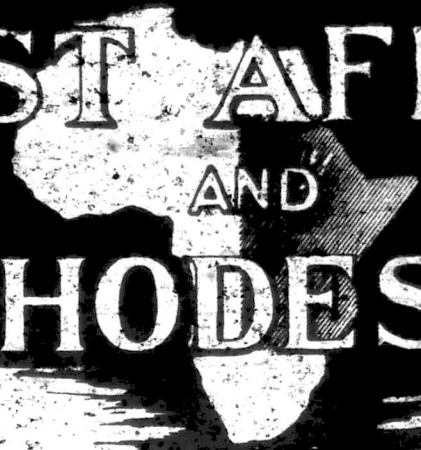
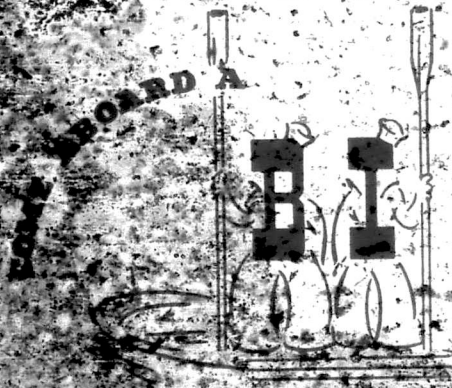


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KENYA

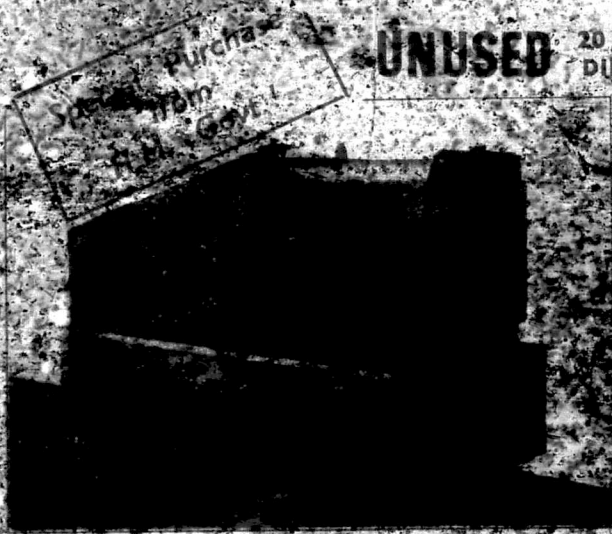
KENYA COLONY, which lies on either side of the Equator between the Indian Ocean and Lake Victoria, has an area of some 225,000 square miles. It is a land of sharp contrasts, not only in climate and soil, but in the character of its native people. In the high deserts of the northern part of the country are wooded hill-tops of great grandeur and the magnificent Makar Wamboni, and the pastoral-vegetarian Kikuyu tribes. In the all found in close proximity in this remote country.

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The average annual value of Kenya's external trade for the year 1945 was £2,500,000. The Bank has branches at Nairobi, Mombasa, Eldoret, Kisumu and Nakuru. Those concerned with trade in Africa, the Mediterranean or the West Indies, are invited to communicate with



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Mining

Globe and Phoenix Gold

GLOBE AND PHOENIX GOLD MINING Co., LTD., reports that during the year ended December 31, 1945, there was a surplus of £161,584 after meeting expenses in Rhodesia and London, including directors' fees. Expenditure required £102,271, and the 30% dividend paid in June, less income-tax of 5s. 6d., totalled £43,509. After charging depreciation of £6,062, there is a carry-forward of £20,077, against £10,327 brought in.

The issued capital is £200,000. There is a general reserve of £90,000, a special development fund of £100,000, and sundry creditors total £69,537. Mining rights appear in the balance-sheet at £102,000, mine development and machinery at £43,569, stores at £30,463, and buildings, furniture, and fittings at the nominal figure of £1. Investments have a value of £200,758, and cash amounts to £144,407.

At the end of December the available reserves were computed at 41,030 tons, containing 70,310 oz. gold, not counting 46,450 tons in pillars estimated to contain 47,000 oz. The average value is thus 18.13 dwt.

The directors are Mr. Alexander Macquisten (Chairman), Sir G. S. Harvie Whit, M.P., Sir Harold Mitchell, Mr. Richard Smedden, Mr. J. H. Younger and Mr. Tom Priest (for so many years secretary to the company).

Rhodesia Broken Hill

RHODESIA BROKEN HILL DEVELOPMENT Co., LTD., announces that the Lunsenwa hydro-electric plant was placed in service in November, and is now operating at full output. A portion of the new concentrator was commissioned in March to produce lead, concentrator from selected ores. The new lead smelter was also commissioned, and is producing at the rate of 800 to 1,000 tons of pig lead per month. It is expected that the balance of the concentrator, together with the roaster, will be in full service in July.

Mineral Separation

MINERAL SEPARATION, LTD., reports a profit for 1945 of £98,946, and has declared a final dividend of 25%. An interim dividend of 10% was paid in September. The issued capital is £200,000, and the company has a general reserve of £150,000. Fixed assets total £97,867; current assets £78,865; and investments (at or under cost) £506,354.

Rio Tinto Company

RIO TINTO CO., LTD., which has large interests in copper mining in Northern Rhodesia, especially in the Rhokam, Mufujira, and Nchanga mines, reports that for the year ended December 31, 1945, the profit transferred to the appropriation account was £266,320, compared with £167,781 in 1944. £118,800 was applied to the redemption of debentures, the preference dividend absorbed £26,406, and payment of a dividend of 2s. 6d. per £5 share will require £23,344, leaving £644,395 to be carried forward, compared with £584,425 brought in.

The issued capital is £1,625,000 in 5% preference shares and 42,125,000 in ordinary shares, and outstanding debenture amount to £779,947. There is a general reserve of £1,000,000, and creditors appear at £387,799. All total investments appearing in the balance-sheet at £3,765,519 are less than £2,822,694 in respect of investments in Rhodesia. Cash appears at £141,444.

The directors are Lord Geddes (Chairman), Mr. T. Robt. (the Earl of Bessborough), Mr. F. N. Buchanan, Sir Frank Joseph, and Mr. Eugene de Castelnau.

Company Progress Reports

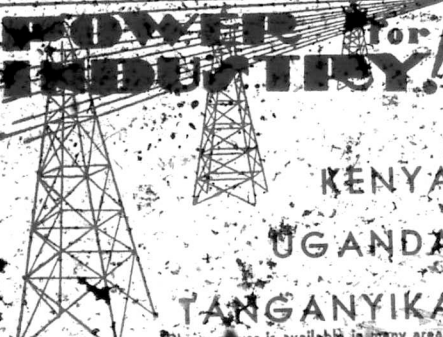
London and Rhodesia.—3,000 tons of ore were treated at Ybachiwe in April for a working profit of £211.

Wanderer.—For the quarter ended March 31, 103,000 tons of ore were treated for 9,336 oz. gold, with a working profit of £10,618. Development, 6,939 ft., sampled, 6,030 ft., of which 2,587 ft. 26% payable, value 3.7 dwt.

Globe and Phoenix.—6,200 tons of ore treated in April yielded 2,859 oz. gold and a working profit of £11,129. Phoenix mine, 4rd level driven 10 ft., averaging 43 dwt.; 16th level raised 49 ft. 4 dwt. (Globe mine: on the 3rd level 20-ft. of driving averaged 25 dwt. 9 dwt.)

Congratulations.—During the nine months to the end of March, 51,279 long tons of ore were treated for 10,855 oz. gold. The staff, both European and African, was increased by about 50%, and the treatment rate increased from 144 tons per day in November to 266 tons in March. It is hoped to reach the present capacity rate of 500 tons per day during the next few months. Work on the expansion of the treatment plant to 1,000 tons per day has begun.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

More than 4,000 persons are awaiting passages from Kenya to Great Britain.

There are now over 82 schools for Indian children in Tanganyika Territory, with about 3,000 pupils.

Major G. Redfar has applied for a licence to build and run a restaurant at the Mutoini Valley Dam near Nairobi.

The only swimming bath for Africans in Northern Rhodesia has been opened in Luanshya. It was built out of pieces of the beer hall.

Construction will soon start on the second dam planned to increase Nairobi's water supply. It will be at Mbagazi, near Lone Tree.

The Nandi, a pastoral tribe in Kenya, have been told bluntly by Mr. D. S. MacOwan to sell as many 60% of their 172,000 head of cattle and 60,000 head of sheep and goats.

Nairobi is to have a municipal canteen to provide mid-day meals for Africans. A census shows that there are at least 900 African employees who need a canteen for their mid-day meal.

Nairobi Municipal Council has decided to pay an annual rate worker £600 per annum, rising by £100 annually to a maximum of £720. The success of applicants must be a graduate with two years' post-graduate training.

In 1945, during war-time, the acreage in Southern Rhodesia protected by contour ridging has been more than doubled. In 1940-41 the area protected was 123,500 acres. Last year the figure had risen to 309,000 acres.

A weekly air service linking Dessie, Jamba, Mcheli and Direidawa with Addis Ababa will shortly be in operation by Ethiopian Air Lines, using six Lockheed 104s by American pilots. Two B.O.A.C. planes now fly into Addis Ababa weekly and one French plane every fortnight.

The Governor of Kenya invited 260 African students to his recent birthday party. These men were trained at the Kabete Industrial school. The Governor told them that in future if a man had one farm and 10 sons, some of those sons would have to go out and work at trade.

Mr. Thornley Dyer, Kenya's town planning adviser, does not agree with the erection of more six-storey buildings on the island of Mombasa. New buildings should, he says, be two or three storeys high so that the density of population at present about 10 to the acre could be doubled or trebled without sacrifice of amenities.

When products for non-Natives are again rationed in Kenya. This step has been taken because of the scarcity of wheat and the uncertain harvest prospects as to drought. To combat food shortage in Tanganyika, the Tanganyika Government has announced a four-year plan for food production, with guaranteed prices for maize, wheat, and beans.

Dr. De Meijer's resignation as superintendent of the Ngomani Hospital will stand. After receiving an unfavorable report from the inquiry commission the Government of Southern Rhodesia does not propose to ask him to reconsider his resignation. The commission's recommendations for additional staff and improved accommodation for relative patients have been accepted.

There have been repeated reports in the British Press in recent weeks that the Emperor Haile Selassie had arrived in Italy and would be in Paris at the time of the meetings of the Allied Foreign Ministers. The British Legation in Paris has denied all such statements, adding that a member of the Ethiopian Government, but not the Emperor, would arrive for the Peace Conference.

The following air-postage rates apply to letters for transmission within the East African territories, including Zanzibar, for an air mail letter not exceeding 1 oz., 30 cents of a shilling, for every additional 1 oz., 20 cents; for an "Air letter," 20 cents.

The rates of duty payable upon the estates of deceased persons under the Nyasaland Estate Duties Ordinance, 1946, are as follows:—£100 to £500, 1%; £500-£1,000, 2%; £1,000-£5,000, 3%; £5,000-£10,000, 4%; £10,000-£12,500, 5%; £12,500-£15,000, 6%; £15,000-£18,000, 7%; £18,000-£21,000, 8%; £21,000-£25,000, 9%.

The Primrose League and the Empire Industries Association will hold a meeting in the Manchester Hall, Porchester Road, London, W.2, at 8 p.m., on Monday, May 27, in protest against any whitening away of Imperial Preference. The speakers are to be Mr. A. Lonnöy Boyd, M.P., the Hon. Max Aiken, M.P., Admiral Taylor, M.P., and Lord Lloyd of Dolobran. Lord Hobart will preside.

Dar es Salaam Short of Food

Measures to cope with the shortage of Native food supplies caused by the failure of the short rains and prolonged drought in the producing areas have been introduced by the Dar es Salaam Commodity Distribution Board. The ration of maize meal has been reduced from 18 oz. per person to 16 oz. and of rice from 12 oz. to 10 oz. No temporary food coupons have been issued since May 1945. Natives entering the town except on production of a certificate of permanent employment from their employers. Natives arriving after that date have not been given food coupons, except members and ex-members of the forces and their families and employees of responsible firms and individuals. Visitors have been advised to bring their own food for their servants.

Nyasaland Tung Board

The Tung Board established by ordinance in Nyasaland has power to issue, revoke, and suspend licences to buy, or to bring fruit and to prohibit the export of oil or fruit through an agency to be appointed by the Board, which will consist of two members appointed by the Governor and seven appointed by the Tung Growers' Association. Among its functions are the fixing of maximum charges by licensed factories for the processing or disposal of tung fruit and the licensing of fruit buyers and the fixing of minimum prices to be paid by them. No tung grower will be able to sell fruit except to a licensed buyer, process it except in a licensed factory, or export oil or fruit except through the agency. A tax for the benefit of the industry will be levied on all oil and fruit grown, processed, and exported.

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Good Rains in East Africa

Cotton, Coffee and Sisal Crops

Good rains have fallen throughout East Africa, especially in the Highlands of Kenya and the Northern Province of Tanganyika, and conditions are now almost normal for the season of the year. States a cable sent from Nairobi some 10 days ago to Barclays Bank, C.S. & C., the Masai cotton crop, unofficially estimated at 220,000 bales, has been marketed, official estimates of the Lake Provinces of Tanganyika are about 50,000 bales. The rains have benefited the coffee in the Nairobi area, but the estates in the Northern Province of Tanganyika have suffered severely from the prolonged drought, and consequent insect-plagues. It is feared that the crop will fall short of earlier expectations. Sisal output from the Lake and Northern Provinces, amounting to 85,150 tons for the first seven months of the year, showed a reduction of more than 1,000 tons compared with the similar period of 1946.

Rhodesian Tobacco Prospects

The time is ripe for the establishment of commercial farms in England for the Virginia tobacco and in America for the flue-cured tobacco, said Mr. A. J. P. Roper, Chairman and Managing Director of the Rhodesian Tobacco Warehouse and Export Co., Ltd., who returned to Rhodesia from a nine weeks visit to home countries. Mr. Roper regretted that the 1946 Rhodesian flue-cured crop was well below original expectations, but that Britain could have taken the whole of a large crop. In Rhodesia it did not make the most of its tobacco consumption in America and unsuitable conditions in other producing countries meant opportunity would be missed. Growers should not let production dwindle, he said, for there was now a chance which would not mean of establishing a permanent market.

Premier Cement May Expand

Reviewing the situation regarding the purchase of new machinery for the Premier Portland Cement Works, Bulawayo, is Mr. H. C. Targett, production manager of the Pretoria Cement Co., Ltd., Johannesburg. Mr. Targett, who has arrived by air from South Africa, told EAST AFRICA & RHODESIA that his main object is to purchase machinery for the Pretoria works. The Bulawayo factory, which stands on the main railway line to Salisbury about nine miles from the town, employs about 20 Europeans and several hundred natives. The bulk of the output is used for local constructional purposes, but much goes to the Northern Rhodesian Copper Belt. If new machinery is installed a substantial increase in output may be expected, but this does not mean a proportionate rise in the number of those employed.

Of Commercial Concern

Black Market in Dax as Jalandhar

Wessels, James, Fry & Co., Ltd., East, have declared an ordinary dividend of 11% making 18% for the year, compared with a total distribution of 12% for 1945.

Barel Tea Company Ltd. has declared a final dividend of 25% less 10% tax at 4% in 1946, making 40% for the year. For the year the interim distribution was 3% and the total 50%.

An agreement has just been signed for the unfreezing of Belgian funds in East Africa and in Rhodesia. Its provisions are similar to those of the recently concluded Anglo-Belgian agreement on the same subject.

During the week ending May 2, the fourth sale of the tobacco auction Sales, 1,776,672 lbs. of the cured tobacco was sold for £210,000, 2s. 4d. an average of 229.1 per lb. A total of 428,117 lbs. of cured tobacco was sold during the week for £250,13s. 1d.

Imports into the Sudan during January amounted to £9,230 compared with £591,831 in January 1946. In this year's total cotton piece goods accounted for £336,448 and sugar for £166,815. Exports for January amounted to £554,651 (£67,293) of which 25% cotton amounted to £226,418.

Native authorities in Northern Rhodesia have power under the constitution to regulate trade in their areas and impose trade taxes. The effect of such regulation arose from conditions in the fish producing areas of Bangweulu, where the Native authorities wish to restrict fish traders and obtain revenue from the commercial assets of the area.

Black market trading by Indians in the sale of rice, maize meal, and sugar to Africans in Dar es Salaam is on a scale such that the Government of Tanganyika is now warning that the beginning of a new type of financial action will be taken. Some of the main reasons for this are the essential foodstuffs which are sold at exorbitant prices.

The Clary Line Steamers, Ltd., London, has announced for the year ended December 31, 1946, a net profit of £208,410, a total of £225,654, an increase on 1945 of £52,538. The final ordinary dividend is being raised from 10% to 15% making 20% for the year, an increase of 20%. The annual meeting is on June 19th.

There has been a notable increase in the yield per acre of all crops grown in Southern Rhodesia. Comparative figures for the seasons 1940-41 and 1944-45 illustrate this. In groundnuts the increase has been from 2.9 tons per acre to 12.1, white beans, 1.6 bags to 2.2, Dolicho beans, 1.5 to 2.1 bags, soya beans, 1.4 to 3.0 bags, forage peas, 1.2 to 2.5 tons, cotton, 2.79 to 3.15 lb. tobacco, Virginia type (flue-cured), 348 to 659 lb., maize, 5.14 to 6.86 bags (highest for eight years), potatoes 32.2 to 43.02 bags.

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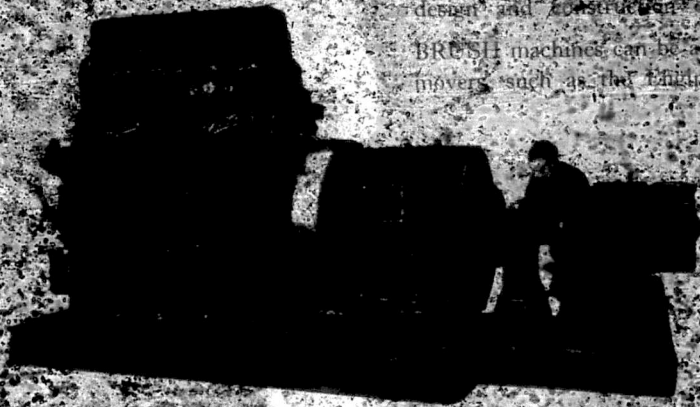
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Agricultural Conference Of 31 Nations in London

TWO-THIRDS OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION are agriculturists, and in the conviction that there can be no expansion of world economy unless farmers' producers are assured of a fair reward for their labour, the National Farmers' Union of England and Wales has taken the initiative in inviting 31 nations to send delegates to the International Conference of Agriculture which opened in London on Tuesday.

Mr. James Thrush, President of the N.F.U., emphasised that the greatest of all deterrents to production is the fear that it will outstrip consumption capacity of the distributive channels, and his conviction that there must be a world policy of planned production and distribution, with a federation of world farmers to co-operate with the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations.

MR. ERNEST BEVIN, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, responding to the toast of "International Co-operation" at a dinner given in honour of the delegates on Monday, said that primary producers everywhere had to fight the same elements, and the delegates ought therefore to talk not as representatives of 31 nations, but as one farmer to another. The Imperial Government recognized the importance of assuring fair and stable prices, which could be calculated only by scientific examination of all factors, including the general recognition that the skill of the man on the farm was not less than that of the man in the factory.

