

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

NON-OFFICIALS are to have a greater share in the government of Northern Rhodesia; four of the elected members of the Legislature sitting in the Executive Council, and two of them taking charge of groups of departments. Still more important is the fact that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has agreed that, subject only to the reserve powers of the Governor, the views of the non-official members shall prevail in Executive Council, and that the two non-officials exercising ministerial functions shall do so as elected members, not as officials. That, briefly, is the meaning of the official statement issued simultaneously in London and Lusaka on Monday as a result of the recent discussions between Mr. Creech Jones and the delegation which came from Northern Rhodesia at his invitation for talks on the whole subject of constitutional reform. The Minister, his chief advisers in the Colonial Office, the Governor, and the delegates all deserve to be congratulated on this happy issue. After months of bitter controversy, good sense and good humour have prevailed. The results, moreover, are not merely satisfactory from Northern Rhodesia's standpoint, but also from that of East and

Central Africa generally, first, because they disprove the assumption of many people, especially in Southern Rhodesia, that the Colonial Office was determined not to relax its control north of the Zambezi, and, secondly, because two new important points of principle arise.

The more important is that which defines the power of the non-officials in the Executive Council. According to the official phraseology, "the views of the non-official members would carry the same weight in Executive Council as they do in Legislative Council, subject to the Governor's reserve powers." That is a roundabout way of saying that the non-official view must prevail if the four non-officials in the Executive Council should all be of one mind, for in the Legislature there is now a non-official majority. The number of official members in the Executive Council will therefore cease to be material. Even if they should outnumber the non-official members, the members elected and nominated from among the general community will bear the responsibility for decisions in all matters in which the representative of the Crown does

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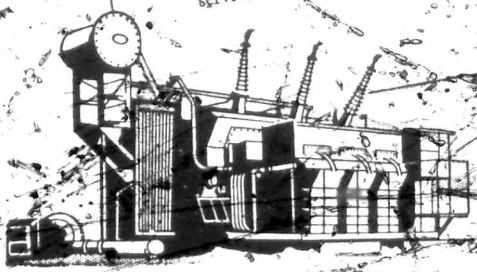


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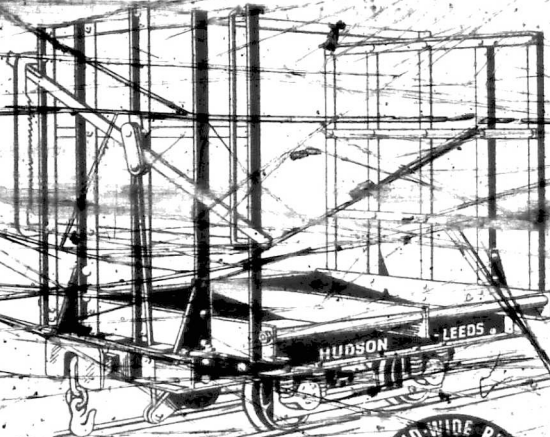
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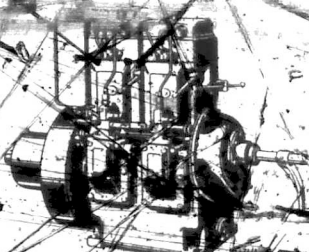
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Tanganyika Gold Production

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An increase in the gold production of the Territory would be of advantage to the whole sterling group, since gold is equivalent to dollars, and the recent examples of Southern Rhodesia, Canada and Australia, all of which have granted subsidies to their gold-mining industries, have, we know, been brought to the notice of the Tanganyika Government and the Colonial Office.

The gold production of Tanganyika has been declining since the early days of the recent war, partly owing to the diversion of labour to other work, and latterly because gold production has proved unremunerative in so many cases, for costs have risen sharply in all directions, while the price of the metal has been pegged by world agreement. There has been a virtual cessation of production by small workers, especially in the Luma goldfields, and production has been drastically reduced for the same reason.

Mining Share Prices

CLOSING PRICES of Rhodesian and East African mining shares in the London Stock Exchange were as follows:

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Company Progress Reports

Sherwood Stamp Revenue for July was £301.
 Revenue on 490 tons of ore were treated in July for a working profit of £1,501.
 Wankie Company sales amounted to 142,200 tons of coal and 9,708 tons of coke.
 Kenton—1,574 oz. of gold were recovered in July at the mine from 9,735 tons of ore milled.
 Thistle Ethna—400 tons of ore were treated in July for 552 oz. gold and a working profit of £1,700.
 Cam & Motor—A working profit of £17,000 was earned in July by the crushing of 18,000 tons of ore.
 Wankie—A working profit of £2,513 was earned in July by the treatment of 32,000 tons of ore yielding 2,381 oz. gold.
 Rhodesia Broken Hill—Output for July consisted of 2,010 long tons of zinc, 1,085 tons of lead, and 29 tons of fused Vanadium.
 Bushick—Total working profit for the second quarter, subject to tax was £3,902, including the subsidy. Ore reserves were 126,670 tons of ore, with a value of £250,000. Based on gold at £10 per oz. and current working costs, the reserve yields a Falcon, Asamac and Bay Horse mine, which respectively yields 1,705 and 2,200 tons of gold, were expected to give profits of £6,830 and £10,000 during the quarter ended June 30. Development at Dalny and other sections amounted to 3,093 ft., of which 3,002' were on reef level. Footage sampled on 10 drives, raises and winzes, 2,247' of which 1,165 ft. were payable, averaging 6.9' above over 52-in. diameter stalling amounted to 1,966 ft.

