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MATTERS OF MOMENT

MILLIONS OF AMERICANS would like to visit Africa, could afford the cost and the time, and could be attracted to the fulfilment of such a wish if the right methods, especially personal contacts, were used.

Attracting American Tourists to Africa.

That is the conviction with which Mr. Mervyn Cowie, director of national parks in Kenya, has returned from his visit to the United States. The fact that he visited twenty-five States in sixty days is proof that he went to great trouble to gauge conditions and opinions from many parts of the world's most prosperous country, and that his firm faith in the prospects of developing a most important and valuable tourist traffic from the U.S.A. to Africa is not based merely on the opinions of a few people, however well informed, in New York, Washington, and one or two other cities. One main purpose of his visit—during much of which he was the guest of the United States Government—was to examine the system of national parks and the use made of them by the general public, and he told EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA just before he flew back to Nairobi last week that thirty-three million people (or more than one person in five in the whole country) enter the national parks every year, and that the three most popular, Yellowstone, Yosemite, and Grand Canyon, cope with

more than a million each, within a few summer.

A high proportion of these holiday-makers are accustomed to travelling long distances, want new experiences, and like to cook and fend for themselves at simple camping places.

Inter-Territorial Co-Operation Needed.

They could be transported by air from the farthest parts of America to Kenya within three days, and, once such a stream of ordinary travellers had been set flowing, it would almost certainly turn rapidly into a torrent, since Americans are in a class of their own as boosters of what they have themselves found good. Here, then, is the outline of a plan for the creation of that great tourist industry about which there has been so much talk for so long. It would, of course, not be in any sense exclusively East African. It could not be, for a considerable proportion of the trans-Atlantic visitors would want to see something of Egypt and would have their own very definite ideas about seeing the Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe, and the National Park, not to mention the rest of Africa. Quite obviously therefore, this kind should be developed in the closest co-operation with other African territories.

Mr. Cowie has no doubt that the best way

of attracting tourists is through visits once or twice a year by good speakers who know their Africa, could show up-to-date films of good quality and appear successfully in the radio and television programmes

Publicity by Personal Contact.

which offer a ready welcome for men from what tens of millions of Americans still picture as Darkest Africa; he appeared at very short notice in what he understood to be a television rehearsal, only to discover afterwards that he had been seen and heard by some twelve million people served from sixty relay stations! Given the right men provided with the right material; that kind of opportunity would continue to be offered—whereas immense sums spent on the production and distribution of booklets would, he is satisfied, have no more than trivial results, since Americans are already deluged with printed matter, much of it of a far higher quality than that produced by British travel propagandists.

Some time ago the East African Tourist Travel Association calculated that visitors to Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika had spent about three million pounds in 1949, not less than one-third of that

Importance of Tourist Trade.

total (which is rising rapidly) having been put into circulation in Kenya. That means, Mr. Cowie emphasizes, that tourist trade is already vying with some of her leading agricultural exports, such as coffee and pyrethrum, crops which were developed only by a large investment of money and energy, private and public; and if something comparable were done in regard to the stimulation of travel from overseas, there can be little doubt that very handsome returns could be attained, with remarkable effect upon the whole economic structure. Southern Rhodesia already rates tourist travel as its third most important industry, following tobacco and mining; and, great as are the attractions of Rhodesia, it can scarcely be argued that what that Colony has done cannot be emulated by East Africa if a courageous policy be followed.

There ought surely to be no procrastination in this matter, for once long-range decisions have been made, time must elapse for their fruition; and who can tell for how long the present amazing prosperity

Luxury Not Necessary.

of America will be maintained? The aim should be to get a regular stream of winter visitors started as soon as possible. During the winter, at which season East Africa's climate is at its best, large numbers

of Americans could be persuaded to spend three or four weeks away from their businesses, while many would prefer two or three months in Africa. Probably the vast majority, while glad enough to use luxury hotels where they are available, would be entirely satisfied with good clean, country hotels, such as are to be found in many parts of East and Central Africa, or with "motel," providing simple accommodation but with ample supplies of good water, cooking facilities, and the like. And what publicists for British Africa thousands of such visitors would become! The misunderstandings still widespread in the United States about British Colonial policy and practice would be increasingly corrected as a result of their own experiences and their public accounts of them; and some at any rate would decide that there were suitable openings for dollar investment in British Africa. For all these reasons it is to be hoped that urgent action may be taken as a result of the visit paid to the United States by the director of Kenya's national parks.

THE FIRM BUT CONCILIATORY reply of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs contrasts strikingly with the brusque manner in which the Egyptian Government has once more raised the questions of the presence of British troops and the status of the Sudan. Since Egypt advances no argument which has not already failed to secure international approval, these old issues are presumably resurrected to divert attention from internal political difficulties, with which the position of King Farouk himself is not unconnected, and to bring pressure on Britain before next week's negotiations on Egypt's sterling balances. As to the "unity of the Nile Valley under the Egyptian Crown," perhaps Egyptian politicians recognize that the realization of that fantastic idea grows more and more chimerical, and that they must press their point before further steps towards self-government are taken in the Sudan. Not even the Sudanese extremists want to substitute Egypt for Britain; those who support the Egyptian claim intend only to secure position and power for themselves. Mr. Bevin has, of course, brought this trouble upon himself by his own past weakness in the face of preposterous Egyptian claims. Four years ago his willingness in Cairo was frustrated only by the firmness of the then Governor-General of the Sudan, the late Sir Hubert Huddleston, who made it quite clear that he would resign and tell the country the truth unless the Foreign Secretary had second and better thoughts.

Notes By The Way

Mackinnon Road Depot

ABANDONMENT of the military stores-holding depot at Mackinnon Road, near Mombasa, announced a few days ago by the B.O.A.C. in East Africa, will scarcely surprise readers of this newspaper, for it has been evident for a long time that the whole project has been the subject of the order, counter-order, and disorder with which the War Office has so often been charged in times past. The intention was to spend some eight million pounds on the creation of a depot which would hold a great reserve of military stores and equipment for the Middle East and East Africa Commands, but almost from the start there was evidence of diluted enthusiasm, and it has been an open secret for a considerable time that what is now officially admitted would almost certainly occur.

Cost of Abandonment

THAT TWO MILLION POUNDS of the taxpayers' money has already been wasted on this plan—for the outlay is waste now that the base is to be abandoned—does not by any means tell the full story. It takes no account of the great expenditure incurred in sending to the depot men and materials whose transport is now shown to be purposeless. That must have cost millions. The real cost to the nation of this piece of "planning" will never be known, but that it is vastly in excess of the figure given to the public can be stated with confidence. The Government of Kenya, incidentally, has spent about half a million pounds on work in connexion with the depot, especially on the improvement of the road between it and the coast, and the business community of Mombasa has undertaken all sorts of commitments to meet the requirements of the staff of the depot. But of these matters no member of Parliament has felt it necessary to breathe a word.

Fine Films

DELIGHTFUL COLOUR FILMS of game were shown by the director of Kenya's national parks, Mr. Arvern Cowie, at East Africa House before a packed London last week-end to fly back to Nairobi. He was at pains to emphasize that the films represented a symposium of the work of five different cinematographers, but there was nevertheless a unity of treatment which gave no hint of that fact to his audience (which packed the lounge of the new London club for East Africans of all races). There can have been few camera studies of so many animals which were so entirely undisturbed, almost all were at ease, or as in the case of the impala, shown in slow motion with a 10-foot jump, active from a sheer sense of well-being, not from fear of molestation. I have seen almost every East African film of the past 30 years, and these must be ranked among the most delightful.

Mr. Cowie's Comments

THAT WILDTONES have been seen by B.O.A.C. pilots flying at 16,000 feet was news to me, and I do not recall ever having heard or read that, as no two finger-prints are exactly alike, so no two zebra have precisely identical markings. Mr. Cowie is no believer in the theory of elephant cemeteries; localities to which the great beasts withdraw instinctively as death approaches. Every large collection of elephant remains which he has seen has been in a depression which might at one time have been swamp, in which a herd might have become fatally bogged when trying to cross to dry

land. In the Tsavo National Park he said, the remains of elephants which had gone away to die alone are often discovered.

Duty Promptly Discharged

CONGRATULATIONS to the Public Relations and Social Welfare Department of Uganda on the prompt discharge of the duty of making available to the public at the earliest possible moment a verbatim record of the proceedings in the Legislative Council of the Protectorate. That body met in Kampala on October 21st sitting for more than nine hours. Fourteen days later copies of the verbatim report had reached London by air mail. While that does not approach what has become the regular practice of the Information Department in Northern Rhodesia, which issues a daily record of proceedings, it is a model for the East Africa territories, which have an extremely poor record in this respect.

Duty Blithely Neglected

KENYA'S INDIFFERENCE has been the subject of many criticisms in this newspaper, but the elected members continue to show supreme unconcern. That however, as no reason why the general public should be denied prompt access to the official record of what has been said and done in its name. Every Government ought to issue such a report at the very earliest possible moment after a session of Council. Would it be too much for the East Africa Central Executive to demand a sample of the territories' records in this respect from its impressive so far?

Too Far and Too Fast

TRADITIONALISM among Africans has been pushed too far and too fast, said the Labour commissioner of Kenya in London recently, as was reported in the last issue of this paper, which also recorded statements by the Labour commissioners of Uganda and Tanganyika, showing that they hold very much the same view. It is, of course, in conflict with that which has been enunciated more than once by the present Secretary of State for the Colonies. Examination of this serious divergence of opinion was made editorially a week ago.

Advice from Government Refused

NOW it can be added that Mr. F. W. Carpenter, who is acting Labour commissioner in Kenya while the substantive holder of the post is on leave in this country, has told a meeting in Nakuru: "The trade union movement in Kenya has not got off to a good start, a large section of it refuses all co-operation with and advice from officers of the Labour Department." These hard facts from the spot ought to be pondered by the doctrinaire advocates of more and more "trade unionism", advocates who have either no Colonial experience or so little that it is an unsafe guide.

"Kenya is the land of the gentleman farmer, the Union of South Africa is to have a land of the doubt; the Belgian Congo is to have a Colonial policy, but in immigrants seeking in at least a part of the future and all finding work, that is the only way to future progress that any young country could have. In addition, I find here that everybody—the African too—is happy and confident." Professor Emile Dehoux, secretary to the Belgian Commission for Colonial Affairs.

Firm Reply to Egyptian Demands

"Unification of the Nile Valley" Raised Again

EGYPT has again demanded "unification of the Nile Valley under the Egyptian crown."

Last Thursday the Prime Minister, Mustafa el-Nahas Pasha, read a Speech from the Throne in the presence of King Farouk which said, *inter alia*—

"My Government considers that the 1936 treaty has lost its validity as a basis for Anglo-Egyptian relations, and it deems it inevitable that it should be abrogated. It is also necessary that future relations should be founded upon new principles which you should approve—immediate and complete evacuation and the unification of the Nile Valley under the Egyptian crown."

"My Government further proclaims that it will not deviate from its insistence on these principles, and firmly believes that their recognition by the British would ensure stability, security, and peace in the whole of the Middle East."

"My Government is therefore proceeding without hesitation or undue delay with the task of realizing these national objectives, sparing no effort to achieve these ends. For this among the measures to be taken will be the proclamation of the termination of the 1936 treaty in view of its incompatibility with the United Nations Charter and the fact of the change in the circumstances in which it was concluded, with the effect of the proclamation of the termination of the two agreements concluded on January 16 and July 10, 1949, establishing a dual Government in the Sudan."

"National Aspirations" of the Nile Valley

"My Government hopes that the British will realize the benefits to the cause of democracy and world peace that will accrue from satisfying the national aspirations of the people of the Nile Valley—Egypt and the Sudan, by hastening to approve their claims, so that they may have the opportunity of taking part in human progress and in supporting democracy in its efforts to maintain world peace."

The speech went on to mention Egyptian desire to maintain friendly relations with all States, to emphasize the solidarity of the Arab League in its grave task of realizing the aspirations of the Arab world, and to refer to early negotiations with Great Britain in regard to "settling balances."

It closed with a declaration that the continuing crises from which all Nations were suffering should not become a stumbling block on the way of Egypt's onward march, and that Egypt, loyal to the whole world that she was vigilant and ready for any emergency, would not allow the present troubled conditions to keep her from occupying her rightful place among the nations of the world.

The Cairo correspondent of *The Times* commented:—
"It is downright than the Prime Minister's 'National Day' Speech, and his speech is largely a copy in patriotic oratory—it has clearly been drafted to allow the widest possible interpretation. It states Egyptian aspirations and then thinks about methods by which they might be realized. It speaks of the necessity for denouncing the 1936 treaty—and now also the 1899 Condominium agreements regarding the Sudan—but there is no denunciation. The sabre is half drawn and then returned, with a non-committal rattle. The thesis is that the satisfaction of Egyptian claims as defined by Egypt is a necessary precondition of co-operation with the Western democracies, and that recognition of the thesis will force itself or be forced upon Britain."

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Ernest Bevin, said in the House of Commons on Monday that the British Government had no intention of taking or agreeing to any measures which would leave the Middle East defenceless or which would needlessly prejudice the safety of free and friendly countries in that area or elsewhere. The Government would rest on the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936 until it was changed by mutual consent.

Mr. Bevin's statement was as follows:

"The Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936, which was ratified by the Parliaments of both countries, contains no provisions for modification or revision except by mutual consent. H.M. Government have nevertheless been willing to discuss the possibility of revision with the Egyptian Government, and there have been discussions this summer between H.M. Ambassador and the Egyptian Government."

Defence Matters Discussed

"It has always been the desire of H.M. Government to settle outstanding differences with Egypt in the spirit of the long tradition of friendship between the two countries, on a basis of equality and with full respect for the independence and sovereignty of Egypt. The two Governments have in fact been in contact for many months on defence matters with the object of removing misunderstandings and difficulties, in the spirit I have stated. In these discussions no difference in principle has arisen over the defence of the Middle East in time of war."

"Both for this reason and in view of our obligations under the treaty, H.M. Government have accordingly continued to give assistance to the Egyptian Government in the training and equipment of their forces. The needs, however, of our own forces, those of other Commonwealth countries, and of other North Atlantic Treaty Powers with whom we have working defence agreements must and will come first, but for H.M. Government to deny such assistance to Egypt and to certain other countries and other would be contrary to our treaty obligations."

"The difficulties which have not yet been satisfactorily solved as I have said concern action in the event of war, but the question of defence measures in time of peace. The Egyptian Government have stated that they wish all British troops to be withdrawn from the Canal Zone in time of peace. The principle of common defence measures in time of peace has been accepted by all the Western Powers and is fully compatible with national independence and sovereignty. Other countries in the Middle East area are operating in the same way."

British Intentions

"This is not a matter which merely concerns the United Kingdom and Egypt. What is at stake is the safety and independence of other countries also. It concerns them all. I assure the House that the Government have no intention of taking any steps or agreeing to any measures which would leave the Middle East defenceless or would needlessly prejudice the safety of free and friendly countries in that area or elsewhere."

"As regards the Sudan, this country has been the scene of great progress in the political, social, and economic fields during recent years. It would be tragic if anything were to disturb this. H.M. Government's attitude remains the same. It is, briefly, that the Sudanese should be free to decide their own future."

"In spite of the difficulties, I do not despair of being able to reconcile differences with Egypt on a friendly and just basis which will take account of the factors I have outlined. The Egyptian Foreign Minister will visit London next week, and this, I understand, will give us an opportunity to talk the matter over further."

MR. EDEN: "The 1936 treaty does allow for revision by mutual consent, and I understand the Foreign Secretary has been engaged in trying to reach an agreement on the subject of revision. Now that it has not succeeded I take it that the position of the Government is that they rest upon the treaty of 1936."

MR. BEVIN: "We rest on the treaty until it is changed by mutual consent."

MR. EDEN: "The Foreign Secretary has said that Article 16 not only provides for revision of the treaty but it specifically lays down that when revision shall be on the basis of the old treaty, that is an avenue for mutual consent. This was agreed to by every political party in Egypt, is it not an obligation which no Government can unilaterally renounce?"

MR. BEVIN: "That is the view we have taken all through. MR. CLEMENT DAVIES: "Is it the view of the Government

(Continued on page 259)

Blunders of the Overseas Food Corporation

Misconceptions, Miscalculations and Misunderstandings Officially Admitted

The annual report of the Overseas Food Corporation for the year ended March 31, 1950, contains many admissions of miscalculations, misconceptions, and misunderstandings. Some of them have been extracted and brought together for textual attention hereunder.

It is necessary to proceed steadily to the ultimate form of organization envisaged involving the abolition of the East African headquarters and the corresponding reduction of the London office. It is the intention to organize East Africa on the basis of two regions—the Southern Province and the Central Line—each under the charge of a general manager with wide executive powers responsible directly to the board in London. A small team of advisers to the board, with specialist qualifications but without executive power, will be available in East Africa.

It was clearly demonstrated that the corporation looked sufficient field staff with adequate experience of farming in Africa, although great enthusiasm and a high spirit of service were shown. Plans were adopted to remedy this in the ensuing seasons by securing the services of senior agriculturists with suitable practical experience.

Decentralization of control of agricultural activity took place during the year, but owing to the shortage of trained and experienced senior technical staff a great deal of detailed technical control continued to be exercised by headquarters.

Staff Difficulties

During 1949-50 it was not possible to appoint more than one regional agriculturist, who was stationed at Urambo. Efforts to find suitable regional agriculturists for the other two regions did not bear fruit till towards the end of the year.

Unfavorable loss of several of the more experienced field assistants, the increased percentages required for farming in the season 1949-50, and the arrival of a comparatively inexperienced field staff.

Excluding temporary staff, 270 employees in East Africa left the corporation's service during the year. Of these rather more than half were resignations.

The rate of staff turnover during the year was high, but not undue so having regard to the changes of policy imposed on it from the limitation of the scheme's scope, and to the much publicized adverse criticism of the corporation.

Nevertheless, the corporation's constant aim to establish its reputation as a good employer had much to recommend itself, and was aided by the staff of the year under review.

In the London office 93 employees left the corporation's service. Of these 67 resigned.

Certain African staff employed on the field operations gained in experience by not another season's work. The relatively small proportion of reliable men suitable for positions of trust was a warning against undue optimism regarding a rapid development of a cadre of good African field agriculturists, operators, and foremen.

Inspections carried out in the regions showed that the morale of Africans was better and the turnover of labour was lower where conditions were more settled, housing adequate, and schools started. A working knowledge of Swahili by European employees also proved to be important, and helped domestic councils and works committees to function.

The works committees in the Kogwa and Urambo regions did some useful work, but in general they have not succeeded in their original object. Too often both African representatives of labour and European repre-

sentatives of management proved to be of the wrong type.

£1,000,000 of Surplus Goods

With the revision of the development programme, considerable quantities of supplies already purchased became surplus to requirements. During the year agreements were entered into for the sale of surplus goods amounting to nearly £1,000,000.

The progress of work in the three regions has emphasized the importance of detailed forward reconnaissance of land before any clearing takes place. Only in this way can it be ensured that all the land cleared is suitable for cultivation in respect of its fertility, drainage, and situation, and that none of it will need to be abandoned after the expense of clearing has been incurred.

It was directed by the joint general managers that in future a larger proportion of the time of the geologists was to be spent on itinerant work to make sure that no mineral occurrence of importance is overlooked by their operations was missed. Attention is to be paid to all borehole samples as well as to general geology.

At Kogwa, owing to the initial error of starting demarcation and clearing on the same mile grid, it has been necessary to replanning of the road system, and re-arrangement of many windows became necessary as well as the anti-erosion plants.

The decision to clean the main 10 square-mile grid basis of the Kogwa area on the necessity of detailed forward reconnaissance is fully appreciated. Accordingly much effort was devoted to this work since the start of 1949.

A large quantity of surplus equipment, much of which was sent to United Kingdom for disposal, resulted from the abandonment of the land-clearing in Kogwa as a result of the heavy repair required to the mechanical plant, which was due to lack of maintenance, fuel, and stores.

Unnecessary High Vehicle Casualties

High vehicle and plant casualties, the high cost of road and transport, and the over-handing and the burdening of heavy loads on the essential motor vehicles, form a part of the difficulties of the past and the immediate future.

It was experienced that tractors and other implements for cultivators, equipment that for some reason or another was inadequate instead of operation on it, and which is not suitable for the remaining operations, including weeding and harrowing equipment, and other low cost equipment.

Owing to the shortness of the operation period, the staff was insufficient in numbers and experience for the best organization and supervision of the Africans and of the operation of the equipment.

An effort was made to save time during the early winter period in the anticipatory event of its being late in planting 9,000 acres of sunflower dry. This failed largely because it was impossible to intensify cultivation before weeds had choked the crop, owing to the heavy demands on tractors made by planting elsewhere under moist conditions. Four thousand acres of this dry-landed and were replanted in the same period.

Some 850 acres of maize were discarded owing to maize having been planted on a site later proved to be unsuitable for maize, the seedling losses due to Aspergillus and damping off, and the 150 scattered of the 450 acres brought to the attention of a subsequently discovered that 250 acres would have a yield worth harvesting. The original seed stock for 1949 at the planting season 1949-50 was 2,000 acres (groundnuts 1,000 acres, sunflower 1,000 acres, and a lentil farm 50 acres).

The latest target for 1949-50 planting was 4,000 acres, because of the shortage of suitable equipment, tractor maintenance, and repair facilities for heavy machinery, actually available on the units for 250 acres only. The area planted was 300 acres approximately.

An important innovation at Kogwa was each unit had four blacks, each staffed by two European and assisted by European mechanics. In Africa, including tractor, there were 25 African labourers. The experiment had good results in terms of initiative and keenness. A similar arrangement was adopted in Urambo.

At Urambo experience with the technical problems of clearing was as follows:

Flattening.—Chain-felling was simplified and speeded up by cutting a 50-foot wide perimeter trace round each field before felling proper began. After the perimeter was felled the timber was dozed into the field verges. This resulted in the turn-round of tractors at the end of each run becoming much less complicated, as the tractors had a clear space in which to make the turn.

The A frame of the tree-felling equipment was found to be completely unsatisfactory because of its being mounted on the track frame runnions, which resulted in considerable A frame breakages each time the tractor paddled over uneven ground.

Skidding.—One type of stump puller was very satisfactory, but its efficiency was further increased by extending the tines slightly up as to give more clearance on the underside. This resulted in the stump being in more satisfactory.

Raking.—The original rakes were quite unsatisfactory, but rakes of a new design were ordered from the United Kingdom.

Root-cutting.—The disc type plough was found to do an unsatisfactory job as a root-cutter. Towards the end of September, 1949, it was decided to retry a blade type root-cutter on ground previously disc-ploughed. While this was satisfactory it reduced the total acreage that could be prepared in time for the 1949-50 planting season.

The system of discharging water into unprotected water meadows at Urambo proved unsatisfactory. Erosion occurred in the upper reaches, while considerable quantities of sand were deposited on the lower and flatter slopes. Water flowed over a wide area, breaking banks and depositing sand.

Southern Province

In the Southern Province land is now being cleared on a highly selective basis with the result that plots cleared are individual, small, and disconnected. It is now doubtful whether the original concept of a large continuous farming unit of some 30,000 acres is sound. In any case, agriculture in the Southern Province will probably have to be organized on a different basis.

The decision is being taken to establish a sawmill, and

timber works at Noli, some 30 miles west of Nachingwea, to use 40 tons of timber a day for furniture and prefabricated houses, was based on the assumptions in the original White Paper. As a result of the revision of the White Paper plans, Noli will not be a geographic centre and the need for a sawmill no longer exists.

Conservation Works

In the Southern Province at the beginning of 1949-50 there were no conservation works except for a few terraces on the experimental farms at Namanga. Cleared drainage lines there eroded severely during the 1949 wet season.

By the end of March, 1950, land-clearing plans had been prepared, taking into account topography and soil vegetation types. Roads had been sited, as far as possible on ridges or saddles, and drainage lines and unsuitable or doubtful soil types were excluded. Fifty miles of various types of terraces and revetments in eroded areas on experimental farms were constructed and five miles of grass strips were laid.

In the Southern Province the Shervick proved capable of tree felling. Although not as efficient as the D8 tractor, it did a fine job when a pair was hitched in tandem to either end of the chain-cable.

A theory was advanced that costs could be reduced by letting the grass regenerate and burning the felled forest before starting the windrowing. An area felled in February, 1949, was burned in the following August, and, approximately a 25% burn-off was achieved. But all the land cannot be brought under cultivation the same year if windrowing is delayed until August, leaving only 34 months to complete all other operations. It is doubtful whether the advantages of a 25% burn-off can offset the disadvantages of a two-year cycle, but it was decided to carry out further trials.

The stumping equipment proved to be the least effective. On these operations the Shervick was not successful, and it is thought that in future Caterpillar tractors will have to be used instead. A great deal of disturbance was caused during stumping and root-cutting.

Stumping by African labour showed promise as an economical method.

The disc plough causes less soil disturbance than any other machine, and performs stumping operations as well as cutting roots.

Commons Discuss Colonial Development and Welfare

Secretary of State for Fostering Trade Unionism

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS discussed the Colonial Development and Welfare Bill on November 22nd. The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. J. HARRISON (Labour), said that the Bill was a landmark in the history of the Colonies, and that it would give the Colonies a new lease of life. He said that the Bill would provide for the development of the Colonies and for the welfare of the people.

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Is £20m. Adequate?

Mr. J. M. ALPERT (Conservative) doubted whether the additional £20m. was adequate, asked why the horizon for operations was limited to 1956, and inquired if the Colonial Secretary intended to use the additional money to force upon various Colonies the development of trade unionism. No Conservative member would oppose the paper and gradual development of trade unionism, but money had been used in the last five years to "hothouse" this development, regardless of whether conditions in those Colonies were appropriate.

