreasonable and an excessive exploitation of the shortage of fibre generally, one which appears to have little relation to the real cost of production."

Rhodesian Tobacco Auctions

During the week ended May 20, the sixth week of the Southern Rhodesian tobacco auction sales, 4,017,379 lb. of fire-cured leaf were sold for £653,909, an average of 39.06d. per lb., bringing sales for the season so far to 18,385,852 lb. for £3,048,915, an average of 39.80d. A total of 528,613 lb. of fire-cured tobacco has been sold for £35,752, an average of 16.23d.

Earnings on Rhodesia Railways from April to November, 1949, amounted to £6,717,800, compared with £5,783,200 in the corresponding period in 1948. Gross operating expenditure for the periods rose, from £4,438,400 to £5,276,000, and the net operating revenue from £1,344,800 to £1,441,800.

A Tourist Promotion Organization has been formed in Ethiopia, under the management of Mr. Andrew G. Bittar, who has been lent for the purpose by Trans-World Air Lines. Mr. J. B. A. Robertson, adviser to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, is the chairman.

The application of Aquila Airways to open a regular flying-boat service between this country and East, Central, and South Africa having been refused by the Ministry of Civil Aviation, the company has announced its decision "to make a fight of it."

A director of the Calico Printers' Association, Ltd., is visiting Uganda. On his return the company will decide whether to proceed with the building of a large-cotton textile mill in that country.

The average daily railings from Mombasa for the week ended May 26 were 2,652 tons. There were 25,558 deadweight tons of import cargoes in the port at the end of the week.

A rise of 1d. per lb. in the prices of most varieties of East African cotton has been announced by the Raw Cotton Commission. East African B.P. 52 is not affected.

Rising prices are causing concern in Southern Rhodesia, the consumer index figure having risen eight points in the last six months. Imports are responsible for the greater part of this increase, devaluation having increased their cost, while ocean freight charges to Beira are up by 60%.

A company in course of formation in Uganda, under the style of The Nile Court Corporation, plans to undertake a large housing scheme on an area of about 23 acres.

The price of Native *robusta* coffee (hulled) has been raised to 80 cents of a shilling per pound in Uganda, and Native *arabica* to 90 cents.

A Government credit of 100 million escudos (about £1,243,000 sterling) for the Beira Railway has been announced in Lisbon.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., produced 125 tons of fibre in May, making 1,655 tons for 11 months.

More land for tea growing to the south of Kericho is offered for lease by the Government of Kenya.

Dividends

Tozer, Kemsley & Millbourn (Holdings) Ltd., general export merchants with East and Central African connections, report a consolidated trading profit for last year of £606,275, compared with £306,467 for 7½ months in the previous period. After deducting all charges and taxation at home and overseas, the net profit was £307,656, against £157,506. The ordinary dividend has been raised from 20% to 30%.

Low and Bonar, Ltd., of Dundee, a company with extensive East and Central African interests, report group profits for the past year of £771,276, against £716,499 in the previous year. Taxation requires £464,239. Ordinary dividends total 32½%, less tax, against 27¼%.

Richard Costain, Ltd., a company with large Eastern African interests, report a net profit for 1949 of £70,393, against £75,092 in the previous year, after payment of taxation totalling £92,240 (£114,190). The 10% dividend is repeated, and the carry-forward is £126,190 (£99,198).

Kassala Cotton Co., Ltd. (controlled by Sudan Plantations Syndicate), dividend of 10% and bonus of 15% (both the same).

United Tobacco Co. (South) Ltd., a half-yearly dividend of 10% (5%). The total distribution last year was 25%.

Marshall's Food Products, Ltd., final ordinary dividend of 2% (2¼%), making 7% (12¼%).

Sudan Plantations Syndicate, dividend of 10% and bonus of 15% (both the same).

Mitchell Cotts and Co., Ltd., interim dividend of 10%.

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"Stirling Castle" 25,554 tons	July 6

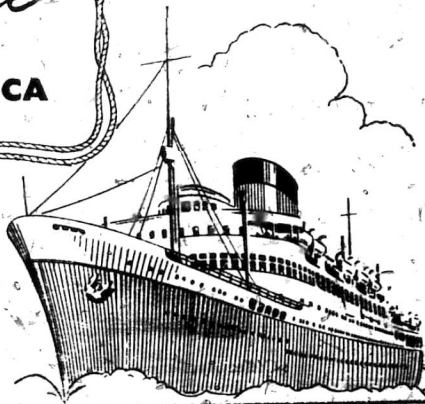
Ascension, St. Helena, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth,
East London, Durban, Lourenco Marques and Beira.

