

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE FIRST NEWSPAPER to criticize the appointment of Lord Trefgarne as chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation was EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, which has published Lord Trefgarne's adverse comments on the operations of that State corporation more frequently than any other journal dealing with African affairs, and only one other organ of the Press in the United Kingdom, the *Financial Times*, has been equally critical equally often. Lord Trefgarne may, therefore, have had those two newspapers particularly in mind when he complained of what he was pleased to call "the persistent misrepresentation of the Press." That the Press was right and Lord Trefgarne wrong is now affirmed by his successor in the chairmanship, Lord Reith, whose name is shared on the annual report which was laid before Parliament last Friday. This exceptionally candid document admits the grave, costly and manifold faults of the organization for which Lord Reith has now assumed the main responsibility. From that he does not shrink, but may reasonably, he has insisted on giving the taxpayers of this country and the peoples of the Colonies a true picture of his unenviable task as he sees it, and it differs fundamentally from the ultra-optimistic story hitherto presented to the public in

Parliament, in the corporation's infrequent conferences with newspaper representatives, and in the pages of its expensive quarterly magazine (which was used in part to provide personal publicity for the chairman).

It was in August, 1947, that the first appointments to the board of the corporation were announced. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA wrote in a leading article that same week: "We mean no disrespect to Lord Trefgarne (or to Mr. G. M. Jones) or to X. [The name is now omitted because the person mentioned has since died], who have accepted the offices of chairman and deputy chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation, when we write that the news of their appointment by the Secretary of State will dismay and dismay the Colonies. All connected with Colonial development had expected to see key posts in a Government corporation with one hundred million sterling at its command would be filled by two business men of outstanding capacity, men whose names were household words in British affairs if not in those of the Outer Empire. Some of the ablest and most forceful persons in British industry would have put their services at the disposal of the Colonial Empire as a piece of

Judgment of 19...
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public service. Indeed, there is scarcely any one of eminence who, if approached in the right way, could not have been persuaded to undertake this onerous but challenging and highly satisfying task.

"It is therefore a sad anti-climax to have two appointees who would, we imagine, not have occurred to one of our readers as possible choices. In recent weeks we

discussed the prospects with **Very Strange** men prominent in public life. **Appointments** in this country and in Africa, and in every case they proceeded on the assumption that only men who had great commercial, industrial, or financial achievements to their credit ought to be considered. That criterion, assuredly, the right one, has evidently not been used. Lord Trefgarne is a director of a number of companies, but he is not outstanding in that phase of national activity. Would it be unfair to suggest that he would not have been selected for the corporation if he had not been for some years a Labour M.P.? It is difficult to resist the conviction that his political affiliation, as he carried weight, and the one and only requirement should have been **managing capacity**. The Secretary of State should have selected for these posts two of the most distinguished organizers in competitive commercial life. It may be a hard saying, but we believe it to be true that the announcement of these last two names will not make it any easier to get remarkable men for the other directorships. Is this Colonial Development Corporation to be another poor thing like the Colonial Economic and Development Council?"

There has now justified that forecast. That is clearly shown by Lord Reith's present assessment in the course of which he does not once mention the name of a predecessor except to record his **Great Blunders** nation; not one word of appreciation appears in the forty-three pages of a narrative of the Lord Reith's statures are quoted in other columns of this issue; many more occur in the organized reports on the undertakings to which the corporation is committed in Colonial territories. Of one scheme involving about £1 million pounds, we are told that "operating results were disappointing" of another that there was "miscalculation and lack of foresight"; of a third, that "original estimates were incomplete, management has been unsatisfactory, the whole project is being reorganised under new management, and it is unlikely to show a profit" of a fourth that "the high capital-

ization makes this a doubtful project" of a fifth, that it has been "an irritating and regrettable episode"; of a sixth, that "the project has been stopped" of a seventh, is not to be continued, partly because of "an effective management"; another (Tanganyika Roadways) is described as "an unhappy experiment, in which the accounts were grossly inaccurate," and in which the corporation "bought a job lot of assets at much too high a price"; experimental farms were "neither properly planned nor supervised"; and the collapse of the poultry farm in the Gambia (of which Lord Trefgarne took charge, and which has cost the taxpayers more than six hundred thousand pounds) is attributed to faults in planning and "all this mismanagement." There are, of course, projects on which the verdict is satisfactory, including several in East and Central Africa, but the foregoing quotations show that there could be no sharper critic of Lord Trefgarne than the man best able to pass judgment, the man who has all the facts at his disposal and is not in any way implicated in the unhappy history of the past four years.

This record, as set out by the new chairman, is certainly not one on which any man or group of men could prate themselves. While the late Chairman must accept the major **Other Board Members** share of the blame, **Should Be Dismissed** his colleagues on the board.

They obviously not be acquitted of their responsibility. They must have had an opportunity of reading Lord Reith's blunt condemnation some weeks ago, but not one of them has yet seen fit to tender his resignation. That action ought surely to follow in such circumstances, if only to leave the way open for the appointment of men who are not compromised in any way by past miscalculations and mismanagement. The new chairman should have directed some of such colleagues in implementing his new policy. Since those who share with Lord Trefgarne accountability seem content to stand under the investigation meted out in public to their new chairman, they must expect harsh words to be said of them in Parliament and in the Press. There has been a spring-cleaning of the Overseas Food Corporation. There must not now be for dismissals from the board of the Colonial Development Corporation, and it is to be hoped that the Secretary of State for the Colonies will not allow matters to remain as they are.

The report is objective, fair-minded, self-critical. It recognizes and admits faults, and states how they are to be corrected by

more local consultation, by more pilot schemes, by more devotion of authority. **Government Will Be Embarrassed.** more co-operation with private enterprise and Colonial Governments, and by greater care in the selection of staff. The policy in hand is so to lay out the investments of the corporation as to attract other capital into Colonial development schemes, that is a hopeful and heartening prospect, and one in striking contrast with the practice hitherto. Sometimes the corporation has been so exacting as to exact monopolies far beyond anything necessary for the reasonable protection of its investments; in many other cases it has imposed or sought to impose, badly, onerous terms, with the consequence that non-official members of Legislative Councils, and even Colonial Governors, have denounced the corporation in public. If the

promise of friendly co-operation with private enterprise be fulfilled, as Lord Reith intends, a new split should soon be revealed. The first step must be to create confidence, and we believe that the recognition of that need is one explanation of the nature of this report. The public relations of the corporation have been thoroughly unsatisfactory from the outset. Here for the first time is a real bid for confidence; but that is something retrograde, and part of the price to be paid for it is the disappearance from the board of those who are solemnly categorised by the report as non-official. This report must embarrass the Government, which has professed perfect faith in the great State corporations which it created and staffed so skillfully, but Lord Reith's independence and candour are precisely what the Colonial Development Corporation requires.

Notes By The Way

Selfless Service

NO HUSBAND AND WIFE among missionaries in Tanganyika have been more widely known and admired than Canon Robert and Dr. Marion Gibbons, respectively the founder and principal of St. Andrew's Secondary School and Theological Training College at Mtwara, near Dar es Salaam, and the founder and head of the Medical School at the same place, which has the second largest hospital in the whole territory. Both have received the O.B.E. and no-one can say that such awards were more than token recognition of their public services. They will be sadly missed by large numbers of people of all races, who will hope that retirement to a temperate climate will restore Canon Gibbons's sight. He has served the U.M.C.A. in East Africa since 1927, and has been a nominated non-official member of the Legislative Council for an brief period in 1949. It was in 1921 that Dr. Marion Gibbons, an English West Indian, first went to Tanganyika as a full-time teacher. Not long afterwards she returned to London to begin medical training, qualified two years later, resumed the mission as a doctor in 1921, and four years later was married. Their work at Mtwara, which has been beyond praise, is to be continued by Canon Harry N. Nash and Dr. Marion Phillips.

East Africans at Oxford

THE EASTERN AFRICAN ASSOCIATION of Oxford University must be accounted a live body if its arrangements for the Trinity term are a fair criterion. On Wednesday of last week Mr. Sellers addressed the members on films for Africans; on Saturday Mrs. Napier gave a garden party for the association; next week the Rev. A. G. Mathew is to give a talk on early coastal civilizations of East Africa; Sir Edward Twining, Governor of Tanganyika, and father of the hon. secretary, has promised to speak on May 21 on "The Task Before Us"; a week later there is to be a debate with the Oxford University West African Students' Club; and before the end of the term there will be a cricket match, a river outing, and a tea party. So many fixtures in so short a period ought to enable the association to achieve its first aim, which is to promote friendly

relations between students from Eastern Africa. This year's president is the Rev. Rosina Shaka, of Wycliffe, who, I think, is the first African from Eastern Africa to attain such a position in either of our two leading societies. She is a member of the committee, whose other members are Miss Margaret Howell and Messrs. David Le Breton and John Twining.

Mr. C. McL. Carey

FOR THIRTY YEARS Mr. C. McL. Carey has been secretary and London manager of Nyasaland Railways, and has occupied those offices with the associated Trans-Zambesia Railways for one year longer. Now he retires from the twin appointments with the good wishes of all who know him. It will be very surprising, however, if he is not frequently to be seen in the offices of the Companies, which have set a high value on his specialist knowledge and balanced judgment. Few men in this country are so well informed as he about Nyasaland affairs, and none of them is more retiring. May his years of retirement be many and happy. His successor as secretary is Mr. E. A. Shorrocks.

Fifth Column

TWO MINISTERS with East African specialisms, Mr. "Groundnuts" Strachey and Mr. T. Cook, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, who both represent London constituencies, are reported to have said in week-end speeches that they accept the view of Mr. Amery, Mr. E. A. Shorrocks and not that of the Cabinet as regard charges for dentures and spectacles supplied under the National Health Service. In healthier political days they would have been expected to resign their offices after such statements in public. Now they remain—described by the *Daily Telegraph* as "a potential fifth column in the Government."

Brigadier as Bursar

HARROW SCHOOL will, I hear, have a new bursar from August 1 in the person of Brigadier A. J. Knox, who served in the Sudan Defence Force from 1932 to 1942 and then went to East Africa Command (C.A.A.G.

Costly Blunders of the Colonial Development Corporation

Lord Reith's First Report A Refreshingly Candid Document

THE COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION report for the calendar year 1950, which was presented to Parliament last Friday, shows capital losses of £776,353 and a total deficiency for the year of £1,320,749, including the overhead expenses of the head office and regional offices.

Fifty undertakings now represent sanctioned capital expenditure of £3,164,000 and actual expenditure of £10,875,962.

The report admits that some plans proved defective owing to inadequate local knowledge when they were made; that some members of the managerial staff lacked the calibre and experience that the headquarters organization in London required; clarification and strengthening with a better definition of respective responsibilities; that administrative and financial control was unsatisfactory in some respects; that there was inadequate consultation with local officials overseas; and that launching large-scale operations without pilot schemes led to unfortunate results.

Lord Reith, who was appointed chairman when Lord Trefgarne resigned at the end of October last, has, it will be seen, presented the picture with a candid view of the organization for which he has accepted responsibility.

The report states *inter alia*—

Headquarters Organization Being Improved

The organization at headquarters is being clarified and strengthened, and responsibilities better defined. An executive management board of chief officers will shortly be in operation. All affairs and all staff will have their locus of decision, responsibility, and authority in one or other of its members. Prior examination by this body will ensure that matters for submission to the board are in proper shape for consideration and decision.

Measures have been taken to improve administrative and financial control over the whole organization. Schemes will show little or no prospect of paying their way and being rapidly overhauled, as with the Gambia poultry farm; they will be shut down if no sound alternative can be devised.

The continuous review of all the commercial aspects of the corporation's business is now the responsibility of a special committee of the board.

Regional controllers, resident abroad, are to be appointed, devolving on them of authority and responsibility from headquarters within considerable and as speedy as individuals and circumstances permit.

Obviously administrative problems must increase as the number and variety of jobs increase. Regional devolution will reduce the burden on the headquarters organization. A further and welcome stage will be reached when some spheres of activity are transferred to local ownership as economic units which allow sound business under competent management. When such transfers take place they must of course be properly safeguarding of Colonial interests and an adequate return on the Corporation's investment.

Colonial peoples should be able to understand, approve of, and co-operate in the Corporation's scheme and objectives. All overseas representatives and managers have been told to take appropriate steps to this end.

Any established machinery, official and private, for consulting local opinion and needs will be used; special committees will be set up where necessary; a permanent headquarters staff has been given considerable general co-ordinating advice and secretarial assistance; the Corporation's own employees should be given the best advice possible.

Capital budgets have had to be reduced; many have been found inadequate. Heavy capital expenditure increases depreciation

charges, that means heavier production costs and smaller profit margins.

But higher costs of plant and equipment at the expense of delays caused by late deliveries do not explain all the upward revisions of estimates which have had to be made. Plans have proved to be defective owing to inadequate local knowledge in their drawing. There has not always been the requisite calibre and experience of managerial staff. There have been natural disasters on an extreme and unpredictable scale—flood, drought, disease.

All this has emphasized the necessity wherever possible of experimental or pilot schemes—to produce the scientific and technical data required, and to train the supervisory staff—before large-scale operation is launched.

Similarly, extensive and careful investigation must precede exploitation of mineral resources, the establishment of fisheries. Even in manufacturing and processing it is often wise to start with the smallest economic unit.

Expensive Experiments

Experiments are expensive; few new enterprises can write off the costs. Where the Corporation has tried to avoid the expense and delay of inadequate experimental trials, the consequences have certainly been unfortunate.

Nearly all enterprises in the Colonies, including the Corporation's schemes, are heavily capitalized compared with those of earlier establishments; many of them cannot become productive for years. The risks are obvious; the reluctance of private enterprise understandable.

The Corporation's potential influence on the Colonies is apt to be exaggerated. In relation to population and the new investment needed to achieve any considerable improvement in living standards, £100m. is a small sum; the effects of its deployment will not be very obvious.

Corporation investments should be so laid out as to attract other capital and to stimulate capital accumulation within the Colonies. They cannot be lifted out of the speculative sphere; the Corporation was formed to undertake work which others are not prepared to do and to pave the way for further developments.

The Corporation's usefulness will be much increased if its own plans form part of a comprehensive Colony or regional plan for development. The Corporation would like there to be more joint investments of local capital with its own for the benefit of the Colonies.

The difficulty of recruiting enough men of requisite calibre and experience for work overseas has meant that too much headquarters time has gone on field management problems; investigation of new projects, particularly in Africa; and the planning of development have suffered.

Every project in which the Corporation is interested is the subject of a brief report. Those concerned with East and Central Africa will be quoted in later issues of this paper.

New Chairman's Summary

The concluding five paragraphs of this objective document read as follows:

There is both achievement and failure in this record, encouragement and disappointment.

Failure and disappointment are inevitable in the work the Corporation has set out to do; nevertheless, it is these that should attract more attention than any success. For the losses which result the Corporation is alone responsible—and of course purposes to make them good.

For the achievements and encouragements the credit is shared with the Colonial Office, the helpfulness of whose officers (outstanding), Governors and officials of Colonies, expert advisers, the Corporation's commercial partners and associates.

In the Corporation itself there is zeal and devotion of which any employer might be proud. A special burden has been carried by divisional managers in headquarters and by project managers and others overseas. In particular, by those on long-term jobs which cannot bear fruit for many years.

There are many difficulties still to be met, risks to be run. The Corporation realizes its responsibility and its opportunities; will do its best.

[Editorial comment appears under the title Moment.]

Aerial Methods of Surveying Colonial Resources

Modern Means of Making Inventories of Natural Wealth

LESS THAN ONE FIFTH of the world's land areas are topographically mapped, and only a quarter has been covered by even reconnaissance-type maps at scales such as 1:250,000.

Of the world's mineral resources very little information is available, only in a few countries have there been systematic and detailed geological and mineral surveys. In India, which has had a geological survey department for a century, only 28% of the country has been geologically surveyed at one inch to a mile scale. Only in the last few years has Canada begun to prepare an inventory of its timber resources.

The problem of developing a backward area is closely related to education, health and resources. There has been a tendency to give first priority to medical aid, with education, economic and public works third. It is contended that this approach is not sound economically, since all three steps involve high expenditure and large technical staffs, and leave little permanent imprint on the areas unless expenditure on technical aid continues indefinitely.

It is suggested that a potential for employment must be created to some extent ahead of improvements in health and education, so that the latter are self-perpetuating and the standard of living in the country is raised permanently. Since man with his agriculture and industry is completely dependent on natural resources, the first step in the development of an area should be to prepare an inventory.

An inventory of natural resources is concerned first with the topography which is the basis on which all resource surveys are made. The inventory consists basically of recording the agricultural (which includes the soils), forestry, mineral, and water resources potential, climatology, population, and the human problems and other associated factors are also studied to determine whether or not the potential resources are located in an uninhabited or habitable by the people necessary to develop them, and whether or not they are located near enough to markets to make their development profitable.

Mistakes of the Past

Compilation of a resources inventory is certainly formidable, and there have been good reasons why in the past it has not been carried out. To complete such an inventory by ground methods would have taken too long and cost too much. Therefore, in most parts of the Empire development took place prior to surveys, and at a later stage were reliable maps produced, and the results only of the developed area. Through this method of progress many serious mistakes have been made.

The advent of aerial techniques has reversed this situation, so that it is now possible to survey before any development takes place. This vital step forward in technique has not yet been fully appreciated by many of those to whom it may be most important.

A resources inventory must always be carried out by a combination of ground and air methods. By the skilful application of air methods the ground work can be reduced to a minimum, and the number of people employed on the project and the time taken to carry it out reduced to a fraction of what would be involved if the whole operation was completed by ground methods alone.