There must be freedom for the whole world from want and starvation, and that freedom was assured there could be neither Nazism nor Communism. The Hot Springs policy had the support of everyone in Great Britain, not of some political parties only, and if the farmers of the world could agree among themselves, no elected Government could withhold co-operation.

Among those with East African and Rhodesian interests who were present at the dinner were Mr. E. Arnold, Viscount Bledisloe, Major F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck, Earl de la Warr, Mr. A. Dykes, Colonel Walter Elliot, the Hon. H. V. Gibbs, Mr. T. G. Gisborne, Sir William Goodenough, Mr. F. S. Joelson, Mr. Roger Norton, Mr. S. M. Langan, Colonel G. G. Powles, and Mr. C. L. Robertson.

Bovill Matheson's Expansion

Messrs. Bovill Matheson & Co., Ltd. have acquired the whole of the share capital of Messrs. J. W. Milligan & Co., Ltd. of Nairobi, of which Mr. J. K. Matheson, M.C., has become Chairman on the retirement of Major Milligan. Mr. T. McGeochan has also joined the board of the company, which will shortly open offices in Uganda and Tanganyika Territory.

Upper Zambesi Survey

THE BOAT TO BE USED BY THE ROYAL ARMY AND PROFESSOR FRANK LEBENHAUSEN'S EXPLORATION OF THE UPPER WATERS OF THE ZAMBESI WAS BUILT AT A COST OF £1,000 BY MR. H. WOODS, CHIEF OF THE WORKS AT THE FISH LONG, HAS 20 GALLEYS AND WEIGHS LESS THAN 100 LB. CARRYING 20 PEOPLE AND A LOAD OF 600 FOR THE 200 TONS OF SEVEN INCHES OF WATER. TWO WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS ARE BUILT AS A SAFEGUARD AGAINST SINKING BY HIPPOCAMPUS. THE PURPOSE OF THE EXPLORATION IS TO INVESTIGATE THE FEASIBILITY OF MAKING NAVIGABLE THE UPPER REACHES BY BUILDING A SYSTEM OF CANALS AND LOCKS AROUND THE RAPIDS.

Need to Raise Standards

KENYA'S EUROPEAN CHILDREN ARE UNTIDY, DILATORY, IMPUNCTUAL AND IMPREVIDENT, SAID MRS. J. LE MESURIER LAYERS WHEN ADDRESSING A MEETING OF THE NATURAL PARENTS' ASSOCIATION. THEY DID NOT APPRECIATE THE VALUE OF MONEY, AND WERE TOGETHER TOO PRECIOUS AS A RESULT OF ALWAYS BEING IN AN ADULT COMPANY AND LISTENING TO THE TALK. MR. J. WHITTET, HEADMASTER OF NAKURU GOVERNMENT SCHOOL, INSTANCED THE CASE OF A SMALL BOY ASKED TO DESCRIBE A CARPENTER'S TOOL, A GIRL WHO SAID IT WAS A MIXTURE OF GIN, TIME AND SODA.

Germany and Southern Rhodesia

A GERMAN DOCUMENT RECENTLY QUOTED IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY SHOWS THAT THE REICH GOVERNMENT, WHICH WAS ANXIOUS TO SECURE SOUTH AFRICAN AID IN THE WAY WAS PREPARED TO PROMISE THAT THE UNION SHOULD RECONSTITUTE THE PROTECTORATES OF BASUTOLAND, SWAZILAND AND BECHUANALAND AND TO MAKE A DECLARATION THAT THE REICH GOVERNMENT WAS NOT INTERESTED IN THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA WERE TO EXTEND ITS TERRITORY TO INCLUDE SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

Appalling Police Lines

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Africa Inland Mission

IN A SIMPLE ACT OF REMEMBRANCE, A COMPANY OF SUPPORTERS OF THE AFRICA INLAND MISSION RECENTLY GATHERED AROUND THE GRAVE OF DAVID LIVINGSTONE IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY, WHERE THE DEAN CONDUCTED A SHORT SERVICE. IT WAS IN THE YEAR THAT THE MISSION WAS BORN 50 YEARS AGO WHEN THE REV. PETER CAMERON KNEELED ON THE GRASS THAT MARKS THE EXPLORER'S GRAVE AND DEDICATED HIMSELF TO THE TASK OF FOUNDED IT.

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Dangers of Labour Rule

Chiefs and the Intellectuals

THE NEED for informed and responsible opinion on Colonial affairs is emphasized in an article to which *The Times* gave special prominence a few days ago.

The switch of indirect rule with its policy on our part of *laissez faire* and let them make their own mistakes has led to some very serious consequences in some countries where education has developed largely outside the tribal context as *intelligentsia* has grown to which has no part in the local government often directed by illiterate and untrained officials. In other countries the educated persons have been absorbed into the tribal system and they have merely been able to alter the tribal system and have not yet the wisdom or the means to alter the centuries and avoid the many drawbacks which will be the circum-

stances of a tribal system. It is a mistake to suppose that the local chief is the only one who is responsible at this time in our history. It is our duty to help to change the situation as we know. The education to Colonial officers has done some good but it has also done some harm. It has made some of our colonial administrators more aware of the growing need for the *intelligentsia* and they must be brought to the front and given development by which they can in the form of government (which democracy must be worked out between the two parties).

It is the duty that it is the responsibility of the British official to help to give the local Governments

to grow as order to meet new conditions, but also to inspire new forms of government, then it is necessary that the official should learn to re-establish that friendly personal relationship with the educated Colonial which he found so easy with the backward Africa of Malayan of a few decades ago.

For various reasons the Europeans and the educated Native of most Colonies have grown apart. This matter of whose friendly relationship between the present ruler and ruled is of first importance. Secondly so long as the British people are interested in the Colonies and Parliament is too little interested and not always well informed, some organization should be instituted here at home to examine critically and carefully the work of the Colonial Office.

Importance of First-hand Knowledge

Such a body should include a number of experts with first-hand knowledge of the Colonies. The average departmental head in the Colonial Office has not spent a long time in the Colonies - he would be handicapped if he had, for he would then hardly be able to marshal the facts of any given problem or situation and put them in proper perspective with objectivity and impartiality before the Secretary of State for his decision.

Nevertheless, in spite of their ability and impartiality, these officials are human and are liable to mistakes, and as the matters with which they deal are of such tremendous importance, they must have a balanced body of able and free advisers to give them a judgment based on information. The present Under-Secretary of State, when his party was out of office, advocated some such body to examine Colonial Office policies and inform Parliament on Colonial matters.

The present great crisis in world history, the tribes are being upon to lead and lead blindly, and people are able to make themselves. We have to step into one of our next from our primitive institutions into some form of planned society, they have to teleports the contacts from tribal communities into the same new order of affairs. It is so to avoid and avoid this Colonial development consequences may not be catastrophic.

Absence of Ancient Civilization

The Indian experiment has been, quite enough, where the development of planning to make the short of changes being to slow down and hinder progress. There are no ancient civilizations in most of the Colonies to take this strain. In the few that lie the kernel of the Colonial problem. There is a serious problem in all of our Colonies through the impact of backward conditions on backward peoples and as further changes continue the situation will become progressively worse.

It is seriously impossible to make a sociological diagnosis of the whole Colonial Empire. The social order is possible and the Gold Coast would probably offer the best and simplest field for it. If it were really well done, the value would be immeasurable. Its results would lead to the development of Colonies and adapted to the unique changing needs and forms of Colonial society, so that administrative officials could be adequately briefed to carry out the measures required for adjustments.

They will succeed or fail in so far as they are able to command the sympathy, trust, and co-operation of the Colonial peoples. The highly educated national and their are now no longer any doubts that the son of a Bush African given the right opportunity and chance can outgrow our knowledge and wisdom will be the real saviour of his people. He will be the agent who really will make possible the birth of a nation in a day.

Finally, all the great plans for social and political progress cannot succeed unless they are accompanied with spiritual resources. Religion alone will make the planning secure. In the Colonial Empire there are mainly three religions in the field - Animism, Islam, and Christianity. Animism cannot stand against modern science even in its own form of religious forces and other can be covered by the modern religion. There is a strong possibility of the Christianity. Both these could play their part, as they do, in the building of the one great world order. It is the duty of all who are Christians in places like this, and who are part of a divided Church, to work for a united mission. A world order one root, to understand the world, to understand the world with Christian sanctions.

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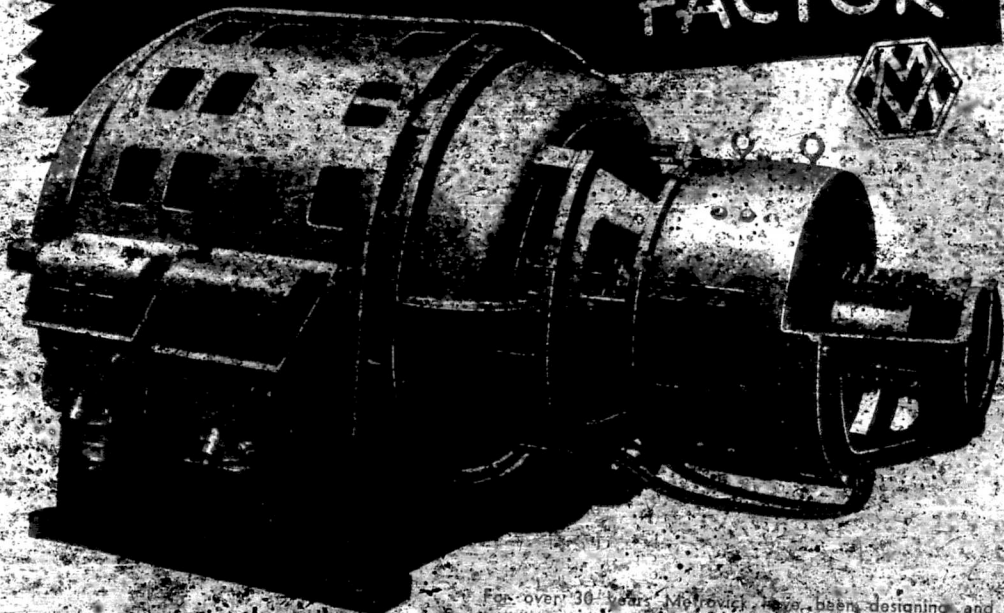
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Obituary

Mr. John Ainsworth

Mr. H. J. P. Smith writes:

John Ainsworth, born in Massachusetts, February, 1898, there were three prospects whose names were household words among white men and Africans alike: Bwana Robinson (John Ainsworth), Bwana Kibona (Richard Eric Smith) and Bwana Martini (James Martin), who had been Joseph Robinson's head man in his great triumph through Masailand. In those days there were only 600 Europeans and Eurasians in British East Africa.

Ainsworth created Machakos and the Ukamba Provinces, and was the prime factor in the creation and development of the town of Nairobi from a commercial point of view. With scarcely any funds at his disposal he laboured incessantly at his capacity as sub-commissioner to lay the foundations, deep and sure, of the future capital of what has become the Colony of Kenya.

He possessed in superlative degree both of initiative and endurance, the extent of his labours for the town, district and province was known only to those who worked under him, which I did as his administrative officer for several years. After six years of pioneer work in Nairobi he was transferred to Naivasha and thence to Kasumu, where I followed him as Provincial Commissioner, Nyanza.

He touched nothing which he did not elaborate to its utmost capacity. Upon his transfer from Ukamba the newspeople signalled his departure by a public hush, and the "Newland" of the "Star of Newland" and "Kipoti" lay in the chair. Nairobi, then and now, may have never been inarticulate, politically or socially, and among the eulogies it fell to my lot as D.C. to recite a poem by W. I. Mopson, in which the last lines ran as follows:

Ukamba, Ukamba, the land of the *shamba*,
Your change of success would have been but *embamba*—
It were not for John who will shortly be gone,
For which our minds scarcely like to dwell on,
What were our rich plains worth and what were our rains
Were it not for the labours of Mr. John Ainsworth?

It was the Uganda Railway, Ainsworth was the catalyst of Nairobi, which has developed from the bush to the city of his reign to the city which it is now. There were giants among the pioneers in those early days—Belandier, Jackson, George, Whitehouse, and later still, but a most brilliant administrator, Girouard. Comparisons are odious, but I and a few others of Ainsworth's contemporaries know who among the fore-going achieved his ends with the use of most worn-out tools, and in the face of most discouraging obstacles. *Strenuamente requiescat. Nairobi circumspice.*

Mr. G. C. Bowker

MR. GORDON CROSS BOWKER, an old Kenya soldier and a true lover of Africa, has died at Guaraka at the age of 91. He was the youngest brother of the late Russell Bowker, of Mombasa, and of the late Russell Bowker of Kenya. Their grandfather, William Bowker, of Dekham's Hall, Greathead, had two sons who were outstanding names among the 1870 settlers in South Africa. Gordon and Russell were sons of Benjamin F. Bowker. Mr. Gordon Bowker was in business in Johannesburg in the early days, but he spent most of his time hunting in East Africa. He served as a gallant in his father who commanded Bowker's Buffs in the Galka war of 1877, went through the South African War, and in the 1914-18 war was with the East African Transport Corps, in that campaign his brother raised and commanded Bowker's Horse. Mrs. Bowker died in 1922. He leaves two daughters, Mrs. Ruby Hobart Tichborne and Miss Pearl Bowker.

Baron von Blixen

BARON VON BLIXEN FINCKE, who is reported to have been killed in a motor accident in Sweden a few weeks ago, was to Kenya in 1911, took the lead under the Songo Hills a few miles outside Nairobi, and planted coffee on a large scale on what is now known as Karen Estate, which in recent years has been developed for residential purposes. He became a professional sports hunter, often working with the late Denis Finch-Hatton. "Blick" (of S. Dhoke), as he was widely known, was a cool character with many friends in many countries, among them some of the most prominent Americans who have shot or photographed big game in East Africa under his practised guidance. He returned to Sweden from Kenya in 1918, and was planning to get back to East Africa as soon as possible.

Mr. George Garden

MR. DENIS DALVELL has written in the *Field* of the late Mr. George Garden, a pioneer of Nyasaland. His hospitality, integrity, and tenacity of purpose had only to be experienced to be admired, and no man I ever met in Africa was more fitted for life in a new country than he. As a hunter of elephants and other game few could equal him, for he was a cool and steady shot and he took beautiful photographs of the wild life, and was exceptionally generous in allowing his friends to see them. Among his accomplishments was his knowledge of the various timbers and their usefulness for building, a rare knowledge among Europeans in Africa. He had these Scottish characteristics of dauntless and energy which are the necessary qualifications which lead to success. If we had more of his kind we need not fear for the future prosperity of our Empire and people.

Mr. W. P. Tylor

MR. W. P. TYLOR, one of the early Nyasaland planters, has died at Lilongwe, aged 67 years. He first went to Nyasaland in 1906. After a few years as a planter, he became tobacco buyer for the British American Tobacco Company, and served that company in India for eight years. Returning to Nyasaland after the 1914-18 war, he joined the British Central Africa Company and subsequently became Supervisor for the newly-formed Native Tobacco Board, and later the Agent. Latterly he had been engaged in the tanning industry on Lake Nyasa.

Professor J. W. W. Stephens

PROFESSOR J. W. W. STEPHENS, M.D., F.R.S., Disting. Professor of Tropical Medicine of Liverpool University, who died last Friday in Calcutta, where at the age of 81, served from 1898 to 1902 as the Royal Society's Malaria Commission in Africa and India, then became appointed lecturer in tropical medicine at Liverpool University, where from 1911 to 1927 he was Alfred Jones Professor of Tropical Medicine. He was the author of numerous papers on tropical diseases, and in 1937 published a notable treatise on the water fever.

MR. S. S. WAMBAAYI, a student of Braganza, has died from pneumonia and pericarditis in Roma, where he was detained for political reasons.

GENERAL W. H. WATSON, who had been in Namibia in the 1900-09, went to East Africa during the 1914-18 war, in which he served in the colonial command and returned to Kenya as the first in the charge of the M.E.S.A. in Nairobi. Later he served in the frontiers of Jilgali, and taken on leave returning to Kenya a few months ago. His wife died at the end of last year. When BARON DE CARTIER D'ENGINHE, the Belgian Ambassador in this country, was carried last week the coffin had an escort of Belgian Cavalry and Foot Guards, and eight sergeants of the Scots Greys, and Welsh Guards bore it. The Minister General, Dudley Myers said that it was at the Ambassador's own request that his body was to repose in the land which he had come to love.



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PERSONALIA

COLONEL JOHN CUSACK and Miss SUDARPOE have been married at Mombasa.

CAPTAIN KEITH GALE has spoken at the World Council of Churches in the U. S. C. Radio Service.

Mr. J. G. HALL, Mayor of Mombasa, is returning to Nairobi in shortly to be published England Press.

Mr. E. P. HART, Chairman of the East African Sugar Growers' Association has arrived in this country.

Mr. D. R. SERRI SMITH, of Nairobi, Kenya, has offered his produce and cattle for sale, and is shortly leaving the Colony for the Continent.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. OWAN returned to England a few days ago from their tour in the United States, Alaska and Southern Rhodesia.

MAJOR HARRY STAGGER and Miss DIANA ELIZABETH SHUCKLAUGH, daughter of the Lord and Lady Shuckburgh, have been married in London.

Mr. A. D. ULLMER, JONES, of Lumumba, Kenya, and Miss H. SMITH, a nursing sister in Nakuru Hospital, were recently married by the Bishop of Mombasa.

Mr. W. B. CHURCH, a veterinary officer in the Nyanza Province, has been appointed Deputy Director of Field Services in the Veterinary Department of Kenya.

Dr. D. V. LATHAM, senior medical officer in the Rift Valley Province of Kenya and his regiment, and Mrs. Latham are returning to this country by the Nile route.

MR. W. R. BALCH, a former editor of the *Usambu Herald*, and now publicity manager of *The Times*, was last week unanimously elected Chairman of the Publicity Club of London.

CANON J. CAMPBELL MORGAN, chaplain at Nyveru, Kenya, since 1935, is retiring and hopes to settle in a living in England. He was at Kampala for eight years before going to Kenya.

MAJOR R. G. B. and MAJOR J. V. BENNINGTON have left this country by air about the middle of the month for the East Africa, where Sir John Patterson has large interests.

Colonel J. M. GIBBERT was inadvertently discharged from office of the new Governor of Kenya when he was acting as a Commissioner for the purpose of formulating proposals for a new constitution. His appointment is announced by the Governor.

MAJOR R. A. SON OF THE LANCES, who was killed at Omdurman, and Mrs. MURIEL, who was the wife of Dr. and Mrs. Stanton Day, of London, were buried at the Victoria Memorial, London, on Sunday.

MAJOR G. H. C. CLARKE, Deputy Quarter Master, Military Governor and Commander Troops in British Somaliland from 1941 to 1943, will be one of the four senior officers to lead the march column of the Royal Navy in the Victory Parade.

MAJOR C. E. MAXWELL, R.E., who served during the war in West Africa, Ethiopia and Burma, and Mrs. JANET ELIZABETH SIM, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. M. Sim, are to be married next Tuesday at St. Mark's Church, North Audley Street, London, W.1.

The arrangements have been arranged for Mr. PARK MEVILL, youngest son of the late P. H. Johnson and Mrs. Johnson, of Nairobi, and Miss MARY MOLSTRYGE, eldest daughter of the late A. B. McIntyre and Mrs. McIntyre, of Bexley Heath and Twickenham.