Base Metal Prices

PRICES of base metals and copper have all risen further in the United States, the latest increase of copper to 23½ cents per lb. being equivalent to a London price of £135, which is slightly above the Ministry of Supply's release price of £130. The highest price reached for copper since the war was 22½ about a year ago. The sterling equivalent of present U.S. prices are £108 10s. for lead and £81 10s. for zinc. The British price are £12 and £22 respectively when some commodity prices are inflated in America. It is believed that the rising cost of mining, plus the effects of renewed inflation, will keep the prices of these metals on a basis quite high.

4 S. Rhodesian Mineral Output Improves

MINERAL output in Southern Rhodesia for the first six months of this year exceeded the corresponding output last year by almost 5%. At this rate, production is maintained, the total output for 1948 should be the highest for five years and will be within 100,000 tons of the record of 1937, which was achieved in 1942. The decline of the mining industry and the serious handicap to expansion of mineral output imposed by the inadequacy of the rail transport system has tended to obscure the recent sharp upward trend of production in the Colony.

Fortunate Directors

THE DIRECTORS of the Phoenix Prince Gold Mining Co., Ltd., have been in the fortunate position of receiving their fees free of United Kingdom income tax. Because the Companies Act of 1947 prohibits the appointment of directors, an extra shareholders' meeting was held after the annual meeting, at which the members of the board the same remuneration as they may be drawing.

Tanganyika Mineral Production

MINERAL EXPORTS from Tanganyika in April were valued at £115,023, compared with £128,000 in the same month of 1947. Of this year's total exports are accounted for £62,000 (£45,199); gold for £42,200 (£30,726) in value for £3,126 (£3,218); salt for £9,735 (£1,555) in value for £84 (£256); and silver for £352 (£235). The total for the first four months of the current year was £115,023 (£89,789).

Niger Van

QUOTATIONS in the unnumbered shares of Niger Van Van Reef, Ltd., have been quoted by the Stock Exchanges in London and Johannesburg. All certificates handed in either in London or Johannesburg for the purpose of registration of transfers will be cancelled by certificates without distinguishing numbers.

Mica Output

THE VALUE of mica in Rhodesia's mica output since mining operations began has surpassed the £1,000,000 mark. Whilst the amount output for the 14-year period 1934-47 averaged rather less than 10 tons, the average for 1943-47 rose to 230 tons a year.

Gold Mines

ON the British Stock Exchange, London, the shares rose 175 to 174,000 francs.

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Barclays Bank Commercial Report

BARCLAYS BANK (D.C. & O.) write in a review of conditions in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika issued in London a few days ago:—

Weather.—Conditions in the Highlands of Kenya and Southern Tanganyika have been cool and dry, but good rain has fallen in the Lake area of Uganda and along the coastal belt.

Coffee.—Owing to the partial failure of the long rains in the Kenyan Highlands, coffee trees may suffer a setback and pest diseases may be prevalent. An unofficial estimate of the forthcoming Uganda crop is 20,000 tons. East African exports for May totalled 7,833 tons of which 6,703 tons went to Empire ports and the balance to foreign destinations.

Cotton.—The rains have been satisfactory for planting, and a greatly increased acreage over last season is reported. Growers are responding well to the drive for a larger crop and with favourable weather the Uganda crop may exceed 900,000 bales. The Lake Province (Mwanza) cotton season opened on July 19; the crop is expected to reach 58,000 to 40,000 bales, and the native growers should receive £500,000 to £600,000.

Sisal.—East African production for the first five months of this year exceeded the figure for the same period last year by approximately 10,000 tons.

Hides and Skins.—The improvement in arrivals of hides from upcountry has been maintained, and it is expected that the volume available for export will approach normal for this season of the year. Prices for East African origins outside Board of Trade control remain high. Arrivals of sheepskins and prices have been maintained, and demand is fairly good.

Cereals.—The general quality of Kenya flat white maize has deteriorated in recent years, and European growers have been urged to give this matter careful consideration in case the Colony has an exportable surplus in future seasons. Wheat and maize crops in the Northern Province of Tanganyika have failed largely owing to dry weather conditions, and the situation is causing Government and local millers some anxiety.

Improved Pyrethrum Prospects

Pyrethrum.—Large contracts for flowers have been placed recently by an important American organization. The planting season in Kenya has now ended, and present indications are that demand during 1949 is likely to exceed supply. The industry generally is now optimistic concerning the future, and prices of the product have hardened.

High Goods.—Bazaars throughout East Africa appear to be overstocked, and movement from wholesalers to retailers during the present off season is slow. Retailers are endeavouring to obtain goods on longer credit than has been usual in recent years. With the opening of produce seasons and consequent flow of cash into native hands, the position is expected to ease in the course of a few months.

United Kingdom Exports.—Exports of piece goods and kindred articles are likely to feel the repercussions of the over-stretched positions in East African territories, if they have not already done so. Commercial companies are pressing for markets to which to export their European goods and other goods which are in demand with United Kingdom producers. Holland, for instance, is regarded as a valuable source of supply, and no serious currency difficulties appear to be encountered. Building materials, printing ware, cement and farm machinery are still in short supply. The general outlook, however, would appear to be one of increasing competition.

General.—Bazaar trade generally is still very quiet and cash remains scarce, due partly to a diversion of human resources into building projects and other capital developments. Commitments on the whole continue to be met.

Of Commercial Concern

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd. produced 2 tons of sisal and tow in July.

The first consignment of sisal from Tanganyika to Japan since the outbreak of war was shipped last week.

The Standard Bank of South Africa, and one of the five British banking institutions recently granted a licence to resume business in Hamburg.