Geodetic triangulation is very slow and costly, and in the past has been one of the chief delaying factors in mapping. However, two major developments have recently taken place, which, after more practice and research, should hasten considerably this vital stage in surveying.

The first is the helicopter. In Canada in 1949 each ground

survey party equipped with a helicopter, achieved eight times its previous output at one-third of the cost per station.

The second aid to geodetics comes from the use of radar for the measurement of long lines on the ground. Previously this had to be carried out through a triangulation method. In general terms the method is to fly an aircraft carrying a mobile station between two ground stations and record the minimum transmission time of pulses from the aircraft. A large number of readings are made for subsequent meaning and corrections are applied to the speed of the propagation of radio waves to allow for variations from temperature, humidity and barometric pressure. These lines may be up to five hundred miles in length, and would then be broken down into shorter legs by ground parties with helicopters followed by photogrammetric handling.

Air survey methods for map compilation vary considerably according to the type of terrain. For a country of low relief, where planimetric maps only are required it is usual to employ aerial triangulation for extending the control framework supplied by ground triangulation or air-borne radar, thus reducing the amount of ground survey work to a minimum. In rugged country, and in all areas where precise contours are required, the use of three-dimensional plotting machines are essential.

Problem of Soil Erosion

Soil erosion is by far the biggest land problem facing British territories in Africa. The need for a soils, land use and agricultural survey requires no argument. For this it is necessary to compile separately a number of different records: first, a land use map, which shows the existing uses to which the land is being put, including the crops being grown; secondly, a map showing the distribution of the soil types. Where this information is correlated with the topographical map which gives slopes, a further map can be prepared dividing the land in terms of the general uses to which it should be put, and the soil conservation measures that should be taken.

The primary importance of the air photograph is its use in compiling a land use map and in helping to delineate the perimeters of soil types. A great amount of detail regarding land use and crops can be interpreted direct from photographs at the correct scale is carried out by experienced agriculturalists. It is impossible to plot all soil perimeters direct from the photographs, but a vast amount of interesting data is saved.

One of the main factors in determining soil types from air photographs is the drainage pattern. The drainage of a region is affected by such factors as bedrock structures, soil textures, topography, artificial waterways, rainfall, vegetation, and evaporation. Since the drainage ways and land forms of a region are interdependent, soils and bed-rocks influence the evolution and character and patterns of a region's many rivers and tributary streams. These facts have led to the conclusion that drainage patterns can be used to identify soils and bed-rocks on a regional basis. Air photographs provide a remarkable amount of information on drainage systems, and can thus be used to a large extent in soil mapping.

Geophysical Prospecting from the Air

Air methods are the key to compiling a geological map, which must be the basis for all mineral exploratory work. The first two steps are the taking of photographs and the preparation of a base map. The next stage is the interpretation of the air photographs and the marking on to the base map of all outcrops and structures.

From the microscopic study of the photographs angles of dip can be determined, and faults and dykes traced; and frequently the interrelationship of structures can be noticed which would be easily missed on the ground. The photographic information is then combined with any known geology of the area and the field examination planned.

From the preliminary geological survey of the area, all the points to be visited are selected, thus greatly reducing the amount of field work. By adopting this technique the best use is made of the geologist's time. The helicopter can be used also to cut down the time spent in travelling from one examination point to the next. In many parts of the world the nature of the country is such that the geologist spends 95% of his time walking and 5% doing geology. This ratio can be drastically reduced, perhaps halved, with a helicopter.

In many areas of the world—and parts of Africa are a good example—only a small portion of the earth's rock surface outcrops. It is therefore necessary to use geophysical methods to obtain information for compiling a geological map. Geophysics has been used by the oil companies for many years, and mining companies are now following the same path.

It is many years since there has been an important mineral

Being an abbreviated report of an address delivered to the Royal Society of Arts by Mr. T. D. Weatherhead on "Resources Surveys of Undeveloped Areas within the Empire."

discoveries, and it is unlikely that the indications of further discoveries will lead to any gain. Until recently, aeroplanes have been used very largely as a tool to be brought in as a last resort, the reason for this has been the cost. It has been a slow and consequently expensive method of carrying out a geophysical survey, and this was therefore limited to small areas.

With the introduction of airborne geophysics a complete reversal of thinking is possible. The low cost and high speed of airborne work enables wide areas to be surveyed, and from the geophysical results small areas can be selected for detailed geological study on the ground. The main method in use is magnetic. An airborne

magnetometer of very high sensitivity, according to the title to an accuracy of a few gammas, is flown in parallel lines across the area to be surveyed. A continuous magnetic profile is thus obtained, representing the different changes in the earth's magnetic field caused by the rocks on the earth's surface. These profiles are subsequently reduced to a common datum and contoured.

The resulting maps reveal geological structures to a remarkable extent. Sometimes they will give a direct indication of the probable location of ore-bodies, but the most important function of the airborne magnetometer is to provide additional geological information, which, when correlated with other data, will assist in making the geological interpretation.

Review of Southern Rhodesia's Progress Further Points from Mr. E. C. F. Whitehead's Budget Speech

Southern Rhodesia is not able with her slender resources to embark on a defence programme on the same relative scale as that undertaken by the United Kingdom. Up to the day the year of full-time service in the armed forces of the young men and approximately 50% of the entire budget is taken up by defence and services, and only 50% is available for normal services.

On the other hand, in the present situation it would be unthinkable that the Colony should make no provision whatever in the direction of preparedness for war, and therefore the direct provision has been made in the estimates this year for £1,697,000 under the defence vote and additional sums for building and works for defence purposes on public works and other votes.

Direct defence expenditure is not in itself adequate to prepare the Colony for an emergency. Experience has shown the difficulty that may be encountered in obtaining certain scarce commodities which have to be imported from overseas, and therefore the Government has embarked on a stockpiling programme. The Government's own programme for the various departments will have the effect of raising the value of the stock held from £22m. to present to nearly £42m. at the end of the coming financial year. In addition, provision has been made on the Trade and Industrial Development trading account, as at any moment the Government may have to assist in stockpiling certain essential materials required by the public, for instance, grain bags.

New Materials Shortages

It is not yet possible to gauge the extent of the shortages which may overtake the Colony in the next few months; certain imported materials for the building industry are already short and are becoming increasingly difficult to obtain. This must occasion concern now that industry is beginning to pick up after the delays occasioned by material shortages add enormous costs, which are already too high.

Unfortunately, the great surmover from civil production to armaments in exporting countries will be in the engineering industries which supply the capital goods on which our post-war development has been based, and the net reduction in the level of these imports will inevitably slow up development. Already, for instance, Rhodesia always has had to place orders for locomotives in France and Germany, owing to the impossibility of obtaining deliveries from the United Kingdom by the date at which the locomotives will be urgently needed here, but the delivery dates on other iron and steel products are now lengthening.

In these circumstances a measure of commodity control, as in the case of commodities being scarce, will

be absolutely essential to ensure that vital needs are met and that scarce materials are not utilized on less essential projects.

Development of Local Sources of Supply

As further urgent measure is to develop local sources of supply as quickly as possible to replace imports. A cotton-milling plant has been purchased for erection at Standford Forest to enable a large increase to be made in the production of local building timber.

Notice has been given to Dorowa Minerals, Ltd. that unless they satisfy the Mining Affairs Board by July 31 that it is their intention to work their phosphate deposit on a satisfactory basis, a recommendation will be submitted to the Governor by an order expropriating the locations should be made by him, since phosphatic fertilizers may be difficult to obtain if the international situation becomes worse.

The issue of a considerable amount of dollars has been made for the purchase of cement, because the delivery dates from the Far East are too long. The authority has been given for a new open-hearth furnace at Que Que to increase local steel production, and the plant is now being prepared. A second cotton-mill in Gatooma is due to begin operations at the beginning of 1952, making it possible to double the present output of yarn.

The period between the 1946 census and the census due to take place next month has seen many problems involved in the rapid expansion of the population, the road to solution, in 1946, they were many people in Rhodesia who did not believe that a programme of rapid expansion and large-scale immigration was practicable. A study of some of the speeches in the 1947 budget debate makes this evident. It was quite clear that progress depended on the removal of a number of bottlenecks which were capable of completely stopping the development of the Colony.

The first was the inadequacy of the railway system, a step which had to be given priority in the Government's programme. A great deal has been accomplished, and a great deal remains to be done. Since the Railway's financial year ended in September, 1946, there has been an increase in traffic handled of 56.5% on a non-miles petrol railings, has increased from 1,02m. tons per annum to 35m. in March of this year; the European staff has increased by 45% involving an addition of 2,500 men to the railway service; capital expenditure to the amount of £14m. has been incurred, apart from a further £2.3m. on renewals and £200,000 on betterment. Orders have been placed involving even heavier capital expenditure in the next three years, including a further 22 locomotives, and 1941 wagons. Three years hence the railway system should be capable of handling all the traffic offering.

The second potential bottleneck in 1946 was the doubt as to whether the Wankie Colliery, without new equipment could supply the expanding market for coal. The entry of Powell Duffryn into the business and their provision of fresh capital, together with possibility of a new colliery being developed, gives good grounds for the hope that adequate supplies of coal will be forthcoming without making any call on public finance.

At present the labour shortage is reducing output, as is also the late delivery of certain essential mechanical plant. As the Railway have temporarily undertaken the capacity of the colliery to produce coal; but, despite difficulties, sales have risen at Wankie from about 1,450,000 tons of coal and 86,000 tons of coke in 1946 to about 1,950,000 tons of coal and 103,000 tons of coke in 1950. Future demands may certainly be expected to exceed beyond 3m. tons in the year.

The third bottleneck which threatened to hold up the de-

velopment of the Colony was the inadequate capacity of the port of Beira for the increasing traffic which was bound to flow from the development of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland. A satisfactory agreement has been made with our Portuguese neighbours, and work on the expansion of the port is in progress. It is believed that within three years the port should be rendered adequate for all our immediate requirements.

Transportation. There is a widespread and general desire in the Colony to obtain a new outlet to the coast, new railway lines, and to open up new coal-fields; but in the period between 1946 and 1950 it was obviously necessary to deal with first things first and to secure arrangements for the expansion of the existing port, increase output from the existing colliery, and expand the capacity of the existing railway line, instead of embarking simultaneously on new projects for which funds were definitely not available and capital desperately short.

In our next development plan a new line, a new outlet, and a new colliery are likely to be urgent.

Road development since 1946 has been a major problem. In view of the Native labour shortage it was impossible to carry on the pre-war programme of construction by hand labour, and the whole department has had to be mechanized. The labour force engaged on road work rose from 5,700 in 1946 to 7,800 in 1950, while the output in miles of main road rose in 1950 to six times the amount produced in 1946. In 1950-51, 175 miles of bituminous surface road were constructed, against 120 in 1949-50. The quality of construction and alignment has been vastly improved, and construction gangs have been grouped into larger and more mechanized units.

It will take many years before all roads in the Colony are brought up to modern standards, but the main road from Beit Bridge through Bulawayo, Gwelo, and Salisbury to Umtali should be completed by the end of the financial year 1953-54, unless the needs of defence or the lack of materials from overseas interfere with the programme.

One of the most difficult problems of 1946 was the altogether inadequate scale of the building industry to cope with the demand for houses, schools, hospitals, and other Government buildings, factories, and commercial premises of all kinds.

The census of industries for 1946 showed rather more than 2,700 Europeans as being engaged in industry, whereas the census for 1949 showed expansion to over 4,000, and there is little doubt that by now the capacity of industry has quadrupled. The expansion has required not merely a tremendous increase in the labour force, but also a corresponding increase in building materials such as cement, joinery products, bricks, crushed stone, and all other materials used in building.

Amazing feat of Colony's industries

The amazing feat of industry, with all its ramifications, in expanding to quadruple its capacity in the face of shortages of both imported and local materials and labour, in the short space of four years has been rather overlooked by the public because the capacity of industry is still unable to meet all current demands.

Including the National Building and Housing Board and self-builders, probably about 14m. will be spent on new construction in 1951. In the years ahead a further and rapid expansion of the building industry will be necessary if the large projects, such as Kariba, are to come to fruition. It is intended after the census to produce a White Paper regarding the progress of the Colony between the censuses of 1946 and that of 1951. The object will be not merely to record what has been, with the possible exception of Israel, the most rapid growth that any country has experienced in modern times, but also to furnish the necessary information as to which part of the national economy are lagging behind and require special encouragement to bring them back into line.

One of the principal needs in 1946 was to ensure that the increase of food production was sufficiently large to enable the Colony on an expanded basis to be as self-sufficient as possible in foodstuffs. A succession of five abnormal dry seasons and the phenomenal increase in the tobacco industry have largely concealed from the general public what has been accomplished in general farming.

Since 1946 there has been an increase of nearly 50% in the maize acreage, involving the clearing, protection, and development of many tens of thousands of acres of additional land. There has been an increase of about 200,000 in the numbers of European-owned cattle, and a tremendous advance in the general standard of farming and in all conservation works and measures.

Given average seasons, remarkable results would already have been visible, but in the face of the present international situation it is now evident that further assistance will be required to speed up the expansion of food production, and further inducements must be offered to attract fresh capital to industry. Study of the estimates will reveal the directions in which additional expenditure is contemplated this year to

assist in speeding up production in respect of European and Native agriculture.

Gold Mining Difficulties

The gold mining industry has again fallen upon difficult times, partly owing to the ever-increasing costs of production, and partly owing to the increasing shortage of Native labour. Negotiations have been made by the Government of the United Kingdom that the Colony should be allowed to participate, at least with part of our output, in the free market for newly mined gold on the same basis as that enjoyed by the Union of South Africa. I regret that up to the present there is nothing to report to the House in regard to these negotiations.

In mining and in farming the shortage of Native labour presents one of the greatest difficulties of expanding production, and it is doubtful how much longer it will be possible for secondary industry to obtain an additional 10,000 Natives a year, which is approximately the current annual rate of increase. Unemployment in towns are greatly dependent on primary industries for their labour supply, and if the demand should the drift of labour into urban areas proceed at too rapid a rate, a reduction in the output of our primary industries is capable of quickly bringing depression and unemployment to towns.

Coloured Workers in Britain

A CONFERENCE was held in Liverpool recently by the British Council of Churches to consider the responsibility of the Christian churches for the growing number of coloured workers in Britain. The Bishop of Liverpool said that lack of accommodation was at the root of most of the difficulties; that the absence of normal home life affected health, employment, and moral standards; and that the situation for coloured folk was made worse when they were refused lodgings when flats were raised to exploit them, or when leases of property discriminated against them. Mrs. A. H. Richmond, of the Social Science Department of Liverpool University, said it was the duty of the churches to combat colour prejudice and discrimination in all its forms. The conference agreed that more personal service was needed, and that local councils of churches should be asked to form special groups to plan joint action after studying the facts. The Rev. Dr. Marcus Jones, a coloured clergyman, suggested that members of the younger churches overseas could help the churches here to attract local coloured people, demonstrating to both sides that the Church was not a white institution. It was stated at the conference that the total number of coloured non-Europeans in Britain (workers and students) was between 40,000 and 60,000.

Southern Rhodesia's representatives at the Torquay conference on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade completed negotiations with Sweden, Norway, Italy, and Czechoslovakia in respect of certain mutual tariff concessions. Details will not be announced until May 12.

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Letters to the Editor

Market Prices of Sisal Heavy Forward Sales at Relatively Low Cost

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA... Press and other comments regarding the price of sisal are apt to create a wrong impression inside and outside the industry. Market quotations are given at around £230 per ton or even higher, whereas the major proportion of sisal production has been sold forward at very much lower prices.

The following figures taken from export entry documents and published by the customs authorities here show that the average f.o.b. price for sisal in 1950 was £99 12s. 3d. The average f.o.b. price in January of this year was £129 1s. 9d.

Table with columns: Month, f.o.b. Value per Ton, and Per Customs Return. Rows include February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December, and 1951 (received by telephone from Mombasa and subject to confirmation).

For the first six months of last year the officially returned average f.o.b. value was £91 6s. 2d., and for the second half £106 2s. 7d. For 1950 as a whole the average was £99 12s. 5d.

Yours faithfully, A. L. LE MAITRE, General Secretary

Tanga, Tanganyika Sisal Growers Association, Tanganyika Territory.

East and Central African Food Imports Heavy External Expenditure of Rhodesia

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA... We have to refer to the leading article in your issue of April 19, in which you state that in recent years East and Central Africa have spent millions of pounds which they could ill spare on importing, mainly from the Argentine, maize which Africa ought to have been able to grow.

During the past 10 years East Africa has imported maize from overseas on two occasions only. Firstly in 1946-47, when 67,000 bags of Argentine maize destined for South Africa were diverted to East Africa on loan, this was then replaced in kind by South African maize from Southern Rhodesia. The second occasion was in 1948-49, when East Africa imported 19,841 bags of maize from Mozambique, this import took place during a year of drought and was made necessary only by internal East African transportation difficulties.

Yours faithfully, ROGER NORTON, African Commissioner.

London, W.C.2. While the facts are, of course, as stated by Mr. Norton so far as the East African Dependencies are concerned, the sentence in the leading article to which he refers dealt with East and Central Africa together, and was accurate in that context.

We would be loath to suggest that Mr. Norton was in error in his period in the case of East Africa. So that there may be no suggestion that we are stretching our argument we quote only a five-year period for the Rhodesia, taking the years 1945 to 1949 inclusive, since full statistics for 1950 are not yet available.

In those five years the two Rhodesias together imported maize from countries outside Africa to a value of slightly over £2m., while maize imports from the Union of South Africa were worth approximately £1,665,000. In addition, there were maize meal imports from the Union of £200,000. So those two Central African territories alone spent upwards of £4m. on maize and maize meal from territories outside British East and Central Africa. In the same period the territories spent rather more than £3m. outside Africa on purchases of wheat, mainly from Australia.