LIEUT. COLONEL THE HON. SIR PIERCE LEAH, late Grenadier Guards, retired a few days ago on retired pay. Sir Piers, who is 55 years of age, became Master of the Royal Household in 1941, and was for 17 years equerry to the Duke of Windsor, while he was Prince of Wales. He accompanied him on one of his visits to East Africa.

Officers for the Kenya Branch of the British Medical Association for 1946 are: Dr. A. P. PATTERSON, President; Dr. E. A. THOM, Vice-President; Dr. R. G. JOHNSON, President elect and hon. treasurer; Dr. G. E. NEVILLE, hon. secretary; Dr. MARY OSMOND, Dr. CHARLES FINCH, Dr. ABELIA and Dr. MARTIN are the other members of the Council.

We greatly regret to report that Mr. S. H. V. BENTLEY, a member of the local board of Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie & Co., Ltd., and during the greater part of the war President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of East Africa, was taken to hospital in Nairobi last week after a serious heart attack. The latest news by cable is that he has rallied, but is still not out of danger.

Mrs. MARGARET LUCE, whose first play, *The Kingmaker*, opened in London last week, is the wife of Mr. W. H. LUCE, private secretary and comptroller to the Governor-General of the Sudan. Mrs. Luce conceived the idea for her play when she revisited Rockingham Castle, near Leicester, the home of her mother, Lady Namer, where she spent much of her childhood. Edward IV visited the castle secretly during the Wars of the Roses. Mr. Luce was first appointed to the Sudan Service in 1930, and took up his present appointment in 1941.

Recent visitors at the East African Office in London have included Mr. David Edwards of the Supreme Court, Palestine (and formerly of the Legal Department in Kenya); Lieut. Colonel F. C. C. Lewin, who commanded the 5th K.A.F. in Burma; Lieut. Colonel Humphrey Moore (who was with the Pioneer Corps in the Middle East); Lieut. Colonel M. W. Bliss (formerly G.I. with the 11th East African Division in Burma); Mr. G. E. Stone, of the Uganda Administration; Colonel and Mrs. T. F. Sanderson, of Somaliland, and formerly of Kenya; Lieut. M. D. Connolly, of the K.A.F. at Nairobi; Dr. Geoffrey Clay, formerly Director of Agriculture in Uganda, and formerly a plant development adviser in Northern Rhodesia; and Nyasaland Mrs. J. E. E. Eytch and Mrs. E. M. Home of Natal.

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TO THE NEWS

German Epidemics—After nine years in England, I can't always be sure when an Englishman is being serious. —Max Edward Morrow, the American broadcaster.

The German mission and the Viceroy are "the God-fearing as we should be." —Mr. Gandhi.

Twenty-two German generals are now held in the former concentration camp at Dachau. —United Nations War Crimes Commission.

The United States is asking Great Britain to transfer the sovereignty of several islands bases in the Pacific. —U.S. State Department.

I admit that the German Navy was created in defiance of the Versailles Treaty, but it was not increased for aggressive purposes. —Admiral Raeder.

Authority over Government departments must be univocal and unquestionable. A supervising Minister would mean in practice a supervising staff with endless possibilities of friction and clash in effective co-ordination of the work of Ministers and departments handling different aspects of the same subject can be secured by the system of Cabinet committees. —Sir John Anderson.

The forces of Civilization are at this moment taking a worse beating than at any time since Pearl Harbour and the Battle of France. The forces of famine are breaking through across the Rhine, the Danube, the Ganges, and the Yangtze. —Mr. Herbert Morrison.

The number of sheep in Great Britain has fallen since 1939 from 18,000,000 to 12,500,000. Pigs have decreased from 3,500,000 to 1,700,000 and poultry have dropped from 54,000,000 to 37,000,000. —*Evening Standard*.

The proposals of the Cabinet mission offer to the Muslim community in India the right to direct their own essential interests, their own education, their economy and other concerns in their own way and to their own best advantage. —The Viceroy, Lord Wavell.

Had we decided to make a complete evacuation of Cairo, that centre of Muslim culture and thought, the response might have been very different, more favourable, when it came to a revision of the treaty. The chance was lost, and we have had to face unfortunate disturbances. —Colonel E. T. Moore, lately of the British Military Mission to Egypt.

The £17,500,000 loan which America doesn't really want to lend and Britain does not really want to accept was passed by the Senate by 46 votes to 14 just 107 days after President Truman had asked that it should be passed with all possible speed. —Mr. C. V. R. Thompson, New York correspondent of the *Daily Express*.

These two nations will try to get government and nations with very little. The Labour Government in the United Kingdom is trying to bring about a happy mean between the two, trying to reconcile the principles of central planning and social organization without interfering with individual liberty and initiative. If the Government succeeds it will set an example for the rest of the world. —Mr. A. C. B. Bevan, Minister of Health.

Production of exports has exceeded all expectations. At the end of the war it was running at 45% of pre-war. According to the March figures, it was close on 90% and the April figures will be well over 90%. Exports have been doubled, therefore, in the past nine months. Nearly 65% of the manufactured exports in March were of goods of a kind produced in this country and of the remaining 35% only three-fifths were types of goods in short supply in this country. —Lord Pakenham.

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BACKGROUND TO

India. The Cabinet mission have suggested so limited a scope for a Central Government of India that a Pakistan formed by a group of provinces would enjoy most of the attributes of national independence. I see no reason why we should not now declare that we shall regard our relations to a provisional Indian Government as in no way differing from our relations with the Government of any other partner member of the Commonwealth. What India resents most is the idea that, with her ancient civilization, famous history, and present importance in world affairs, she should be rated in the eyes of the world as a subordinate, while China, who respect her superior, should figure as one of the Great Powers. To get rid of that passionate and universal resentment is the first step towards creating the atmosphere in which both India's future relationship to the Commonwealth and her own internal constitution can be profitably approached. — Mr. L. S. Murray.

U.S. Extends Preferences.—The United States Government, which insisted on discussing the break-up of Britain's Empire Preference System as the price for the American loan, is itself committed to the unprecedented plan of a 28-year preferential trade system with the Philippines starting on July 4. A Bill, passed by Congress and just signed by President Truman, provides for customs duties on a reciprocal basis, preferential as against all other countries, to go into effect between America and the Philippines on the day that the Philippines regain their political independence. In signing the Bill President Truman admitted the inconsistency of his Government's policy in this case with that towards the British Empire Preference system. But he excused the inconsistency by declaring that such a system is essential for the financial rehabilitation of the Japanese ravaged islands. — Mr. V. R. Thompson, New York correspondent of the *Daily Express*.

Warning to Britain.—“Rejection of the loan to Great Britain would be a body-blow to American business. It would mean that Egyptian and Indian cotton would replace American cotton, Rhodesian and Near Eastern tobacco would replace American tobacco, British automobiles and machinery would replace American automobiles and machinery. In half the trading area of the world American products would be at a serious disadvantage in competing with the products of the sterling area countries.” — Mr. F. Wilson, Secretary of the U.S. Treasury.

Ceylon's New Constitution.—The State Council of Ceylon will be replaced by a Parliament consisting of His Majesty, represented by the Governor, and a Senate and House of Representatives. The Ceylon Parliament will have full power to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the island, but it may not make laws which discriminate against any community or religion, or interfere with freedom of worship, or with the constitutions of religious bodies without their concurrence. There will be a Cabinet of Ministers (one of whom will be Prime Minister) who will be charged with the general direction and control of the government of the island and will be collectively responsible to the Ceylon Parliament. The Governor will be required to reserve for His Majesty's assent a few classes of Bills only. These include Bills relating to defence and external affairs and Bills which in the Governor's opinion have evoked serious opposition by any religious or racial community and are likely to involve oppression or serious injustice to any such community. Bills relating solely to certain specified subjects, such as franchise and immigration are excluded from the classes to be reserved. His Majesty's Government retain the power to legislate by order or council for defence and external affairs and to amend or revoke the constitution. His Majesty's Government hope that this new constitution will be accepted by the people of Ceylon with determination so to work it that the comparatively short space of dual Dominion status will be exhausted. His constitution is therefore an important and significant landmark in British Colonial history. This is a striking example of the British Government's policy to assist all Colonial Territories to advance towards self-government and the first instance of a British Colonial territory with an entirely non-European electorate removing the threat of Dominion status. — Mr. George Hall, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

A British admiral complained that the Church, since the war, does not make the impression on the enemy because it tries to smudge him on all sides and all along the front at the same time. Consequently there is no weight behind its punches and little power of penetration. — The Bishop of Sheffield.

Great Britain's Policy.—Just last December I said I wanted to improve the Government with the danger of the situation in Cairo from which we might be evacuated. I am sure that the evacuation of the Canal zone now of any kind has made such a situation had become rampant and the Egyptian Government had taken the initiative. We are now told that we must renounce all our treaty rights even in the Canal zone, because nationalists feeling enraged against us. It is a questionable plea, but no such unconditional abandonment of rights which we insisted to the full at Alexandria would have been imposed upon us if we had shown a reasonable understanding of national needs, particularly in the Canal zone, and announced our intention of the whole Nile region of Egypt, together with our readiness to discuss new arrangements for regional security. It is a grave departure from good sense and reality that we should have consented to negotiate upon the security of the Canal zone as though it were a merely bilateral question between Britain and Egypt. The Canal zone has a strategic importance which altogether transcends that of the Canal itself as a waterway. In the war its defence was indispensable to the cause of the United States, even though for a long period the waterway was useless as an artery of traffic. The Canal lies entirely in Egyptian territory, but it is surrounded by considerable strips of desert on both its landward sides from any settled population, and it is as remote from the life of all who live by the Nile as Palestine or Cyprus. Our interest in the security of this region is vital, and it is mere defeatism to insist that it cannot be reconciled with Arab nationalism, since the interests of the Arab States is even more vital. We do not desire to dominate Egypt or any Arab State. All we desire is to play the indispensable part of a great industrial and military power in a co-operative system of regional defence, and I should be astonished to learn that only a few months after the end of the war, when our reputation for character, liberal intentions, and sincere good will stood high throughout the Middle East, the Governments of that region are no longer willing to work out such a system as equal partners with us. — Lord Altrincham in the *Sunday Times*.



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£50,000 Fund for African Students

Appeal by the Archbishop of Canterbury

THE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER has appealed for £50,000 for an extension of welfare work for African students in London, which was inaugurated at a luncheon at the Overseas Club last Friday attended by the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mr. Creech-Jones, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Canon McLeod Campbell, Chairman of the Appeal Fund Committee, who presided, said that the late Dean Dr. Paul de Launay had given four years of thought and energy to its work, which had been started with a group of Church of England people, composed of missionary societies. The Dean had been confident that City firms connected with Africa would provide money for a sound scheme to extend British hospitality to Africans here to continue their education.

One African who had been asked to address a meeting in London on his impressions of the capital had said that he had been struck by the very low morals of the people. That startling remark was the price paid for our "standoffishness"; we did ourselves less than justice by not introducing our African guests to the less repulsive characteristics of our life and civilization—for instance, the insides of our own homes.

Primate's Address

The Archbishop of Canterbury said that the death of the Dean was an added incentive to carry through this undertaking, for it would serve in some degree as a memorial to him. The appeal was the answer to a problem which had been in the minds of many before the war, but which to their shame had never been resolutely tackled. Some people had done all they could to remedy the lack of fellowship and common sense and goodness in the community, but their efforts had not been correlated and were completely inadequate.

"We must play our part as trustees of many millions of Africans in East and West Africa," he said. "Africans come here to learn for the benefit of their own country from our culture, our education, our system of civic life and our method of self-government. A good deal of that magnificent tradition survives."

Very naturally and very rightly, many will come with that spirit of nationalism which extends from one end of the world to the other, and which in some of its manifestations is very unwise and never regrettable, but which in principle is good and desirable. As we depend on whether what they find here will assist them to lead a wise and fruitful nationalism or will breed in them bitterness and bitterness.

Knowledge of the English Home

"They can learn the traditions of the English home in the homes of England. Our way of life has been the result of the practical one based on facts or analysed and then principles, but one which has grown up from us, and together the secret research has been found always in that united fellowship of a great number of people learning respect and tolerance from one another. It is that which the Muslims do at its best. One of the things we ought to offer them is the knowledge of an English home, which is one of the great possessions of this country."

Here the Archbishop interposed, "I had recently entertained the Nataka of Buganda at his home. I lent him M. R. Jones's ghost stories to read with, said His Grace, and I am sorry to say that for the rest of his visit I could not get him away from the book. The visit was a very happy experience appreciated on both sides."

"It takes two sides to make a communal life. We should do all in our power as Christians for very large numbers of Africans have found the Christian faith, and come to us as fellow-members of Christ. They are

to be the leaders in the building of the Christian Church, and we do not only a very great disservice to ourselves but to God and our Lord by our behaviour. We lead them to find not encouragement but distraction from the truths of the Christian faith. They look to this country as the source of that faith."

Mr. V. O. JENNIS, the African President of the West African Students' Union, said: "Some British people in the Colonies reject British culture and Christian disposition, and show a willingness to co-operate with educated Africans in solving their problems. But there are British officials who give a wrong impression of the British people. When I was in Africa I was very bitter—more bitter than Nehru in India—but when I came here and had the opportunity of meeting British people, I was obliged to change my opinions and was very sorry for my propaganda work in Africa."

Mutual understanding begets friendship, friendship begets confidence, and when there is confidence we can start to plan on major issues. When the time comes for us to discuss the question of independence, you will find friends of the British people who come forward to discuss the transfer of authority—not men like Nehru and Gandhi. We propose to re-educate our people at home that it is absolutely wrong to judge the British by the standards of most of the officials on here."

Mr. CREECH-JONES said that the Colonial Office was at the moment a little suspicious in the eyes of many Africans, but it was striving to contribute to the development of life in Africa. It was imperative that there should be complete understanding between the peoples of all races, colours and creeds.

Official Goodwill

"We cannot get far in this modern world unless there is mutual respect and mutual endeavour to preserve the standards of living of us all. Our purposes are based on mutual respect and understanding, which make it necessary that those Africans who come to this country should see something of the gracious and cultural life of England, so that they can go back and build up among the people of Africa that understanding and sympathy with us which some of us have tried to develop in the hearts and minds of the British people themselves towards Africa. In the effort you are organizing the Colonial Office will play its part. You have official goodwill in your work. It is easy for us at times to be a little critical. Sometimes when I have been at the West African Students' Union the Africans have not been quite so polite as I should have hoped (laughter). They have said very critical things to me, but it is right that we should have someone to tell us where we British get off, and reveal to us the manner in which we should discharge our obligations."

White Paper 191

Colonel C. E. PONSOR, Chairman of the Joint East African Council, and Mr. R. R. HUNTER, the secretary, may be seen at Africa by air to-morrow on the conclusion of their visit to Uganda, Kenya, and Tanganyika, where they have discussed various matters, in particular White Paper 191, with many representatives of public opinion. Sir Alfred VINCENT, Leader of the European People's Party in Kenya, Major P. de V. JOYCE and Mr. E. S. VASEY, two of his colleagues, recently visited Dar es Salaam to discuss the paper with the non-official members of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika, though several members of the Council were prevented from attending. Canon R. J. JENNIS, Mr. E. C. PHILLIPS, Mr. J. R. LEWIS, Mr. J. H. TRAFLET, and Chief Kidaha were present.

resources will ensure correct measures of land utilization which would apply to all farmers, including Africans.

Mr. HALL: It is my intention in making appointments to Colonial Labour Departments to pay full regard to the qualifications mentioned. One trade unionist has already been selected for the Kenya Labour Department.

Mr. HALL: One mining lease and 17 claims were granted in 1945 in Tanganyika. Mining operations have played an important part in the development of that Territory and I am anxious to promote that development in the future to the greatest possible extent.

Mr. HALL: It is my intention in making appointments to Colonial Labour Departments to pay full regard to the qualifications mentioned. One trade unionist has already been selected for the Kenya Labour Department.

Uniform System of Currency

Mr. DODDS-PARSONS asked whether in view of the increasing travel and general convenience the Minister would consider in consultation with the Chief of the Exchange, having a uniform system of currency notes and cash for the Country and its Colonies.

Mr. HALL: The advantages to travellers are in my opinion much more than offset by the objections to uniformity between currency arrangements in this country and the Colonies which include the strong preference of Colonial peoples for currencies associated with their own territories, the difficulties of fair distribution among so many Governments of the proceeds resulting from the issue of currency, and the great quantities of Colonial currency units. It is established policy to limit the inconvenience of the present arrangements to a minimum by retaining separate sterling and Colonial currencies, and by proposing uniform arrangements for the use of common currencies such as already exist in West and East Africa and are now in contemplation between certain of the West Indian Colonies.

Mr. HALL: The advantages to travellers are in my opinion much more than offset by the objections to uniformity between currency arrangements in this country and the Colonies which include the strong preference of Colonial peoples for currencies associated with their own territories, the difficulties of fair distribution among so many Governments of the proceeds resulting from the issue of currency, and the great quantities of Colonial currency units.

Accommodation for Mental Patients

Mr. ERKLES asked why no accommodation was provided in Northern Rhodesia for persons, whether European or African, believed or found to be insane; why they were now detained in the common gaols and if violent kept in areas what beyond of time in the average elapsed between their being committed to gaol and their arrival at a suitable institution in Southern Rhodesia and when it was proposed to provide proper accommodation for such persons in Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. HALL: The construction of a mental hospital in Northern Rhodesia has been under consideration for some time. It has not yet been decided owing to the cost and the shortness of the staff. It is proposed that patients are normally detained in the common gaols and if violent are detained in the common gaols and if violent are detained in the common gaols.

Mr. ERKLES: It appears to be some misunderstanding as to the constitution of powers of the Secretary for Dominion Affairs in relation to Southern Rhodesia. My noble friend is not in a position to consider this matter until he is consulted by the Southern Rhodesian Government as to any proposed legislation on the subject.

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Parliament

Still 743 Germans in Tanganyika Territory Increase in Asian Population and Activities

REPEATED STATEMENTS BY GOVERNMENT spokesmen during the war that there remained in Tanganyika Territory only a negligible number of Germans apart from missionaries were officially denied in the House of Commons last week.

Mr. BALDWIN asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies how many Germans remained in Tanganyika. If they were engaged in industry or agriculture, for what purpose they were allowed to remain, and whether any time limit had been placed on the period of their residence.

Mr. GEORGE HALL replied: The figure, including women and children, is 743. Of these, 10 are missionaries and 62 are aged or infirm. The remainder are men who, together with their families, were interned, or who had been released from internment, and are engaged in industry, agriculture, or professional work. The remainder are interned, or otherwise subject to restriction. The general question of the future of these Germans is now under discussion with the Government, and no time limit has therefore been set on their stay in Tanganyika.

Indians in East Africa

SQUADRON LEADER SIR GIFFORD HALL asked what percentage of the business and residential property in East Africa was Indian-owned in 1938, and up to the end of 1945 respectively.

Mr. HALL: I would not be possible to obtain full and detailed figures without a great deal of laborious research. I have obtained the following information in percentages for 1938 and 1945 from the Governments concerned: Town plots purchased by Indians in the year in Kenya, 61% and 70%; rights of occupancy granted during the year to Indians in Tanganyika, 60% and 67%; freehold grants held by Indians in Uganda compared with total held by non-Asiatics, 23% and 23%. Current leases held by Indians compared with the total held by non-Asiatics, 90% and 90%. I regret that it has not been possible to distinguish between business and residential property, and that in the case of Kenya and Tanganyika it has only been possible to give the figures relating to the years mentioned and not the totals as they stood at the end of those years.