DR. BARNETT STROSS (Labour) said that one of the great problems facing the Colonial Office was tuberculosis in Africa, suggested the establishment of a research station in Africa in order that African medical men might study the disease on the spot.

Mrs. P. SMITHES (Conservative) proposed that to every scheme submitted there should be applied the test as to whether it was also likely to attract private

capital. Money for schemes likely to attract further capital, such as the construction of roads, ought to be spent as quickly as possible.

MR. A. E. DAVIES (Labour) asked how far we were collaborating with France and Belgium, to develop Colonial research services.

MR. N. W. LUCK (Labour) asked what was being done about the sudden death disease affecting slaves in Zanzibar.

LIEUT. COLONEL SIR WALTER SMILES (Labour) believed that research upon schemes for roads and railways would bring great benefit to the Colonial peoples.

MR. R. SØRENSEN (Labour) hoped part of the extra sum voted would be devoted to the welfare of Colonial people, particularly students, in this country.

MR. A. BALDWIN (Conservative) said that Conservatives took the view that the inadequate sum being voted should primarily be spent on development from which welfare services would then automatically spring. The countries concerned must stand on their own feet, and the largest expenditure should be on research and the provision of roads and railways.

Priority for Research and

MR. J. HARRISON (Labour) said that what was spent before the war, £140,000,000 was a colossal sum, particularly in view of Britain's present problems.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, MR. JAMES GRANTHAM, said that the original sum of £130,000,000 had been intended for the period 1946-56. One-third of the cost of the schemes under

the Act was met from funds provided from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, one-third was provided by Colonial Governments from their own resources, and one-third by loan. A sum for research was retained at the centre and a reserve fund of £11,000,000 was maintained.

The 10-year plans altogether involved a capital commitment of £19,500,000, of which 19.4% was to be expended on communications, 25.5% on economic quotas, 47.2% on development and social services, and 9.9% on miscellaneous items. The additional £20m. now being voted would not be allocated specifically, but would be used flexibly.

It was inevitable and essential that a large proportion—nearly one-half of the total—should be expended on the social services, and he was anxious that with the expansion of these services there should be an expansion of the resources on which they could be soundly based and sustained.

Mr. Griffiths remarked, turning to the question of the Colonial Development Corporation, that there had been some crazy schemes put forward by private enterprise in days gone by: no one could be Colonial Secretary without learning of some of them.

From the beginning it had been an essential aim that there should be not a rigid but a flexible division of functions between the C.D.C. and Colonial Development and Welfare. He did not think that the C.D.C. was sufficient in itself, but believed there was general agreement as to the large and increasingly important place and function for public investment in the development of the Colonial territories. Private enterprise alone could not do the job.

The figure of £20m. was reached after discussion between

himself and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Some of it would be spent on research, which was of immense importance. The Government must take some of this money would be spent on developing trade unions, the Colonial Secretary continued. As we develop the economic life of these territories we increase the number of men and women working for wages and need for themselves alone. As a wage system is brought in, it is necessary to have trade unions. Therefore, now, 1950, separate trade unions for the Colonial territories, and of this number, only 30 are less than 10 years old. That is a remarkable fact. They need help and encouragement on every possible occasion, because, as we know from our experience, there is a vacuum; it is filled by something else, with disaster to the territories.

Danger of Forcing Trade Unions

MR. ALPORT: Is there not a great danger if these trade unions are forced into industries and Colonies that are not ready for them? If the experiment fails, will not the result be to bring the trade union movement into contempt, which will do more damage in the long run to the real interests of the unions?

MR. GRIFFITHS: I am anxious to face that risk. I know that there are risks in overforcing development, but I would rather take that risk than leave these wage earners unorganized. I say that advisedly. Perhaps I might point out that the attitude towards trade unions in many Colonial territories is not decided entirely by the people who work on the job, but by their companies and managers. I am anxious to deal to some of the companies in London to co-operate more with trade unions in the Colonial territories, and to give more latitude to their local representatives. I hope that they will do that.

East African Railways and Harbours

Highly Satisfactory Report on First Year's Operations

IN THE FIRST FULL YEAR of operations of the East African Railways and Harbours Administration, that ending on December 31, 1949, gross earnings totalled no less than £70,712,176, at a cost, including contributions to the renewals funds, of £7,766,660, leaving net earnings at just under £3,000,000 and a surplus of £42,889 for appropriation after meeting interest and sinking fund charges.

The financial result of the first year's operations of the combined systems of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika must therefore be regarded as highly satisfactory—how satisfactory is evident from the fact that in the year ended March 31, last the total earnings on all sections of Rhodesia Railways were £9,939,095, and expenditure rose from £6,782,792 to £8,437,152.

Mr. A. Dalton, general manager of the East African system, accounts for his stewardship in the customary meticulous manner, and goes in this latest annual report (published by the Government Printer, Nairobi) with information of interest to the general public and a wealth of statistical data on value to transport technicians. The services now cover 2,937 miles of open lines of metre-gauge track, 4,200 route-miles of steamer services, 1,761 miles of motor-road transport (exclusive of motor-feeder services), and 128 stations in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika.

Earnings Well Above Estimate

The earnings were no less than £1,855,366 above the estimate, and the total working expenditure, including contribution to renewal funds, was only £643,624 above the estimate, leaving a richly favourable balance of more than £900,000.

Of earnings by the railways, lake steamers and motor transport services, totalling £8,524,672, goods traffic at £5,444,393 showed an increase of some £951,500, and passenger traffic, which passed the £1m. mark for the first time, showed an increase of £76,507. Goods traffic increased 12.7% in the year and passenger revenue by 9%. There was a great increase in the freight ton miles moved, from 1,000 to 1,047m.

The number of passengers carried rose by nearly half a million to £5,943,549, and a note on third class states:

... is an inveterate traveller, and appears to be willing to spend a high proportion of his income in travel. The continuing increase in third class travel is a reflection of the greater earnings of the African by the growth of industry and the general development of the East African territories.

On the Kenya-Uganda section, third-class passenger receipts in 1949 were 60% of total passenger receipts. The fares, which range from 2 to 32 cents per mile, are low, but the cost of providing the service is not commensurately low, because it is highly concentrated in a few months' movements. In Tanganyika the heavy increase in third class passenger journeys makes additional coaching stock an urgent requirement.

Goods traffic on the Kenya-Uganda section, which was 40% much more than 1m. tons in 1939, reached 32,143,59 tons last year, and in Tanganyika the respective figures were 228,046 and 55,614 tons. The report states in this connexion:

In Kenya and Uganda the relatively large increase of 70,000 tons for an additional 29,680 tons came mainly from the long haul of the heavy Uganda cotton crop. Increased imports of cotton piece-goods, cement, machinery, and iron and steel goods, also contributed to the comparatively large increase in revenue. This increase in imports raised the average rate per ton, which was further swollen by considerable tonnage decreases in low rate-paying traffic, such as soda ash and fertilizers. A noticeable feature of the increasing traffic is the heavier movement of all classes of oil—a reflection of the greater tendency to turn from a solid fuel to a liquid fuel for industrial and agricultural purposes.

While much of the buoyant revenue came from capital goods for post-war development and the prevailing high prices of East African products, the increases are sufficient to cover a wide range of traffic to give a surplus. However, in so far as the railways are concerned, there will be no immediate relief from the high prices of the tonnage of the principal export commodities. However, in so far as the railways are concerned, there will be no immediate relief from the high prices of the tonnage of the principal export commodities. However, in so far as the railways are concerned, there will be no immediate relief from the high prices of the tonnage of the principal export commodities.

In Tanganyika there were increases in sisal, cotton, and tobacco, and also imported capital and consumer goods. The heaviest additional traffic, however, was found in coffee, 6,063 tons of flour and meal and 32,456 tons of maize being

Imported an index of the Territory's amenability to drought. There was a small increase in the movement of petrol.

During the year export commodities arrived to the coast at Mombasa were as follows: cotton, 77,628 tons, value, shs. 2,707,000; cotton seed, 60,293; maize, 54,989; sisal, 26,872; sisal, 30,353; wheat, 17,388; timber, 1,200; bark, 9,393; hides and skins, 7,502; potatoes, 6,388; beans, 3,225; groundnuts, 2,089; rice, 2,035; sugar, 1,923; wool, 512; and rubber, 47 tons.

Export Tonnage

Cotton and cotton seed together accounted for 40% of the total export traffic; 1,273,388 cotton and seed had almost reached 50% of the total export tonnage.

There is still much to be pilfered, 83% of the claims made arising from goods stolen and pilfered in transit; 14% of the total claims payments were in respect of cotton piece-goods; 10% alcoholic liquors, 9% provisions, 7% new motor vehicles, and 6% tobacco and cigarettes.

Most of the damage to goods in transit and much of the pilferage arise from the poor nature and quality of the packing materials. In many cases the method of packing is almost an invitation to pilferage.

The most serious losses by theft have been from truck broaching perpetrated while trains are running slowly up gradients during the night hours. Many devices have been used for securing wagons against broaching. These have comprised riveting at the ordinary door fastenings, securing with heavy gauge-wire, padlocking, etc. The most successful device appears to be to secure the doors with heavy gauge wire at roof level so that thieves cannot easily get at the fastenings from ground level in marshalling yards, or while the wagons are on moving trains.

Wagons conveying highly pilferable goods are confined to certain trains and marshalled so that they will be under the immediate surveillance of the guards. As far as possible also such goods are loaded through to destination to avoid transhipment.

East African Harbours

Within the past four years the earnings of the harbours in the Kenya-Uganda section have almost doubled, rising from £766,172 in 1946 to £1,432,243 last year; the surplus of earnings over ordinary working expenditure rising in that time from £366,190 to £712,376, and the percentage of ordinary working expenditure to earnings falling from 52% to 50%.

Wharfage of general import cargo produced £549,664 (£201,204 four years previously), and wharfage of general export cargo £226,616 (£167,517). Wharfage handed per linear foot of deep-water quay was 374.54, compared with 269.68 in 1939 and 260.11 in 1945.

Harbours in Tanganyika earned £675,825, a great increase on the £393,838 of the previous year, the percentage of ordinary working expenditure earnings being 85.2% (94.07%).

Ships entering the ports of Mombasa, Tanga, Dar es Salaam, Lindi, and Mtwara numbered 3,002, 42,452 in 1949, and their net registered tonnage was 5,985,161 (4,728,403). They carried 1,483,963 tons of general import cargo, an increase of 26,609 tons, 639,700 tons of bulk oil, an increase of 166,015, and 77,269 tons of coal, a decrease of 105,904 tons. The general export cargo which they embarked totalled 1,172,595 tons, an increase of 13,763 tons.

The report contains some excellent photographs, a good map, and many statistical tables.

Formation of a National Liquor-Licensing Board is one of the proposed amendments to the Southern Rhodesian Liquor Act. It is also suggested that no application for a licence for a new hotel shall be granted unless the board is satisfied that the buildings (excluding land) are valued at a minimum of £30,000. Tied hotels may cease to exist, except where the applicant is the sole proprietor of the hotel or holds a controlling interest if the hotel is owned by a company.

C.D.C. Operations in Nyasaland European Trading Companies Protest

SINCE PUBLICATION of our editorial criticisms on 11 November 1949, some aspects of the operations of the Commercial Development Corporation, we have received the text of a resolution adopted at a meeting of European trading companies in Nyasaland.

It protests vigorously and unequivocally against the decision of the C.D.C. to open retail stores in the north of the Protectorate, this action being considered entirely contrary to all the principles which governed the formation of the corporation.

There was unanimous agreement that Lord Trefgarne, chairman of the corporation (who has since resigned), has deviated from his repeated public utterances that the corporation would not compete with private enterprise, and wrongly presented facts as an implication that his corporation intends trading where private enterprise has failed.

The meeting condemned the innovation of public funds being utilized for projects which will seriously conflict with the interests of the very people who are providing the essential capital, and in fact being used to supplant private enterprise, as has been done at Mzuzu, where traders now operating have been served with an eviction notice.

Six weeks after the resolution was handed to the local resident director of the corporation and sent by him to London, no reply had been received.

Lord Trefgarne's Promises

Mr. J. R. Downs said that commercial men had been lulled into a sense of false security by Lord Trefgarne's promises. At the request of the promoters of the tin industry his (Mr. Downs's) company had started a retail store in Mzuzu which had since become the operational headquarters of the C.D.C. in northern Nyasaland. Some months ago he had been informed that the lease of the quarter-acre trading plot would be terminated by the Government and formal notice of eviction had been given by the C.D.C.

He had appealed to the Government to refuse trading licences to that corporation on the grounds that the land had been sold to it for the specific purpose of development, which did not include trading; that the corporation had unequivocally declared that it did not aim to compete with private enterprise; that it was contrary to all conceptions of British rule and policy that Government agencies should compete directly with traders; and that it was never intended that the corporation should use public money to oust traders from their legitimate and established sphere of activity.

"On the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia the winning companies were forbidden by the Government to trade in the trading areas established within their concessions. Similarly the C.D.C. would, he felt, be ordered to make similar arrangements.

The chairman of his parent company in London discussed this whole matter with Lord Trefgarne, from whom he had received a letter which said: "We will contemplate to meet the needs of our employees engaged on corporation projects and no more. There is definitely no intention of entering into competition with private enterprise in the wider field."

That said Mr. Downs, was another mistake, for the C.D.C. were already operating a retail store open to all. Such trading could be used to subsidize and entice labour in a manner which other people could not follow. If this departure were disturbing to traders, it might therefore prove to be even more serious to private estate owners in the vicinity of C.D.C. operations.

Mrs. J. Marshall, president of the chamber, said that a local commercial organization in Northern Rhodesia had already protested to the resident Director of Livingstone against the statement.

Europeans and Africans had had occasion to complain of consumer goods at fair prices being sold in Northern Rhodesia also objected to the method of the C.D.C. to set up its own retail shops.

The Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce unanimously endorsed the resolution of the European trading companies to protest against the C.D.C. activities.

The Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industries of Northern Rhodesia have likewise protested strongly against the corporation's trading activities.

Racial Co-Operation in Tanganyika
Contribution of Immigrant Communities

SIR EDWARD TWINING, Governor of Tanganyika, said when he opened the budget session of the Legislature in Dar es Salaam last week that the report of the Constitutional Committee was expected early next year. This meant, he would say only that he must emphasize his belief that "the full development of the resources of this country can be effected only by the close and friendly co-operation of all races."

Developing Efficient Local Government

Recalling the statements of Mr. Griffiths, the present Secretary of State, and Lord Listowel, a former Minister of State for the Colonies, that the immigrant communities must now be regarded as belonging to East Africa, the Governor said that he repeated their assurances, so that the essential part played by immigrant races in the general life and development of the Territory is fully understood and appreciated. We should concentrate in the near future on the development of efficient and democratic local government institutions. It should be possible for them to function in an atmosphere free from any suggestion of racial bias.

Revenue would be about £9m. this year, and more in 1951, in which some £5m. would be spent on development and £700,000 on African education (compared with about £400,000 this year).

Port of Beira Development
£817,000 Awarded by Tribunal

THE DIRECTORS OF PORT OF BEIRA DEVELOPMENT LTD., announced on Tuesday that they had received cable from the Lisbon office of the Companhia do Porto da Beira stating that the Portuguese arbitral tribunal constituted last June to adjudicate on the claim made by the Companhia do Porto da Beira upon the Portuguese State in connexion with the expropriation of the Port of Beira of January 4, 1949, has given judgment in favour of the Companhia.

Further Statement Awaited

The cable states that the tribunal has awarded the Companhia the sum of 63,998,800 escudos (equivalent at the present rate of exchange to approximately £817,000), with interest from January 1, 1949, to the date of payment. The text of the judgment is not yet available in London. When it has been received and considered, a further statement will be issued.

Port of Beira Development holds an 80% interest in the Companhia. Mr. V. L. Oury is the chairman of the British company.

New B.L. Ships

The 15,000-ton liner KENYA will be launched on November 28 for the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., by Lady Currie, wife of the company's chairman. The vessel, the largest of the liner will carry 150 first-class passengers in single and two-berth cabins, 123 tourist class in two, three, or four-berth cabins. Another liner, the SANTITAS, has recently been completed for the B.L., and the keel of a third, the UGANDA, will be laid immediately. The KENYA has been launched. She should be ready for service by the end of next year.

Mr. E. A. Vasey's official title has been changed, following this assumption of the portfolio for education. It is now to be known as Member for Education, Health and Local Government. The Deputy Chief Secretary of Kenya will henceforth sit in the Executive Council as Member for Labour, instead of as Member for Education.

African Transport Conference Ends
No Agreement on Permanent Organization

THE CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN AFRICAN TRANSPORT CONFERENCE in Johannesburg ended last week without agreement being reached by the Constitutional Committee on the creation of a permanent structure, because the Portuguese delegation preferred a less elaborate organization, the main function of which would be to call annual conferences in different centres in Africa.

The Portuguese delegation feared that a permanent organization would be controlled by the Government in whose territory it was established. They wanted regular changes in headquarters so that no one African country could dominate the organization.

The interim organization will be maintained in Johannesburg while discussions continue between the Governments concerned.

The Roads Committee, the only one of seven to complete its task, decided to recommend the construction of a network of roads throughout Central and Southern Africa capable of carrying heavy traffic at about 43 miles an hour. Agreement on the standardization of road signs and grades was also reached.

3ft. 6in. Gauge Recommended

The recommendation of the Railway, Marine, Ports and Inland Waterways Committee that a 3ft. 6in. gauge should be accepted as the ultimate standard for all important railways in Central and Southern Africa was adopted by the Albany session.

The Export and Rating Committee's proposal that sales national through rates were desirable to facilitate a free flow of traffic between territories was accepted.

In the Economic Development Committee the Union delegation pressed strongly for the construction of a 2,000-mile rail link from Beit Bridge to West Nicholson in Southern Rhodesia to provide a link with Bulawayo. At the request of the Southern Rhodesian delegation, Mr. G. A. Deane, the Colony's Minister of Mines and Transport, the decision on this and other lines linking Southern Rhodesia with the East Coast was deferred.

With regard to the proposal to construct a short direct line between Lourenco Marques and Southern Rhodesia either via Beit Bridge or Pafos, the Railways Committee agreed that neither of the proposed lines would present technical difficulties.

The conference was attended by delegates from Belgium, the East Africa High Commission Territories, France, the High Commission Territories in South Africa, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Portugal, the Union of South Africa, and the United Kingdom. The United States Government and the International Bank sent observers.

New Rail Outlet for Southern Rhodesia

Mr. Deaneport told the conference that the Governments of Southern Rhodesia and Portugal had submitted a joint application to the Economic Co-operation Administration for an economic and physical survey to be made of routes to the east coast, but that the survey party's report had not yet been received. His Government was not satisfied that the suggested link between Beit Bridge and West Nicholson would provide a rail connexion with Lourenco Marques would provide a solution to the Colony's transport problems.

Mr. J. W. Wilkinson, a retired railway engineer, recently outlined in Gwelo a scheme which would see the railways bring most centres of Southern Rhodesia as near to Lourenco Marques as they now were to Beira, or even more.

The route he recommended was from Bulawayo on the Beira-Shabani line, South-South east, along a water shed to Gwelo in Portuguese territory, where a railway already runs to the port. The only major engineering problem would be a bridge across the Limpopo. The bridge was 184 miles long, and iron existed, and from the north 200 miles, through territory with little iron. It would make the route of great interest to the Portuguese.

The alternative route via West Nicholson and Beit Bridge would be more expensive and would involve reclaiming parts of the line.

The Ministry of Education in the Sudan has dismissed 119 boys from the secondary school in Khof Taggar for disorderly conduct.

Calls for Christian Teachers Kenya's Appeal in the North Country

THE ONLY MEN AND WOMEN whom the Government of Kenya considers capable of fulfilling the main recommendations of the Becher Report, which reported on the development of African education in the Colony, are sincere, convinced, and practising Christians," says a pamphlet prepared for the special purpose of attracting to recruit.

The education we are to offer the African shall be Christian education. Anything the doctrine of any education which is to remove anything must destroy beliefs in ancestral spirits, sorcery, magic, and spells. We want to make it possible for East Africans in ever-growing numbers to become modern civilized men and women, and the best way we know to do that, the only fully satisfying answer to all the questions that we have, is the way we have gone ourselves, the way of Christian faith, hope, and charity.

The words have been addressed in particular to teachers in Lancashire and the West Riding of Yorkshire, in which area Mr. W. J. D. Wadley, deputy director of education and Mr. N. B. Larby, assistant director in charge of African education, concentrated their attention during their visit to England to recruit the best applicants available.

The booklet states:

The Becher Report is not meant to be the last word; it is a practical plan for the present confronting us now, and it will prepare the way for even greater development in the near future so that it may be possible, in the committee's words, to establish "a morally sound education, largely based on Christian principles, conducted with adequate inspection and supervision, providing courses of education each of which is purposeful and complete within itself at every level, and which, as a system, is balanced in its numerical relationship between the more advanced and the elementary, and which lays particular emphasis on the acquisition of practical attitudes and skills."

Quality Rather than Quantity

To achieve this aim the Becher Report proposes to reorganize the African educational system and, in particular, to secure for this stage quality rather than quantity, considering that what must be done now, before there can be any sufficiently general progress, is to achieve a five per cent increase in the number of secondary schools, providing courses up to the school certificate stage, an all-round improvement in the various teacher-training courses, and a very substantial increase in the number of officers responsible for the administration, inspection, and supervision of schools.

Although these relations are on the whole good, and friendly, it would be idle to deny that there is still a good deal of prejudice in many quarters. And prejudice can easily be transformed into objectionable privilege of one group, into hatred and fear, and can poison the life of a country and endanger its future. The only sure cure of antidote is education in its fullest sense.

Education was begun, by the original Christian missionaries who had first to learn the languages, take them down from speech and deduce the grammar from it, and then write the first books—translations of the Scriptures to begin with, and then spelling books, first readers, and so on, until nearly all this in the lifetime of a man who is 60 to-day. It was an astonishing achievement, and many of these, and their colleagues, were very remarkable men.

Education must mean the acquisition of a European language in our case English. We ought to have seen much earlier than we did that even the most elementary education means educated teachers, inspectors and administrators, and that secondary, technical, and professional education could not be put added when we want to unless we have a source from which to obtain the trained staff in sufficient numbers to do it, and that means African staff in sufficient numbers.

As regards African staff, all we have to offer as a source of additional teachers in large numbers is a primary school-leaver, or girl leaver, with six years' schooling of an inferior kind, a boy who needs at least two more years at school, and two in a teacher-training institution before he can really be regarded as fit to teach in a primary school, while for secondary school masters, even more is required.

Partnership Between the Races Public Accounts Committee Proposed

SIR GILBERT DENNIS, Minister of Northern Rhodesia, said when addressing the Legislative Council recently that he had had discussions with the Secretary of State about the next state of constitutional progress, and that, in view of the complexity of the problem and the need to harmonize the political aspirations of the Europeans and Africans, Mr. Griffiths had been considering the best means of reaching a solution fair to all concerned. This matter, he (the Governor) would shortly discuss with members of the legislature, who would be consulted in regard to the issue of an advisory statement about the policy of partnership between the races.

Mr. J. S. Sumner had been referred by the Executive Council to a Budget Advisory Committee consisting of all the non-official members of the Legislature, the Financial Secretary, the Secretary for Native Affairs, and the Director of Development.

Body on the lines of a Public Accounts Committee in the United Kingdom, appointed to be available for the purpose of scrutinizing expenditure which had been incurred, in order that the public might be satisfied that the funds available had been wisely and carefully expended.

Regular Army Commission

NEW CONDITIONS for Colonial candidates seeking permanent commissions in the British Regular Army have been published. Candidates for Sandhurst must be British subjects between 18 and 19 1/2 years of age, with members of families resident in the country from which the application is made. They must have passed an examination equivalent to the School Certificate. If passed by a local selection board, they will be granted free passages to Britain in order to attend a Regular Commissioning Course for further tests lasting three or four days. Successful candidates will receive a bonus Regular Army engagement of five years with the Colours and seven with the reserve. They will first do a pre-Sandhurst training course in the ranks. At Sandhurst, where the course will last 18 months, other cadets will receive 10 days for the first year and 60 thereafter. For the Women's Royal Army Corps School of Instruction for which the same conditions of domicile and nationality apply, candidates must be between 18 and 26 years of age.

Road Safety Recommendations

NINETY-TWO RECOMMENDATIONS are made by the Road Safety Committee of Uganda, a body established under the chairmanship of the Administrative Secretary, as a result of a motion moved by the Legislative Council by Mr. C. Handley Bird. It was ascertained that road accidents had increased from 111 in 1957 to 2,502 in 1959; there were 1,233 in the first half of the current year. Last year (excluding pedal cycles) 44 per cent of the vehicles involved were motor cars and 42 per cent commercial vehicles, other than public service vehicles. Of the deaths caused, 51 per cent were ascribed to commercial vehicles, 18 per cent to pedal cycles, 14 per cent to produce sellers, vehicles, and 17 per cent to other vehicles. Recommendations for the attention of the Government include: (a) more stringent tests for the admission of a school for drivers; increased restriction of loads carried on cycles; better provision for passengers on motor vehicles; the tightening of regulations for licensing vehicles; the formation of a traffic branch of the police; and propaganda on road safety.

Problem of Race Relations Chief Justice's Challenge

"DO NOT GIVE THE PROBLEM of race relations the attention it deserves," said the Chief Justice of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. Justice Tredgold, when he addressed the annual conference of the African Welfare Society of Johannesburg.

"Like so many of our major questions, we are inclined to push them to the background of our minds, leaving it to another day, and perhaps another generation, to solve. It is the foundation of interracial knowledge and understanding is well and truly said in this instance the problem may prove insoluble."