The salient point of the leading article was that the territories when this newspaper is concerned buy from outside their own many foodstuffs which to-day represent a large annual outlay and almost all of which could be availed if the opportunities of local production were seized, and that ample supplies of locally produced food are a first necessity for sound development.

Southern Rhodesia, for example, spends about £5m. a year on purchasing foodstuffs of various kinds from outside its borders. That is surely not a satisfactory position even in peace, and in war it might lead to a very grave position indeed if the Union and other neighbours were to experience prolonged drought, serious locust visitations, or devastating outbreaks of other pests.

Points from Letters

The Upward Path

The Governor of Nyasaland recently stated a truth which is insufficiently understood by Africans almost everywhere. Perhaps therefore you could find room to allow me to quote the passage. Sir Gilbert Colby said: 'I commend to all Africans of influence that they should bring home to all employees that if they want better conditions they have got to provide a higher standard of work. If they provide a higher standard of work their conditions will progressively improve. There are now great opportunities for Africans in more responsible positions in Nyasaland, both in and out of Government service. Whether they will secure these responsible positions depends on themselves and their own effort.'

Vandalism

YOU HAVE ALWAYS been willing to expose vandalism in whatever form. To me the cropping of magnificent mango trees in Kilindini Road, Mombasa, is vandalism. Could the drain for which they are sacrificed not have been so laid that they might have been spared?

Bouquets

My wife is a diligent reader of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA. Woe befalls me if I skip any issue and fail to acquaint myself with any parts which she judges to be of importance.

I share with most people in Kenya the warmest admiration for EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, which is so well informed and for the views which it holds and expresses so objectively.

I am a great admirer of the objectives and realism of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, and its avoidance of racial passion and sensationalism.

Death Sentence on Chief Quashed

The conviction and death sentence passed on the ex-Sultan Petero James Ketto, formerly a chief at Petaach, Uganda, have been quashed by the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa on the ground that while the appellant might have been mainly responsible for the murder of a 14-year-old boy, the town had not proved his guilt beyond all reasonable doubt. The appellant had denied complicity from the outset, alleging that he had been involved as a result of a plot to remove him from the chieftainship which he was then and there are unpopular. The court recalled that in Tanganyika a chief had been convicted and executed on a charge of having ordered that one of his wives should be killed, and that months later the woman was found to be alive. That "the only mitigation of justice" had been caused by a plot to remove the chief.

Southern Rhodesia's Agricultural Plans Food Production Committee Revived

THE 1951-52 SEASON is going to be about the most critical in the agricultural history of Southern Rhodesia, said the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. J. M. ... recently.

His department and the resuscitated Food Production Committee would concentrate on achieving maximum production in the coming season, in which it would be necessary to import 1,000,000 bags of maize or substitutes.

The Food Production Committee would have the following members: Mr. Eric Palmerston, president of National Farmers' Union, chairman; Mr. Maurice Chennels and Mr. J. Macintyre (vice-presidents, R.N.F.U.); Mr. R. B. Harland (president, Rhodesia Tobacco Association); Mr. C. E. Robertson (chairman, Natural Resources Board); Mr. ... (Director of Conservation); and Mr. V. van Niekerk (Land Bank). A representative of the Native Department would attend meetings as an observer.

Special Loans

Special loans would be available, with permission of interest up to two years, to help farmers to achieve maximum production. The committee would also deal with fuel, fertilizers, and tractor and implement supplies. Special attention would be paid to the production of groundnuts, one of the Colony's few protein sources other than meat; a guaranteed price might be offered to make groundnuts attractive.

Experiments would be conducted on a commercial scale in growing summer wheat from seed imported from Kenya, and the committee would also promote the choice of maize to small grains in the drier areas and aid in solving such technical problems as stalk borer in maize. All this, Mr. Caldwell emphasized, must be accomplished without affecting the fertility of the soil.

The Secretary for Agriculture and Lands, Dr. A. E. Robinson, has said that if it was too early to say how far short of requirements the Colony's crops would fall. Recent rains had improved tobacco conditions somewhat and helped maize

Commonwealth and the U.S.A.

No Agreements Reached in Torquay

NO AGREEMENT was possible between ourselves and the United States which satisfied the criterion of mutual advantage," said Mr. A. G. Bottomley, Secretary for Overseas Trade, in a written Parliamentary statement on the recent tariff conference in Torquay.

In any tariff negotiations of this kind between Commonwealth and foreign countries the question of preferences granted or enjoyed by Commonwealth countries enters substantially into the picture," he added.

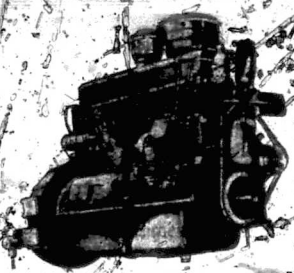
American Attitude

The United States position had been that without a considerable reduction in such preferences they could not conclude the wide agreement which they and, indeed, we ourselves would have wished to make corresponding arrangements with certain other Commonwealth countries.

Similarly, no agreement proved possible between the United States, on the one hand and, on the other, Australia or New Zealand; nor was any agreement made by the United States with South Africa.

Planned Migration

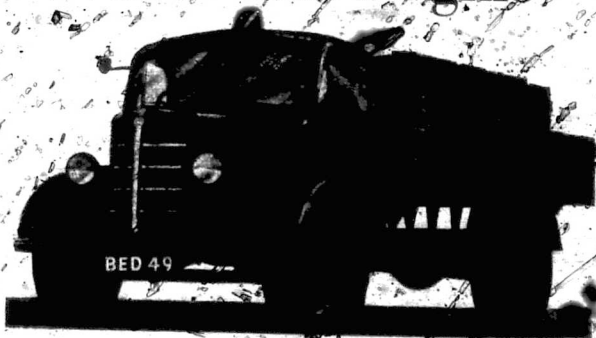
SIR FRANK WHITFIELD, chairman of the Migration Council, said in Northern Rhodesia recently that they were urging the British Government to support a policy of planned migration. The council's aim was to reduce the population of Britain from 50m to 30m, by moving people to other parts of the Commonwealth, chiefly Canada, Australia and East and Central Africa. Sir Frank regarded the two Rhodesias and Kenya as vital strategic areas, and said that at least 500,000 members of the armed forces ought to be stationed in East and Central Africa. That would automatically mean the establishment of many industries to serve the forces.



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PERSONALIA

LORD ELTON is writing a life of General Gordon. Mr. E. F. HITCHCOCK has arrived in England for a short visit.

SIR VINCENT and MRS. GLENDAY have visited Madagascar.

MR. F. J. FOORD has been appointed a director of Gallagher, Ltd.

DR. and MRS. FRANCIS BRETT YOUNG arrived in England last week.

MRS. E. D. HUGHES has been elected president of the East Africa Women's League.

LORD WATERPARK, of Subukia, and MISS DANIELE GUIRCHE have been married in Kenya.

MAJOR-GENERAL C. C. FOWKES has been appointed director of the Kenya Road Authority.

MR. EDGAR ALLEN, of the African Department of the Foreign Office, has been visiting the Sudan.

MR. E. J. STIVERS, Administrator General in Zanzibar, has been called to the U.K.

MISS D. RUFFELL and MRS. M. WREFFORD-BISHOP are compiling a short history of the Upper Nile Diocese.

MR. F. J. CAMPBELL, vice-chairman and managing director of the East African Co-operative Society, Ltd., is retiring.

LIEUT. COLONEL E. A. COXON gave a sports talk to the Rhodesias and Nyasaland in last Friday's programme of the B.B.C.

THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER, who farms wheat, maize, and cattle in Kenya, left a few days ago for New York in the QUEEN MARY.

MR. D. M. NEALE, of the London staff of the Oxford University Press, has paid short visits to the Sudan, East Africa, and Ethiopia.

DR. J. M. D. ROBERTS, Deputy Medical Officer of Health in Nairobi, is due to arrive early this month for a period of study leave.

SIR HERBERT STANLEY, a former Governor of both Southern and Northern Rhodesia, arrived last Thursday in the ATHLONE CASTLE.

MR. G. K. WHITLANSMITH has been appointed public relations officer in Tanganyika. He joined the Colonial Service in that Territory in 1926.

MR. F. GORDON HARPER, secretary of the Federation of Rhodesian Industries, is expected in London for a few days in the latter part of June.

MR. A. A. DAVIES, M.L.C., has been appointed to investigate the omnibus services operating in the local authority areas of Northern Rhodesia.

BRIGADIER JAMES BRENDECK BATTINGTON, of Hoey's Bridge, Kenya, and MISS SHEILA DOREEN RYAN, of Kitale, were recently married in Kenya.

MR. W. B. HAYWOOD, an elected member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, will be in London during most of July and the early part of August.

SIR CECIL SYERS, Deputy Under-Secretary of State in the Commonwealth Relations Office, has been appointed United Kingdom High Commissioner in Ceylon.

LORD SEMPILL, a director of the company which proposes to establish a cement factory in Kenya, is due back in London shortly from his present visit to Africa.

BRIGADIER J. R. COCHRANE, Chief of Staff, East Africa Command, has been Acting G.O.C. since the departure of LIEUT. GENERAL SIR ARTHUR DOWLER.

MR. W. SANGER, a tea planter in the Toro area of Uganda, who arrived in this country on leave a few days ago, is paying his first visit to England for 27 years.

MAJOR F. W. CAVENDISH BENTINCK, Member for Agriculture in Kenya, has been elected president of the East Africa Kennel Club. MISS H. B. BRADLEY is Hon. Secretary.

SIR GILBERT RENNIE, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, has become patron of the territory's Rifle Association.

MR. A. M. HANKIN has been appointed Director of Establishments in the Sudan when MR. C. A. E. LEA will be Acting Director. MR. A. E. S. CHARLES will be Assistant Director.

MR. G. L. A. HINGSTON, of the Colonial Development Corporation, has returned to the Somaliland Protectorate to make further investigations in connexion with the abattoir scheme.

THE BEGUM ALY KHAN (Mrs. Vera Hayworth), who recently visited East Africa with her husband, PRINCE ALY KHAN, announced in New York at the week-end that she will sue for legal separation.

ARCHBISHOP MATTHEW and his brother, the REV. GERVASE MATTHEW, the well-known archaeologist, recently visited the sites of ruined cities in the Ibadama district of the Somaliland Protectorate.

MESSRS. HARRIS and ELLIE SUSSMAN have given £500 towards a clock for the tower of the new Rhodes-Livingstone Museum. A Livingstone to commemorate the 50th anniversary of their arrival in the town.

THE KABAKA and NABAGEREKA of Buganda are due in London this week for a visit of about three months. For one week they will be official guests of the U.M. Government. The rest of their visit will be private.

MISS KATHLEEN O'SHEARY, a nurse, of Que Que, and MISS ELIZABETH THURLOW, a teacher, of Bindura, have been chosen as the two Rhodesians to travel to Britain in June under the Princess Elizabeth Birthday Fund Scheme.

M. BLANCHET, a correspondent of the Paris newspaper *Le Monde*, is touring Equatorial and Southern Africa. He said in Salisbury that Frenchmen were greatly surprised at the extent of the development of Southern Rhodesia.

MR. JAMES JACKMAN, Librarian to the Royal Empire Society, gave at a joint meeting in London last week of that body and the Royal African Society his impressions of a recent short visit to East Africa. COLONEL CHARLES PONSBY presided.

MR. GEOFFREY PEISE WRIGHT, only son of Commander G. T. Wright, R.N., and Mrs. Wright, and Miss JEAN KENNEDY, elder daughter of Maj. General Sir John Kennedy, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, and the late Mrs. Kennedy, have announced their engagement.

MR. E. J. POTTER, formerly an assistant superintendent of police in Uganda, who claimed damages from the Uganda Government for wrongful dismissal, was held in the High Court of Uganda to have been wrongfully dismissed but not to have suffered financial injury thereby.

MR. G. B. BRACKETT, Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources in Northern Rhodesia, is the new chairman of the Select Committee on State-Aided Immigration. MR. L. F. LEVERIDGE replaces MR. F. CRAWFORD (now Governor of the Seychelles) as a member.

BRIGADIER M. HOFINE, Director of Colonial Surveys, will address the Royal Geographical Society at 8.15 pm on Monday, May 7, on "The Background of British Colonial Development." He will discuss some of the social, economic, and geographical problems involved in development by the Colonies.

When the Northern Rhodesia Regiment held its dinner in Lusaka, LIEUT. COLONEL H. E. GLASS, who commands the Battalion in Dar es Salaam, made special leave in order to attend. He commanded the battalion in Burma and Ceylon during the war and was second in command during the campaign in Ethiopia.

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COUNTRY HOME FOR CHILDREN

FULL CHANGE in private house of children from 4 to 14. Number limited to six. References exchanged. Particulars from Miss Nancy Disney, Ruebeck, Widdow, Haslemere. Tel.: Haslemere 31.

MR. H. J. MAY, managing director of the Nairobi sports goods company bearing his name has arrived in England. Born in South Africa, he served in the latter stages of the war in that country, and in the Zulu Rebellion of 1906. He went to Kenya in 1912 and began business in partnership with the late O. F. Pringley in 1921.

LIEUT.-COLONEL W. M. KNOX has been appointed general manager of the Rhodesia Native Labour Supply Commission, following the retirement of Mr. J. PHARR. Colonel Knox, an Australian, arrived in Southern Rhodesia in 1948, and has for the last two years been secretary-manager of the Rhodesia Federated Chambers of Commerce. That post will now be filled by Mr. K. W. HOBSON.

MR. BESHIR, MOHAMED SAID, who has been appointed assistant editor to the *Sudan Star*, is the first Sudanese journalist to hold that post. Last summer he was awarded a British Council scholarship to enable him to gain newspaper experience in the United Kingdom, where he saw something of the world on *The Times*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Evening Standard*, *Oxford Mail*, *Bradford Telegraph*, and *Picture Post*.

MR. G. M. RODDAS, who has been appointed Director of Agriculture in Kenya, was educated at the universities of Glasgow and Oxford, and joined the Colonial Agricultural Service in Sierra Leone in 1930. He became assistant agricultural adviser at the Colonial Office in 1943, and was made deputy adviser four years later. Appointed Deputy Director of Agriculture in Kenya in 1948, he went to Nyasaland as Director in 1950.

THE RT. HON. JAMES GRIFFITHS, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mrs. Griffiths will leave London by air next Wednesday for their visit to Kenya and Uganda. They are due back on May 26. Mr. ANDREW COHEN, head of the African Department of the Colonial Office, will accompany them, but will remain a day longer in East Africa in order to re-visit the Government and some other areas of Tanganyika.

MR. R. M. GIBBONS and DR. MARY GIBBONS of the House of Paritibar, Miss GRAHAM HARRISON of Bulawayo, Rhodesia, the REV. JOHN CORNWALL of Gwelo, the REV. ERIC POCKLINGTON of Nyasaland, and the REV. DR. RONALD BROOMFIELD, the general secretary, will speak at the evening anniversary meeting of the United Mission to Central Africa, which is to be held next Tuesday in the Central Hall, Westminster.

At the Royal Presentation Party on May 10, Mrs. K. M. GOODE, wife of the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, will present Mrs. and Miss VENN, DR. MARGARET MALLOCH, MISS VALERIE KING, MRS. CUNNINGHAM, MRS. JOAN HODDER, and MISS JANE GLEN all of Bulawayo, Miss STACEY and Miss METHUELL of Salisbury, Miss MARTIN of Wankie, Mrs. ROSS and Miss BARBER of Umtali, and Mrs. CUMMING of Gwelo.

Obituary

Sir Albert Cook, C.M.G., O.B.E. Pioneer Medical Missionary

SIR ALBERT COOK, C.M.G., O.B.E., the distinguished pioneer medical missionary of Uganda, who has died at Kampala in his 82nd year, went out in 1896 with a party of seven C.M.S. missionaries and three nurses, one of whom, Miss Katharine Timpson, he married three years later. The party marched up from the coast.

Son of a Hampstead doctor, and educated at St. Paul's School and Trinity College, Cambridge, Cook trained at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London (of which he was Shuter exhibitor).

Soon after his arrival in Uganda the rebellion broke out and he served on the Uganda Medical Service as a captain. His first operating theatre had a thatched roof and cow dung floor, his last work was done in one of the most modern hospitals in East Africa, which he could see from the end of his garden.

Retiring after 38 years' devoted service, he remained in Uganda to live in a house which he had built for himself on a piece of land at the top of a hill a few miles from Kampala, land given to him by the Kabaka after some obstruction by officials had been overcome by the queen mother. His collection of books on Africa included many rare volumes. His own reminiscences were published recently with the title of "Uganda Memories". He also wrote a number of pamphlets on medical subjects.

Apart from service in the 1940-41 war at Mengo Base Hospital, and his medical work at Mengo, he was at different times a vice-president of the Uganda Missionary Society, life governor of the British and Foreign Bible Society, president of the Uganda Society, president of the Uganda branch of the British Medical Association, representative of Uganda at the Coronation of 1937, a member of the Uganda Medical Board, and he was the first European to achieve 25 years' residence in Uganda. He received the O.B.E. in 1918, the C.M.G. in 1922, the Jubilee and Coronation medals, and the Order of Leopold. He was knighted in 1932.

Among Africans he was probably the best loved European in the Protectorate to date, and his delightful sense of humour, which did not always emerge in his writings, was one of the qualities which endeared him to his European friends. Few men have left Africa more in their debt, and few have taken less in material reward.