Sir G. Fox asked to what extent the Indian population had increased in East Africa since 1939. What measures were being taken to prevent further immigration; if the Minister was aware that there was great feeling in East Africa against increased foreign influence, and if he would say what steps were being taken to stop immigration.

Mr. HALL: As the answer is rather long and contains a number of figures, I will, with the hon. and gallant member's permission, circulate it in the official report.

The answer as set out in *Hansard* reads: The East African Governments have been giving their attention to the immigration policy, and have recently introduced draft legislation as a basis for consideration. The estimated Indian population in Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda is estimated to have increased from 85,000 in 1939 to 124,000 in 1945. The estimated Indian population figures for the three territories are estimated to be as follows: Kenya—1939, 43,000; 1946, 61,000; Tanganyika—1939, 26,000; 1945, 37,000; Uganda, 1939, 16,174; 1945, 26,000.

Sir G. Fox asked the increase in Indian ownership of agricultural estates in Uganda and Tanganyika since 1938, and what percentage of the total export of

all produce in East Africa was derived from Indian-owned estates.

Mr. HALL: The number of estates in Indian ownership in Tanganyika has increased since 1938 to 10, but the total area of which is approximately 40,300 acres. About 4,500 acres of these are under active cultivation. There have been no other increases in Tanganyika and Uganda. Exports from Indian-owned estates, in 1945, from Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika amounted to 1% of total agricultural exports. Later figures are not available for all territories, but I am advised that it is unlikely to show material difference.

Sir G. Fox asked the percentage of taxation revenue contributed by Indians in East Africa compared with the total European revenue for the period 1938-45.

Mr. HALL: The information is not readily available, but I will endeavour to obtain it from East Africa.

Help for African Traders

Mr. TURTON asked what steps were being taken to give advice and assistance to African who wished to set up as traders on their own account.

Mr. MIDDLETON asked whether the Minister could give an assurance that a qualified officer would be appointed by the Government of Kenya to give expert advice to African trading concerns.

Mr. HALL: Africans can rely on assistance of the existing Government staff in these matters. In addition, the Government of Kenya are considering the setting up of panels to advise African traders. Further, there is a register of co-operative societies in each of the East African territories to assist African co-operative enterprise. The Government of Kenya are preparing a pamphlet on the running of small African business.

Mr. TURTON: Could the hon. gentleman regard it as part of his department's policy to give grants to African ex-Servicemen in order that they may set up in business as traders?

Mr. HALL: That is another question. Grants and assistance are being given to ex-Servicemen in East Africa to assist them.

Sir ROMEO ROSE is the Minister, stating that he is anxious to set up in business, they will not be squeezed out by Indian traders who so far have been successful.

Seventies Fisheries

Mr. DOMINICK asked what steps were being taken to contemplate to develop the fishing industry in the Cooch Islands for export of dried and preserved fish. In the recent month of the marine biologist estimated that 200,000 to 400,000 tons of fish could be caught annually from the fishing banks of those islands.

Mr. HALL: As a result of the report in question, funds have been provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act for a fisheries survey of the Cooch Islands and the Mombasa shell-fishing area. A survey is now being carried out on the survey which will include an investigation of the most suitable method of preserving the fish. All this preliminary work is necessary if a fishing industry of permanent character is to be established.

Mr. DOMINICK: Is the right hon. gentleman aware that as far back as 1926 a survey was made there, and in view of the extreme poverty and need for food in Mombasa, steps be expedited and urged forward?

Mr. HALL: It is proceeding as speedily as possible. Certain points asked whether the Government of Tanganyika planned compulsory measures to ensure that farmers utilize their land to the best advantage and take the necessary anti-erosion measures.

Mr. HALL: As regards anti-erosion measures, the issue of occupancy at present granted in Tanganyika, the Government intend to provide for the proper use of the land, and that all leases granted under any new system of occupancy should include adequate provision for anti-erosion measures, including reference to soil conservation. The Government also propose to consider the implications of granting

ADMINISTRATOR: ... agree. It doesn't matter what government if you have nothing to eat.

DR. GRACE: Even the economic problem depends on education. It comes down to teaching the African to farm his land properly and organize his country economically. If you want rapidly to raise a people who are often pre-ferent in their social culture, you have to train more African leaders. Why aren't we bringing more of these East Africans home for higher education?

MR. GRACE: Very few. ...

Mrs. HUXLEY: ... education to take a man to university level.

ADMINISTRATOR: ... One or a thousand Colonial students are receiving higher education in this country now.

Revolutionary Progress

MR. GRACE: They could have begun years ago to seize this strategic position—the higher education of Africans. ...

Mrs. HUXLEY: ... of a whole population, not just a handful of generations. ...

ADMINISTRATOR: ... in this country now.

MR. GRACE: ... are lacking it half fast enough.

QUESTIONER: ... Grab the boot.

MR. GRACE: ... the most serious development of recent times.

Mrs. HUXLEY: ... We are led into the reefs of the protection of the inarticulate peasant masses.

MR. GRACE: ... the only thing that we must give attention to.

Mrs. HUXLEY: ... no use saying that you men are not to be educated.

QUESTIONER: ... Are people in England prepared to be taxed a great deal more for African welfare?

MR. GRACE: ... You don't need a large number of Europeans to go out.

... to train Africans to train other Africans.

QUESTIONER: ... suppose it would be more common.

ADMINISTRATOR: ... And I'm sure you would be able to find a lot from the Africans.

MR. GRACE: ... The Colonial Development and Welfare Act is a free grant of £20,000,000 in the next 10 years.

... Perhaps we should not do so much as to go on grants by the Colonial Office.

QUESTIONER: ... I cannot see how a man in Africa could do anything else.

ADMINISTRATOR: ... I don't think you should get out of the Empire at all costs.

Examples of Growth

QUESTIONER: ... But as within parties.

MR. GRACE: ... I think the point is very important that our assumption must not now be that we must keep these people in the Empire at all costs.

Mrs. HUXLEY: ... I think that optimism is bound to be shown by the British people.

The report has their considerable interest.

Great African Experiment
Future of Gordon College

The future policy of Gordon College, Khartoum, was outlined by the Principal, Dr. D. Pothill, speaking at the annual diploma presentation ceremony.

We are engaged in the one of the greatest experiments in Africa—that of evolving first a university college and then a university in the tropics.

Pothill recalled that a Council had been set up in 1944 with the intention of turning the college into a university.

The advice of the Council was to be carried out in the first year in the form of an examination board.

The assembly had an open-air drama and singing.

QUESTIONER: Has democracy been tried before? Where's the difficulty?

MRS. HUXLEY: It has never been tried in places like the Colonies and imposed from without. We have been extremely successful in the Dominions, but we have yet to show that it will work in the Colonies. The Dominions were settlements of British people who took with them their traditional ideas of democracy.

The Colonies are mostly peopled by foreign, primitive and widely differing races. It is difficult to have a democracy when you have a number of different and often hostile, rebellious and egoistic societies joined together with no common bond. India should teach us that. Again, all the Colonies are in the tropics and the Dominions in the temperate zones, which has a tremendous difference in people's characters and viewpoint of the imagination and the economies of the countries. All these factors make our effort to turn the Colonies into ultimately self-governing States within the Empire an act of faith.

Converting Tribal Institutions

ADMINISTRATOR: A very important, almost unique political experiment is going on in Africa. We're trying to convert tribal institutions into the machinery of local self-government. You can imagine the size of the task if overnight you were asked to adapt the various little governments of Sussex and Kent to the functions of modern county councils. A chief and his elders or council must learn to handle such things as road maintenance, more modern sanitation, streets, control of markets.

MR. GRACE: About hospitals and schools?

ADMINISTRATOR: You have to find the revenue for them to maintain, and teach them how to find it and then explain the how and things that can be done with it. You had to do this as simply as possible, not in five minutes, but in meetings spread over days, weeks, often months, sometimes years before you might finally hammer an idea home about hospitals or roads or sanitation. It's going on all over Africa with the district commissioner constantly at the feet of the chief or elders, just as a teacher and not as a guide.

MR. GRACE: Does the law help to guide them?

ADMINISTRATOR: It's a matter of personal judgment for each district commissioner.

MR. GRACE: No, it's a question of policy. Is it educated enough in the cultures of the people, and has he a vision of what is possible? The trouble is that we do not know enough, and any great plea always is that we should have much more research into the development of backward people.

Need for Research

African society is breaking up rapidly, but we don't know enough about the cross-currents and tremendous changes that have come through contacts with people who are in one sense more highly civilized. Christianity has had a tremendous effect upon Africans with their belief in spirits and magic. It has broken up the old systems and rules of behaviour and has not always made room for the new sanctions. Other disintegrating forces of change have been commerce and our new political ideas. We don't know enough about the changes going on.

ADMINISTRATOR: A great deal of research has been done and a great deal more is planned. Colonial Governments are employing research workers to study native society.

MR. GRACE: One of the difficulties is that if we give Native Institutions to the chief, how do they know how to run them? Our ideas of promises if we prod them too much they will never learn to run their own affairs; they will become a mere facade in front of our control.

ADMINISTRATOR: No alternative has been put forward, although many criticisms are levelled against

Native administration. It works best where tribal organization is highly developed. Part of the job is educating the chiefs. In a wasteland, for instance, the chief takes his wife and family to the Game School for a month or two, he learns improved but simple farming methods, sanitation and how to read figures and do elementary arithmetic.

MR. GRACE: I think indeed this is wearing very thin. We haven't been allowed the old conservative chiefs to come along, and we don't find room for educated and progressive Africans, and we must interfere more to make a place for them.

QUESTIONER: What about training Africans to take over from the British?

ADMINISTRATOR: The Colonies are being administered by district commissioners with the responsibility of looking after the general work and welfare of the people. In West Africa, Africans have been appointed assistant district commissioners in the Gold Coast, and work alongside us; in one case, at least for a time, an African has assumed full responsibility for district administration. There are Africans on the Governor's executive council and an African majority on the legislative council.

QUESTIONER: Two or three? Out of how many, and how many years?

Small Proportion of Educated Natives

ADMINISTRATOR: You have to consider how many are sufficiently educated. Thousands of Africans wear no clothes except a krama or head-wrap. Only a few hundred have had a secondary education and could sit round this table and carry on conversations. It is from this few hundred that we have to draw the people to organize their country and lead their people in the years to come, and many of these are made up of lawyers, doctors, engineers, administrators and so on. We are expanding higher education and hope that in time we shall produce enough people to man the posts waiting for them.

MR. GRACE: The pace of education has been nothing like rapid enough. We could have started 20 years earlier. My time in Africa was often spent in trying to squeeze out of the Government more money and more men for the higher education of Africans. There's still an appalling lack of staffing the tertiary.

ADMINISTRATOR: No one is more conscious of that than the administrators.

QUESTIONER: What's the difficulty?

MRS. HUXLEY: Money. We're up against a terribly poor population. They're mainly agricultural, with practically no industries, and we have forgotten what it is to be a poor agricultural country. How much education was there in England 200 years ago, and then we were immensely rich by African standards.

MR. GRACE: The amount of money that has been taken out of the gold mines

QUESTIONER: And copper?

ADMINISTRATOR: The Africans couldn't develop their own resources themselves, and the Colonies do profit from mining activities, if only because they retain some of the wealth by local taxation, royalties, and concessional rents.

MR. GRACE: They don't get enough of it.

MRS. HUXLEY: In any case, with certain exceptions, the Colonies are poor economically and resources limited, low soil fertility, and the people depending for economic existence. This is not only true, but natural. We are trying to tackle this problem of developing resources, though in some areas talk of development is hollow because the main resource, soil fertility, and water supplies, are already dwindling, and the problem is to arrest deterioration. Unless the economic problems are solved, all the questions of politics and self-government are eyewash.

runs in the City, but they can be continued to districts in which they will see modest homes, housewives queuing for food, and men toiling at manual tasks. Even almost every one of these Africans has an agricultural background, they ought to be shown various aspects of English farming, but it would be better to take them to allotments, market gardens, and small farms than to exceptional properties which are largely mechanized and which would offer the impression of something quite beyond the reach of an African, however ambitious and hard-working. In the villages let them see something of small-scale co-operation, of lines which might be emulated in Africa. In industry they should see not only cotton mills, steel foundries, shipbuilding yards, motor-car factories, the machine-rooms of a modern newspaper, and other manifestations of twentieth-century industry, but also the kind of life lived by carpenters, tinsmiths, plumbers and electricians employed by small firms. By the exercise of a little ingenuity some aspect of this lesson of work could be effectively illustrated in every occasion, and in many the whole emphasis might be upon it.

The band of the King's African Rifles is coming, and will almost certainly undertake a short provincial tour. We are glad to learn that pleasure resorts are to be avoided, and that these excellent musicians are much more likely to see Manchester or Newcastle, Cardiff or Glasgow, than Brighton or Bournemouth, Blackpool or Broadstairs. It is better for them that they should see the life of an industrial and commercial town, than the passing pageant of our provincial England, Wales and Scotland to see these visitors from a Colonial Empire of which so few of our people know anything. If the band is to play in a town it ought not to be difficult, if the right application be made at once, to arrange for each of the local cinema theatres to show a short travel picture of some aspect of East or Central Africa. Such films, some of them in colour, are available in this country, and the Colonial Office has nowadays the staff and the funds to undertake such activities, which are within the realm of public relations and publicity.

Next Steps in the British African Colonies

Unique Political Experiment in Native Advancement

THE REV. H. M. GRACE, for many years a missionary in Uganda, Mrs. ELSPETH HUNTER, who was born in Kenya and lived in the Colony for many years, and a member of the staff of the Colonial Office, who formerly served as a district officer in East Africa, took part in an interesting discussion of the Colonies which was broadcast in last Friday evening's Home Service of the B.B.C.

After the purpose of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act had been explained, Mr. GRACE said: "There are two policies really—an old policy of making a great Empire to our own glory, and our own financial interest. There have been, and perhaps are still, a number of people who are out there primarily to make good dividends for their own shareholders. I could tell some rather nasty stories."

"However, I think that has largely died, and there is a new atmosphere surrounding our Colonies, which came to its head during the war, when the word 'partnership' was used much more often. I don't doubt that the policy of the Colonial Office, and even the big business firms, now is that we shall so improve the African that he will be able to run his own show and be healthy and strong."

Commercial Motives

"There are black spots in the picture. Our good policy has been thwarted by selfish commercial motives. The Africans have not got as much out of it as they ought. The European has been making money at the expense of the African by paying him low wages, or giving him low prices for his exportable products, or taking out mineral wealth and leaving no life in the Colonies."

But I would still say that our people in the Colonies

have done much and good that harm. I got 26 years in Africa and the job was hard in home life and health and social conditions but life has been very good."

Mrs. HUNTER said: "I hope you overcast the back side of your boots for me, Grace. What did we find when we came back? We found out of the mouth of a man, a black man, 'What was no law in the land. I remember an African servant saying and meaning this: 'My father told me of the time when the white side of his village used to go to the market and buy the things they needed, the belongings in the shop, and then back to the village.' That was common enough. He said, 'I could not go and buy the things essential for civilization in Africa.'"

Mrs. HUNTER said there was great poverty and disease, and the white Colonies were subject to floods, famines and earthquakes. The population is increasing enormously. It has gone up in Kenya in 20 years from three to ten millions.

Colonial Development

QUESTIONER: But the aim of the Colonies in Africa are any better than in the home islands, Mrs. Hunter?

Mrs. HUNTER: "The aim of it, in industrial incidents, is to employ the natives."

ADJUDICATOR: "There would have been very little improvement if it had not been in Africa. Before the European empire was had been little or no progress."

QUESTIONER: "Have we any policy with regard to holding on to the Colonies?"

Mrs. HUNTER: "One of the aims is to get things quite definitely self-governing, or almost self-governing, as soon as possible. I don't think that has ever been tried before in history. It is a new ground for politics. There is no business in the Colonies."

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

W HAT MUST ATTAIN A NEW STATUS in the ranks of African values if the British East and Central African Dependencies are to attain anything like a normal basis in the free world's developmental programmes. Visitors which the last year in this country have seen in the rapidly changing atmosphere when he is faced with crushing burdens. No reader with personal experience of Africa will be struck by the similarity of the theme to be noted in the programme which will be held at the Victoria and Albert Museum, where said work of changes in the British way of life to the African continent, the territories and the seven African exiles from Kenya who are due to arrive in this country to-morrow. The askani have made the long sea voyage in order to represent East Africa Command in the Victoria Trade Fair in London on June 8, and it is not a proper matter that after that event they should be taken in parties to see the sights of London and such places as Windsor, Castle, Canterbury, Cathedral, Kew Gardens, and some of the bombed areas, crowded escalators in new Tube stations, a day when four of the hurried waves of heaves, and the City train blocks at Piccadilly Circus, and the huge quantities of meat and fish in Smithfield and Billingsgate markets are likely to remain in the memory of most of them, when other impressions have passed.

responsible for arranging for their entertainments will naturally show them a good deal of the capital of the Empire and something of the English countryside.

We would, however, make a strong plea that the emphasis should be consistently upon England at work, not upon England at play. Few, if any, of these African visitors will understand the extent to which the Empire has been built and maintained by the hard work of ordinary and

extraordinary men and women, and a more valuable lesson than that could be taught them during their few weeks in Great Britain, all that one thought could be lodged so firmly in the minds of all of them that they would return to discuss it with their families and friends, they would contribute something important to the performance of the tasks of the next few years. We must therefore, that in arranging them off duty programmes there will be a deliberate plan to stress the place of work in the life of a civilized community. If they are to be taken for a river trip on the Thames, let it not be upstream to view beautiful gardens, but downstream so that they may learn a little of the bustle of the docks and wharves which bring this country so much of its food and from which British exports flow to all parts of the world. When they are given motor

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The population of about 1,700,000 is mainly engaged in agriculture. The fine quality of the tobacco, which is largely grown by the natives of Nyasaland, is well known. Tea has been grown on an increasing scale in recent years. Sugar, coffee and cotton are also raised in considerable quantities.

The average annual value of the external trade of Nyasaland for the years 1935/36 was approximately £1,600,000.

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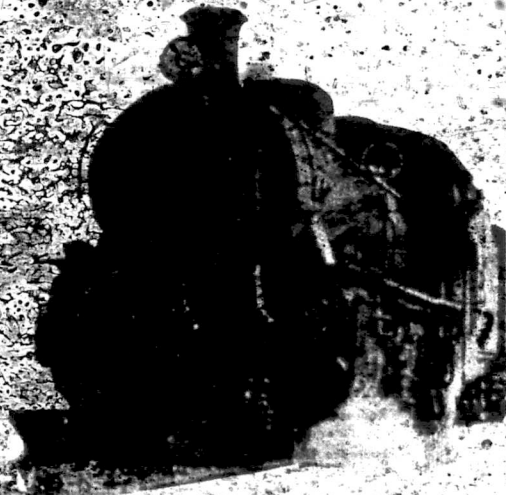
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the company's mine in 1942 and 2,327,000 tons in 1943. Notwithstanding this important output, the ore reserves were maintained at the same level as at the end of the previous year.

The works at the mine produced 89,286 tons of copper in 1942 and 90,800 tons in 1943. Those at Selatville produced 10,000 tons in 1942 and 90,808 tons in 1943.

