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Thursday, 12th April 1918

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Mining

Progress Reports

There appears to be fewer soldiers in the British Battalion of Kenya and Uganda has an estimated 2,500 troops, but are conserved during the war by the School of Oriental and African Studies.

A new technical training post of assistant financial secretary, envisaged by the Standard Bank Commission, will cost £1,000 per annum. Over 4,000 people in Kenya have already abandoned their sugar contracts in order that the sugar may be made into molasses for distribution to the children in Great Britain.

A technical research and assistant technical officer and lecturer for the Rhodesia Government for four years is advertised starting at £480 and £240 and ending in £600 and £300.

Two Sudanese soldiers have been convicted of scaling 74 meters and 570 pounds of ammunition in a mountain. One, who pleaded guilty, was sentenced to four years imprisonment, the other who pleaded not guilty to five years.

The Consolidation in *Ancor Sida* of Madrid, which commenced last week to have made a non-stop flight of 3,770 miles from CAPE TOWN to NABONG, Northern Rhodesia, setting another world record last week by covering the 2,600 miles between CAPE TOWN and BATHURST in 36 hours 36 minutes.

Both the *Newspaper World* and *World's Press* New York attention has been attracted to the fact that East Africa is a model of progress. It is seen with the news of the departure from the country of Sir James Alfred Duff, Chief of the Naval Air Force. Sir James Harris, Chief of Rhodesia Command throughout most of the war.

There are many more posts, as well as other officers, in the Rhodesia Air Force, which is being rebuilt by recruits from the United Kingdom, where the normal rate of recruitment is the same as for the Royal Air Force, rising by 20% in 1962 and then by 20% year to 1970. The Air Force is now active, and implies a secondment to those posts.

British Road Film has declared that dividends for 1963 are 12% against 7% making 12% for the year (12%). The larger dividend has been made possible by the increased profit standard maintained in the Chairman report of a year ago, the board feels there is more in keeping with the usual employed and profit earned during the past few years.

Reserve Rhodesian Air Force, the British Royal Air Force, operating in the Rhodesia, has been reported to have a total of 2,500 troops, but are conserved during the war by the School of Oriental and African Studies. A new technical training post of assistant financial secretary, envisaged by the Standard Bank Commission, will cost £1,000 per annum. Over 4,000 people in Kenya have already abandoned their sugar contracts in order that the sugar may be made into molasses for distribution to the children in Great Britain. A technical research and assistant technical officer and lecturer for the Rhodesia Government for four years is advertised starting at £480 and £240 and ending in £600 and £300. Two Sudanese soldiers have been convicted of scaling 74 meters and 570 pounds of ammunition in a mountain. One, who pleaded guilty, was sentenced to four years imprisonment, the other who pleaded not guilty to five years. The Consolidation in *Ancor Sida* of Madrid, which commenced last week to have made a non-stop flight of 3,770 miles from CAPE TOWN to NABONG, Northern Rhodesia, setting another world record last week by covering the 2,600 miles between CAPE TOWN and BATHURST in 36 hours 36 minutes. Both the *Newspaper World* and *World's Press* New York attention has been attracted to the fact that East Africa is a model of progress. It is seen with the news of the departure from the country of Sir James Alfred Duff, Chief of the Naval Air Force. Sir James Harris, Chief of Rhodesia Command throughout most of the war. There are many more posts, as well as other officers, in the Rhodesia Air Force, which is being rebuilt by recruits from the United Kingdom, where the normal rate of recruitment is the same as for the Royal Air Force, rising by 20% in 1962 and then by 20% year to 1970. The Air Force is now active, and implies a secondment to those posts. British Road Film has declared that dividends for 1963 are 12% against 7% making 12% for the year (12%). The larger dividend has been made possible by the increased profit standard maintained in the Chairman report of a year ago, the board feels there is more in keeping with the usual employed and profit earned during the past few years.

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(Known as Copperfield) has a spin-off for the 1963 financial year of £21,000.

St. Serapheim Mission


St. Serapheim Mission, established by the Government of Southern Rhodesia near Gwelo, has a spin-off for the 1963 financial year of £21,000.

Bank Consolidated

Bank Consolidated (Bank of East Africa) has a spin-off for the 1963 financial year of £21,000.

Niger Van Ryk Reels

A dividend of 7% has been declared for the year ended September 30 last against 6%. The statement gives the profits of £23,373 (£23,602) for 1963 against £13,116 (previously revised) for 1962 and no profits for the year 1961. The reserve is being increased by 7,500 and the carry forward is £803,437,700.



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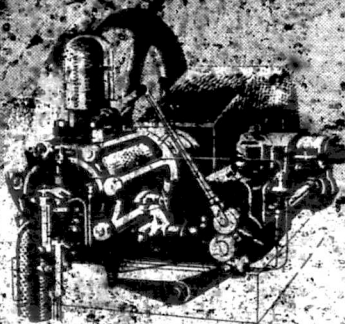
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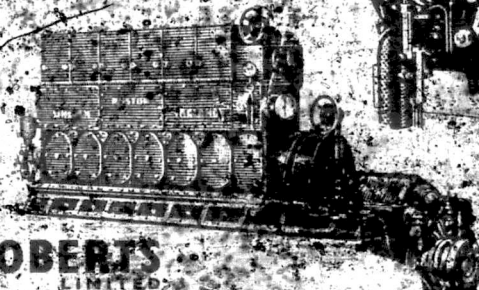
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Parliament

Statement in Tanganyika
Small Scheme Under Consideration

Mr. George Haslam, Minister of Tanganyika, asked the Government to consider a small scheme for the development of the Tanganyika Territory. He said that the Government had been asked to consider a small scheme for the development of the Tanganyika Territory. He said that the Government had been asked to consider a small scheme for the development of the Tanganyika Territory.

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The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. George Haslam, said that the Government had been asked to consider a small scheme for the development of the Tanganyika Territory. He said that the Government had been asked to consider a small scheme for the development of the Tanganyika Territory.

Recruitment of Medical Officers

In reply to a question, Mr. George Haslam said that the Government had been asked to consider a small scheme for the development of the Tanganyika Territory. He said that the Government had been asked to consider a small scheme for the development of the Tanganyika Territory.

The number of applications received from qualified medical officers for appointments in the Colonial Medical Service was equal to the number of vacancies available. Mr. Haslam said that the Government had been asked to consider a small scheme for the development of the Tanganyika Territory.

In 1946, an expedition to the Gambia and Senegal, which had arranged to employ more than 200 men, was cancelled. Mr. Haslam said that the Government had been asked to consider a small scheme for the development of the Tanganyika Territory.

Captain C. Smith asked for a statement on the policy of the Government towards immigration into Tanganyika. Mr. George Haslam said that the Government had been asked to consider a small scheme for the development of the Tanganyika Territory.

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Mr. Haslam asked whether Mr. Green was still in the College of the Bishopric of Exeter and, for what purpose, he was in Exeter in the last part of last year and whether he was still in Exeter.

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Air Mails for East Africa

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Future Discussions in the House of Lords

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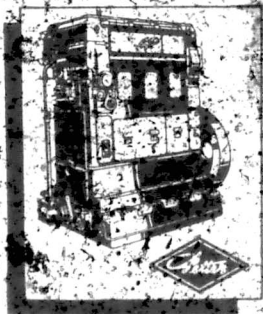
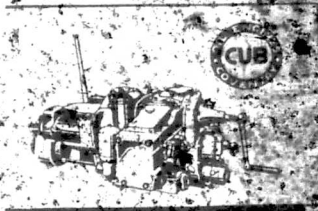
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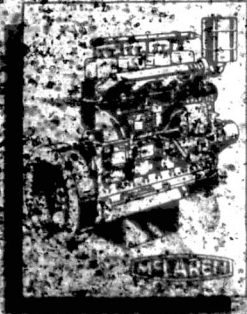
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Kenya's View From London Of Colony's Reaction to Paper 19f

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

Sir.—The storm in Kenya over White Paper 19f only shows that Africans and wireless have not done as much to bring people together, as many suppose. Kenya settlers interpret it as an attack intended to annihilate white settlement, though it is the dual policy of parallel African and European development has never before received so great of widely based support. In England the immediate reactions of the Europeans in the Colony, especially as they contrast with those in Uganda and Tanganyika Territories, will be viewed as an insistent demand for racial domination, when in fact the concern of Kenya settlers for Native welfare is not a definite part of their policy.

As one who has farmed in Kenya for many years and is now living in England, I realize the shock which the suggestion of equal representation of the three races in the Central Assembly would cause to the up-country settler, who is a 100% individualist—for other who he would never have elected to live in a densely populated land, entirely dependent on his own efforts and enterprise. It is as difficult for most people in this country to understand this temperament (which can alone develop Colonies) as it must be for the settler to recognize the trend towards regional and tribalism which is one of the outcomes of the widespread idea of categorical rejection of the White Paper originated with the up-country farmers instead of with their political leaders in Nairobi, it would have been more easily understandable.

Few East Africans, if any, would be prepared to accept the scheme as it stands, and EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, which has boldly criticized Kenya's leaders for their refusal even to discuss the proposals, has made

it quite clear that it does not endorse them as they stand, but regards them as a foundation on which to build.

I wonder if my friends are wise to object to equality of African representation. Surely it may prove to be a good thing, even if introduced at so early a stage in African development. The best possible method of dealing with strict critics is to tackle them with responsibility. It is easy enough for any African with a smattering of education and a schoolboy mentality to write trenchant articles in the vernacular Press which will be sure of flattering applause. But put any man in a post of the smallest responsibility and see how long his popularity will last. The sobering effect of this upon some members of the new British Government is very evident.

Now that Mr. Bevin, Labour's Foreign Secretary, has popularized plain speaking, perhaps one may be allowed to express views about the East African Asian question without being accused of stirring up racial hatred. When the British came to East Africa, the indigenous people of the interior were very backward. They had shown no progressive spirit or gift for progressive leadership. By tacit agreement between the Africans on the one side and the British on the other, the development of Kenya as a typically British Colony began, and has continued with astonishing rapidity for 50 years on European lines blended with Native tradition.

It can be plainly stated that in this decade Asian ideas, culture, and religion have played no part. There seems no reason to suppose that the African at any time wanted to absorb Asian culture, and now that the askari are back from India in their thousands there will be less likelihood than ever. The vast effort in the missionary field (not all British) is true, but any European has found no counterpart in the Asian communities and the magnificent contributions of both Europeans and Africans to the fighting forces, very little. While Asian interests should, of course, be protected and represented, there can be no case at all for equal representation in any legislative body. Africans in Kenya cannot expect to reap benefits because they were very fine and valiant Indian units in the field whose conduct was the opposite of that displayed by the Kenya Indians, part of whose Press was openly disloyal.

One error widely held in this country should be corrected. Many people think of Kenya as being the same sort of country as the two neighbouring colonies, and that the main difference is that Uganda is being developed as a Native colony, while Tanganyika is under mandate, and Kenya is committed to the dual policy. It is not always understood that Kenya is nothing more rich agriculturally as Uganda, or so suitable to peasant farming of high-priced crops, or so rich in minerals as Tanganyika.

The greater part of the Highlands is suitable only for mixed farming—for grain crops grown on a large scale and dairying, which can only be developed on a fully owned Native peasant farming basis. There are far more Native owned cattle in Kenya than European owned, but where as Europeans produced over one million pounds of butter last year, in addition to 336,800 lbs. of cheese, Native production was insignificant.

If development and welfare schemes in Kenya are to continue after the grants have been spent, and if Native purchasing power is to be increased, it can be only on the basis of extended European agriculture and the wages which it will provide. There seems no reason to believe that this fact is fully realized at the Colonial Office, and probably also by the more intelligent educated Africans at present, even though a body which must be looked on as intelligent, if not good leadership it will undoubtedly find far more in common with the best European opinion than with the wild utterances of unbalanced Africans whose education has not yet amounted to wisdom.

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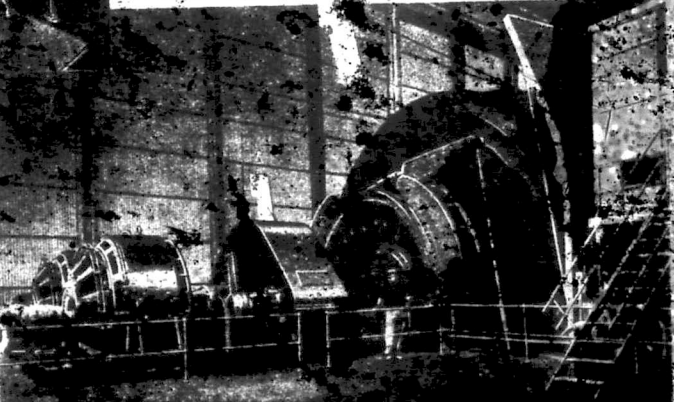
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Post-War Settlement in Kenya Comprehensive Scheme for New Owners

MR. J. F. THOMSON, Commissioner for European Settlement in Kenya, said in the course of a recent broadcast from Nairobi:—

"I should like to have East African farming experience. You will be required to undertake an 11 months course of training at the Egerton School of Agriculture, and then to do a few months' practical work as a pupil on a farm. While you are doing your training your family will be cared for under arrangements now being made between the Settlement Board and the East Africa Women's League.

"Your time as a pupil will be spent in the district before you leave the Egerton School to allow you the opportunity of land that will eventually be yours. The cost of training will amount to £120 for a school course—about £11 per month including your board, and a good deal less per month as a pupil.

Training Bursaries

"If you cannot find that sum from your own resources, the Selection Committee will apply to Government for a training bursary on your behalf. If the Committee think it necessary, application will also be made for a subsistence allowance for your family. These bursaries and allowances must be dependent on a means test, but as a general indication a man who would be financially crippled when starting to farm will not be allowed to use his own resources for his training and the subsistence of his family while he is training will be able to obtain up to £250 a year.

"All this means that if you have had no practical agricultural experience, it will be 18 months, the earliest after you are demobilized before you start on your own farm; in many cases it may be longer.

It will be time well spent. Exactly the same course of training will be taken by the men who want to get work as farm managers and assistants.

"For a man with East African agricultural experience there is no need of course for such detailed training. He may not get on a farm at the moment he is demobilized because we have not yet got farms ready, but he is badly wanted by the Settlement Board to help develop blocks of land for himself and others.

Land is Available

"One of the questions most frequently asked is: 'Have you got the land?' The answer is: 'Yes.' We have selected from the Crown land available about 140,000 acres of suitable land, some of which will be used for tenant farms, while the rest will go to assisted owners. We have also bought or are in negotiation for about 96,000 acres of land, almost exclusively for the tenant farming scheme, and we have under consideration another 60,000 acres. That does not bring us to the end of our resources, and we shall shortly be examining at least another 100,000 acres.

"The basis of all post-war farming, especially on our tenant farms, will be dairying, with cash crops playing a secondary part, and in order to give men a good start at this type of farming the land must not be required above its true value for this purpose. So far we have managed to get our developed land at an average of slightly under 6s. an acre, and at that figure the type of land we have bought is good value.

"The really big snag with which we are faced is the cleaning up of ticks, especially east coast fever ticks, and with that is coupled the provision of dips and fencing. Land has to be cleared of ticks before the new farmer can make a living off it from dairying.

"Another major difficulty is the future supply of decent dairy cattle, and, as a help in providing cattle of a good type, we are planning to establish foundation stock farms, which will in time supply a really good type of half-bred dairy heifer.

The Question of Capital

"The minimum capital required is round £5,000, of which approximately £3,000 represents the price of the land and essential permanent improvements, while the balance represents the purchase of livestock and machinery and the working capital required until the farm achieves an adequate turnover.

"In the case of the tenant farmer, Government pays for the land and for the essential permanent improvements, while of £2,000 for stock, machinery, and working capital, the tenant himself need put up only £1,000, because ex-Service tenants can borrow pounds for pounds of their own capital. This means that a tenant may be working with 80% borrowed capital. This is the extreme limit, and any man who starts with more than 60% borrowed capital must realize that he has a tough, though not impossible, job in front of him.

"The assisted owner does not need so much help, and as a guide it can be said that anyone with less than £3,000 will probably be a tenant, while anyone with more than £3,000 will probably be an assisted owner. All rent and interest will be 2%, with amortization of long-term loans at the rate of 1% a year, with repayment over 43 years, and there will be shorter term loans for the purchase of certain items of equipment.

"The soldier-settlers came to this country after the last war. They did not know what would grow or live on the land given to them. They had no more money than you have, and I am not going to suggest that you have any less guts than they had; but in spite of all the handicaps against them it is generally estimated that between 60% and 70% of them succeeded.

"With all the knowledge that has been gained in the last quarter of a century, and with all the help that we can now give you, it will be a poor show if a very much greater percentage of soldier-settlers do not succeed this time.

European Settlement Board

Kenya's new European Settlement Board consists of the Commissioner for European Settlement (Chairman), the Member for Health and Local Government, the Director of Agriculture, the Commissioner for Lands, the Settlement Officer, the Hon. Mrs. Grant, Mrs. F. O'Brien, Messrs. G. M. Eades, H. G. Bretterjohn, F. Seth Smith, J. M. Silvester, H. D. White, G. J. Evans, D. H. Pell Smith, G. B. Mousley, Lieut.-Colonel L. E. Laig, and Captain F. O'Brien.

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Obituary

Mr. George Garden

WE DEEPLY REGRET to report the death last week at his home in Culter, Aberdeenshire, of Mr. George Garden, one of the pioneers of the rubber industry at Nyasaland, and the planter of the first, and the first to become a commercial success in that business.

He first went to Nyasaland in 1902, when Mr. John Muir, who had introduced the rubber tree into the largest rubber plantation in the world, was then in the country. Mr. Garden soon afterwards set up a rubber plantation, and his first experiment, the results of which exceeded the expectations of the two men. The change defied the garden, for his ambition from boyhood had been to grow tea in India or Ceylon, but he had succumbed to the attractions of Africa especially on account of his big game.

Within five years of his arrival he was planting tea, tobacco, coffee and other crops on land which he had purchased on his own account in the Mlanje district, and he once told the writer of his memoir that he thought he must be one of East and Central Africa's very few agriculturists who had never borrowed a penny for his operations, not even on overdraft from the bank. When funds were low in the early days, as they often were, he went off trading or after elephants, picking out big ones in the game districts of Portuguese East Africa.

He was a long time a member of the Executive Council and while Chairman of the Nyasaland Planters' Association he did all in his power to promote co-operation and the improvement of the industry. For many years he has been a regular reader of this journal, and he has been in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA and kept in the closest touch with the pro-

gress of Eastern Africa, which he had repeatedly revisited in pre-war days. He retired from his business in 1928, and then settled in Scotland.

He was a son of the late Rev. John Garden, whose wife's side farm near Peterhead he had inherited in a young man. He was a keen angler and animal photographer, owning a fine collection of big game trophies taken in East and Central Africa.

Some of his friends in Scotland who had been a generous donor to good causes with special readiness to assist medical and hospital work.

There will be widespread sympathy with Mrs. Garden.

Major-General Abstar Valsantine died near Guntal last week.

Mr. Oswald James Ferguson, who had been in the Sudan for many years, has been killed in a flying accident.

The Rev. Father George James O'Grady, a missionary who died recently, started the secondary school at Budia.

Mr. Charles Robert Lloyd, who has died at the age of 67, was until 1941 head of the social science department of the London School of Economics, where he had been a member of the Council of the Royal Geographical Society for the Colonies.

Major-General Passador Pasia, K.C.M.G., Major-General of the Royal Egyptian Cabinet, who died in Cairo last week from injuries received in a motor accident, made a remarkable journey in 1922 across the Libyan Desert to the Sudan, being the first scientific observer to travel south from Kufra, which he took three months to reach from Sollum. He acceded another three months to reach the borders of Darfur and complete his great feat of exploration and endurance, in the course of which he had discovered the 6,000 ft. mountain and a volcano. For his work he received the Founders' Medal of the Royal Geographical Society.