So firm was his name as a doctor that men travelled hundreds of miles, sometimes from Kenya, the Belgian Congo, and German East Africa (before it became Tanganyika Territory), to be treated by him.

Lady Cook died in 1938. His daughter, Dr. Margaret Fox, lives in Kenya.

DR. VERNON CHARLES VICKERS, a former Deputy Director of Medical Services in Southern Rhodesia, has died in Port Elizabeth. He first went to the Colony in 1923, was senior medical officer in Gwelo from 1930 to 1936, and then became medical superintendent of Salisbury Hospital. He was appointed D.D.M.S. in 1939 and retired the following year.

MR. CHARLES JOSEPH LAUGHTON, who has died in Cornwall, was in the Bechuanaland Border Force before the Jameson Raid, fought in the Matabele rebellion of 1896, and spent 30 years in Southern Rhodesia as a mineworker.

MRS. JOSEPHINE CARTWRIGHT, who has died in Salisbury at the age of 82, first went to Rhodesia 48 years ago, when her husband was a sub-contractor on the railway to the Victoria Falls.



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Poetic Works Department Kipling in An Annual Report

IT IS UNCOMMON for verse to find its way into departmental publications, but the Director of Public Works in Uganda begins his report for 1949, which has just reached this country, with quotations from Kipling. At the head of the first page we read:

"Creation's cry goes up on high
From age to cheated age,
Send us the men who do the work
For which they draw the wage."

This doubtless refers to a poem which dealt with complaints of the shortage of skilled labour, though some relief was experienced after the arrival of a number of Italian artisans from Eritrea, who made high-grade furniture for the Lake Victoria Hotel and the new town. The report continues: "Large quantities of the unskilled type had again to be put out to contract with reluctance. The standard of workmanship obtained by this means is deplorable now." In a somewhat unusual tribute to his staff, however, he claims that even if they failed to achieve the impossible they had done the improbable.

Calling attention to the department's greatest need, though not in excuse or apology for the lack of its complete success, he writes:

"The prudent textbooks give it
In tables at the end,
The stress that shears a rivet,
Or makes a tie bar bend,
What traffic wrecks macadam,
What concrete can endure,
But we poor sons of Adam
Have no such literature
To warn us or make sure."

National Parks for Uganda Recommendations of Committee

THE IMMEDIATE ESTABLISHMENT of four national parks in Uganda—at Ruwenzori, Katwe, Murchison Falls, and Lake George—was recommended respectively—is recommended in the report of the National Parks Committee of the Protectorate (Government Printer, Entebbe, 1s.).

Tracing the history of the national parks movement back to 1872 in America and 1896 in South Africa, when the first game reserve was allocated, the report points out that, with the exception of elephant, game in East and Central Africa is being steadily reduced, and that places in which it can continue to flourish are rapidly shrinking.

Other areas recommended for consideration as national parks by the trustees are Mount Keel, Era and Otze, Aiyuge, North Karamoja, Mount Elgon, the Malina and Mudenao forests, and the islands of Lake George.

Planning Trust Suggested

The formation of a trust to be responsible for long-range planning and impartial assessment of conflicting interests is favoured. It should not be subject to differing Government policies and fluctuating annual budgets, and it is suggested that the committee should consist of the Secretary for African Affairs, the Conservator of Forests, the Director of Veterinary Services, the Game Warden, one representative each from the East African Railways and Harbours and the East African Tourist Travel Association, and four persons nominated by the Governor, one of whom should be an African.

The minimum scale on which a national parks organization could be provided is estimated at a capital expenditure of £23,450 over an initial period of five years and a recurrent expenditure of £13,000.

It is not considered that the national parks could expect to be self-supporting, but, in view of the value of the tourist trade, they would not constitute a liability to the Protectorate. Uniformity of legislation throughout the East African territories would be desirable.

The report is signed by Messrs. J. A. Addison, T. Y. Watson, H. Conly, J. G. Bell, W. Eggeing, C. S. Piffan, and M. A. Cowie.

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Parliament

Mackinnon Road Depot Cost £13m.

Transfer of O.C. Headquarters

THE MILITARY STORES DEPOT at Mackinnon Road, Kenya, will have cost £13m. by the time it is closed at the end of the year.

When the Secretary of State for War was asked about the cost and the disposal of the installations in the House of Commons last week, he replied: "Installations which are capable of being used elsewhere are being removed; the remainder are being disposed of. The total capital cost of the project by December 31, 1951, when it is planned to be finally closed, is estimated at £13,770,000."

MR. CRIMMOND (Lib.): "Can the Secretary of State say what the value of the stores and installations which are being disposed of, and whether he is absolutely satisfied that better use cannot be made of them in the present rearmament programme?"

MR. STRACHEY: "It is not a question of value, but of parts of the installations—parts of R.E.M.E. workshops, steel ribs, store sheds, and things of that sort. We are advised that it is much better to dispose of them locally."

MR. BRIDGER-PRIOR-PALMER (Cons.): "Does the figure given include the cost of moving the stores from the Canal Zone down to Mackinnon Road and the cost of moving them from Mackinnon Road to another place? Whose idea was it originally, and why has it now been overridden?"

MR. STRACHEY: "Very few stores were moved down from the Canal Zone. The original project was for dealing with stores which became available from the evacuation of India, and that was where the stores were coming from. That is why the project was started."

MR. C. ALPORT (Cons.): "Is it the policy, in addition to the installations, to dispose of Lease-Lend goods which are perfectly serviceable, including cameras and such equipment, by depositing them in the sea?"

MR. STRACHEY: "No, sir. Perhaps the hon. member will put down a question if he has some instance in mind. I am advised that all disposable goods are being offered for sale."

Agricultural Research Work of O.F.C.

MR. AL HUSS (Cons.) asked the Colonial Secretary if he was satisfied that the Overseas Food Corporation was making due provision for the continuance of agricultural research and development work on its properties in Tanganyika, so as to ensure that the experience gained by scientists and agriculturists there could be applied to the general advancement of the Colonial territories.

MR. J. GRIFFITHS: "Yes. These matters have just been reviewed in consultation with the chairman-designate, and the decision is being made in the estimates for 1951-52. It is possible to increase broadly on the present scale. The programme will be reviewed later in the year with a view to its stabilization for the future."

MR. L. CARR (Cons.) asked what steps were being taken to implement the decision that the board of the Corporation should be located in East Africa.

MR. GRIFFITHS: "The board of the corporation expect virtually to wind up their London headquarters, and commitments by the beginning of July, leaving only a small agency in London, and to transfer to East Africa in the same month."

MR. ALPORT asked how much margarine and cooking fat had been exported to Tanganyika from the U.K. during the last 12 months.

MR. P. WILLEY: "In the year ended January 1951 a cwt. of margarine, 21 cwt. of cooking fat, and 1 cwt. of lard were exported to Tanganyika."

MR. J. PARKER (Lab.) asked the Foreign Secretary in view of negotiations now being carried on with the Egyptian Government, he would make clear that there was no change in the Government's declared policy that the future of the Sudan shall be decided by its own people.

MR. K. YOUNGER: "Yes. This has already been made clear on a number of occasions."

MR. MARSHALL (Cons.) asked for a statement about

the outbreak of fire at Massa Heisa in the Blue Nile Province of the Sudan.

MR. YOUNGER: "The Financial Secretary to the Sudan Government made the following statement in the Legislative Assembly on April 11: 'A preliminary and very rough estimate of the seed cotton lost as a result of the fire at Massa Heisa is 70,000 large kantars completely destroyed and 5,000 large kantars badly damaged. The total estimated value of this seed cotton, all of which was insured, is very roughly £1,100,000. The cause of the fire is still unknown. I understand that the fire spread very rapidly owing to a very strong wind, and, in spite of great efforts by the ginnery staff and police troops, it was only brought under control after many hours.'"

Military Mission in Ethiopia

MR. S. AWBRY (Lab.) asked for a statement on the work carried out by the military mission to Ethiopia set up, in 1942, during its stay in that country.

MR. YOUNGER: "When the Italians were defeated in Ethiopia, the Allied Military Government of the Occupied Territories started to reform the Ethiopian Army. A staff line, and a military mission, was formed. Its strength in June, 1941, was 99 officers and 158 N.C.O.s, and the training organization and administration of the Ethiopian Army were carried out by British ranks as part of the Ethiopian units. The duties of the mission were confirmed by the Military Convention between H.M. Government and the Emperor of Ethiopia in January, 1942."

"The Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement of December, 1944, made the head of the mission responsible to the Ethiopian Minister of War for the organization, training and administration of the Ethiopian Army. The strength of the mission at that time was 119 officers and 122 other ranks."

"When the Chief of the Imperial General Staff visited Ethiopia in December, 1947, the Emperor agreed with his suggestion to reduce the size of the mission to 62 all ranks. The role of the mission has also changed to an advisory one. The mission advises on the most suitable organization on which the Ethiopian Army should be built and on administrative matters, and provided training teams which were attached to Ethiopian formations."

"In addition, the mission provided the chief instructor and five other instructors for the Haile Selassie Military Training College, which continues the functions of a cadet school."



staff college. The strength of the mission at the time of its withdrawal in March, 1951, was 26 officers and 23 N.C.Os.

Mr. T. REID (Lab.) asked if the Colonial Secretary would ask Colonial Governments which did not have local military forces adequate for the prevention of serious local disorder and where police forces were not sufficient for the purpose to recruit, organize, and equip such forces locally, thus reducing the demands on British forces.

Mr. DEBOER: "Most Colonial Governments have either police forces or military forces, or both, considered adequate to prevent serious local disorder, and the scale of local military forces existing in the Colonies is based on that factor. Where deficiencies are known to exist, H.M. Governments are considering, in consultation with the Colonial Governments concerned, means which should best be adopted to repair them."

Mr. M. FOOT (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary for figures indicating the volume of exports to the Commonwealth expressed as a percentage of 1938 volumes.

Mr. HAROLD WILSON: "The current series of index numbers of volume of U.K. exports is based on 1947. Compared with the volume for that year, it is estimated that the volume of exports to the Commonwealth as a whole in July-December, 1950, has increased by 87%, to the self-governing members of the Commonwealth by 92%, and to the Colonies by 82%."

"Only a very rough estimate can be made of changes between 1938 and 1947. Exports to the Commonwealth as a whole in 1947 were about equal to the 1938 volume. The same can be said to the Colonies was probably about a fifth higher, and exports to the self-governing members of the Commonwealth showed a small reduction compared with 1938."

Sale of Mombasa Airfield

Mr. A. BOSSOM (Cons.) asked why the R.A.F. airfield at Mombasa was to be sold, and if an alternative was being provided.

Mr. A. HENDERSON: "This airfield is no longer required for R.A.F. use in peace-time and it is proposed to sell the R.A.F. assets on it to the Kenya Government, who already own the land, provided arrangements can be made for the airfield to be so maintained that it could be used for service purposes again in an emergency. It is the intention that the airfield should continue to be used for civil aviation purposes. The question of providing an alternative does not therefore arise."

Mr. J. HYND (Lab.) asked the total registered electorate of Northern Rhodesia at the time of the last general election; what percentage of the electorate voted; and the votes cast for each of the elected members now serving on the Executive Council.

Mr. A. DUGDALE: "The last general election in Northern Rhodesia was held in August, 1948. The revised register for 1947 showed a total registered electorate of 276 persons, 2,403 of whom about 60% voted in the six constituencies where polling was held. In the remaining four constituencies candidates were returned unopposed. All three of the elected members of the Legislative Council who serve on the Executive Council were re-elected."

Mr. HYND asked how many Africans in Northern Rhodesia were estimated to be represented by the two African members of the Legislative Council.

Mr. DUGDALE: "The two African members of the Legislative Council are elected from among the own members by the African Representative Council, which is representative of the whole African community. The African population is estimated to be in the region of 1,800,000."

Capture by Tribes Report Not Confirmed

Mr. J. SORENSEN (Lab.) asked the Foreign Secretary what information he had about the capture by nomad tribesmen in British Somaliland of Mr. J. Crane, a Danish citizen, who was the Ethiopian Emperor's chief adviser, and from whom sources the information had been received that Mr. Crane had been well treated; why Mr. Crane of Leyton had been informed that her husband was presumed dead in an air crash and what steps were being taken to secure the early release of this captive.

Mr. R. YOUNGER: "As soon as Mr. Crane's disappearance was reported, a mission in March, 1950, set out to search for him and instituted a search of the tribes in the area. This search failed to produce any information. The appropriate authorities have been working hard very thoroughly to find any available evidence to support the report of Mr. Crane's capture by tribesmen."

"The report, which may well have been inspired by the offer of a reward for the discovery of the aeroplane, was contained in a letter written by two Somalis, who have not yet been traced, to the agent at Dire Dawa."

Ms. Crane was informed of her husband's presumed death on April 11, as the High Court of Ethiopia had decided, having so the length of time since the aeroplane disappeared, to presume the death of its occupants."

Industrial Growth of Gwelo Remarkable Development Since 1945

IF ITS PRESENT RATE of industrial growth continues, Gwelo will by 1958 be using the same amount of electricity as Bulawayo consumes to-day. All the surveyed areas in the heavy industrial zone at Gwelo have already been sold, and almost daily the municipality receives inquiries for stands in an adjacent area also set aside for heavy industry.

Development was stimulated last year by the announcement that Rhodesian Alloys, Ltd. (a firm company sponsored by Thomas Firth and John Brown, Ltd., the B.S.A. Company, and the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa), had chosen the town as their manufacturing centre for the processing of ferrochrome. Production should begin in the middle of next year.

Within a few weeks Rhodesian Sanitary Castings, Ltd., will be producing all types of cast-iron pipes, casters, washers, lead traps, glass fittings, printers' metals, and solders. Other enterprises which have already started production include Felix Engineers and Founders, Ltd., Bell's Asbestos and Engineering Co., Ltd., and the Square Grip Reinforcement Co., Ltd.

A warehouse and assembly plant is to be built by Hubert Davie and Co., Ltd.; a foundry and diamond drilling works by Mr. C. Stenslimos; and a tobacco factory by Mr. W. T. E. Fitzsimons. Factories are planned for the Electrical Winding and Contracting Co., Ltd., Baldwin's (South Africa), Ltd., and a timber yard for Mr. A. L. Kerbel, whilst land has been acquired by Johnson and Fletcher, Ltd.

Gwelo's European population has grown from 1,644 in 1946 to approximately 5,000 to-day (including R.A.F. personnel).

New Farms

FORTY-TWO FARM SITES for Europeans are to be made available on the Mkushi Plateau of Northern Rhodesia. This block of Crown land covers 428,000 acres between the Linseny and Mlemba rivers, mostly of the poorer type of soil but good tobacco-type soils occur. The Director of Surveys and Land has, however, warned settlers not to throw all their energy and capital into production of that crop alone. The farms will average about 400 acres, and two or three sites may be allocated for possible townships. There will also be an area for a reserve. The country is fairly well watered, and it may be possible to establish small fruit orchards and vegetable gardens. Cattle ranching and pig raising should be possible at a later stage. A fee of £5 is payable for each application, which must be lodged before June 30 on forms obtainable from the Deputy Director of Surveys and Land, Box 168, Livingstone.

Aiding Lepers in East Africa

THE BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY may undertake medical aid for lepers in Tanganyika as part of an extension of its present welfare work in East Africa. Encouraging results are expected from the newly devised drug diamino-diphenyl-sulphone, and provision of facilities for its wider administration, supplementing the Government's work, is being considered by the society. Lady Limerick, the vice-chairman, was now returned from a tour of inspection in the Sudan, Uganda, Kenya, Nyassaland, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, and Rhodesia, and said recently that she had been impressed by the progress made in overcoming Native prejudice against blood transfusion. "An all-African transfusion service had been established by the society in Uganda, and Lady Limerick remarked that a comparison of European and African blood had disclosed no striking difference."



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Hearing View-Points of Colonies Proposals for Imperial Council

HOW COLONIAL REPRESENTATIONS could be greatly increased, opportunities of influencing Imperial affairs has been further discussed in the correspondence columns of *The Times*.

MR. WILLIAM AITKEN, M.P., wrote, after a recent visit to West Africa, that "Dominion status, as understood in Commonwealth countries with their more advanced economic development and much greater experience in the art of government, would be a boon to the largely undeveloped Colonies an economic, political, and social disaster. Yet all political parties in Britain are committed to this course.

"It is the deepest concern of the Commonwealth, and that of the nations with ties and interests in the Colonies, that the standards of economic and political development should prevail throughout the Commonwealth. Without denying the right to self-government, and, perhaps more important, to equality of status in the Empire, there is surely an alternative we can offer our Colonial fellow-citizens. Must they suffer the painful process of becoming 'phony' Dominions or poverty-stricken republics?

"The flexibility of the British constitution should enable us to devise a way for the best men of all our races and creeds to join in the direction of our own and their affairs. This would surely appeal to the many forceful and intelligent men now emerging in Colonial politics. Under the sobering effect of responsibility as Ministers, some of these men already recognize the dangers of our present course.

Reactivated Privy Council

Mr. Gamman's analogy of the Council of Europe would, in my opinion, have little appeal; nor would any device like the Assembly of the French Union. But a real participation, say, in a reactivated Privy Council, giving its members from overseas the right to speak and legislate in a reformed House of Lords, might capture the imagination of many Colonial leaders.

As time goes on, the political experience gained in territories with more advanced constitutions will produce, indeed, as produced some outstandingly able men. With wider experience in the upper House of a truly Imperial Parliament and eligibility for Ministerial office at Westminster, such men would enrich and invigorate the affairs of an Empire which many would like to see united strategically, economically, and politically.