The number of Europeans in the company's service rose from 941 at the end of 1941 to 960 at the end of 1942 and 1,012 at the end of 1943. Their families comprised 1,550 women and children at the end of 1942 and 1,632 at the end of 1943.

The average number of Natives in service in 1942 totalled 16,000, and 19,900 in 1943.

Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., hold 177,000 shares without nominal value but of 1,242,000 constituting the stock of the Unions Minière du Haut-Katanga and 61,384 4½% debentures of 100 francs each, with voting rights, out of an issue of 200,000 debentures.

Nigel Van Ryn Reefs, Ltd.

Financial Position Strengthened

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF NIGEL VAN RYN REEFS, LIMITED, was held on May 14, at River Plate House, London, E.C.2.

CODRÉE SIR ARTHUR EVANS, Chairman of the company, presided.

The following is the Chairman's statement, which was issued with the report and accounts for the year ended September 30, 1945:

"The financial position of the company, which had been strengthened progressively during the past few years, was maintained, consolidated, and further improved during the year covered by the accounts which are now submitted. This is reflected mainly in the appreciation in the market value of our investments. On September 30, 1944, the market value of our quoted shareholdings was £20,762 below the book value. On September 30, 1945, with the book value slightly higher at £25,381 and the market value £251,890, the depreciation had been reduced to £2,491. I am pleased to say that since the date of the balance sheet there has been a further improvement, and the market value of our investments now is in excess of their book value.

"The company's income from dividends and interest during the year was slightly lower at £15,611, against £16,852. This was due to reductions in the dividends which we received on the shares in South African companies which comprise the major part of our investments.

"The profit for the year amounted to £15,373, against £21,003 last year, and, as mentioned in the directors' report, £12,046 has been written back in the accounts in respect of taxation provisions made in previous years and not now required.

Increased Dividend

"From the balance available your board have transferred £7,500 to reserve, bringing the total of that account to £50,000, and recommended the payment of a dividend of 7½% less income tax. You can rest assured that your board would not have recommended such an increase unless they were confident that in the absence of any unforeseeable circumstances there is every prospect of this distribution being maintained in the future. This increased dividend will absorb £11,677 and leave £8,019 to be carried forward, which is an increase of £4,319 over the balance carried forward in the previous year's accounts.

"With regard to the unquoted investments, the directors are satisfied that the present value is in excess of the book figure of £72,933.

"The technical consultants of Kalgoorlie Enterprise Mines, Limited, and Champion Mines, Limited, and other companies, we have large shares in, are represented to your board as follows:

Kalgoorlie Enterprise and Champion Mines

"Operations at Kalgoorlie Enterprise Mines, Ltd., were increasingly hampered by shortage of many materials during the whole period. The delay in release of ore from the Services and from munition plants was such that no appreciable improvement either in man-power, fuel, or stores, was apparent until early in 1945. Development was again curtailed, but satisfactory results continue to be obtained, although owing to the lack of sufficient stores, tonnage treated has not increased. There is every reason to expect a slow but steady improvement in 1946.

"With regard to Champion Mines in Southern Rhodesia, conditions have improved to an extent which allows of exploratory work being begun in 1946, and preparations are in hand to that end. The company owning the property has decided to increase its capital to £25,000, and proposes to change its title to Umtali Mines, Limited.

Changes in the Executive

"Members will recall that in the directors' report of 1942 the board stated their intention not to appoint a successor to the late Sir Edward Ruggles-Brise, or to fill the vacancy in the executive till the end of the war. That time has now happily arrived, and I have much pleasure in reporting that since the end of the company's financial year, Mr. F. R. Peters—who has been actively associated with your company for many years—has accepted the appointment of managing director; that Major Sir Cyril Entwistle, M.C., K.C., a gentleman too well known to need any introduction—has joined the board; and that my colleagues have unanimously elected me your Chairman.

"With settled conditions, and a continuance of the conservative policy which has been consistently followed by your board, we have every reason to be confident that your company will continue to grow in value and extend its interests.

"The report and accounts were adopted.

British South Africa Company

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY, which has an issued capital of £5,700,000, reports that in the year ended September 30, 1945, there was a net profit of £373,639, compared with £378,338 in the previous year. Dividends and interest yielded £139,987 (£471,768 minus royalties, rent, and lease £209,393 (£294,320) profits from the sale of citrus and other products £12,332 (£18,957); and the realization of investments £61,527 (£24,857). Taxation required £353,974 (£2,220), and the 10% dividend less tax £367,371, leaving £74,979 to be carried forward, against £76,711, brought in.

The book value of investments at the end of the year was £8,435,964 (£8,293,932), £1,627,964 representing the book value of shares in Rhodesia Railways Trust, Ltd., some of which are not officially quoted, but on the basis of the market price of the quoted shares the value of the total holding was £3,327,649. The market value of quoted investments entered in the balance sheet at £6,174,054 exceeded their book value by £354,053.

Rhodesia Railways, Ltd., have reported that the net earnings in the year ended September 30 last were £2,116,400, compared with £2,532,090 and £2,623,472 in 1944 and 1943. The approximate gross receipts, including those of the Beira and Shabani Railways for the four months ended January 31, 1946, were £2,193,605, a decrease of £28,769 on the figure for the corresponding period of the previous year.

Particulars of the land revenues of the Chartered Company are not published since 1939. Receipts from this source for the past six years amounted to £58,779, on account of the company's half-interest in the proceeds of the sale and lease of land in North-Western Rhodesia, and £39,234 on account of land elsewhere, including £43,551 from sales of land in the Tuli block.

Company Meeting

British South Africa Company Future of the Railways

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY was held in London last week.

SIR EDUARD O. MALCOLM, K.C.M.G., the President, said that the total of receipts at £223,598 exceeded the corresponding figure for the year before by £27,000. The profit, £373,639, was £704 less. They proposed in effect the same dividend as last year, 10% less tax.

With regard to their mining interests, during the war years the total value of the Northern Rhodesian mineral output was over £76,400,000, of which £67,000,000 was attributable to the production of over 1,400,000 tons of copper, of which the Allies had had the benefit. The Roanana Corporation had produced just under 490,000 tons, and its dividend represented a return of only 3% on moneys found by its ordinary stockholders. Nchanga Consolidated had produced 76,584 tons, Koan Antelope 396,000 tons and Mufulka 458,000 tons.

The whole production of the Northern Rhodesian copper mines, which was proceeding at the rate of 18,000 tons per month, was being disposed of at satisfactory prices, so that he did not feel anxious about their royalty revenue from that source. Rhodesia Broken Hill had produced zinc and vanadium. The Lunenburg hydro-electric plant was now operating at full output. A portion of the concentrator had been commissioned in March, 1945. The new lead smelter had also been commissioned and was producing at the rate of 800 to 1,000 tons of pig lead per month. With lead and zinc at current prices, the company made a material contribution to their mineral royalty revenue.

Possible Nationalization of Railways

As regards their railway interests, in 1942 a resolution of the Southern Rhodesian Legislative Assembly had been adopted to the effect that the transport system should be acquired by the State. It was obvious that the undertaking of Rhodesia Railways Limited, could not be acquired by the Government of Southern Rhodesia alone, and the United Kingdom Government had decided to appoint a commission to look into the matter, and in June, 1945, Sir Harold Howitt had been appointed. In his report he said that he felt the Government ownership of the railways was bound to be a question that the question of the advisability of Government acquisition of the equity of the Rhodesia Railways Limited, should be deferred for at least five years. There was no way to say that the equity should be transferred at that date, but only that it should not be transferred at that date.

If their report were accepted by the Government as it stood, it must put Rhodesia Railways Limited, the Rhodesia Railways Trust, and the British South Africa Company in a very embarrassing position. Their responsibilities would not be diminished, but they would have to take important decisions in the light of a possibility that the consequences of those decisions would fall on others after 1950. The years between now and the end of 1950 would be very important for the railway undertaking. The first step, in which the existing debenture debt of Rhodesia Railways Limited, could be paid off, to be replaced by a new one bearing a lower rate of interest, occurred on October 1, 1945.

Then, owing to the impossibility during the war of carrying out necessary works, it was necessary in the near future to raise some £6,000,000. That could not be borrowed with an existing debenture debt of £20,000,000 standing in front of it. Thus the problem was that of raising £26,000,000 to pay off existing debentures and to fund the new money by October of next year. If they knew that the railway undertaking was to remain in their hands, their course would be clear; they would tackle the job with a good heart, but if the

Howitt Report were accepted, the future prospect would be just what they would not know about.

It was obvious that if the Governments did in fact contemplate the acquisition of the railway undertakings at an early date, there would be a very substantial economy for the benefit of all concerned in the operation of October, 1947, being undertaken on Government credit, though that would mean anticipating by three years the earliest date on which, according to the Howitt report, an event which the author regards as bound to come, should occur. The first step to it would have to be the acquisition by the Government's consent from Rhodesia Railway Trust, Ltd., of the equity of Rhodesia Railways, Ltd. But that would not be a complicated operation. If that matter were approached in a reasonable spirit on both sides, there should be no insuperable difficulties in arriving at a fair settlement.

The report was adopted. The retiring directors, the Duke of Abercorn and Mr. F. A. de Erlanger, were re-elected; and the auditors, Messrs. Cooper, Bros. & Co., were re-appointed.

Union Minière du Haut-Katanga Accounts Presented for 1942 and 1943

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF UNION MINIERE DU HAUT-KATANGA was held in Brussels on April 29, 1946.

The accounts for two further war years, 1942 and 1943, were submitted, the results for 1940 and 1941 having been presented in December last.

In the report presented at the meeting the board of directors rendered a tribute to the memory of their previous President, M. FELICEN CATTIER, who died in Funchal on the 12th of last.

The results of the two years under review were satisfactory, notwithstanding the increase of Congolese taxes and export duties.

Results

Gross production amounted to 625,795,000 francs. In 1942 production reached 768,797,000 frs. After deduction of taxes and various other charges, the net profit for 1942 amounted to 276,571,000 frs. and for 1943 to 302,260,000 frs., against 302,260,000 frs. in 1942, 510,364,000 frs. in 1940, and 389,537,000 frs. in 1941.

Included in these figures were brought in from the previous year, 1945, 478,000 frs., including a carry-over from 1944 of 10,000 frs., the balance available for distribution amounted to 413,745,000 frs.

The Board of Directors fixed at 165 frs. net per share for the year 1942, and 170 frs. net for 1943. On account of these dividends, partial payments of 82.50 frs. and 122.50 frs. respectively had already been paid in September, 1945.

Mining and Metallurgical Operations

The world copper production for 1942 amounted to 2,750,000 tons, and to 2,775,000 tons in 1943. The Union Minière's output was in fact 1,659,940 metric tons and 1,564,500 metric tons, against 1,649,940 metric tons in 1939, 1,488,000 metric tons in 1940, and 1,621,670 metric tons in 1941.

Sales of cobalt and rathium have been sensibly above those of previous years.

At the Government's request, in production has been increased to the utmost. That of zinc concentrates was also on the increase. Furthermore, since the end of 1941 the cadmium contained in the zinc concentrates has been recovered.

At the copper produced was placed at the disposal of the British Government, and for reasons of solidarity sold at Empire prices. The other products of the company have been sold to the United States. Altogether 2,323,000 tons of ore were extracted from

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

East Africa will send 50,000 cases of tinned beef to the British Ministry of Supply.

More than 1,000,000 lb. of butter were produced at the Thomson Falls creamery last year.

The 87th anniversary of the U.M.C.A. will be celebrated at meetings in London on Tuesday, June 4.

Britain will receive 74,500 tons of this year's cotton crop in Uganda and Kenya, which are to supply 152,500 bales in India and 1,000 to Ceylon.

The Welsh Society of Kenya will inaugurate a scholarship at Aberystwyth University for a Kenya boy, who will be English, Scots, Welsh or African.

Sisal and low production from the estates of East African Sisal Plantations for April was 65,200 tons, making a total of 1,614 tons for 10 months of the current financial year.

More than 2,500 people in Kenya have given up their sugar coupons so that the ration to which they would have been entitled may be made into boiled sweets for children in Britain.

At the Egerton School of Agriculture, Kenya, a fortnight's course in veterinary work for Europeans has been conducted by Mr. Booth, chief principal, and Mr. Macaulay, a veterinary officer.

The Gatooma Flying Club has had the charges for flying instruction at 22 per hour, and of solo, the charge for charter flying or flying by club members after qualification is to be at the same rate.

Although all the Native delegates to the Central Province African Provincial Council of Northern Rhodesia were in agreement as to the need for African female medical orderlies in the villages, only one expressed his willingness to have his own daughter so trained.

King Victor Emmanuel of Italy abdicated last week by a coronation on the tenth anniversary of his acceptance of the title of Emperor of Ethiopia. He is 27 years of age, and ascended the throne in 1930 after the assassination of his father.

A conference of Arab delegates from Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, meeting in Mombasa to discuss non-Parliamentary Paper 191, unanimously accepted it in principle, but asked for Arab representation on the Central Assembly to be equal to that of the other communities.

The Dar es Salaam labour exchange has in eight months registered nearly 400 African ex-servicemen of whom 50% have been placed in employment. In the same period 189 European ex-servicemen registered, of whom 122 were offered employment. Comparative figures for Asians are 82 and 73. Eight of the 24 labour exchanges planned for Tanganyika are already open.

A telegram from East Africa to the *Herald* reports that an East African soap shortage has been caused by a high wind having blown the flowers from the coconut palms in Zanzibar, thus preventing the nuts from maturing and depriving soap-makers of copra for four months.

A one-day conference on Africa, jointly organized by the extra-mural department of the University of Manchester and the Royal African Society, is to be held in Manchester on Saturday, May 25. A paper on East Africa will be read by Mr. J. L. Wakefield, former Director of Agriculture in Tanganyika Territory.

The Government of the United Kingdom, through Africa, hopes to buy in the United Kingdom two or three coasters of about 3,000 tons each for the establishment of a shipping service between the Union and East Africa on the one hand and Mauritius and Madagascar on the other. The ships will be operated by the South African Railway Administration.

The agreement made by the British Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders with the Ministry of Supply that half of the production of private cars and one-third of the number of commercial vehicles would be exported has been extended from June 30 until September 30, 1946. The proportions to be exported from October onwards will be discussed later.

New Dominions Under Secretariat

Mr. JOHN PARSONS, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs since the Attlee Government took office, resigned at the end of last week. The new Under-Secretary is Mr. A. C. BOTTOMLEY, Labour M.P. for Chatham since 1935. Before his election he was London organizer of the National Union of Public Employees. He is 39 years of age.

Address On Eritrea

Brigadier Stephen Longrigg, who was Chief Administrator in Eritrea from 1942 to 1944, is to address a joint lunch-hour meeting of the Royal African Society and the Royal Empire Society on Wednesday, May 29, at 12 noon. The meeting will be held in the hall of the Royal Empire Society, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2, at 1.30 p.m.

Scotland Branch of E.A.W.L.

The Scotland Branch of the East Africa Women's League is anxious to increase its membership, and Mrs. Campbell, Captain Mayne, Coulter, Edinburgh, the honorary secretary, would be glad to hear from anyone interested. The Chairman of the Branch is Lady Smith, Edinburgh, and the Vice-Chairman and honorary treasurer are Mrs. Arthur and Mrs. MacGeorge, and the other two members of the committee are Mrs. Messy and Mrs. Dougall. At the last meeting Brigadier General S. Godfrey Rhodes gave a most interesting talk. The next gathering is to be in Edinburgh on October 10.

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Ethiopia and Eritrea

Representatives of the Abyssinia Association have written to the Times expressing their consent at the proposal put forward in the Paris Conference of Foreign Ministers for the Government of former Italian Colonies in East Africa. They state:

It is one of the lamentable features of the negotiations for the peace treaty with Italy that Italy, Italy and Yugoslavia—Ethiopia, the first victim of Italian aggression, has so far been given no opportunity of stating her case by personal representation with the British Government Ministers or to the committee of the League of Nations.

Great Britain alone in her proposals takes account of the claim for Ethiopia to the restoration of Eritrea. But that is coupled with a suggestion that the Queen's Province of Ethiopia, inhabited largely by Somalis and now temporarily under British military administration, should be detached to form part of a United Somali Territory under British trusteeship. Such detachment, except with the consent of Ethiopia, would be in violation of the agreement of December, 1944, between His Majesty's Government and the Emperor of Ethiopia that Ethiopia's sovereignty over this territory should be respected. We think that any territorial condition attached to the result of Eritrea would be unjust.

The proposal of France that Italy should be a trustee administrator of her former Colonies in East Africa, both on account of Italy's past record of aggression and of her treatment of the Somalis, who as stated in the British official report, "The First to be Free," had a "native hatred of their ex-masters."

The American proposal, supported by the League of Nations for an international trusteeship of the former Italian Colonies, is less objectionable, but also does not recognize Ethiopia's claim to the restoration of Eritrea. There is no board of trustees for Somalia, Ethiopia

and not Italy, should have her full and equal place on the world stage. She has a closer interest in and understanding of the Somalis than any other power. The situation should be to unite with Eritrea these African peoples in a larger political and economic unit, and any trustee administration should be directed from the beginning to that end.

It is to be borne in mind that since the restoration of the Emperor in the past the Government has, with the help of Britain and other powers, undertaken the administration of the extensive and unpopulated region and developing the resources. It has also the foundation of a progressive State compatible with financial help and expert guidance from the United Nations, of undertaking larger responsibilities.

Mr. H. R. Hoare

Mr. Herbert Ralph Hoare, M.C., K.C., who has been appointed Secretary-General to the Governor-General of Malaya, joined the Colonial Service in 1920 as Assistant Resident in Uganda, was called to the Bar in Zanzibar and Tanganyika in 1930, became a Member of the Uganda Legislative Council in 1937 and Commandant of the Uganda Defence Force in 1940, and shortly afterwards went to the Middle East as Chief Legal Adviser in the Political Branch, under Sir Philip Mitchell. Later he was in charge of planning for the establishment of a British military administration in Malaya after the surrender of which he became Chief Civil Affairs Officer.

African for Zanzibar Council

At the desire of The Sultan, a Bill has been introduced in the Legislative Council of Zanzibar to provide for the addition of an African non-official member to the Council, which now has one European, three Arab and two Indian non-officials, but no African.