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PERSONALIA

MR. and MRS. A. B. MASSIE, of Dar es Salaam, have arrived in England.

A daughter was born in Kisumu earlier this month to the wife of MR. I. TREVOR MOON.

MR. A. A. LAWRIE has been appointed a member of the Kenya Pyrethrum Board, with Mr. Roger Norton.

MR. F. H. ROHRIG, export manager of the British American Tobacco Company, is returning East Africa.

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, Governor of Kenya, is expected to arrive back in Nairobi from South Africa on March 16.

A son was born last week in Walton-on-Thames to the wife of MR. J. F. MURRAY WIRTH, of Luanshya, Northern Rhodesia.

CAPTAIN W. A. PACE, who lately commanded LEANDOVER CASTLE, has been appointed to the command of the WINCHESTER CASTLE.

The fourth Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, who died some months ago, left personal estates in Great Britain and Northern Ireland of £921,000 and real estate in Northern Ireland valued at £100,000.

A private dance was given in honor of Princess Elizabeth last Saturday, by Miss Laura Grenfell, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel A. M. Grenfell, D.S.O., who has long been interested in East African affairs.

MISS D. SOOPER, only daughter of the late William Sooper, and MR. W. R. WALLIS, have been appointed directors of Messrs. Davis and Sooper, Ltd., an export house with East African and Rhodesian connections.

Marshal of the Royal Air Force, VISCOUNT PORTER OF HENGERFORD had an audience of the King last week upon relinquishing his appointment as Chief of the Air Staff, and was invested with the insignia of the Order of Merit.

MR. JULIAN SNOW, M.P., chamberlain of the Household, who was in business in East Africa some years ago, was received in audience by the King a few days ago and presented addresses from the House of Commons.

MR. A. J. DON SMALL, President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa and general manager of the East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., is expected to arrive in this country shortly from Nairobi.

CAPTAIN PATRICK JAMES DE VRIES MCCRAITH, MA, of the Sherwood Rangers, and Miss PHILLIPA MARY ELIZABETH ROBINS, younger daughter of Colonel T. E. Robins, D.S.O., and Mrs. Robins, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, were married in London last week.

SIR JOHN WADDINGTON, Governor of Northern Rhodesia; Lieut.-Colonel Sir STEWART GORE BROWN, senior non-official of the Legislative Council, and MR. R. WILENSKY, Leader of the Labour Party in the Chamber, are all likely to be in London early in July.

SIR HAROLD TEMpany, SIR FRANK ENGLEDOW, PROFESSOR MUNRO are at present in East Africa on a sub-committee of the Colonial Agricultural Research Committee, their special object being to select a site for an East African agricultural research station in the region of Amari. After touring the settlement and surrounding country, Sir Harold Tempany said that it was essential to evolve some agricultural systems which would arrest the decrease in soil fertility.

The engagement is announced between MR. ARTHUR HILTON POYNTON, youngest son of the late Dr. A. B. Poynton, formerly Master of Christ Church, Oxford, and of Mrs. Poynton, 4 Portwood Road, Oxford, and Miss ELIZABETH JOAN WILLIAMS, daughter of the Rev. E. Williams, of the Manor, Pointon View, Exmouth, and of the late Mrs. Williams. Mr. Poynton, as head of the new international section of the Colonial Office, is closely concerned with the arrangements for placing Tanganyika Territory under a trusteeship.

The King has directed the issue of letters, patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom granting to LORD MARLICH the Office of Constable of Caernarvon in the room of the late Lord Lloyd-George.

MR. C. G. G. CUMINGS, who has been appointed Chief Justice of the Sudan, joined the Sudan service in 1927 and transferred to the Legal Department three years later. In 1936 he became Assistant Legal Secretary, and in 1938 a Judge of the High Court. Mr. Cumings was appointed Deputy Legal Secretary and Advocate-General in 1943.

East African Section

MR. A. E. ANDERSON, who became secretary to the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce in 1924, has suffered recently from ill-health, in consequence of which he will retire on pension when his son, SCOTT ANDERSON, Smallwood, deputy assistant secretary of the Chamber, who has just been cleared from the forces, has familiarized himself with the conditions in the East African and Southern African Sections. Mr. Anderson has been a member of the staff of the London Chamber of Commerce for no less than 22 years, and will take with him into his retirement the good wishes of many business men with East, Central and South African connections. Mr. Smallwood, who was one of his assistants before the war, was then a Territorial, was therefore embodied for active service immediately on the outbreak of war, and was later commissioned in the Royal Tank Regiment, with which he served in North Africa and Italy. He retired with the rank of major. Mr. Smallwood, who in the few days after the meetings of the East African Section as assistant secretary, has also returned to the service from the Royal Navy, he served in the Royal Fleet School, later with the rank of lieutenant commander, and was awarded the D.S.C. and mentioned in the London Gazette.

Kenya Rhodesia Cricket Club

The Kenya Rhodesia Cricket Club, which is the representative cricket club of the Colony, held its annual general meeting in Nairobi in January and elected Mr. T. D. Malheise as President, Messrs. E. J. Campbell, E. V. Goss, R. Miller, T. L. Peet, W. M. Wenders, and H. J. Thompson as Vice-Presidents, Mr. A. V. Brambridge honorary secretary, and Mr. N. T. Bence honorary treasurer. The other members of the committee are Messrs. T. M. Bell, C. M. Eyddrell, J. Goldhawk, N. B. Larby, R. W. L. L. and C. H.

Mr. Brambridge, the hon. sec., said that an invitation had been sent to the South African Cricket Association to send a touring team to the Colony during the 1946-7 season; that the first English tour could not be arranged until 1947; a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. A. G. Baker, now retired, for his untiring services in organizing English tours in pre-war years.

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MOMBASA
KAMPALA
TANGANYIKA

TO THE NEWS

Opinions Embodied—The Germans look as well as ever, or perhaps better led than the British. — Mr. Roosevelt after a visit to Germany.

... kept the Grand Fleet in health by exercise and onions. — Mr. Beckett Keeble.

The Government will get things to such a pass that they will have to allow themselves to get themselves out of it. — Lord Reading.

In the six months since the end of the war we have increased our labour force on exports from 300,000 to 500,000. — Sir Stafford Cripp, President of the Board of Trade.

... anxious have the Ministry of Food been to keep down prices to the point where they have succeeded in keeping down the production of food. — *Daily Telegraph*.

... modern history... confidence of the citizens of all nations that Great Britain does not... — Professor W. G. Sebald.

... before the United States the Secretary of State... — *Nation's News Letter*.

... reference to 27 days... Q.M. I had to... means... and Men... war marriages... — *Nation's News Letter*.

... Personal Staff Officer... Government... — *Nation's News Letter*.

... for the... — *Nation's News Letter*.

... of the... — *Nation's News Letter*.

More than one in four of men and women in this country actually employed at the end of last year were still engaged on war work or military service. It appears that the present percentage is higher still. — *The Times*.

The provision in Great Britain of markets for primary products at stable and remunerative prices thereby providing our potential exporters with sterling is the best way in which to assist our exporters. — Major L. St. Clair-Grandon.

We need more colour and fun in our lives. The President of the Board of Trade might suggest to the Prime Minister the creation of a Ministry of Pleasure to provide gaiety, fun, and amusement for the people. — Lord Balfour of Incheyre.

Last year's total of £16,800,000 in the United Kingdom by way of film royalties, £9,497,000 on the purchase of dried goods, and £43,995,000 on tobacco. Our total imports from the U.S.A. amounted to £318,697,000. — The Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The first three runways at Heath Aerodrome, which will be permanently designated an international airport, will be completed in May some months ahead of the most optimistic dates have hitherto given. — Mr. Leo Thomas, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

That is a strong case for having an international exhibition in Hyde Park to mark the centenary of the great exhibition of 1851. We wish the show, in an international exhibition to be held on this planet. Nations will be invited and invited nations that discuss will have a prominent part in it. — Viscount Simon.

... received to... — *Nation's News Letter*.

We are flying about 700,000 miles a week in the course of operating some 90 regular services on about 20 routes. We are carrying passengers, mail, and freight to Australasia, Burma, India, South Africa, East Africa, and the countries of the Middle East and Turkey, West Africa, Canada, the United States, Spain, Portugal, Sweden and England. — Miss Countess Knollys, Chairman of British Overseas Airways Corporation.

No delegate to the United Nations conference in London increased his stature as did Mr. Bevin. The most intriguing spectacle of these weeks was the steady decline in Russian and the rise in British prestige. What the ultimate results will be we cannot foretell, but the fact remains that this country has a great Foreign Minister to arm his friends to good purpose, and that Russia has not yet produced one to reverse it. — *Time and Tide*.

Have Mr. Shawwell and his colleagues considered that lack of food may be a consequence of the fall in British coal production? In continental countries since liberation it has been found that chronic inflation has a direct relationship to coal output. The present British food ration, while perhaps sufficient for sedentary workers, is clearly insufficient for underground workers at the coal face. — Colonel W. R. Gordon, late Deputy Chief of the Staff, British Forces, H.A.F.

Not long ago, when sitting in our midst in Germany we had an English girl over the BBC claim that she regarded the winners of the London medal with more respect than the winners of any other award in the world. We had a young man of the night before and yesterday he was not present. We decided that it was time to get a good night's rest. — *Nation's News Letter*.

Great Britain has been for many years the world's best customer. She has bought every year more than the world's goods of value more than any other single country, one-fifth of the world's foreign output moved in and out of her ports before the war, and she is even more important than this because her money—the sterling—figures in international transactions comprising a third of the world's total foreign trade. By comparison we and the Canadians between us carried no less than one-fifth of the world's foreign trade before the war. — Mr. Dean Acheson, U.S. Under-Secretary of State.

BACKGROUND T

Policy for Production...
...to completely the conditions that
the industrialization of industry is in
the interests of employment... production
of the consumer.

It would be disastrous if, for the lack
of a clear Government leadership
regarding the realization of their
nationalization plans, they were to
spread over wider fields of industry
the mentality which must accompany
the prospect of being bought off.

We urge that the Government should
concentrate its immediate efforts
upon the economic situation of 1946.
The outlook in the economic sphere
is as critical as it was in the military
sphere at the time of Dunkirk. By
the end of 1946 we must have laid
the foundations necessary for the
re-establishment of equilibrium in re-
lation to our overseas payments. There
must be the closest of cooperation be-
tween Government, employers and
workers, and a realization on the
part of all that practical questions of
production must take precedence
over all other considerations. There
is a great unsettlement and unrest,
and a yearning for better times,
which will be intensified by the pros-
pective food stringency. We must deal
with problems economic, human
and psychological. These can be
solved only if we restore the incentive
by which the energies of the
people and the resources of the
country are harnessed to the supreme
task of stepping up production. We
appeal to the Government to give
lead which will hasten the coming
of an increase in goods for the home
market at the earliest possible
moment.

An increase in goods for the home
market will be a direct incentive to
production and thus speed up the
essential increase in our exports.
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market will be a direct incentive to
production and thus speed up the
essential increase in our exports.

Great Britain and Russia...
...trouble between Great Britain and
Russia lies in the fact that...
...while... sincerely...
...indulge in word and ac-
tion which excite the suspicions of
the other and are treated by the
other as provocations...
...which would
be to reduce the occasions of such
controversy and thereby those of
direct confidential discussion be-
tween the leaders of both countries.
There is everything to be said for
vigorous action, political and eco-
nomic, which is required to im-
prove the high interests. There is no
reason why there be not a similar
side for both utterances designed to
put the policies or actions of the
other in an unfavourable light or
to weaken its points at his expense
in view of the common objectives.

Russia and Germany...
...diplomacy seems to be content...
...upon pressure in the Mediterranean
and Middle East against established
British interests. It would be folly
not to recognize that the Anglo-
American-Russian alliance is vir-
tually an aberration...
...is sufficient
allowance made for Russia's experi-
ences and Russia's psychological
background? All through his
lifetime he has been invaded from East
and West. May it not be justifi-
ably, not impatiently, a rather con-
servative goal, and that for this a new
ordonnances...
...of
Sister made satellite, both by power
and doctrine—forming a defensive
cordon of small nations looking to
the Kremlin for political theory
and the local Russian commander
for material support? It may be
that all the recent manifestations of
Russian policy are of a benign iso-
lationalist, not expansionist, order,
the soil of Holy Russia being now
barren. Could not Moscow demand
like the initiative in reconstruction
something like the Stalin-Churchill-
Roosevelt combination? Unless an
accommodation can be firmly estab-
lished between the Eastern and West-
ern spheres, there can be no single
policy in regard to Germany. Too
many now cast doubt upon the
policy followed by the Allies and the
League of Nations since 1918, and
before the peace will be signed in
Europe, selling her soul to the
highest bidder. She would once more
have lost the war and won the peace.
I have a dream, which I have written
down.—Mr. H. Macpherson, M.P.

Plan on German Production...
...Manufactures, which prohibited
in Germany are wastage materials, re-
frigerators, magnets, primarily
chemical, alumina, beryllium,
aluminum, made alloys, materials,
insulators, peroxide, cover, etc.,
...Friction, rubber, synthetic com-
pound, heavy agricultural tractor and
medium heavy machine tools. Pro-
ducts which may be manufactured
only until sufficient imported supply
is available include synthetics, petrol
and oil, synthetic rubber, and ball
and roller bearings. Production
of television reception equip-
ment will be permitted only in
small plants under direct super-
vision and control. Products which
will be restricted to peacetime
requirements are machine tools,
heavy machinery and equipment,
locomotives, railway rolling stock,
standard fittings, certain heavy
chemicals, agricultural tractors of
limited capacity, heavy construction
equipment, radio receiving sets
having defined characteristics, motor
lorries and raw optical glass.
Com-Power Control Council.

Press and Public...
...The state
...lives by dis-
...in a
... leader of 1852 when Deane was
being pumiced by the Government for
his disclosure about our official
settling of foreign debts and grants
unwanted at Home. Disclosure is a
natural process for those hoodooed,
the most virtuous discharges being
detached over departmentally. It
is not a thing to be kept in a
box, therefore that Mr. Atlee has
been so good a counsellor
on Press matters as Mr. Francis
Williams, whose new book "Press,
Parliament and People is a strong
call to the people frankly to tell
them a tale that comes down with a
bang of a state of Deane and dis-
closure. Candour and confidence in
news-giving he believes to be pillars
of democracy." Mr. Williams
truly deems the use of the term
"public relations officer" a summary
creation of the "public relations
specialist." Internationalism as a
single name and suggests a name and a
proper function. "P.R.C." brings in
the atmosphere of "these get-togethers"
boys and girls in the office. We
want none of that. The position of
the Press is to tell, disclose, but
accurately without snivel, and to
keep its own counsel. It is not
to be a mere echo of the Government
policy, nor to be a mere
... about everything.
Who is to run the Press in a
free society? The only way
with a really wide appeal is
the P.R.C. The Press in a
free society to an independent
advice, sometimes given in
disobedience so that the
combination in the public interest.
I suspect that Mr. Williams
has an unimpaired capacity of
analysis and experience should be
the air and easily explain the
public eye-work (for example,
... the
various papers and a success
he would not at court, like
the *Chatter* for the time being.
... he would find it hard to
be getting good cheer or good
laughter. It is this, the only
thing the public would like to
become increasingly interested and
read their papers more critically
which is exactly what is needed
to expose the frauds and
... the
... the
... the
... the

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FILES

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remain untouched. They are known to exist in many areas but frequently no adequate biological surveys have been made, and certainly no commercial surveys. It is probable that the innumerable factors which must be known in order to carry out any project of sound production. The same may be said of textile factories, bricks and the works and mines, and a host of other projects, which need the same kind of biological investigation. The problem will be to separate the flies from the goats, and here at Home step is being taken to deal with this particular problem.

To make the whole scheme work, it is necessary to have a criticism and suggestion to make. The criticism of East African affairs are being carried on in the House of Commons in East Africa too independently. There is no close co-operation between the two countries. Suggestions are made in East Africa by the commercial and non-commercial community, but put up to Government. Here in England, suggestions are made and also put forward to the Colonial Office, but suggestions may or may not fit in with the policy. If they do, it is more often than not in the wrong way.

Great Slaughter of Game in Southern Rhodesia More Than 321,000 Head Killed Since 1937

MR. A. W. REDFERN, Minister of Agriculture, has told the Government of Southern Rhodesia of the continued large-scale slaughter of wild life for the purpose of this still unproved policy against the tsetse fly.

He moved in the Rhodesian Parliament that the Government revise its policy of slaughter of game as the principal measure for combating the tsetse fly menace, and that the methods of slaughter be slaughter to be continued, be made to comply with the spirit of the London Convention for the Protection of Africa (Reserve and Flora) (1933), to which this Colony is a signatory.

Recalling that he had raised the matter in 1937 and a half years ago, Mr. Redfern said that it was his aim that there should be no expansion of the shooting area. Yet the area and the rate had increased, so that in the past four years the numbers of head shot have been 23,000, 25,000, 27,000, and this year a new record of 28,000. That was the effect of the expressed wish of the House that the Government should consider measures other than shooting.

Mr. Redfern continued:

Another result was that the Government resurrected a tsetse fly control committee, which consists of 10 or a dozen very capable senior civil servants, but I do not think that many of them, if any, would claim any knowledge of game or fly. They are there to endorse every action which the present expert recommends. It was a simple matter to question the view of one expert, but when you have a dozen formidable senior civil servants supporting him it becomes a very difficult matter indeed. I have given it up as a hopeless task.

Indiscriminate Shooting

The shooting has now become indiscriminate. The Native do the shooting and said £1 per annum, not £1 per month—to shoot. What is the effect? Are they going to shoot where there is no game? You will find them to miles away from where the cordons are and bring game to the cordons. They are earning their living by sending game. I can give the names of half a dozen reliable gentlemen who can confirm what I say. I am sure the Government does not know what is happening. Even the entomological expert cannot know the brutalities which have taken place over the last 20 years. Many years ago I was so disgusted with the sight that I have never ventured near the cordons again, where there is no mercy for the wounded.

There has been no compliance at all with the wishes of this House expressed in 1941. I paid visits last year to Mr. Jeffares, the engineer engaged on the Kariba Gorge survey in the fly area. We discovered in the hot period in October, when the shade temperature was 105 degrees upwards, that the fly deserted its usual haunts and congregated in dense masses in the humid flyer shadow banks. Mere disturbance of the fly into the intense sunshine, heat caused death to the insects. At all times DDT spray, sticky jackets on Natives, and other methods would cause a vast death toll, but when there is the complete concentration it should be simplicity itself in a few years to exterminate the insect. We are not even experimenting with DDT, which would be effective with great rapidity.

It is a pity that the Government have not had a more complete survey of the fly area, and that they have not had a more complete survey of the fly area, and that they have not had a more complete survey of the fly area.

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Many people think that in a few months most of the askari will be broken and that only the lucky few will be able to get jobs which they consider commensurate with their skill and training.

This is all the sadder because the imminent departure of the Italians leaves a gap in the economy of Kenya which trained askari ought to fill. No one going about the farming areas could fail to be struck by the difference which the Italians have made. They have provided just that class of worker which was most needed and most rare, the skilled yet cheap artisan. Of course there were Indians but most people seem to think that the good Italians—and of course there were good and bad—were better, more reliable, and, in the peculiar circumstances, much cheaper. As builders, mechanics, and carpenters, they have left their mark. They have built most of the machinery going on the farms, demonstrated how to burn bricks and tiles, built roads, and made pottery, paper, and many other things. Now they are going, who will take their place?

Training of ex-Askari

One would like to see a combination of skilled British mechanics in charge, with trained ex-askari under them. This may come about in the big concerns but, in the smaller, one is told that British skilled men are asking enormous and quite uneconomic salaries on the one

hand, and that on the other the Army training has just not been good enough to turn out a reliable and resourceful man.