Applications for export licences in Northern Rhodesia must now be addressed to the Director of Civil Supplies, Lusaka, instead of to the Comptroller of Customs.

The Northern Rhodesia Textile Co., Ltd., employing three Europeans and 50 Africans in its Livingstone works, is now producing 10,000 blankets a month from 24 looms.

The East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., have decided to name their new hydro-electric project in Fort Hall, Kenya, after the local chief, Joseph Wamie. At present the scheme awaits approval by the Government.

New Motor Agency

As agents in Tanganyika for Standard and Guy motor vehicles the Marston Motor Co., Ltd., is opening offices in Dar es Salaam. Mr. H. M. Stone, resident director of the company in Africa, and Mr. Jerrard-Tull, general manager, have recently arrived.

Official estimates of tobacco crops in Southern Rhodesia for the 1947-48 season (with previous year's result in brackets) are as follows: fine-cured, 76,000,000 lb. (\$7,918,485 lb.) from 116,000 (90,757) acres; fire-cured, 830,000 lbs. (\$2,733 lb.) from 1,400 (1,385) acres; Turkish, 2,300,000 lb. (4,796,132 lb.) from 6,200 (11,811) acres.

Applications for licences in connexion with the establishment of a cotton textile factory in Uru-Uru, Uganda, include the Liverpool Uganda Co. Ltd., under the designation of East African Blankets, Ltd., to produce cotton blankets; East African Textile Corporation, Ltd., Nairobi, to produce cotton textiles and knitted fabrics; Transcandia, Ltd., Nairobi, to produce cotton textiles; and the Calico Manufacturers, Ltd., of Manchester, under the designation of British Uganda Textile Industries, Ltd., to produce cotton textiles.

Dividends

Marshall's Food Products, Ltd. report an interim dividend of 1%.

African Land and Investment Co., Ltd. announced a dividend of 41% (20%).

Messrs. Chapers & Co., Ltd. of Swaziland, have declared a dividend of 2% (the same).

African and European Investment Co., Ltd. have declared an interim dividend of 2% (the same).

Messrs. John Moore & Co., Ltd., public works contractors, have declared a dividend of 10% and a bonus of 24% (less tax) (the same).

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United Africa Company

THE ACTIVITIES in East and Central Africa of the United Africa Company, Ltd., a subsidiary of Lever Brothers and Unilever, Ltd., are described in the annual report for the calendar year 1947 by the directors of the parent organization. They write:—

"In East Africa the business of the United Africa group continued to make good progress. Turnover increased by almost 50% in spite of the difficult supply position.

The Construction Company, Ltd., has opened departments to handle water-boring and building, and arrangements have been concluded for a joint interest in the Construction Company to be taken by John Mowlem & Co., Ltd., whose world-wide experience and specialized knowledge should ensure its sound development.

Groundnut Scheme Agency

Through the United Africa Company (Managing Agency), Ltd., the company has acted in an honorary capacity as managing agents for the British Government's East African groundnut scheme, handing over their responsibility to the Overseas Food Corporation on April 1, 1948. Much of what the agency has done has been pioneer work, laying the foundations of a vast and unprecedented enterprise. During the course of this work, experience and knowledge have been gained which should prove invaluable as the scheme develops. We are proud to have had the opportunity of playing a part in this great undertaking, which is also of importance as a prototype for the development of tropical territory by mechanized cultivation.

The Belgian Congo, as a producer of much-needed raw materials, was very prosperous during 1947. Our merchandise turnover increased by 33%. Over 41,500 tons of palm oil were produced from the company's plantations and concessions; the highest figures so far achieved. Production is expected to increase progressively as additional areas, at present immature, come into production. The total area now planted with rubber is 10,959 acres and with oil palms, 82,796 acres. Surveys proceeded for the establishment of cocoa plantations.

The turnover of the United Africa Company group rose in 1947 to £91,492,000 compared with £55,675,000 in 1946.

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New Products from Sisal

DR. E. H. LAMPITT, president of the Society of Chemical Industry, said in a recent address to members of that body that more energy ought to be directed to the use of products which had hitherto been considered of little economic value. He continued:—

"In this connexion, I would refer to a report which has lately been issued concerning the work on sisal. I have had the pleasure of watching this work for some time and the enthusiasm of the company concerned, and the intense interest they have shown in the investigations of their scientific staff had been a model to all concerned with this type of development. That from sisal grass—which used to be used only for rope-making—pectins, chlorophyll, waxes, and a good filler for plastics have been separated in economically sound proportions is a demonstration of what, given the right inspiration, can be done to work up previously neglected natural sources of important products.

The reference is, of course, to the research undertaken by Sir John Ramsden and Major Conrad Walsh through their A.S.P. Chemical Co., Ltd., the results of whose work on sisal in recent years have been described at length in our columns.

Dr. Lampitt is chief chemist and a director of Messrs. J. Lyons & Co., Ltd., who have direct plantation interests in Eastern Africa as owners of a large tea estate in Nyasaland.

Seychelles Government Criticized

(Continued from page 1375)

"It is not Mr. Collet who should be blamed, but the Governor and His Majesty's Secretary of State. I suggest that in future when the hon. member for Hornsey wants to attack a member of the Administration, he should go for bigger fish, not for a small man in a little Colony who cannot defend himself. In this case it is better to levy criticism on the Secretary of State, rather than bring in all sorts of domestic matters about Mr. Collet and his wife, and things which have little relevance to this matter and are really banal."