"Relations between Europeans and Africans has, no doubt, deteriorated in recent years, but Western civilization could survive in Africa if its basis was good will, civilization must stand on its moral achievements, not merely on its superiority in technical ability."

"Left to the free will of both sides, the problem could make the future of Southern Rhodesia a dismal indeed. The vast body of good will existing in the Colony needs capitalizing. In answering ill-informed criticism, Europeans must guard against falling from a position of defence to one of self-justification."

"We rightly boast of our advanced degree of civilization," said the Chief Justice, "and rightly assume to ourselves the position of leadership, but we cannot do that unless we are also prepared to accept to the full the responsibilities that go with leadership."

Mr. Justice Tredgold is retiring this year from the presidency of the society.

Relief of Distress

THAT VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS for charitable purposes can bring a better human understanding of individual problems than the Government is the opinion of a committee of Europeans and Asians established in Kenya last year to examine the scope and methods of relief of distress among the poor. In the main the Government accepts the committee's recommendations for the legislation of which legislation is being drafted.

Members unanimously agreed that the responsibility for the relief of distress should fall primarily on the family that is broken, the relatives, secondly on the community to which the individual belongs, and, thirdly, in cases beyond the scope of both family and community, on the local or central authorities. Repatriation of distressed immigrants should be paid for by the Government.

The committee proposed that relief of distress among Europeans and Asians should be transferred from the Commissioner for Social Welfare to the Department concerned with African community development, to the Member for Health and Local Government.

"Formation of a Welfare Advisory Council is recommended with representatives of Government, local authorities, and voluntary organizations of Europeans and Asian. The committee recommends a healthy partnership between public and voluntary agencies for the common good."

In order to give effect to the responsibility in first degree relatives, legal provision should, it is suggested, be made for means tests of such persons, with a view to compelling them to contribute towards the maintenance of destitute members of their families.

Lead Memorial Building

THE FOUNDATION STONE of the Lead Memorial building, which is to be erected on a six-acre site overlooking Tanga harbour, procured by Arabon Estates, Ltd., has been laid by Mr. J. Jaqner. Mr. Abdallah Karimjee referred to the late Sir William Lead's great services to Tanganyika. The first trustee of the memorial fund is Lady Mary Lead and Messrs. M. A. Karimjee, A. L. Le Maitre, H. Lanner, and Geoffrey Trant.

New Scientific Council for Africa Meets Near Nairobi

FOURTEEN SCIENTISTS from nine countries, experts in fields as diverse as medicine and meteorology, met in Nairobi on November 21 to discuss how the sciences which they represent or others, may best be applied to the benefit and development of Africa south of the Sahara.

Representing Belgium, France, Portugal, Southern Rhodesia, the Union of South Africa, and the United Kingdom, and Colonies, these form a permanent body to be known as the Scientific Council for Africa South of the Sahara, the functions and composition of which were approved at an inter-governmental meeting held in London in May.

The chairman is Dr. P. L. du Toit, president of the South African Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, and the vice-chairman Professor J. Malot, director of the Scientific Institute, Madagascar, the United Kingdom is represented by Sir Alexander Carr-Saunders, director of the London School of Economics and Chairman of the Colonial Social Science Research Council. Dr. E. F. Worsfold is scientific secretary of the East Africa High Commission's scientific general.

Other members are Prof. A. C. H. de Vries, director of Psychological Research in the Office of Overseas Scientific Research, Paris; Dr. F. J. Cambournac, professor of the Institute of Tropical Medicine, Lisbon; Dr. B. A. Keen, B.S., director of the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization, Nairobi; Dr. J. R. Lebel, secretary general of the National Institute of Agricultural Research in the Belgian Congo (I.N.E.A.C.); Dr. A. Mendes Correa, professor of the Faculty of Science, University of Oporto, director of the Higher Colonial College, Lisbon, and a member of the Portuguese National Assembly; Prof. T. Morod, director of the Institute of French Africa, Dakar; Colonel W. H. Mulligan, director of the West African Institute of Typnomoiasis Research, Kaduna, Nigeria; Dr. B. F. J. Schonland, F.R.S., Research Professor of Geophysics and director of the Bernard Price Institute, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg; N. P. Scotch, director of research in the Meteorological Service, Southern Rhodesia; Dr. L. van der Berghe, director of the Institute for Scientific Research in the Belgian Congo (I.R.S.C.).

The council's functions are to suggest new subjects for research and to advise on the best way of doing it efficiently (but not to supervise) scientific bureaux now working in the field, as well as individual research workers; to facilitate transfer of workers from one territory to another; and the circulation of their reports; and to suggest to the Governments concerned such specialist conferences as may advance the interests of Africa.

Zanzibar Agricultural Report

ZANZIBAR experienced in 1949 its worst year for a quarter of a century, but the food situation was not so acute as in 1946. Cocoa seedlings suffered badly. These facts are revealed in the annual report for last year of the Department of Agriculture, Government Printer.

The clove crop amounted to 13,443,436 lb., or about two-thirds of the average. Pemba contributed 10.5 per cent and Zanzibar 20.83 per cent. Exports of coconut produce comprised 7,972 tons of copra, 1,539 tons of coconut oil (the equivalent of 10,898 tons of copra), 321 tons of soap, and 5,213 tons of oil-sake. Tree issues were made of 103,338 clove seedlings and 6,110 were sold.

A consignment of ferric rods was dispatched to the United Kingdom by the Clove Growers' Association, producing a total return to growers of 174s. per lb. On the 19,410 cuttings planted in 1947 only 1,980 plants were harvested, and of the 433 cultivators 17 had no living plants left to harvest. The report quotes these figures as a warning that the industry which has to be overcome.

Drought reduced the catch of fish to 25 tons. Kipepey continues to be a good fishing ground. Further progress was made in the establishment of a fish farm where the area covered 131 lb. of milk, 100 lbs. of fish, and 400 lbs. of fish. A 2,500 lb. net in a lactating fish farm was placed to the Protectorate during the year. The East African Fisheries Research Organisation is to be based on Zanzibar.

BACKGROUND TO

Driving Companies Abroad

To avoid the crushing burden of taxation for which their competitors are not liable, a number of English companies operating abroad have recently insisted upon management and control of their real business overseas. Many others are already in the way out. When London was the financial and business centre of the world and British taxation moderate, there were many reasons for controlling foreign operations through companies registered here. As a result we have with us to-day the head offices of many businesses carrying on their activities wholly abroad. Substantial disbursements are made here for staff salaries, directors' remuneration, office rents, insurance premiums, and many other expenses which could equally well be paid to persons resident locally, to the benefit of orders placed in the United Kingdom for machinery and stores. The country's balance of payments is enriched by these "invisible exports" which do not make any call on our natural resources or consume foreign currency. One would have thought that those in control of our economic destinies would do all in their power to retain in the family circle their valuable contributories as these companies have become. But no. We persist in the taxation conception of our country—that the country from which capital originates is to long as any control remains, to full taxation on the fruits of that capital even though the whole process of fruition has taken place in another land. The principle of unilateral relief in respect of double taxation has been granted, but even so the burden of taxation on a British company is higher than that on its foreign competitors, and this anomaly must be brought to an end. In order to retain the substantial income in foreign currency which we draw as a result from these companies we shall in the end have to adopt the Canadian tax system whereby companies operating outside that country pay no normal tax on their contributions to the revenue being limited to a small tax on dividends paid to non-residents. Is it not desirable to adopt this system now, checking the momentum of the outward movement already under way which will otherwise gather speed as conditions abroad become more settled and hence more inviting to the potential investor? By taking this action at once we should ensure that a substantial volume of "invisible exports" now in jeopardy will be maintained for years to come. Mr. C. G. Barry, in the Times.

Pools. About 10m of the total population of Great Britain are registered with one or other of the 52 pool concerns, and about 100,000 in their forms. Each of the average weekly earnings being 2s. 9d. in the first five months of the year compared with 3s. 2d. last year. The pools claim to be the sixth biggest industry in the country. They paid £15,000,000 in pool tax last year. —Financial Times.

Plan for Scotland. If Home Rule for Scotland means withdrawing Scottish members from Westminster it would be a disaster. The English are a tolerant and good-humoured people, but are best with a blend of Scottish downiness and determination. Scottish nationalists are sick of being bossed about by Whitehall. So are the English. The curse is not the English Parliament at Westminster, but the socialist bureaucracy that would fetter it. The answer is not a Parliament in Scotland, but a united effort of Scots and English to free all men from officialdom. —Mr. Cyril Osborne, M.P.

Barely Insufficiently Rewarded. There is a grossly unskilled man in Scotland who has shares for all Scotland. One when described in terms of a mass of badly paid workers and small numbers of rich people, the average Socialist elector aimed his arrow at equality of income. But now when for all practical budgetary purposes the rich are no more, it has rather suddenly dawned on say, the skilled engineer that the unskilled man is getting to-day 85% as much as he is. He regards this as a grave scandal and an insult to his price, his status, and his pocket. —National News Letter.

Nationalization. Nationalization means a lower standard of living for all. Services and goods supplied under nationalization are inferior and higher in price, and the subjects have yet to be seen. We have been living on past savings, and these are now beginning to run out. The policy of soaking the rich has ended, and now the Government is going to start on you. They have in fact already started. A man earning £7 a week is asked to contribute £16 a week in direct and indirect taxation, and in order that nationalization may be paid for, taxation will have to go a great deal further than this. —Sir Henry Farmer, for the past 10 years director of meat and live stock at the Ministry of Food.

Free Speech. The unavoidable impression left on one's mind by the King's Speech in which the Government has set out its policy and programme is that it is irrelevant. It reminds me of a doctor who is seen throwing a large powder on the sickets. "Why are you doing it," he says. "To keep flies away." But says the onlooker, "there are no flies here." The man replies, "That is just as well, for that is the kind of powder, anyhow." —Mr. J. Boyd-Carpenter.

Freedom Threatened. Is there to be any freedom left in this regulated country? Not a clear, wholehearted support in alliance with trade unionists, a command of local councils, a council appears to be a flagrant example. The council has laid it down that all its employees shall join a union or be dismissed, and it is now attempting to apply this indefensible piece of tyranny against its doctors and teachers. It is much to the credit of the National Union of Teachers that it has advised teachers generally to ignore the council's order to them to produce proof of membership of a union. If the teachers have the same spirit to stand together for freedom here, the council will be helpless; it can hardly afford to bring its educational services to a standstill. Fortunately the Minister of Health is against the council. —Spectator.

The Case for Profits. What a loss this country suffers from the gradual disappearance of the accumulated commercial knowledge of the private traders in commodities and raw materials. It is now 11 years since men in the timber trade were able freely to buy and sell and put their judgment to the test in the hard school of profit and loss. The same problem will arise when the Liverpool cotton market and the corn trade resume their previous functions, and in due course they surely will. All this freeing of trade to succeed, it will be need to re-educate the British people in the merits of profit-making. From profits must come the resources to re-equip and modernize industry, profits have to supply a huge contribution to the exchequer, pay for defence and other services; profits are the only corporate savings upon which future prosperity of the country largely depends; profits can supply the return on capital very modest in these days, which is the encouragement to the individual to save. —The Economist.

TO THE NEWS

E.A. marked
threat
Empress Elizabeth.

There is a steady draining of
freedom our land. — Mr. Gordon
Lang, Labour M.P. for Waltham
and Hyde.

We are losing our capacity
danger of interference with the free-
dom of the individual. —
Charles Hill, M.P.

If European civilization should
perish, the rest of the world would
within a generation relapse into
savagery, "returning to its ancient
superstitions." — Mr. George
Murray.

By every step we take towards
making the State the caretaker of
our lives, by that much we move
towards making the State our
master. — General Eisenhower.

I am alarmed by the twinning
of the newspapers at the very
time when it is essential that demo-
cracy should be rightly educed.
I shall through the Press learn
to understand about the great issues
confronting the world. — Dr.
Garbett, Bishop of York.

Disparagers of classical learning
have fallen into the all-too-common
error of confusing mechanization
with civilization." — Mr. Alan Glegg.

Our factories are capable of
making for the textile industry an
impact far transcending the already
substantial contribution of raw
materials. — Mr. John Evans, chief chemist of
the Bradford Dyers' Association.

The crisis which has arisen in
the Council of Europe owing to the
British Government's opposition to
any abandonment of sovereignty
may prove fatal to the idea. — M.
Paul Reynaud.

The new system would be to
teach Latin as a spoken language,
with the same pronunciation,
and education would then be
bilingual. The advantage of busi-
nessmen, diplomats, tourists, and
others is obvious. — Lord Norman-
by.

Recovery, prosperity and happi-
ness can come only when each one
of us first does his duty to God and
his neighbour, and puts his so-called
rights a bad third. — Lord
Smith.

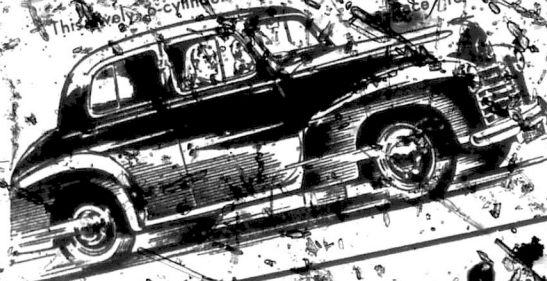
Dr. Malan is building up a
Fascist State in South Africa. His
attitude towards the Negro peoples
is not very different from that of
Hitler towards the Jews. They are
to be consigned to a perpetually
inferior status. — Mr. Dingle Foot.

If we have in a highly cen-
tralized and top-heavy system of
administration, we
occupy people normally engaged in
productive industry, in form-filling
and the various requirements of
centralized Government. — Sir
David Maxwell Fyfe.

Utility for which would have
cost 1s. before the war, now cost
5s. and the almost identical
article, if its utility costs 11d.
bedsteads costing 11d. to
4s. 1d. in 1939. — Mr. Donat
Carr-Saunders, M.P.

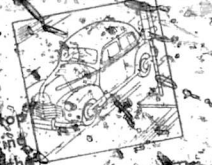
The Socialists must really make
up their minds about private enter-
prise. Labour and the New
Society declares that private enter-
prise has a proper place in our
economy, but Mr. Aneurin Bevan
calls private enterprise "madness,"
which the dictionary defines as
"infectious exhalations from
putrescent organic matter." — Lord
Mancroft.

on top... in top



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for money car of the year.
leader of modern design.

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little more than
75 m.p.h. in
open road
cruises without
without a
even when in front
by the
driving averages
25-28 m.p.g.

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Tanga, Mbeya, Lusaka

PERSONALIA

HERD DE LA WARR is resigning Kenyan. **MR. ALASTAIR GUNN** is leaving East Africa with the intention of writing a book.

MR. and MRS. E. MOSENTHAL are on their way home to South Africa and Rhodesia.

MR. and MRS. W. B. MORGAN are outward-bound for Northern Rhodesia after leave in England.

MR. R. C. BLAGDEN, of Messrs. Tracey Blagden, Ltd., the London shipping firm, is revisiting East Africa.

MR. FRED MONSIEY has been elected president of the Midlands Agricultural Society of Southern Rhodesia.

MR. J. MARSHALL has been elected president of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce, with **MR. R. C. BUCKLEY** as vice-president.

A European hospital advisory committee has been appointed in Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia, with **MR. H. J. MILLAR, M.B.C.** as chairman.

MR. I. R. CANNON, an industrialist, has been returned unopposed to the Gwelo town council, following the resignation of **MR. H. H. WATT**.

MR. ROBERT DE LA BÈRE, M.P., who has been committed to King's Hospital for rest and treatment, hopes to be able to resume all his duties at the beginning of the New Year.

MR. A. J. JENNION is outward-bound to the FORTUNE CASTLE. He expects to spend Christmas in Southern Rhodesia and be back in London by the middle of March.

MR. W. A. STUART, deputy chairman of the National Bank of India, is on a tour of branches in East Africa, and will later visit Nyasaland, where he is interested in tea-growing.

Tribute from the Tropics



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Made by John Sinclair & Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.

Barneys

MRS. S. BODLEY, who has been appointed a Circuit Judge in North Borneo, practised in Uganda from 1933 to 1938, and was later a resident magistrate in Tanganyika.

MR. E. E. EDWARDS, manager of Barclays Bank (C.C.) & Co. Ltd. in Harare, has been elected president of the Rhodesia Chamber of Commerce, following **MR. A. J. TURNER**.

MR. J. S. EDWARDS, **HINDENSON**, whose mental disability was frequently broadcast by the B.B.C. last year, has been appearing in Southern Rhodesia and South Africa.

MR. J. S. ECKLES, who has joined the board of the Uganda Coy. Ltd., has been for some years managing director of Welflyn Garden City, Ltd., and has just recently visited Southern Rhodesia.

MR. W. H. D. CHARLTON, secretary to the Development Authority in Zanzibar, has been appointed Clerk to the Executive and Legislative Councils in addition to the duties of his substantive appointment.

MESSRS. DONALD and J. ANNESTON, sons of **Sr. Alfred Vincent M.A.** and **Lady Vincent**, completed a record-breaking car journey from the Cape to Nairobi in a Vauxhall Velox at an average speed of 39.74 m.p.h.

MR. MARTIN H. PERRY, well-known London marketing consultant, left London a few days ago by air for a tour of the Middle East and East Africa, including the Sudan, Kenya, Ethiopia, Eritrea, French Somaliland, and Somalia.

MR. KENNEDY EDWARDS, who was assistant editor of the *Sudan Star* after his demobilization in 1946, has resigned the appointment of feature editor of the *London Evening Standard* to become managing director of a news and picture service.

SIR GREGORY RHODES is this year's president of the East African Association of Engineers of which **MR. A. O. H. G. BRIDGER** is the senior vice-president, **MR. A. O. H. G. BRIDGER** is the senior vice-president, and **MR. W. W. BRIDGER** is the junior vice-president, and **MR. W. W. BRIDGER** is the secretary and treasurer.

Among police personnel attending a C.I.D. course at the police college in Henderson are **MESSRS. J. F. ESPEY**, Northern Rhodesia; **G. W. TAYLOR**, Bechuanaland; and **D. L. ESPEY**, **R. J. HITCHINGS**, **J. MCALLAN**, **J. MWALE**, and **F. OCHIERO**, of Kenya.

H.H. THE KABAKA of UGANDA was a guest of **SIR PHILIP MITCHELL** at Government House, Nairobi, for two days when he recently visited the capital of Kenya. He afterwards stayed with **MR. A. B. PANT**, Commissioner for India in East Africa, and with **MR. J. D. RANKINE**, Chief Secretary of Kenya.

DR. ABDULLA EB TAYEB, an Arabic master in the Sudan Ministry of Education, who came to this country in 1945 for a graduate course at London University, has been appointed lecturer in Arabic at the London School of Oriental and African Studies.

MR. J. S. H. GRANT, who joined the Railway Commission in Southern Rhodesia as secretary in 1929, and has lately been vice-chairman of the Rhodesia Railways Board, has retired. **MR. T. H. GREY**, for some years general secretary of the Rhodesia Railway Workers' Union, will fill the vacancy.

SIR JOHN SIMONSEN, director of research of the Colonial Products Research Council and a member of the Committee for Colonial Agriculture, Animal Health and Forestry Research, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal of the Royal Society for his researches on the constitution of natural aromatic hydrocarbons and their derivatives.

Tribesmen in the Somaliland Protectorate, who were tested against the use of poison-baited hoppers, were pacified by **MR. E. M. WILSON**, district officer, who in their presence picked up some of the bait and ate it. Though he was not sure at the time whether it was harmless to humans as well as to animals, he sustained no ill-effects.

Obituary

Mr. R. A. Fletcher

MR. ROBERT ALEXANDER FLETCHER, C.B.E., J.P., A.M.I.C.E., father of Southern Rhodesia's Minister of Agriculture, Mr. P. B. Fletcher, has died at his farm near Bulawayo, at the age of 85.

Known widely as "R. A.," he played a prominent part in the early days of the Colony, having arrived here in 1894 from the Union, where he had qualified as a civil engineer and land surveyor.

Mr. Fletcher served under Selous in the 1896 Rebellion, and two years later became a member of the legislative Council, sitting for three years. He returned to the Council in 1930 and, after coming to London with the delegation which sought Responsible Government, was elected to the Colony's first Parliament in 1924.

Former Minister of Agriculture

He was Minister of Agriculture in Mr. H. U. Moffat's Government, from 1928 until 1932, when he left the Rhodesia Party. After a period as a cross-bencher, he joined the Reform Party, sat for Matopos in the 1933 Parliament, and won that seat for the United Party a year later.

From 1907 to 1910 he was president of the Rhodesia Landowners' and Farmers' Association and president of the Rhodesia Agricultural Union from 1910 to 1914.

Mr. Eric Smith

MR. ERIC SMITH, whose death in Jersey at the age of 63 is reported, was for 25 years in the Colonial Service in Nyasaland. The youngest child of a Bedford solicitor, a brother of the late Lawrence Smith, a former Treasurer of Nyasaland and a cousin of Sir Claud Hottel, he was educated at Dulwich College and in the North-West Frontier Police, in Canada, in 1908. After working for three years he engaged in fruit farming in British Columbia.

Arriving with the Canadian Mounted Rifles in the 1914-18 war, he lost an eye in 1915 and was severely wounded again two years later, when he was taken prisoner. Repatriated in the same year, he became an assistant district commissioner in Nyasaland in the following February. Promoted provincial commissioner in 1933, he was appointed in the same year Director of the Transport and Military Recruitment, a post he held till his retirement in 1943.

Back in England he was attached to Canadian Military Intelligence in London till 1945. During the next two years he visited the Colonies in the Far East on special duty for the Colonial Office. In 1925 he married Miss Sylvia Hall. There were two daughters of the marriage.

MR. W. HOFFMAN, who has died in Nyasaland, first went there in 1917 at the age of 24. After a few years of farming, he became manager of the African Lakes Corporation's estates at Gwelo, Cholo. From 1925 he managed tea estates in various parts of the Protectorate, finally returning to his own tobacco estate at Kongeni.

MR. W. A. BOWRING, who has died in London at the age of 74, went to East Africa in 1899 as assistant auditor to the Uganda Railway. In 1902 he became auditor of Uganda, a post he held until 1909, when he was appointed treasurer of Cyprus.

SIR WILLIAM BARROTT MONTFORT BIRD, former High Sheriff of Sussex, who has died at the age of 95, did much big game shooting in the Sudan and East Africa many years ago.

DR. ERNEST FOOKE JAMESON, who has died in Eldoret Hospital, Kenya,

Two Most Self-Confident Countries

THE TWO MOST SELF-CONFIDENT COUNTRIES known are not in America or east of the Iron Curtain. They are inside the Commonwealth, writes Mr. Vernon Bartlett in the *News Chronicle*. He refers to Southern and Northern Rhodesia. Commenting on the rapid increase in white settlement he writes:—

"So many white settlers in so few and large an area may still be regarded by Whites as they could not for long be coerced. They have been more attracted in the case of the South African policy of dominion over the Natives than the United Kingdom policy of trusteeship. But De Maun is changing that, and is thereby giving Whitehall an unexpected opportunity for statesmanship."

"The young men from the Rhodesian tobacco farms or mines have too much confidence in themselves to look to South African leadership. One of their worries is that, even in remote Northern Rhodesia, there are three Africans to two Englishmen among the new settlers."

"The problem facing the British Government is how to reconcile its policy of leading the Natives to self-responsibility and self-government with its policy of developing the natural resources of the territories. The two policies are not, in fact, incompatible."

"In East Africa the district commissioners are carrying on their quiet work of Native education, and though they and the white settlers often eye each other with suspicion, both are necessary if Africa is to catch up with the other continents."

"The healthiest consequences of the Malan policy in South Africa is the growing desire of white settlers and civil servants in the Rhodesias to see representatives of imperialism and of the Colonial Office also find out how far they can agree about the future of the black men under their control and care."

Native Labour

THE NEED TO CO-ORDINATE the development plans of the Central African countries was emphasized by Dr. E. M. B. West, director of the African Affairs Department of Rhodesia Railways, at a recent inter-territorial conference on Native labour problems held in Lusaka. Mr. H. W. Handford, general secretary of the Northern

Officials and Salaries Staff Association of Northern Rhodesia, said that two of the main reasons for the drift of labour southwards were ignorance among Africans of the high standards of working conditions on the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt, and the efficiency of the recruiting methods used to attract migrant workers to the Rand and Southern Rhodesia. With Southern Rhodesia providing free transport, it was easier for Africans from Barotseland or the Fort Jameson area to get to the industrial and farming areas of that Colony than to travel to the Copperbelt.

Territorial Training

TERRITORIAL TRAINING in Southern Rhodesia was criticized recently by Colonel J. de F. Thompson, Officer Commanding Troops in Matabeleland, who said that the Colony had neither the numbers of territorials nor the equipment to fulfil its obligations. He suggested that part-time service should be extended over four instead of three years' training, that a permanent training camp should be established, and that more money was needed everywhere in the defence scheme for accommodation, vehicles, signals, engineering equipment, and, most important, for an adequate medical unit.

Tsetse Control

NO TSETSE RECLAMATION WORK will be of lasting value unless the land reclaimed is consolidated by settlement. In Uganda there is no shortage of land at present, and the people are reluctant to settle in the areas. The Uganda Protectorate Control Department states that inability to acquire land has already made a reason for inaction since the land is already under fly and the remainder threatened. Surveys have located the areas of concentration from which free country is threatened.

Latest Desert Locust Report

Swarms Enter Kenya

A REPORT issued a few days ago by the Anti-Locust Research Centre states that towards the end of October three immature swarms and some hopper bands were reported in the Somali and Protectorate, and immature swarms were seen flying south and south-west in the Mijertein, Somalia, reaching the Upper Juba. Laying occurred early this month in the El Bur district. The first few swarms crossed the boundary of Kenya at the end of October, some have been reported as far south as Isiofo.