There is now something of a reaction against "cracking the askari to the skies." No one questions his intelligence, but many express disappointment both at the quality of training and the degree of skill which the Army has produced. I heard it said with respect by several people who had been well served by Italians that they would have to turn to Indians to fill the gap; the Africans they had tried had not made the grade. There would be good openings for English mechanics and others, provided they were content to start with modest pay, but it does not seem so minded.

Indians' change of life in Kenya at every turn. They strengthened their economic position during the war in which they took no part as combatants, as is always the case; this has made other races bitter. Some fear a clash between Indians and Africans when the askari, their money gone, see Indians running the shops they themselves were refused licences to open. A group of chiefs who visited Durban said when giving their impressions to the African newspaper *Barotsi*, that there was much feeling against the Indian who had assumed African prerogatives. Indian politicians, on the other hand, are undoubtedly wooing the African political leaders.

Lord Chesham Pleads for Closer Liaison Plans for Promotion of East African Industries

LORD CHESHAM, broadcasting in the African service of the B.B.C. last Sunday on "Colonial Industrial Development" divided the work to be handled by the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund into three categories.

The first, welfare, was the proper function of local administrations. The second, such public utility works as the provision of communications, water supply and electric power, should be financed by the public purse and run by the technical services of the Governments.

Industries of a more individual character, which would form the third group, would have to be initiated, financed, and operated by commercial or industrial firms, for in peacetime the Government would be prepared to equip and run a canning factory, a leather tannery, or some similar project.

Indeed, Government servants are neither equipped nor qualified to run such commercial enterprises. They are not trained, nor is their function, to take the business decisions on which they have to be taken almost daily by an industrialist in the everyday course of conducting his business. The most sedate and conservative business is often faced with a question on which a decision has to be given promptly. This is normal business, and certainly no Government department is qualified to manage such a concern.

Co-operation Between Business and Government

Therefore individual commercial projects must be left to business men and private enterprise if they are to operate really well. It does not mean that official work should be left out entirely. This is especially in the Colonies, and the closest co-operation should be maintained between the development concerns of the Government and projects being established by the local concerns.

The most important question requiring this close co-operation at the moment is the world-wide shortage of food. Those of us who know the area realized how little its ten million odd inhabitants are due to the food supply. It has been estimated that a million head of cattle a year could be supplied from East Africa. The cattle are there, the market is wide open. The problem is to find the channel to join supply with demand.

Here initiative should come from the Government. Schemes should be started at once to organize a regular flow of cattle from both Europeans and Africans to proper cattle

routes to central depots on a far larger scale than at present. At the depot the industrial firm steps in with cold storage, tanning factories, modern hide tanning methods, mineral wool factories, and every kind of treatment of the by-products. The results could be enormous. It is a big scheme, needs bold handling, and great Government initiative and force in organizing the supply of cattle produced by the Africans.

In its long-term aspect it means teaching the African to improve his cattle. It needs well-thought-out schemes for encouraging the Native to produce more cattle and sell them for money. It needs further commercial enterprise to provide goods which the African wants.

The same may be said of metals. Millions of Africans are limiting their production to their own individual requirements. In many parts, mining has become an annual event and drastic and expensive action has to be taken by the Government to import metals to relieve the situation. Imagine the necessity of importing metals into a country which, with organization and encouragement, can actually export large quantities to a hungry world.

Greater Interest in the Colonies

In England, far more interest is being taken in the Colonies than was the case some years ago—quite possibly more than many people in the Colonies are aware of. In the past investors in this country have always preferred to invest their money in some foreign concern rather than in their own Colonies, probably because more was known of a developed foreign country than of an undeveloped British Colony. The upheaval caused by this war has made it evident that the stability of foreign currency had become a doubtful proposition compared with a British administered territory. This may account for the new interest in investors in our Colonial Empire. Whatever the reasons, more people, including influential people, are becoming aware of the possibilities in our Colonies, and therefore there are now more about the capital necessary for sound commercial enterprise.

In this respect East Africa is probably specially favoured. People are realizing that the possibilities there are real. Modern improvements in communication, especially air and wireless, have reduced distances to almost negligible terms. No longer am I all worried about the capital being available for sound commercial or industrial enterprises, but I do foresee considerable difficulties in raising the capital to build up and eventually invest in many projects in East Africa.

Many people who live in East Africa are not the best judges of what a sound commercial project is. They have heard many suggestions about iron, East Africa, which will not stand even preliminary investigation, and which, when into operation, would certainly be a failure. And East Africa does not want failures; it has a very tight share of capital. In fifty parts of the three territories, the iron deposits

confidence, with the inevitable result that the Government has been obliged to determine whether or not the proposal must by its own merits, or very nature, have appeared to most members of the House of the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia as at least a very creditable, and indeed remarkable, record in connection with the preservation of wild life. The first is that six of the present Cabinet of seven Ministers are members of the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna and Flora of the Empire; the second is that no fewer than twenty of the thirty members of the present Rhodesian Parliament are members of that Society. It is therefore hardly quite clear that, on a free vote the motion against the continuance of wholesale slaughter would have been

carried. But because the same was made one of confidence, among those who voted against the motion were the six Ministers who are members of the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna and Flora of the Empire, and of course the one Minister who is not a member. That is a manifestly unsatisfactory way of dealing with a non-political problem of this nature, for it must create an undesirable impression of cynicism both in Parliament and among the general public. The very fact that the issue is so far from simple and of such immense importance to Africa might have influenced the Government to treat the House as a Council of State. Instead, it was called upon to act as an automatic machine for votes, reluctantly cast. *Sigsbee*

Impressions of Kenya Colony To-day

By Elspeth Huxley

THE MONTH has elapsed since I left Kenya in opposition to the proposals for inter-territorial organization. The proposals have become fiercer and widespread. Urged on, I must say, enough, by Lord Francis Bute, who has always seemed so moderate and reasonable, people in the Colony are now referring to the proposals as a greater threat than the Indian trouble in 1923, and talking in such the same terms as they did when of resistance to the last ditch.

To one who was there when the White Paper appeared it was hard to resist the impression that the cat jumped too quickly before we had time to examine with sufficient care the nature of the proposals which it assumed immediately was passed. The document was published at 6 p.m. on Wednesday evening, and a leader roundly condemning it appeared in next morning's Nairobi *Standard*, which presumably goes to press not later than about 9 p.m. Three hours does not seem very long in which to make up one's mind on such a complicated and important matter. Other people followed suit by immediately condemning the proposals from top to bottom, without for so it seemed to one observer, properly considering what the alternative might be.

Clumsy Official Handling

If the European community was hasty, it would appear that the official side was clumsy. No attempt was apparently made to prepare the ground for an important announcement. It is true that the proposals were put forward only for discussion, but their authors had a case, and in some respects a very strong case, and they did not present it at the right time. They let opportunity slip by.

It was of course most unfortunate that Sir Philip Mitchell, the Governor, should be forced by the culmination of a long bout of ill-health to leave the Colony on the very day that the proposals appeared.

I am not concerned to argue the rights and wrongs of the proposals, but only to record the regret which must be shared by any interested observer that relations between Government and the European community in Kenya, probably never better in history, should have been so roughly disturbed. War-time boards and councils and controls seem to have mixed up officials and ordinary commercial folk so thoroughly that for the time one was conscious of a real feeling of unity in

looking the country's jobs. Certainly Kenya will need all the unity it can muster, and all the wisdom and enterprise, if it is to cope successfully with its various problems.

In Nairobi the music of bells and the tramp of marching feet brought people to their office windows every week to see detachments of returning soldiers parading through the streets. In the reserves one sees these men as individuals, talking about the trading centres in their Australian homes, smoking cigarettes in their mouths, crowding round the beer huts and in the grubby tea-shops. "Efficiency absorption" is the pressing problem of the moment.

Africans Want to Trade

One district commissioner told me that he had had 150 applications in a month for trading licences. It is a commentary on the same general nature that to open a small shop seems to be a great joy to so many African askari and British soldiers alike. But this D.C. could grant only half-a-dozen licences for the district was already saturated with Indian and some African traders. So there would be many disappointed askari.

Mr. Pat Williams, president and director of Training over a scheme to fit for civil life some of the ill-trained artisans turned out by the Army in such large numbers. But this can deal with only a fraction of the matter. It has proved extremely difficult to retrain European instructors, and in any case there just are not men for thousands of skilled men in a non-industrial country. Thousands have been trained in the Army as motor drivers; there are not that number of vehicles in the country, and few of the men show any inclination to train for something else. "Mint driver" is their reply to such suggestions. So that means more demobilization.

From the reserves come reports that gratuities and deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank are being spent like water. Mostly of course the money is going for cattle and, through that, for beer. Cattle are fantastically expensive, the best price in Nakuru being up to about 2,000 shillings. This is causing discontent among young men who were not in the Army and see little chance of affording a wife. And the askari are getting nothing more for all their money, they are merely paying more for the same things. Some are building houses, but the shortage of building materials is acute. (At the moment, for instance, it is impossible to buy nails.)

Another article in this series will appear next week.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA was, we believe, ill-advised to deal as it did with a motion for the revision of its policy of the slaughter of game as the principal means of dealing with the tsetse fly menace. Mr. A. W. Redfern, one of the most experienced observers of wild life in Central Africa, presented a strong case for the extension of other methods for greater concentration on research, and for a new attitude in official circles. His criticisms were sharp, but not unduly so in view of the fact that he had that day effected the admission that more than three hundred and twenty thousand head of wild animals had been re-introduced into the game reservations in Southern Rhodesia since 1924, and that more than twenty-eight thousand of them were slaughtered last year. If the responsible Minister had argued that throughout the war there was no man-power available for the introduction of new methods against the tsetse, but that the Government intended to make extensive tests of other methods as soon as scientific staff could be found, he might well have asked for the confidence of the House, and his purpose would have been content to withdraw it. The Minister of

Agriculture and Lands, however, took the line that wholesale slaughter of game is the only practical means of attack upon the tsetse—which contention is, of course, in flat contradiction of the experience of other parts of British Africa, particularly Tanganyika, in which Territory the late Sir M. Swynnerton laid the foundations of scientific work upon the eradication of the fly. Swynnerton, it is logical to recall, after reading the official report of his debate, forsook fighting in Southern Rhodesia in order to engage in the battle against the tsetse in East Africa, and had intended to resume fighting in Southern Rhodesia in due course. In denying the existence of successful methods other than slaughter, the Minister was therefore confessing not merely inadequate knowledge of the work of unknown officials elsewhere in Africa, but of an outstanding Rhodesian specialist. This is the more surprising since Captain Harris himself served with distinction with the Rhodesian Regiment in East Africa in the 1918-19 war, and has retained more than a superficial interest in the general progress of Tanganyika and the neighbouring Dependencies.

Unhappily for reasons which are far from obvious or impressive, the Government decided to make this question a matter of

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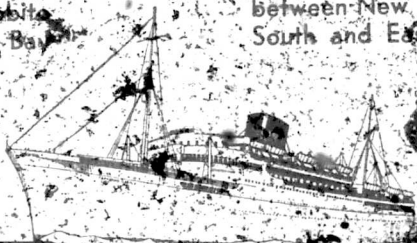
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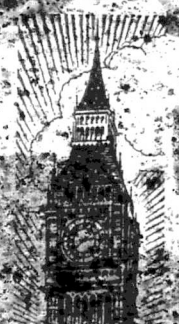
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of correspondence, reports, etc. Mr. Shacklock very kindly devoted his Easter holidays to taking Mr. Harman Jones to Mashaba and the two of them spent a long time with Mr. Toankin.

As a result of what he has seen, the board hold with increasing confidence as a matter of course, namely, that the Maris mine will develop into a really big show, in Mr. Toankin's opinion, amply justified. We have found him a very energetic and useful colleague, who is nearly always at his seat in the company's office attending to the day-to-day business of the company. It is with pleasure that I propose his election and will ask Mr. Day to second."

MR. THOMAS DAY, a director, seconded the motion and it was carried unanimously.

THE CHAIRMAN. Mr. Thomas Day, who is well known to you, also comes up for re-election. He has given of his best and his colleagues value his wise counsel. It is a pleasure to me to propose his re-election, and I will ask Mr. Hornby to second.

MR. ARTHUR HORNBY, C.A., a director, seconded the motion and it was carried unanimously.

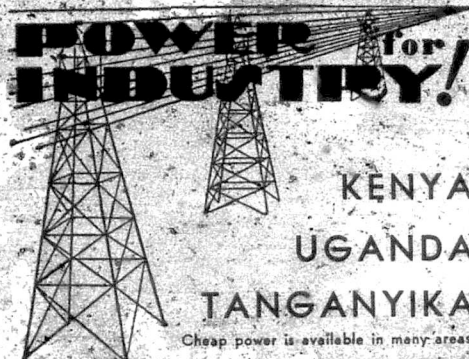
The auditors, Messrs. James Meston & Company, chartered accountants, of Aberdeen and London, were re-elected, and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Mr. S. S. Taylor

MR. S. S. TAYLOR has been appointed Deputy Chairman of Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., and Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., of which companies he has been managing director. He is also on the board of Mufilira Copper Mines, Ltd.

Rhodesian Copper Refineries

SIR ERNEST OPPENHEIMER has been elected Chairman and Mr. S. S. Taylor Deputy Chairman of Rhodesian Copper Refineries, Ltd., the board of which has been joined by the Earl of Bessborough and Mr. J. B. Dennison. Lord Geddes and Dr. J. G. Lawn have resigned.



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Uruwira Minerals, Limited

Shares Introduced to Stock Exchange

DEALINGS are expected to begin to-day on the London Stock Exchange at 11s. 9d. in the 5s. shares of Uruwira Minerals, Ltd., particulars of which company are advertised for information elsewhere in this issue. In recent months we have published a good deal about this company, whose property in the Mpanda district of Tanganyika is thought likely by some mining men to contain the largest lead mine in the Empire. Active development is proceeding under the technical management of the Union Corporation, and the Government of Tanganyika has undertaken to build a branch railway to the property.

The statement summarizes present knowledge of the 47 sq. miles held by the company under special mining leases; much of the area has still not been fully prospected, but it is expected to yield other interesting discoveries. Lead, copper, tungsten, gold and silver have already been identified.

Mr. L. S. Weldon, M.L.C., general manager in Tanganyika Territory of Kenan Gold Areas, Ltd., is Chairman of Uruwira Minerals, Ltd., and the managing director is Mr. J. de la Vallee Poussin, who discovered the property and has brought it to its present stage of development.

There is a London Committee consisting of Mr. Godfrey Hutchinson, Mr. Maurice Hely Hutchinson and Mr. G. F. Webster.

Dividends

RHOKANA CORPORATION, LTD., has declared an interim dividend of 25%. Latest year's interim was 15%, and the distribution for the year 60%.

GLOBE AND PHENIX GOLD MINING CO., LTD., have declared an interim dividend of 40% (the same) in respect of the year ending December 31 next. Payment will be made on May 15.

MINERALS SEPARATION, LTD., report a profit of £125,914, compared with £98,946 in the previous year, and a final dividend of 30%, making 40% for the year, or an increase of 5% on last year's distribution.

Tungsten

THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY has raised the price of standard grade tungsten ore from 100s. to 115s. per unit. There is a world shortage of the mineral, and demand in this country, on the Continent and in the U.S.A. is increasing. In the U.K. the consumption of tungsten metal is now at the level of 2,400 tons a year, compared with 2,330 tons in 1945 and 4,900 tons in 1946. Sweden has recently bought wolfram at the price of 130s.

Mining Personalia

OFFICERS for the current year for the Associated Mine Workers of Rhodesia were elected at a recent meeting in Gwelo, and are as follows:—hon. President the GOVERNOR; hon. Vice-Presidents, MESSRS. H. H. DAVIES, C. J. W. KELLER, and J. S. MCNEILLIE; President, MR. E. KUPFERO; first Vice-President, MR. H. STANPOW; second Vice-President, MR. O. SIVERTSEN.

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Company Meeting

The Mashaba Rhodesian

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Mr. James W. Cropper, Chairman

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE MASHABA RHODESIAN ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on Monday, April 21, 1947, at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London E.C.2.

MR. JAMES W. CROPPER, the Chairman of the company, presided.

A representative of the secretaries (Rock Secretariat Limited), read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

THE CHAIRMAN said:

"Ladies and gentlemen, your directors are pleased to be able to put before you to-day a balance sheet in respect of the year 1946, during which, in spite of the various difficulties we expected to meet, and the delays in delivery of machinery and parts which have been greater than we anticipated, we have brought the Murie mine into production. The figures of the balance sheet are so clearly set out that I will not bother you by going through them with you unless later you have any questions thereon.

Production from Murie Mine

"The mill was kept going with comparatively little interruption and arrived at a stage on October 11 when we felt at liberty to inform shareholders that the proceeds of monthly production almost sufficed to cover all outgoings. Since that letter was sent to the shareholders we have, I am pleased to say, begun producing No. 2 quality fibre, a more valuable product than the No. 3, which was previously the only grade produced. It seems reasonable to hope that ere long we shall be able to turn out No. 4 also, of which so large a tonnage exists at Murie as somewhat to compensate for its lower market price compared with No. 3 and especially with No. 2.

"£45,500 of fresh capital was raised in 1946 by the issue of 910,000 shares at 1s, which were offered to and readily absorbed by the shareholders. The main purpose of the issue was to provide the money needed for extensions to the Murie plant, and it is a matter of no little regret to your board that because of the slowness of machinery deliveries so much of the cash raised for this important purpose still lies in the bank. Those of you who have experienced difficulty in obtaining even the smallest everyday things needed in your homes and businesses will, I am sure, sympathize with the board in their disappointment at this. We can only hope that gradually this situation may improve. At one time it appeared that some improvement might be forthcoming soon, but just after that the coal crisis came and set things back. It may be that we have now hit bottom so far as the question of machinery deliveries is concerned and that from now on things will gradually improve. Let us hope so.

Asset of Great Potential Value

"As a result of further knowledge of the Murie mine acquired during the period under review, the directors are confirmed in their previously expressed opinion that in this shareholders possess an asset of great potential value from which considerable revenue should be obtained over a long period, when machinery difficulties have been overcome and operations can be conducted on a scale commensurate with the property.

"With regard to the Murie mine, as at his disposal, Mr. Tonkin, your manager, has removed a great deal of waste rock during the present operations which ought, according to the rules of good mining, to have been removed by our predecessors. His totals no less than approximately 50,000 tons during the year. The neces-

sity of doing this naturally slows down output, and the call for more mine wagons is urgent.

"However, all in good time we shall no doubt have an excellent mine, or rather quarry, all laid out in the most approved way and with ample faces of ore upon which men can work, in the place of the somewhat pinched faces at which work proceeds at present. For those of you who may be interested to see a pictorial explanation of what I have said upon this subject, I have brought with me a little book of photographs taken 12 months ago at Murie which I shall be pleased to show to anyone who cares to stay behind after the meeting. So much for Murie.

"I will now turn to the other properties. D.S.O. and Rosy Cross are being merely maintained, and I have nothing further to say of them to-day.

Confidence in Honeybird Property

"Honeybird, our fourth property, which is in the Shabant field and 50 miles or so away from the others, is in a different case. We have always felt that, although not so valuable as Murie, Honeybird was a good property, and, looking to the future as we mentioned in our letter to shareholders of October 11, we spent a small sum upon it in 1946 so that an engineer could get into it and make an examination. The report which was received a few months ago adds little to our knowledge, for it transpires that our predecessors made a pretty clean sweep of visible fibre before finally giving up, and in the absence of development work, no competent engineer working upon orthodox principles could give us a report which could be of much help to us.

"The report is, however, valuable in this, that in the light of it the board would not take the responsibility of venturing a large amount of capital in Honeybird unless and until, with the expenditure of some small sum upon development work and possibly also upon diamond drilling, it has been established beyond a reasonable doubt that the property was worthy of a large installation. In short, whereas Murie is a proved property, Honeybird, believed to be good, must be regarded as a speculative proposition until more work has been carried out. Your board would not for the purpose of work upon Honeybird encroach upon money provided for Murie plant. They are, however, considering how and when to tackle the job of finding out the potentialities of Honeybird, and shareholders will hear from the board thereon in due course.