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Statements Worth Noting

The spiritual world is in all goodness and righteousness and truth. Ephesians IV 9

If Kenya settlement scheme is not to be curtailed, at least 300,000 head of good dairy heifers will be needed in the next five years. — Mr. J. F. Lipscomb

East Africa has no reserve of food, and a living food reserve is essential. — Mr. F. Crawford, Director of Food, Colonial East African Industrial and Supply Council

The birth rate statistics of the Indian community in East Africa is the worst for East Africa—something like 100 per cent. — Mr. F. J. Anderson, M.L.C., Tanganyika Executive

It is not possible to bring families home to England, unless accommodation is known in advance to be available both in a home and at a school. — Archdeacon L. V. Peckham, M.L.C. of Kenya

It is more than 40 years since any native was killed in Southern Rhodesia in rebellion, strike, or riot, and the whole British territory between the Cape and the Equator can say the same. — Mr. N. H. Wilson

It is a pity that the new Commissioner of Police will not have the unfortunate experience of several of his predecessors of having his house burgled. — Mr. H. R. Power, member of the Tanganyika Legislative Council

Small towns always remember the hospitality found in Kampala, and should be heralds for our return to the spirit of the friendly spirit and kindness shown to us in this hospitable land. — In a lunch from 1,000 Greek students to the people of Tanganyika

Both Congress and the National Planning Committee have laid down the clearest terms that they will not encourage Indian capitalists in Burma, Ceylon, East Africa, and elsewhere to build a privileged position for themselves. — Pandit Nehru, quoted by the Delhi correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*

The heavy use of money by the African is one of the chief educational tasks that he should. There is something badly wrong when a number of Native families cannot show an expenditure of £100 a month for milk for all hands at the same time provided for the purposes of the milk to satisfy insatiable vanity. — Mr. N. Humphreys, in a lecture in East Africa

I have little doubt that the land would produce greater wealth if a system of plantation farming were adopted, as with big European-owned estates in Ceylon and Malaya, with all the economies of yield that flow from that system. But we hold the land in trust for Africans, and that fact largely rules out the system of large estates and estates is to peasant agriculture with small holdings. That is a serious limiting factor, and it would be folly to ignore it. — Sir John Hall, Governor of Uganda

London Coffee Market

The Ministry of Food announced last week that provisional arrangements have been made in agreement with the Coffee Trade Federation, the Coffee Importers and Exporters' Association, and the Coffee Brokers' Association for merchants to resume their international business in coffee.

Mr. Ben Sherrinwood, Under-Secretary of State, has assigned merchants who take part in the scheme will be permitted to import coffee from any country for resale for sterling, and I hope that this measure will ultimately make a substantial contribution to our overseas income, and that it may be possible eventually to re-establish in London the international coffee market which was active here before the 1914-18 war.

The comment of the City editor of *The Times* was that "there is something ironical in the Government's purporting of this market in the worthy hope that this business will make a substantial contribution to our overseas income while simultaneously throwing away the Liverpool cotton market, which was really the world market and which has a much more highly organized and profitable affair."

Union Castle Services

There is little likelihood of the resumption of the regular passenger and ocean mail services between Britain and South Africa this year, but Mr. M. Campbell, chief agent in South and East Africa for the Union Castle Line, has stated that the company hopes to resume its mail service, though with fewer sailings, early next year when the new mail contract comes into operation. A full service with weekly sailings in each direction should be in operation by the end of 1947. The *Thompsons, Carnarvon Castle and VERN HESPER Castle*, which this month started annual sailings carrying priority civilian passengers and service personnel from South Africa to Britain, will continue until November. Mr. Campbell is now in London for consultations with Sir Vernon Thomas, Chairman of the Union Castle Company.

Family Flight to Uganda

Wing-Commander E. A. Whitehouse, who left England on April 23, with his wife and 11-month-old son in a 130-hp. Auster Autocrat aircraft, reached Breebe on Sunday after what he described as an uneventful flight. The journey of 4,700 miles had taken two days less than he had expected. He has some of the staff of the Uganda Company which is extending its business in various directions and intends to operate Auster aircraft throughout East Africa.

Labour costs of sisal production have risen by 56 per cent and efficiency has fallen alarmingly during the war. — Mr. Angus Lawrie, Chairman of the Kenya Sisal Growers' Association.

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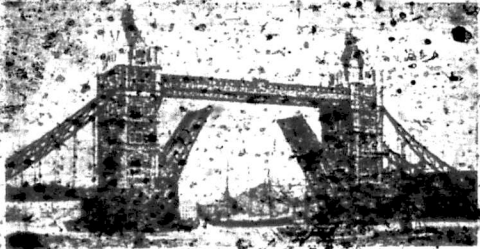
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Colonial Service Conference

The first of a series of Colonial Service Conferences arranged by Sir Ralph Furse, Director of Recruitment, was recently held at Lincoln College, Oxford. Fully seven officers representing 25 Colonies with branches of the Colonial Service attended, together with representatives from the Sudan and New Guinea, the French Colonial Service, and the Colonial Office.

In the words of the Chairman, Sir Frank Birch, the main purposes were to give the Services after the conclusion of the war a chance to meet again, to get in touch with their own and developments at home, to discuss problems among themselves, with members of the Colonial Office, and with experts, and think for a little about the future.

Major General Ian Jacob, of the Military Secretariat in the Cabinet Office, spoke on "The Empire To-day and its Contribution to World Problems," Lord Hailley on "Political and Constitutional Developments," Professor W. K. Hancock, Professor of Economic History at Oxford, on the "Implications for the Colonial Future of Recent World Trends in Economics," Mr. John Maud, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Education, and formerly of the Ministries of Food and Reserves, and on "Social Services and Local Government," Mrs. Margaret Read, Head of the Colonial Department of the Institute of Education, University of London, on "Mass Education," and Miss Mary Perry, Director of Colonial Studies at Lincoln College, on "Education, Higher Education and Colonial Nationalism."

On the last evening Sir Ralph Furse outlined plans for the future training of Colonial Service Officers, and Mr. Charles Jones, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, summed up the subject with a statement of the Government's attitude to Colonial Policy, which is hoped to arrange for another conference to be held later in the summer.

Letter to the Editor

Mr. Nagley Farson's Broadcast Comments of an East African

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
SIR.—So Mr. Nagley Farson thinks that the Kudu has more right to live in Africa than I have. Would he feel happier if England was still swarming with herds of deer? By exterminating them, have you in Britain secured the land you live on?

Let us be realistic in our approach to problems of settlement. The Natives have lived alongside the game for centuries, as Mr. Farson apparently wants us to do. The present poverty-stricken state of most of them is due in part to the poor condition of their game, which is because they have never been able to prevent the game from eating the soil. Large areas of their land are transmitting disease. The main fact is there is no room in the population parts of East Africa for herds of hundreds of thousands of buck. Either the territories in Africa are going to be developed or we are going to be preserved, as complex anachronisms for the benefit of tourists from the West. It annoys me to hear such unthinking protests at the inevitability of the operation of natural laws.

As for Mr. Farson's remarks concerning public opinion in England, I can only say that if Rhodesia and the pioneers who built it, Richards and the others, African territories had had need to public opinion in England, they would have been no such thing as white settlements. The prospect of a bad press may be calculated to strike contempt in the hearts of those who make a living by writing, acting, talking and posturing for the entertainment of a mass that makes little impression on us, who make our living from the land. We are concerned with unromantic things—like leprosy, gonorrhoea, east coast fever, and underpest. These are realities, and in the face of them we can permit ourselves little time for romanticizing.

Yours faithfully,

London, S.W.1.

Gaird.

Smith-Mackenzie Staff Changes

Mr. R. H. Robinson, Chairman of Local Board

MR. R. H. ROBINSON has become Chairman of the local board for East Africa of Messrs. Smith Mackenzie & Co. Ltd. on the departure this week of Mr. George Jones, who is retiring from active participation in the business of the company, with which he has been connected since 1928 after the end of the last war. Mr. Jones, an elected member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, will, however, return to live in East Africa after a period of leave in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Robinson was commissioned in the 60th Rifles in 1915, on leaving school, and after being demobilized in 1919, joined Messrs. Smith Mackenzie's staff in East Africa. He has since served in every department of the business, and in almost all the branches in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, and Kadzibar, throughout which he is well known in his personal and business capacities. For his interest in public affairs, he was a first-class sportsman. Lately he took a conspicuous stand in favour of White Paper 1947.


While at Marlborough he was captain of cricket. He was a first-rate tennis and hockey player. He is regarded among East Africa's best cricketers at any time. In his Zambian tour he scored 200 runs out of 100 in every stump-out team. Mr. R. H. Stone, another member of the local board of Messrs. Smith Mackenzie, and latterly in charge of their business in Dar es Salaam, arrived in this country about a month ago.

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Obituary

Baron de Cartier de Marchienne

WE DEEPLY REGRET to report the death in London last Friday at the age of 74 years of **BARON DE CARTIER DE MARCHIENNE, Count of C. B. E. D. C. A., M. E. D.,** Belgian Ambassador to the Court at St. James's since 1927, and owner of the Diplomatic Corps.

The non-Briton resident in this country and deeply interested in the development and welfare of the African Dependencies can have enjoyed a greater measure of respect and appreciation among those engaged in British African affairs. He was, of course, especially concerned with the progress of the Belgian Congo, and deservedly proud of its war record and its post-war leadership in the recruitment and management of native labour, but anything which was to the advantage of Africa as a whole gave him undisguised pleasure. For nearly 20 years he had read **EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA** regularly, and with the old-world courtesy which was characteristic of him, from time to time sought an opportunity of expressing his appreciation and encouragement.

The cause of the protection of the fauna and flora in Africa found in him a strong supporter, and he was proud of the great national parks of the Belgian Congo, which he delighted to discuss. The preservation of the gifts of Nature was in his eyes important in itself—as were the Arts, literature, and other things which the busy world so often disregards. In pre-war days he missed very few important African gatherings in London, and his genuine friendliness contributed to their success.

Baron de Cartier's firm faith in the ultimate victory of British arms did not waver during the year in which the Empire stood alone after the evacuation from Dunkirk, and, as a practical expression of his contempt for the Germans and their bombing, he declined to allow the routine of his life in London to be affected. It had been his custom to gather members of his Embassy staff around him at dinner in his house in Belgrave Square, the dining room had a glass roof—and these evening meetings continued without regard to bombs, however many and however close.

The ambassador, a traditionalist in the best sense of the term, was a striking figure, gracious in word and deed. A splendid representative of his country and a firm friend of Great Britain, he was one of the few who in the years of appeasement was convinced of the criminal nature of German designs, and even then held that British and Belgian Africa would have a great part to play in the war which the Reich was determined to wage.

Mrs. E. E. ATKINSON, wife of Mr. Vivian B. Atkinson, died in Nairobi last week.

Mr. W. M. MAREL, a young scientist, aged 22, who arrived in Kenya at the beginning of the year to take up a post as field zoologist, has died in Mombasa.

Mr. John Ainsworth

Mr. C. W. HOOLEY writes—

It is with great sorrow that I have learned of the death of John Ainsworth at Somerset West in the Cape Province of South Africa, where he had lived for many years after long service in East Africa. Born in Manchester in 1864, he went out to Africa in 1889 to join the Imperial British East Africa Company, which administered East Africa for some years before the British Government assumed control.

In his early days Ainsworth established himself at Mwachoko in the Kamba country, where he specially imposed law and order. A few years later he was transferred to Nairobi, of which he may be said to have been the founder, for he established the municipality, laid out the town plan, and planted thousands of eucalyptus trees in the streets. In the large plot attached to his bungalow he created a lovely garden which served as a nursery for all the plants and cuttings he so generously supplied to his neighbours. In fact, nearly all gardens started at the time owed their inception to Ainsworth.

The 1914-18 war brought him many cares, particularly the recruitment of thousands of carriers for the Native Forces fighting in what was then German East Africa, and his outstanding effort was recognized by the award of the C.B.E.

Something in Somerset West soon after the conclusion of hostilities he found an outlet for his energies in municipal work there. He became mayor, and took an active part in improvements to the townshir. After such an active life Ainsworth was not content to let life slide by; he felt that he must be up and doing. He earned much respect locally.

His death leaves a great void and his friends will grieve for his loss. Deep sympathy will be felt for his wife, the daughter of a Kenya missionary, whom he married in 1892.

Mr. H. B. Maufe

MR. HERBERT BRANTWOOD MAUFE, Director of Geological Survey in Southern Rhodesia from 1914 until 1934, died suddenly in London last week. Born in England in 1879, he was educated there and graduated M.A. from Christ's College, Cambridge. He served on the staff of the Geological Survey of Scotland from 1890 to 1910, being seconded for special service with the Geological Survey of Ireland in 1903, and in British East Africa in 1905-6. He was a member of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy and had written several books on geological surveying and mineralogy. He was at one time well known as a tennis player in Rhodesia, but was a keen fishing nature.

Mr. F. J. Coudrey

The funeral in Nakuru of Mr. FRANK J. COUDREY was attended by Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya, Sir Alfred Vincent and five other European non-official members of the Legislative Council, and a large number of other friends. On the coffin (which was immediately followed by the Governor, Mr. A. A. Legg, Lord Francis Scott, and Mr. M. E. Hill, by the White Ensign, which Coudrey had flown when commanding the H.M.S. FERVENT in the North Sea in the 1914-18 war, his Distinguished Service Cross and six medals, and his sword as an officer in the Royal Naval Reserve. Archdeacon W. P. Low conducted the burial service.

Mr. C. WINDNER, who went to Kenya in 1912, and started the fish trade on Lake Victoria, died in Nairobi recently. He was then engaged in sisal and coffee growing until a few years ago when he accepted the Engineering appointment in Nairobi.

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PERSONALIA

MAJOR R. C. SAMUELS left England by air at the end of last week to return to Uganda.

Mrs. W. K. CARTER has just arrived back by air from her extensive business tour of South, Central and East Africa.

Lieut. Colonel C. R. S. AITKEN, Game Warden of Uganda since 1925, is shortly expected in his capacity on leave.

Mr. R. S. WOELLEN has been appointed District Constable in Kenya during the absence from the Colony of Mr. F. E. Andersen.

Mr. O. G. S. HADLOW, a non-official member of the Legislative Council of New Zealand, is shortly expected in this country on leave.

Colonel F. S. MODERA is to depart for Mt. Clear, Nairobi on the Legislative Council of Kenya during his absence from the Colony.

Mr. W. F. ARNOLD, the newly appointed public relations officer at Rhodesia House, London, arrived by air from Salisbury at the beginning of this week.

Mr. E. EMMETT of Southern Rhodesia, won the five-mile walking event at the South African Easter Athletic Championships at Kimberley. His time was 14 mins. 45 sec.

Mr. N. S. MITCHELL, who is on leave from the Sudan, has been playing for Somerset in its match against Essex. He scored 26 runs in the first innings out of 24.

Mr. EVERARD, Inspector of Kenya's best known Shortlands, has been appointed as headmaster of Kenyan and Lombard Schools after several years' absence from the Colony.

The marriage arranged between Mr. George F. WATSON and the Hon. Rosemary, Countess of Salisbury, and Lady Howland de Walden, will take place on June 10.

Mr. W. F. GIBSON is the Member for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry in Kenya, arrived in this country by air at the beginning of this week.

Mr. G. S. BIRCHALL, who is on leave from the Sudan, has been playing for Somerset in its match against Essex. He scored 26 runs in the first innings out of 24.

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Mr. G. A. CLARK, Deputy Scout Commissioner for the Sudan, helped to start the movement in that country in 1916, and was awarded the M.B.E. in 1938 for his services to the youth of the country. He is on leave pending retirement.

Lieut. Colonel D. A. D. EYKYN has arrived in Khartoum to take over the duties of G.S.O. at headquarters from Lieut. Colonel L. H. SPICER, who will be leaving shortly to command the battalion of the Sudan Defence Force in Eritrea.

Dr. A. C. J. BLAKE, who has been editor of the East African Medical Journal since 1941, when he took over the duties from Dr. J. H. SEQUEIRA, has resigned the new editor is Dr. F. A. GARMAN, of Nairobi, who will be assisted by Dr. C. E. NEVILL.

The marriage will take place on May 23 at Brompton English Church, London, of Mr. ANTHONY WHEELER and JOYAN, formerly JOAN HALBERT, widow of Flying Officer Peter Halbert, D.F.C., and daughter of Dr. H. G. GRIFFIN and the late Mrs. G. G. GRIFFIN, of Kiambu, Kenya.

Captain R. DE L. WHEELER, of Walton-on-Thames, has been appointed a superintendent of police in Yaounde. A native of Plymouth, he was educated at Eton College and University College, Nottingham. He was commissioned in the Royal Ulster Rifles in 1916 and during the war served as a security officer.

Lieut. Colonel A. M. CUBISON, of the British Military Mission in Ethiopia, and Miss J. A. GRIMMING have been married in Nairobi. Colonel Cubison began his service in the Sudan with the 21st Brigade, and was commissioned in 1941 and went to Addis Ababa soon after its occupation.

Mr. BERNARD CROSS, Air Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and for many years a member of the staff of Imperial Airways and British Overseas Airways Corporation, has been appointed manager of West African Airways, to which B.O.A.C. will act as technical advisers. Mr. Cross visited East and Central Africa last year.

Brigadier General A. C. CRITCHLEY, former general manager of British Overseas Airways Corporation and Sir ALAN COBBHAM, who has done so much for aviation in Africa, are two of the three directors of Airways, Ltd., a new air transport company formed to operate world-wide charter services. Captain R. I. ASHLEY, a former R.A.F. and B.O.A.C. pilot, is the third director.

Mr. A. F. LANGMAN, who recently arrived in London by air, has been managing director of the East Africa and Central Africa Cable Company for more than 20 years and he is the man who in 1920 proposed the establishment of the Cable Board for Kenya. After spending 10 years on the staff of the Standard Bank of South Africa, he went to Kenya in 1930 and engaged in various branches of local cable, sea, fruit and motor roads, the projects concerning his attention to the Nairobi and Mombasa cables which will later be discussed.

Mr. LANGMAN is a man of large enterprise. He has been widely interested in commercial and industrial development since the recent war and has been responsible for the rationing of the various commodities. He has been for many years one of the most active members of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Kenya and the Chambers of Commerce and Industry of East Africa.

The second charge for cattle and horses (both of mixed character) is 3d. per week, in addition.

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TO THE NEWS

Honours Epitomized.—A joke in the Chancellor's mouth is no laughing matter.—Mr. Brendan Bracken, M.P.

Survived our economic collapse.—Sir Miles Thomas.

First post-war British jubilee.—All will be held in May.

Most dangerous enemy.—The Stock Exchange.

Marshal of the Royal Air Force.—Lord Tedder.

HM's Vanguard.—Britain's financial position is the first of its kind.

Commanding the ship.—The Admiralty.

Value of United Kingdom exports in the first quarter of this year.—£1,000,000,000.

Journal.—The value of United Kingdom exports in the first quarter of this year is £1,000,000,000.

Famine will soon be killing civilians and hurting military.—Hitler.

More British conscripts.—Airways Corporation has a staff of 21,000, all pensioned, with only 100 aircraft in the air.

Lennox-Boyd, M.P.

There is need for a well-balanced, responsible, clear-headed, and public-spirited management of the Press.—The Prime Minister.

The police administration of Hanover and Hanover province is almost entirely in the hands of prominent Nazis.—Dr. Kurt Schumacher, Social Democrat leader in Western Germany.

Things are built up with great labour and cast away with great waste and folly.—Mr. Churchill.

Government's decision to withdraw British garrison troops and air forces from Germany.

Government departments.—On January 1, 1946 had been closed by March 31, 1946.

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This country will do very well indeed if we are able to reach a 12-page daily newspaper by stages in the next three, four, or even five years.—Sir Walter Layton.

The Germans are being starved of news from the outside world. Steps should be taken by the wide circulation of British newspapers to provide this news, and in so doing to counter the false propaganda of the Communist-controlled newspapers from the East which flood the country.—Mr. R. Stokes, M.P.

Some 48,500 divorces are awaiting divorcees.—The number of divorces is estimated to be every case listed for divorce there are four or five others which would bring the figure to 200,000.

There is estimated to be another 100,000 undiscovered cases of shipping wrecks.—When the ship returns.

Lord Eton.

It has been said with and with a truth.—The German humiliates success and despises failure.

The Nazis failed and they failed they were deserted and disowned.—The eagerness with which every individual German desires the highest association with the Nazis.

Mr. Justice.

Mr. Justice.