Governor's Defence

DEFENDING THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY in regard to the collection of income tax, Dr. P. S. Selwyn-Clarke, Governor of the Seychelles, told the Legislative Council recently that in the 1947 budget, when similar non-official member had complained of enormous evasions of income tax and excess profits tax. The chief inland revenue officer had been replaced, and another officer with specialized knowledge of income tax law had been appointed whose advice was available to the public.

Though many persons took advantage of this service, a few persisted in their refusal to send in returns or submitted manifestly untrue statements. These persons were given a further opportunity to make amends, and only those that refused were charged before the Supreme Court. The majority had paid their dues as good citizens.

In the first quarter of the current year 155 persons had been assessed and only eight prosecuted. Claims which had resulted from evasion over long periods had not been pressed with compound interest, and penalties for fraudulent returns and evasion had been reduced in individual cases. For example, a quarter of the full sum due from an individual who had paid less than 50 rupees over a period of several years and who owed more than 100,000 rupees, and in another case an admitted liability of 100,000 rupees was settled for 40,000 rupees.

Dr. Selwyn-Clarke referred to the generous family allowances introduced this year and hoped that some relief to small planters, on whom export duties bore unduly, would be possible. He had nominated a board of income tax commissioners from leading men in the planting and commercial communities under the chairmanship of the Government auditor. There would be only one other Government official on the board.

MR. CHARLES E. COLLET is stated in telegrams from the Seychelles to have tendered his resignation last day from his appointment as acting attorney-general.

"The greatest force in character training of the black is the social system under which he lives and the personal relationships between black and white which he experiences. In this matter we are all teachers."—Mr. G. M. Miller, principal of an African secondary school in Southern Rhodesia.

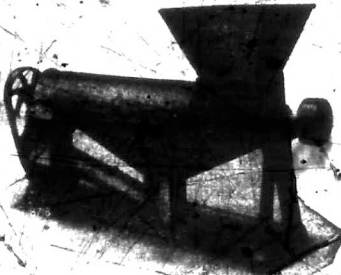
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Telegrams: EastAfrica, Rand, London. Cables: EastAfrica, London

Colonial Development Corporation Regional Subsidiary Companies

THE COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION announced on Saturday that the instrument through which it will supervise its activities in the various groups of Colonial territories will be regional boards of directors, including persons with special local knowledge and experience.

The corporation is now arranging to establish five such regional subsidiary companies to cover the main groups of Colonies. They will be called the: Colonial Development Corporation (Central Africa), Ltd.; Colonial Development Corporation (East Africa), Ltd.; Colonial Development Corporation (West Africa), Ltd.; Colonial Development Corporation (West Indies), Ltd.; and Colonial Development Corporation (Far East), Ltd.

Directorates of Subsidiaries

These subsidiaries will be companies with a nominal capital of £100 each, owned by the corporation, and they will be empowered to carry out any of the corporation's functions within their areas. Each will have large financial resources in the form of loans from the corporation, and the corporation will also provide directly the capital for specific projects. The subsidiaries will act generally as the corporation's agents in their areas, particularly in the investigation of projects and management of undertakings, and will have a reasonable measure of independence in day-to-day matters under the general supervision of the corporation. Technical advice and certain common services (including the provision of equipment and technical and senior personnel) will be supplied from London.

Each regional subsidiary will have a board consisting of a chairman and four directors. It is intended that each group of Colonies shall become the special interest of a member of the board on the corporation, who will, wherever he is in the territory, act as the chairman of the regional subsidiary. The other four directors will be resident in the area, and to facilitate the work of the subsidiary in the absence of the chairman, one of the resident directors will be appointed senior director. The four resident directors will be full-time members of the staff of

the corporation. At least one will possess wide local experience, and one appointed as finance director, will normally be an accountant.

The establishment of these regional subsidiary companies does not exclude the possibility of a separate body for any Colony in which the corporation develops extensive activities and interests, such as would warrant the creation of a separate organization. It is the intention of the corporation to have in time a representative in each Colony.

Colonial Development Corporation (Central Africa), Ltd., with registered offices in Lusaka, will cover Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Swaziland. The financial director will be MR. DAVID S. HAY, who was educated at Clifton College, the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and Aberdeen University; subsequently appointed general manager and secretary to Scottish Industrial Estates Ltd., he served as a squadron leader in the R.A.F. during the war.

Colonial Development Corporation (East Africa), Ltd., which covers Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar, will have its registered offices in Nairobi. MR. LESLIE HOOD, who will be financial director, was educated at Monmouth Academy, has had business experience in Turkey, where he served during the war with the U.K.C.C. and became chief accountant to the textiles division of Bourtauld, Ltd.

Leaders Who Shirk Their Duties Governor's Warning in Nyasaland

THE AFRICAN PROTECTORATE COUNCIL of Nyasaland has received from the Governor, a message which emphasizes that the population is increasing and soil fertility decreasing rapidly, that little has been done though the leaders of the people and the villagers have been repeatedly told how to prevent soil destruction, and that the time has come for the government to take action.

Mr. GIBBY continued that the people were warned last year not to expect the Government to continue to feed those who were short of food because of their own stupidity or laziness. He hoped that they would not have to learn in that hard way, but unless the chiefs, other leaders and the people worked together with the Government, hunger would inevitably be their teacher. The leaders must not be afraid to take their people along new ways to happiness and prosperity; if they could not do that, they were no longer entitled to be leaders and he (the Governor) would have to think seriously of appointing others in their places.