Services of the Staff

"I am sure you would wish me to express to Mr. Tonkin and his staff the thanks of the shareholders for the hard work they have done and to congratulate them upon having built up a useful and contented labour force which should stand the company in good stead in coming years. My colleagues and I would also like particularly to express our appreciation of the good work done by the secretaries.

"I now beg to move that the report and accounts be received and adopted, and will ask Mr. Hornby to second.

MR. ARTHUR HORNBY, a director, seconded the motion and it was carried.

THE CHAIRMAN: We now come to the directors. Mr. P. H. Hartman Jones was co-opted to the board during the year and is now in Southern Rhodesia on your business. He like the rest of us, draws no fees, and, like us, is all the same looking forward to doing quite well in the not too distant future out of the percentage of profits which will accrue to the board when dividends begin.

"We have received a cable and also a long air mail letter from him, written from Mashaba on April 8. In it he tells us that he is impressed by the capable management and technical direction and the increasing development. He makes it clear that the property and plant surpass the expectations that he had formed upon the basis

The following contracts are or may be material:

- (i) Two Special Mining Leases Nos. 220 and 225, dated respectively January 26, 1944, and August 8, 1944, between (1) the Governor of Tanganyika Territory and (2) the company, comprising areas of approximately 14 and 22 square miles respectively for terms of 20 years, and (3) the company, dated September 28, 1944, respectively, at annual rentals of £210 and £25 respectively.
- (ii) December 16, 1944, between (1) the company and (2) the Princes' Exploring Company, Limited, of Princes' House, 95 Graham Street, London, E.C.2, in consideration of the latter company applying for or procuring applications for 100,000 shares of the company at par the company granted to the latter company an option (which has since been exercised) to subscribe in cash at par for 100,000 shares of 5s. entitling the capital of the company.
- (iii) Letters dated August 23, October 17, October 25 and November 27, 1946, between the company and British Metal Corporation, Limited, of Princes' House, 97 Graham Street, London, E.C.2 (as varied by a letter dated March 4, 1947, from the British Metal Corporation to the company's solicitors) in which these Consolidated Gold Fields, Limited, of 49, Moorgate, London, E.C.2, by agreement became partially interested. Pursuant to these letters British Metal Corporation, Limited, lent the company free of interest £20,000 5s. and the company has since been satisfied by the allotment credited as fully paid of 133,334 shares of 5s. each to British Metal Corporation, Limited, and 40,000 shares of 5s. each to New Consolidated Gold Fields, Limited. In addition the former has subscribed in cash at the price of 7s. 6d. per share for 100,000 shares of 5s. each and the latter at the same price for 110,000 shares of 5s. each.
- (iv) February 22, 1947, between (1) the Governor of Tanganyika Territory and (2) the company whereby the Government of Tanganyika agreed to construct a branch railway line from the Central Line of the Tanganyika Railway to a terminus in the vicinity of the company's property at Mwanza.
- (v) An exchange of letters dated September 12 and November 12, 1946, subsequently embodied in an agreement dated February 27, 1947, between (1) the company and (2) Union Corporation, Limited, of Princes' House, 95 Graham Street, London, E.C.2, whereby in consideration of the corporation carrying out at its own expense a preliminary investigation of the company's property followed by a more detailed examination, including geological prospecting, the company granted to the corporation an option (which has since been exercised) to subscribe in cash at the price of 7s. 6d. per share for 300,000 shares of 5s. each in the capital of the company and the company agreed upon such option being exercised to place its technical and geological information in the hands of the corporation. The corporation also agreed to carry out further prospecting until the end of the year 1947 and in consideration thereof the company granted the corporation a further option exercisable by notice expiring on December 31, 1947, to subscribe in cash at 7s. 6d. per share for 400,000 shares of 5s. each in the capital of the company. If such further option is exercised the company will pay to the corporation the amount expended by it in carrying out such further prospecting. As mentioned above this option may be extended.
- (vi) Three agreements all dated March 10, 1947, made respectively between (1) the company and (2) (a) Tanganyika Concessions, Limited, (b) Compagnie Generale des Mines S.A. of 180 Rue de la Loi, Brussels, and (c) Messrs. Louis Marc Koenig and Jean Robert Desmarais whereby the respective parties of the second part respectively underwrote 940,900, 545,754 and 713,346 shares of 5s. each totalling and each representing part of an issue on March 17, 1947, of 2,200,000 shares of 5s. each to shareholders of the company for a commission of one per cent. upon the issue price of the said shares underwritten.
- (vii) An exchange of letters dated March 3 and 5, 1947, whereby Union Corporation, Limited, agreed to undertake the technical administration of the company for the remuneration and on the terms therein stated.
- (viii) April 11, 1947, between (1) the company and (2) Tanganyika Concessions, Limited, whereby the latter were appointed London registrars at a fee of £1,000. per annum plus the usual transfer fees.
- (ix) Letter dated April 22, 1947, from Messrs. Govett, Sons & Company, addressed to the directors of the company whereby Messrs. Govett, Sons & Co. agreed subject to quotation for the shares being granted by the Council of The Stock Exchange, to purchase for payment on May 1, 1947, 825,000 shares (being three-eighths of the recent issue of 2,200,000 shares of 5s. each at 7s. 6d. each to shareholders) and 100,000 shares (being one-quarter of the shares recently issued under Contract (vi) above) for the sum of 10s. 6d. (sterling) per share.

The directors of the company are interested in the above-mentioned contracts as follows:

Messrs. E. Asselberghs and G. Roume are directors of Compagnie Generale des Mines S.A. in which they hold 2,760 and 12,740 shares respectively out of a total issued capital of 160,000 shares of no par value and are therefore interested in Contract (vi) above. Messrs. L. M. Koenig and J. R. Desmarais are interested in Contract (vi) above.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the company, of the contracts above described, of the audited accounts of the company for the years ended March 31, 1945, and March 31, 1946, and of the auditor's reports thereon and of the auditor's report dated April 23, 1947, and of the Mining Report reproduced above may be inspected by any member of the public during usual business hours on any weekday (Saturday excluded) during the 14 days following the date of advertisement of this notice at the offices of Mayo, Elder & Co., 10 Drapers' Gardens, Throgmorton Avenue, London, E.C.2.

Dated April 24, 1947.

The Manica Trading Company Limited

LONDON OFFICE: St. Benet's Chambers, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3

BEIRA - SALISBURY - BULAWAYO - LOBITO

P.O. Box 14

P.O. Box 776

P.O. Box 310

P.O. Box 118

The Leading Steamship,
Airways, Shipping, Forwarding
and Insurance Agents.

CURRENT ASSETS			
STOCKS OF BELOW COST, AS CERTIFIED BY OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY		2,452 14 59	
BILLS, DEPOSITS, AND PAYMENTS IN ADVANCE		1,666 8 15	
GOLD IN TRANSIT (since realized)		534 16 65	
CASH AT BANKERS AND IN HAND		11,871 3 37	
			16,425 2 76
EXPENDITURE CARRIED FORWARD			
Preliminary Expenses		130 0 00	
Commissions and expenses of prospecting parties		368 1 00	
			498 1 00
			16,923 16 05

J. DE LA VALLÉE POUSSIN, *Director*

L. S. WELDON, *Director*

Estimated cost less allowances for depreciation

AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF URUWIRA MINERALS LIMITED
 I have examined the above balance sheet with the books and records of the company and have obtained all the information and explanations I have required. In my opinion the balance sheet is properly drawn up so as to show a true and correct view of the state of the company's affairs at March 31, 1946, according to the best of my information and the explanations given to me and as shown by the books of the company.

DAR ES SALAAM,
 July 25, 1946.

N. MACDONALD,
Auditor

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1946

PROSPECTING AND GENERAL DEVELOPMENT			14,866 9 21
Including Consultants' fees and expenses, Managing Director's salary and expenses, Directors' travelling expenses			
LEAD CONCENTRATING, SMELTING, AND REFINING Expenditure on erection, testing and running pilot plants during year		10,266 6 55	
DIAMOND DRILLING expenditure during year		8,880 2 17	
DIRECTORS' FEES		Nil	
INTEREST ON ADVANCE from the Mining Claims Board		825 0 00	
			24,838 8 93
SALES OF GOLD AND SILVER		2,081 15 78	
BALANCE TRANSFERRED TO DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNT		52,778 2 22	
			26,920 0 71
			18,359 17 92

The following is a copy of a Report received from Messrs. MacGregor Seex & Co., chartered accountants, who are now the company's auditors:

To the Directors,
 URUWIRA MINERALS LIMITED,
 Messrs. Buildings, Harding Street, Nairobi,
 Kenya Colony,
 April 23, 1947.

GENTLEMEN,
 (1) We hereby certify that during the period of 12 months preceding the date of this report 205,674 shares of 5s. each in the capital of your company have been subscribed in cash at par and 3,046,866 shares of 5s. each in the capital of your company have been subscribed in cash at the price of 7s. 6d. per share and £1,199,910 18s. has been received by your company in connexion therewith. A loan of £20,000 5s. free of interest was made to the company during the said period by the British Metal Corporation, Limited, and pursuant to the terms of that loan, a further 53,334 shares of 5s. each have been allotted and issued credited as fully paid in full satisfaction of the said loan.
 (2) As the company is still in the development stage no profits have been made and consequently in respect of each of the two financial years preceding the date of this report for which accounts have been made up and audited, no dividends have been paid and no amounts have been carried forward or carried over and proposed to be carried to reserve out of profits.

Yours faithfully,
 MACGREGOR SEEX & CO.
Auditors

GENERAL: No loan capital has been created, issued or agreed to be raised. The advance from the Mining (Loans) Board referred to in the balance sheet above has been fully repaid and there are no debentures, mortgages or charges subsisting upon any part of the company's assets.

No share or loan capital has within two years preceding the date of this notice been issued except as stated in Contract (iii) below or is proposed to be issued fully or partly paid up otherwise than in cash.

In June, 1946, 108,844 shares were issued to shareholders for cash at par and 17,778 shares were also issued to shareholders for cash at the price of 7s. 6d. per share on the basis of two shares for every nine shares held by them.

In September, 1946, 100,000 shares were issued in equal proportions to the Zambesia Exploring Company Limited, and their nominees for cash at par and 22,222 shares were likewise issued at the price of 7s. 6d. per share pursuant to Contract (ii) below.

No commissions, discounts, brokerage or other special terms have been granted within two years preceding the date of this notice to any persons in connexion with the issue or sale of any stocks, shares or securities of the company except as mentioned in Contract (vi) below.

The company has granted to Union Corporation, Limited, for the consideration stated in Contract (iv) below, an option to subscribe in cash at the price of 7s. 6d. per share for 400,000 shares of 5s. each in the capital of the company exercisable by notice in writing expiring on December 31, 1947. If the exercise of such option proves to be impracticable by virtue of the consent of the necessary authorities of the Government of the United Kingdom or of the Union of South Africa or of the Tanganyika Territory not being received, then the period of the option shall be extended for one month beyond the date when such consent shall be received but if the same shall not have been received by December 31, 1952, the option is to lapse.

Except as aforesaid no share or loan capital of the company is under option or agreed to be put under option.

The directors may from time to time at their discretion raise or borrow or secure the payment of any sum or sums of money for the purposes of the company, provided that the directors shall not, without the sanction of a general meeting of the company, so borrow or raise any sum of money which will make the amount borrowed or raised by the company, and then outstanding exceed the nominal amount of the share capital for the time being of the company.

The company has, in the opinion of the directors, sufficient working capital for the purposes of its business.

No property has been purchased or acquired by the company or is proposed to be purchased or acquired on capital account within two years preceding the date of this notice.

MUKWAMBA. This orebody lies under the Mukwamba Hill in the Northern Local Area (No. 225 and part of No. 220) in the western end of a strong east-west shear zone some eight miles long. The shear zone is 40 to 100 feet thick and has a southerly dip.

Underground development at Mukwamba has reached a depth of 10,000 feet on two levels, 110 feet apart vertically. Four winzes are being sunk from the lower level to the upper level in ore, the deepest being 120 feet below the level, 1,150 feet below surface. The orebody is 1,100 feet wide and within the shear zone for a distance of 1,100 feet and follows it down in depth. A small area of ore is exposed on the surface for an outcrop west of the hanging wall side of the shear zone. In addition a small area is exposed on the surface 1,000 feet south of the shear zone and is known to continue south for a distance of some 300 feet at least.

Galena (lead sulphide) is the principal ore mineral present with copper minerals, silver and gold.

Based on this development a quarter of a million tons of ore can be classified as probable, having a grade of 31% lead, four ounces of silver to the ton, and two of gold per ton and 3% of copper. Further development work will be required, however, before any close estimate can be made. One-third of this tonnage occurs in the weathered zone and shows various degrees of oxidation.

Diamond drilling to test the extension of the orebody in depth has shown that the mineralization continues to a depth of at least 1,200 feet vertically below surface. Four holes intersected the orebody at a depth of 790 feet vertically below surface and two intersected it at a depth of 1,200 feet. This drilling has not been sufficient to show whether the area of grades of the orebody changes in depth but a substantial tonnage may reasonably be inferred down at least to the level of the deepest borehole.

Preliminary metallurgical tests have indicated that the sulphide ore is amenable to treatment by flotation. Further tests will be required before a commercial size plant can be erected. Preliminary smelting tests are also being made.

The branch railway should reach the property by the end of 1948 and it is expected that a concentrating unit to test the mining and metallurgy of the ores will be in operation as soon thereafter as possible.

OTHER POSSIBILITIES. Apart from the Mukwamba orebody sufficient work has been done to show that the whole area merits investigation.

In the east-west shear zone there are three outcrops east of Mukwamba called successively Nyakalisa, Kasimba and Simbo, which show gossans indicating mineralization. At Nyakalisa, approximately one mile east of Mukwamba, some diamond drilling has been done and two holes show encouraging values. Underground work shows bunchy galena. At Simbo, eight miles east of Mukwamba, one diamond drill hole showed lead mineralization. The remainder of the shear zone is not exposed at surface and is still to be investigated by geophysics and diamond drilling. Preliminary geophysical work has been carried out along the shear zone but results so far are inconclusive. Some indications found are worth following up.

In the Southern Area several well-marked gossans have been indicated by surface streeching and show strong post-mineral gossans. At least three of these occurrences merit close examination, namely the D Reef, the Mbingwe-Magamba-Kapanda Line and Bindu. On one of them a little underground development has already been done and encouraging values in gold and copper have been found. An occurrence of tungsten has been noted.

Alluvial gold has been worked in many places in this area. In stream beds some coarse granitic float has been found, though so far its place of origin has not been traced.

A preliminary estimate of the expenditure required to test the property is

Shaft sinking and development at Mukwamba	150,000
General mine plant, power plant, hospital, housing and amenities	320,000
Concentrating unit	130,000
Exploration of other possibilities of the property	400,000
Reserve and working capital	250,000
	£1,250,000

Yours faithfully,

UNION CORPORATION, LIMITED.

Technical Managers.

per S. R. BROWN,

Consulting Engineer.

The following is a summary of the last audited balance sheet and income and expenditure account for the year ended March 31, 1946, with a copy of the then auditors' report thereon.

ERUKWIRA MINERALS, LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 1946

	£	s.	cts.
SHARE CAPITAL			
AUTHORIZED—1,100,000 shares of 5s. each	275,000	0	00
ISSUED—694,356 shares of 5s. each fully paid			170,589 0 00
AMOUNTS RECEIVED IN ADVANCE OF ALLOTMENT (including share premiums on shares since allotted)			61,047 5 00
SHARE PREMIUMS			6,649 17 69
ADVANCE FROM THE MINING (LOANS) BOARD OF TANGANYIKA TERRITORY (secured on Title No. 5805 and Machinery)	5,000	0	00
Interest accrued thereon	827	0	00
			5,827 0 00
CREDITORS AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES			7,681 7 36
			£265,792 10 05
ASSETS			
FIXED ASSETS			
EXPENDITURE ON AND EQUIPMENT OF PROPERTIES, PROPERTY, TITLES, NOS. 5805 AND 5809 AT COST			9,683 14 50
BUILDINGS, FURNITURE, PLANT, MACHINERY AND TOOLS, AS VALUED BY MANAGING DIRECTOR AT MARCH 31, 1945, ADDITIONS SINCE 1945 AMOUNTS WRITTEN OFF			68,327 18 50
NATIVE COMPOUNDS AND ROADS AT COST, LESS AMOUNTS WRITTEN OFF			10,916 13 31
DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNT			
Balance at March 31, 1945			1,016 10 10
Expenditure incurred in Brussels from 1939 to 1945 now ascertained and settled			1,617 15 50
Expenditure on Diamond Drilling prior to outbreak of war settled during the year			2,289 13 16
Transfer of balance of Income and Expenditure for the year ended March 31, 1946, per account			2,778 13 22
			114,675 13 98

223,508 2 29

Statement for Information

Uruwira Minerals, Limited

(Incorporated in Tanganyika Territory under the Companies Ordinance, 1931.)

THIS NOTICE IS NOT AN INVITATION TO SUBSCRIBE but is issued in compliance with the Regulations of the Council of the Stock Exchange, London, for the purpose of giving information to the public with regard to the company. The directors collectively and individually accept full responsibility for the accuracy of the information given.

Application will be made in due course to the Council of The Stock Exchange, London, for quotation for the shares of the company.

CAPITAL**Authorized****£1,250,000 in 5,000,000 shares of 5s. each**

The shares are of one class and carry equal rights as to voting and dividends.

No loan capital, debentures, mortgages or charges are outstanding.

**Issued and
fully paid
£1,000,000**

- Directors:** LESLIE SMILEY WELDON, Geita, Tanganyika Territory, mining engineer. (Chairman.)
 JEAN MARIE JOSEPH GERARD IGNACE DE LA VALLEE-POUSSIN, Mpanda, Tanganyika Territory, geologist. (Managing director.)
 ETIENNE PAUL CHARLES ASSEBERGHS, 121 Avenue des Allies, Louvain, Belgium, geologist.
 JEAN ROBERT DESMARAIS, Quay Square, Port Louis, Mauritius, manager, Desmarais Brothers, stevedores.
 LOUIS MARC KOENIG, Desforges Street, Port Louis, Mauritius, notary public.
 JAMES REID LESLIE, M.C., Smuts Street, Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika Territory, chartered accountant.
 GEORGES FERDINAND FLORENT ROUMA, 8 Avenue de la Brabanconne, Brussels, Belgium, director of Compagnie Generale des Mines, S.A.
- London Committee:** GODFREY CRESSWELL HUTCHINSON, 40 Berkeley Square, London, W.1.
 MAURICE HELY-HUTCHINSON, M.C., 95 Gresham Street, London, E.C.2.
 GEORGE FREDERICK WEBSTER, C.M.G., Flat 2, No. 6 Sloane Square, London, S.W.1.
- Technical Managers:** UNION CORPORATION, LIMITED, 74/78 Marshall Street, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- Bankers:** BARCLAYS BANK (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika Territory, and 29 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3.
 BANQUE DU CONGO BELGE, S.A., Acacia Avenue, Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika Territory, and 39 New Broad Street, London, E.C.2.
- Solicitors:** MAYO, ELDER & CO., 10 Drapers' Gardens, Throgmorton Avenue, London, E.C.2.
Brokers: GOVETT, SONS & CO., 22 Austin Friars and The Stock Exchange, London, E.C.2.
- Auditors:** MACGREGOR SEEX & CO., Chartered Accountants, Mutos Buildings, Hardinge Street, Nairobi, Kenya Colony.
- Secretaries and Registered Office:** LESLIE STRACHAN & CO., chartered accountants, Standard Bank Chambers, Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika Territory.
- London Registrars and United Kingdom Share Transfer Office:** TANGANYIKA CONCESSIONS, LIMITED, Princes House, 95 Gresham Street, London, E.C.2.