Mr. Justice.

Mr. Justice.

Mr. Justice.

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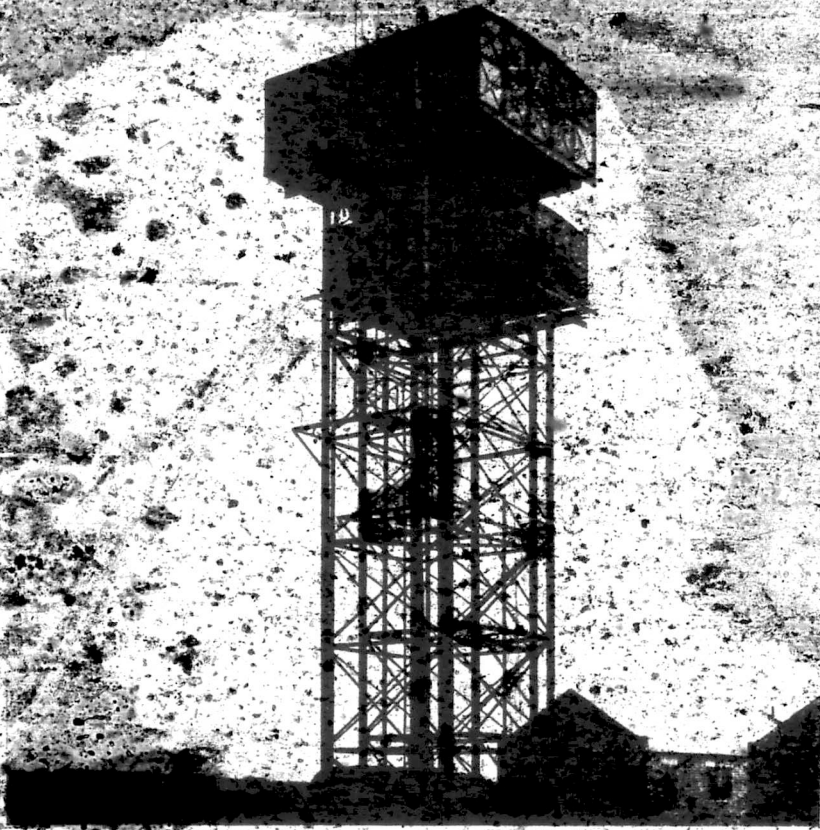


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Parliament (Continued)

largest. Similar arrangements for the use of expenditure purposes have been made over by the Government in the case of investments in communal development in the Orange Free State, the Orange River Colony, and the Orange Free State, the possibility of raising the amount of the sinking fund for the settlement of the loan.

MR. HART: The action taken by the Government in the case of the Orange River Colony and the Orange Free State in connection with the settlement of the loan is a very good example of the manner in which the Government has been able to deal with the problem of the sinking fund. The Government has been able to deal with the problem of the sinking fund in a very satisfactory manner. The Government has been able to deal with the problem of the sinking fund in a very satisfactory manner. The Government has been able to deal with the problem of the sinking fund in a very satisfactory manner.

CAPTAIN C. SMITH: I am glad to hear that the Government has been able to deal with the problem of the sinking fund in a very satisfactory manner. The Government has been able to deal with the problem of the sinking fund in a very satisfactory manner. The Government has been able to deal with the problem of the sinking fund in a very satisfactory manner.

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Railways Four Bar in Rhodesia Trade Unions and Railway Employees

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I would point out that this figure is not wholly available in a liquid sense, only some £8,000,000 is held in the form of investments, the balance being used in the business, mainly as working capital (stores, debtors, and creditors). The investments of £8,000,000 include some £5,000,000 held specifically against the reserve and rates stabilization account, and the remainder, which may be said to represent part of the depreciation fund, is not available for periodic capital expenditure for renewals and replacements.

The possibility that these funds could be used towards purchase of the undertaking at the 7% limit, and a portion of £5,000,000 in reserves and rates stabilization account, is under State ownership might be surplus to requirements. Of this sum the reserve account, namely £2,751,752, would need to be kept intact unless the Government take over the debenture debt, and even then some portion of it might presumably be kept in reserve against the sinking fund account in the liquid, as a special provision for the redemption of debentures.

Since the Government may acquire without payment the various reserves mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the suggestion that was frequently made as to the effect that it is inadvisable to negotiate for purchase of the railway undertaking at its peak of prosperity is not valid so far as the asset position of the company is concerned. In fact, it would be an advantage for the Government to buy at a time of prosperity, as the reserves in the company which would thus be taken over without payment should compensate for the possibly high cost of the ordinary shares on a dividend expectation basis.

Transport Authority

I am completely in agreement with Professor Frankel's view that the need for a judicial Railway Tribunal is not lessened by Government ownership. Nothing should be done to alter the judicial character and functions of the present Railway Commission, but on the contrary steps should be taken to strengthen or, if necessary, to alter its powers to strengthen it and make it a more suitable body for the exercise of those functions.

Apart from the judicial body of the Railway Commission or Tribunal, I should like to see some form of Transport Authority set up, charged with the responsibility of representing the railway company, the wages and requirements of the workers on vital issues, in particular those which concern developments. The members of such an authority should be the executive heads of the territories concerned or their nominees.

To save duplication, it might be possible for this purpose to make use of a committee of the Central African Council recently set up to advise as to the co-ordination of policy between the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, suitably enlarged if decision required to cover also the Bechuanaland Protectorate. It should be empowered to make representations to the appropriate bodies dealing with road transport, air, and to co-ordinate such with the central dealing with Southern African transport.

A Transport Authority on these lines would be of use whether or not the railways are State-owned. Whilst they should be State-owned, I feel that nothing short of a body which will satisfy the public criticism that the present financial and otherwise makes it impossible for the railways of the railway company, however public or private, to satisfy between the interests of the company and the public, it serves.

Royal African Society

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Royal African Society was held last Friday, Lord Hailey, who presided, has accepted the President of the East of Africa, and that the report showed that membership at the end of 1935 numbered 130, as against 125 in 1934. The membership increased by nearly 100 during the year, numbered 130, but 14 members had since resigned.

Speaking of the approaching resignation of the Secretary, Mr. F. R. P. Postlewaite, Lord Hailey said that the appointment which he had made in the interim was a purely temporary one. Several nominations were made for the office.

At the meeting Mrs. Patricia Hailey was elected Vice-President, and Mr. D. A. G. Evans was elected Secretary. Mr. D. A. G. Evans, Mr. F. R. P. Postlewaite, Mr. J. H. G. Evans, and Mr. C. H. G. Evans were elected members of the Council.

Colonial Conference Suggested Rights of Civil Servants

MR. HALL asked the Minister for the Colonies whether he would advise the Government to convene a conference of the Colonies with a view to their co-operation in the development of supplying a larger part of their own requirements of questions, economic, social, and educational, to be discussed at the time. The Minister for the Colonies, Mr. HALL, and the Colonial Government, have been discussing the possibility of a conference of the Colonies, which will include representatives of the Colonies, and the possibilities of mutual development, especially in the field of education. A general survey of the situation in the Colonies is being made, and a duplicate of the report will be made available to the House.

MR. HALL asked the Minister whether he is aware that this proposal is of great importance in view of the fact that the Colonies in the next few days, and the Government of the Colonies, will be asked to supply the House with a report on the progress of the work done for using Colonial resources in the field of education. The Minister for the Colonies, Mr. HALL, is aware of the importance of this proposal, and is discussing it with the Colonial Governments. He is also aware of the fact that the Colonies are making great progress in the field of education, and that the Government of the Colonies are doing their utmost to supply the House with a report on the progress of the work done for using Colonial resources in the field of education.

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Consultation with Dominions

MR. HALL asked the Minister whether he had taken the opportunity of the presence in London of the Dominion Prime Ministers to consult them of the economic development of the Colonies.

MR. HALL: There has been no specific discussion during the present series of consultations between Commonwealth Ministers about the general question of economic development in the Colonial territories, but the subject has been mentioned in economic and welfare matters that have been examined. I hope to be able to make a more detailed statement later.

MR. HALL: Would the Minister be prepared to issue a White Paper on the inter-relationship of the Dominions and Colonies in economic matters, in order to utilize their resources to the utmost?

MR. HALL: I do not think there is any need to issue a White Paper on this subject, as the inter-relationship of the Dominions and Colonies in economic matters is a subject which has been discussed in detail in the House of Commons. I am sure that the House will be able to find the information it requires in the reports of the various Committees and Commissions which have been set up to deal with these matters.

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MR. W. J. BROWN: In view of the fact that the Minister is aware of the rights of civil servants in the Colonies, will the right hon. gentleman consider issuing a memorandum for the guidance of Colonial Administrations, telling them what are the approved rights of civil servants in other organizations in this country and asking them to agree to a similar standard, their claims may be turned down with less formality as in this country?

MR. HALL: I do not know what my hon. friend is quite justified in suggesting that they are turned down.

MR. BROWN: Generally.

MR. HALL: We are certainly open to receiving suggestions from them, and I will certainly consider the suggestion that he has made with regard to getting out proper regulations.

MR. BOWLES asked whether the Minister was aware that resident Kenya medical officers on release from the Army were denied Government appointments, although some of these were held by Malians.

MR. HALL: I am aware of only one case during the war in which an applicant who is a serving military or naval officer has been refused a permanent appointment in Kenya. He was not considered suitable on account of his age, but has, I understand, since been given a post under the Kenya Pensions Assessment Board. Four Italian doctors are employed on a purely temporary basis, but they will be replaced as soon as suitable candidates are available. Several Kenya residents with medical qualifications are also employed as temporary medical officers.

Italian Doctors in Kenya

MR. BOWLES: May I ask the Minister is aware that I have a letter from Kenya which states that Italian medical people are taking the places of medical men who have been resident in Kenya and want to take up Government positions there?

MR. HALL: If my hon. friend will let me have particulars of the cases I will certainly look into them.

MR. BOWLES asked the Minister was aware that numbers of Army vehicles are deteriorating in Africa, while ex-members of the Army stationed in East Africa were employed on account of their inability to possess adequate means of transport.

MR. HALL: I have consulted the Secretary of State for War and the Minister of Supply, and am informed that until recently it has been impossible for the War Office to authorize disposal of any but a few of the vehicles surplus to the requirements of East Africa Command, as it was not known to what extent these vehicles might be required to meet the Army's own needs elsewhere. But the situation is now clearer and East Africa Command have very recently been authorized by the War Office to hand over to the local disposal authorities all their surplus vehicles with the exception of certain special types of lighter cars required elsewhere for military purposes. Many of these vehicles are, however, in poor mechanical condition. The East African Governors Conference, acting as agents for the Minister of Supply, will dispose of the vehicles released in East Africa in accordance with the public interest and priority needs.

MR. CHARLES WILLIAMS: May I ask the Minister this question and answer do not indicate that the Government have suddenly made a decision which should have been made months ago?

Self-Help in Colonial Development

MR. THOMAS REID asked if, in view of the fact that Colonial development and welfare should not be indefinitely financed by the British taxpayer, and that success could be achieved in the long run only by the Colonies acting themselves, the Minister would allocate sufficient funds from welfare and development grants to ensure that each Dependency had a full-time expert co-operative department with the object of teaching the people to rely on self-help, mutual co-operation, and self-respect by the widespread creation of co-operative societies of various kinds.

MR. HALL: I have recently asked all Colonial Governments to develop and extend co-operative activities in their territories, and have stressed the importance of creating wherever possible separate co-operative departments with properly trained staffs. The expense of such departments would normally be borne by the Colonies' own funds, but where that is not possible I should certainly be prepared to consider assistance out of the funds available to the Government concerned under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

MR. THOMAS REID asked what steps have been taken in East Africa to preserve and develop the manufacturing of household articles started during the war when such articles could not be imported.

MR. HALL: In general, industries of this nature in East Africa which have been started during the war are continuing further, the general question of future industrial development in East Africa including the manufacture of the types of articles my hon. friend has in mind formed the subject of a report by the East African Industrial Council last September.

Work of Imperial Institute

Points from the Annual Report

THE REPORT OF SIR HERALD ADAMS, Director of the Imperial Institute, for 1944 which has just appeared shows that a good deal of work was done that year on behalf of East Africa, though not much for the Rhodesias, which could hardly make greater use of the organization than they do.

The Empire lecture scheme was further expanded, the number of addresses on Colonial territories rising to 1,420, compared with 829 and 690 in the two previous years. The film library of the Institute was increased by a series of a dozen 16 mm. silent films on East Africa made in 1938 by Mr. Kingson Davies.

A Empire school correspondence scheme started in 1944 quickly achieved success. In Southern Rhodesia 167 scholars are corresponding with pupils in English schools, who have 94 correspondents in Northern Rhodesia, 90 in Kenya, 48 in Tanganyika, four in Uganda and none in Nyasaland, the Sudan, or Zanzibar.

Zanzibar Could Grow Excellent Cocoa

The report gives the following facts:

Cocoa from Zanzibar.—Consideration is being given to the production of cocoa as an alternative plantation crop, and in this connection samples of cured beans from areas growing in two localities were received from the Director of Agriculture. One sample was pure Criollo, but imperfectly fermented. A cocoa equal to high-class South American should be obtained from beans impressed by this sample when properly fermented.

Lavandula segeta from Kenya.—A sample of this oil proved similar in character to spike lavender oil, though containing a much higher percentage of cineol. The amount of this constituent present was comparable with that found in the eucalyptus oils commonly employed commercially, and in view of the high cineol content the possible uses of the oil in industry are being further investigated.

Lantana pterocarpa from Kenya.—A sample of oil distilled from the flower heads of a plant thought to be *Lantana pterocarpa* was investigated. No recorded examination of an essential oil from this botanical source could be traced. The Kenya oil proved to be of considerable interest and may have commercial prospects as it was found to contain 67.9% of carvone, in this respect resembling caraway and dill oils. The commercial possibilities of the oil appear to be for flavouring purposes and as soap perfumery.

Patchouli Oil from Nyasaland.—A sample, distilled by a local planter from plants grown from cuttings obtained by him from the Seychelles, was of a similar composition to Seychelles patchouli oil. The firms consulted agreed that it would be marketable in England times, though probably at a price below that obtaining for the Seychelles product.

Sunflower Seeds.—In connexion with a proposal to utilize areas unsuitable for rice and cotton cultivation in Uganda by growing sunflowers on the land, information was supplied concerning the production of sunflower seed and oil in various countries. It was stated that so long as the present shortage of oils prevails, supplies will find a ready market, and the cake will help to meet the feeding stuff requirements of cattle.

Papain from Tanganyika

Papain.—The production of papain has expanded rapidly in Tanganyika in recent years. A good Cayton and Tanganyika are the chief papain-producing countries. Before the war there was a quite appreciable export output derived from the Pacific island of Ponape, one of the Carolines, but generally other sources of supply are insignificant. Appreciable amounts are used in the United Kingdom, but the chief outlet is in the United States, where large quantities are employed by the manufacturers of meat tenderizers. Papain also finds important application in medicine as a digestive and is used as a tenderizer for "chill-proof."

Essential Oils.—The production of clove, rose, eucalyptus and patchouli oils in Nyasaland was under consideration, and at the request of the Director of Agriculture information regarding the market possibilities for these oils was furnished. It was shown that in normal circumstances a regular supply of eucalyptus oil are available, and on this account the introduction of this oil could not be recommended.

Minor Industries.—In connexion with the development of local small-scale secondary industries the Federal Administrator in Northern Rhodesia raised a number of queries relating to (1) hand-power cotton weaving units, (2) mills for weaving for Native footgear, (3) power machinery for wood-working, and (4) tobacco from a particular area. Concerning the latter two queries were obtained by the Imperial Institute.

...some together with proposals and recommendations for installation. The preference was given to a machine which might be employed on a small scale for the type of laundry and commercial laundry for cleaning, but the latter is more suitable for the type of laundry work which is done in the Empire. On the whole, the machine is well adapted for the purpose of the Empire. The machine is well adapted for the purpose of the Empire. The machine is well adapted for the purpose of the Empire.

Empire Day Message

THE DANCE exists of us we are all together, and we cannot all time proudly and joyfully claim the fruit of unity of the Empire and the power of the day were at any rate the consulative thing needed to be decisive factors in streamlining the nations by which the world was saved.

"The Empire is our strength, our life, our common enemy. We are all together, and we cannot all time proudly and joyfully claim the fruit of unity of the Empire and the power of the day were at any rate the consulative thing needed to be decisive factors in streamlining the nations by which the world was saved."

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Lord Trenhard Interviewed

Rhodesian Air Stations Praised

A special interview was held at Victoria, Northern Rhodesia, with Lord Trenhard, Governor of Northern Rhodesia. Lord Trenhard spoke of the excellent A.F. installations in Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia as particularly important. He said that the stations are the finest in the world. He planned them, evidenced that they are a credit to their future as training schools for the air force of the Royal Air Force, he expressed himself as very glad that some such plan was being discussed, as it is very healthy climate and the most important areas in the country absolutely ideal for the purpose. Lord Trenhard was seen to have been well and contentedly enjoyed his visit. He said he had never thought Africa a wonderful one and looked forward to progress as one of the most important developments in the world.

Education of Future Chiefs

Discussing the question of the education of tribal chiefs belonging to the Northern Rhodesian General Reserve African Provincial Council came to the conclusion that three male relatives of the reigning chief should be selected to study and educated to the post, in addition to the education made when they are themselves their education and their nature. The time should probably be a nephew, a son of a brother, or a nephew, and a grandson.

the peoples, not only through the co-operation of legislative assemblies and workers' and employers' organizations, but also through that of the educational and cultural influences in local society.

Thirdly, it has been argued that labour policy, however beneficial and necessary, can affect only a small minority of the peoples in countries where the peasant and craftsman are the main producers. This argument can be applied misleadingly.

Wages and Economic Progress

The development of the wage-earning economy is one of the main features in the development in most self-governing territories. It is proceeding at an accelerated pace. Moreover, where peasant producers are turning to cash crops and where village industries are organizing for sale beyond the village, the absence of any standards of cash values is often a cause of the exploitation of labour. In consequence, the extension of remuneration in a modern form, including wages, is a necessary part of economic progress, and the rate and conditions of this extension remain a necessary part of social policy.

It is true, however, that any attempted labour policy which is limited to the industrial worker or to workers in plantation agriculture will fail, since the mass of the people will remain poor, and hence, if they who must provide the economic basis for the social advantages granted to any particular class of workers.

These general themes, while indicating some of the considerations which bear on the wages of action through the International Labour Conference, strengthen the case for such action. The conference can be seen as an effective instrument for the co-ordination of national and international responsibilities. As its composition expands, it can provide for the increasing representation of the peoples concerned, while the association of these peoples can be brought to bear more closely on the preparation and execution of conference decisions as methods of consultation develop in the countries themselves.

Necessarily, many of the decisions of the conference call for the enactment of laws, or legislation, the machinery and not the objective of progress, but if enough legislation that the forces of social justice can be harnessed. Lastly, not only is the importance of conference action for the protection of wage-earners designed to increase employment increases, but decisions such as were taken at Philadelphia and Paris recommendations will, if they encourage the general advancement of standards of living among all classes of the population.

Questionnaire

Then follows a questionnaire, which, in regard to *Inter-alia*, the following points:

Do you consider that a convention embracing the general principles forming Part I of the annex to the Social Policy in Dependence, and the recommendations of 1944, might also include a recognition of the principle that, since the improvement of standards of living should be regarded as a principal objective, the competent authorities for promoting economic development should endeavor to realize economic and social progress, in particular by seeking to avoid the disintegration of family life through demands for labour, by encouraging suitable industries in rural areas, and by promoting organized urban life in areas of labour concentration?