Movements in Ethiopia

Several swarms are present in Ethiopia. Movements in the Ogaden and Hara areas were mostly southwards but those in the northern parts of the country tended to fly northwards. Hoppers are present in Harar and near the Somali and border.

In Eritrea some swarms, mostly immature, have reached areas from Ethiopia. One swarm is reported in the Northern Province of the Sudan, two in Beaur, and one north of Fort Sudan. There are hoppers in the Merowe, Gendai, and Wadi Halfa districts, as well as in Darfur and the Gash delta.

Serious breeding is expected in Somalia and some may occur in Kenya from which territory swarms may pass into Tanganyika. Coastal breeding is starting in the Sudan and Eritrea.

E.A. and Rhodesians: Who's Who?

MANY LANDOWNERS in the East and Central African territories have completed and returned the entry forms which were sent to them for the "East African and Rhodesian Who's Who" which is in preparation under the auspices of this newspaper. Some from others the form is still awaited. Would they kindly return it without further delay, preferably by air mail? This reminder applies also to other readers who have postponed action in the matter.

The aim is to embrace everyone, racial or non-racial, who has done or is doing work of real value for the territories in whatever capacity, including also those whose entry could be recorded on account of war services, or in support of other grounds.

The co-operation of East Africans and Rhodesians, present and past, is earnestly invited by the editor, who may be addressed at 36 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

An appeal for contributions to the Rhodesia University Foundation Fund points out that the aim of the university will be not only to serve Central Africa, but also to attract students from Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda, the Portuguese and Belgian territories, and countries still further remote. Contributions from those territories should be addressed to the secretary, P.O. Box 89, Causeway, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Twenty small officials have volunteered as blood donors.

A fee in aid of the Cathedral of the Highlands in Nairobi realized £1,600.

B.O.A.C. aircraft will henceforth provide free wines and cocktails to passengers.

Gehenuite has been issued in Tanganyika by the Overseas Food Corporation for the removal of large anthills. The fourth reunion of the 11th (African) Division Dinner Club will be held in Nairobi on December 16. Sir Philip Mitchell has presented Colours to the Kenya Regiment, which is to receive the freedom of Nairobi.

The Uganda Government is providing equipment for a reference library in Kampala and a grant of £2,000 for books.

European women in Gwelo have formed a consumers' committee as part of a campaign to reduce the cost of living in Southern Rhodesia.

Model immigration legislation for East Africa is under consideration between the Colonial Office and the East African Governments.

Six more scholarships are being awarded to Colonial medical workers by the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. They will provide six months' study of the disease in British institutions.

Two Indian candidates from Kenya have been accepted for the 18-month agricultural course at Morogoro. Pupils will pay £60 per annum and the Kenya Government will subsidize the training at the rate of £250 for each candidate.

Kenya Living Costs

Cost-of-living figures show that the retail price index of consumer goods in Kenya (excluding imported goods and services) rose to 202 on June 30 (August 1949) and fell to 199 on April 30 and 196 on February 28. The corresponding figures for Uganda were 192, 189, and 184.

Twenty-five years ago last Sunday three R.A.F. biplanes completed the first return flight across Central Africa, led by the late Sir Marshal Sir Arthur Coningham, then a squadron leader, the De Havilland 9A, flew via Wadi Halfa, Khartoum, and Elasher at a cruising speed of 75 m.p.h.

Among the amendments officially proposed to the Northern Rhodesia Income Tax Ordinance are allowances for compulsory widow and orphan's pensions contributions; extension of initial plant and machinery allowance to all persons engaged in a trade, business, profession or vocation (other than mining); removal of taxation on residential property; and increase of child's allowance from £120 to £150.

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Parliament

Future of Groundnut Scheme

In the House of Commons last week Mr. W. FLEUBER asked the Minister of Food for a statement on the future of the groundnut scheme.

Mr. Minister: "I expect to receive the revised plan from the Corporation shortly, and as soon as the Government have considered it I will publish a White Paper. I promised that a White Paper would be ready at about the end of November. We shall probably be about two weeks late."

Mr. FREDERIC HARRIS: "Is it not a fact that the groundnut scheme has no future, although, unfortunately, it has a past?"

Mr. SPEAKER: "That is not a question asking for information."

Mr. A. SØRENSEN asked the Colonial Secretary to clarify the announcement recently made in the Seychelles Legislature in respect of price controls and food subsidies, and if, in view of the low minimum male wage of 88.6d. for a 40-hour week, he would give an assurance that subsidies would be maintained on sugar, maize, coconut oil and soap until and unless compensating wage increases had been granted for their withdrawal.

Mr. J. DUGDALE: "Since the statement to which I presume the member refers was made in July last, the Minister has received no recommendation from the officer administering the Government Supplies Department in the Colony. On the other hand, the Government of Seychelles has recently, with the Minister's approval, increased the subsidy on rice and sugar to assist in meeting the higher landed cost of later consignments. As regards the second part of the question, the maintenance of subsidies is primarily one for the Government of Seychelles to decide, but I can assure the hon. member that the Minister will continue to keep a close watch on the situation."

Voting on Beecher Report

Mr. J. PARKER asked the Colonial Secretary whether he was aware that the voting in the Kenya Legislature on the Beecher report on African education was 24 in favour and seven against; that the seven against were four African and three Indian members, and that two Arab and one Indian member abstained; and whether in such circumstances it was the intention of the Kenya Government to implement the report.

Mr. J. DUGDALE: "The answer to both parts of the question is 'Yes.' This report will lead to a great improvement in the expansion of African education at all levels, with a greatly increased programme of expenditure. Much of the African opposition is due to certain features which they consider will adversely affect the financial position of African teachers. Modification of these features is under consideration by the Kenya Government, although considerable extra expenditure will be involved. I will let the hon. member know of the outcome."

Mr. J. PARKER asked what expenditure was incurred by the Kenya Government on education per head of the school-going population for Europeans, Asians, and Africans.

Mr. J. DUGDALE: "The net expenditure per head by the central Government is: European, £59; Asian, £14 16s.; African, £1 10s. These figures are misleading, however, as they take no account of the contribution of local government towards African primary education. The extent of the resulting dilution is shown by the fact that the net cost of an African pupil in a Government secondary school is £30; School fees paid to the Government per head amount to: European, £46; Asian, £2 18s.; African, 1s."

Mr. J. JOHNSON asked why 3500 copies of a booklet had been distributed in Lancashire and Yorkshire, and a deputy and assistant director of education brought to this country from Kenya to recruit 16 education officers, what was the expense involved, and what efforts were made to recruit Africans in Kenya and from Makerere College, in view of the fact that suitable Africans were available locally.

Mr. J. DUGDALE: "The recruitment drive was initiated by the Government of Kenya following the Beecher Report on the development of African education in Kenya. The booklet states the problem briefly and advertises the vacancies, and the two officers are here to give first-hand information to applicants. The booklets cost £100 and the two return air passages about £400. That expense is borne by the Kenya Government, which made these special arrangements for recruitment here because suitable Africans are not yet available for these particular vacancies of supervisory and teacher training officers."

Reply to Egyptian Demands

(Report continued from page 246.)

that the maintenance and protection of the canal as a highway for international trade is a matter which concerns all nations east and west of the canal, and, if that is their view, have they made it perfectly clear to the Egyptian Government?"

Mr. BEVIN: "I think our position has been perfectly clear ever since the 1936 treaty was made. It was clearly understood on both sides."

Mr. SNOW said that the country would welcome Mr. Bevin's statement that the peoples of the Sudan would not be left to the tender mercies of specific rule by Cairo.

Mr. BEVIN: "The Sudan is a really remarkable development and is an example to the world of what can be done in such territories, and we would do nothing at all to set it back and leave the people to the tender mercy of others. A new ordinance, which was carried last year extending self-government to a remarkable extent, is working extremely well."

Mr. WYATT: "Would the Minister agree that pending a solution it might be as well to stop the supply of arms, including Centurion tanks, to Egypt, and divert them to more reliable friends in the Middle East?"

Mr. BEVIN: "The Secretary of State for War has a number of questions to-morrow, and I will leave the answer to him. We entered into a contract—I am talking about tanks—I do not like breaking contracts too easily, and those that have been paid for we have decided to supply."

Mr. AMERY said in Harrogate two days earlier that our policy in the Middle East in recent years had been one of futile appeasement and disastrous abdication of our responsibilities. The climax had been reached by the Egyptian Government's preposterous announcement that it proposed to turn its out of the Suez-Canal zone bag and baggage and out of the Sudan.

The time had come to tell Egypt plainly that we intended to stay in the canal zone as long as the international situation required it, and that as Egypt no longer regarded the 1936 treaty as in effect, we should not regard ourselves as bound by the limitation of 10,000 troops.

As for the Sudan, it was for the people of that country, when they reached the stage of self-government, to decide for themselves what the nature of their future association with Egypt should be.

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Of Commercial Concern

Mr. Gerald L. Schluter, son of Mr. G. C. Schluter, senior partner of the family firm, and Mr. Edward Derek Schluter, son of the late E. W. Schluter, have been appointed directors of the private limited liability company into which the old partnership has just been transferred under the style of Ed. Schluter & Co., Ltd. Messrs. R. G. Slade and H. Christopher, who have also been associated with the business for many years, have joined the board.

The port of Beira is now working far below capacity, and locomotives, rolling stock, and other equipment have been standing idle for some time. Major Francisco dos Santos Pinto Texeira, Director of Ports, Railways and Transport in Mozambique, said recently: "He thought the cause of the slackness might be the imposition of the 60% surcharge on freight to Beira by the Conference Steamship Lines."

Uganda importers of motor cars manufactured in North America were authorized to spend 253,514 dollars on their importation last year, these allocations being divided between 16 commercial houses, seven of which were agents for such cars and the other nine jobbers. For 1950 the total allocations authorized are 130,803 dollars.

Zanzibar Budget

Mr. R. E. Alford, Financial Secretary of Zanzibar, said when presenting the budget to the Legislative Council that further increases in the pay of Government servants might soon have to be considered. When a retail price index was available, Government employees would get a fair deal.

Import of the following goods into Western Germany is no longer subject to quota: coffee, gum, asbestos, goatskins, sisal, kapok, crocodile skins, beeswax, wolfram, kyanite, pencil slates, pyrethrum, caustic soda, tea, wattlebark, hide, skins, and nuts.

Timber production in Kenya for the first quarter of 1950 consisted of monthly averages of 558,000 cubic feet of soft woods and 674,000 cubic feet of hardwoods. In the same period Uganda had an average output of 132,000 cubic feet monthly of all types.

Monthly averages of public sales of electricity in Kenya and Tanganyika respectively in the first quarter of 1950 were 5,808,000 and 3,259,000 kilowatt-hours. In the second quarter the respective figures were 6,430,000 and 2,957,000 kilowatt hours.

Tanganyika Dollar Import Licences

All unexpired import licences issued in Tanganyika on Canada and the American account countries must be surrendered not later than December 15, in order that outstanding liabilities in respect of hard currency goods ordered in 1950 may be assessed.

Tanganyika is not raising the companies tax from 4s. to 5s., as Kenya does in her new budget. The Territory's budget is balanced at just over £9m. Apart from cuts in some import duties to reduce the cost of living, there are no changes in taxation.

Messrs. Stephen, Walker, & Williams, the Nairobi advocates, have changed the name of the firm to Stephen & Bickerton Williams. The partners are Mr. F. R. Stephen & Mr. J. Bickerton Williams.

Tropic Airlines (Pty.) Ltd., and Contractors Air Services, Ltd., both of South Africa, have applied to the Central African Air Authority for licences to operate non-scheduled charter services.

Kilifi Plantations, Ltd., which produced 775 tons of sisal last year, had an output of approximately 700 tons in the nine months ended September 30 last. The estimate for the year is 900 tons.

The average daily railings from Mombasa in the week ended November 10 were 2,450 tons. At the end of the week there were 17,769 tons of import cargoes in the port and 19,025 tons of exports.

Until further notice licences for the importation into Kenya and Uganda of goods of Swiss origin will be granted under the same conditions as for other soft currency foreign countries.

More than 465 tons of dry salted fish have been exported since the end of January to the Belgian Congo by the fishery station at Lake George.

Nairobi airports handled 4,620 passengers and 118,280 kilos of freight in the latest month for which details are available.

Dollar import licences issued in Kenya and Uganda which expire on December 31 have been extended to February 28, 1951.

Nairobi City Council have asked the Kenya Government for permission to raise a loan of £2,000,000.

Expenditure by Kampala Municipal Council in the coming year is estimated at £519,690.

R. E. Buhson (Insurance) Ltd., has been registered in Kenya.

Dividends

Arusha Plantations, Ltd., report a net profit for the year ended June 30 last of £9,380 (£10,975). After debiting £11,959 (£7,435) for taxation, including provision of £5,475 for U.K. income tax in dispute, the carry-forward is £2,527 (£5,106). The annual general meeting will be held on December 19.

Tati Company, Ltd.—2% (the same), payable on December 25. Profit for year ended April 30, £1,276 (£1,444).

African Investment Trust, Ltd.—5% less tax (nil). Profit for year ended June 30, £9,715 (£7,239).

Booker Bros., McConnell and Co., Ltd.—Interim 3% (the same).

Aberdare Cables of South Africa, Ltd.—6% (the same).

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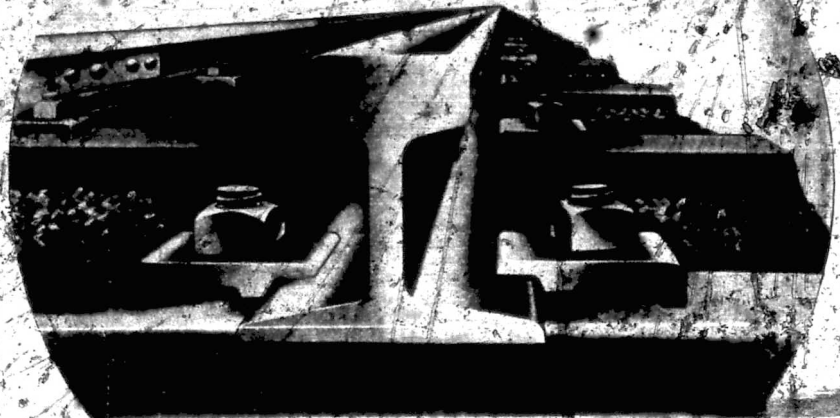
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East African Power & Lighting Co., Ltd.

Large Increase in Profits

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO., LTD., earned a consolidated profit of £267,008 in the calendar year 1949, compared with £173,903 in the previous year. Taxation absorbed £9,407, general reserve receives £2,500 and development reserve £10,000, and dividends totalling £3,150 were paid by a sub-subsidiary to outside shareholders. Interest on the preference shares required £56,666, and dividends on the ordinary shares £177,973, leaving a balance of £144,520 to be carried forward, against £23,970 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £300,000 in 7% cumulative preference shares, £1,800,000 in 4% cumulative preference shares, and £2,113,133 in ordinary shares, all of 20s denomination. Capital reserves stand at £678,022, revenue reserves at £376,925, reserve for future taxation at £16,794, and current liabilities at £198,113. Fixed assets are valued at £1,727,530, interests in subsidiaries at £1,269,587, and current assets at £2,249,595, including £1,793,200 in cash.

Sales of electricity increased during the year by 29.8%. Expenditure on capital works amounted to £451,980. The issue of 3,000,000 4% preference shares at par and 1,000,000 ordinary shares at 30s was oversubscribed. The report states that a further issue of capital will later be required to provide for additional commitments in connexion with the rapid expansion programme.

The directors are Mr. E. M. Taylor (chairman), Mr. C. J. W. Anderson, Mr. W. C. Hunter, Mr. A. A. Lawrie, Sir Geoffrey Rhodes, Mr. J. Don Small (also deputy chairman and general manager), and Mr. J. G. Wernon. The secretary is Mr. G. E. Reed. The London board of directors consists of Mr. W. Shearer (chairman), Mr. D. S. Brook, Mr. K. W. M. Pickthorn, Sir Robert Renwick, Mr. K. A. Scott, Mr. J. G. Wernon, and Mr. Douglas S. Warren.

The 26th ordinary general meeting was held in Nairobi on Tuesday, when a resolution was proposed to increase the authorized capital from £4,500,000 to £6,500,000.

The chairman's address is reported on another page.

Commercial Banks in East Africa

STATISTICS concerning the commercial banks as at June 30 are given in the current issue of the *East African Statistical Bulletin*. In Kenya deposits totalled £33,082,000 and balances due to other banks £8,225,000. Loans to industry stood at £1,721,000, to agriculture £1,308,000, other loans at £5,872,000, investments at £2,477,000, cash at £2,639,000, and balances due from other banks £1,995,000.

In Tanganyika and Zanzibar deposits appear at £15,293,000 and balances due to other banks at £3,817,000. Loans to industry were £399,000, to agriculture £791,000, other loans £1,520,000, balances due from other banks £11,618,000, and cash £1,514,000.

Deposits in Uganda totalled £8,871,000, and balances due to other banks £711,000. Loans to industry amounted to £1,263,000, to agriculture £446,000, other loans £1,007,000, investments £270,000, balances due from other banks £4,532,000, and cash £2,091,000.

Currency in circulation at the end of last year totalled £27,238,550.

In June last balances in the Post Office Savings Banks were: Kenya £331,300, Tanganyika £84,050, and Uganda £76,200.

Dalgety and Co.'s Report

DALGETY AND CO., LTD., after providing £775,489 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £428,391 in the year ended June 30, last, compared with £244,145 in the previous year. Contingencies reserve receives £230,602, supplementary pensions reserve £25,000, and East African development reserve £30,000. Interest on the preference shares absorbs £13,750 and dividends totalling 10% and a bonus of 2%, less tax, require £99,000, leaving a balance of £233,989 to be carried forward, against £193,950 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £500,000 in preference shares of £10 each and £1,500,000 in ordinary shares of £1 on which 5s. has been paid. Capital reserves stand at £70,864, revenue reserves at £2,145,313, staff funds at £1,115,850, reserve for future taxation, £781,649, debentures at £2,979,525, and current liabilities at £10,870,580. Fixed assets are valued at £1,707,161, investments in subsidiary companies at £176,689, trade investments at £14,223, and current assets at £17,942,208, including £4,910,205 in cash, £1,634,619 in British Funds, and £1,821,381 in Commonwealth Government loans.

This company has branches in Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, and Kampala.

The directors are Mr. D. Abel Smith (chairman), Lieut. Colonel the Hon. I. Leslie Melville (deputy chairman), Major-General Sir John Davidson, Sir Patrick Duff, Sir Lionel Fletcher, Brigadier-General the Earl of Gowrie, Mr. A. K. Graham, Mr. Basil Sanderson, and Lord Tweedsmuir. Mr. G. S. Hunter is the general manager, and the superintendent in East Africa is Mr. E. S. Vollen.

The 66th annual general meeting will be held in London on December 5.

Standard Bank Commercial Report

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA sets in a report on conditions in East Africa:

Kenya Colony.—The effects of the rearmament programme in Europe and North America are already being remarked in the difficulty of obtaining supplies of iron and steel manufactures and the higher prices asked for other imported goods. There is a general upward tendency in all dealings in cotton and woollen goods from whatever sources. The Indian Government has restricted export licences to orders accompanied by bankers' confirmed credits, doubtless with the object of ensuring the retention of proceeds of exports within the country.

Building and road development continues to be brisk in East Africa, particularly in Mombasa and Nairobi, although new planning is restricted by the operation of the war-time Rent Control Ordinance. Wheat and maize crops, particularly the former, promise an abundant harvest.

Uganda. Business has continued brisk in all centres. Building is active in all townships. Weather has continued favourable, the produce season has fulfilled expectations, and the prospects for the coffee and cotton seasons are optimistic.

Tanganyika.—In the northern area, where coffee picking and harvesting have begun, trade continues brisk, but in other areas there has been a dulled tendency. There is ample evidence of overstocking, and commitments continue to be met. Building and general township development are active in most centres, including plans for water and electrical supplies.

Zanzibar.—Clove estimates of the current crop range from 16,000 to 18,000 tons. The association buying price is 90s. per 100 lb., but local market prices are far in excess of this figure, and appear to fluctuate widely.

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COCOA Many years before the Spaniards conquered Mexico, the native Aztecs were familiar with the cacao tree. They drank the cocoa and used the seeds as money. During the 16th century, cocoa was introduced to the courts of Europe, where it soon became a most fashionable and popular drink. The craze continued to grow, until in the 19th century every Regency had a cocoa house in the mornings. From the docks the habit spread all over the country and by the end of the century the output of beans could not keep up with the demand.

It was about the year 1860 that a Gold Coast native, returning from the Spanish possession Fernando Po to his home, and brought with him a few seeds which he planted in his garden in the Akwapim Hills. The trees flourished and their cultivation became widespread throughout the territory. Today the Gold Coast is the largest producer of cocoa beans in the world, grown for the most part by native peasant farmers. Full and up to date information from our branches in the Gold Coast on market conditions and industrial trends in the colony is readily obtainable on request. Please write to our Intelligence Department at the address given below.



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Mining

Valuation of Tanganyika Diamonds Dispute Not Settled at London Talks

DIFFERENCES between Dr. J. T. Williamson, principal proprietor of the Williamson mines in Tanganyika, and the Diamond Purchasing and Trading Company, the gem-stone dealers for the Diamond Producers' Association, are understood not to have been resolved by recent discussions in London under Colonial Office auspices. Following objections by Dr. Williamson to the manner in which the sales of his company (which has a quota of 10% of the whole) have been valued. The issue may now have to be settled in the courts.

Tanganyika Concessions

SIX NEW DIRECTORS have been appointed to the board of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd. They are Dr. A. P. Basto (Portuguese); Mr. A. Guillaume (Belgian), a director of the Union Minière du Haut Katanga; Mr. H. B. Lake (U.S.A.), a director of American-Anglo-Transvaal Co., Ltd.; Mr. G. Murnane (U.S.A.), a director of American Steel Foundries and the International Products Corporation; Mr. H. Robiliart (Belgian), a director of Union Minière; and Sir T. Ellis Robins, resident director in Southern Rhodesia of the British South Africa Company and a director of the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd.

Mufulira

MUFULIRA COPPER MINES, LTD., controlled by Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., announce an operating surplus for the year ended June 30 of £4,958,493 (£4,778,903). Net profits, after tax, were £1,606,142 (£1,723,382). Dividends totalled 42% (the same). During the year total assets increased by nearly £2m. to £17,669,000, of which current assets accounted for £11,719,000 (£10,007,000). A record total of 3,134,493 short tons of ore was handled, the production of copper being 77,048 long tons, an increase of 6,082 over the previous year. Average price realized was £126 7/8 per ton, an increase of £4 18s. 3d.

Chingola Coal Report

"WE WILL MAKE THIS COUNTRY self-supporting in coal if it is at all possible to do so," said Mr. Roy Welensky in the Northern Rhodesian Legislature last week, when he criticized reports that the Chingola coal deposit was valueless. "That is on the analysis of the contents of one bore-hole," he declared. "Coal can be treated, and there are many ways of making this coal usable. We can decide whether it is of value only when we have some idea of the cost of producing it." The reports in question referred to a low calorific value and very high ash content.

Rhodesian Selection Trust

RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST, LTD., state that income for the year ended June 30 was £734,813 (£734,754), including £732,156 (the same) by way of dividend from Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd. Dividends totalled 50% (the same), absorbing £729,904. Total assets rose by £5,000 to £4,957,000, of which £4,321,000 represented holdings in Mufulira. A meeting will be held on December 14.

Company Progress Reports

Bushick—36,500 tons of ore were milled in the September quarter for 4,118 oz. gold. Working profit was £2,778,141.

New Saza—4,365 oz. gold and 4,257 oz. silver were shipped in the September quarter, in which 17,510 tons of ore were treated.

Rosterman—19,663 tons of ore were treated in the first half of this year compared with 16,990 tons in the corresponding period of 1949. Gold recovered amounted to 8,016 oz. (4,948 oz.) and the estimated working surplus was £8,847 (£2,073). No. 1 footwall reef: No. 12 level S. drive 190 ft. W. started and advanced 45 ft., averaging 20.9 dwt. over 45 in. N. drive opposite the above started and advanced 30 ft., av. 5.3 dwt. over 20 in. Raising for 17 in. av. 13.7 dwt. over 21 in. Winze 45 ft. S. was sunk 60 ft. and holed to No. 2 footwall reef; to 20 ft. values av. 21.1 dwt. over 17 in. No. 23 level, E. and W. drives started off winze 445 ft. W. and extended 26 and 29 ft. respectively on strong quartz vein carrying low values.

Mining Personalia

MR. S. P. DRENCH has joined the board of Falcon Mines, Ltd.

MR. T. P. STRATTEN has been appointed deputy managing director of the Union Corporation, Ltd.

MR. P. V. EMERY-EVANS has been appointed a director of Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd.

MR. MAURICE HELY-HUTCHINSON, who has been appointed managing director of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., for a term of five years, left London for Southern Rhodesia by air last Friday.

SIR DIOBY BURNETT, who earlier this year retired from the chairmanship of the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Commission, will relinquish the posts of resident director, general manager, and consulting engineer of the London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co., Ltd., at the end of this year. Mr. J. H. MITCHELL, the present secretary in Rhodesia; and Mr. H. N. CLACKWORTHY, the mining engineer, will then become joint general managers.

New Copper Tax?

A SPECIAL TAX on the present high profits accruing from copper, was suggested in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council last week by Mr. Roy Welensky, leader of the non-official members. "I am flying a kite," he said, "but I feel it is worth doing in view of the unprecedented high prices of the base metal industry. This may cause concern to investors, but when one sees a dividend of 125% one cannot help feeling that there is some kind of case for flying a kite."