The President (Acting Chief Secretary) pointed out that of the 79 people known to have been killed in Nyasaland last year otherwise than by accident, more than half were killed by people who had been drinking beer shortly beforehand. Government therefore wanted local authorities to consider the establishment of properly controlled beer halls, and insisted on better control of the brewing and drinking of beer.

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Former Italian Colonies

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA which apart from Egypt and Ethiopia is the only country in Africa with the right as a signatory of the Italian peace treaty to make known her proposals for the disposal of the former Italian Colonies, has recently put her views before the deputies in London for the first time. The Union recommends that Italian Somaliland and Eritrea should be returned to Italy. DR. EVART, Australian Minister of Foreign Affairs, is opposed to four-Power trusteeship for Italian Somaliland, but suggests a trusteeship directly administered by the United Nations or the selection of a suitable single Power. Australia considers that if parts of Eritrea are to be transferred to neighbouring territories, such transfer should be under trusteeship, and that Ethiopia should be considered as a possible trustee Power.



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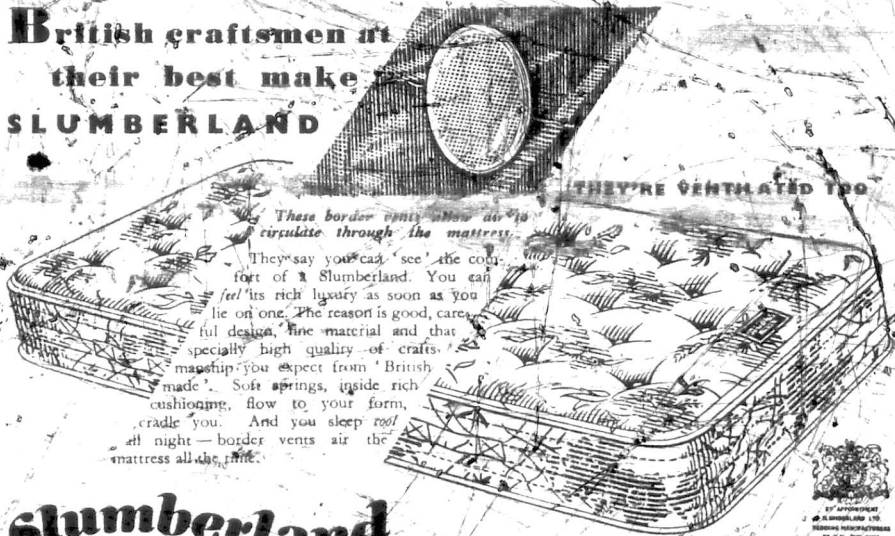
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Kenya Legislative Council

FORMATION OF A BOARD OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY to review industrial and commercial legislation in Kenya and to advise on policy has been approved by the Legislative Council.

In proposing the motion, the Secretary for Commerce and Industry said the establishment of such a board had been a declared objective which had not been peculiar to any one racial group in all three territories, particularly in Kenya, for a number of years. The terms of reference were experimental.

As regards membership, it was suggested that for a start the board should consist of the Secretary for Commerce and Industry as chairman, with the assistant secretary as vice-chairman, and six members to be nominated jointly by the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa and the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa, because on the Trade Advisory Committee during the two and a half years of his chairmanship there had not been a single instance of racial division in voting on any question affecting industry and commerce. Four members would be nominated by the Legislative Council, one by the Chamber of Mines, two by the Governor on the recommendation of the board, and there would be a place for the Member for African Affairs or his nominee. The Governor's nominations were necessary to provide flexibility. It might be necessary to co-opt further members, e.g. the Financial Secretary or another member from the Chamber of Mines.

A board for Kenya alone would be only a half-way house, for business and commerce were inter-territorial. It was true that primary production must be the basis, and that without there would be no future for the territories, but, as Cecil Rhodes had pointed out, upon the fruiting efforts of commercial men and industrialists the British Empire had been built to a large extent.

Merit, Ability, and Experience

MR. E. A. VASEY said that in the composition of the board there should be no criterion except merit, ability, and, above all, experience. He was in only partial agreement as regards the East African basis of the board. Kenya had not until recently had a definite policy in industry and commerce, which were so vital to her well-being. As far as could be seen, the colony had not the mineral and other wealth of its neighbours. It was, however, the principal contributor of finance to the East African Assembly, and it was on Kenya that for some time the main burden of East African development through the Central Assembly must fall.

"We must see," he concluded, "that we ourselves are well equipped to carry that burden, and that we take a firm stand against any suggestion that at this stage we sacrifice any of the few sections of commercial and industrial development which we can concentrate within our border."

"For that reason I say that at this stage we can only accept in some measure the suggestion that we are in any way ready to give up our share in the East African Commercial and Industrial Board. I am jealous of the control that Kenya shall have of its own commercial and industrial development at this stage. I am not jealous in the narrow sense, but jealous because I believe that here will lie the main energy which will drive forward that policy. Commerce and industry are vital to enable us to have a balanced economy, and if there is to be any suggestion of negation in the development of that policy from any other territory, then the sooner we move individually the better."

MR. MADAN, an Indian member, supported the motion, but said he would be very slow to give away the blessings and advantages which they enjoyed in Kenya and which might be lost on the basis of an East African board.

MR. OHANGA pointed out that on the criterion of merit, ability and experience a very large number of Africans would have little part to play. While agreeing that these qualities were essential to membership, he considered mutual consultation equally important, for what was said or done in the absence of any racial group was liable to cause suspicion. Africans would do their best to co-operate.

MR. SHATRY asked that there should be an Arab member of the board.

MR. EDVE welcomed the possibility of a second member from the Chamber of Mines, and hoped that the board would provide some planned encouragement to the industry.