PARTICULARS

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION.—The company was incorporated under the name of Uruwira Goldfields, Limited, on January 8, 1936, in Tanganyika Territory as a private company under the Companies Ordinance, 1931, with the object of acquiring and working mines and mining properties in Tanganyika Territory and neighbouring area. The name was altered to Uruwira Minerals, Limited, by special resolution passed on December 31, 1945. It became a public company on February 24, 1947.

PROPERTY.—The Governor of Tanganyika Territory has granted to the company two special mining leases, Nos. 220 and 225, comprising approximately 47 square miles, for the purpose of mining lode and alluvial lead, copper, gold, silver and tungsten.

The property is situated in the Kigoma district, Western Province, Tanganyika Territory, about 120 miles south of Uvinza, a station on the Central Line of the Tanganyika Railway 60 miles east of Kigoma, on Lake Tanganyika. Under Contract (iv) below the Government of Tanganyika Territory has agreed to construct a branch railway line from the Central Line of the Tanganyika Railway to a terminus in the vicinity of the company's property.

MINING REPORT.—The following report has been received from Union Corporation, Limited, the technical managers of the company:

The Chairman and Directors,

URUWIRA MINERALS, LIMITED,

74-78 Marshall Street,
Johannesburg,
Transvaal,
March 27, 1947.

DEAR SIR,

The property is situated in the Kigoma District, Western Province, Tanganyika Territory, 60 miles east of the Central Portion of Lake Tanganyika and some 120 miles south of Uvinza, a station on the Central Line of the Tanganyika Railway. The country is rolling to hilly and the elevation above sea level is some 3,500 feet or more.

Our company holds Special Mining Leases Nos. 220 and 225 covering 47 square miles in two areas called the Northern and Southern, and giving rights to mine ores of lead, copper, gold, silver and tungsten. An additional area of 48 square miles lying between the above leases has been applied for and, if granted, there will be a complete lease area of 95 square miles.

Investigations in the area to date have proved some shear zones and fractures accompanied by mineralization which in places becomes strong. The type of mineral deposition is one which can be expected to extend to depth. Such work as has been done up to the present must be regarded as indicating only some of the possibilities and has been mostly on the Mukwamba orebody in the Northern Area. A little underground work and some surface trenching has also been done on mineralized veins in the Southern Area. Geophysical and geological surveys are being made, designed to cover the whole area of the leases. Present knowledge of the property is summarized below.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Maize rationing has ceased in Southern Rhodesia.

The budget was introduced in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament on Tuesday.

Permits to buy or sell new motor cars in Southern Rhodesia are no longer necessary.

The East African Reconnaissance Regiment has held its second annual reunion in Nairobi.

Calls at Salisbury by York aircraft of the Springbok service on north and south-bound flights have been resumed.

Kenya's Thank offering to Britain Fund has passed the £5,000 mark, and a first purchase of food to that amount has been made.

The Town Council of Wad Medani, in the Sudan, has levied an education rate of 10% of the annual rental value of properties.

Ten more boys, five of them from Brighton, will leave this country next week for the Fairbridge Memorial College in Southern Rhodesia.

Among air freight consignments from London Airport last week were fountain pens for Southern Rhodesia and wearing apparel and pipes for Kenya.

Uganda's cotton harvest this season is now estimated to be 220,000 bales. It was recently feared that it might not be more than about 200,000 bales.

Improvement in the foodstuffs position in East Africa has resulted in the cancellation of orders on Britain for 20,000 tons of wheat and a further 30,000 tons later in the year.

A block of stone from the bombed roof of St. Paul's Cathedral has been received by the Bishop of Uganda. It is to be inset in the walls of Namirembe Cathedral, Kampala.

Butter and other perishable goods are now being carried by a new weekly air service operating between Ruanda-Urundi and the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo.

More than 500 tractors for the groundnut scheme are due in Tanganyika within the next three months. A temporary branch railway has already been built in the Mpwapwa area.

A resolution that the African branch of the Southern Rhodesia Labour Party should be disbanded was defeated by 12 votes to four at the annual congress of the party, held in Salisbury.

By the casting vote of the Chairman the annual conference of the East Africa Women's League, meeting in Nairobi, resolved that if there is national service for men there should also be national service for women.

ROVUMA, the first of the new fleet of motor cargo ships of the Companhia Nacional da Navegacao operating between Portugal and Mozambique, arrived in Beira recently on her maiden voyage. She was built in Sunderland.

At the time of the outbreak of war there were 638 tobacco growers in Southern Rhodesia. By 1940-41 the number had risen to 756, and the procut total is given by the Rhodesian Tobacco Association as 362.

Total commitments of the Public Works Department in Kenya in 1935 amounted to slightly over £250,000. This year expenditure under the Development and Reconstruction Authority alone will reach £2,000,000 and that of normal activities nearly another £1,000,000.

A country whose population is increased with new-born children is like a garden with beautiful flowers. Thus ran the rider to a recommendation of a local court in the Equatoria Province of the Sudan that the bride-price should be reduced from £E30 to £E12. Unskilled labour in this district earns about two pence daily (£E1-100 pence).

To organize the hides and skins industry of Kenya a committee has been set up by Government under the chairmanship of the Director of Veterinary Services. Other members are the Economic and Commercial Adviser, the Provincial Commissioner of Nyanza Province, a representative of the Stockowners' Association, the Deputy Hides Controller, Dr. M. H. French, and Dr. S. Hassan.

Of Commercial Concern

The East African Portland Cement Co. Ltd. has been granted a licence to manufacture cement in the Coast Province of Kenya.

The Middlesbrough office of Messrs. Andrew Weir and Co. is now at Prudential Chambers, 27, Albert Road (Tel.: Middlesbrough, 2276-7).

Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Ltd., have declared an interim dividend on the ordinary shares of 3½%, compared with 3% last year, when the total distribution was 8½%.

Messrs. R. C. Treat and Co., Ltd., and Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd., have moved to Plantation House, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3 (Tel.: Mansion House 7471).

The British South Africa Company has declared a dividend of 11½% for the year ended September 30, 1946, as against 10% for the previous year. Net profit, after tax had been deducted, had risen by £79,525 to £453,164.

Memorial to B.P.

A MEMORIAL to the late Lord Baden-Powell, founder of the Scout Movement, who died at the age of 84 years in Nyeri, Kenya, on January 8, 1941, was unveiled in Westminster Abbey last week by the Duke of Gloucester, President of the Boy Scouts' Association. Some 1,300 Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, representative of all parts of the country, were present, S. George being the patron saint of Scouts throughout the Empire, the ceremony was held on the evening of St. George's Day, and the memorial, a simple stone tablet, was placed in St. George's Chapel.

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Parliament

U.K. Wants All Empire Tobacco Chancellor's Charge against Manufacturers

MR. HUGH DALTON, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has accused tobacco manufacturers in the House of Commons of reluctance to use as much Empire tobacco as possible.

In the course of the budget debate in the House of Commons he said:

"We are buying all the Empire tobacco we can get. We have been buying for some time and there is no intention to depart from that. It would be quite wrong to assume that there is a quantity of Empire tobacco lying about in any part of the world which we are not prepared to purchase. There was a statement to this effect made by the President of the Board of Trade himself in a speech during the Economic Survey debate. He said that we shall, of course, continue the policy of using all the Empire tobacco we can get, whether it is from Southern Rhodesia, which is the principal source, or from Nyasaland or India or elsewhere.

Higher Local Consumption

"In some parts of the Empire—in India, for instance—there is a tendency now for much more of the production to be consumed within the country; the export surplus has diminished. But I can assure the House that we shall not be backward in purchasing whatever available supplies there may be of Empire tobacco. Indeed, the difficulty has sometimes been to persuade some of the manufacturers to use as much Empire tobacco as we could get and to blend it with other kinds. However, we are prepared to do our best to get agreement."

MR. HALE asked the Chancellor to examine the amount of Rhodesian tobacco being consumed in the United States. He

considered it remarkable that a great volume of Empire tobacco was being sold in the U.S.A. while we are buying United States tobacco for consumption in this country. The matter required examination because the planning of our Imperial resources was one of the matters which had to be faced now that the American loan was running out.

MR. CHARLES SMITH asked whether the Minister's attention had been drawn to the announcement made by the Kenya Information Office on January 22 that the A.D.C. to the Governor had participated in strike-breaking activities during the recent strike in Mombasa and what views he had expressed on the incident.

MR. CRECH JONES: "I have seen the announcement by the Kenya Information Office, which reads as follows: 'A number of volunteers arrived from Nairobi this morning (January 22) for work in the port. Amongst them is the A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor. It was clearly necessary that essential services should be maintained and members of all sections of the community and all races volunteered to keep the port open. I understand that the A.D.C. was among those who assisted in the unloading of ships.'

Social Science Researches

In reply to an inquiry from Mr. DUMPLISTON concerning the projects approved on the recommendations of the Colonial Social Science Research Council, the SECRETARY OF STATE said that they included: an ethnological survey of Africa by the International African Institute; a social survey of Zanzibar by Professor Batson; a study of the economic and social aspects of Colonial policy during the war period by Mr. F. J. Fisher; the preparation of a handbook of African languages by the International African Institute; field studies in connexion with land and settlement problems in Kenya by the Government of that country; investigation of the grammatical structure of Kikuyu by the Rev. Lyndon Harries; a survey of factors affecting the efficiency of African labour in Kenya by a team headed by Dr. C. H. Northcott; anthropological research among the Tonga, Ngoni and Yao by the Rhodes Livingstone Institute; a linguistic study of Ganda by Dr. A. N. Tucker; measurement of the national income of Colonial territories and computation of national income, production and expenditure in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland by Miss P. M. Deane; and a psychological study of the adaptation of the individual to life in a social community and of different Native social communities in contact with western society in Northern Rhodesia by Mr. M. G. Marwick.

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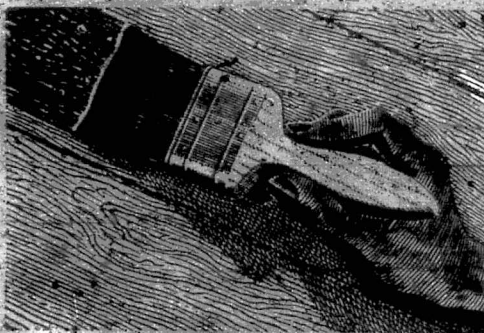
S. Rhodesian Tobacco Prospects Record Prices in Salisbury

CABLEGRAM from Southern Rhodesia states that tobacco auction sales began in Salisbury on April 15 on the floors of Tobacco Auctions, Ltd. The first day's average price was a record. Owing to the lateness of the season, the sales have so far been booked and there have been no sales. The floors are daily busy until the end of May.

Of the 14 buyers now operating (the same number as last year) the most important is the Imperial Tobacco Company. The United Tobacco Company (represented by Reid Rowland and Co.), are buying for South Africa. Other manufacturers will be represented by African Tobaccos, Ltd., Lytton Estates, Julius Siemssen, the Rhodesian Leaf Tobacco Co., the Rhodesia Tobacco Warehouse and Export Co., the Mashonaland Tobacco Co., R. Noakes and Co., the Kileff Tobacco Co., and Salzman and Co. The official estimate of this season's crop of Virginian flue-cured tobacco is 46,000,000 lb. net weight, but there is a possibility that this figure may be exceeded, many people thinking that it will run to 50,000,000 lb. Mr. J. S. Parker, secretary to the Southern Rhodesia Tobacco Marketing Board, has said in that connexion: "It will depend greatly on the early frost and whether growers can get the tobacco off the land before it perishes from the drought." He explained that the season was very late, that a great deal of tobacco was ripening at the same time, and that there was not the barn accommodation for such a large quantity all at once. Quality would vary greatly, depending upon the extent to which individual farms were hit by the drought.

The National Assembly of Portugal has agreed to a Government proposal that permission should be granted to Great Britain to purchase land in Beira for a British Consulate.

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Poor Outlook for Cotton Piece Goods

East African Section of London Chamber

EASTERN AFRICA must expect reduced supplies of cotton piece goods in the next few months, not the gradual increase for which the markets have been hoping. That was the prospect revealed by a meeting a few days ago of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce.

MR. L. A. DENY, the Chairman, said Lancashire had been pressing for freedom of trade, in place of the fixed allocations to different markets made in recent years by the Cotton Board, and some such development was confidently expected. It might, however, mean that supplies available for East Africa would drop, not rise. Owing to the fuel crisis, labour difficulties and other causes, the export of textiles had now to be reduced by 40%, and one Manchester representative had told him that nothing might be available for East Africa for the next six months. A certain amount of cloth would, however, be available from Japan and Germany.

Imports of Japanese Cloth

MR. ROGER NORTON, East African Commissioner in London, said that purchases of Japanese grey cloth had been made from the United States Commercial Corporation, and that of East Africa's allocation of 26,000,000 yards, 7,000,000 were to be shipped direct to the territories and the balance sent to the United Kingdom for processing. 12,000,000 yards coming to this country formed part of a quota of 64,000,000 yards for the whole Empire.

The position in regard to Germany was different, for manufacturers in that country did not know what types of cotton and dyes they would receive and could consequently not say exactly what they could produce. Moreover, if the cotton came from the United States payment would have to be made in dollars. It seemed to him that there would be considerable delay before supplies from Germany were received in any quantity.

MR. E. W. BOVILL, Vice-Chairman of the Section, said that he had found during his recent visit to East Africa that the Native labour position was very serious, largely because the men had a considerable accumulation of war wealth which they could not spend.

MR. NORTON added that he had found the same thing, while there was over-supply of such luxuries as cosmetics, there was great need for more textiles, bicycles and almost all the articles of Native trade.

Invoicing Procedure

There was further discussion of invoicing procedure, the Section's views on which subject had been discussed by MR. NORTON with the Commissioners of Customs in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

They were, he said, sympathetic with the wish of merchants in this country to reduce clerical work at a time of general staff shortages, but they could not agree to the adoption of the English procedure, because the Customs Ordinances of 1925 specified a number of facts which must be disclosed before goods could be admitted. The Customs were not dealing merely with shipments from Great Britain, but with trade from all countries, in some of which merchants were not so reputable as in the United Kingdom.

There had consequently to be safeguards, and East Africa had not forgotten the grave frauds upon the Customs which were discovered a few years ago. For these reasons there would be no prospect of obtaining amendment of the ordinances or alteration of the basic requirements, but amendment of the regulations in some particulars were readily agreed in principle.

The proposed new form of certificate in respect of goods imported into the territories was considered in detail. Some members held that it still involved undue and unnecessary labour to complete, but, subject to minor amendment, it appeared to be acceptable to the majority.

AIR MARSHAL SIR RODERIC M. HILL who last year led a mission to Southern Rhodesia to discuss the continuation of aircrew training for the R.A.F. in that Colony has been promoted to air chief marshal.

Vice-Marshal SIR CHARLES MEREDITH, Chairman of Central African Airways Corporation, and LIEUT. COLONEL M. C. H. BARBER, Director of Civil Aviation in Southern Rhodesia, have left for London for a meeting of the Commonwealth Civil Aviation Council.

LIEUT. COLONEL CHARLES PITMAN, Game Warden of Uganda, who commanded the Uganda Defence Force throughout the war period, and MRS. PITMAN are on their way back to East Africa from leave in this country.

COLONEL H. C. B. HARRIS has been appointed Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Colonial Employers' Federation. MR. A. R. I. MELLOR, the Chairman, is visiting East Africa, as we recently reported.

MR. A. M. MACGREGOR, Director of Geological Survey in Southern Rhodesia, was presented with the Drape Memorial Medal for distinguished geological work at the annual general meeting of the Geological Society of South Africa.

MR. LLEWELYN ROBERTS has flown to East Africa to advise Messrs. Bovill Matheson Co., Ltd. and their clients on residential building projects in Nairobi and other parts of the Kenya Highlands. MR. A. W. DAWSON, a quantity surveyor, will join him later.

SIR ARTHUR HARRIS, former chief of Bomber Command, and LADY HARRIS have flown to Montreal to attend a great banquet arranged by No. 6 R.C.A.F. Bomber Group Association, which perpetuates the largest formation in Sir Arthur's war-time command.

MR. ALBERT CARTWRIGHT, who founded our contemporary, *West Africa*, 31 years ago and has since continued in the appointment of editor, has just retired after 60 years in journalism. At the age of 79 he has abundantly earned his repose, and carries with him the best wishes of all who know him.

DARDEIRI EFF. MOHAMMED OSMAN has been appointed a judge of the High Court of the Sudan, and MOHAMMED SALEH EFF. SHANGEITI, shortly to become Assistant Legal Secretary, has been granted similar powers. These two Sudanese officials have recently returned from courses in the United Kingdom.

MAJOR DAVID DE CRESPIGNY SMILEY, Royal Horse Guards, and MRS. MOYRA TWEEDIE, younger daughter of Lord Francis Scott and the late Lady Francis Scott, were married on Monday at St. Margaret's, Westminster. The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester were present. The bride was given away by her father, who recently arrived from Kenya.

SIR CLAUD HOLLIS, who has been the representative of the Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories on the Commonwealth Communications Council since 1936, has retired from that office. As his first appointment as an assistant collector in the East Africa Protectorate (now Kenya) was dated March 12, 1897, he had completed 50 years of continuous service in or on behalf of the Colonies. Sir Claud was British Resident in Zanzibar from 1924 to 1930.

Among those who reached England recently in the CAPE TOWN CASTLE were MR. A. M. CAMPBELL, a director of the Union-Castle Line and its chief agent for South and East Africa, and MRS. CAMPBELL, SIR JOHN and LADY CHANCELLOR, who have been reviewing the Rhodesias; MR. JULIAN CROSSLEY, a director of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) and Barclays Overseas Development Corporation; MR. and MRS. J. A. LEE, from Nyasaland; and the DUKE and DUCHESS of SUTHERLAND, on their return from the Rhodesias.

Central African Archives

THE KING has approved the designation "Royal Commission for Central African Archives" for the new Archives Commission shortly to be appointed by the Governor of Southern Rhodesia.

A statement issued by Mr. A. G. Cowling, Secretary for Internal Affairs, says: "In terms of the Archives Amendment Act, 1946, the present Archives Commission is to be replaced by a Commission representing Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Corresponding legislation has been passed by the Legislatures of the two northern territories. The new Commission will consist of three members, one representing each territory, together with the Government Archivist, who is an ex-officio member without voting power."

New African M.L.C.

MR. BENJAMIN APOLLO OIHANGA, who has been appointed by the Governor of Kenya to be an African provisional member of the Legislative Council, in the place of Archdeacon Beecher, is 34 years old, was educated at Regia School, Maseno, and the Alliance High School, Nairobi, was later in charge of the teachers' training class at Maseno, and shortly before the war was one of the two Africans from Kenya who attended the International Missionary Conference in India. He is a member of the Education Board for Central Kavirondo.

Obituary

DR. HAROLD MOOBY, founder and president of the League of Coloured Peoples, died in London at the age of 64. He had practised medicine in this country for many years and was the first coloured Chairman of the London Missionary Society and of the British Christian Endeavour Union.

MR. H. N. CULLIN, who began practice in Nairobi as a lawyer last year after his release from the Army, died of heart failure in the Kenya capital early last month. He had been married in Mombasa only four months previously.

MRS. ENO SKINNER KENNEDY, M.B.E., R.R.C., wife of Dr. J. H. Kennedy, of Ndanga, Fort Victoria, Southern Rhodesia, died in hospital in that Colony on April 12.

MR. ALEXANDER F. N. THAVENOT, President of the High Court of Ethiopia since 1944, died in Switzerland a few days ago at the age of 63.

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PERSONALIA

MRS. R. MELVILLE is the new senior coffee officer in Kenya.

A son has been born in Kenya to **NEWMAN MOUNTAIN**.

MAJOR F. L. MILLS, Director of Agriculture in Uganda, will shortly retire.