MR. GILBERT MCALLISTER, M.P., who has visited East Africa, considers that the Colonial peoples could be given an effective voice in discussions of Commonwealth strategy, communications, and trade by widening the basis of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. He said (in part):

"The United Kingdom, all the Dominions, and 21 Colonial territories are already represented in the council of the association. At the recent conference of the association in New Zealand no fewer than 40 Parliaments of the British Commonwealth were represented by 82 delegates, a tribute not only to the British Parliamentary system, but also to the extent to which that system has been embodied in the life of these nations, which, within the Commonwealth, have been and are being brought to full responsibility."

"Parliament of the Commonwealth"

"It was the Minister of Social Welfare in Jamaica who made a most telling comparison between that and other conferences. 'This conference,' said Mr. Sangster, 'is the only place in the Commonwealth at which the Colonies are able to say their little piece and give you their view-point.' The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, from modest beginnings, has expanded in prestige and influence until to-day it so closely resembles a Parliament of the Commonwealth that its translation into something with statutory rights and obligations would only be in line with the characteristic developments of historical events in Britain.

"I commend this suggestion. What are the possible objections? Mr. Gamman suggests a council meeting once a year in London. Once a year, certainly, but why always in London? Surely it is of the utmost importance that parliamentarians in every part of the Commonwealth should have as wide an acquaintance with the whole of the Commonwealth as possible. After the new constitution of the association, the council of the 21 Colonies are represented in rotations by six members, meeting annually, and the conference of all the Commonwealth legislatures will meet every two years in rotation in the capital of one of the Commonwealth countries. New Zealand is invited to meet only on the conditions

and the United Kingdom sent Ministers of Cabinet rank with the single exception of Canada.

It may be thought that the conference is lacking in authority. Therefore, I think one might take a lesson from the House of Lords, and have, side by side with the Parliamentary Association, delegations consisting in equal numbers of Ministers and leaders of the opposition parties. The effect would not be to smother, but to free and free discussion but to make quite certain that the views expressed by the delegates were considered by all the Governments concerned at a Ministerial level."

Native Land Husbandry Bill Seeking Better African Agriculture

MR. P. B. FLETCHER, Southern Rhodesian Minister of Native Affairs, laid on the second reading of the Native Land Husbandry Bill that there was a truth in the contention of the African States that it was just another means of subjecting Natives to controls, restrictions, and hardships.

"One of the biggest hardships from which the Native suffers is his own inherent disability in the form of mass inefficiency and extreme lack of responsibility in regard to land and livestock," he said. "I do not want to offend any individual Natives; I refer purely to the mass. The Bill is the antithesis of repressive legislation. It is designed for the welfare of the African and of the Colony."

Provided for the control, utilization, and allocation of land occupied by Natives, it also aimed at ensuring the efficiency of their agricultural operations. In the past 25 years, the Native population had doubled, there were now 17.6 Africans per square mile, compared with 3.3 when the Europeans arrived. In 50 years the number of Native-owned cattle had increased from 55,000 to 1,806,000 head.

Safeguarding Native's True Heritage

"The labour and genius of both white and black are absolutely essential if the vast unexploited resources of this Colony are to be developed," continued Mr. Fletcher. "One need doubt stand in the path of our progress—the dismal picture of the Native on the land. He has no hope of developing to his maximum capacity so long as his present methods of treating the land are allowed to continue. Deterioration has reached the stage where, unless something is immediately done to check it, all the Native areas will have to desert in the next 50 years. The land is the Native's only true heritage. The purpose of the Bill is to safeguard that heritage."

If they wanted to become a great people, making their contribution to the development of the country, Africans must face the fact that a smaller and smaller percentage of them will be able to engage in agriculture, and that more must seek a future in industry.

The Bill provided for the establishment of towns, villages and business centres in the reserves, and for towns to be active purchase areas. A large number of Europeans would have to be engaged, but as the African developed he would be expected and encouraged to take over the work.

It was not the intention to make criminals of Africans because of their ignorance of farming methods; they could be given guidance and held culpable only where there was no excuse for their omissions and malpractices. Native councils would be encouraged to take a more active and direct interest in the areas over which they presided.

In view of the expressed desire of some of the more enlightened Africans to give their views on the Bill, the Government had decided to refer it to a Select Committee after the second reading.

Colonial Art

MR. BASIL TAYLOR, organizer of the Imperial Institute exhibition of traditional art from the Colonies, told a Press conference last week that The King and Queen would visit the exhibition on May 24, the day before the official opening. The exhibits will be divided into two sections, one for sculpture, of which there was 1,500 specimens, and the other for articles of domestic use, of which nearly three-quarters of which are being imported from the Colonies concerned. There will be few East African exhibits, as the output of goods of art in the territories is small compared with, for example, West Africa, but specimens of pottery and barkcloth from Uganda, masks, basketwork and beaded leather work, ant-shields, from Tanganyika, and carved wooden toys from Barotseland will be shown.

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Of Commercial Concern

Messrs. Mitchell & Co. (East Africa) Ltd., agents for the Arab Navigation Company, were able to save part of the cargo of the ARAB TRADER when she grounded on a reef off Nyali, four miles north of Mombasa, while bound from Mauritius to Aden with passengers and a cargo of lentils. The latest news suggests that the vessel is a total loss. No lives were lost.

The new £333,000 fertilizer factory of Messrs. Fisons (Rhodesia) Ltd., at Assandale Park, southern Rhodesia, has been opened by the Prime Minister, Mr. F. G. Cluvering Fison, chairman of Fisons Ltd., Ipswich, emphasizing the seriousness of the fertilizer shortage, and said that fertilizer supply was unlikely to meet demand for some years.

Flanneled cloth, bleached and dyed, will be produced by the mill to be erected at Jinja, Uganda, by Nyanza Textile Industries Ltd. Production is expected to start within two years, and to reach 9m. yards of cloth in the third year of operation. When full capacity is estimated at three times this figure is attained, 5,000 to 6,000 Africans will be employed.

In connexion with the plan to start sugar growing on the northern bank of the Zambezi in Northern Rhodesia, the machinery of a factory in Natal is stated to have been sold to the promoters of the venture, among whom is Mr. Stanley Cooke, managing director of the Rhodesia Sugar Refinery, Ltd., of Bulawayo.

N. Rhodesia's Crop Prospects

Northern Rhodesia's maize prospects this season are poor, owing to drought conditions. The crop may be no more than half that of last year. Prospects for cured Virginia tobacco are fairly good, and the crop may exceed 10,000,000 lb. Native food prospects are satisfactory.

One-tenth of this season's tobacco crop in Southern Rhodesia has now been sold at auction in Salisbury, namely 7,958,361 lb. for £1,469,597, an average of 44.32d. with top grades realizing about 60d. per lb. The average is 62d. above last year's prices.

Nyassa Plantations, Ltd., announce a net profit of £704 (£722) for the year 1950 after providing £549 for taxation. Three years' arrears of dividend on the £10,020 of 5% participating preference shares to May 29, 1944, will be paid.

A number of Europeans employed by the Owen Falls Construction Co., Ltd., have left because their demand for a 50% rise in pay was met by the offer of a cost-of-living allowance of 15%.

The worst fire known in the Sudan, which broke out recently at Massa Heisa in the Gezira, has destroyed or damaged cotton to the value of £E2,100,000. It was insured.

British India Line Report

BRITISH INDIA STEAM AND NAVIGATION CO., LTD., report that the results of the company's operations for the year ended September 30, 1950, after providing for repairs amounted to £81,200, making a total of £1,883,803 with income from investments. After deduction of charges and provisions, including £27,788 for the depreciation of ships, etc., and £392,156 for taxation, and adding £178,328 for provisions no longer required, the net group profit attributable to the parent company was £104,280, and net transfers to and from reserves and unappropriated profits of subsidiaries £108,910, making a total of £213,190, compared with £415,636 in the previous year (but this latter total included appropriations to contingencies reserve).

The pension fund reserve receives £101,820, interest on the preference shares absorbs £79,750, and interim dividends of £1,000,000 require £1,200,000 to be carried forward against a deficit of £1,200,000.

The capital of the parent company consists of £700,000 in 5% cumulative preference stock; £2,000,000 in 11% cumulative preference stock; and £917,200 in ordinary shares of £30 each. Capital reserves stand at £2,176,450, revenue reserves at £939,002, and other liabilities at £1,800,193. Fixed assets are valued at £20,520,180, investments in subsidiaries at £1,286,061, and current assets at £9,246,604, including British Government securities at £6,767,086 (market value £6,138,610), unquoted investments at £400,000, and £730,521 in cash.

During the year seven old steamships were disposed of and delivery was taken of the following new ships: M.S. HANDBART (7,274 tons), M.S. CHITAWA (7,525 tons), M.S. MOMBASA (2,213 tons), S.S. DINDA (4,205 tons), S.S. CHESTNUT (7,331 tons), M.S. JARESSA (5,180 tons), and S.S. ORDIA (5,449 tons). The directors are Sir William Crawford, Currie, (Chairman), Mr. D. F. Anderson (deputy chairman), the Hon. J. G. Simon, Mr. G. F. Hargrave, Account Director, the Earl of Cromer, General Leathers, Purifier, Viscount Bruce of Melbourne, Sir Alan G. Anderson, and Mr. A. O. Yang. The first three mentioned are managing directors. The annual general meeting will be held in London in 1951.

Bullows and Roy

Messrs. Bullows and Roy, Ltd., one of the largest grocery and departmental stores in Nairobi, announce that they have decided to restrict and gradually close down their retail trading activities. The grocery section has already closed, and the hardware departments are to be transferred to an associated company, Messrs. Gailey & Roberts, Ltd., who intend to develop that section and to take over the premises. The announcement states that this "grave step, taken with great reluctance, has been dictated by the very heavy and increasing cost of operating a high class European grocery, provisions, and general departmental stores." The business was founded by the late T. A. Wood in 1904. Twenty-five years later Mrs. A. L. Block became managing director when his business, Rosenblum & Co., Ltd., was purchased United Africa Co. (Kenya), Ltd., and about 95% of the capital.

Dividends

Taylor Woodrow Ltd.—Final 12½% (the same), making 20% (the same) for the year.

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Standard Bank Commercial Report

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD. in a report received a few days ago on commercial conditions in East Africa, write:

Kenya Colony.—Business generally has been active and there has been considerable placing of orders overseas. The market restriction of price controls has led to less speculative activity. Some prices of cotton, rice and goods have risen from the high prices ruling at the end of February.

During the past three months there has been a fall in sales of agricultural produce and several large farming estates have been broken up. Some new owners are reported.

The demand for African grown and hand decorticated sisal fibre has strengthened with the lengthening of the prices of fibre in the same parts of the country, plantation labour, in consequence, has become more difficult.

Higher Maize Prices

Increased prices were announced for maize and maize meal, and as these prices form the basis of all other contracts their effect will be widespread. The task of raising the crop-moisture of milled cultivations in the drier areas will also be rendered more difficult.

Tanganyika.—Food crops generally are well forward. The figures of 19,51 Kilimanjaro coffee are given at 1,973 tons European and 5,260 tons African grown.

Uganda.—A brisk and steady turnover is reported. Stocks are normal. Cotton buyers ceased in the middle of March, with the official estimate of 308,000 bales remaining unchanged. As the auction of free cotton held during the first week in April, there was keen bidding; prices varied considerably but the average fell well below that obtained at the last auction.

Zanzibar.—After a clove season which probably established a record in price and in speculation, the bazaars have reverted to normal business. Lack of demand for cloves from an over-satiated Far East has set back prices, and little business is being transacted.

A review of commercial conditions in the Sudan has been published by H.M. Stationery Office at Is. It contains chapters on natural resources, trade, finance, currency, administrative development, communications, and social development, with appendices covering imports and exports for 1948 and 1949.

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Mining Activity in Tanganyika

Increased Prospecting for Base Metals

A DECREASE in Tanganyika's mineral sales in 1950 to £2038,595 from £2,673,009 in the previous year is more apparent than real, according to an official report just received, for diamond production was maintained, but one producer suspended sales for the greater part of the year owing to a dispute with the buyers. Had this not occurred combined sales for local consumption and export would have exceeded the 1949 total.

With the exception of diamonds and kaolin sales of all minerals increased in value, but in the case of gold this was due to the higher sterling price of the metal and currency devaluation, not to increased exports, which were nearly 4,000 oz. less than in 1949. Rising costs have already overtaken the increase in sterling value of the product, and hopes of the profitable exploitation of lower grade ores are not expected to be realized.

In the Western Province nearly 900 square miles were being actively examined under exclusive prospecting licences by leading companies, and at the end of the year a further 2,500 square miles to the south-east of Mpanda were under application for a similar licence.

In the Dodoma, Moshi, and Bukoba districts areas of 1,120, 200, and 200 square miles respectively were under application at the end of the year for the grant of exclusive prospecting licences. An application for 2,535 square miles in the Southern Province was subsequently withdrawn. In each of these cases the emphasis was on prospecting for base metals by influential mining concerns.

C.D.C. Investigations

Intensive investigation of coal resources in the Southern Province started in 1949 by the Colonial Development Corporation and the Geological Survey of the Territory were continued, and at the end of 1950 four diamond drills were operating. Work has been mainly concentrated in the Neaka region of the Ruhuhu fields, where thick seams of fair quality have been located. Steps are being taken to ascertain whether extraction of the coal is a commercial proposition.

Williamson Diamond Mining's new heavy-media separation plant was brought into operation. At the Geita gold mine extensions to the plant to increase the daily tonnage treated from 500 to 1,000 tons were completed. Production of lead concentrates was started at the Mpanda mine, where a pilot treatment plant had been erected. A pilot plant for the initial exploitation of saliniferous deposits near Dar es Salaam was almost completed at the end of the year.

At the end of December there were current 19 exclusive prospecting licences in respect of the areas totalling 929 square miles, and 1,827 mining leases and claims covering 391 square miles. Areas under application for exclusive prospecting licences (excluding withdrawals) amounted to 4,226 square miles, making a total area of 5,540 square miles, or 11% of the area of the Territory.

Rising costs have been most keenly felt by the gold industry, in which the amount of unrefined bullion produced exceeded the 1949 production by some 4,000 oz., though the output of refined gold declined by about the same amount. Tin production, which declined slightly, was unaffected by the increase in prices.

Copper ore and magnesite figured in the list of exports for the first time, and the Mpanda mine started regular shipments of lead ore. Exports of mica sheet were some 84 tons less than in 1949, but the value was greater; those of tungsten ore (wolfram) from a property discovered in 1949, and still under development increased slightly.

Monthly averages of labour employed in mining (January-September) were Europeans, 396; Asians, 232; Africans on surface, 15,991; Africans underground, 563.

Company Progress Reports

Coal & Motor, 60,000 tons of ore were washed in the March quarter for 13,830 oz. gold and a working profit of £72,711.

Rezeno, 1187 oz. gold were realized in the March quarter from the washing of 19,300 tons of ore. The working profit was £1,940.

Sturgeson, 100 tons of ore were washed in the March quarter from the recovery of 474 oz. 294 oz. the crushing of 3,644 tons of ore.

Mining Dividends

RHODIA'S CORPORATION, F.M.A. and Rhodesia Anglo-American, Ltd. have declared interim dividends for 1950. The dividends are payable directly to shareholders on 30th June, 1951, at a rate of 10% per annum.



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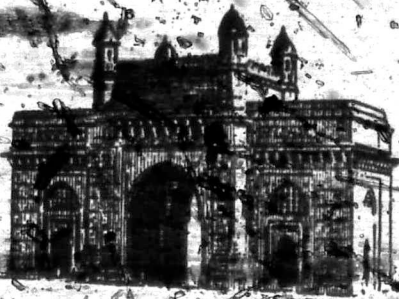
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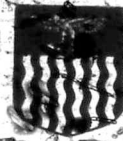
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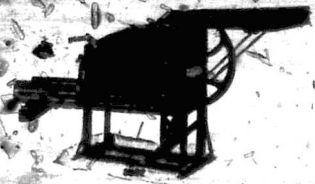
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Another port is at present under construction at Mtwara in Southern Tanganyika for the groundnut scheme in connexion with which many miles of new railway have been built.

In these 50 odd years the Railway has been a chief agent in the amazingly rapid progress of the territories it serves, and this progress continues. In 1949 the freight tonnage was 127 per cent heavier than it was 10 years previously, and passenger journeys had increased in the same time by 500 per cent.

The Railway, proud of its past record, and alive to its present responsibilities, is making no effort to maintain but to speed the development of East Africa.

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It soon became obvious to Robey & Company Limited that machinery and on-the-job knowledge was necessary for the successful manufacture of wool. The only way to secure this was to send technicians to East Africa to see the performance of machines under actual working conditions and see what improvements could be made. This venture proved a very great success and today the expert knowledge of day-to-day sisal estate requirements is maintained by Robey's technicians, some of whom are actually sisal growers. The result of this close contact with the sisal growing plantations is an intimate understanding of requirements which ensure that designs are constantly kept up to date and new problems are solved.

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The fully automatic "Superdecor" manufactured by Robey & Company Limited of Lincoln is intended for use in areas where high outputs are essential. The fibre produced by this decorticator is remarkably clean and free of pulpy matter and any matter. This is rather surprising when it is considered that the machine decorticates 18,000 leaves an hour and reports that this capacity is regularly maintained. This is due to the stability and mechanical soundness of the "Superdecor" is probably due to the Lincoln firm's wide experience of all types of engineering, including the manufacture of Boilers and Steam Engines. The "Superdecor" is of robust construction and lubrication is effected by pressure feeds to all the main bearings, from a central lubricating battery plate.