S.S. "Llanstephan Castle" 11,346 tons	Sailing London
	June 16

Port Said, Suez and Aden.

M.V. "Durban Castle" 17,382 tons June 20

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Standard Bank Commercial Report

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA states in a report published a few days ago on commercial and economic conditions in East Africa:—

Kenya Colony.—There has been a slight improvement in bazaar business, and goods are moving more freely than in recent months. In Mombasa there was a rise of between 5% and 7% in the price of grey piece-goods. The Indian Government has suspended export licences for shipment of cotton piece-goods to overseas markets until the end of June, and the local control has temporarily stopped the issue of import licences for this type of goods from Japan, although it is believed that licences for a limited quantity of Japanese goods will be issued next month. These factors will enable local importers to reduce stocks, which were far too heavy. Fresh indents have been heavily curtailed, and shipments from overseas have been cancelled where practicable.

The money market continues to be tight, although the position has eased a little. Commitments on the whole are being regularly met, but small and middle class merchants find difficulty in meeting acceptances.

The motor trade is once again accepting hire-purchase agreements, a further sign that the sellers' market is becoming limited. Building activity continues, and there are signs that the cost of construction is slowly falling.

Rains in April were well spread and very beneficial to farmers generally. Preparations for planting are proceeding satisfactorily.

Coffee Auctions

Six auctions of hard coffee were held in Mombasa during April, at which the following were the chief lots sold: 1,500 tons Uganda robusta f.a.q. from 262.75s. per cwt.; 6,775 bags Uganda robusta U.G. from 238.25s. to 272s. per cwt.; and 1,575 bags Uganda non-Native robusta, unwashed, from 235.50s. to 277.25s. per cwt.

Uganda.—Reports from the Uganda bazaars are on the whole satisfactory, although it is said the Native cotton growers are not spending money to the same extent as in previous years.

It is reported that the cotton season just closed will realize 300,000 bales. Of that total 5,000 bales will be shipped to Rhodesia, 1,500 to Pakistan, and 500 to Ceylon. Of the balance

two-thirds will go to India and one-third to Liverpool. To date 42,000 bales have been shipped to India, 38,000 to Liverpool, 1,000 to Rhodesia, and 1,000 to Ceylon and Pakistan.

The power line to Tororo is now nearing completion, and, as soon as this is finished, power is to be supplied to the residential area of Mbale.

Tanganyika Territory.—Following restrictions imposed by India on the export of certain lines of cotton piece-goods, prices in Dar es Salaam have risen, and the volume of selling has increased. Licences for imports of cotton piece-goods from Japan are now being issued on a programmed basis, and firm business is being booked for May/June shipment.

Heavy rains have fallen in the Northern Province, and cereal crops are in good condition. The new season's Arabica coffee crop in the Bukoba district is expected during May, but the robusta crop will not be ready until July/August. Prospects for the produce season in the Lindi district are satisfactory owing to the abundant rainfall.

Zanzibar.—There has been a fall in demand for cotton piece-goods following the end of the clove season. Stocks of cotton piece-goods are normal except for khangas; it is hoped to offload these to the mainland. Commitments are being regularly met, and retailers are reported to be doing fairly well.

During April clove prices rose to a record level of 140s. per 100 lb., but this has since receded to 125s. per 100 lb. The Far East market is said to be saturated at the moment, and shipments by show to India are held up owing to import licences being withheld. It is expected, however, these will be granted very soon.

Clove shipments during March totalled 31,329 bags of 140 lb. (valued at £305,871), of which 18,461 went to the Straits Settlements, 8,679 to India, and 2,200 to the United States. No copra was shipped, but 2,334,707 lb. of coconut oil left for the U.K. and 27,650 lb. for the Persian Gulf. The value of these consignments was £93,858.

Gallaher, Ltd., tobacco and cigarette manufacturers, have liquidated the companies which held their interests in Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. They have become branches of the parent company.