Do you consider that such a convention might include an enunciation of the measures to be considered by the competent authorities for the promotion of productive capacity and the improvement of standards of living of primary producers?

Do you consider that such a convention might include the promulgation of the principle of the equitable economic treatment of all workers and the prohibition and prevention of colour and religious and other discriminatory practices, including any which may exist in respect of opportunities for employment and promotion and wage rates?

Do you consider that such a convention might include the enunciation of the principle that adequate provision should be made for the progressive development of broad systems of education, vocational training, and apprenticeship?

Do you consider that such a convention might include an enunciation of the measures to be taken to improve the status of women?

Do you consider that such a convention might include the enunciation of the principle of the right of association and the measures to be taken to promote the participation of employers' and workers' organizations in the framing and execution of measures of labour policy?

Do you consider that the International Labour Conference should examine the suitability of a convention for the promotion of negotiations between organizations of employers and workers in self-governing territories?

If so, do you consider that the question of the fixing of minimum wages and the prohibition of child labour should be included in any such convention?

London Victory Parade Africa Well Represented

IN AMPLIFICATION of the news given in this issue of the East African detachment for the Victory Parade in London on June 8 will total 324 and the command of Lieut. Colonel D. Watson, D.S.O., who has now been officially informed that the East Africa Command contingent will be divided into (1) the East and Central Africa Combined Band, (2) the East and Central Africa contingent, including Somaliland, the 400 Mauritius contingent and (4) the Seychelles contingent, the last two being commanded by Captain P. Chastan de Baljon and Captain H. A. Machal respectively.

The East and Central Africa contingent has been chosen on a territorial basis in order to ensure a fully representative party, including police from Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika who were engaged in active operations at the outbreak of war, or the northern frontier in Kenya. The Kenya Regiment, which provided so many officers for K.A.R. battalions, and the Volunteer Naval Reserves of Kenya and Tanganyika, and the Women's Territorial Service (East Africa) will also be represented.

Except for a few who are already at sea, the Rhodesians who are to march in the Victory Parade are to be flown to London; some are now on their way, the first aircraft being due next Monday. Since in the latter stages of the war the forces of Southern Rhodesia served under South African command, the South Africans and Rhodesians will travel together to London, each plane carrying about 20, of whom half a dozen will be Rhodesians. The men of the Rhodesian contingent will be in camp in Kensington Gardens, and the women will be accommodated at Bushey.

Lieut. Colonel R. E. B. Long, O.B.E., of Salisbury will command the Southern Rhodesian contingent, whose senior naval member will be Lieut. Commander A. G. McEwan, while the leader of the Royal Air Force detachment will be Wing-Commander J. H. Deall, D.S.O., D.F.C., both of Salisbury. Lieut. P. Wiberley, W.A.M.C., of Bulawayo, is the senior member of the Women's Services, and Serg. B. Hayes is in charge of the British South African Police party of four men.

Appeal to Ex-K.A.R. Officers

Former officers of the East African Forces now in this country are invited to offer part-time voluntary services in connection with welfare and hospitality arrangements for the East African and Rhodesian troops taking part in the V-Parade in London on June 8. The Colonial Contingent includes more than 600 troops from East and West Africa. Duties will consist principally of acting as guides. Those interested should apply to Major A. Chamler, O.B.E., E.D., Welfare Department Colonial Office, King's Buildings, 100, Mall East, London, S.W.1.

Perhaps the greatest difficulty in this respect lies in the fact that the primary significance of the heathen rites is equal. The transcription of hundreds of songs from the heathen rites has shown that only the natural poetic gift of the African and his remarkable powers of observation of natural phenomena, but that the significance of the sexuality of the rite is highly exaggerated. Within the tribal context the rite itself is not quite so apparent. There is in the present day the tendency to be exaggerated in the time of initiation, and that the Christian adaptation of the rite, the sexual purpose is obviously subordinated to the ideas of initiation and membership of the tribe.

In order to effect his aim, the missionary has had to employ the framework of the very same rites which he has pagan spheres purpose that is incompatible with the Christian outlook. To a certain extent our purpose has been achieved, but doubt remains as to whether, by adopting the rite we have succeeded in showing to the African that the traditional attitude to sex in the tribal context is not the same as that of today, and what else could we have done? The real difficulty is that of going away with incompatible elements while leaving the African as long as tribal life continues as it is, those elements, while the tribal context serves its tribal purpose, but the tribal life can be changed from within, though very slowly.

Some idea of these disadvantages which will eventually be overcome by the development of educational institutions can be gained if we consider in connexion with the two things, Christian discipline and Christian responsibility.

Following the Traditional Pattern

The idea of discipline for young people among the African in the Masasi diocese is derived largely from the initiation rites. A child does not start for anything until he of the tribe has been initiated. The parents and relations are fond of their child, but they make no attempt to give him conscious instruction or correction. The child is left much to his own devices until the time of concentrated instruction in the initiation-lodge, after which any serious breach of conduct becomes the subject of inquiry and judgment. The parental attitude throughout the whole period of childhood is a traditional one derived from the rites, an attitude of apparent indifference. This attitude is at variance with the Christian idea of discipline throughout the whole period of childhood. A mission school in a village in the Masasi diocese denotes the introduction of what for the African is a new idea of discipline.

When the children are drawing near there is a marked improvement in their attendance at the mission schools, not because the children look forward to the rites, they are anxious of anxiety to the parents and the children know nothing about them, but because the parents realize that the time has now come for them to bestir themselves. Instead of his earlier apparent indifference to the disciplining of his child, the African now astonishes us by his eagerness to do the best for him. This is all in the traditional pattern. It is only a couple of months to go before the drums sound for the

initiation, and it is difficult now to see any existing discipline in the traditional pattern.

It is the general principle of the traditional rites, the general principle of the avoidance of personal responsibility, how easy it is to avoid the responsibility on to the missionary. If he is to undertake it, the principle the missionary would have to understand is that this is what he intends to do. But in actual fact it is what the African regards him as doing. But an African does not usually resent this.

An ever-increasing number of Africans are coming to realize that their traditional body of beliefs, mostly centred in the cult of witchcraft and magic, are illusions, but left to themselves they do not wish to assume the responsibility of denying those beliefs. In the very nature of things this is difficult for them. Many of them are therefore only too thankful when the European comes to relieve them of the responsibility of denying their illusions, for them.

Confidence in Missionaries

There is a disappointment to some of the old body to think that, when the African turns his back on the old body of beliefs, he does so primarily from a sense of personal conviction. The conviction may undoubtedly be there, he may be able to find that the beliefs of which he has passed his previous life are unsatisfactory, and he may be willing to correct his old system of knowledge and belief which the missionary has introduced. But his sense of responsibility as first he has failed to give expression of that consent and does not include confidence in himself which a sense of responsibility would imply. His confidence is in the missionary. He has faith in another father. The ultimate responsibility for the development of the new relationship is not, he unconsciously thinks, his own, but the missionary's. It is the traditional attitude of the African.

It is this "dread" of responsibility which is a characteristic of the African inherited from tradition, and that it is a hindrance to the development of true Christian character. In the new world a personal sense of responsibility will be needed by the African as never before. He must learn to think and act for himself in the world society, and that he is being introduced in which what counts is human character, not the system of custom and habit.

In the sphere of missionary work in Africa the missionary finds that even the most highly educated African may still persist in expecting him to be responsible for their behalf, and themselves cannot be the African that personal sense of responsibility which is needed for the complete development of his Christian manhood. That is something which he will assume for himself as he comes to realize that he is a citizen in the material and the spiritual world.

The best that we can do is to prepare him to stand on his own feet, and to stand as a Christian man with his confidence in God alone. Such work as has been done in the Masasi diocese of Central Africa under the leadership of Father Lucas is one of the most important contributions to the

National and International Responsibilities For Labour Conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE has issued a report entitled "Proposed International Labour Obligations in respect of Non-Self-Governing Territories" for consideration at the International Labour Conference which is to open in Montreal on September 12.

Having reviewed the general principles of social and labour policy in non-self-governing territories and the existing obligations applicable to them, the report says in conclusion:

"The increased recognition of responsibility by non-self-governing territories for national and international. The delegations and representatives of the authorities responsible for non-self-governing territories are marked by the renunciations of much which was accepted as normal in the old Colonial system.

The Charter of the United Nations, enunciating the general principles of equality and self-determination. It also lists a number of specific principles applicable to territories whose people have not yet attained a full measure of self-government. Whether such statements be welcomed as sufficient, or whether the

thought that there is a wide gulf between pronouncement and reality, the strength of national feeling among many of the peoples concerned makes it imperative to respect and amplify the principles, but in so doing to take no measures, even of an apparently benevolent character, which will hurt national susceptibilities or injure the development of national self-expression.

Secondly, although the need for social legislation has no longer to be argued, the question remains how to provide that only such legislation as is adopted as will be widely respected. Labour legislation is of importance in this connection. It is, however, in the association of the people in the framing and execution of measures of social policy that in the extension of any formal machinery for enforcing laws that the bridge between law and practice is to be found.

Public Relations Duties of Government

The public relations duties of Governments are important. They often fail where the creation of a national identity is hampered by problems of cultural and racial adjustment. It is therefore a primary duty of policy to seek the association of

manhood of the whole of British East and Central Africa; would be more than glad to do its full share of duty with the law-abiding and the armed forces which Africa will have the pleasure of accommodating.

EAST AFRICA'S Detachment in the Victory Parade in London on June 8, 1918 to be the largest from the Colonial Empire, and, as a special tribute to the high morale of her troops, sent to the British

Poor Publicity appears in the recent war for East Africa.

They were in the Colonial Contingent. But so poor have been the public arrangements of East Africa Command that the Press in this country has been told little about the representatives who come from such small Imperial outposts as Helena, Fiji, and Samoa, than about the show on their way from East and West Africa. The self-governing Colony of Northern Rhodesia has already assisted in the enrolment, and the

Sudan has done the same, but all we know about the representation of the East and Central African Dependencies under the control of the Colonial Office is that the total will number three hundred and twenty-four and that the detachment commander is Lieutenant Colonel Watson, who has served for eight years with the King's African Rifles. Once again a first-class opportunity of favourable and richly deserved publicity for the territories between the Nile and the Zambezi has been thrown away. In these matters the most enterprising, naturally resourceful and energetic planning and energy of the late officers jostle each other for such space as may still be available; they have none but themselves to blame if they are not briefly mentioned. East Africa Command has had a considerable and not inexpensive public relations section, and can certainly not be complimented for its contribution to the official celebration of East Africa's part in the victory over Germany, Italy and Japan.

Bishop Lucas's Experiment

Adaptation of the Initiation Rites

THE EXPERIMENT OF THE ADAPTATION of the initiation rite for Christian purposes could never have been so successfully introduced had it not been for the deep respect for and understanding of the African mind, writes the Rev. Sydney Phillips in the quarterly *International Western Mission*.

Mr. Phillips continues (in part):
The Bishop was claimed to be a first-class anthropologist; he was an expert in the Swahili language and had some knowledge of Yao, but was the first to admit that his knowledge of the other important Bantu languages in his diocese was very limited.

It was a major triumph for the Church in his diocese to have a priest not only to Greeks, Ethiopians and Arabs, but also to the African and Indian, always receiving of himself a very high responsibility for making the initiation rite a genuine, permanent affair. The judgments, the instructions, the prayers, the purification with the Abyssian and the other people were not even done in Africa, and the use of the rite was to be only a practical arrangement for any one place.

Some of the missionaries who maintain that by accepting the principles of the initiation rite he was promoting the same kind of mythos as that of his own people, and that the rite had been introduced as a result of a misunderstanding of the situation of the African people.

Africans' Faith in Mission Rites

The introduction of a Christian for a pagan practice, which the writer has inevitably weakened the strength of the African system of initiation. This is not just a matter of faith, but of a deep, unshakable faith. It is proved by the fact that the missionaries who have operated under the care of the Bishop for many years have to refuse a great number of the requests of the Muslims to bring their children to be accepted by the missionaries. The children have a separate ceremony, but it is not done in the same way as the pagan and the Christian. The missionaries have been sending reports of the results of the rite, and the missionaries have been sending reports of the results of the rite, and the missionaries have been sending reports of the results of the rite.

has the effect of preserving the general tenor of the tribal system. The initiation rites are identified with the system. Had there been any possibility of a change for the better in the economic condition of the people and therefore a subsequent weakening of their ties, it might have been possible to have closed an eye to the practice of the rite and let them die a natural death with the death of the tribal system. But no such change was indicated when Bishop Lucas had to make his decision, nor has it since taken place. For this reason, and not because of the introduction of the rite, the system of initiation ceremonies are as predominant as ever they were, though there are a few signs of people including Muslims preferring to take their children to be circumcized in the mission hospitals.

On the Bishop's side there was a feeling of time waste and inefficiency, and there were no reasons for supposing that it would be solved by a policy of imitation. It was necessary to act in the interests of the African life, and the experiment was made. Coming from the missionary point of view it has proved successful. Bishop Lucas never intended the experiment to become a permanent institution. It was for a purpose only, for as long as the present conditions of the people remain the same.

There was also a feeling of adaptation needed on their part, since the general framework of the rite was preserved. The Africans had only to change their allegiance from the system of magic to the Christian way, and incorporated within the rite, and they had already done that by virtue of their being Christians. The adaptation was intended only for Christian Africans. The more genuine and permanent adaptation, however, is that made by Africans themselves.

But in the Masasi diocese the Africans do not see many Europeans to copy. The missionaries of the Masasi diocese do not represent to the Africans the European way of life. They could the present writer in an area where there were no other Europeans, represent the European way of life. The Africans could see very little in the Masasi as a European Christian to which to adapt themselves. He had no family life. They could see him at his prayers and sitting at a table writing or eating, but his presence gave them no definite visible signs of the communal European way of life. They had them want to change their own.

The Missionary's Influence

In such an area the missionary's influence (apart of course from medical and elementary educational work) is confined almost entirely to the mosque. In such a society the only person to see the need for adaptation is the missionary. He is powerless to change the tenor of the tribal system. All he can attempt to do is to change the order within the structure, and that is what Bishop Lucas has done.

Palestine, Transjordan, Cyprus, perhaps in Cyrenaica, and certainly in the Sudan and East Africa. It would be astonishing if the garrison of the Sudan were not made much larger than in pre-war days and given adequate provision for swift transport of substantial numbers over considerable distances. Mombasa must be maintained as the important fleet base which it became during a crucial period of the war with Durrani as one of the most important of all naval stations (overseas) and there will be permanent A. F. garrisons in various parts of East Africa, perhaps including Somaliland, where such a development, or however small a scale, would have results of real local importance. Some months ago we predicted that the white division and one black division of troops would be maintained in East Africa and although these may have been a point in that sense from any source I would not have known. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has no hesitation in repeating its prophecy. We also suggested with some confidence that training for the Royal Air Force would be continued in Southern Rhodesia. This month it has been announced that technical training is shortly to be introduced into the country with the Government of that Colony, that there is the general picture and if British forces in India are drastically reduced in the next few years as many experts consider likely the defence role of East Central and South Africa in a global strategy will be enhanced. In the Indian Ocean it is well guarded from the east, there must be some guarded from its western shore.

In this atomic age the line of defence must be based upon a solid industrial and although a variety is expected that plants of great capacity capable of swift conversion to any needs of the moment will be maintained in Africa. It is expected that the main industrial production will be maintained by the Government of the Union of South Africa, but heavy conditions will constitute a strong argument for the dispersal of industry to the British Africa and defence requirements will well tip the balance on many occasions. An economic programme along with the establishment of a heavy industry division is one of the main things that the British Government will do in the highlands of Africa. The world population and that of Africa will thereby be approximately doubled. It is for the purposes of the new world business of many nations and their interests will be enormously increased in

internal demand for such local products as wheat, milk, butter, cheese, beer, bacon, mutton, jam, fruit of all kinds, tea, coffee and tobacco. The whole outlook for East African agriculture and for those engaged in processing its products would be transformed. Secondary industries based on East African raw materials or on materials readily obtainable by import and export would be veritable mines of the unmined areas needed by such a population, as well as the increasing number of Africans with a comfortable margin between their earnings and their needs. It would follow.

East Africa has already extensive plans for the development of the tourist industry which would also greatly benefit from the presence of large numbers of troops, for two of its central requirements are good roads and good hotels, and these would be needed for the movement of thousands of feet were always to be stationed in the country in which hundreds would be on short leave at any time. Expresses would cover wide areas and involve the provision of air transport so that if the main military stations were to be in Kenya, there would still be frequent visits by large bodies of men to Uganda, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and probably Southern Rhodesia also and this mixing together to use the Churchillian phrase would be advantageous from every standpoint. It would be a two-way traffic with numbers from Southern Rhodesia constantly being north, probably often carrying or conveying Southern Rhodesian Northern Rhodesian and Nyasaland troops. Thousands of men from this country who served in the Africa of Rhodesia during the war are anxious to settle in the colonies of the Dependencies, and there can be little doubt that many officers and men who are required for duty in some part of Eastern Africa in peace-time would likewise wish to take up land or find employment in one of the dependencies if they do not find their uniform. There will be compulsory training for years for a large and fortunate will be the young men of Great Britain who serve a year or more in the army in Africa. It would be fortunate if the war for East Africa if such men could and should be the first of the spot were to be spread rather than information about the way in which we are increasing our military resources. Such young men would be the first of the spot were to be spread rather than information about the way in which we are increasing our military resources. It goes without saying that the European and African

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE POLICY of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to withdraw all British and military and air forces from Egyptian territory if satisfactory arrangements can be made for mutual assistance from Egypt in time of war or the imminent threat of war, must have important results for the territories between the Sudan and the Cape. Their immensely increased importance in the whole scheme of Imperial defence was demonstrated during the recent war; it has been emphasized and emphasized the political situation in India and the announcement of this new policy towards Egypt brings the whole question prominently into public notice. With the purely political aspect of the decision to remove all British troops from Egyptian soil this newspaper is not concerned for the Sudan is the northern limit of our sphere; but the military and economic results are in our view bound to be important and wholly advanced consideration from the standpoint of the British East and Central African territories, individually and collectively. The defence of the Suez Canal and its approaches is a vital consideration in the Empire; indeed, the Prime Minister has declared that in the view of the Government any withdrawal of naval, military and air forces from the Canal can be assured from the Government's point of view which will be a serious matter.

It is not for no more than a limited period of years, and then only at the cost of increasingly bad relations with the whole of the world. That the Dominion Governments were informed of the intentions of the Imperial Government has been officially announced. Some of them are known to share the convictions of Mr. Attlee and his colleagues, but unfortunately the decision was clearly not that of the Commonwealth as a whole. In a matter of such vital moment it would surely have been prudent to seek to associate with the announcement the Governments of South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and India, so many thousands of whose citizens served for years in the defence of Egypt.

When the Suez Canal was closed during the war, it was the loss of none of its importance to the health of world liberty. Indeed, Communist world have swept through the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea, and the Canal had not enabled the Governments of the Empire to pour in men and munitions for the defence of the Western Hemisphere. The land and air forces which are to be withdrawn from Egypt and the Canal cannot be hurried, must evidently be kept within convenient distance of it in

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