Tanganyika Holdings

TANGANYIKA HOLDINGS, LTD., has been registered in London for the purpose of acting as registrars and transfer agents of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., the head office of which has just been transferred to Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. The directors of Tanganyika Holdings are Sir Ulick Alexander, Mr. G. C. Hutchison, Colonel F. B. Follett, and Mr. N. C. Selway.

Wankie Coal Supplies

THE WANKIE COLLIERY CO., LTD., hopes that by March next it will be able to meet all demands for the first time since the war. Demands at present exceed 200,000 tons a month, and in August the company railed about 190,000 tons.

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*Company Meeting Report***Kenya Farmers' Association (Co-operative), Ltd.****Statement of the Chairman, Mr. James MacKay****Association Once More Enjoys Rude Health**

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE KENYA FARMERS' ASSOCIATION (CO-OPERATIVE) LIMITED, will be held at the Municipal Hall, Nakuru, on Friday, December 8, 1950.

MR. JAMES MACKAY, the chairman of the board of directors, has circulated to the members with the report and accounts for the year ended July 31, 1950, the following statement:—

"When presenting the accounts for 1948-49 you may remember I said that if we had not fully recovered we were at least at the convalescent stage, and if you will carefully examine the balance-sheet and the accounts for 1949-50 I think you will agree that your Association once more enjoys rude health.

Offset against General Trading Losses

"Two years ago your then board of directors was severely castigated because the accounts as then presented showed a substantial loss. Also you may, or may not, remember that the full knock was taken in that year, and because general trading, as had been conducted, had proved unprofitable, stocks were heavily written down, and substantial reserves created against obsolescence. There were, too, in connexion with the general trading side of the business, certain investments in businesses, lands, and buildings.

"The partial realization of these assets has resulted in a figure very substantially in excess of the book values, and a considerable block of land with three houses on it at Muthaiga and Upper Parklands, being the unsold residue of our holdings there, has been taken into the accounts at a nominal figure.

"Members will therefore be pleased to hear that the losses on general trading sustained in the past by your Association have been mainly offset by profits on the sale of properties originally bought for general trade. These were no longer required, following the decision of the board of directors taken early in 1949 to abandon that side of the business.

Past Year's Accounts

"It should be realized by all members that whereas future policy can be laid down without delay, after mature consideration, time is essentially necessary to put such policy into effect. Time must also elapse before the financial results of the implementation of such new policy can be seen. Members are therefore asked to pay special attention to this observation in considering the accounts under review.

"If you turn to the balance-sheet you will see that general reserve has been increased to £355,224, mainly by a bonus issue of ordinary shares by Unga, Limited, and to enable them to do this they capitalized their reserves as at August 1, 1949.

"On the assets side, buildings show an increase of £14,000 for extra stores erected. More and more storage accommodation is required for such things as fertilizers, gunnies, stockfeed, etc.

Trading Profit of £93,828

"Members' outstandings show a small reduction. These accounts are constantly under review and credit control exercised, but with the increased turnover in trade and most items dearer it is inevitable that our members' debit account must be a considerable figure. On July 31 our current account with the bank was temporarily in credit. Periodically this may happen, but only for short periods, and here I should like to pay

a tribute to our bankers, Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), for their ready assistance over the past few difficult years.

"In the profit and loss account, trading accounts show a profit of £93,828, against a loss of £11,601 last year. This includes a profit of £6,105 on maize trading, and now that there is a better margin on posho trading, we feel that this side of our business could be materially improved, if all members who buy posho would place their orders with their Association, to our mutual advantage.

"We are not satisfied with the gross profit percentage on trading, but recently there has been introduced a new system of stock control and monthly branch trading accounts, from which we can tighten up on all shrinkages, etc.

Establishment Charges Reduced

"Every item of the establishment charges is considerably reduced, particularly that of salaries, with a cut of £30,000, and the overall reduction exceeds 33%. Interest stands at £6,967, against £24,022.

"Depreciation.—The previous boards of this Association adopted a very conservative policy by providing for heavy depreciation, and because of this it has been possible to make the reduction, as shown in the accounts, whilst writing off your assets at a reasonably balanced rate.

"Credits derived from agencies and commissions total £89,983, against £72,995 last year. There was a request last year that the board should consider showing these separately from the trading account, but after consultation with our auditors this has been found inexpedient. Included in this account are a substantial amount for commissions derived from shipping and air passages, to use the facilities provided by your Association in booking your passages, and your Mombasa office staff are always ready to facilitate your going or coming.

Income from Insurance Business

"Income from insurance business for the period under review was gratifyingly bigger than last year in spite of decreased rates on certain classes of insurances. This shows that our members realize how competitive are our rates. The Royal Insurance Company gives us excellent service and all claims are promptly met.

"I would remind you again that on all insurance business placed through us your Association receives a commission, and as we are a co-operative society at least a portion of that must come back to you in some form. We look forward to a steady expansion in this business.

"We pay tribute to the *Kenya Weekly News* for making available to us its supplement, which action has saved us considerable sums in advertising, and has enabled us to keep in close contact with all members.

Good Cereal Crops

"Very good crops of cereals were harvested last year, which has resulted in large surpluses of both maize and wheat. Up to about June it appeared as if the demand for flour might absorb most of the wheat available, but since then the demand has slackened, and roughly 20,000 tons are being exported to Europe, as also is the surplus maize. It is a pity the position has not allowed for the wheat to be milled locally, and a large unfilled demand for bran and

The movement of this large crop has taxed the railway's supply of trucks, particularly for wheat, and also the intake at the mills, and I am afraid members have had legitimate complaints regarding delays and hold-ups. There have been several exonerating circumstances, but I am not mentioning these now. Steps have been taken to improve matters, particularly at Eldoret, and the whole matter is under active consideration.

The refusal of the railway to supply trucks for short hauls has inconvenienced some members, but in cases of hardship allowances for road transport have been made.

Government authorities have agreed that when prices for cereals are guaranteed these prices must be related to the time of delivery of the crop, hence a graduated storage allowance has been introduced for maize held on the farms after April. In principle they have now agreed that wheat should be treated on a similar basis, but this has not been operative this year.

Prices for Maize and Wheat

Guaranteed prices for wheat and maize have been the subject of much controversy during the year, and all cereal growers are much indebted to the committees at Eldoret and Kisumu, which so exhaustively compiled the schedules of costs of production of wheat and maize respectively.

All are aware of the prices for the crops now due for about to be harvested, as announced recently by the Member. The proposed basis for maize, from the profits on export, cannot be calculated accurately till the export is completed.

The provision of funds by Government to expedite sound mixed farming, where absolutely necessary, and the fixation of guaranteed minimum prices for three years, tends for stability and is to be commended.

Rules for the grading of maize for internal consumption have been agreed, and de-grading for broken grain is now on a weight basis instead of a count, which is satisfactory.

Subsidiary Crops

The demand for feeding barley by the manufacturers of balanced rations and others appears to have exceeded supply, and the allowance of individual trading has resulted in a certain amount of chaos. Orderly marketing must be preserved and a better system arranged for next season. With the increase in brewing, the growing good malting barley should find a ready market.

Oats are still a slow trade, but with the development of cattle and pig feeding on a larger scale should find a place in the provender market as well as for hilling, etc.

Sunflowers are now a scheduled crop and must be sold through the Association. To enable us to do our best, members should co-operate and send in details of their expected crops without delay. So far we have managed to sell forward several hundred tons at most advantageous prices.

We endeavour to keep ample quantities of stock feed at most branches. You are all aware, I think, that balanced rations for milk production, pig and poultry feeding are now being manufactured by Unga, Limited. These are scientifically balanced by a first-class chemist and prepared under European supervision.

Fertilizers.—Be sure and place your orders in good time for double super, guano, silico phosphates, or nitrogenous manures. Silico phosphates can be had from Turbo and Njoro. We are agents for both.

I am pleased to say that cereal crops in Tanganyika are much better this year—in fact, extra storage becomes necessary, and talks between your representatives and the interests concerned have taken place. We naturally are prepared to co-operate in any reasonable manner.

On the resignation of Sir Alfred Vincent, Messrs. Pam and Loppell were nominated commercial directors

and Mr. Hugh Hamilton was reappointed for another year; we remain in his debt for valuable service rendered without reward.

Your staff have worked faithfully and well, and you have been especially indebted to the chief executives for the manner in which they have implemented its policy. As a token of appreciation of the loyalty and effort of the staff a bonus of one month's salary has been paid.

The experimental period of joint managing directorship has come to an end, and Mr. W. M. Rain, A.C.A., has been appointed managing director and general manager and Mr. Harold Constant general manager.

Unga, Limited

Unga, Limited, is carrying through its major development in pursuance of the policy of the board to use the mills for better development of the wheat industry. I hope you will therefore agree with your board that it is not to plough back most of the profits into the business.

Silo storage has engaged the active consideration of both the boards of the C.F.A. and Unga, Limited, as well as the Member for Agriculture. The present stage is that consulting engineers have been appointed and foundation tests of sites have been made. Presumably the follow-up will be to get plans prepared and estimates of cost made. Thereafter the all-important matter of finding the finance necessary must be investigated, as well as the *modus operandi*.

During February and March a committee, under the chairmanship of Sir Alfred Vincent, set to work on recommendations regarding the future handling of locally grown foodstuffs, more especially Government guaranteed produce. We trust that from this something will result which will have the effect of cutting out duplicated costs involved in maintaining so many organizations doing practically the same job, thereby helping to reduce the cost of living.

Ladies and gentlemen, I have pleasure in proposing the adoption of the balance sheet and accounts and the directors' report for 1949-50.

Ordinary Dividend of 6%

I am sure your board recommends the payment of a dividend of 6% on the ordinary shares issued, and I seek the approval of the meeting. We have paid our preference dividends up to date, and we commend to your decision the payment of this dividend on the ordinary shares.

Our duty is to our shareholders; our aim as a co-operative society is not only to obtain the best possible market for our members' produce and to pay a dividend on our shares, but to be in a position to pay to members a bonus on purchases. With your help and fullest co-operation we should be able to do the latter in the not-too-distant future.

Service is our watchword.

East African Non-Native Production

NON-NATIVE CROP PRODUCTION in Kenya last year included 107,800 tons of wheat, 92,400 of maize, 9,500 of barley, 7,206 of oats, 6,300 of coffee, 37,000 of sisal and 7,300 of pyrethrum. European-owned live stock consisted of 375,000 cows and heifers, 7,300 bulls, 173,000 other cattle, 197,000 ewes, 8,100 rams, 84,000 wethers, 9,200 breeding pigs, 77,000 working oxen, 6,500 horses, and 252,000 head of poultry.

Tanganyika's crop production included 4,700 tons of wheat, 600 of tea, 7,700 of refined sugar, 123,300 of sisal, 200 of pyrethrum, and 8,500 of cotton lint.

Production in Uganda was estimated at 141,600 tons of maize, 108,000 of beans, 46,100 of refined sugar, 70,100 of cotton lint, 95,000 of groundnuts, 1,000 of sisal, and 1,200 of tobacco.

Company Meeting Report

East African Power and Lighting Company, Ltd.

Address of the Chairman, Mr. Charles M. Taylor

Period of Heavy Capital Expenditure

THE TWENTY EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING COMPANY, LIMITED, was held at the registered office of the company, Electricity House, Harding Street, Nairobi, on Tuesday last, November 21, 1950.

Mr. C. M. TAYLOR, C.B.E., M.C., chairman of the company, said:

The report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949, which we are submitting to you today, deal with a period of heavy capital expenditure and construction, coupled with operating difficulties occasioned by serious drought conditions. The accounts have been in your hands for the statutory period, and I assume you will agree to take them as read. (Agreed.)

£1,121,380 on East African Capital Works

From the directors' report you will have seen that expenditure on capital works in Kenya and Tanganyika amounted to the sum of £1,121,380, the whole of which has expended on additions to our supply capacity spread over nearly every individual area to which we hold licences in Kenya and Tanganyika. I think you will agree that this figure is impressive, representing as it does a very considerable cost in material and labour, apart from the heavy technical and physical efforts involved.

I must again mention that, despite our efforts and those of our London engineers, our experience, in common with that of others, is that deliveries of generating plant and other essential equipment have lagged behind the delivery dates agreed when the orders were placed. I must acknowledge, however, the assistance given to us by the Government here and the East African Office in London in our endeavours to accelerate deliveries.

Continued Expansion of Development

You will, therefore, realize that unexpected delays have retarded the completion of some of our plant extensions and mains reconstructions. The rapid and continued expansion of development in general in East Africa must mean that until such time as we and other public services have completed the development and reconstruction programmes in hand, there must be some inconvenience to the general public. So far as we are concerned, this is regretted, and whilst every effort is being made to expedite our construction work there is no doubt that late deliveries of equipment from overseas have, unfortunately, aggravated the position in various areas of supply.

On the other hand, with the plant and material available, good progress was made with the construction work in hand during the year. In the Nairobi area on the Wanjui hydro-electric scheme designed to make available 2,100 kW. of power in 1951 and 3,000 kW. in 1952, progress has been satisfactory. Since the end of the year preparations for the installation of a further diesel unit of 1,750 kW. at Rumu, are proceeding satisfactorily, the engine has passed its shop tests, and the alternator has been shipped.

Catering for Nairobi's Needs

At the same time a new power station is being constructed in the Nairobi commercial area to provide some 2,500 kW. of plant, part of which is now being installed. This station will include three 2,500 kW. B.T.H. gas turbine generating sets of the latest design.

It will be the first set of the type to be operated in Kenya. Development of the high-tension transmission line to interconnect the new and existing stations will proceed simultaneously with additions to and reconstruction of the Nairobi low-tension distribution system.

To provide for further demand in Nairobi, detailed surveys have been carried out, further to increase the capacity of the Tana power station, whilst preliminary surveys have been conducted at Sogon Forks on the Tana River, where it is estimated that some 20,000 kW. at minimum flow, rising to 40,000 kW. under normal conditions, should be ultimately available.

Additional plant is being installed at Mombasa, Nakuru and Kisumu, and a new station is under construction at Eldoret. To meet the rapid development at Nakuru a new station is about to be erected there.

Developments in Tanganyika

In Tanganyika, since the completion of the Pangani Falls hydro-electric power station up to an installed capacity of 12,000 kW. which I mentioned last year, a second pipe-line has been erected which now enables the Tanganyika Electric Supply Co. Ltd. to export surplus power to Mombasa. The further 5,000 kW. set for this station which is now being manufactured is due for delivery late next year.

In the area operated by the Dar es Salaam and District Electric Supply Company, Limited, considerable additions to the plant and distribution system in the town of Dar es Salaam have been authorized, and the first two of the new engines are now on load, whilst preliminary supplies are already available at the new branches at Mbeja, Iringa, and Lindi. Construction work has begun at Morogoro and plant extensions are under way at Arusha, Moshi, Mwanza, and Tabora, and similar conditions are contemplated at Kigoma. In general our programme includes the installation of additional plant to provide high stand-by capacity with a margin for development in all our areas of supply, and at the same time where necessary we are reconditioning our existing plant and distribution systems.

New Advisory Board in Kenya

Following talks between the Kenya Government and the company during the year under review about the administration of the Electric Power Ordinance and closer liaison with the company, Government recently published details of the constitution of an Advisory Board to be set up under the provisions of the Electric Power Ordinance, generally to advise the Member for Commerce and Industry who is now responsible for the administration of the ordinance. The Advisory Board has since been appointed under the chairmanship of Sir William Ibbotson, C.B.E., M.B.E., M.C., and we are confident that as a result of close and friendly co-operation between Government and the company will be achieved in the common object of furthering efficient and economical electrical development in Kenya.

Dealing now with the operating results for the year, the number of units sold in Kenya was some 61 millions, as compared with 48 millions in 1948, whilst in Tanganyika the figures were 32 millions against 24 millions in the preceding year.

If you will refer to the account of our operating surplus in 1949 and

compared with £158,910 in 1948—an increase of 33%. The increase in the dividend from our Tanganyika companies from £28,000 to £33,000 reflects the expansion of our business in that Territory. After providing for depreciation and dividends paid and payable, and for other allocations similar to those made last year, namely £30,000 to general and £10,000 to development reserve, and bringing in £73,419 from the last account, we carry forward to next account £93,650.

An analysis of the balance sheet discloses that during the year we have spent £694,787 on capital construction in Kenya and that advances made to our subsidiary company for capital construction amounted to £549,165. The current assets item has increased from £1,128,594 to £2,320,595 at the close of the year under review, the main increase occurring in the cash item which was augmented by the proceeds of the capital issues to which I will now refer.

Issued Capital Raised to £4,213,333

During the year, in October 1949, we made the largest single emission of capital in the history of the company when we offered for public subscription in East Africa and the United Kingdom one million ordinary shares of 20s. or 30s. per share, and one million preference of 20s. per share. These issues were well received by the shareholders, our consumers, and the public. Our thanks are due, as on previous occasions, to our London colleagues for the excellent financial, legal, and other arrangements made in connexion with the issue.

The credit side of the balance sheet records the effect of the issue under the heading of issued capital, which now stands at £4,213,333. The new shares, in accordance with the terms of the issue, were only partly paid at the date of the balance sheet, but all the amounts then outstanding have since been paid.

The increase in the share premium account from £92,116 to £522,293 is accounted for by the premium of 10s. per new ordinary share, less the expenses of the issue. Revenue reserves are increased from £315,994 at the close of the previous year, to £376,225 by the allocations made in the revenue account and by the increase in the carry-forward, to which I have already referred.

Commitments of £3,000,000

The item current liabilities stands at £190,113 at the close of the year under review, as compared with £134,817, the principal increase you will observe, being the additional provision for the final dividend of £40,000 on the new one million ordinary shares.

If you will refer to the notes appended to the balance sheet, you will observe that at the date of the accounts outstanding commitments on capital account for the group amounted to £2,524,924. Taking into account work since completed and new commitments since entered into, the corresponding figure is now approximately £3,000,000. In view of the magnitude of these commitments, the board will submit to you later in the meeting a resolution for your consideration proposing an increase in the authorized capital of the company by £2,000,000, which would make the total capital £6,500,000, so that at the appropriate time finance may be made available.

The Outlook

As to the prospects for the current year, our business continues to expand, and new plant is being fully utilized as soon as it comes into commission. On the other hand, labour and fuel costs continue to increase. As you will probably have found, the effect of devaluation is not confined, as we were led to believe, to minor increases in certain commodities, and our fuel costs alone have risen since last year by some 30%. We have no control over this increase and little over our labour costs.

These additional expenses have necessitated a complete investigation into all our costs, and such as we regard the only possible outcome must be some further increases in our tariff structure. Until additional hydro-electric plant becomes available the proportion of thermally-generated units will continue to rise, and we shall to that extent be affected by variations in fuel prices. I can assure our consumers, however, that we are adopting a long-term view of the situation, and that any increase in tariffs will be kept to an absolute minimum consistent with the economic management of the business.

Thanks to Advisers and Staff

Before moving the resolution, I should like to thank our technical advisers and engineers, Messrs. Balfour Beatty and Company, Limited, for the advice and assistance given by them during the year on the many technical matters referred to them, regarding our extensive development programme, and for the construction work they have carried out at our various operating centres.

I am sure that members will join with me in expressing our appreciation and thanks to the deputy chairman and general manager, Mr. J. D. Don Smith, and also to the whole staff of the company for the loyal and devoted service they have again rendered during an arduous year.

To the secretarial staffs here and in London we express our appreciation for their work in connexion with the new capital issue to which I have already referred.

A minor industrial revolution is taking place imperceptibly in East Africa." Mr. D. Rankin, Chief Secretary in Kenya.

**HEAD OFFICE: AFRIKHUIS
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BRANCH OFFICES IN AFRICA AT
MOMBASA, NAIROBI, DARBAH,
JOHANNESBURG, CAPE TOWN,
NORWICH AND SINGAPORE



HOLLAND-AFRICA
AMSTERDAM

Company Meeting Report

Dwa Plantations, Limited

Mr. S. R. Hogg's Statement

Danger of High Prices for Sisal

THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF DWA PLANTATIONS, LIMITED, was held on Tuesday, November 21, 1950, at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2.

Mr. S. R. Hogg, the chairman of the company, presided.

In proposing the adoption of the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949, the chairman said:

Before I refer to the report and accounts for the year 1949, I very much regret to have to report the death, which occurred early last month, of my colleague Mr. Rawlins. He was always ready to give to the company the benefit of his wide commercial experience, and in his passing we have lost a wise counsellor and a good friend. He joined the board in 1937 as the representative of the preference shareholders, following on the scheme of reconstruction which was carried through in that year. It will be necessary for the preference shareholders to meet for the purpose of appointing a successor, and arrangements for the holding of this meeting will be made as soon as possible.

Accounts for the Year

The operations in the year to December 31, 1949, resulted in a profit of £32,192 after providing for all costs and expenses, including provision for the maintenance of sisal areas and depreciation, but before charging taxation. This profit is lower than that earned in 1948, partly because of the loss of the output from Msinga Estate, which was sold in January, 1949, and partly by reason of higher production costs. After adding to the profit for the year the sum of £13,050 brought forward and a small adjustment for taxation over-reserved in 1948, the balance available is £35,006.

The first and largest appropriation is for taxation which takes £11,743, including profits tax and Kenya income tax. It is estimated that no liability to United Kingdom income tax for 1950-51 will arise, firstly because of the heavy expenditure incurred on the replanting of old sisal areas, which is allowed as a deduction from profits for taxation purposes, and secondly, by reason of the initial allowances which will be claimed on the substantial purchases during the year of plant and machinery. The operation of initial allowances is that part of the liability to tax is merely deferred, and the appropriation of £16,743 in the accounts includes a tax equalization reserve of £13,050 which is set aside to meet the future payments.

Dividends

It is recommended that £1,000 be transferred to pension reserve and £5,000 to general reserve. The fixed 10% dividend on the preference shares was paid to December 31, 1949, and a participating dividend of 4% on these shares is payable, bringing the total preference dividend for the year to the maximum of 10%.

A dividend of 20% on the ordinary shares is recommended, which will be payable on the present issued ordinary share capital of £41,898, which is more than four times the capital of £8,827 on which a dividend of 50% was paid last year. I shall refer to this increase of capital in a few moments.

Total dividends after the deduction of income tax

amount to £7,628, and there is a balance remaining to be carried forward of £5,235.

Managing Director's Visit to Kenya

I think you will agree that the balance sheet reflects a satisfactory position. The managing director spent six weeks in Kenya in July and August of this year, and he has reported to the board in detail on the company's fixed assets. His report shows that all the items under this heading in the balance sheet have been adequately depreciated in the company's accounts. The plantation item includes a very small amount for the old sisal areas, and nearly all the buildings and plant are modern.

Capital expenditure during the year included £26,276 on the replanting and cultivation of the sisal areas, £9,755 on factory buildings, staff quarters and Native houses, £19,683 on machinery, £4,204 on tractors and cultivators, and £8,789 on locomotives and transport.

Current assets exceeded current liabilities by £44,163, compared with £37,417 at the end of 1948.

Issued preference share capital shows a small increase over the amount at December 31, 1948, due to the issue of seven preference shares to bring the issued preference capital to a round figure. These shares were issued at a premium of 2s. per share, which explains the item of 14s. on the share premium account.

Sale of Msinga Estate

The issued ordinary share capital was increased in February, 1950, from £8,827 to £41,898 by the issue to shareholders of ordinary shares created as fully paid up by the capitalization of £33,071, part of the very satisfactory profit resulting from the sale of the Msinga Estate, to which I referred last year. The proceeds of the sale are being used to develop the Dwa Estate, and I am confident that in future years the benefit of this development will far outweigh the loss of the small output which Msinga yielded.

The general reserve has been increased to £20,000, and the pensions reserve to £10,000.

The output of sisal in 1949 amounted to 1,239 tons, to which Dwa Estate contributed 1,168 tons and Msinga eight tons (in the first few days of January), while 43 tons were produced from a neighbouring estate, on which the company purchased cutting rights in December, 1949, at a satisfactory cost. The output realized the average f.o.b. price of £77 per ton, just slightly higher than the £76 14s. realized in the previous year.

Production expenses, including £13 3s. per ton for estate redemption and depreciation, amounted to £41 10s. per ton, compared with £35 3s. per ton in 1948, an increase which I foretold in my remarks a year ago. The higher cost is due to the increased prices we have to pay for stores and rations, and to the lower fibre content of the old leaf, which raises the cost of labour per ton of fibre produced.

The Outlook

During the current year output for the first 10 months has reached 1,061 tons, and it is expected that production for the year will be about 12,000 tons in 1949. The neighbouring estate to which I referred supplied the whole of the

half of 1950, and this enabled us to rest the leaf on Dwa Estate. It is hoped to complete arrangements to acquire a lease of the estate, or failing this, to obtain an extension of the cutting rights. If these negotiations are successful, and if climatic conditions are reasonably favourable, it is hoped that the output from the two estates in 1951 and 1952 will be about 1,000 tons annually. The yield from Dwa Estate must come from the old areas, but in 1951 the areas planted in 1949 should mature, and from there the outputs should increase.

Rehabilitation of Old Areas

By the end of last year 1,594 acres of the old areas at Dwa had been cleared and 1,298 acres had been planted with sisal. This process of rehabilitation has continued in the current year, and by October, 1950, the total area cleared of old sisal had reached 3,557 acres. Of this area 2,784 acres had been planted, and the planting of the balance will, it is hoped, be completed by the end of this year or early next year.