Replying to the debate, the Secretary for Commerce and Industry said that he was sure that every member of the Council, while absolutely determined to safeguard the legitimate rights and the legitimate rights of development inside Kenya as a first requirement, did recognize that commerce and industry crossed frontiers, and looked forward to an East African basis as an ultimate objective.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The 1st Battalion, The Border Regiment is stationed in British Somaliland.

In Nairobi the general African census will be taken on August 25 at 8 p.m.

Heavy losses have been sustained by Somali stock owners owing to drought.

An Asian school for 600 pupils is to be built in Nakuru, Kenya, at a cost of £36,000.

A Shire mare in foal has been imported into Kenya by a settler in the Ol Joro Orok district.

Northern Rhodesia's new Legislative Council will meet for the first time at the end of this month.

A Women's Auxiliary of the British Empire Service Coloured Legion has been formed in Salisbury.

Of applications from the United Kingdom for employment in Kenya about 90% are from unmarried men.

World's Largest Papain Producers

Tanganyika is now by far the largest source of papain production in the world, having overtaken Ceylon in 1945.

No further approval will be given at present for new schemes or extension of pump irrigation in the Sudan owing to shortage of oil fuel.

Sentences ranging from one to two years imprisonment have been passed in Somaliland courts on Somalis found in possession of ammunition and grenades.

A housing scheme, complete with communal feeding centres, is being undertaken in Kenya by Nakuru Industries, Ltd., for its African labour at a cost of £10,000.

Youths of the warrior age group in the Northern Province of Kenya, of whom no ordinary tribal work is required by tradition, have been doing unpaid voluntary work on dams.

An Afrikaans weekly newspaper, *Die Volksgenoot*, is about to begin publication in Salisbury. Consisting of 12 pages, it will be non-political, and is intended for the Afrikaans community in the two Rhodesias. The directors are Rhodesian, with Mr. de Kock as chairman.

Scientific Liaison Officer

CLOSED LIAISON between scientific research workers in Central Africa and those in other parts of the Commonwealth is fore-shadowed by the decision to appoint a scientific liaison officer to represent the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland in Britain. Mr. R. McClery, until recently employed as an agricultural chemist by the Southern Rhodesian Government, has been seconded to the Central African Council for this purpose. Whilst in London he will share with representatives from other Colonies and Dominions the facilities provided in the British Commonwealth Scientific Offices, established last April. Mr. McClery is a former pupil of Prince Edward School, Salisbury, and a Rhodes scholar.

Tanganyika Sisal Industry

"IN VALUE sisal is more than equal to all the other products exported from Tanganyika, including gold, diamonds, and other agricultural produce," said Mr. E. F. Hitchcock at the second Sisal Planters' Day at the Ngomeni Experimental Station. More than 100 members of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association attended. To-day sisal growers found themselves among the most important primary producers in the Empire, said Mr. Hitchcock. During the war they had sold their output to the British Government at substantially less than its value, since hostilities ceased the output had exceeded 250,000 tons. The industry was the most mechanized in East Africa. It owned and took full financial responsibility for the experimental station.

Rhodesia and H.M.S. Bulawayo

Presentation of Painting of the Ship

AN OIL PAINTING OF H.M.S. BULAWAYO, the gift of the officers and men of the ship to the city whose name she bears, was formally presented last week to the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London by CAPTAIN KENNETH SHORT, D.S.O., R.N., who said that the ship's complement had deeply appreciated the interest of the citizens of Bulawayo, whom they had to thank not only for fine silver plate, but for contributions to an amenities fund made at the suggestion of Mr. Veats.

The ship bore her present name because the late John Austin, of Que Que, a Finn-fond of the sea and devoted to the British way of life, having succeeded in his enterprises in Rhodesia, had left a handsome bequest to the Royal Navy. That bequest was now commemorated in the only vessel of its type in the Navy. A former German commerce-raider, then known as the NORDMARK (and a sister ship of the ill-famed ALTMARK) H.M.S. BULAWAYO had the duty of delivering men and material to ships at sea anywhere in the world in order to keep the Royal Navy afloat.

Rhodesian Interest in the Navy

Captain Short said that as a South African himself he was, of course, Africa-conscious, though he hoped not parochial, and well aware of the keen interest which Rhodesians had always taken in the Navy. He was also a naval aviator, and had therefore enjoyed special opportunities of learning of the great kindness of Rhodesians to the R.A.F.

To his regret, he would shortly exchange command of a fine ship for an office stool, but he was delighted that his successor would be Captain Harry Hopkins, R.N., who had been born in Bulawayo as the son of well-known Rhodesians.

MR. GOODENOUGH, the High Commissioner, thanked Captain Short on behalf of the mayor and citizens of Bulawayo for a fine painting of a fine ship by a leading British seascape artist, Mr. Charles Cundall, R.A. It would, he was confident, be hung where it could be seen at all times by the general public of Bulawayo. His pleasure in accepting it was enhanced by the memory that while deputy mayor of the city he had proposed that an art collection should be started—and been well and truly successful.

Hitting the Enemy

Rhodesians had a very vivid understanding of the debt to British seamen, who had not lost the Nelson touch of hitting the enemy hard and often and keeping on the move. The task of H.M.S. BULAWAYO if there were another war—which God forbid—would be to help the Navy in that policy.

He hoped that an H.M.S. BULAWAYO Association would be formed in the city to keep in close touch with the ship, and expressed pleasure that two of the grandchildren of John Austin and several citizens of Bulawayo had been able to attend that little ceremony at the shortest notice. Mr. Harry Hopkins senior was in this country, but unfortunately not in London, all Rhodesians would be delighted that his son would be the new captain of H.M.S. BULAWAYO.