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Clan Line Steamers

THE CLAN LINE STEAMERS, LTD., report that in the year ended December 31, 1949, there was a consolidated profit after providing for depreciation and taxation of £709,141, of which £188,079 was retained by subsidiaries. £400,000 has been transferred to the fleet replacement reserve, £38,431 went in interim dividends on the preference and ordinary stock, and final dividends will require £71,431, leaving £190,151 to be carried forward, compared with £186,451 brought in. A special distribution of 5% is again to be made to ordinary stockholders out of profits realized or the sale of investments.

The issued capital of the parent company is £2,050,000 in 5% preference shares of three categories and ordinary stock totalling £600,000. Capital reserves amount to no less than £6,499,747, and revenue reserves to £1,190,157. Fixed assets total £11,667,542, the fleet appearing at cost, less depreciation, having a book value of £10,177,040. Current assets at £3,489,213 include Government securities at £1,714,145 and cash at £614,877. Further strength is added by the subsidiaries, for they bring the current assets of the group to £8,114,121, including £1,872,505 in cash.

At the end of the year the Clan Line fleet consisted of 45 vessels totalling 332,890 gross registered tons, and since then the CLAN SHIP and CLAN STEAMERS have been added, while CLAN SUTHERLAND is being built. Nine ships are owned by subsidiary companies, so that the group has 56 ships totalling 409,772 gross registered tons available at present.

The directors are Lord Rotherwick (chairman), Sir W. Nicholas Cayzer (vice-chairman), Mr. Fred Bedford, the Hon. E. R. Cayzer, Major H. Stanley Cayzer, Mr. B. G. S. Cayzer, the Hon. M. A. R. Cayzer, Mrs. Alexander Macintosh, and Mr. James G. Dumsday. The secretary is Mr. Andrew Irving.

Forestral Land, Timber and Railways

THE FORESTAL LAND, TIMBER AND RAILWAYS CO., LTD., earned a consolidated trading profit of £1,101,107 in the calendar year 1949, compared with £1,944,895 in the previous year. After deducting charges, including £182,383 for taxation, and transferring £250,000 from the dividend equalization reserve, the total for appropriation is £1,054,471. Capital reserves received £11,391 and revenue reserves £578,149. Preference dividends require £61,573 and a dividend on the ordinary shares £244,783 (the same as in the previous year), leaving £158,575 to be carried forward, against £94,476 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £1,865,852 in 6% cumulative preference shares and £5,708,837 in ordinary shares, both of £1 denomination. Reserves total £3,507,666. Fixed assets are valued at £2,923,628, subsidiary companies at £28,625, and net current assets at £6,167,826, including British Government securities at £1,308,337 and £1,540,307 in cash.

The directors are Mr. John B. Sullivan (chairman and managing director), the Hon. Maurice F. P. L. S. O'Connell and Mr. Gerard J. R. L. d'Erianger (vice-chairman), Mr. George F. Taylor (joint managing director), Mr. Ralph Darby (finance manager), Lord Glenconner, Mr. C. D. Hely-Hutchinson, and Sir Ernest Owey.

The 44th annual general meeting will be held in London on June 21.

Kilfi Plantations

KILFI PLANTATIONS, LTD., report a trading profit for the calendar year 1949 of £28,279, compared with £25,353 in the previous year. Taxation requires £15,405, general reserve receives £37,500, a dividend of 40%, less tax, will absorb £8,250, and £5,871 will be carried forward, compared with £8,747 brought in.

The year's output of sisal were 775 tons, which was sold at an average net price of £84.35s. 9d. per ton, f.o.b., for all grades. This year's crop is estimated at 900 tons. At the end of 1949 the total area under sisal was 3,315 acres, including 233 acres planted that year; 314 acres had been cleared for replanting in 1950.

The issued capital is £37,500 in shares of 10s. Revenue reserves total £43,371. Fixed assets appear at £74,475, investments at £1,000, and current assets at £42,627, including £14,599 in cash.

The directors are Messrs. R. Abel Smith (chairman), N. C. S. Bosanquet, and J. F. Peidoux. The secretaries are Messrs. Arbuthnot, Latham & Co., Ltd.

A new floating dock for the maintenance of ILALA II and the MPASA on Lake Nyasa is being constructed at Monkey Bay by Nyasaland Railways. The dock, 160 feet long, has a capacity of 500 tons.