Clearing of the old areas has temporarily ceased, as during 1951 and 1952 the leaf will be required to contribute to the outputs for those years, and clearing and planting has been started on a portion of the estate not hitherto utilized. There is ample good land available on the site chosen, and, when the proposed planting there matures, the company will have, with the replanted old areas, added a very considerable area of new sisal, which should yield in the future substantially higher outputs.

We have continued to sell forward, and at the present time we have sold 90% of our estimated output for 1951 at an average price for all grades of £135 c.i.f., and a small tonnage for later shipment at an average price for all grades of £125 17s. 6d. c.i.f.

The price of sisal has risen appreciably since our last meeting, and the market appears to be firm. While I admit that the high prices over the last few years have enabled us to speed up the work of rehabilitating the plantation, buildings, and machinery at Dwa, I view the future with mixed feelings.

Reasonable Fall in Prices Would Benefit Producers

The increase in cost of the finished materials made from sisal must, if the upward spiral continues, in the long run drive consumers to consider seriously the use of substitutes, which in its turn would have an adverse effect on the markets, and I go so far as to say that in my opinion a reasonable fall in values now would in the ultimate analysis be of benefit to us in the future.

We, who have the long-term interests of the sisal industry at heart, as we must have, would prefer to see sisal at a stable price at such a level as will provide the producer with a fair profit and at the same time encourage consumption of his product.

It gives me great pleasure once again to say how much we appreciate the services rendered to the company by the general manager and his staff in Kenya in face of a number of difficulties, the most serious of which was drought. Our visiting agent wrote to us in November, 1949, to say that 1949 was the worst year for rainfall in his long experience of Kenya. He said that production was being maintained by sheer determination.

Long-Term Policy

"I should like to quote the concluding sentence in the report which the managing director made to the board on his return from Kenya last August, which reads: 'The staff have every confidence in the board of directors, and I am confident that we can rely on the complete loyalty of the staff in return.'

You will have gathered from my remarks that your board have adopted a long-term policy for the development of Dwa Estate, and we expect that by 1954 we shall have an output of 1,800 tons, compared with the annual output of 4,000 tons predicted for 1951 and

1952, and that after 1954 the annual output will increase substantially. We are confident that, even should there be a serious fall in the price of sisal, your company can still earn satisfactory profits.

"To finance the proposed development we shall need to expend about £50,000 a year for the next three years. An important part of this expenditure can be financed out of the company's existing resources, but to ensure that sufficient funds will be available when required, your board is negotiating for a loan of £50,000 to be made available to the company as required, and to be repaid over five years. And we are confident that these negotiations will be brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

Chairman's Impending Visit to Estate

"I paid a visit to the estate myself last March, and I intend to go out again shortly, and I can confirm Mr. Helms' report. I would mention that Mr. Bennett, the general manager, has expressed his appreciation of the assistance which these visits afford him, and there is no doubt in my mind that such visits are of considerable benefit to the company.

"I know that it is your wish that I should convey to Mr. Bennett and his staff your thanks and appreciation for the loyal and capable manner in which they have carried out their duties.

The report and accounts were adopted, and the dividends on the preference and the ordinary shares were approved. The retiring director was re-elected, and the remuneration of the auditors was fixed.

Six public and 48 private local companies were registered in Kenya in the first quarter of this year, with a total nominal capital of £2,003,000. In the same period two public and 22 private companies were registered in Tanganyika with £19,000 capital, and 19 private companies in Uganda with £147,000 capital.

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Company Meeting Report**Mufulira Copper Mines, Limited**

THE FOLLOWING IS AN ABRIDGMENT of the statement of the chairman, MR. R. L. PRAIN, O.B.E., dated October 24, 1950, circulated to the members:—

Mr. A. Chester Beatty

Last June the directors no longer felt justified in continuing to ask Mr. A. Chester Beatty to remain on the board as chairman against his expressed wish to retire, and accordingly on June 7, Mr. Beatty resigned after 20 years as chairman of the board.

Mr. Chester Beatty was the founder of this company, and indeed is generally acknowledged to be the main architect of what is now the great copper industry of Northern Rhodesia.

My colleagues did me the honour of inviting me to succeed Mr. Beatty as chairman.

Devaluation

In December 1949, agreement was reached with the Ministry of Supply whereby the price basis for Northern Rhodesian copper delivered to the Ministry would be approximately the same as the price of copper f.a.s. New York.

Neither the benefits nor the disadvantages of devaluation are reflected to any great extent in the accounts under review, owing to our policy on the one hand of selling copper forward and on the other of carrying stores and supplies to cover us for many months ahead. Both the increase in price, however, and the increase in costs should become evident in the current year.

Mine Results for the Year

The tonnage of ore mined and hoisted, namely, 3,134,495 short tons, was a record, while, in terms of copper, the production for the year was 77,048 long tons, an increase of 6,982 over the previous year.

Stocks during the year increased by 7,408 tons, that is to say, slightly more than the increase in production, so that the net result was that sales for the year were 1,616 tons less than in the previous year. The tonnage sold, however, realized an average price of £126 7s. per long ton of blister copper f.o.b. Beira, which is an increase of 14 18s. 3d. per ton on the price realized in the previous year.

The increase in the stocks brought the stock figure up to 18,525 tons. The increase represents part of the build up of stocks required for the electrolytic refinery. Costs of production for the year were substantially unchanged.

Construction of the electrolytic refinery was started in April. Progress on design, delivery of equipment and construction of the building is on schedule, and it is expected that the refinery will be in a position to produce cathodes during the first half of 1952.

Financial Results

The profit for the year, before replacements and taxation amounted to £4,877,000. Of this profit, however, £345,000 was represented by an increase in the value of the stocks, and the directors have decided to treat this in accordance with our usual practice by transferring an approximately equal amount to the general reserve.

The other main appropriation from profits is the transfer to the provision for replacements. In view of the heavy programmes in hand and the increasing cost thereof, the board have decided this year to transfer the sum of £700,000, which compares with last year's appropriation of £500,000.

The board recommend a final dividend of 5s. per share, which, together with the interim dividend of 3s. 6d. per share paid in May, will make a total distribution for the year of 8s. 6d. per share, which is the same as for the previous year.

On this basis the taxes payable for the year amount to £2,571,000. The cost of the two dividends is a net figure of £1,183,000, and the carry-forward is decreased by £22,000 to a figure of £183,096.

Copper Market

Our copper has been sold almost entirely to the Ministry of Supply. I have referred already to the agreement reached with the Ministry with regard to the effect of devaluation on the copper price. This price will thus continue to be based on the United States export quotation, which during the year touched a low point of 16 cents per pound of electrolytic copper f.a.s. New York and a high point of 27.50 cents. At present this price is standing at 24.50 cents. It will not, I believe, be considered an excessive increase of price. Considering the movements which have occurred in other commodities and the extremely strong statistical position which still obtains for copper.

At June 30 last, there ended the period during which the customs duty on copper imported into the United States had been suspended by Congressional action. In view of the present position of copper and of the fact that the United States is still an importer of very large quantities of foreign metal, it had been expected that the duty would be again suspended for a further period by fresh Congressional action. It is a surprise to most observers, both in and out of the United States, that this has not in fact occurred. The duty has thus been effective from July 1 up to the present time.

Whether it will remain in force and if so for how long is difficult to predict, but it is the opinion of trade circles that further suspension of the duty will undoubtedly have to be agreed upon by Congress before very long.

In the meantime, since most buyers in the United States are prepared to absorb the duty either because they are short of supplies or because they are confident that the duty will one course be again suspended retroactively, the American quotation has not in fact reflected the imposition of the duty. Should it at any time do so, the Rhodesian producers have indicated to the Ministry of Supply their willingness to discuss the position so that the United Kingdom price shall not be artificially increased by the amount of the American duty.

Fuel

There were no interruptions during the year on account of shortage of fuel. Deliveries of coal were not up to the company's requirements, but the effect of the shortage of deliveries was mitigated by the continued intensive wood-burning efforts of the Copper Mining Companies.

Since the end of the financial year there has been further deterioration in the fuel position, and the outlook is still far from clear. It does appear, however, as if the problem may again develop, as it has done in the past, into one of carrying capacity of the railways rather than of colliery output.

Western Concession

Just over £9,000 was spent on an area of land in the Copperbelt which is being prospectively worked by Copper Mines Ltd., on behalf of the Northern Rhodesian Government, and this company has a participation of 30%

Company Meeting Report

Umwira Minerals, Ltd.
Meeting Chairman's Review

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF UMWIRA MINERALS, LIMITED, was held at the mine office, Mpanda, Tanganyika Territory, yesterday. Mr. J. DE LA VALLEE POUSSIN, acting chairman and managing director, had circulated with the annual report and accounts for the year ended March 31 last a statement from which the following extracts are taken.

"When last year the Patino group took over the Union Corporation, Ltd., their interests in your company, they agreed to give technical assistance. After the resignation of Mr. Weldon they agreed also to allow their consulting engineers to accept the same appointment from your company. Since January it is under their technical direction that the development of the property is progressing. On Sept. 23 they reported:

"During the past year, level 9 was developed sufficiently to prove the continuation of the mineralization in depth, but the tenor was lower than required for profitable exploitation at current metal prices.

"Sufficient ore is reasonably assured to the level 4 horizon to justify constructing a mill and to begin production. By employing the mass production mining methods, it is probable the mining could eventually be extended to include the marginal ore at the 9th level elevation.

"Development work on level 6 has recently proved the existence of an ore body in a section of the mine previously considered to be barren.

"The pilot mill was placed in operation during the

year. The differential density process has proved successful as the utilization of waste rock economically. The flotation process has proved successful in producing combined lead-copper concentrates which are now being marketed at the rate of some 280 metric tons monthly. Water can be obtained at reasonable cost from the Ugalla River by constructing 7 miles of pipeline and pumping over a difference of elevation of 1,000 feet.

"It is estimated that in order to obtain optimum costs and financial return, an operation of 1,500 metric tons roasted per 24 hours is required, with some 700 tons to the flotation mill and differential density plant. The cost of bringing the property to this production rate in 1953 is estimated at a total of £1,280,000. If smelting plant were required, an additional £300,000 of capital outlay would be required.

"It is estimated that at prevailing metal prices this additional capital outlay required to build on could be amortized within four years from production date.

Mr. Poussin added: "Your directors are of the opinion that from the shareholders' point of view the best method of financing the above programme is by a low interest-bearing share issue, which will enable the ores already developed to be treated on an economic scale. Plant will then be available for the treatment on a profitable scale of any further ores developed, and thus the shareholders' equity would not be diluted.

Your directors therefore are actively pursuing the possibilities in that direction, and ask you to authorize them to borrow up to £2,000,000 on terms and conditions to be settled by them. Meantime current operating expenses are being covered by shipments of rich lead ore and mixed copper and lead concentrates.



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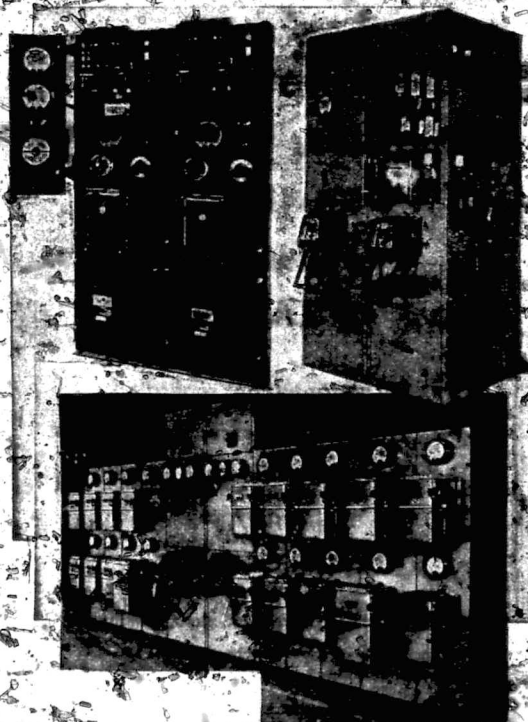


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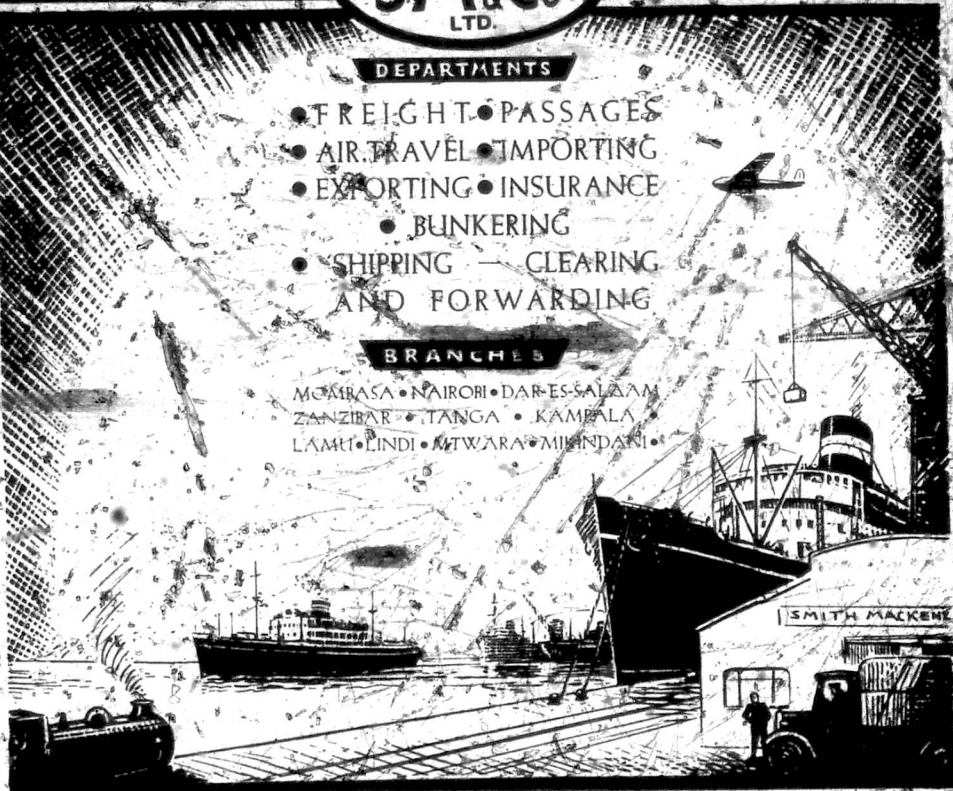
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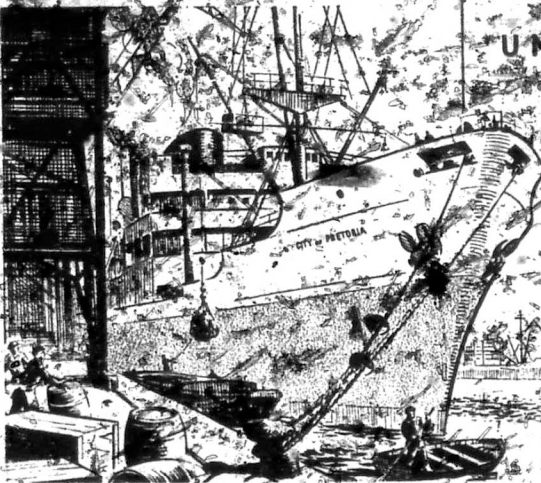
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Stirling Castle	28,354	Dec. 28
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE DISUNITED NATIONS—simply and solely because they have played politics instead of seeking the right solution of a difficult problem in a spirit of impartiality, and because they were not united in the nomination of the best within their powers after two years and more of wrangling, advised by their special committee last week, to grant autonomy to Eritrea under the aegis of Ethiopia. The unsatisfactory nature of this recommendation to the General Assembly is, however, evident from the fact that whereas thirty-eight votes were cast for it, fourteen votes were registered against the proposal, while eight members abstained from recording their judgement. On so grave an issue that is not an impressive ending to protracted bargaining, but the two-thirds majority in the Assembly which is necessary to secure acceptance of this compromise is expected to be obtained.

Neither Eritrea nor Ethiopia is, however, likely to accept the verdict with rejoicing, and considerable sections of the Eritrean population will regard it with horror. Most of the Coptic Christians of Eritrea, naturally, desire union with their co-religionists in Ethiopia, but the Muslims of the Western Province have

been firmly opposed to that course, and have hoped for incorporation within the Sudan. Recognizing the wisdom of that solution and the ethnic divisions of British Great Britain, they proposed that the Western Province of the Sudan and that the rest of the country should be incorporated in Ethiopia. That plan failed because there are some twenty thousand Italians in Eritrea outside the Western Province, on whose behalf Italy was able to rally the South American States with the plea that their welfare would not be safeguarded under union with Ethiopia.

Disregarding the self-evident facts of the situation, the South American and Muslim groups at Lake Success then joined forces in advocating a United Nations trusteeship for ten years, at the

Phantasy Of Independence.

end of which period Eritrea would be given independence. The Assembly rejected that proposal because the territory could not be expected to be self-supporting a decade hence. Yet that same Assembly had already made the fantastic decision that Somalia (formerly Italian East Africa), indubitably a less viable unit (to use the current jargon) should receive independence at the end of ten years' trusteeship. Now, having once said that it could not manage its own affairs, the

Assembly is to be invited to declare that it can. If, as is expected, the *facta* is duly performed, Eritrea will become self-governing in a federation with Ethiopia.

That, of course, will settle nothing except the immediate desire of the Disunited Nations to remove the problem from their agenda. The intention is that until September next, a non-

Politics is Played At Lake Success.

British commissioner will assist the British officials now administering the country to prepare the way for Eritrean self-government. That Great Britain, with far more intimate experience than any other Power, entertains slight hope of the success of this latest measure was shown on Saturday by the statement of the chief United Kingdom spokesman, Sir Frank Soskice, that he doubted whether Eritrea in its present backward condition could elect even a national assembly, much less govern itself. That is the opinion of every person with extensive first-hand knowledge of the country with whom we have ever discussed its affairs. But international politics, dominated on this occasion by Powers with no African knowledge or interests, have once more set the temporary convenience of the disputants at Lake Success above the clear requirements of Africa.

FOR THE FIRST TIME within the Colonial Empire, so far as we are aware, and certainly for the first time in any territory in East or Central Africa, a non-official committee — repre-

Non-Officials Who Went Export Taxes

senting as it happens, all races in the country — have proposed the imposition of export taxes on a whole range of local products. That is the most striking feature of the report of the Cost of Living Commission which was issued in Nairobi the other day. It asks that export taxes should be levied on coffee, sisal, pyrethrum, wattle extract, hides, skins, and leather, which are selected as being the most profitable Kenya products on the world market. The total value of the shipments of these commodities last year was about seven million pounds, and the committee argue that the most profitable items in the range of agricultural produce should directly assist the less profitable by providing funds from export taxes which could and should be used to promote the progress of other parts of the agricultural industry. A subsidiary argument is that the items mentioned do not appreciably affect the cost of living generally, but that their profitability indirectly forces up

the prices of articles which do fundamentally enter into the cost of living. Coupled with the proposal is the proviso that an export tax should be removed when it begins to handicap the Kenya producer against his competitors.

The Government of Kenya will presumably have received these proposals with delight and not without the ironic reflection that if the self-same suggestions had been made from the official side they would have been certain to arouse vociferous and bitter

Government Must Be Delighted

opposition. In normal conditions scarcely anything can be said in favour of the principle of export taxes except where a territory has something approaching a monopoly of the world output of a product. Zanzibar has long been in that fortunate position in respect of cloves, which have consequently been able to bear much of the cost of the administration of the Protectorate. In other words, buyers of cloves throughout the world have furnished much of the funds for Zanzibar's budget. Though there are no cases parallel with that of cloves, there are scores of Colonial products which now carry an export duty, two of the latest about which there was considerable controversy being sisal in Tanganyika and tea in Nyasaland. As recently as Friday last, Tanganyika decided to continue for another year its levy

of five per cent, which can scarcely be considered a harsh impost at the present record price of the fibre. Kenya's sisal growers now look likely to be mulcted in the same way, but in view of the fact that the price of their product has risen about fifty pounds a ton in a few months, they will not suffer serious hurt. And if they, or the planters of coffee or pyrethrum, for instance, feel strongly on the point of export taxes, they will have the unusual opportunity of addressing their protests primarily to fellow non-officials, rather than to a Government which can reply that it merely accepted the guidance of its non-official advisers.

Socialist on Trade Unions

AFRICAN TRADE UNIONS were warned recently by Mr. D. Macintyre, a Southern Rhodesian M.P. against the danger of bad leadership. When opening a conference of the Federation of Bulawayo African Workers' Unions, he urged unionists to avoid the type who worked only for his own good, or preached the doctrine of cheating and swindling the employer and the European; the man who would co-operate with the employer but also stand up to him when they were wronged was the type needed. Mr. Macintyre said that the trade union movement had taken 200 years to develop, and that to an African movement would be injurious.

Notes By The Way

The Lord Mayor's Blunder

THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON made an unhappy generalization when he said in his speech of welcome at Guildhall to Queen Juliana that Great Britain and the Netherlands, as great Colonizing Powers, "have now come to a testing point, for the dependent peoples to whom they have been trustees are coming of age and claiming to put into practice the lessons of liberty and responsible government which it has been their mission to teach." By no means all the dependent peoples are coming of age, and not for a long time will many of them have any hope of successfully practising responsible government. It was therefore unfortunate that the first citizen of the Empire's greatest city should make so misleading a comment, especially in the hearing of millions of others, for his speech was broadcast.

African Agitators Encouraged

TO THE ORIGIN the remark must have recalled the fact that the tragedy of Indonesia resulted partly from the pressure to which Holland was subjected by the British and American Governments. They could not see that the Dutch did not surrender to the Indonesian quislings would not bring peace, but civil war, which would immensely stimulate the movements in Malaya and Indo-China against Britain and France. Now the world knows that Holland was right and there can be little doubt that these developments have had their influence upon nationalist agitators in Africa (almost all of whom are completely incapable of performing any responsible duty in a Government). Far too many idle references to constitutional advancement in the Colonies are made in public speeches by people without the knowledge to realize what harm their words can do.

Omykama of Toro Returns

THE OMYKAMA OF TORO and his wife, the one who left London by air last Friday to fly back to Entebbe after four busy months in the United Kingdom, were the guests of Mrs. Roger Norton, East African Commissioner in London, and Mrs. Norton at dinner at East Africa House on the eve of their departure from London. Both the guests expressed delight at what they had seen of England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland, and at the arrangements made for their comfort by the British Council. Nothing it was evident, had interested the Omykama more than his insight into local government institutions, again and again his conversation returns to local government as practised in Great Britain. To him as titular head of the kingdom of Toro that is a matter of very practical concern. In his private order of priorities I think that he would give the second place to military matters. Before he succeeded his late father he served for two years in the 4th Battalion, The King's African Rifles, and he is the vice-president of the British Legion in Uganda (the president being the Chief Justice). He has stimulated such interest in the work of the Legion that his area of Uganda has more African members in proportion to population than any other part of the Protectorate, a record of which he is justifiably proud. When he visited General Dimoline, now G.O.C.-in-C. at Aldershot, and formerly G.O.C. in East Africa, he entered a tank for the first time and drove it eight miles.

Bad Mail Services

MR. McALESTER missed an opportunity of shaking the complacency of the Postmaster-General when in the House of Commons the other day he put questions about the unsatisfactory ocean mail services with East Africa. The reply that recent transmission times (presumably between London and Mombasa) had varied

between 22 and 46 days would have meant more to the House if the questioner or someone else had interposed the reminder that 20 years and more ago the normal transit time was just under three weeks. Then there was real service at far below today's charges for official indifference. The average time taken in 1914 was less than the quickest time registered nowadays, and well under half the time occupied on some recent occasions. It is fantastic that such dilatoriness should be tolerated in this speed-crazy age, and that not even one of the Parliamentary representatives of the people thought it worth while to question the thoroughly unsatisfactory statement of the Postmaster-General. Will one of them enquire for how many months the Post Office authorities have been discussing with the French the embarkation at Marseilles of letter mails for East Africa, and how much longer the negotiations on so simple a subject are expected to last?

Semasiological

A SEMASIOLOGICAL GULF separates the British from the Egyptian view of the Sudan, and it must be bridged before honest and enduring agreement can be reached. wrote the Cairo correspondent of *The Times* in a recent dispatch. If you, my reader, should want a dictionary definition of this particular kind of gulf, as I did, I can tell you on the authority of the Oxford-Dictionary that it defines that branch of philology which is concerned with meanings. That the Cairo correspondent did not exaggerate is evident from the little catalogue which he appended; "Self-termination for the Sudanese cloaks British determination to separate the Sudan from Egypt, with whom it is one and indivisible. Any Sudanese who favours independence or is against unity with Egypt is a British puppet. No aid from the support of an artificial or a traitor. But, such persons do not really exist, because every Sudanese who 'turns with Egypt' represents the whole Sudanese people."

No Vultures Fly

AN ADVANTAGEOUS story of game preservation and ivory poaching is, I hear, to be filmed in Kenya during the next few months, with Amboseli as headquarters. Mr. Harry Watt, who directed the very successful "Overlanders" in Australia, is the author of this drama, and will himself direct the film, with Mr. Leslie Norman as his associate producer. The stars are Miss Dinah Sheridan, Mr. Anthony Steel, and Mr. Harold Warrender. Many studios in this country and America have, I know, been asked at different times to do an ivory-poaching picture, and several, having shown initial interest, later changed their mind. "No Vultures Fly" will, I think, be the first of its kind. It will be made by Ealing Studios, among whose directors are Mr. Stephen Courtauld, Sir Michael Balcon, and Sir Archibald James.