The vessel when fully laden is of about 2,000 displaced tons, and has a speed of 23 knots.

Record Rhodesian Tobacco Crop Colony's New Chief Export

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S FLUE-CURED Virginia tobacco output this year is expected to reach a net value of more than £10,000,000, compared with the 1947 record of nearly £7,000,000. Ten years ago the total value of £1,000,000 was reached for the first time.

Although average prices have increased by some 200% since 1938, the crop has expanded from 24,000,000 lb. in that year to the officially estimated figure of 76,000,000 lb. this year. Tobacco has now definitely ousted gold from its position as Southern Rhodesia's chief export, the value of this year's gold output being estimated at no more than £5,000,000, in spite of the recent subsidy of 27s. 6d. per fine ounce.

The opening of new lands, especially in the north-western areas of the Colony, has been facilitated by the growth of tobacco exports, which have helped to finance the purchase of capital equipment and cover the heavy initial expenditure on bush clearance, sinking of boreholes, etc.

At least 46,000,000 lb. of the higher grades normally taken for consumption in the United Kingdom should be available this year, and the minimum requirements of British manufacturers in this category, put at 46,000,000 lb. in the February agreement, should therefore be met with ease. Prices during the first 16 weeks of the Salisbury auctions have fluctuated between 30d. and 35d. per pound, with a general average of 32.69d. Last year's erratic bidding has therefore been avoided. Since lower-grade leaf will be auctioned in greater proportion during the coming closing weeks, it is expected that the final average may be in the region of 30d.

Kenya's Population Prospects

WHEN A BRAINS TRUST on "Kenya To-day" was held recently in London at a meeting of the England Branch of the East Africa Women's League, one of the questions was: "At what figure would you estimate Kenya's European population, irrespective of troops, 10 years hence?" Owing to a typographical error, the figure appeared in our reports as 25 years, not 10 years. The estimates of the increase within 10 years were as follows:

MR. H. LEARD: "It is now 25,500. Allowing for an average annual increase of 1,000, I put it at about 39,000 a decade hence."

COLONEL C. E. PONSONBY: "Allowing for natural increase, I should say at least 50,000."

LOUIS ALTRINCHAM: "If we are to carry out all the tasks facing us, we shall have to treble the present figure at least."

In that 'Engine Room' of its own

The mechanism of a SAUNDERS Diaphragm Valve, housed in its own engine room, can be lubricated without fear of contaminating pipeline contents. That's sound hygiene where food manufacture is concerned and

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Parliament

War Pamphlets Dropped by R.A.F. Government Disclaim Responsibility

EGROES OF THE ETHIOPIAN CAMPAIGN were heard at question time before the House of Commons rose for the Summer recess when MR. IVOR THOMAS asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to what extent His Majesty's Government assumed responsibility for the contents of leaflets dropped in Eritrea and Somaliland by the R.A.F. during the war on behalf of the Emperor of Ethiopia.

MR. MAYHEW replied: "His Majesty's Government assume no responsibility for the contents of such leaflets."

MR. IVOR THOMAS asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he had considered a Tass report on Tanganyika disseminated in *Soviet News* of July 7, and, as this was an abuse of the privileges of the Soviet Embassy in London, whether he would make representations to that effect to the Soviet Union ambassador and, in the event of not obtaining satisfaction, withdraw facilities for the publication of this organ.

MR. MAYHEW: "My rt. hon. friend has seen the Tass report to which my hon. friend refers. As is too often the case with articles on our affairs which appear in Soviet publications, the Tass report contains gross inaccuracies and distortions of fact. Its publication, however deplorable, does not constitute a breach of the privileges of an embassy."

MR. THOMAS: "Is it not possible for us to stop this pernicious drip in London? Could we have equal facilities for telling the Russian people the truth about life in their Colonies?"

MR. MAYHEW: "We have two excellent papers, *British Ally* and *British Chronicle*, but they stick to the facts."

SIR RALPH GLYN asked what steps would be taken to acquaint Africans who were located in Protectorate Territories with the opportunities offered to them under the provisions of the British Nationality Act to improve their status and rights by becoming British subjects.

MR. CREECH JONES: "I will ask the Governors of the Protectorates to give appropriate publicity to the provision of this Act."

Uganda Electricity Board

MR. ERROLL asked the names, qualifications, and salaries of the members of the newly formed Uganda Electricity Board.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "As the answer is long, I will, with the hon. Member's permission, circulate it in the Official Report."

MR. ERROLL: "Can the Minister say how many appointments to this board represent jobs for the boys?"

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "You boys always used to get the jobs."

MR. ERROLL: "May I have a reply to my question?"

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "The hon. Member was making an imputation and an imputation which was not relevant to the question."

MR. RANKIN: "Does the answer give any information about the nature of this board? Is it a public corporation? Is the electricity supply nationalized?"

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "The question asks the names and the qualifications of the members; and that, of course, is what the answer relates to."

Following is the answer:

The members are Mr. C. R. Westlake (chairman), the Financial Secretary of his representative, the Director of Public Works, Sir John Kennedy, Mr. H. R. Fraser, Mr. A. N. Maini and Mr. C. H. Biss.

Mr. Westlake and Sir John Kennedy are engineers of wide experience. The former was general manager and engineer of the Electricity Department of the Finchley Corporation, and is the author of the Uganda Electricity Survey Report which recommended public control of electric power in Uganda and the Owen Falls hydro-electric scheme.