LADY BETTIE WALKER and **MISS HONOR WALKER** have arrived in London from Kenya.

COMMANDER DAVID BLUNT has arrived in England from Kenya with **MRS. BLUNT** and their son.

MR. W. A. ENNEVER, a director of Messrs. R. C. Treat and Co., Ltd., is about to leave East Africa.

MR. ADLEY MCKISACK, Attorney-General in Gibraltar, is to be the new Attorney-General of Zanzibar.

SIR ARTHUR GRIFFIN, the new resident director and general manager of Rhodesia Railways, has arrived in Bulawayo.

THE VEN. HENRY MATHERS, Archdeacon of Elgon, Uganda, has been appointed vicar of Sutton-with-Upton, Northants.

M. JUNGERS, Governor-General of the Belgian Congo, has arrived in Brussels for talks with the Minister for the Colonies.

MR. R. W. C. BAKER-BEALL, Financial Secretary in Zanzibar, has been appointed Deputy Financial Secretary in Nigeria.

MR. F. L. BROWN, the Chief Secretary, is acting as Governor of Nyasaland during the absence of **SIR EDMUND RICHARDS**.

MR. G. N. F. MORRISON, who recently retired from the post of Public Relations Officer in the Sudan, is now Information Officer in the British Embassy in Baghdad.

MR. F. HEWER and **MR. A. SCOTT** have been elected Mayor and Deputy Mayor respectively of Livingston, Northern Rhodesia.

MR. JOHN E. MIDDLETON ROGERS, of Abercorn, and **MISS KATHLEEN BRADY**, are to be married in Northern Rhodesia, on June 29.

SIR DOUGAL MALCOLM, President of the British South Africa Company, arrived back in London a few days ago from his visit to Rhodesia.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN H. DAVIDSON has resigned from the London Board of the British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company.

DR. J. R. GREGORY is President of the recently created Kenya committee charged with the collection of funds and food for the United Kingdom.

MRS. ELDRED F. HITCHCOCK has been re-elected Chairman of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association. The new Vice-Chairman is **MRS. A. J. MARR**.

MR. M. WESTERDIJK, managing director of the Twentsche Overseas Trading Co., Ltd., is visiting East Africa, accompanied by **MRS. WESTERDIJK**.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM FURSE, a former Chairman of the East African Group in London, was 82 last week, when **SIR MILSOM REES** became 81.

MR. S. M. WINSON, of the Southern Rhodesian Public Services Board, has come to this country to study systems employed by the British Treasury.

The honorary degree of D.L.D. has been conferred upon **SIR COSMO PARKINSON**, formerly Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, by St. Andrew's University.

MR. DONALD DUNCAN, of Karen, and **Miss JOYCE PILLING**, only daughter of **Sir Guy Pilling**, lately British Resident in Zanzibar, and **Lady Pilling**, have been married in Nairobi.

MR. W. J. LOCKHART-SMITH has been sworn in as Attorney-General of Nyasaland. He has served in Tanganyika Territory and in the Legal Department of the Colonial Office.

DR. R. F. TREDRE, of the Ross Institute, will shortly leave London for East Africa in connexion with the branch of the Institute recently opened in Tanga by **Mr. Bransby Williams**.

MR. GORDON STEWART KING and **MISS JOAN MURTON-NEALE**, older daughter of **Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Murton-Neale** of Hawkhurst, Kent, have been married in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

MAJOR C. R. HAMMOND, general manager of the Anglo-Baltic Timber and Hardware Co., Ltd., of Nairobi, will shortly arrive in London by air in order to visit the British Industries Fair.

SIR PHILIPPE RATERAY gave a dinner at the Dorchester Hotel on Friday in honour of **Mr. H. J. JOURDAN** in his relinquishing the honorary representation in London of the Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture.

WHILE MEN DARE to try new methods, and harness new giant forces, while we work for better results in every sphere—air, land and sea—there is still the unchanging kindness of an "old friend" at our finger tips. Helping to solve that immediate problem.



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CEYLON ESTATE EMPLOYERS' FEDERATION

Applications are invited for the post of Deputy President of the Ceylon Estates Employers' Federation, a registered trade union of employers in the tea, rubber and coconut plantation industries. Experience of estate, labour conditions, estate management and office administration are essential. A substantial salary and attractive terms relating to provident fund and leave are attached to the post. Applicants, giving full details of qualifications, should be sent immediately to the President, Ceylon Estates Employers' Federation, P.O. Box 473, Colombo, Ceylon. Further particulars will be sent to applicants considered suitable before the appointment is made.

TO THE NEWS

...The King has been good physicians to the people. General Smuts.

...In the future there has to be a change in six months.

...I call myself a communist and in practice perform it capitally. Bernard Shaw.

...The horrors in countries like India are a good example of some of the worst aspects of the history. Mr. Brendan Bracken, M.P.

...Each individual worker should be producing to the limit of his capacity. Mr. James Dugan, President of the Scottish Trade Union Congress.

...With the current level of taxation and with losses of 21% one has to leave £4,500 to produce an income which will buy a packet of cigarettes a day. Mr. Asheton, M.P.

...The confidence I gave to the communists who came to my headquarters in South East Asia was rewarded by cooperation and understanding that were a real help and support to a commander under the stress and strain of war. General Sir William Slim.

...I heard somebody say of a certain country that all it needed was a few more bombs and a leader was all that was wanted. That is all they need in the imperial regions. Lord Tweedsmuir, speaking in the House of Lords.

...The ignorance in this country of some territories of the Commonwealth is appalling and shocking. It does not speak well for our efforts as politicians and educationalists. Viscount Addison, Secretary of State for the Dominions.

...If the aim of the Government is to save tobacco, why do they not ban smoking in shops, cinemas, theatres, buses and underground railways? One is not allowed to smoke in any of these places in New York. Miss Sheila Talbot.

...We must banish that spirit of class war based on hate, selfishness, and misunderstanding, which so embitters industrial life and relationships. It is un-Christian and un-British—an alien thing which will lead this country, if not checked, to chaos and disaster. Cardinal Griffin, Archbishop of Westminster.

...We have long been accustomed to deliveries by Mr. Henry Wallace in America of diatribes on the British Commonwealth and denunciations of forms of British imperialism which exist only in his imagination. Viscount Swinton.

...Unless in the immediate future we are able, with our shortage of man-power, to increase our productivity per man, we cannot maintain our standards of living. We have not much time in which to save them. Sir Hauley Shawcross, Attorney-General.

...The only hope of achieving the Government's overall export target lies in the resumption of our coal exports to at least the level of 1939. If the Government are planning on the assumption that the absence of coal for export must be accepted as an unavoidable misfortune, they are planning for disaster. Liverpool Steam Ship Owners' Association.

...Nothing during Mr. Attlee's two-year reign has done so much damage to His Administration as their flight from their own rebels over the 18-months' military service. Nothing absolves the Government from the charge of incompetence or funk or both. With the speed and discretion of a South American junta they have restored order and unity in their ranks by joining the mutiny. Mr. Frank Owen.

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BACKGROUND

The Humanities.—Might there be in every school of sufficient number of humanities masters to implant in the minds and tastes of his pupils those qualities which the humanities alone can give? He would prefer to be a classical scholar because the humanities were founded on the classics and the best of these are the best humanists, but his function would be to teach not the classics but the humanities. The reason which have been learnt best from Greece and Rome have been integrity of mind and the habit of following the argument wherever it might lead, accuracy of thought and expression, distrust of the catchword and all undue simplifications, the habit and method of reasoned criticism which forbids us to accept or reject a proposition merely because it is pleasant or because it saves the trouble of thought, and the power to recognize and enjoy beauty in all its forms. I would add subtlety of language and thought. One of the principal allies in defence of the humanities must be science, which is itself a great humanity, for it must possess integrity of mind and follow the argument, and its thoughts must be accurate, its approach critical, its language precise. . . . The surest way of salvation for the State lies in the happiness of the people, and to live a happy life is one of the best forms of service to the State.—Lord Greene, Master of the Rolls.

Government and People.—At long last the Government has realized that it must more adequately explain to the public what it is doing and enlist its co-operation. To a people looking for dynamic leadership the slogan of the workhouse—We Work, or Want—is unimaginably inert. Unless by an all-round and all-out effort we can produce more and soon, we shall have to go without a lot even of those things which we have to-day. There is no room for complacency. But there is nothing wrong that we cannot put right, and, if we make the effort fairly quickly. Yet in the principal Government poster, full employment is connected into the idiom of unemployment—Work or Starve. There is no goal except daily survival no uplift, no encouragement, no prosperity as an alternative to want. To those at the gallows it is just the whip lash of necessity. The other posters are not so inert. They explain why we are up against it—the coal shortage, our export position, our power. If these are broken down into their constituent parts, they give the expected of the people, and getting something out of them.

Inner American Debt.—Has the inner American debt conceived as a depression, seceded from its normal position which it held during the nineteenth century, the history of our country might—indeed, would have followed a completely different course. Much of our national wealth might and doubtless would have been diverted to the unproductive purposes of providing for ourselves the same protection for our national property which you perhaps unwisely provided for us. The westward march of a more rugged and ambitious people, advancing westward, and instead of becoming a custom stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, we might and doubtless would have had one of several independent countries, each with its eye upon the other, each with its own nationalist ambitions, each with its armored frontiers. The environment in which liberty flourished might have been altered, and, under the shadow of constant threat from without, our moral development might have become distorted and deformed. It was your respect for the rights of free men that enabled us to grow to full territorial stature and foster the moral values that form the solid foundations of our civilization.

Mr. Lewis W. Douglas, the new United States Ambassador in Great Britain.

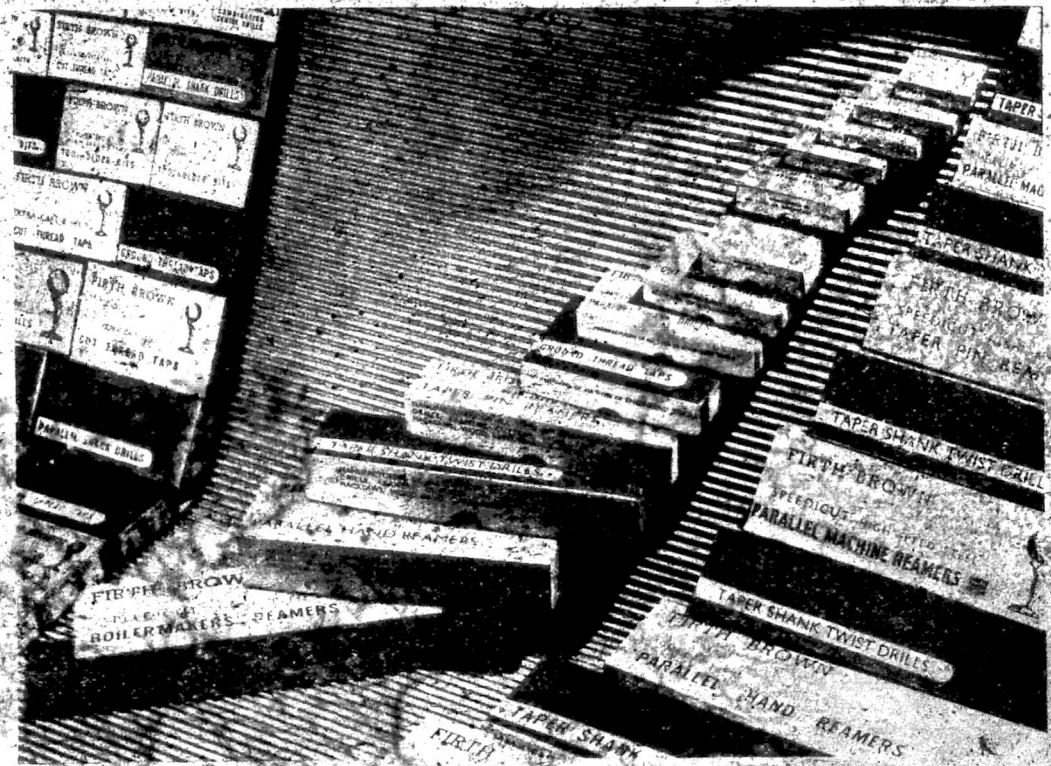
Blind Bureaucracy.—There are a few hundred men in this country who survived the unbelievable fiasco of constructing the Siam-Burma railway for the Japanese. One is a patient of mine. Because of many diseases and much ill usage he is going blind—primarily the result of vitamin shortage. "Possibly there is no scientific reason for asserting that much good food might save his sight, but surely it is worth trying, and surely we could say to such a man: 'Have as much as you like. Eat all you can. Try to lose that surplus weight and get slim.' As his doctor put it in the strongest way for extra meat and fats for energy. I was backed by the local medical officer, the divisional officer, and the British Legion. The result is that some omission between Cotswold Bay has turned down the application, but graciously allowed a little vitamin milk."—Dr. Edwards, the Ashted.

and Canadian men out before long enough for a life tolerable.—Mr. Eccles.

The Royal Tour.—Nothing upward has marred the striking success of Their Majesties' tour. Many doubted the wisdom of the visit to South Africa, it beset with serious internal problems of politics and race. These are among those of Du Toit's descent, a very ancient and tenacious tradition of republicanism. A complex of racial animosities divides British and Dutch, Bantu, Indian and Malay. The unalloyed simplicity and frankness of the Royal Family made a direct human appeal which cut across barriers of race, class and political party. South African invited to give them a Royal welcome, not so much from subjects to Sovereign as from hosts to guests. The South African Smuts, broadly to say, saw that the natural instincts of courtesy and hospitality among his countrymen would quickly sweep away the imitations of controversy. Though a thousand years old, the British monarchy is as young and modern as the ideas and instincts of the Sovereign in person. Before the tour to study South Africans the tour was no more than a legal collection for the exchequer to function in Government. Now it is a man of flesh and blood, one of their own generation, greeting them with a ready charm. As his office places him above all divisions among his subjects, who all enjoy an equal relationship with him, the King's presence has quickened the sense of underlying unity which binds his peoples together. Under the Statute of Westminster each Dominion is a sovereign, independent State. The link of a common ideal of the founded in the Christian traditions and a mutual recognition of the dignity and rights of every man, which does not depend solely in the human presence of the Sovereign.—Daily Telegraph.

Pandit Nehru.—A few years ago Pandit Nehru was regarded by many British officials in India as an extremist. To-day they think of him as a moderate, but some of the younger political leaders say he is a reactionary. He is neither extremist nor reactionary, but a very harassed, sincere and intelligent man, who wants to do his best for his countrymen. His speech to the Asian Religious Conference was most statesmanlike. Yet the party which leadership he shares with Mahatma Gandhi is on the verge of dissolution. The goal for which it was created, the attainment of national independence, is virtually secured. All that Nehru can do is to see that the dissolution of Congress is not too abrupt.—Commander Stephen King Hall.

Packaging for FIRTH BROWN ENGINEERS' TOOLS



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Colonial Attaché in Washington Pattern for Progress in Uganda

Appointment of Mr. Sabben-Clare

MR. E. E. SABBen-CLARE, who was in the Colonial Administrative Service in Tanganyika some years ago and has since been on the staff of the British Embassy in Washington, has, we learn, been appointed Colonial Attaché to the British Embassy in Washington.

Born in 1910, he was educated at Manchester and New College, Oxford. After two years at his old school as an assistant master, he went to Tanganyika Territory as an administrative officer in 1934 and was seconded to the Colonial Office six years later.

In 1944, at the request of United States Naval Headquarters in Europe, he visited America to address United States naval officers undergoing training for civil affairs work, and later he accompanied the Duke of Devonshire as private secretary on his tour of India and Burma to see East and West African troops.

Before he left England at the beginning of this week to take up his new duties, Mr. Sabben-Clare told EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA that he would welcome calls from any East Africans who might visit Washington and correspondence from anyone who wished to write to him.

Mrs. Sabben-Clare and their three young children have accompanied the new Colonial Attaché to Washington.

Bishop on Native Policy

THE RT. REV. E. F. PAGE, Bishop of Southern Rhodesia, and the REV. R. G. GIBBON, as Chairman and secretary, respectively of the Social and Industrial Council of the Diocese of Southern Rhodesia, have made the following comments on the Native policy of the Rhodesian Liberal Party:

"This Council does not wish as an organ of the Church to take sides in party politics, but since it is the Church's duty to teach and defend moral principles, we feel bound to utter a warning when in our opinion these moral principles are being violated. It seems to us that the Liberal Party is in danger of violating certain basic principles of human freedom.

"We admit that where a backward race is living side by side with a highly civilized people, some restrictive measures are needed in the interest of both sides, but we contend that the backward races of Africa are capable of becoming highly civilized, as is being shown in the United States of America, on the west coast of Africa and by the more cultured Africans of our own Colony and of the Union of South Africa. We cannot acquiesce in any political programme or statement of policy which seems to deny in perpetuity to members of backward races the development of which they are capable.

"The Church to which we belong has opened to the African its synod and its priesthood. We ask that in other fields in this Colony educational, political and economic doors should likewise be left open and that restrictions which temporary conditions render expedient should not be proclaimed as an irremovable part of our constitution.

"If we have misjudged the aims of the Liberal policy in this respect we tender our apologies and if, as is possible, there are members of other political parties who share the views which we condemn, we direct this letter to them also.

Rhodesian Air Service to U.K.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is able to state that the Central African Air Authority has granted a licence to Central African Airways Corporation to start direct passenger air services from Southern Rhodesia to the United Kingdom. The first of a series of fortnightly flights in each direction will be made about the middle of this month. This enterprising development will meet a real need, for more traffic has been offering than British Overseas Airways and South African Airways have been able to carry. The new service will be operated with Viking aircraft carrying 21 passengers on these long flights, which will be accomplished in under three days. For the moment the service is to be regarded as on a temporary basis to meet a pressing emergency.

Outlined by Mr. H. R. Fraser

MR. H. R. FRASER, who has spent the past 29 years in Uganda, was very outspoken when he recently addressed the Uganda Society. As a non-official member of the Legislative Council, one of the leading business men in the Protectorate, and Controller of Oils and Cakes throughout the whole war period, he spoke from exceptional experience.

"At least seven-tenths of the Africans in Uganda must, he said, continue to look to the land for their livelihood, but in many parts of the country cotton would have to be grown on a collective farming system using mechanical ploughs and cultivators. He emphasized that the marketing and ginning of cotton required overhaul, and suggested that 10 first-class ginneries, like those in the Sudan, would handle the whole of Uganda's crop more cheaply and efficiently than was now done by 190 factories.

Scope for Textile Factory

Referring to a recent visit of Major Cameron, manager of the spinning industry established in Gatoome, Southern Rhodesia, Mr. Fraser said that Uganda cotton would now be used in that textile enterprise, which was due to the personal initiative of Sir Godfrey Huggins, the Prime Minister. Though a State concern, it was not run by Government officials, the controlling board being composed entirely of business men appointed by the Government, which did not nominate a single politician. In Major Cameron's view there was greater scope for a textile factory in Uganda than in Rhodesia, and he (Mr. Fraser) was glad to say that an East African delegation would shortly visit Southern Rhodesia to examine the scheme on the spot, with a view to emulation in Uganda.

Uganda's second industry was coffee, the prospects for which were extremely good. Twenty years ago the output was no more than 1,000 tons a year. Now it had reached 27,000 tons, and it ought to be possible to bring the figure up to 100,000 tons within 10 or 12 years. When grown in conjunction with bananas and certain other Native crops, coffee appeared to thrive with little cultivation or other attention.

For the growing of groundnuts, Uganda, especially the Eastern Province, was in his view the best of all the East African territories, and he regretted the omission of the country from the great groundnut scheme of the Imperial Government.

The time had come, he believed, for the Government to share in the cotton and coffee industries, which needed development on the lines of the Sudan Plantation Syndicate; a combination of State and private enterprise was essential to the full development of the country.