Prefers Free Enterprise

MR. JOHN F. ECCLES, who has joined the board of the Uganda Company, Ltd., is a chartered accountant who has spent many years in commerce and industry. After 10 years as general manager of Welwyn Garden City, Ltd., he became managing director of the company, but when that outstanding example of private enterprise development was nationalized, he decided to continue his association with the company as managing director of the Uganda Company, Ltd., his successor to the other interests of the Uganda Company. Mr. Eccles serves on many other boards. He hopes to visit Uganda next April or May.

Non-Official Committee Recommends Export Taxes

Points from Kenya Cost of Living Commission's Report

EXPORT TAXES on coffee, sisal, pyrethrum, wattle, extracts, hides, skins, and leather, and a purchase tax on motor vehicles instead of import duties, are proposed by the Cost of Living Commission appointed two years ago by the Government of Kenya. This report, dated November 11, was published in Nairobi a few days ago.

It is signed by Messrs. E. A. Vasey (chairman), W. H. Havelock, I. E. Mathes, E. W. Mathai, and S. M. A. Shetty. The chairman, a former elected member of the Legislative Council for a Nairobi constituency, is now Member for Education, Local Government and Health in the Government of Kenya, and his associates are non-official members of the Legislature.

The report states *inter alia*—

"It lies within the power of the Colony to control very wide issues by the policy adopted as to income tax. The extreme need for investor immigrants who are prepared to embark upon enterprises personally with their own capital, and for persons with experience and training such as cannot be found in Kenya, remains such that to encourage them by all means income tax has been kept much below the levels obtained in Great Britain, so that, though the enterprise is more difficult and hazardous than it would be in an established community, the rewards are greater. Any change must be looked at in the light of its effect on this consideration.

High Risk in Colonial Investment

"The element of risk to capital which is invested in Colonial development is very high. Many of the most profitable farms and commercial enterprises have been built up on the losses of the original owners, who were obliged to give up the enterprise on the exhaustion of their capital.

"Some form of graduated tax in the case of African poll tax and some upward revision of the graduation of the personal tax may be called for. (Mr. Mathu wishes at this stage to give his opinion on this subject.)

"The collection of increased taxes from that large section of the population whose incomes are between the maximum envisaged by the Personal Tax Ordinance and the minimum at which income tax becomes payable, together with a review of the African poll tax, would achieve a better balance, without involving the principles upon which tax is at present collected.

"The political unpopularity of direct taxation is acknowledged; but it does not have the same largely indiscriminate effect on the cost of living as does indirect taxation.

Whole Fiscal Policy Needs Review

"In the long run the decision to be made is as to the status and kind of town-dweller which the Colony will need. If it is thought, for example, that there is a need for substantial numbers of European skilled men who might earn £500 to £600 a year, then it is unlikely that such men would be attracted by the present costs of living or any cost of living in the near future arising from present policies in this regard. The whole fiscal policy of the Colony needs review, and decisions need to be taken in the light of the general direction it is intended that the Colony should follow.

"It is for consideration whether purchase taxes should not be imposed on certain articles and customs duties suspended. Administrative considerations and the expense of any controlling organization make it inadvisable to extend the proposal to a large variety of articles sold at innumerable shops in the Colony; but we do recommend that the method should be used with such articles as motor-cars, and propose that customs

duties be lifted from all imports of vehicles—but not spare parts—and an equivalent purchase tax be imposed.

"We further recommend that other articles of comparatively large value distributed within a reasonably restricted field be subject to consideration for similar treatment.

Wages and Prices in Vicious Circle

"Wages and prices constantly pursue each other in a vicious circle. A sound economy requires a stable relationship between prices and wages. Men and women must be given some kind of safe foundation on which to plan such minimum basic things as their reasonable monthly outlay.

"In Great Britain the tendency is normally for wages to take the upward initiative. In Kenya the initiative is with prices, but the results are the same.

"In Great Britain in spite of the intense political unpopularity of such a move in the face of unavoidable economic facts the Government acknowledged the inevitability of pegging wages if prices were to remain pegged. In Kenya the inevitability is precisely the same, though the dynamics of the spiral has been pressed, so that if wages are to remain stable prices must be pegged.

"In Great Britain the hidden relief to the cost of living through, and the social security provided by, the social services now help to restrain demands for wage increases, for the need for personal savings has been much reduced. In Kenya the people must not only live on their earnings, but in many cases make such savings as will provide substitutes for old-age pensions and the social services generally.

Kenya's Standard of Life

"Some have suggested that the standard of life of some sections of the people in Kenya is too high. The difficulty is that a very high proportion indeed of the immigrant population has come to Kenya precisely because the standard of living is high and would depart if it were greatly lowered. There must remain some inducement for them in a country at so early a stage of its development as Kenya, and it is difficult to see how such an inducement would be of such

value. While there must always be some who are attracted by the idea of a frontier existence, it is difficult to see how such essential persons—not yet capable of being produced or trained in sufficient numbers in Kenya—skilled men, professional men, dentists, or public servants can be attracted here, or even brought back to Kenya after being trained abroad, if they see no advantage in making the move.

"One of the most important items in Kenya's balance of trade is the retired pensioner who makes up a substantial proportion of the domestic market and provides much additional experience and ability to the general pool of the Colony's resources. Only so long as these people get good value for their limited incomes will they be attracted to the Colony.

Instability of Prices

"Though Kenya is at the moment prosperous, it lacks the essential characteristics of a rich economy, which is that it should be broad-based and comprehensive. It is consequently open to fluctuations of a very wide nature. Its people must therefore be people accustomed to accept these fluctuations and to live accordingly.

"Nothing could be more unfortunate at this stage of Kenya's affairs than the growth of any feeling that status depends on maintaining a standard of life in which the number of servants, club membership, the size of bar bills, or the ability to wear a new dress frequently becomes the measure of the respect in which one might hope to be held.

"The factors which tend to upset the stability of the prices of domestically produced goods in Kenya may be summarized—

(a) The competition between products of varying profitability in an agricultural organization that has not yet taken permanent shape leads to demands on the part of the producers of less profitable items for price increases to match those on more profitable goods.

(b) In the absence of a strict control commission, as in England, producers are in a position to threaten the payment of one form of production in favour of another, but they are controlled to the extent that in the final issue planting orders may be served on them, while the crops concerned are the subject of minimum price guarantees.

(b) The existence of a seller's market, prolonged by Marshall Aid and devaluation of sterling, has resulted in high world prices. How long this situation will last it is impossible to say, but wise planning would best be based on the assumption that the seller's market might pass away at any moment.

Examine, in certain cases the competition with high world prices tends to force up the internal price to prevent the export of the whole product and also by encouraging marginal production. Even when domestic consumption takes the whole output of any article, so that there is no direct competition, with world prices, the price obtainable elsewhere affects the reasoning of the producer of crops which are the subject of export restrictions and leads him to believe he should receive the same price for his product, though often without regard to the wage level and other factors obtaining elsewhere on which the price structure depends.

Wage Increases Difficult to Resist

(c) Many of the products of the land have not yet reached their basic level of production, and require development. This argument has frequently been used to support demands for price increases.

The consumer's unwillingness, or in some cases inability to continue indefinitely to pay higher prices without demanding parallel wage increases, in a Colony where the majority of the population is in a position to withhold its labour, also offers without facing immediate hardship these wage increases are difficult to resist. Once the wage increase has been made to match the price increase little overall advantage will have been secured.

(c) The producer cannot afford to lose sight of the need to guard against bad times and build up reserves against them. In this connexion, guaranteed minimum prices where they exist, are a valuable factor, and must be taken into account in any assessment of the over-all balance as between producer and consumer.

This factor is sometimes forgotten, and it is insufficiently realized that eventually any payments to meet minimum price guarantees will have to be made by the taxpayer. In such cases it would be inequitable to ask the consumer to pay prices which would enable reserves to be built up by the producer against a loss which has already been underwritten by the taxpayer.

What Kenya Needs

The needs are as follows:—

- (a) For the Colony to be able to feed itself.
- (b) That domestic products be supplied at prices within the capacity of the consumer to afford without wage increases and irrespective of world prices.
- (c) That the Kenya consumer be protected from price increases arising out of the costs of development in any project.

The first of these needs is fundamental to the whole policy of the Colony. All agricultural policy must develop in some degree from a planned programme of production designed to enable the Colony to achieve the maximum possible independence of the rest of the world in regard to food production.

The second and third of these needs are such as should be met either within the conditions obtaining in the agricultural industry itself or after consideration of the relationship between the industry and the Colony as a whole.

These one could be met from funds supplied by an export tax, together with the bringing together of all the funds under the Member for Agriculture into a common reserve for the industry as a whole.

The other could be met by payments made from the general revenues of the Colony on the assumption that the industry is asked to make some sacrifice to the general good. The assumption underlying this is that the people of Kenya have a prior claim on the products of the land, and that the first consideration is to meet this claim within the conditions prevailing in Kenya itself, though with due regard to the interests of all concerned.

Argument on Export Taxes

Wherever there is an interference with a man's freedom to manage his own affairs, there must be a *quid pro quo*. Where production is specifically ordered for a particular purpose there must be a balancing consideration taking account of the interests of the producer, whether it be in the form of a minimum price guaranteed or otherwise, which, because it is in the interests of the Colony as a whole, should be paid for by the general taxpayer.

The simplest method of providing funds for meeting the cost of development projects would be by the imposition of an export tax on those items which are, in fact, profitable on the world market—coffee, sisal, pyrethrum, twigs—extract,

hides, skins and leather. The value of these exports in 1949 was about £7,000,000.

This method would have the advantage that the most profitable items of agricultural produce were brought directly to the assistance of the less profitable. It will be seen that this method also involves treating the agricultural industry as an indivisible whole.

The Commission is of the opinion that it is unsound to divide up the various forms of production which go to make up the agricultural industry and treat each of them as though it was separate from the remainder of the agricultural industry with agriculture regarded as one industry, there is every justification for a means of finance by which some parts of the agricultural industry come to the assistance of other parts.

The Commission is aware that there are reasons generally against the provision of special funds in water-tight compartments by the finances of the Colony. In this case, however, our intention is that the funds derived from export taxes on the profitable products of the land should be used to help to develop those other sides of the industry which need financial assistance during the development period. In this light a special fund derived from a special source appears fully justified.

Moreover, the items we have suggested as being suitable for the imposition of an export tax do not enter directly to any appreciable degree into the cost of raising their profitability, on the other hand, does indirectly force up the price of articles fundamental to the cost of living. Nothing could be more suitable than that revenue should be derived from them to restore the balance and bring about a revised estimate for the respective Government and the industry as a whole to the benefit of the domestic market.

Analysis of Trade Conditions Necessary

An export tax would require to be watched very closely to ensure that it did not handicap the Kenya producer vis-à-vis the rest of the world. If it did result in such a handicap, it should be removed, indeed the particular article might have to be assisted if the adverse circumstances were considered to be temporary, or if the form of production needed to be changed as a result of permanent considerations, such an examination of world conditions could not, in fact, be achieved unless there were persons whose specific business it was to study and analyse trade conditions.

Some companies in Kenya would welcome a higher rate of company tax if it was a result they were secured against wage increases deriving from higher costs of living. Indeed many would be said that employers seek by all means to encourage productivity and do not shrink from the increased wages which may accompany it.

The Commission, therefore, without making any detailed recommendation which could only arise out of a careful study of all the circumstances, recommends that the Government should make such a study with a view to providing the revenue from which the Kenya fund, could be made. We do not suggest that there should be any ear-marking of specific revenue for this purpose.

The recommendations which we have made call for special machinery, and their implication in the shape of a body whose specific duty it should be to advise the Governor in Council as to prices in relation to the cost of living. Such a body would require to be empowered to make recommendations as to (a) the prices of all products; (b) subsidization of food stuffs; (c) payments to be made from the special fund we have recommended; (d) customs duties; and (e) generally of the relationship of policies and economic conditions.

Forming an Economic Commission

This would form a nucleus capable of steady development until it formed an Economic Commission. The need is for a committee to be thrashed out in great detail and recommendations to be made by a body with the time facilities and powers of judgment necessary to do the task.

Kenya is fortunate in possessing a large number of distinguished men, who are not themselves interested parties, except in a minor way as consumers, and whose experience is such as to enable them to make appropriate judgments.

It is now generally realized that the payment of monthly wages at any rate to African urban workers and to many others of all races, should now be given, and a weekly wage system put in its place. Advances of pay at any time after the middle of the month have become the rule rather than the exception. It is not only the workers but many persons not trained to look after their own budgets when on the basis of monthly credit.

[Editorial comment appears under the heading "A Moment"]

Mechanization in Native Agriculture

Limitations Imposed by Tradition and Lack of Leadership

MECHANIZATION OF NATIVE AGRICULTURE in the Colonies would raise problems which can be properly assessed only against the complex pattern of natural economic and social forces which together determine farming systems and way of life.

That passage indicates that the limitations imposed by tradition and customs on African peasants are clearly appreciated by the mission which has written a "Report upon the Problems of Mechanization of Native Agriculture in the African Colonies" (published by H.M.S.O. at 4s. 6d.). The members of the Mission, J. W. Higgs, lecturer in agricultural machinery at Reading University; R. K. Kerckham, of the Department of Agriculture in Uganda; and J. A. Raeburn, of the Agricultural Economics Research Institute, Oxford University.

With current highlights the report emphasizes, and that capital requirements for mechanical cultivation would be economic only within certain limits, but through supplementary and specialized use of the tractor at busy times, production might often be increased sufficiently to meet all costs and leave enough additional net returns to constitute inducements.

Social Changes Involved

Other forms of mechanization could make labour more effective in the busy season. Much of the labour now spent in fetching water, for instance, could be saved by the use of machinery to provide many more boreholes, wells, and dams; the use of well-designed grain mills could be very beneficial for now the time spent in pounding grain is two or three hours daily in each household; mechanical tools would also be useful for roadmaking and irrigation works.

In studying alterations to systems of farming and their various effects, the experience, opinions and attitudes of native farmers require and deserve the closest attention. Without it, true economic efficiency in farming is unlikely to be achieved, and judgments of the acceptability to Native communities of detailed schemes for alteration are less likely to be reliable. Apparent possibilities of economic efficiency should not be the object of mechanization. The social changes it would produce must also be acceptable.

Mechanization would accentuate the effects of transition from subsistence to commercial economies involving problems which are deep and not new. Communities would be more liable to the effects of price changes, conflicts between old and young would be sharpened, old policies of discipline and social insurance weakened, competition for land increased, danger of misuse of land and basic resources enhanced, family bonds weakened and local antagonisms embittered.

In some countries the economic transition and social changes generally seem to result, as often before in human history, in social frustration and destructiveness. The social and economic disciplines which create commercialism will sooner or later require to be taught and administered in connexion with the modern tools of agriculture more readily than in other ways.

Problem of Local Leadership

Even so, the social problem of securing adequate local and district leadership would be aggravated by mechanization. Real Native leadership will be needed not only for general support for mechanization but also to secure wise adaptations of farming systems, efficiency in the use of machinery, and financial and marketing arrangements.

It will be needed too in altering the lay-out of fields and plots, and perhaps most important of all, in connection with achieving land tenure arrangements appropriate to changing economic conditions.

Where farms are big enough and fairly commercial, and where also local government is soundly developed, reasons for leadership can no doubt be placed mainly on progressive farmers. But in most areas adequate and balanced leadership will be difficult to secure. All farming individuals and social groups who can make effective contributions should therefore be carefully sought out and properly informed. Communal groupings may be helpful, though usually only to a limited extent.

European help and guidance will be essential during the years of trial and early development, but competent staff

will be so scarce that special efforts will be needed to develop organization, balance, and sequence of developments, and to secure wide adoption with the least call on such staffs.

Farm families in areas where tractors are introduced will have to be protected against possible impositions by local officials and some of the more aggressive private individuals, and against an inflow of relatives and strangers, whose taking up of land would thwart possibilities of sound economic advances. Sizes and lay-outs of farms will have to be made and maintained suitable for mechanical cultivation.

Mechanization would afford employment, training and opportunities to a substantial number of Natives as tractor drivers, mechanics, and clerks. Precautions would have to be taken against the employment in mechanized units of men who are socially incompatible with the farmers among whom they work.

Changes in Use of Land and Livestock

The pressing desire for greater material wealth and improved social services cannot be resisted. Great changes are brought about in the use of land and livestock, and in the efficiency of labour, but these changes are in turn impossible unless Native peoples are given clear guidance and a growing faith in their own ability to control their material environments. Mechanization may foster such faith in many areas if wisely introduced.

The characteristics likely to foster the acceptance of mechanization are leadership, a generally co-operative attitude towards activities, willingness to consider the future and to conserve and accumulate capital, habits of co-operation in farm work in groups larger than the single household, and desires for increased productivity. In very few areas can it be reported that these attributes are so prevalent that mechanization can proceed without difficulty.

In all localities leadership is in greater or lesser degree inadequate. There is also little initiative and competence to overcome the natural resistance of primitive communities to innovations. Many Native peoples are still so strictly equalitarian in spirit or so conservative in thought that individuals, and even the appointed or elected authorities, incur envy with reason, and other reprisals if they become particularly enterprising. The native authorities do have some competence and experience, but frequently lack in the face of temptation the personal gain, aggrandizement for family or relatives.

Co-operative and Communal Groups

Where, as in Buganda, there is ready sufficient initiative on the part of individuals, and they can adopt new methods without incurring undue jealousy, guidance should undoubtedly be placed on a range of individuals to lead the way in adopting sound methods of mechanization. The formation of private companies or businesslike co-operative is a distinct possibility, and is proceeding. Even in such circumstances, however, much official guidance will be desirable in the initial stages, and continuous regulation against gross misuse of land will be necessary.

Most work is done by households in their own self-interest. The practicability of using communal groups in introducing mechanization is closely limited.

The great advantages of individual family farms are that they suffer little from lack of interest or honesty on the part of the management, from lack of interest on the part of labour, or from lack of adaptability in the face of varying seasonal and daily tasks. Sharing the results of labour is comparatively easy.

Collective farms would have some advantages because they would be bigger. They could make more economic use of machinery. Their produce could be cheaper to market. Technical and economic advice and help would usually be more readily available to them, and they could afford to employ the services of these were available in sufficient numbers. They might borrow capital cheaply. Incontinuity of management and finance would affect them less because they could not suffer directly from the failure of individual family farms.

Only in exceptional circumstances would the large-scale collective farms outweigh these benefits. Communal work makes up only a small part of the total farm work in Africa, and is unfruitful in many areas. Everywhere granted to individual facilities and individual communities. None of the Governments considered in the present organization schemes have provided that collective farms could be run satisfactorily.

Moreover, most of the advantages of size can be secured without foregoing those of individual family farms, which could be grouped and laid out in such a way that machinery can be used economically and certain other services jointly secured.

It should be borne in mind that the loyalties of many primitive peoples are much more directed to individuals than to organizations. They are little conscious of wider concepts of social value. If these personal loyalties are of any reason diminished group functions that depend on them will not be carried out. This affects co-operation within Native groups on the one hand and co-operation with British officers on the other.

The Thought of the Future

For primitive societies give much thought to the future. Certain customs have been evolved which are helpful in ameliorating temporary food shortages. Some communities have reserves, general hospitals, the greater slaughter of cattle in famine periods, etc. But in relation to the problems which increasing population pressures raise, those which mechanization would bring in its train the thoughts of most Native communities seem quite inadequate.

Through leadership, education, and firm regulation a better general grasp of these problems should be fostered. Otherwise soil erosion, depletion of fertility, misuse of forest and scrub areas and of water resources may well occur on a much more serious scale than in the past under the substitution.

So little experience has yet been gained in Africa that the most efficient running of contract service units will not be achieved for many years. Neither units run directly by

Government departments nor those run by co-operative societies of grouped farmers are likely to be the most efficient in the long run. Officially run schemes would tend to have excessive overhead costs and insufficient stores and equipment management. Farmers co-operatives are now more likely to be sufficiently competent either in mechanical work or in staff management and organization.

Greater efficiency could be achieved by State farms and Government-owned co-operative societies. Government departments will have to play a large part during the first year of trial. The management of contractors may often be the better solution in the interim and provide a bad service through their own local representatives.

It may be well worth considering the types of tractor used to see which the manufacturers will service at a reasonable and to incur higher initial capital costs in order to secure more efficient running at a lower cost.

From the itinerary it would appear that the session spent a fortnight in Uganda, one week in Tanganyika, one day in Kenya, eight days in Nyasaland, and two days in Southern Rhodesia before travelling to South and West Africa.

The report, which is illustrated with photographs, deals exhaustively with questions of land tenure, machinery problems, and research. Among the appendices are plans for the layout of land to provide individual holdings arranged in such a way that tractor cultivation would be feasible. In these layouts it is assumed that there is plenty of land available in the settlement areas.

Statement on Abandonment of Mackinnon Road Depot

Questions in Parliament on Future of British

A STATEMENT about the Mackinnon Road military store-holding depot in Kenya was made in the House of Commons last week.

In reply to questions by MR. MACPHERSON, the spokesman for the War Office, MR. M. STEWART said:

"As indicated on December 2, 1947, a store-holding organization was established at Mackinnon Road to accommodate essential stores from the large depots which had been accumulated in India and other areas at the end of the war. Accommodation was not available in the United Kingdom, and Mackinnon Road, having regard to its geographical position, was selected as the most suitable site for the project.

"While the construction of the depot, as proceeding, however, is unfortunately proved possible to continue to use sites in the Middle East for store-holding purposes on a large scale, and work on Mackinnon Road was accordingly reduced in scope. The stage has now been reached when, particularly in view of the needs of the Army under the rearmament programme, the expenditure of further money on Mackinnon Road cannot be considered desirable.

"About £1,750,000 has been spent against an original estimated cost for the project of some £10,000,000. All removable assets will be salvaged for use elsewhere. The House will appreciate that the project might well have been instrumental in safeguarding stores valued at more than £100,000,000 and can be regarded as a justifiable form of insurance.

Cost to Kenya Government

"So far as I am aware the only substantial expenditure which the Kenya Government have incurred in connection with the depot at Mackinnon Road is in respect of improvements to road communications from Mombasa. The War Office have reimbursed the Kenya Government the extra cost of maintaining the existing road, and have also agreed to refund the cost of surfacing a new road to a higher standard than would be required for normal civil traffic.

MR. PETER FREEMAN asked the Foreign Secretary, how many British troops remained in Ethiopian territory for what purpose, and under what agreement.

MR. BEVIN: "There are 20 British troops either in the Ogaden or the reserved area. A detachment of the Armoured Scouts is, however, stationed in the Haat to assist in the maintenance of law and order. The territory is provisionally under British administration under the agreement of December 19, 1944, and the Ogaden Protocol of July 24, 1948, between H.M. Government and the Ethiopian Government.

MR. FREEMAN asked whether the Foreign Secretary would give an assurance in view of the repeated objections of the Government affirming support for Ethiopia's claims to the reversion of British East Africa that the Government would continue to support that solution in the Assembly of the United Nations.

MR. BEVIN: "H.M. Government have repeatedly stated that in their opinion the proper solution for the future of Eritrea would be the reunion of its Eastern Province with Ethiopia and the working out of a separate solution for the Western Province, and they remain convinced that this solution most nearly conforms to the wishes of the people. It does not appear, however, that this solution is likely to secure general support in the General Assembly. H.M. Government have already indicated their willingness to do the best to implement alternative proposals on a federal solution, provided that such proposals appear workable.

Somali Youth League's Activities

MR. FREEMAN asked whether the Foreign Secretary was aware that the Somali Youth League, which represented Somalis in the British Somaliland Protectorate, Somaliland under Italian trusteeship, and Somalis living in Britain and other countries abroad, had appealed to the United Nations asking that Italian trusteeship in Somaliland be terminated forthwith and Ethiopian trusteeship substituted, and that, if this should prove impossible, they would prefer Joint Ethiopian and British trusteeship, and whether it was his intention to support such an application?

MR. BEVIN: "An appeal of this nature was contained in the letter of October 3, 1950, from the president of the Somali Youth League in Great Britain to the secretary-general of the United Nations.

"However, the representative in New York of the Somali Youth League, whose credentials were accepted by the United Nations secretariat, and who has been allowed to participate in discussion of the Somaliland question in the Trusteeship Committee of the United Nations, did not request the termination of Italian by Ethiopian or any other trusteeship, nor even refer to the possibility of a similar arrangement.

"A similar representative of the Somali Youth League in Great Britain, who has also been asked to participate in the discussion, has no intention of supporting any such application. MR. M. Macpherson asked what plans existed for the

nature, development of the "Gordon Memorial" College, Khartoum.

Mr. BRESLIN: The college has at present some 100 students, and is hoped to incorporate the Kitchener School of Medicine in its next year. £200,000 have been spent on buildings and equipment during the last five years, and the expenditure of approximately £456,000 on the college's development is envisaged during the next five years. By 1955 the student population is expected to be about 800, and it is hoped to bring the college to "university status" between 1955 and 1960.

Glancy Report on Education

Mr. HYNES asked whether the Government of Kenya had accepted the recommendations of the Glancy report on European and Asian educational expenditure, and he enquired whether the Government had accepted the principle that each racial community should pay for the major part of its own education, and also the payment of general revenues to non-Native education should be divided equally between the European and Asian communities.

Mr. GRIFFITHS: The Glancy report does not recommend that the European and Asian communities should bear the major part of the cost of their own education. His recommendations were confined to the methods by which the two communities should finance their education, but the cost of their education should be met out of general revenue and should be met on a basis of general revenue allocated to non-Native education. These recommendations raise wide issues which are at present under consideration by the Government of Kenya.

Mr. HYNES asked how many of the recruited and trained European teachers there were in Kenya, and what percentage of them were teaching in European and African schools respectively.

Mr. GRIFFITHS: There are 1,000 European Government teachers in Kenya who have been recruited locally; 80% are employed in European, 10% in Asian, and 10% in African schools.