Mark V Decorticator

Brushing Machines & Raspadors

Raspadors are of particular use to smaller growers of plantations where leaves are not produced in sufficient quantities to justify the installation of the fully automatic Mark V machine. Outputs vary according to the size of machine and can be from 200 to 1500 leaves per hour. Both single and double drive Raspadors are made by Robey & Company Limited. In both types water spray pipes can be fitted, and there is adequate lubrication to all roller bearings.

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The up-to-date machines produced by Robey & Company Limited have done much to simplify fibre processing and make the handling of large outputs a relatively easy matter. These machines are available for fairly quick delivery and full information and descriptive literature for East African users may be had by writing to Robey & Company Limited, Lincoln, England, or their Agents British East Africa Corporation Ltd., Nairobi or any of their other offices.

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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who left London by air yesterday for his first visit to Africa, will receive a warm welcome in the only two territories which he can find time to visit. Secretary of State's Visit to East Africa, on this occasion. After spending a week in Uganda, he will motor through the Kenya Highlands to Nairobi, where he will discuss constitutional and other questions with the non-official members of the Legislature. Considerable anxiety has been expressed in private and public about the attitude of the present Secretary of State to the difficulties with which the Government of Kenya has been confronted in recent months, and it has been assumed in some quarters that the Minister tends to be impatient and extreme, and that there is therefore little prospect that a plan can be evolved which would commend itself both to him and to liberal local leadership. That impression, fortunately, unjustified, ought to be corrected before the arrival of Mr. Griffiths. It is common knowledge that negotiations initiated some time ago with the leaders of the various racial communities by Sir Philip Mitchell, as experienced and fair-minded a Governor as Kenya can ever expect to have, came to an end in failure. The Secretary of State will necessarily want to probe the facts and not to be hoodwinked at all

with whom he discusses such issues will be prepared to give frank and constructive advice. Whatever adjustments there may be for the temporary avoidance of change, there can be none for the situation on the part of any community in stating its full case to the member of the Cabinet who is primarily concerned.

A few days ago Mr. Griffiths spoke to a small gathering in London about the new constitution for the Gold Coast. It was a private meeting, but EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA was the author of the article: "Political Change: Pace and Tests." The Secretary of State to record that he then said: "Constitutional changes in Africa must be gradual. In making them we must not leap ahead of political maturity, but, equally, we must not lag behind the growth of political maturity." We asked permission to publish those words because we regard them as a statement of policy of high importance to British Colonial Africa. They mean that the present Secretary of State does not favour rapid political change, and that his test for the increased participation of Africans in central and local government will be their ability to discharge their duties with credit to themselves and their country. From that broad principle no European public leader in East or Central Africa will dissent.

The widest possible knowledge that it is the policy of His Majesty's present Government could do nothing but good.

Completion of this policy would reduce the problem to that of deciding at what moment a given community has attained sufficient political maturity. There will be room for genuine differences of opinion as to that

Determined to Strengthen Confidence. In any matter, but the division between one honest view and another will represent a gap, not a chasm—and there is no spread fear in Kenya of less than a chasm.

There is a chasm between the European settlers and the present political chiefs of the Colonies. Change there must be. It is not allowed to outrun the character and competence of those concerned, none need fear it. Indeed, all men of good will, whatever colour and creed, could work conscientiously and conscientiously for it since, if practice followed precept, they would be helping to provide their country with the best available leadership in the course of that process encouraging better standards in every department of public affairs. If, on the other hand, constitutional changes were accelerated beyond the capacity of local communities, fear would promptly begin its malign work. At this stage, indeed, the issue is between the encouragement of trust and tests, and, if Mr. Griffiths's words mean anything, they mean that he is determined to strengthen confidence.

** ** *

THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT on the talks which have just taken place in London between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and a delegation from Northern Rhodesia reveals that

Northern Rhodesian Constitutional Talks.

the Northern Rhodesian representatives were unwilling to accept the Minister's request for postponement of the discussion of constitutional advance in that territory until the wider issue of closer union between the three British Central African States has proceeded a stage further. Mr. Welensky and his colleagues declined to give the promise which the Imperial Government hoped to obtain; they agreed only to submit the suggestion to the general body of non-official members of the Legislative Council. That must mean that the talks were far from formal and placid. They may indeed have been stormy in patches. We had thought them badly timed, and we expected them to prove abortive, because no Secretary of State could accept proposals for changes in the constitution of one of the territories

while the agreed recommendations of the recent conference of officials from the three adjacent territories for some advance in their closer association were being examined by the three Governments. However wise the submissions from Northern Rhodesia and how cooperative the Minister, progress was not possible for these reasons not feasible at this time. That is why we regretted the visit at the end of the year.

Nevertheless, the mission of the Northern Rhodesian delegates should not be dismissed as a mere waste of time. It must have impressed the Secretary of State with the strength of feeling which exists in the territory on a number of issues, especially among the European non-official community, and it must have given the visitors opportunities of making those assessments of political tendencies and influences in Great Britain which are invaluable to men in public life overseas, and which can be derived only from confidential conversations, not merely with official and Socialist spokesmen, but with leaders of Conservative, financial, commercial, and other thought. In such discussions strong arguments must have emerged for the avoidance of any action by the European political leaders in Northern Rhodesia which would lead to present controversy with the Colonial Office, because any development of that kind at this juncture would jeopardize the far more important prospect of early steps towards closer union of the Rhodesian and Nyasaland.

First things should come first, the well-being of British Central Africa as a whole should take precedence over the claim of any one State, however justified that claim may be, especially when brief postponement in its prosecution can do no damage. We therefore trust that our Northern Rhodesian friends will meet the wish of the Secretary of State for postponement of their constitutional demands until later in the year.

Put First Things First.

It is a public and private consideration of the scheme which is shortly to be announced for more effective co-operation between the Rhodesias and Nyasaland may take place in an atmosphere of harmony, and thus be given the fairest possible chance of success. Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, has given a valuable lead by deciding to defer Parliamentary consideration of Dominion status for that Colony (on which many Rhodesians feel strongly) until after

publication of the plan for closer union. Surely Northern Rhodesia can match that wise example—especially as general acceptance of the closer union proposals would strengthen the Northern Rhodesian case. No good purpose could be served by bringing differences to a head now, and there are sound reasons for adjournment of the quarrel with the Colonial Office. One is that Mr. Griffiths is about to visit Kenya and Uganda, and to enlarge his understanding of some of the problems of East and Central Africa. Another is that the discussions, if resumed in the autumn or winter, might be held by the Conservative Secretary of State.

** ** *

WHAT DO THEY KNOW OF ENGLAND who only England know, asked Kipling with his customary penetration. The organizers of the South Bank Exhibition, the main show in London of this year's Festival of Britain, are not moved by such thoughts: their interpretation of the British way of life begins and ends with the Mother Country, as if there were no daughter nations overseas with whom she is in the closest and most constant touch. There are reminders, especially in the Dome of Discovery, of our great sailors, explorers, medical pioneers, and other research workers, but an intelligent and inquiring visitor might spend a day examining the exhibits without being made aware that Britain is Great only because of the Dominions and Colonies, which were created and developed by British initiative and still cherish their continuity with the British Crown above all else. That is the fundamental fact about Great Britain, but the opportunity to emphasize or even to register it has been inexplicably, inexcusably, and tragically missed.

The Dominions appear to have been overlooked, or left, and the Colonies will have merely some special displays some miles away in the Imperial Institute—and those displays, instead of synchronizing with the opening of the Festival last week, will not be on view for another fortnight. The South Bank site is gay with bunting and other coloured adornments, but the flags of the Dominions and Colonies are conspicuously absent. Surely that measure of representation of the Overseas Empire still to be arranged. At the Imperial Institute the East African territories will be prominently, and doubtless effectively, featured, and we shall be surprised if some provincial cities, such as Bristol, Liverpool, or Southampton,

do not acquit themselves with more credit than London in regard to the British lands across the seas with which they trade. In the provinces local imagination and self-help have had full play. In the capital planning and execution have been largely left to professional designers, who have apparently no appreciation of British dependence, even London's dependence, upon the Commonwealth and Empire. So much for the modernism which has dictated the nature of the South Bank Exhibition. A Festival which offers much of interest, some exhilaration, and abundant proof of ingenuity and skill, is unfortunately marred by this sad lack of balance. To have to make these comments is disappointing, not because they would be distasteful.

Statements Worth Noting

"And he said unto them: Why are ye so fearful? show it that ye have no faith."—St. Mark, IV, 40.

"There are no close seasons in Southern Rhodesia. More is the pity."—Dr. Vernon Bradford.

"Communications and crime are hand in hand."—Colonel W. A. Miller, Commissioner of Police in Tanganyika.

"Our railway continues its flourishing growth and our port is at least as efficient as any port on the East Coast."—Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya.

"We do not know what is needed to conquer Africa, but we believe that patience, experiment, and humility are helpful virtues."—Mr. A. T. Lennox Boyd.

"Goldilocks Mission (near Salisbury) is an outstanding example to all that is best in the white man's way in Africa."—Sir John Kennedy, Governor of Southern Rhodesia.

"The value of Australian exports to East Africa has risen from £12,000 in 1938 to £450,000 in the last Australian financial year."—Mr. G. R. B. Patterson, Australian Trade Commissioner for East Africa.

"The advancement of a race is inseparably dependent upon the mental and moral standard of the women of that race."—Mrs. D. C. Lilford, chairman of the Federation of Women's Institutes in Southern Rhodesia.

"Three characteristics of the African soldier which I could not fail to notice are his pride in his appearance and bearing, his eagerness, and his capacity for loyalty."—Mr. R. M. Stewart, Under-Secretary of State for War.

"Native tradition, wisdom, and statecraft will contribute its part in the future of the peoples of East Africa, and Islam in particular, will be disregarded at our peril. The degree of integration of an East African society is the test by which we shall be judged."—Mr. C. F. Hitchcock.

"Capricorn Africa is the modern Atlantis. Its development for the benefit of mankind has been delayed by restricted communications with the rest of the world. Coal and Egyptian cotton are the ingredients for linking the Atlantic and Indian Oceans from London to the Cape. The South African Republic is the key to the East African continent."—Mr. Ronald Gordon.

C.D.C. Activities in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika

Lord Reith's Candid Comments on All the Undertakings

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
undertakings in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika receive prominence in the annual report, from which the following passages are taken:

East Africa Industries, Ltd.—£500,000; 1949

This company was formed by the Corporation in April, 1949, in partnership with the Kenya Government with an authorized capital of £750,000 to take over a number of manufacturing units which the Government had opened in Nairobi from 1944. After a series of bad years, the company earned about 1% net profit in 1949. The capacity of the edible oil refining plant was increased from 3,000 to 5,250 tons of oil yearly. Almost all the profits were earned by this unit.

The refractory bricks unit is also profitable though at times it has to meet heavy demand production, it being expanded and quality improved.

Production of sulphur has been managed as foreign competition has been unprofitable. Some stocks of utility were held below cost.

Demand for a lot of the small-scale compounding of insecticides is a promising new development.

The sulphuric acid plant was closed down temporarily owing to accumulation of stocks, but has now been restarted. It is at present working on stocks of imported sulphur. The plant was originally designed to burn pyrites and will be converted to treat locally produced pyrites, if suitable.

At 31.12.50 the corporation had paid 17s. 6d. per share on the 300,000 20s. shares issued to it by the company; the Government held 150,000 20s. shares fully paid.

During 1950 the gross trading profit was £73,500; net profit was £33,467, compared with a loss of £1,100 in 1949.

The immediate prospects are good though there is some doubt about raw materials. Plans are being prepared for expanding the company's activities. The local management are doing well as the financial results for the year show.

Hopeful Mining Project

Macalder Mwanza Mines, Ltd.—£1,700,000; 1950

Macalder Mwanza Mines, Ltd., incorporated in Kenya in August, 1950, was formed by the Corporation with an authorized capital of £500,000 to develop and bring to production the Macalder mine near Lake Victoria in south-west Kenya—copper/gold with a possibility of subsidiary zinc later on.

The programme for the first year covers geophysical and geological survey and diamond drilling to determine the mineral resources of the property.

As the ore is complex, extensive metallurgical test work will have to be carried out in the pilot plant, now under construction. Before the most economical method of ore treatment is discovered and the final flow sheet designed. The mine and power plants are being rehabilitated and a camp built.

The corporation held 175,000 20s. fully paid shares, and 265,000 20s. shares, 4s. paid, at 31.12.50. £14,047 had been advanced on current account. The vendors Macalder Mines, Ltd., held 40,000 20s. shares fully paid.

The company's accounts for prospecting and development to 31.12.50 are £134,428 of this the new company has spent £45,374 and £89,054 was that part of the purchase consideration allocated to this.

When the results of this first period are known, major development of the project will be planned. The report approved includes the estimated cost of full development.

Geological Survey, Investigation—£25,000; 1950

The Tanganyika Government asked the Corporation to investigate the coal resources of the territory. Surveys involving surface geology, diamond drilling and shallow underground workings.

The Corporation has been carrying out a geological survey in the Southern Province of Tanganyika. The survey is being carried out by the Corporation's geologists.

one-eighth of the Ngaka area—to indicate about 154,000 tons of extractable coal. Analyses are also encouraging. Geological reconnaissance has been completed by the Geological Survey of Tanganyika over the Kitwaka field; a detailed geological survey by the Corporation is now under way. Drilling the first borehole began in January.

Coal Fields in Southern Tanganyika

The object of the investigation is to prove 40m. tons of extractable coal by the end of 1951.

The investigation is closely linked with the Government's plans for railway extensions; the whole programme was accelerated in 1950, at the request of Government, because results are required for determining alignments.

At 31.12.50 £128,531 had been spent—£54,811 on fixed assets including £18,151 on teaching progress and residential buildings, £27,424 on vehicles and £11,112 on office and residential fittings. Development expenditure was £83,663 of which £47,000 was for drilling and analysis, £19,138 on staff salaries and expenses, £20,444 on local labour, £331 on general expenses and depreciation.

Kitakari and Kitario Investigation.—£100,000; 1950

The Corporation has a 12-month (renewable for another year) free options on two small gold prospects near the Kenya border; ground between the two properties has been covered by two exclusive prospecting licences; there is thus a block of about nine square miles.

The options became effective in 1950; prospect trenching and the erection of temporary laboratories have begun. A preliminary geophysical survey has been made of the areas and drill holes selected.

The object of the first 12 months' prospecting and development is to determine whether the Corporation should go ahead with a part of this area as a mining undertaking. At 31.12.50 £3895 had been spent. The investigation is under the direction of the general manager of Mwanza Mines, Ltd.

Tanganyika Roadways, Ltd. (Incorporated in Tanganyika, 24.12.49)—£150,000; 1950

This has been an unhappy experiment.

In the spring of 1950 the corporation was considering a proposal to run a road transport service in the Southern Province of Tanganyika; its attraction lay in its development value, which was confirmed by the Government rather than on the commercial side where losses were certain for several years.

At this point an approach was made by Tanganyika Roadways, Ltd., a young but apparently established concern. Figures were produced purporting to show successful and profitable operations. Investment in this undertaking seemed preferable to the original proposal. The corporation agreed to put up £150,000 issued capital previously being 2,000,000 1s. shares nominal, £89,750 paid.

Grossly Inaccurate Accounts

The accounts were grossly inaccurate; earlier liabilities came to light; they fell on the original shareholders but showed the very operating picture to be false. The corporation had bought a job lot of assets (with a trading connexion of a sort thrown in) at much too high a price.

Throughout the year management has been nothing but a mess of the past. Some of the lorries taken over have had to be scrapped. Some lorries bought for the Corporation's original venture have turned out to be far from good. It means a special write-off of £13,000 and has increased operating difficulties.

Whilst management has been trying to solve the Corporation's financial problems, the Corporation has been carrying out a survey of the possibilities of a transport and a trading concern. It has now been found that the Corporation's original venture is not a good one. It would be about £150,000.

The Corporation's original venture is not a good one. It would be about £150,000. The Corporation's original venture is not a good one. It would be about £150,000.

31.12.50; the shares the corporation is to acquire have not yet been issued. Provision against this loan has been made to the extent of the company's operating loss of £42,853, for the seven months to 31.12.50. In addition, £15,000 already mentioned has been written off in the corporation's accounts.

Large-Scale Wattle Planting

Tanganyika Wattle Estates.—£650,000; 1949.

This is a scheme to plant 30,000 acres in the Njombe district of Tanganyika with wattle, and to encourage the establishment of wattle plantations by Africans with a view to the sale of their bark production to a central factory.

8,834 acres were cleared of trees and bush in 1950; 4,483 were ploughed and harrowed, against an estimate of 3,379; 44 acres were prepared for sowing by hand pitting. Defects in seed drills delayed seeding operations. 1,750 acres were sown with wattle seeds, 1,750 with maize. The full programme was completed in January 1951. Damage to equipment was caused by inferior packing, rough handling and pilfering at the docks and on the Tanganyika railways.

Consent of the Native authority, about 100 acres of tribal land have been ploughed and will be sown with wattle on behalf of the occupiers.

Late arrival of machinery delayed the construction of the road system, but 91 miles of new road were made, 50 miles of old road repaired. The building programme was affected by bad weather and by a shortage of labour, unskilled and skilled labour. The power-house was finished; the workshop nearly so; work proceeds on housing for 800 African and 14 European employees.

Production of wattle extract is not scheduled to begin till late 1957. There will therefore be no appreciable revenue until 1958. The 1950 plantation programme was carried out

within the estimates, but building costs have increased. Further rises appear inevitable.

At 31.12.50 £140,599 had been spent. Buildings and roads under construction cost £38,273; afforestation, road-making, and agricultural equipment £11,487. Development expenditure was £52,062.

Physical progress is likely to be according to plan. Financial estimates may be exceeded, but there are good prospects of prices being able to support slightly higher costs.