Lack of Integrity

Mr. Fraser sounded a serious warning about the lack of integrity so common among Africans ambitious for advancement. First-class training, ability to make correct decisions, and integrity were three of the essential requirements of the good business man. The first two qualities were not often to be found, and the third was much scarcer. In Africans possessing ability a certain amount of business training and experience, and anxious for better jobs, it was sadly lacking. Yet that virtue was common among humbler employees with smaller aspirations.

That lack of integrity was one of the greatest obstacles to African advancement. Until Africans really understood that there could be no permanent advancement except on the basis of honesty of work and purpose, it was not to be expected that they would find opportunities for promotion in commerce and industry.

Some 5,000 tons of groundnut seed are expected to be supplied by Uganda for the Tanganyika scheme.

Letters to the Editor

Chief Cause of Ill-Health in Kenya

Dangers of Chronic Am

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Sir—Some little time ago I wrote on certain aspects of health in Kenya, with reference to the need for research. Medical research has never been encouraged in this Colony. One has only to consider the case of Drs Gordon and Vint, who were actually victimized for making a most important and valuable investigation. (See *British Review* of November, 1937, article on "The British Empire and Backward Races," by Sir Ernest Graham Little, M.P. for London University.) I did a modest little research into the prevalence of filariasis on the East African coast between 1913 and 1916. My paper was ignored by the Medical Department of Kenya, but accepted and published by the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene.

The chief cause of invalidism and persistent ill-health among the white population of Kenya to-day is chronic systemic amoebiasis, or, in other words, amoebic dysentery in its chronic forms. It is responsible for more ill-health than any other disease in this Colony. Many complaints, such as altitude, sun, tropical neurasthenia, etc., are blamed for a train of symptoms which are really due to amoebiasis, the manifestations of which are protean.

Yet for many years I, and doubtless other medical men, have tried without success to interest the Medical Department in this question. Though the Natives are not prone to complain of the acute symptoms, in my experience, to any great extent, many of them are undoubtedly carriers, and this means that people are being constantly re-infected through the agency of their cooks and boys who handle food. Or, as one woman shrewdly put it, "Most of the single men get ill or die sooner or later through their kitchens." This problem is in urgent need of investigation and research.

In July, 1924, Kingston, Jamaica, the United Fruit Company of Boston, Mass., a very go-ahead and enterprising organization, held a conference on tropical health problems. This conference was attended by the Chief Sanitation Officer for the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya, later its Director of Medical Services. At the conference no fewer than seven papers were read on chronic amoebic infections. This is 22 years ago. Yet the Medical Department of Kenya has never shown any interest in the problem, in spite of the fact that the disease is so prevalent. Any general practitioner in the Colony will agree that it is prevalent. But one Government medical officer at least earned the nickname "Dysentery" because of his insistence on the high percentage of infection, with which all knowledgeable people agree.

There is a still more damning fact. About a year ago, at my instigation, Dr. H. B. Morgan, M.P. for Roehdale, asked in the House of Commons for figures for the incidence of amoebic dysentery in the various East African territories. The Secretary of State in his reply gave figures for Uganda, Zanzibar, Tanganyika and Nvasaland, but stated that for Kenya Colony no figures were available for the year chosen, 1943. This for one of the most widespread and debilitating diseases in the whole of tropical and sub-tropical Africa!

When I joined the Colonial Medical Service in 1913 I was told that all that was required of me was to keep quiet and send in my returns punctually. This is not a good basis for either research or for general efficiency from a medical point of view. It is death to keenness and enthusiasm.

Yours faithfully,

Kenya Colony G. DUNDERDALE (M.D., Lond.)

Risks to the Groundnut Plan
Measures Against Disease

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Sir—In recent issues you have given us a great deal of interesting and valuable information about the Government's groundnut growing project in Eastern Africa, but neither in our columns nor elsewhere in the Press have I come across the slightest reference to the risk of attacks by plant pests and diseases.

Yet the history of tropical developments shows beyond doubt that such dangers are inherent in tropical agriculture, and the greater the scale of the cultivation the greater the danger. In the nineteenth century *Hemelia Vastatrix* destroyed the coffee plantations of Ceylon. Panama disease at the present time inflicts widespread disaster on the banana export crops of the West Indies and Central America. Only the other day we read of fungus badly affecting the pyrethrum crop in Kenya, and so the tale could be continued almost indefinitely. Why, then, should a groundnut enterprise, especially one of this colossal magnitude, be immune?

It is possible that groundnuts may be peculiarly resistant to disease and that in point of fact suitable precautions are to be taken in good time by the experts concerned. But it would be reassuring to have reliable information about it. The issues at stake are very great for us all, black and white alike.

Chagbiry, Yours faithfully,

Oxon. J. DE G. DELMEGE.

[We are informed that close attention has been given to the question of disease. The most common trouble in East Africa is the virus known as rosette disease, which has been largely controlled by early planting, close spacing and delayed weeding.

Wilt, due to *Sclerotium*, is known, but has been serious only in the coastal areas of Kenya, where it has been reduced from 60% infection to 10% by selection of resistant types. In the U.S.A. it has been checked by dusting the seed with proprietary mercurial dust, a treatment which the groundnut project is adopting as routine practice. This disease is also kept in check by rotating groundnuts with other crops or grass leys, the basis of the project's proposed cropping system. Early removal of volunteer plants from nuts in the soil is also of importance, and will result from the methods of cultivation to be adopted.

A third disease, not at present prevalent in East Africa, is "leaf spots," which has been controlled in the United States by dusting the growing crop with sulphur.—Ed., "E.A. & R."]

Scarlet Pimpernel

ACCORDING to the *Figaro*, Paris, Mr. Andrew Victor, an Englishman, has saved a large number of European hostages from the rebels in Madagascar. Wearing American uniform and the badge of the rebels, and accompanied by two Senegalese soldiers whom he described as Zulus, he took a locomotive and railway truck, said he had come to take charge of the European prisoners, and brought them back through the lines of the rebels.

Rhodesia's Defence Council

RHODESIA'S recently appointed Council of Defence consists of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief as President, the Prime Minister as Vice-President, Minister of Defence as Chairman, the Commander of the Military Forces, the Air Officer Commanding the Air Training Wing, the Commissioner of the B.S.A. Police, and the hon. colonels of the 1st and 2nd Battalions the Royal Rhodesia Regiment. The G.S.O.1 at Defence Headquarters is secretary.

Native Sloth and Idleness

Mechanized Farming the Answer

Mr. E. W. BOVILL, Chairman of Messrs. Bovill Matheson and Co., Ltd., and R. G. ... Co. Ltd., who has recently revisited East Africa in the absence of no more than 12 months, writes in a ... issue of the *East African Chronicle* ... published by his companies, that he is "profoundly disturbed" at the labour situation, which has deteriorated markedly in the three territories during the past year.

The position in Tanganyika is described as chronic; in Uganda it has gone from bad to worse; and in Kenya "there is both a growing shortage and, more disturbing still, a deliberate effort by labour to give minimum service as the result of subversive propaganda spread by political agents. The police believe they could easily stop this propaganda, but they are not allowed to do so by the prestige, India Office influence."

In Tanganyika, where the labour shortage is far worse than elsewhere, the outlook is black. New and very substantial demands on the lamentably inadequate labour supply will shortly be made by the groundnut scheme, the new Mpana mines and the extension of the railway. In Kenya there is the prospect of the creation of a great naval and military base greatly aggravating the labour shortage. In Uganda the sloth and idleness of the Native grow worse in spite of the efforts of an able and far-seeing Governor.

It is a disturbing thought that agricultural enterprise, on which the economy of all three territories is based, is now faced through lack of labour with a period of declining production which may more than offset the advantages of high prices.

Problem of Overcrowded Reserves

Nevertheless, taking the long view, the outlook is encouraging. When the supply of trade goods becomes adequate and the African has spent what remains of his accumulated war wealth, there will be more incentive for him to work. It is difficult to believe, that when the Government of Kenya produces its long-promised solution to the problem of overcrowded reserves compulsion to work will not be part of it.

The producer can do nothing to speed these processes. He has, however, at his hand a remedy of which he is either already making full use or which, if he is not, he will be compelled to adopt. That is mechanization. On our recent tour we were accompanied by Mr. Frank Sykes, who runs a Wiltshire farm of 1,500 acres, including 650 of arable, with a foreman and eight men. The opinion of this master of mechanized farming is that the tractor is going to be the chief answer to the labour problem.

"All through East Africa to-day people are waiting for the delivery of tractors and implements, mostly ordered long ago. Farmers and plantation managers are turning their minds more and more to devising methods of replacing men with the machine. We met one planter, who has reduced his labour force from 130 to 30 men by mechanization. A well-known sisal manager assured us that when he could get all the machines he wanted he would be able to reduce his field force by 75%."

"In our view only a few years, perhaps no more than two or three, have to pass before there will be Natives going from farm to farm and from plantation to plantation in search of work."

Hope from the Colonies

THE CURRENT ISSUE of *Picture Post* is a special number dealing with various aspects of the crisis confronting Great Britain. Dr. Rita Hinden, secretary of the Fabian Colonial Bureau, thus answers (in part) the question "What Hope from the Colonies?"

"The Dependencies which are attaining freedom will want higher prices for their primary products (already Ceylon has been increasing heavily her export taxes on tea); they will wish to build up industries and a diversified economy of their own and raise their own standard of living. And what will be done in the lands of newly won independence, we shall be compelled to do in the Colonies still under our control. They will no longer be feeders to our economic system, extravagantly using their resources to supply us with cheap raw materials. We shall pay higher prices for their goods, and they will be able to demand an increasing quantity and an

improving quality of British manufactures."

"Looked at in this way, British relations with the Empire territories—whether they are yet Colonial or free—may be promising from a trade point of view. There are enormous resources of raw materials of every sort within these lands and populations amounting to about 70 millions (apart from India and the white Dominions). If the standards of life of these 70 millions were raised even by a fraction, their productivity and purchasing power would show impressive increases. Their currencies are almost all tied to sterling, which is another overwhelmingly important consideration."

"But how are the standards in these countries to be raised to a degree which is really likely to help Britain or to convert some of the most backward areas in the world to conditions of decent living? This is where far-solder development schemes than were conceived in the past are going to be necessary. We have seen the beginnings of one such plan in the East African groundnut project for which the British Treasury will advance £7,500,000. It is expected that this money—and more—will be recouped. Here is an exciting beginning. Many more schemes of a differing character will be needed. There have been suggestions that sufficient tobacco can be grown in Africa to free us from the worst of our dependence on the Virginia crop."

Britain has been too little interested in the economic potentialities of the Colonies. She may be able to alleviate their low standard of life and her own economic distress by bold development projects at which she has scarcely yet begun to try her hand. At the same time she may be weaving the bonds of reciprocal economic interest which together with the needs of defence will offer the only possible basis for a free Commonwealth of the future.

Governor-General's Farewell

"IN LOOKING BACK on my long service in the Sudan since I first came to this country in the Egyptian Army some 40 years ago, I think I can appreciate better than most of you, and certainly better than the younger generation, the great changes which have taken place and the developments which are still going on in the administration, economics, education and all other branches of civilized living." So said Sir Hubert Huddleston in his farewell speech to the Northern Advisory Council in the Sudan. "I realize," he continued, "that this form of progress may be too slow for intellectuals, who all over the world are apt to believe too much in their power to effect rapid change without endangering security, but you, as practical administrators and men of experience, know that slow and solid construction guarantees the life of a building. . . . I came to the Sudan in 1940 on a war appointment and I felt it was my duty, as soon as the war was over in 1945, to inform the British Government that I was ready to retire whenever convenient. It was not convenient for me to leave in 1945, and in 1946 the treaty negotiations made retirement impossible. It is only now that it has been considered possible for me to go."

Captain Caldwell's Accident

WE RECENTLY REPORTED that Captain Keith Caldwell had fallen into a game trap in the Belgian Congo and been flown to hospital in Nairobi. Now we learn that the authorities in the Congo telegraphed to Entebbe to inquire if an aircraft with a trained nurse could be sent and that within three hours the Uganda Company had one of its Auster planes, piloted by Mr. Derek Adams and carrying Sister Brewer from Namirembe Hospital, on its way to Ruindi. Bearing Captain Caldwell on a stretcher, the aircraft left again next morning and by the afternoon the patient was in hospital in Nairobi.

Credit for Colonial Agriculturists

A CIRCULAR DISPATCH on the subject of short and long-term credit for agriculturists has been sent to Colonial Governments by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. It stresses the importance attached to the provision of adequate machinery for agricultural credit, and contains a report by the Colonial Economic Advisory Committee recommending that a systematic study should be made of measures already taken in Colonial Dependencies elsewhere to deal with the problem of rural indebtedness.

Colonial Civil Aviation Conference Outline of the Recommendations

THE COLONIAL CIVIL AVIATION CONFERENCE, which opened in London on April 15, 1946, has now concluded its sessions. Its recommendations are being considered for implementation by the Governments concerned.

Note was taken of the general policy of the United Kingdom Government as outlined in Command Paper 6712 of December, 1945, and given statutory form in the Civil Aviation Act of last year, and of the arrangements being made internationally for the exchange of commercial rights in civil aviation. Discussion took place with the representatives from the Colonies of the plans for the operation by the airways corporations formed in the United Kingdom of trunk services to and through these areas and of the integration of these services with local and regional air services, with particular reference to the development of feeder traffic and the avoidance of uneconomic competition.

Safety Precautions

There was also discussion of the policy to be adopted in Colonial areas towards the regulation of charter and private flying, especially from the standpoints of safety considerations and the avoidance of uneconomic competition. The Conference recommended the early appointment of a committee to consider what further legislative provision is necessary to control the operation in the Colonies of scheduled and non-scheduled air services and to draft model regulations for the guidance of Colonial Governments.

It was agreed to recommend the establishment of a Colonial Civil Aviation Service on the same general lines as other unified Colonial Services, for the maintenance of the ground organization on the Empire trunk routes, and of an advisory board to facilitate the recruitment and training of personnel to the uniform high standards required for the safety, regularity and economy of operations, and to recommend the organization of Colonial meteorological services on a regional basis, with an advisory board in London to advise on the facilities required to be provided in each regional area and on the recruitment and training of staff.

Sharing Costs

Agreement was reached on certain principles for the sharing between the United Kingdom Government and Colonial Governments the costs of ground facilities required in the Colonies for trunk route purposes. There was discussion of the principles to be followed in fixing charges for landings at Colonial airports and of the general subject of the economics of airport administration.

Technical problems arising in connexion with the construction of airports, the provision and maintenance of air traffic control, telecommunication services and radio aids to navigation, the provision of search and rescue facilities, and facilities for the investigation of accidents to aircraft were other subjects discussed.

Arrangements were made for delegates to visit the London Airport and the Royal Aircraft Establishment at Farnborough, and to see displays of recent types of British aircraft and of radio and radar communication and navigation equipment.

New Puisne Judges

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is able to forecast a number of interesting promotions in the Colonial Legal Service. Mr. H. H. Kingsley, Crown Counsel in Tanganyika, is to become a puisne judge in Sierra Leone, and Mr. Clifford Knight, a resident magistrate in Tanganyika, will go to Nyasaland in a similar capacity. Mr. T. A. Brown, Solicitor-General in Kenya, and Mr. G. L. Jobling, formerly Crown Counsel in Tanganyika and now Attorney-General in Sierra Leone, have been made puisne-judges in Malaya.

East Africa Coffee Curing Company

K.P.C.U. Buys Nairobi Mill for £100,000

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is able to state that the East African Coffee Curing Co., Ltd., is to go into voluntary liquidation on June 1; and that the company's Nairobi mill has been sold to the Kenya Planters' Co-operative Union, Ltd., for £100,000, this price including a plot of land and buildings at Kahawa.

The Kilindini premises have been bought by the Old East African Trading Co., Ltd. Some of the plant at Kilindini has been acquired by the Tanganyika Coffee Growers' Association, Ltd., of Moshi, and the rest is on offer in Uganda and the Belgian Congo.

Mr. H. E. Bargman, the managing director and virtual creator of the company, who has been medically advised that he ought no longer to live at the altitude of Nairobi, has agreed to remain in Kenya for a few months in order to be available for consultation by the new management. He will probably arrive in this country early in November. Mrs. Bargman and their eldest son, John, who has just reached Kenya for demobilization, will leave the Colony in August.

A certificate of life membership of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce was handed to Mr. Bargman, much to his surprise, at the latest meeting of that body, of which he has been one of the most active members for many years.

The other directors of the East African Coffee Curing Company are Messrs. H. B. Hamilton and O. Mark.

Higher Wages for Mombasa

Many Africans Earn 54s. 6d. Monthly

THE MOMBASA TRADES DISPUTES TRIBUNAL has announced interim awards affecting employees of the Government of Kenya, the Kenya-Uganda Railways and Harbours, the Kenya Landing and Shipping Co., the African Wharfrage Co., the East African Lighterage and Stevedoring Co., the Tanganyika Boating Co., the Mombasa Municipal Board, the East African Power and Lighting Co., the Wilson Constructing Co., and the Shell and Vacuum Oil Companies.

All such employees on Mombasa Island whose wages, including ration, housing, fuel and cost-of-living allowances, are less than 54s. 6d. per month are to be paid an additional allowance in respect of the difference between such wage and 54s. 6d., subject to a maximum additional allowance of 6s. 9d. Employees of the 11 undertakings not occupying quarters provided by the employers but in receipt of a housing allowance will receive an additional allowance "to cover the difference between the existing allowance and 8s. 3d., subject to a maximum of 3s. 3d." In calculating wages no account is to be taken of overtime. The award, which does not apply to casual labourers, has effect from March 1.

The Tribunal is unanimously agreed that: "(a) proposals made for the opening of approved shops in Mombasa should be implemented at once; (b) any award made by the Tribunal will very largely be nullified unless steps are taken to remove the surplus population from Mombasa and to prevent further immigration, and legislation to this end should be enacted as soon as possible, as the matter is considered to be of great urgency, and (c) the Rent Control Board should take steps to see that rentals on Mombasa Island are fair and reasonable."

Belgian Congo Coffee

BELGIAN CONGO coffee production has increased from 19,897 metric tons in 1939 to an estimated 28,000 tons last year. It amounted to 23,241 tons in 1940, 23,742 tons in 1942, and 29,618 tons in 1944.

Royal Visit to North Rhodesia Settling in Southern Rhodesia Gave the King "Great Pleasure"

AFTER THE ROYAL FAMILY had left Northern Rhodesia the Governor telegraphed to His Majesty the King:

"On behalf of the people of Northern Rhodesia I send humble duty to convey to Their Majesties the King and Queen and Their Royal Highnesses the Princesses our heartfelt thanks for the visit which they have just made to this territory. The happy occasions that occasion will never be forgotten by those who witnessed them and will always be memorable in our history. I and the people of Northern Rhodesia beg to assure Their Majesties of our devoted loyalty, and we pray that they may be granted a safe return to the United Kingdom."

HIS MAJESTY replied personally to this telegram as follows:

"Please convey to the people of Northern Rhodesia my sincere thanks for the kind and loyal message conveyed in your telegram and for the good wishes to the Queen, our daughters and myself, which I was greatly appreciative. It was a great pleasure to us to visit Northern Rhodesia and we shall always retain the happiest recollections of the hours we spent in the territory."

Northern Rhodesia's birthday greetings to Princess Elizabeth were sent in the following telegram from the Governor:

"With humble duty I send on behalf of the people of Northern Rhodesia our heartfelt greetings to Her Royal Highness Princess Elizabeth on the occasion of Her Royal Highness's 21st birthday. It is our earnest prayer that Her Royal Highness may long enjoy health and happiness to continue in the past which she has played with such graciousness in the hours of our great Empire."

Course for Colonial Officials Criticism of Colonial Office Arrangements

THREE MEN who were senior officers in the forces during the war and are now at Cambridge University as probationers for the Colonial Service, which they joined because they thought it "a job worth doing from the ethical point of view, and one which offered at least an interesting life," wrote a few days ago to *The Times*:

"It is an unpleasant thing to say, but from the beginning of the course last October the process has been one of steady disillusionment. This has been evident in many ways, but above all in the fact that as persons we are being exploited financially."