Ralli Brothers Report

RALLI BROTHERS, LTD., report a consolidated trading profit of £1,412,301 for the year ended August 31 last, compared with £1,861,077 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £841,999 and the proportion attributable to outside shareholders is £7,452, leaving £622,850 available for appropriation, of which £325,063 is brought into the accounts of Ralli Brothers, Ltd. Staff pension fund receives £50,000, interest on the preference shares (including 2% participation) requires £74,250, a dividend of 11% on the ordinary shares £60,500, and a 30% dividend on the A shares £33,000, leaving £411,441 to be carried forward against £304,128 brought in.

The issued capital of the company consists of £1,000,000 in 4% cumulative participating preference shares, £1,000,000 in 5% non-cumulative participating preference shares (second preference), £1,000,000 in ordinary shares, and £200,000 in A shares, all of £1 denomination. Capital reserve stands at £1,975,639, revenue reserves at £2,377,944, and current liabilities at £5,310,205. Fixed assets are valued at £3,639,919, subsidiaries at £2,253,768, trade investments at £200,638, and current assets at £10,445,460, including quoted investments at £1,331,703 (market value), tax certificates at £250,000, bills receivable at £925,306, and £1,311,906 in cash.

The report states that advantage has been taken of opportunities of entering cotton-growing and tea-planting as activities complementary to the company's merchandising and industrial ventures, land has been acquired for these purposes in Natal and Tanganyika. The forthcoming disposal of former enemy-owned sisal estates in the Territory is considered likely to provide further opportunities, and a special resolution will be moved in this connexion at the annual meeting in London on June 29.

The directors are Sir Stratford Ralli (president), Mr. J. A. Vlasto, Mr. H. F. Pfister, and Mr. G. V. Ralli (vice-presidents), Mr. M. Tomazzi, and Mr. P. N. G. Valieri.

East African Ports

TOTAL BILL OF LADING TONNAGE, including bulk oil and coal, handled by East African ports in 1949 and 1948 respectively were: Mombasa, 2,506,864 and 2,325,318; Dar es Salaam, 589,014 and 504,008; Tanga, 222,918 and 205,603; and Lindi-Mkwawa, 123,041 and 106,113 tons.

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Anglo American Corporation

ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD., earned a profit of £3,710,896 in the calendar year 1949, compared with £1,984,264 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £825,000, £2,200,000 is reserved, interest on the preferred stock requires £141,000, and a dividend of 4s. and a bonus of 2s. of the ordinary shares absorbs £7,680,575, leaving £28,018 to be carried forward against £20,797 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £2,801,125 in ordinary shares of 10s. each and £2,350,000 in 6% cumulative preferred stock. Reserves total £9,885,018 and current liabilities £17,427,570. Shareholdings and other interests are valued at £13,157,035 (market value £28,974,759) and current assets at £18,537,607, including £7,880,056 in cash.

Among the corporation's holdings are very large interests in Northern Rhodesian mining and in De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., and it acts as secretaries and consulting engineers to many companies, including the Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd., and Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd. To Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., Rhodesia Copper Refiners, Ltd., and Rhodesia Corporation, Ltd.; it acts as manager and consulting engineers in Africa.

The directors are Sir Ernest Oppenheimer (chairman), Mr. R. B. Higgan and Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer (deputy chairman), Mr. T. Coates, Mr. Carl B. Davis, Mr. W. Dunkelf, Mr. B. H. Friel, Mr. W. L. Honnold, the Hon. W. J. O'Brien, Mr. L. Oppenheimer, Colonel Sir T. Ellis Robins, the Hon. H. V. Smith, Sir Herbert Stanley, Mr. C. F. S. Taylor, Mr. S. S. Taylor and Mr. A. C. Wilson. Messrs. K. C. Acutt, D. O. Beckingham, J. Boyd, H. S. H. Donald, H. C. Koch, M. W. Rush, J. Wilson, and W. D. Wilson are alternate directors.

The 33rd ordinary general meeting will be held in Johannesburg on June 16.

Mashang Options

THE MASHANG RHODESIAN ASBESTOS CO. LTD. has summoned an extraordinary general meeting for June 30 to consider a special resolution in regard to outstanding options on 100,000 shares. No expiry date having been specified for the exercise of the options at the price of 1s. 6d. for the 1s. shares, the directors propose that, in consideration of the surrender of their respective options, the holders should receive in exchange four separate options over the same total number of shares at the same price of 1s. 6d. but that 250,000 should mature at the end of 1951, 250,000 at the end of 1952, the same number at the end of 1953, and the balance on December 31, 1954.