Hotel on Lake Victoria

Lake Victoria Hotel, Ltd., incorporated in Uganda, 7.9.50.—£120,000; 1950.

The need for an hotel in Entebbe, the administrative capital of Uganda, and the absence of any show of interest by private enterprise put the Uganda Government into the field. The Lake Victoria Hotel was built by them and opened on 1.8.49; it has 30 double and 30 single bedrooms.

After building began the Government invited the corporation to acquire a controlling interest in a company, and this after negotiation, was agreed. The corporation took over the management of the hotel on 1.8.50. The company was incorporated with an authorized capital of 150,000 of ordinary shares; issued capital is £120,000, of which the corporation is to subscribe 51%. The percentage will increase annually for six years till the corporation holds 80% of the shares.

At 31.12.50 the corporation had not paid the Government for its shares; £2,500 had been advanced to the company on current account. For the five months to 31.12.50 net profit was £193; gross receipts were £24,271, against expenses of £10,599, salaries and wages £4,198, and general charges £9,281.

The number of visitors has steadily risen; turnover in all departments has been satisfactory.

Africa's New Economic Environment and Its Problems

Meeting the Consequences of Modern Development

IN THE CONDITIONS arising out of the dual nature of the African economy two groups of problems, namely, the problem of labour and in the broadest sense the problem of land utilization, have acquired a special significance. The characteristic features of African economic development hitherto and the prospects for future development cannot be fully appreciated without an understanding of these two problems.

Especially in tropical and southern Africa, the problem of labour shortage has been a common theme of African economic life since the first contacts of Europe with Africa. As early as the seventeenth century the Dutch East India Company introduced labourers from the East Indies to Cape Colony. Again, a little later than in the nineteenth century, the yearning for labour was the basis of importing slaves from the West Indies to the sugar plantations of the Cape Colony. The labour in the Transvaal gold mines was met by the importation of Chinese labourers who were subsequently repatriated.

Immigrants Imported

In Central Africa Indian labourers were used in the development of the Kenya-Uganda railroad, while in French Central Africa and the Belgian Congo imported labourers from Indo-China and from Cuba were employed in railway construction. Attempts to supply labour from local sources in Africa have involved in the earlier days of colonialism various forms of pressure, from indirect imposition to the levying of taxes on the male population.

Within the framework of his local economy the African has only a little incentive to exchange his

labour for wages. Now under the influence of modern economic development this incentive is developing both as a result of an increase in the African's desire for the products of modern industry and through the emergence of conditions which make the subsistence economy increasingly precarious.

These two pressures are however counteracted with increasing force when they are at a maximum in the case of southern Africa. They have not resulted in the development of a modern economic system in the case of the bulk of South Africa and certain other areas of South Africa, and it appears, at least however, that development of a homogeneous economic society is being hampered by Government policy and of institutional practices by the European settlers.

Basic Nature of the Economy

In the region of South Africa, in Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Kenya, the system of pressure tends to perpetuate the dual nature of the economy by governmental policies which attempt to segregate the indigenous subsistence society from the impact of modern economic development.

These Native reserves, by being made inviolable, are to a large extent cut off from the modern developments which take place outside. They are thus unable to obtain the capital resources which are available with their European neighbours. The result is that the population in these areas is unable to benefit from the economic development of the rest of the country.

In the Belgian Congo, the Government has endeavoured to enter the Congo from other territories, and a large number of migrant workers from the Belgian Congo have been sent to the plantations of the

These notes are taken from "Review of Economic Development in Africa," a section of the preliminary version of the World Economic Report, 1949-50, published by the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

Labour of South Africa, 1949-50, p. 10. The Government of the Belgian Congo has endeavoured to enter the Congo from other territories, and a large number of migrant workers from the Belgian Congo have been sent to the plantations of the

dent on migrant labour. In those parts of Africa south of the Sahara where both the rate and quantity of economic development have been small, the influence of the prevailing tribal economies on the nature and composition of the wage-earning population is even more considerable.

Taking Africa as a whole, despite the steady increase in most territories in the number of wage earners, the proportion of the total workers who are migrant and not permanently established wage earners is high.

Despite the steady increase in the number of wage earners, or wholly occupied in wage-earning employment, components of labour shortages are still seriously needed, implying that more workers could probably be employed. The shortages are local, and are due to the lack of facilities for recruitment and retention, especially in the face of new economic developments. In the more developed areas labour shortages may be confined to certain occupations, and can be accompanied by a shortage of labour in other occupations. In the less developed areas a shortage of labour in wage-earning employment is accompanied by unemployment in urban areas.

Significant Paradox

It is a significant paradox in the face of almost constant employment shortages in Africa, the wages of Africans in many of the African and over-sea periods have remained relatively stable. During and since the war nominal wages have risen with the rise in general prices, resulting in some cases in improvements in living standards of employed workers, but general wages have remained relatively low.

An increase in the demand for labour, exerted over a long period, has taken place in Africa, and it has been expected to bring about more substantial increases in wage levels. However, the labour supply has, in general, failed to keep pace with the demand. That wage rates have not increased so much and materially finds its explanation in the fact that the majority of African wage earners are members of a labour force which serves two economic purposes.

There has been a fairly continuous increase in the supply of migrant workers accepting work for wages on a temporary basis, and this supply has been maintained partly by the increasing pressure of growing unemployment, and partly by the need to apply techniques of cultivation, and partly by the need to obtain some cash to pay taxes and to obtain the commodities which are made available.

These industries were built up on the basis of cheap labour, and this has enabled these industries to compete in world markets. The use of migrant labour as a means of avoiding the costs involved in providing for a permanently established labour force has been favoured by the fact that much of the development of export industries, particularly of mining, took place in remote areas where public utilities did not exist.

Labour Recruitment

The practice of recruiting labour over wide areas through large recruiting organizations has often had the effect of reducing the competition of employers in search of labour, as well as increasing the supply available to the employers. The demand created thus, considerable numbers have been urged towards maintaining the supply of wage-earning labour. The supply did not become exhausted because of the slow pace of normal development in Africa and the existence of a large mass of subsistence agriculturists.

With the increasing number of urban and large African workers, the need for an alternative, but in general, a better, knowledge of employment opportunities in other parts of the country from their homes. Control of migration by the government and through recruiting organizations has been a considerable extent limited the development of uncontrolled migrations. Nevertheless, the kind of organization of private industries have been concerned with maintaining the flow of labour at wage levels on the basis of which their investments have been made.

So long as economic conditions are considered to depend largely on low wage rates, and so long as the supply of such labour is not exhausted, the low wage structure tends to be maintained even though the prevailing wage rates there are the subject of complaints of labour shortage.

It is in those parts of Africa south of the Sahara administration has been faced with the double problem of the need to maintain a sort of incentive normal to a fully developed exchange economy and the consequences for the development of the African society by its increasing dependence on the wage economy. A complex economic situation has been brought about as a large part of the population, and other social aspects of development involved.

It is found that the traditional African tribal life is being replaced by modern economic development, and the traditional life is being replaced by modern economic development.

tions more suited to the new economic environment is one that faces every African administration. The existence of a migrant labour system of a seasonal type is the one aspect of this situation which is developing in many parts of the Continent.

Where the shortages of labour are sufficiently severe and where the distribution of African tribal life associated with the migrant labour system is substantial, it has already become necessary to attempt to build up a more normal type of stable labour force. This has been done in the Belgian Congo, the French Congo, and the French West Africa, where a settlement of workers in the more developed areas has resulted in a stable labour force providing the necessary amenities for permanent residents, the necessary facilities for up-facilities for training. On the other hand, in some territories, developments have taken place in the more developed areas which have led to a more normal type of labour force.

Labour Shortages Relatively Beneficial

Labour shortages are relatively beneficial in the first place, in that they tend to be relatively high. Secondly, an economic growth is being experienced in the more developed areas, and this is being maintained while travelling in the more developed areas. Thirdly, the economic growth is being maintained in the more developed areas, and this is being maintained in the more developed areas. Fourthly, the economic growth is being maintained in the more developed areas, and this is being maintained in the more developed areas.

The migrant labour system has been set up in Africa as a result of the process of development from a subsistence economy, but in the resulting state of economic life, a close relationship between the two is economic life. Africa is still lacking the opportunities and inducements to a more permanent settled employment, it is slow to develop the efficiency which it is potentially capable. An increase in wage rates has been brought about in part by more efficient use of labour, and in part by the opportunities for training. It is also possible to see a further development of labour organizations, through which the knowledge of the labour market and the bargaining positions would be acquired by the workers themselves.

At the same time, the increasing demand for labour tends to bring about a more efficient use of the existing labour force, and this is being maintained in the more developed areas. The system of shifting cultivation, which is being maintained in the more developed areas, is being maintained in the more developed areas. Hence, the terms of production in the more developed areas are being maintained in the more developed areas, and the rate of production in the more developed areas tends to remain narrow.

Production and Utilization

The predominant migrant labour in Africa is one of a seasonal type, and this is being maintained in the more developed areas. The system of shifting cultivation, which is being maintained in the more developed areas, is being maintained in the more developed areas. Hence, the terms of production in the more developed areas are being maintained in the more developed areas, and the rate of production in the more developed areas tends to remain narrow.

The increasing pressure of population on the land, the need to produce for markets, and the distribution of African traditional life, are all being maintained in the more developed areas. The system of shifting cultivation, which is being maintained in the more developed areas, is being maintained in the more developed areas. Hence, the terms of production in the more developed areas are being maintained in the more developed areas, and the rate of production in the more developed areas tends to remain narrow.

The difficulties are acute and the cases involved are material. In some areas, particularly in West Africa, deforestation has already resulted in considerable deterioration. In parts of East and South Africa, soil erosion, assisted by unprofitable farming methods, is serious, and it is doubtful whether even the substantial efforts now being made to deal with the problem are sufficient.

In the areas affected by the migrant labour system the problem of agricultural standards is particularly acute. Absence of fences and farms of a low standard of maintenance, leading about a deterioration in agricultural standards, and a loss of soil fertility, and to soil erosion, which is being marked in eastern and southern Africa, are all being maintained in the more developed areas. Hence, the terms of production in the more developed areas are being maintained in the more developed areas, and the rate of production in the more developed areas tends to remain narrow.

of migrant workers leads to declining productivity of the subsistence farming areas, and the decline in productivity increases the pressures upon the males to migrate. Reference has already been made to the serious effects upon indigenous village agriculture in the Belgian Congo of haphazard recruitment of workers for mines and other employment which have led to a concentration in the numbers of workers who have to be recruited for work outside their villages, while at the same time a very considerable effort has been made on the one hand to limit the number of migrant labour by providing a "return" to the Government has been made to the number of workers recruited for mines outside its territory, and on the other hand to limit the production of the

market as the process by which both the incentive and the means to improve the technique of agricultural production in Africa must in large measure come. It is clear, however, that the chain of consequences set in motion by this process leads to difficult problems of adjustment. On the one hand it is often difficult to adapt indigenous systems of land tenure and use to the requirements of efficient production for markets. On the other hand development of a system for markets has frequently resulted in excessive dependence on one or two products, and it is necessary to find ways in which to improve the standards of output of local and foreign food products to meet the needs of a population which in most parts of Africa is expanding at a fairly rapid rate.

Need for Fertilizers in African Agriculture

"Terrible Ignorance" of Soil Properties

AFRICA'S FAILURE to use enough fertilizers was criticized by Dr. G. V. JACKS, director of the Commonwealth Bureau of Soil Science, when he spoke in the "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.B.C.

He said, *inter alia*:—
"The trouble is twofold. Fertilizers are expensive, and that we do not know how to use them in Africa."

Egypt, with its intensive agriculture, uses as much as it can get, and South Africa uses quite a lot, though not much by American or western European standards. Southern Rhodesia is the next biggest user, about 40,000 tons a year, mostly for tobacco. Compare this with nearly 3m. tons used annually in Britain.

Elsewhere and for other crops, fertilizers have generally been considered uneconomical. Yet African soils, with a few exceptions, need far more fertilizers per acre than British soils if generally high yields are to be got.

Many African soils are, judged by temperate standards, very poor in plant foods, and should, therefore, judged by temperate experience, give big response in increased crop yields when plant food is applied in fertilizer. But nothing seems to work quite in the same way in the tropics. Sometimes you get no benefit at all from using fertilizers, sometimes you get great benefit from using very little fertilizer.

Many African soils are poor in phosphate and should therefore respond well to applications of phosphatic fertilizers. But very often they do not. The chemist thinks he has an easy answer to that one. Tropical soils contain quantities of oxides of aluminium and iron (i.e., the iron oxides which make the soils red), and these react with the soluble calcium phosphates of superphosphate to form very insoluble aluminium and iron phosphates which plant roots cannot absorb. But the whole truth is certainly not so simple. Nevertheless, if we could discover a phosphatic manure that is available to plants but somehow does not combine with iron and aluminium oxides, and that can be produced economically, we could transform the agriculture and the face of much of Africa.

Effect of Lime

One of the chief benefits obtained from liming in Africa is that lime to some extent prevents the combination of applied phosphates with iron and aluminium. Dr. Bonnet has found in Puerto Rico that broad grasses and legumes respond to lime only when phosphate is given.

There are, however, cases where just the opposite happens. Where small doses of phosphate give very substantial increases in crop yields. About 20 years ago, Mr. Kenneth Huxley in Nigeria found that large yield increases were due from applications of farmyard manure as low as 100 lbs. per acre. It was at first thought that this pointed to remarkable efficiency of organic manures in the tropics, but later it was found that the ash of burnt manure had the same effect as the manure itself, and finally the active principle was pinned down to the phosphate in the ash.

There are two main ways in which the efficiency of phosphatic fertilizers can be increased in Africa. One is concentrating them so that you get more phosphate for the same cost of transport, the other is by placement—that is, by not broadcasting the fertilizer over the whole area but

placing it in the soil in banks or holes in a definite position relative to where plant roots are or will be.

The concentrated triple superphosphate now available should make feasible a considerable reduction of the price per unit of phosphate in Africa, but few states with it have so far been carried out there. Placement of phosphatic fertilizers is likely to extend to many experiments have shown its superiority over broadcasting and it is often possible to get the same result with half the amount of placed fertilizer. This is what the groundnut people found in their phosphate experiments in Tanganyika.

Promising results have been obtained by using spherical fertilizer pills which can be dropped by the farmer into the planting hole along with the seed. But there is always danger that the pills may fall too close to the fertilizer and be damaged or spoiled. By the use of modern machinery it is possible to place the fertilizer accurately at the best distance from the crop and placement can and should be confidently used in large scale farming.

Nitrogenous and Organic Manures

More and more people recommend that nitrogen should be applied frequently in small doses rather than in one big dose. Very good results have been obtained in this way with tobacco and maize in southern Rhodesia. That is why organic nitrogenous manures like farmyard manure or compost give better results. They are slow in action, and the nitrogen becomes gradually available to the crop throughout its growth.

Every farmer I have met from Africa has stressed the need for organic manures and the importance of building up the humus content of African soils, but the great bulk of the scientific evidence available indicates that there is nothing that organic matter (manure) does for soil fertility at least in the tropics that cannot be done by something else. As I have already mentioned the experiments in Nigeria where it was found that the good effects of a small dose of farmyard manure could be got equally well from a much smaller dose of phosphate. It has also been found in Nigeria that burning green manure crops and leaving the ashes on the soil gives better results than ploughing the manure in. But this does not always happen. I could tell you of another experiment where growing maize and tobacco with organic manure produced a fine crop, while using the same amount of inorganic plant food produced nothing at all.

Why these things happen we do not know, but they must be related to the very varying properties of soils, about which we are still terribly ignorant.

Africa's Choice

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, Dr. Geoffrey Fisher, said at last week's annual meeting in London of the Church Missionary Society: "The people of Africa are on the verge of great development. It will be in their power to take away from us all our mistakes and failures, all our abuses of economic wealth, all our bondage to materialism, all our myopia, this worldliness; it will be in their power to let the great artificiality and dishonesty of western civilization give out the natural vividity of light and shade which characterizes African life—and, yes, we shall assist them to find a power of God in Christ which the west has known and lost and is seeking again. The partnership demands everything of both partners—sympathy, understanding, trust, confidence."

Southern Rhodesia and Bechuanaland Colony's Claims Upheld by Mr. W. A. Godlonton

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S CLAIM to Bechuanaland has been clearly put in an address to the Rhodesia National Affairs Association, Mr. W. A. Godlonton, who examined with great care the legal and moral rights of the Colony and the Union of South Africa respectively.

He quoted documents in which the spokesmen for the Imperial Government admitted that unspecified future date, and on terms to be determined by the Imperial Government, the Bechuanaland Colony and the Union of South Africa should be united.

Unfortunately, however, the Imperial Government of State of the day has permitted the Union of South Africa to offer its administration to the company, and Mr. Godlonton made his raid into the territory of the South African Republic. The inevitable consequence was that no Government in the United Kingdom could contemplate making the intended transfer for at least some years. Then followed the South Africa War.

The South Africa Act provides for the eventual admission into the Union as a province of territories of such parts of South Africa as were not originally included therein, but, Mr. Godlonton emphasized, such provisions do not more justify a claim to Bechuanaland than they would a claim to incorporate Southern or Northern Rhodesia.

He recalled that Mr. Asquith, then Prime Minister, said on the second reading of the Bill in the House of Commons: "You cannot bring any of these Protectorates into a state of submission to the Union Government, as Clause 151 shows, unless the King, with the advice of the Privy Council, agrees. That is a most proper recognition, on the part of the South African communities that the Imperial Government has the ultimate voice in relation to this matter."