"Although we have already been examined and accepted, and are liable to be posted anywhere in the Colonial Empire to serve there until retirement at 55, we do not live on pay, but on an allowance which is hardly adequate to meet the high cost of living in a university town. Indeed, it is only recently that the Colonial Office has admitted any responsibility for our maintenance during the vacations. Previously we were presumably supposed to return home to be supported by our parents. Even now the proposed vacation allowance will depend on whether we live at our homes or not. This implied suggestion of a parental obligation to support us, in itself an impertinence, completely ignores the fact that we should clearly be treated as what we are— independent persons whose only source of income is our employer, the Colonial Office."

"Our original keenness and loyalty have been attacked at what is their weakest point—our pockets. Ex-Servicemen are notably touchy on the subject of their gratuities, and we see no reason why we should spend them in order to attend a Colonial course on duty. We feel, therefore, that the good intentions of the framers of the new scheme for Colonial recruitment and training have not been adequately fulfilled. For we cannot live, in the economic sense, on good intentions."

"We have made several efforts through the proper channels without result. By airing this grievance we wish not only to try to remedy the effect it is having on this course, but also to awaken the Colonial Office to the realization that, as their first recruits under the new scheme, we expect some reciprocal response to the keenness, good will, and efforts towards understanding which we ourselves are very ready to contribute."

Periodical publishers have been instructed by the Board of Trade to reduce paper consumption by only eight until further notice. "E. A. & R." is therefore reluctantly compelled to reduce the average size of the weekly issue by four pages. We shall publish larger issues as soon as they become possible.

As Adviser to British Business

MR. NORMAN BOWER, after many years in London in journalism, advertising, merchandizing and industrial publicity, has just left London to establish himself in Southern Rhodesia as an independent correspondent for a number of British manufacturers.

Educated at Malvern and Sandhurst, he served in the infantry in the 1914-18 war, and was wounded in the attack on the Hindenburg Line. In the recent war he was in the retreat to Dunkirk, the Normandy landing in 1944 and the subsequent campaign in North-West Europe, being mentioned in dispatches for gallant and distinguished services.

Between the wars he edited two well-known publishing trade journals and was, then for some years, advertising manager of one of the leading wireless manufacturing firms, whom he left to become a director of an advertising agency. He is a freeman of the City of London.

He has travelled extensively in Europe for British commercial houses, and has paid several business visits to the United States, but has not previously visited any part of Africa. He told *EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA* that his decision to live henceforth in Southern Rhodesia was due to two main causes: (a) the conviction that the Colony has a great future, and (b) the splendid impression made upon him by the many Rhodesians whom he met during the war.

Sir Sidney Abraham's Report

(Continued from page 871)

at the moment but the general impression existed and had greatly frightened the people throughout the country. Mr. Haslow, the Chairman, and Mr. Withers, the secretary of the Convention of Associations, said that they had no knowledge that a figure of 400 to 500 new settlers had ever been mentioned by the Association.

Less than three weeks after I had what I considered to be extremely successful meetings in Lilongwe with the Provincial African Council and the Lilongwe Branch of the African Congress, the Chief Secretary received a telegram from Mr. Matanga requesting the Government to inform the Secretary of State that the African Community of Nyasaland strongly rejected the representations of the European community for increased settlers involving further alienations of Native trust land. One would have thought that after my apparently successful efforts to reassure Native feeling the Congress might at least have waited to see whether my report favoured the views of the Convention of Associations or not. I subsequently taxed Mr. Matanga with what I regarded as completely unjustified suspicion, and he stated that the flat refusal of the African Congress to the alienation of any land to Europeans anywhere was intended as a counterblast to the memorandum of the Convention of Associations.

In my opinion this question requires delicate handling. There is every reason why the door should not be slammed in the face of the European, but I think that if my recommendations in respect of the acquisition of private land for the relief of congestion are approved, the Government should use no time in giving publicity to its intentions, and that in the meantime no large-sized areas of Native trust land should be alienated to non-Natives unless in the exceptional circumstances of a definite request by Native authorities that this should be done.

I am sure that unless the Natives are satisfied that the desires which they regard as legitimate are going to be remedied, the untimely alienation of Native trust land to non-Natives would create the impression that European interests are to be preferred and the political agitator will get his chance, with the result that serious indiscriminate opposition might be raised to all non-Native applications for land.

Once, however, confidence is established by the expression of the Government's intentions, good sense will forbid opposition. I am fortified in this view by the opinion of Mr. Mwahe, the head clerk at Mzimba, one of the most intelligent and well-balanced Native witnesses I consulted, who said that once Government had shown its good will by acquiring some of the large areas of undeveloped privately owned land in the Southern Province, the opposition to further alienation of Native trust land in cases where the Natives would be benefited would disappear. He said that the reason for the antagonism of the African intelligentsia to further alienation was the fear of a similar state of affairs arising to that which exists in the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

These proposals could not have been effectuated, unless the whole of the lands of the district which at that time were claimed as the property of the British South Africa Company had been surrendered to the Government. The Native Trust Land Order-in-Council of 1924, which provided for the lands to become Crown land and could have been effectuated if the Government might have pleased to accept the surrender of the lands in 1924, and the Native Trust Land Order-in-Council which became Native Trust Land, and like all other Native Trust Land, could have been the subject of individual grants of rights of occupancy only under the conditions laid down in Article 6 of the Order.

As it is now quite impossible to carry out any such scheme as Sir Charles Bowring suggested, the non-Native who requires any Native Trust Land must make an individual application, and he is, in respect to the ascertainment of suitable land, in the same position as he has always been. It seems to have been accepted for a great number of years that there are certain areas not required by Natives either through the character of the soil or climatic conditions or some other sufficient reason which may nevertheless be suitable for European development.

I am told by the Agricultural Department that there are certain of these areas which close investigation and experimentation might show as suitable for development and that steps are being taken to reach a conclusion on this matter. In addition, certain non-official witnesses stated that they were desirous of taking up land or encouraging others to do so, and mentioned, more or less with confidence, other places which they believed to be suitable. I do not regard it as part of my commission to recommend any areas of land as suitable for European development.

The situation then is this, that the Government has not departed from the principles laid down by Sir Charles Bowring in 1924 which were approved by the Ormsby Gore Commission, and there is nothing in the Native Trust Land Order-in-Council which closes the door to the alienation of land to non-Natives. It becomes purely a question of the ascertainment of suitable land, and the treatment of every application in the light of the principles laid down by Article 6 of the Order. As regards any application for a lease of any reserved land constituted by the termination of a lease of Crown land, the Government would have to judge between the land needs of the Natives in the neighbourhood and the advantages of non-Native development.

European Settlement

Shortly before my arrival the Convention of Associations published a memorandum on European settlement in Nyasaland, and followed it up by sending a delegation to make submissions to me on the subject. The memorandum expressed the view that the country needed more British settlers of the right type.

The scheme involved the careful selection and training of men, preferably ex-soldiers who had served with Nyasaland troops during the war, and who had insufficient means to enable them to farm on their own account. It postulated Government grants for the maintenance gratis of these candidates during a probationary period, and for the provision of financial assistance to enable them to start and continue farming until well established, such advances to be at a low rate of interest and their repayment to be a first charge on the proceeds of the farm.

Delegations from the British Ex-Servicemen's League and the Northern Province Association strongly supported these proposals. The sincerity of the signatories of this memorandum, and of those who supported it by their further oral submissions, and their belief that the progress of the country and cordial co-operation between European and African can best be achieved in the way they advocate, cannot be doubted.

But I am unable to support the scheme. From what one of the delegates stated, the propounders of the scheme had in mind the ex-soldiers' settlement scheme of Southern Rhodesia; but such a scheme demands the creation of a reserve of land, and in order to have a settlement scheme for Europeans in this country, the Government would have to possess full power of disposition over the requisite land.

As regards Native Trust Land, assuming Government could find areas which they were certain would be suitable for European farming, always bearing in mind Native needs, it would be very difficult in view of the terms of Articles 5 and 6 of the Native Trust Land Order-in-Council to refuse an application for a grant of a right of occupancy from any other suitable person, which might result in a serious reduction of the land available for the desired settler candidates.

Could one definitely say in every instance that it would be more to the benefit of the Natives to have a few settlers who as yet untried experience in an area than say a company which has proven its progressive qualities and its sympathetic attitude towards its labour, or a settler of the right type of long standing and sufficient capital who desires to extend his existing holdings? There are members in both these categories

in the country, in fact, during the course of my inquiry I was approached by some of them about the prospects of obtaining more land for their activities.

As regards private owned undeveloped land which might be suitable for European development, I have already advised that the only solution to the problems of congestion and Natives on private estates is the acquisition of these lands by Government. If my recommendations are accepted, this obviously precludes their purchase by Government for any other purpose—at any rate until essential Native needs are satisfied.

It is therefore clear that, though further European development, whether by companies or private individuals of the right type with the necessary capital is eminently desirable—and a perusal of the evidence will show my efforts to persuade Natives that this is so—any organized scheme of settlement to be fostered by Government is impracticable even if the state of the Government's finances justified such a proposition. At the beginning of this inquiry I had no reason to believe from anything I had been told or had read that I should find an extreme objection to further alienation of land in any circumstances to non-Natives, but I found this objection in every district which I visited.

Land Hunger in the South

It was perhaps not so surprising to find this antagonism in the districts of the southern Province where the Natives, feeling land hunger sharpened by resentment at the existence of large private holdings of undeveloped land, and aggravated by the addition of the grievances of the resident Natives, might fear that they would lose still more land. But I had been assured by administrative officers and others that in parts of the Central and Northern Provinces the advent of more Europeans would be welcomed, and had even been requested within a recent date by the chiefs in these areas.

I have also seen a letter dated October 13, 1936, from the Acting Chief Secretary in answer to a letter from the Convention of Associations asking the Government to indicate special areas for European settlement, particularly in the North Nyasaland district. The answer said that the Convention was no doubt aware that the Native inhabitants of the northern district had frequently expressed a desire for European settlement and that the Government would consider any applications for rights of occupancy of land though the information was not available at the time to enable the indication of the most suitable areas. It was with some surprise therefore that I found so intense, and, in some cases, unyielding opposition to any further alienations of Native Trust Land in these provinces.

It is my view, derived partly from the nature of the protestations of Native individuals and organizations, and partly from the opinions of the administrative officers, supported by some Native evidence, that this opposition was to a not inconsiderable extent stimulated by the Nyasaland African Congress. But I am certainly not prepared to say that the entire responsibility can be placed on that or any other body expressing African opinion.

Chief Mwase, who gave his evidence very frankly, said that the expression of antipathy to European settlement which he expected I would undoubtedly hear throughout the northern part of the Protectorate was due to a real sympathy of the people with the conditions of their brothers in the south. He did not think that it was due to agitation worked up by the African Congress.

Memorandum of the Convention of Associations

I also feel convinced that this opposition was largely due to a feeling of alarm aroused by the publication of the memorandum of the Convention of Associations. Published immediately before the opening of this inquiry, the recommendations advocating a European settlement scheme were believed to be directed to the Commission, and clearly it was feared by the Natives that they would have an undue influence. At Chintechi it was believed that I had come as a sort of advance agent for a swarm of settlers.

A memorandum in another district referred in terms of denunciation to the memorandum of the Convention of Associations, and treated the expressions of goodwill, towards and desire for co-operation with the African as "Greek gifts." As a number of the members of the Convention of Associations have advocated union with Southern Rhodesia, and as Native opinion is definitely hostile to such a political arrangement, it is perhaps not surprising that this scepticism was shown.

On at least one occasion it was said by African bodies that the Convention of Associations were desirous of seeing 400 to 500 more settlers in the country. As in their submissions to me the delegation from that body had mentioned the slender figure of 40 to 50, I endeavoured to disabuse the Native mind of belief in the larger figure. I questioned Mr. Charles Matinga, the President-General of the Nyasaland African Congress, as to the evidence he had of the larger figure, and he said that he was unable to give chapter and verse for it

(Continued at foot of page 872)

was bound to ruin its shareholders. A final suggestion from the Government was that the local Native council should buy the factory from the military and lease it to an African company. Such a Government-help might mean a number of small industries, including vegetable and fruit canning and the making of furniture and pottery. That proposal was likewise rejected.

More important than this instance of economic retrogression at a time when scores of millions of pounds of the British taxpayers' money are being poured out for the economic advancement of backward African areas are the political and psychological implications of this obstructionism by the Kikuyu. They have arranged what would in modern parlance be called a sit-down strike against Government and triumphed. Is the temptation to exploit this victory likely to be resisted? Does not experience in all countries show that extremists who achieve their first objectives then find others? The probability cannot be disregarded that this trial of strength with the Government will be repeated. Indeed, the way in which large numbers of Africans employed by the Government in various parts of Kenya have recently stopped work without any warning and without the authorities being able to discover the identity of their leaders are disquieting symptoms.

The initial blunder over Karatina may have been that of a former Governor, for if the local Kikuyu were promised that the factory would be removed after the war if that was requested, it was equivalent to an attempt to appease agitators and that is certainly not the course of wisdom. It is hard to believe that the post-war position would have been raised by the Kikuyu if the matter had been properly handled in war time. Is not this another of the many cases coming out of Kenya of bad public relations? But the promise having been given, or thought to have been given, and the penalty now being exacted, the Government is clearly faced with the need to decide to what extent henceforth development works beneficial to a tribe or territory as a whole are to be frustrated by the machinations of small cliques. Is the general well-being to be denied by something approaching gang-rule masquerading as incipient democracy? That is the real question demanding settlement. The old paternalism of early British administration—which wrought great good for Africa—cannot be restored, but it will be a sad day for Eastern Africa if a weakening of the will to govern persuades or permits any Administration to allow inexperienced, unbalanced and perhaps disaffected pseudo-leaders of emerging tribes to stampede their fellows to their own detriment.

Africans and White Settlement in Nyasaland

Prospects and Problems Examined by Sir Sidney Abrahams*

THE NYASALAND GOVERNMENT has always acknowledged the advantages of European development and settlement. Any prosperity which the country possesses is due in very large measure to European skill and enterprise, and even those Native bodies and individuals who demanded that no further alienation of Native trust land should be made to Europeans admitted under no questioning that the Natives owe much to the European and could not get on without him.

The Government has never suggested that the country is suitable for large-scale European settlement, nor indeed has any such proposal been made from a non-official source, involving as it would the dispossession of large numbers of Natives.

In spite of Native fears expressed in extreme language, I have certainly no reason to believe that any Europeans here wish to ignore Native priorities, and I was struck by the modesty and sincerity of European representations in respect to land acquisition. It is appropriate to refer here to the dispatch of Sir Charles Bowring of November 10, 1924, when he said:

Being further extracts from "Land Commission, 1945, Report by the Rt. Hon. Sir Sidney Abrahams, P.C." (Government Printer, Nyasaland, 1945).

"The amount of land which is suitable for European occupation and which at the same time is not required for the present or future use of Natives is not great. . . . Because of its climate Nyasaland can never be a 'white man's country' or suitable for European colonization in the true sense of the word. It appears to me that its prosperity will depend on the development of its tropical agricultural resources partly by a limited number of European planters but principally by the Natives themselves with European instruction."

These views were quoted with approval in the report of the Ormsby Gore Commission published in the following year.

In 1929 the Native Reserves Commission (North Nyasa district) constituted by Mr. Haythorne Reed, Judge of the High Court, and Mr. J. C. Abraham, the Senior Provincial Commissioner, were directed to ascertain which parts of the then North Nyasa district were suitable for permanent reserves for Natives in view of their various needs. The Commission divided the land into Native and non-Native areas, which they said should be done by setting aside land required by Natives for their present and future needs, leaving the rest to non-Natives—the non-Native areas being constituted by the land on the highlands of the Nyika, some lands on the lake plain, and land in the vicinity of the Vwaza Marsh.

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

KIKUYU AGITATORS have gained what they and others will regard as a victory over the Government of Kenya, which, under the pressure of these malcontents, is now dismantling the dehydration factory built during the war at Karatina at a cost of well over a quarter of a million sterling in order to dry vegetables for the forces, particularly those in the Middle East. It is widely believed in Kenya, among both Europeans and Africans, that in 1941 senior officials volunteered the statement to the Kikuyu that the factory was being built for purely military purposes and that it would be removed after the war if they so wished. Whether such an undertaking was in fact given or not, they have certainly believed in the existence of this guarantee and politically-minded leaders have been determined to enforce its fulfilment, even though that is demonstrably disadvantageous to their own people. Karatina was previously of no importance, now the Chief Native Commissioner has described it as the largest trade and produce centre in the whole of the Kikuyu country, and the vegetable-growing industry developed in the locality in order to feed the factory had expanded so greatly that in the last full year of opera-

tion the Kikuyu were paid £135,000 for vegetables and fuel.

When the military authorities no longer required the produce of the factory (which ceased operations about the end of last year), several well-known British enterprises were invited by the Government of Kenya to consider whether they could adapt the factory to other purposes. One company was so anxious to start canning fruit and vegetables in Kenya that to meet the obstructionism of the Kikuyu, it offered a co-partnership basis by which forty-nine per cent of the necessary capital would be subscribed from England and a similar sum by the Kikuyu, while the Government of Kenya hold the remaining two per cent; that meant that the Government would have the power to compel the company to do whatever it considered necessary from the African standpoint—in regard, for instance, to the price to be paid for produce. Even this extremely generous proposal was rejected. It should be added that a group of Africans who had previously offered to buy the factory had been told by the Governor that they were unjustly experienced to make a success of the venture for, as Sir Philip Mitchell explained, an African company with no outside markets

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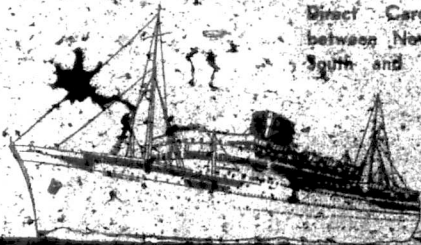
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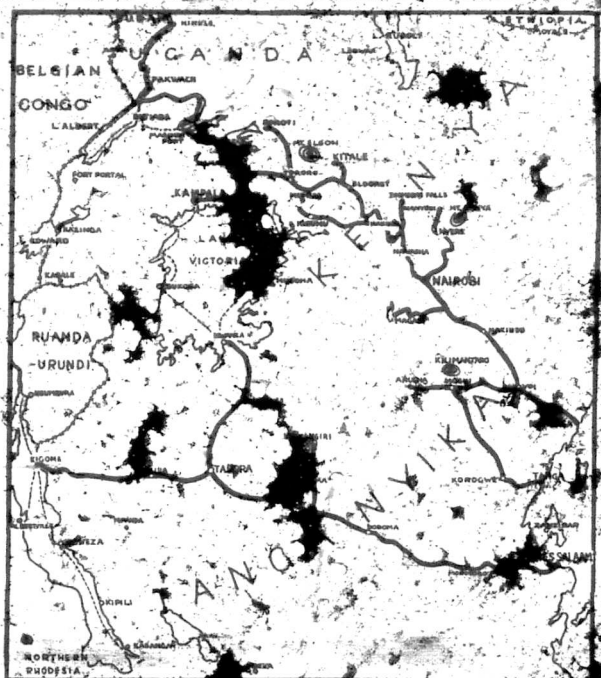
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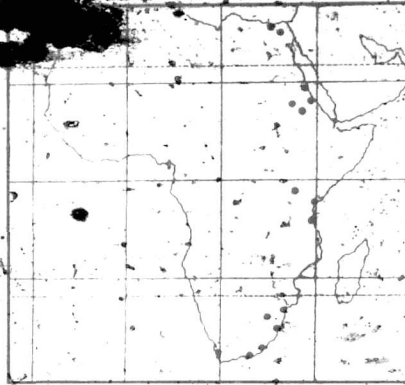
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