Oil in Kenya

AN AREA of 7,500 square miles south of Moyale in Kenya has been closed to prospecting and mining following a report from a pioneer settler of the discovery of an oil seepage. Government technicians will make an expert examination of the district as soon as the roads recover from the recent heavy rain.

Dearer Zinc

AN INCREASE from £111 10s. to £123 10s. per ton in the price of zinc by the Ministry of Supply has followed a rise of 11 cents per lb. in the United States.

Rise in Copper

ELECTROLYTIC COPPER has advanced to £186 per ton delivered consumers works, a rise of £16 per ton.

Wankie Colliery.—171,588 tons of coal and 8,993 tons of coke were sold in May.

Rhodesia Broken Hill.—1,940 tons of zinc, and 1,175 tons of lead were produced in May.

Rezeade.—A working profit of £1,173 was earned in May by the milling of 8,000 tons of ore.

Cam and Motor.—A working profit of £24,990 was earned in May by the crushing of 20,000 tons of ore.

Thistle-Ems.—491 oz. gold were recovered in May from the milling of 5,200 tons of ore for a working profit of about £500.

New East.—18,040 tons of ore were treated in the March quarter in which 4,019 oz. gold and 4,424 oz. silver were shipped.

London and Rhodesian.—At Vubachikwe mine 2,900 tons of ore were treated in May for a working profit of 465%. At Connaught mine a working profit of £1,204 resulted from the treatment of 750 tons of ore.

Mining Dividends

TURNER AND NEWALL, LTD., interim dividend of 34% (the same).

WILLOWBY'S CONSOLIDATED CO., LTD., dividend of 64% (the same).

NORTH CHARTERLAND EXPLORATION CO., LTD., dividend of 15% (10%).

RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST, LTD., interim dividend of 20% (the same) for year ending June 30 next.

MUFULIRA COPPER MINES, LTD., interim dividend of 174% (the same) for year ending June 30 next.

SUNSHINE MINING AND FINANCE, LTD., have declared a dividend of 6d. per 4s. stock unit (the same).

CENTRAL MINING AND INVESTMENT CORPORATION, LTD., final dividend of 1s. 9d. per 2s. share, making 3s. 3d. (the same).

AFRICAN AND EUROPEAN INVESTMENT CO., LTD., which has mining interests in Rhodesia, has declared a dividend of 20% unit, free of U.K. income tax.

Mining Personalities and Obituary

MR. B. W. DURHAM has been re-elected president of the Rhodesia Chamber of Mines.

Mr. G. Wilson, of the Transvaal, has been appointed to the Geological Department of K.C.P.A.

Mr. P. L. LYONS, STUDENT M.S.T.M.M., has taken an appointment with Uruwiri Minerals, Ltd., at Mfunda, Tanganyika.

Mr. G. E. OSBORNE, STUDENT M.S.T.M.M., has joined the underground staff of the Geita Mining Co., Ltd., Tanganyika.

Mr. JOSEPH EDWARD GLADWIN, of Taveta, Kenya, has applied for admission to studentship in the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.

Mr. A. C. STEVENS has been re-elected chairman of the Mufulira branch of the Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers' Union. This is his ninth successive year in office. The vice-chairman is Mr. S. BARNARD.

MR. HUGH WOODWARD SMITH, who took his B.Sc. degree in mining at Durham University in 1926, has died at the age of 45. In 1935 he was prospecting in Tanganyika for East African Mining Areas, Ltd. and worked aliyah gold in Uganda on his own account in the following year.

Sir DIGBY BURNETT is president of the Rhodesian Local Association of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, of which Mr. B. W. DURHAM is vice-president, Mr. H. J. MITCHELL hon. secretary, and Mr. C. D. ROSS hon. treasurer. The other members of the executive committee are Messrs. C. A. BOTTY G. A. DAVENPORT, E. ELLIOTT, E. G. HARDING, N. LANDAU, and W. WALLACE. COLONEL E. TULLOCH, for many years vice-president, has been elected an honorary life vice-president.

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