Summary of Position

Godlonton summarized the position as follows:— "By a series of documents and Acts which include the Order in Council of July 1894, and October 1898, the promise by Lord Ripon and its reaffirmation by Sir Alfred Milner—the Imperial Government has promised that as soon as the time is in its opinion opportune, it will if the Government of Southern Rhodesia desires bring Southern Rhodesia and the Protectorate of Bechuanaland under one administration, on such conditions safeguarding the political, economic, and social welfare of the Native of the Protectorate as the Imperial Government at the time of transfer of the administration deems necessary.

Nothing has happened at the time of the National Convention of the passing of the South Africa Act, or at any other time, to invalidate this promise. The people and Government of Southern Rhodesia are therefore entitled to expect its fulfilment at the appropriate time.

The views of other groups having an interest are an obvious although not a decisive factor in determining the opportune time. It is for Southern Rhodesia to try to win the support of such groups.

Our position should, I believe, be put plainly before the Union Government, not in a spirit of rivalry or ill-humour, but of friendship and good-will.

Just as we have a common frontier and a valued association with the northern portion of the Protectorate, so the Union has a common frontier and a valued association with the southern portion. Such special interests demand a respect that it would be churlish to withhold.

When representing our case to the Union Government, it would be a courteous and generous act to offer, by agreement with the Imperial Government and with all interested groups, to negotiate a line beyond which we would refrain from seeking any extension of administration to ourselves.

For that purpose a joint investigation would be most necessary, but we have great need for all the Protectorate as far south as would be necessary for a railway line to build, as far as the border of South-West Africa, a railway line that would connect our present railway with Waldfish Bay via Gobabis and Windhoek, and as much of the south-eastern part of the Protectorate as would include our present railway line, at least as far south as Gaborone.

Such an idea would not be an appealment, but a proposal by friends to friends for what hope elsewhere of saving European civilization in Southern Africa unless there be friendship between all groups of the white peoples, and between them and the coloured communities who must forever live in their midst.

Women's Clubs in Uganda Acting Talent of Busoga

SEWING AND KNITTING are the main attractions, but there is a deep thirst for general knowledge, child welfare, cooking lessons, arithmetic, reading, and even for learning English, writes Miss P. Hasting, welfare officer in Uganda, in an article on "Women's Clubs in Uganda" which appears in the *Uganda Association Bulletin*.

Describing how the treasure of the Native authority met the call, she writes: "I have seen many of the women from the neighbourhood to meet Miss Hasting at a tea party, she continues:—

"They decided to form a club, and from that on the news went forth, till now there are 40 clubs in the district with about 20 to 50 members each. At first I was asked many questions which showed a deep interest in new-fangled ideas like letting women attend clubs, or have any degree of independence. I am no longer asked questions, but told quite firmly: 'We want such a club here.' The chiefs feel they are behind the times if they do not have one in their district."

Schooling in English

Miss Hasting says that one reason given for learning English is that "if a husband knows English he sometimes scolds his wife in that tongue, and she wants to know what he is saying!"

The women pay a subscription of 10 cents a week, and the clubs meet in the Native Administration huts, schools, churches, and so on. "So far no money has been spent in Busoga on buildings."

"On the entertainment side the Busoga women have given everyone a surprise by their capacity to entertain not only their own people but also Europeans with their dancing, singing, and particularly their acting."

Sometimes a piece of a sort of folk ballet, the central figure may be the husband bringing home a second wife, who dances round in triumph counting, "My husband is caressing him tenderly, pointing to all the treasure-house hold possessions, claiming the cooking pots, the goat, the chairs, the table, while the first wife glares and sulks. The husband sits basking in the ownership of both. Then the first wife gets the upper hand, and she does the triumphant dancing."

Attitude to Polygamy

You may have heard that African women like polygamy, often asking their husbands to bring home another wife to help with the work of cultivating, cooking, bringing firewood and water, bringing up the children, all of which fall to the women to do. If she does it is because she foresees the inevitable and hopes to retain her husband's affection. One suggestion: "One take care by the dance what they really think."

The best play I have seen in the district of Busoga is a play about the equivalent of the parish council. He was dressed in khatki shorts, a green shirt, and a hat, and accompanied by the county chief, dressed in a lounge suit with a collar and tie. The D.C. made a few remarks, but that purported to be English and was interpreted, and the chiefs of Luganda, from which it appeared that his play was that of every upstart to be given by a D.C.

The players are made up as they go: their subjects are the bad manager, the greedy visitor, the encouraging one of their hungry old women, getting into debt through drunkenness, and now the contrast between the woman who is a member of a club and the one who is not."

Where freehold tenure of land exists, as in Uganda on the coastal areas of Toro and Unganyika, Africans have permitted just as much erosion to take place on their people's property as when they occupy land under ordinary tribal tenure. Mr. G. B. Kiseled.

Nyasaland's Year of Drought, Watch-Tower Movement in Rhodesia

Increased Trade with Far East Political and Moral Liberty Promoted

NYASALAND suffered badly from the acute 1949 drought, and the extent of this economic reverse is revealed in the annual report of the Protectorate recently published by the Colonial Office (2s. 6s.).

Whilst exports of merchandise from 11,923 short tons valued at £2,230,000 in 1948 to 9,745 short tons (£3,151,000) in 1949, total exports fell from 7,515 short tons (£1,350,000) to 6,385 short tons (£1,171,000), and total imports from 2,453 short tons (£369,000) to 1,453 short tons (£218,000).

For the first time large sections of the indigenous population had to depend on the bulk importation of foodstuffs, a task made doubly difficult by the emergency situation then prevailing. The break in the only rail link to the sea by the destruction of the Chipomo Bridge in 1948 had meant that all traffic between Nyasaland and the port of Beira had to be transhipped across the Zambezi river. Nevertheless, the railways succeeded in moving a rapidly increasing tonnage: 14,000 tons of maize and 1,500 tons of other African foods were imported during the year from Southern Rhodesia, Kenya, Tanganyika, and the United States.

Imports and Exports

Total imports, excluding bullion and specie, were valued at £5,392,000 (£4,340,000 in 1948), and exports, including re-exports and excluding bullion and specie, totalled £4,730,000 (£4,212,000 in 1948). The adverse balance was mainly due to large non-recurrent imports of industrial machinery, new factory installations, extensive equipment for development programmes, and to an embargo on the exports of food crops and animal foodstuffs.

Commerce of 1949 was the increase of trade with the Far East, chiefly Hong Kong. Imports of general merchandise from Japan increased towards the close of the year. Of the total imports by value, 55% originated in the United Kingdom, 15% in the rest of the Commonwealth, and 27% in foreign countries.

Tobacco and cigarette manufacture continued to expand, 1,000 lb. of leaf being manufactured at a value of £750,000, other expanding local industry is soap manufacture.

On the subject of the acute food shortages caused by the failure of the rains, the report states: "The Nyasaland African, even under the pressure of hunger, showed considerable reluctance to change from his predominantly maize diet, and even evinced a marked preference for flour milled from white-seeded rather than yellow-seeded maize. Nevertheless, in the Central Provinces there has been a departure from this conservatism in the consumption by means of European potatoes and wheat, hitherto grown almost exclusively for sale to Europeans."

Aerial Surveys

Aerial photographing of the whole of the Southern and Central Provinces, with the exception of an area surrounding the control station at Fort Johnston, was completed, and a South African company was commissioned to undertake the aerial survey of Bihlyre Limbe, Lilongwe, Kamusini and Nkatsi for town planning purposes.

The 146,000 Native absentes at work abroad in 1949 represented an increase of 6,000 on the 1948 figure, due to the reluctance of the Natives working abroad to return on account of a bad food shortage. Temporary emigration is a feature of contemporary life, but the trends reflect a gradual change of mind on the part of the Natives. This country develops opportunities of improved conditions of employment and wage-earning facilities provide him with an incentive to stay, and each successive year should see a diminution of the migrant labour force.

In the sphere of Native administration, much attention was devoted to preparations for the establishment throughout the country of councils for groups of villages, the main object being to give the people an opportunity to co-operate with the Government and the Native authorities in working to improve their own areas. They will also provide channels by which complaints and requests can reach the authorities.

New road construction was confined mainly to the Fort Hill-Karonga road. General road improvements are being made throughout the Protectorate, the arrival of new plant having enabled a considerably larger road grading programme to be undertaken during 1950.

THE HARM done by the Watch-Tower movement in Africa has been outlined in an article in the monthly magazine of the Universities Mission to Central Africa.

The contributor writes, *inter alia*:— "A number of people in England seem to be engaged in having the literature of the Watch-Tower Society translated into various dialects and tracts which contain a vast amount of fanciful dogmas, and false teaching."

"Much of this literature is banned in Northern Rhodesia and yet the Watch Tower movement spreads and grows all over the country, both in the towns and the rural districts. It is a menace to the work of the mission, perhaps as great a menace as Islam is in other parts of the mission, though it is to be hoped not so permanent."

"The basic idea of Watch-Towerism is to be that the world has come or is coming (they are not very consistent about this) various dates both in the past and the future, has been given for the event, and the only people who will be saved are the members of the Watch-Tower Society. The rest of the world is in the hands of the devil."

"In particular, all Governments, political and religious, are Satanic. Organized religion of any kind seems to be their special enemy. The teaching is supported by, or rather consists of, texts from the Bible, chiefly the Old Testament and the Apocalypse, and individuals are encouraged to make their own interpretations, provided they are consistent with the theory that 'the world is very evil, the times are waning, etc.'"

"This leads to political, religious, and social anarchy. It is not difficult to prove that Bible is written by isolated texts from the Bible, and the ingenuity of the Bantu mind finds justification for many sins in this way. The Church to teach and the Bible to prove is a very sound maxim. The Bible by itself in the hands of primitive and somewhat ignorant Bantu is really dangerous."

Hinders Solution of Race Problem

"The chief attraction of Watch-Tower for the Bantu is this sense of liberty and chance of rebellion against restraints imposed by foreign authority, whether in Church or State. Watch-Tower is definitely a force which hinders the solution of the race problem in Africa."

"It is, of course, for political reasons that the literature is forbidden, and indeed there is a sense of section in most of it. One sometimes hears of Watch-Tower members denouncing people to evade tax, that is quite ludicrous, they think they are paying tribute, not to Caesar, but to God."

"But it is in the sphere of morals and morality that the greatest havoc is wrought. The Bantu, who profess and call themselves Christians, is very doubtful if they believe in the divinity of Christ, and, indeed, they identify Christ with Michael the Angel."

"They certainly abhor everything in his teaching which Bantu find difficult to understand, justifying such licence by texts from the Bible. They do not seem to be effectively controlled by any authority, and probably many of their practices are not even true to Watch-Tower principles, though some are."

"For instance, adultery which is not one of their own heretics is considered an enemy, a member of the Kingdom of Satan; there is no thought of conversion, only of destruction."

"One of our F.O.C.A. Christians arrived one evening at a village, every inhabitant of which was Watch Tower. They would not greet him or provide him with food or any other hospitality; and that would be a sin even for the heathen. They are definitely Jehovah's Witnesses, not Christ—the Jehovah of the Plagues (Exodus 10)."

"They allow promiscuity in matters of sex and easy divorce and adultery is actually encouraged in these parts, for example, it is regarded as a great virtue for a Watch Tower man to let his wife sleep with a stranger if he is also Watch Tower and comes to the village for a night. It seems that to have committed fornication is actually a condition of Watch Tower baptism."

"This moral licence gains the Watch Tower a good many adherents. We have lost at least many Christians this way, though we have lost a few, and a fair number of our catechumens have gone over to Watch-Tower. It will assist in the first place a few fellows of the baser sort, but there are quite a number of Bereans who are ignorant enough to be gulled by it. It will surely die of its own inherent evil in time, but meanwhile many souls may be lost."

Secretary of State's Visit to East Africa Library in Kenya and Uganda

THE RT. HON. JAMES GRIFFITHS, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mrs. Griffiths, accompanied by Mr. A. B. Cohen, Assistant Under-Secretary of State and head of the African section of the Colonial Office, and Mr. A. M. Mackintosh, private secretary to the Minister, left London yesterday by air for Uganda where they are due to-day.

To-morrow Mr. Griffiths will fly from Entebbe to Gulu via Arua, visiting the provincial and district towns and the standing committee of the Acholi African local government. On May 17 he will visit Soroti and inspect cotton ginneries, the Serere agricultural research station, and African local government headquarters. He will see the cement plant and a Welfare club during his tour of the Tororo and Iganga areas on May 18 and meet representatives of the local government at Namungaga. A May 14 will be spent at the Owen Falls hydro-electric scheme and at meetings with the Eastern Province Chamber of Commerce, the provincial and district towns, and the standing committee of the Busoga African local government.

On May 19 at Buganda on the following day, the Secretary of State will receive non-official members of the Legislative Council, Ministers of the Uganda Government and the standing committee of the non-official members of the Ankiko, and there will be interviews with the Mukama of Butyoro and of Toro at Makindu Lodge. In the afternoon will open Mengo Hospital Medical School and the Victoria College.

On May 16 he will attend separate meetings of the Uganda Cotton Association, the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, and the African Chamber of Commerce. A civic luncheon will be given by Kampala Municipal Council. The Mengo district will receive a visit, and after discussions with the Governor and heads of departments, there will be a Press conference before the party leaves by air for Kenya on May 17. No visit to the Western Province will be possible.

After one night in Kisumu, visits of one day each will be made to the North Nyanza district, Kitale-Kapenguria, and the Eldoret and the Nakuru areas, and the party will arrive in Nairobi late on May 21. Three days in the capital will include receptions by the mayor and the Kenya branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. On May 25, Mr. Griffiths will fly to Mombasa, returning the same day. After opening the Kenya institute at Muguga on May 26, he will leave by air for London.

Mr. Patrick O'Donovan's Summary

MR. PATRICK O'DONOVAN, who returned to London after visiting East, Central, West and South Africa for the *Observer*, wrote in that paper on Sunday in a summary of his impressions:

"In East Africa we can do little but freeze the political situation until the Africans are ready to play a fuller part in government.

"In the Rhodesias and East Africa we have no longer the power to shape the future. It may well be best to leave it to the settlers there to create the Dominion, avoid the break with home, and leave the future to their wisdom which could be influenced by a tradition more liberal than Kenya's and by the certain warnings of the Union and the possible example of West Africa.

"Finally, there is the need to satisfy the hunger for self-respect that Africans feel. Africanization of the Civil Service can help. Within our lifetime we are not to see the peoples of Africa suffering rather as the Far East is suffering, something more than the consideration of administrative efficiency is necessary."

Political Outlook in S. Rhodesia

THE UNITED PARTY will steer along the middle of the road, being helpful to all forms of compromise which are helpful to the State, and at the same time mindful of the needs of so many people who cannot bear any more increase in the cost of living. It would be better to have a stronger Labour Party in the House, but the Socialist doctrine, which breaks up the self-reliance of the people, is never likely to find much favour in this country. Mr. T. I. F. Wilson, M.P. for the Eastern Districts of Southern Rhodesia

Northern Rhodesia's Constitution Statement on London Talks

The CHIEF OF CHIEFS issued the following statement last Saturday:

Discussions have taken place in London between the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. James Griffiths, and a delegation from the Northern Rhodesian Executive Council on constitutional matters affecting Northern Rhodesia. The Governor of Northern Rhodesia accompanied the delegation, which consisted of Messrs. R. Welesky, G. B. Bockett, P. Sokota and D. Yamba. Mr. R. P. Bush, the Secretary for Native Affairs, also took part in the discussions.

There was a full and frank exchange of views on the Northern Rhodesian constitution. In accordance with the announcement made beforehand, no discussion took place on the report of the recent conference of officials on the question of the closer association of Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland. Note was, however, taken of the fact that the report had been submitted to His Majesty in the United Kingdom and the Central African Governments and that it was to be expected that it would be issued for public discussion in the near future.

The Secretary of State thought that it would not be desirable at the present juncture to consider proposals relating to the constitution of Northern Rhodesia as an entirely separate question without seeing how they might be affected by the larger issue. The Secretary of State, therefore, suggested to the delegation that further discussion of constitutional questions relating to Northern Rhodesia might be postponed pending the publication and consideration of the report of the conference on closer association.

The members of the delegation agreed to discuss this suggestion with their colleagues in the Legislative Council after their return to Northern Rhodesia.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

Land Board Loans

THE LAND BOARD OF NORTHERN RHODESIA will not grant development loans to persons not resident on their farms, unless the original grant of land was made on the understanding that a manager would be employed; (b) anyone whose extending his farming operations to additional, separate land. "Managers" are defined as employees whose salaries and perquisites are economic and whose share of any crop produced does not exceed 10% of the gross receipts, a manager must be of proved farming ability, and the Land Board requires to be satisfied that his arrangement with the owner is not in fact a share-cropping agreement. "Tenant farmers" are regarded as persons holding formal leases for periods of at least three years, and such leases must provide for proper development and maintenance of soil fertility and must allow the tenant full discretion to follow bona fide farming practices. Development loans, the board stresses, are designed to assist farmers to make a reasonable living and to develop their land in accordance with the principles of good husbandry; they are not available to persons who have adequate resources of their own.

E. A. Income Tax

WORK in the East African Income Tax Department has doubled in the last four years, according to the annual report for 1950. Limited companies have increased from 1,093 in 1940 to 3,226 in the year under review, and partnerships from 529 to 2,148. The difficult staff position is stated by the report to have encouraged taxpayers to believe that fraudulent or negligent returns might be submitted with impunity. The investigations branch collected £1,440 in 1948, £29,303 in 1946, £73,420 in 1947, £11,161 in 1948, £50,703 in 1949, and £5,215 in 1950, in which year the law authorizing additional tax for default in notifying liability was applied in 381 cases.