Mr. J. RANKIN asked what increase in school fees in Government-aided primary and secondary schools for Asian and European children had been made in Kenya since 1948, and whether there had been an increase in the same tax and non-tax revenue devoted to European and Asian education over the same period.

School Fees in Kenya

Mr. GRIFFITHS: There have been no changes in the fees of Government-aided European schools since 1948, and a slight increase in fees in Government-aided Asian schools which has been offset by school increases in the fees payable at Government schools both for Europeans and Asians were introduced in January 1, 1949. There has been no increase in the tax during the period, nor is a specific part of the revenue allocated to European and Asian education.

The following increases in Government school fees were introduced on January 1, 1949: European—Primary tuition fees increased from 14/- to 19/- per annum; secondary tuition fees increased from £15 to £22.10s. per annum; secondary boarding fees increased from £10 to £12 per annum; primary boarding fees increased from 9/- to 12/- per annum. Asian—Primary tuition fees ranging from 10/- to 13/- per annum according to class, were increased to fees ranging from £1.10s. to £2.5s. for boys and up to £4.1s. for girls; secondary tuition fees, £6.15s. increased to £7.4s. per annum for forms 1 and 2, and £13.10s. for boys in forms 3 and 4.

The estimated rise in the net expenditure from Central Government funds as from 1949 to 1950 for European and Asian education has been £1,000,000 (to the nearest thousand pounds) £68,000 and £79,600 respectively. The comparable increase in expenditure for all races has been £300,000. Expenditure reimbursed by fees and expenditure on African primary education from local government funds is excluded.

Mr. RANKIN asked how many Kenya Government or British Council scholarships had been given to Europeans, Asians, and Africans respectively for university or technical training in the United Kingdom.

Mr. GRIFFITHS: At present 38 Europeans, 24 Asians, and 10 Africans hold Government bursaries and scholarships for university or technical training in the United Kingdom. In addition, one African and two Asians hold British Council bursaries in this country.

Mr. C. ALPORT asked if the Colonial Secretary would commend the Governor of Tanganyika to consider the repeal of the Tanganyika Land Ordinance of 1927, which refers to the compulsory repatriation of non-African land, in view of the general atmosphere of insecurity among the farming community which this created.

Mr. FRASER: The power of compulsory repatriation is vested in the Governor by the Land Acquisition Ordinance, which empowers him to recover any alienated land for the public purpose, which by definition includes the area of the Native Reservations of the Territory. It is the nature of the repatriation of public purposes which has given rise to the protests in certain quarters in Tanganyika, not the principle of repatriation itself.

Mr. ALPORT: It is to be considered that the principle should be retained in the Ordinance but the hon. member may be assured that it will not be lightly used. Under the terms of the Ordinance compensation is of course payable by the Government for any land title acquired, and the amount of compensation to be paid, in the event of any disagreement between the Government and the owner of land, is determined by the High Court.

Mr. HUGH FRASER asked the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations to publish a report on the Bechuanaland cattle schemes.

C.D.C. Cattle Scheme in Bechuanaland

Mr. GORDON WALKER: The Colonial Secretary explained on November 3 the main points of the scheme recently announced by the Colonial Development Corporation for cattle raising in the Bechuanaland Protectorate. Detailed arrangements are now being negotiated between the Corporation and the High Commissioner for Bechuanaland, Bechuanaland, and Swaziland. Publication of a report is a matter for the Corporation.

Mr. FRASER: Is it not of great interest to the House that the type of Colonial Development scheme should be laid before the House so that the hon. member can appreciate what is going on? Have we not had in the past rather unfortunate experiences of the failure of the Government to do so?

Mr. GORDON WALKER: I do not think so. The Corporation make a regular report, and, if they wish, special reports which are available to the House, which would also be the case with this instance.

Mr. SORENSEN asked in which Colonies any Protectorate corporal punishment was still being inflicted as a legal punishment for offences other than violent attacks on prison officers.

Mr. GRIFFITHS: Corporal punishment may still be inflicted by the courts in all but a few Colonial territories. I have addressed Colonial Governors with a view to securing in all territories the complete abolition of such punishment, as a sanction imposed by the courts as rapidly as we possibly can.

Mr. SORENSEN asked if the Colonial Secretary had considered whether there should be an official registration and record of all British and foreign capital invested in Colonial enterprises.

Mr. GRIFFITHS: The proposal has been examined, but found to be impracticable.

Mr. J. JOHNSON asked whether the Government of Kenya had accepted the principle that no child should be excluded on racial grounds from any Government-aided secondary school in Kenya.

Mr. J. DUODALE: Differences in language and cultural background make it desirable that educational facilities should be provided each race with the separate facilities best suited to its children, so that the question of accepting such a principle has not yet arisen.

Deportation Rights in Colonies

Mr. DESLIE HALE asked in how many Colonial territories the Governor had a legal right to deport residents without trial or right of appeal.

Mr. DUODALE: The general rule is that persons who belong to a Colonial territory cannot be deported there from the laws vary somewhat as regards the class of persons who are to be treated as belonging to the territory for this purpose. In some, only persons born in the territory are so treated; in others the class is much wider and includes persons naturalized there or having certain residential qualifications.

In several territories the Governor or High Commissioner, where notified by information on oath that any person is conducting himself so as to be dangerous to peace and good order, has power under various orders in council to order his removal to some other territory within H.M. Dominions or under His Majesty's protection.

Mr. HALE asked how many deportations from Uganda had taken place during the last 12 months up to the most recent convenient date; and in how many cases the deportees were of natives of Uganda.

Mr. J. DUODALE: The answer to the first question is "None."

It is a melancholy fact that the price of food is so high that it induces farmers to grow food for feeding considerable quantities of content among town dwellers. Sir Godfrey Huggins

Empire's Chief Cotton Research Station Uganda Selected for the Work

THE EMPIRE COTTON GROWERS CORPORATION'S 2,000-acre research station at Namulonge, near Kampala, has been opened by Sir John Hall, Governor of Uganda. It has cost nearly £250,000 to establish, and the annual recurrent expenditure will be about £40,000, of which the E.C.G.C. will provide £19,000, and the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund £10,000. The balance will be subscribed by Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, the Sudan, and Nigeria.

"I see in my mind's eye tall and healthy stands of cotton, high with burling bolls, yielding to each acre twice or even three times as much as African gardens yield to-day, and of infinitely better quality and staple," said Sir John at the opening ceremony. It, as he believed, his vision came true, one of the greatest contributions to the result would have been made in those laboratories.

The Namulonge station is some 16 miles from Kampala. About 1,000 square feet of laboratories have already been built, and it is hoped that 2,500 acres will eventually be under cultivation for the study of the basic problems of cotton growing in Africa.

Director and Staff

DR. J. B. HUTCHINSON, director of the station, was for many years in charge of the genetics department of the corporation's station in Trinidad which he left to take charge of the work being done on genetics near Khanpur. He was for some years in India.

DR. I. C. DODD, head of the plant breeding section, has been in the service of the corporation for more than 20 years, and was previously stationed in Swaziland and the Union. Other members of his team have had experience in Uganda, Nyasaland, and the West Indies.

The long-term object of this department is to breed heavy-seeded varieties of good quality cotton resistant to the bacterial blight disease and the pests and insecticides, and yet containing sufficiently variability to respond to local conditions in other areas.

A. N. PEARCE, who specializes in crop husbandry, worked in Southern Rhodesia until the outbreak of war, when he was transferred to Tanganyika. He and his assistants will study methods of plant development and crop production.

A plant physiologist, who is being trained at Manchester University and the Wharfedale Institute, will be concerned mainly with problems of lint quality.

MR. E. O. PEARSON, senior entomologist, spent considerable periods in East Africa and Nyasaland, and has also toured extensively in other British and foreign territories in Africa.

In addition to studying *lygus*, which does considerable damage to the Uganda crop, the entomologists will work on basic problems of control of all cotton pests. In co-operation with the Uganda Department of Agriculture and the East African Research Organization, special investigations will be made into the use of insecticides.

DR. M. WICKENS, in charge of plant pathology, has previous experience of this work in both Southern Rhodesia and South Africa. In the early years he will be mainly engaged on detailed study of bacterial blight, a disease which in the form of another attacks all parts of the cotton plant.

Expropriation

THE GOVERNMENT OF UGANDA has given notice of one in a number to acquire further lands which are being farmed by Europeans in the Usa River area on the border of Mubi township. One occupant has been offered £6,000 for a 1,400-acre farm, of which half is developed, on the option of local settlers the developed land is worth about £15 an acre and the remainder £5 an acre, a total of some £14,000. The Government's offer for 370 acres in the other case is £9,700, whereas a local land agent has valued it at £24,000. The Tanganyika Exports Council have made representations on the question of compensation, arguing that in making assessments such imponderables as the age of the persons and the cost of fuel, food, and hardship ought to be taken into account.

Groundnuts Babbled Has Hired Machinery Being Sent Home

UNDER THE HEADING "The Groundnuts Babbled Has Hired Machinery Being Sent Home" Mr. Noel Monks telegraphed from Dar es Salaam to the *Daily Mail* a few days ago:

"Six hundred tractors, bulldozers, and harvesting machines are already on the sea. Some of the Overseas Food Corporation's (O.F.C.) East Africa and Rhodesia plant 200 tractors have actually arrived, and that 40 are on the sea. A certain amount of ancillary machinery accompanies them, but the total is not known."

Shipping companies have the names of 700 groundnut workers on their books for passage to Britain, and are having a difficult time in placing them."

A corporation spokesman commented only that the redundancies from Kengwa numbered 89, and these would normally be repatriated by the corporation by air.

"At Kengwa, when final cuts are made, 13 Europeans will be left out of 1,000 on the job when I was there before."

The report of the working party provided for four farms to be left in operation, scientific section, and some workshop personnel. The O.F.C. do not think that 13 Europeans would suffice for these duties.

"Even down in Nachingwea, 200 miles south of Dar es Salaam, which a year ago was hailed as Kongwa's successor as G.H.Q., plans have been slashed to ribbons. Only 100 Europeans are to be kept."

The O.F.C. are unable to confirm this figure.

Commonwealth Conference

SIR GODFREY HUGHES, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, will attend a conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers to be held in London early next year, probably starting on January 4 and lasting about 10 days. When Mr. Attlee was asked in the House of Commons if Commonwealth policy towards racial questions would be excluded from the agenda, he said that it could be excluded, and that what would be included would be for the Prime Ministers themselves to decide.

Letter to the Editor

Settlement in Uganda

Mr. Dugdale's Claim Examined

TO THE EDITOR OF EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA: SIR.—In your issue of November 16 you reported Mr. John Dugdale as having said: "Yet in Uganda, which has no settlers, we see great economic development." The most charitable view would be to assume that Mr. Dugdale—who seems not to know quite a lot—did not know that the development of Uganda owed a great deal to European settlement, much of which took place before the early twenties. Indeed, he seems to have thought that there never had been any settlement of immigrants in the territory. This must have been so, for otherwise he would lay himself open to the charge of trying to mislead the public into thinking that there had never been any.

But is he right even in saying that there are no settlers now? There were still a few Europeans, and immense sugar plantations have been established by Asians who would consider themselves as settlers. There are also old timers like Mr. Stafford, only very recently retired, who has introduced more than one line of production into the Protectorate with less than no help from official quarters.

Does Mr. Dugdale really think that the Africans and officials contribute to the development of Uganda?

Yours faithfully,
LONDON, W.2. EX-SETTLER

Background To The News

Serious Coal Position.—I hope the miners will do these things they did during the war, because we are new on a war basis. We are in a very serious position. It is as bad as I have known it since I became chairman of the Coal Board. I would rather import foreign workers than foreign coal. I would be sorry to suggest any increase in miners working hours, but we shall have to do everything we can to encourage more Saturday working in pits on a voluntary basis. Plans to avert a crisis include the sending of many trains and caravans to house miners at a short of transport in some areas we want men badly, in one or two areas there is a surplus. We cannot move these surplus men unless we can give them accommodation. Recently in the collieries I have been hearing things I have never heard before. Some miners do not like working night shifts, others are scrambling about having to start work early. — Lord Hyndley.

More Planning.—One thing that we never going to happen again was a fuel crisis like that of 1947. But we shall be lucky to get through the coming winter without one. What a dismal story is told by Mr. Noel Baker, what a confession of failure, and what a shock after the rosy stories of bumper production and financial recovery. Coal stocks are below the proper level, production has fallen, man-power is diminishing, and all this after three years of nationalization, which was to give us cheap and abundant coal. This year we shall be fortunate if we reach 205,000,000 tons. Yet three years ago the Socialists were boasting that by 1950 the miners would produce 230,000,000 tons. Men are leaving the pits in large numbers, after all those assurances that for the first time in history the miners would be happy. Bankers are to be reduced, which means that ship-owners must buy where they can at scarcity prices. The final blow is that the Government will also purchase from abroad. The foreign seller will make Britain pay through the nose for these supplies, he will have as little mercy on us as the Coal Board had of the foreign buyer who paid high prices so that the British could offset home losses. — *Daily Mail*.

This country's stocks of newsprint are only 70,000 tons, whereas the absolute minimum should be 100,000 tons. — Mr. F. P. Bishop, M.P., general manager of the Newsprint Supply Company.

Duty Before Rights.—Too few leaders have the common courage to tell the people that if the Welfare State is to succeed, everyone will have to abandon the self-seeking materialism of the 19th century. We must evolve a higher standard of citizenship, which will encourage people to put more into the common pool than they take out. People must be convinced that their duty is more important than their rights. This is a moral problem, and the Church must play its part, in emphasizing that it is more blessed to give than to receive. — The Archbishop of Canterbury speaking in Sydney.

Call for Courage.—In a democracy it is extremely difficult to reverse engines once commitments have been entered into. A Labour Government finds it politically impossible to do so, and a Conservative Party dare not be too much out of step with a Labour Government in this regard. A party which announced that it proposed to reduce the level of taxation to a point which made it possible for Britain to survive in a competitive world, and that the allocations to various forms of national expenditure, within a total limit, would deserve well at the hands of the country, but would fare ill at the hands of the voters. Nothing probably but a national economic crisis of enormous dimensions would impel either Government or Opposition squarely to face the problem of how to cut our coat according to the cloth available. Of course, the whole picture could be changed by a great increase in the level of our production. To get the increased production which might enable us to meet our commitments demands a revolution in the working class mind. To secure that revolution demands in turn a trade union leadership prepared to eat a lot of words said in the past, and with moral courage enough to proclaim insistently that, unless that revolution is forthcoming, either the Government must cut its expenditure or inflation will render worthless the social services which have been provided. This is not going to be a popular doctrine to preach. Leaders will have to take their trade union lives into their hands if they are going to preach it adequately, and far too many of our trade union leaders have been trained to lead from behind rather than from in front. — "Diogenes," in *Time and Tide*.

Sunday Observance.—Opening the Festival as a whole but not of its entertainment sections would be the right verdict. It is obviously undesirable that the Government should seek privileges which are, by the law which it is the Government's business to administer, denied to private entertainment enterprises. If it is right for the Festival amusement park to function on Sundays, why not theatres? Why not race courses? Why not football? There is no answer except that in the one case the Government is responsible and in the other private individuals. Despite the immense process of secularization, we have maintained the essential structure of a Christian society. Few would deny that in these tragic times this has been to us a source of strength and stability. Certainly it is what our enemies are most eager to destroy. The setting aside of one day in seven for a time of rest and withdrawal from the business of life is an integral part of the Christian way of life as it has been worked out in these islands. It is a wonderful thing, even in principle to continue the fearful assumptions of materialism—that unless the senses are catered for the process of living is suspended. The institution of Sunday represents such a contribution. It is worth more even than the balancing of the accounts of the Festival. — *Daily Telegraph*.

American Aid.—In 10 years the United States has poured into the rest of the world through Government and semi-official channels alone no less than 70,000 million dollars, of which the U.K., allowing for reverse lend-lease, received 32,600m. dollars. In a decade the citizens of the U.S. have thus given or lent abroad a sum which, at 2.80 dollars to the pound, is about equivalent to our total national debt. More than four-fifths of the total is represented by grants, and less than one-fifth by loans or credits. — Mr. Harold Wincott, in the *Financial Times*.

The yield from purchase tax on textiles is dropping fast. Returns made by 392 wholesale textile distributors, who represent 88% of the total membership of the Wholesale Textile Association, show that there was a decrease in the amount of tax paid in the period April 1 and 30, 1950, compared with their corresponding period of 1949. — Mr. W. T. Caves, secretary of the association.

Bad Mail Services to East Africa 46 Days from London to Mombasa

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS last week, MR. MCALLISTER brought to the notice of the Postmaster-General the criticisms of the very bad ocean mail services to East Africa (which have been made by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA over a period of years). The official reply offered little hope of any substantial improvement.

MR. MCALLISTER asked the Postmaster-General if he was aware of the inconvenience caused to people in East Africa by the slow delivery of surface mails; that parcels and newspapers sent from the United Kingdom now took two months to reach their destination; that the time involved was twice as long as before the war; that these delays caused distress to individuals and trading losses to firms which transacted their business by parcel post; if he would arrange for mails from the United Kingdom for East Africa and Zanzibar to be put on ships calling at Marseilles; and what other steps he proposed to secure an improvement in this position.

Recent Transmission Times

MR. NESS EDWARDS: "I am aware of some dissatisfaction regarding surface mails for East Africa and Zanzibar and that the service is not as good as could be wished. Recent transmission times have varied between 22 and 46 days for East Africa and between 29 and 48 for Zanzibar.

"The Post Office makes the best possible use of sailings from this country, and has already under discussion with the French and Italian authorities the possibility of embarking letter mails at Marseilles or Italian ports when this offers advantage. Consideration has also been given to transhipping mails at Aden, but at present this offers little scope for improving the service."

Principles of Colonial Policy Lord Swinton's Five Points

FIVE PRINCIPLES should inspire our Colonial policy and govern our plans, said Lord Swinton, a former Secretary of State for the Colonies, when addressing a reception for Colonial students at Cambridge University.

"The first is that we are trustees, but trustees for all, not for a section or a minority; we must discharge our trust to all our beneficiaries.

"The second principle is that the greatest need of all the people for whom we are trustees is improved health and well-being, and the true liberty of the individual to enjoy them. Health and well-being—indeed, all social services—depend on sound economic conditions and development.

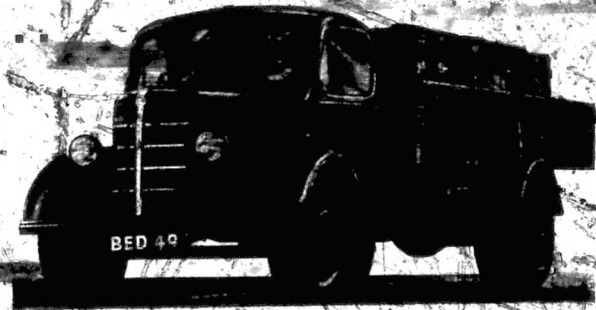
My third principle is that economic and social progress depend on co-operation between the European and the Native populations—what has so well been called 'the harmony of the black and white keys.' That is the law fundamental.

"The fourth principle is that the ultimate goal is self-government, but this evolution will not follow any sealed pattern, and may be infinitely varied.

"My fifth and last principle is linked with the fourth—that the prerequisite of self-government is a capacity to govern. Security, law and order are the guarantees of freedom. A country can have so-called independence but its citizens may have no real freedom. In Disraeli's words, 'justice is truth in action'."

The United Nations Advisory Council in Somalia has reported that there is "general improvement in public security and noticeable diminution of the tension which was most marked at the time when provisional trusteeship began."

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PERSONALIA

MR. H. C. BIBBY has left Keaya for a trip to Ceylon. Mr. and Mrs. WALTER F. JENKINS are returning from East Africa by sea.

CAPTAIN THOMAS BARBOUR is now A.D.C. to the Governor of Northern Rhodesia.

SIR EDWARD WILSON has returned from his visit to the Rhodesias and South Africa.

PROFESSOR and Mrs. W. M. MACMILLAN have returned from their visit to Tanganyika.

MR. A. N. STUART, deputy chairman of the National Bank of India, has arrived in Dar es Salaam.

MR. G. BERESFORD CRADDOCK, M.P., broadcast in last Sunday's "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.B.C.

The Shikar Club held its annual dinner in London last week. LORD ELPHINSTONE presided, and LORD CRANWORTH was among those present.

MR. DAVID DEVINE has been appointed resident correspondent of the *Sunday Times* in South Africa, with a roving commission over the whole continent.

MAJOR FRED ROUT and MRS. ROUT, of the Salvation Army, have arrived in Kenya from South Africa to take charge of the Everede Homes and Hostel, Kapite.

MRS. WILLIAM N. DOLTON has been appointed executive officer to the Electric Power Board in Kenya. He is also chairman of the Central Commodity Distribution Board.

MRS. ELIZABETH DOUGLAS-POLLEYNE, who was for 13 years lecturer in English at the Osmania University College for Women, Hyderabad, has been visiting Southern Rhodesia.

MR. G. R. BURNS, of Malaya, and MISS MARGARET (Peggy) THOMAS, daughter of Mr. F. Mowbray Thomas, former deputy land officer in Uganda, have been married in this country.

LORD LISTWELL, Minister of State for the Colonies in the last Government, has been appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture on the resignation of LORD HUNTINGDON.

LORD HALEY and SIR NORMAN WHITLEY left last Thursday in the ATHLON Castle, which also carries MR. R. PAGET, managing director of Messrs. Hubert Davis and Co., Ltd., and MRS. PAGET.

MR. M. E. KAVALEYA KAWA and MR. Y. INYOIN have been reappointed members of the Uganda Legislative Council for one year, and MR. B. OKECH has been appointed for a period of two years.

THE REV. A. M. CHURCHIN, who is retiring from the appointment of general secretary of the London Missionary Society, will at the beginning of next year take up duties in Geneva for the United Bible Societies.

MR. B. M. HYDE-CLARKE, lately labour commissioner in Kenya, who will leave London early in December to take up his new appointment in the Gold Coast, addressed Socialist M.P.s a few days ago on Colonial labour problems.

MR. and MRS. E. REMBERTON, who have lived in a motor caravan for 20 years, for much of the time in Northern Rhodesia, have arrived in Mombasa on a journey from the Cape. They were living in the Kakamega area from 1932 to 1936.

LADY KENNEDY, wife of the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, was presented with a pioneer axe emblem at the jubilee banquet given by Bulawayo municipality in honour of the Society of Members of 1893 Columns. She proposed a toast to the pioneer women.

MR. ANDREW DALGLEISH, a member of the Colonial Labour Advisory Committee, will address the Colonial Group of the Royal Empire Society in London at 6 p.m. on Tuesday next on "The Place of Trade Unions in the Evolution of Colonial Peoples."

MR. A. W. HENRY, imposts manager in East Africa for Messrs. A. Baumann and Co., Ltd., will leave London by air to-morrow to take over the management of the Dar es Salaam branch of the company until Mr. COLINVAUX returns from leave in this country.

MR. A. CRAWFORD, Director of Development in Northern Rhodesia, who has been appointed Governor of the Seychelles, will spend a short leave in the Union of South Africa before returning to England. He expects to take up his new appointment in April.

LIEUT. COLONEL B. E. FERGUSSON, the Black Watch, youngest son of General Sir Charles and Lady Alice Fergusson, and Miss BURGA MARGARET GRENFELL, youngest daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Arthur Grenfell, were married in London last week.

MR. PHILIP BERKES, a former president of the American Brewmasters' Association, flew from the United States to Rhodesia for the recent opening of the new Bulawayo plant of Rhodesia Breweries, Ltd. He was accompanied by MR. W. S. KAPNEK, brother of the chairman of the company.

MR. T. H. GREY, for the past five years general secretary of the Rhodesia Railway Workers' Union, is on the point of retiring in order to take up his appointment as a member of the board of the railways, which he joined 30 years ago as a fireman. He is Rhodesian president of the British Empire Service League.

MR. J. FLETCHER COOKE, who has been serving with the United Kingdom delegation at the Success as Counsellor for Colonial Affairs, is to become Colonial Secretary in Cyprus, where he will succeed MR. R. E. TURNBULL, the new Chief Secretary to the High Commissioner for Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland.

MR. A. J. WADDINGTON, son of Sir John and Lady Waddington, has joined the Colonial Administrative Service in Northern Rhodesia, of which territory his father was Governor from 1941 to 1947. Mr. Waddington served for three years in a Nyasaland staff in the King's African Rifles during the recent war.

LIEUT.-COL. JOHN STUART VORLEY, Southern Rhodesia's first Director of National Parks, organized the evacuation by land and sea of 400,000 refugees at the time of the Japanese invasion of Burma, in 1941. He joined the Indian Forest Service in 1922, was sent to Burma, and he subsequently became Conservator of Forests there.

A fact-finding committee on the cost of living has been appointed by the Industrial Councils of Southern Rhodesia under the chairmanship of MR. T. H. GREY, whose colleagues are MESSRS. P. B. GIBBS and C. WHITE (engineering), J. A. CLARK and W. P. SANDERSON (commercial undertakings), and LLEVELLYN DAVIES (mining).

MR. T. W. P. CAPELL, last year's vice-president of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa, who is now resident in London, has been elected one of its three representatives on the executive committee of the joint East and Central African Boards. The other two members are MR. W. F. JENKINS and COLONEL W. S. TUCKER. MR. F. P. CHANDLER has retired after representing the association for 16 years.

Congratulations to MR. A. CHATAWAY, secretary to the Office of the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London, on his appointment as High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in Johannesburg, South Africa from January 1 next. Mr. Chataway, a former senior magistrate in Southern Rhodesia, born in Bulawayo in 1903, became a deputy commissioner in Salisbury, and before coming to London was secretary of the Public Services Board in the Colony.