Sir John Kennedy, who was senior partner of a well-known firm of consulting engineers for many years, has served as president of the Institution of Electrical Engineers and is a former deputy chairman of the Electricity Commission. The three remaining named members are well-known business men and members of the Legislative Council. They have served on many advisory boards and committees in Uganda.

Mr. Westlake's salary as chairman and chief executive officer is £2,000 per annum. Sir John Kennedy is not receiving any remuneration, and the remaining three members of the board are receiving an allowance at the rate of £200 per annum each. The Director of Public Works and the Financial Secretary as *ex officio* members receive no additional remuneration.

MR. ERROLL asked why, under the resolution of the Uganda Legislative Council setting up an Electricity Board, private individuals were prohibited from installing their own generating plant.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "Private persons are not prohibited from installing their own generating plants provided that they obtain a licence from the Uganda Electricity Board."

MR. ERROLL: "Does that therefore mean that the Uganda Electricity monopoly is in fact an even more severe monopoly than that prevailing in Britain?"

Local Defence in Kenya

SIR PETER MASON asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies for what reason the system of national military service for young Europeans in Kenya had been dropped; why the Kenya Regiment and the Kenya Defence Force had not been revived; and, in view of the desirability of maintaining a local defence organization in Kenya, what action he proposed to take.

MR. CREECH JONES: "Proposals for reviving the Kenya Regiment are being considered as part of the general question of the appropriate scale of local forces. The revival of the Kenya Defence Force, as distinct from the Kenya Regiment, is not now considered necessary, but a European Supplementary Reserve may be created for the King's African Rifles. The possibility of reintroducing compulsory military service will be considered as soon as the Kenya Regiment becomes available as a cadre for that purpose."

MR. DODDS-PARKER asked whether the Minister would refer any proposed action over the marketing of African cotton to the House of Commons before any final decision was made.

MR. CREECH JONES: "As many matters affecting the marketing of African cotton fall within the competence of local legislatures, I regret that it would not be appropriate for me to give the hon. member the assurance for which he asks. There will, no doubt, be opportunities in the course of the normal business of the House for members to raise any points of special interest, and I hope that it will be possible to make a statement of H.M. Government's general policy for the marketing of Colonial primary products in the near future."

BRIGADIER PRIOR-PALMER asked the Minister of Supply what encouragement was being given to the motor industry of Great Britain to produce a type of motor car suitable to Colonial conditions.

MR. G. R. STRAUSS: "The design of motor cars is a matter for the motor industry who are aware of the requirements of the Colonies and other overseas markets. Some inducement to manufacturers to develop larger models suitable for both home and overseas markets was given by the introduction at the beginning of this year of a single registration fee for all sizes of cars. Several new types now coming into production have been specially designed with a view to the export market."

BRIGADIER PRIOR-PALMER: "In view of the fact that the whole volume of production of the motor trade is for the small car in this country, and that it is clearly uneconomical to produce a separate type of vehicle for the Colonies with the horse power, springing and clearance which is necessary, would not the Minister consider recommending to the Cabinet a subsidy in order to be able to compete with the American motor cars which are now flooding the Colonies?"

MR. STRAUSS: "No, sir. The motor companies claim that the new models, which have greater ground clearance and other advantages, are suitable for the Colonies, and that it would be quite uneconomical to make a special type for the Colonies."

Price of Groundnuts

MR. DODDS-PARKER asked the Minister of Food what price per ton had been fixed in the original estimate for the 1947-48 crop of groundnuts from Kongwa, and at what price per ton it was now to be credited.

DR. SUMMERSKILL: "The estimates included in Command Paper 7,030 were based on the assumption that the market price of groundnuts would not fall below £30 per ton f.o.b. East African port during the first four crop years. The 1947-48 crop will be required entirely for seed. Its value will be included in the corporation's accounts for their first financial year which I am not in a position to anticipate."

MR. VANE asked the Minister whether he had seen the reports by the Control Commission for Germany of the Waldhilfe stump puller, and whether he had made any experiments with a view to using it for bush clearance in the groundnuts scheme.

MR. STRACHEY: "I am grateful to the hon. member for calling attention to this technical development and have passed his suggestion to the Overseas Food Corporation."

MR. DRIBERG asked in how many Government administrative offices in Northern Rhodesia Africans habitually used a side-entrance and Europeans the main entrance.

MR. CREECH JONES: "I understand that persons having business with African clerks normally use the entrance provided to the clerks' office, which is frequently a side-entrance, and those having business with the administrative officer normally use the main entrance."

High Cost of Dominion Status

Sobering Speech of Sir Godfrey Huggins

THE OFFICIAL REPORT of the debate in the Legislative Assembly of Southern Rhodesia on a motion on Dominion status has now reached London and from it we quote the following passages from the reply by SIR GODFREY HUGGINS, the Prime Minister:—

"The conduct of foreign affairs, which is an essential attribute of nationhood, is an expensive and specialised business. Not only does it normally involve the establishment of diplomatic and consular posts in foreign and other Commonwealth countries, though arrangements can be made with the United Kingdom Government to negotiate some of the foreign affairs for us, it does entail trained staff to study international problems and advise Ministers on their implications. Even now, with the growing complexity of international relations, this Colony, which is treated by His Majesty's Government as if it were a Dominion in regard to financial and trade matters, is handicapped by the lack of the necessary personnel.

Representation Abroad

Nationhood also means that Ministerial and official representatives must be sent to meetings of the United Nations, international conferences and other gatherings, fully briefed to make an adequate contribution to the debates. Even with our present status we find great difficulty in selecting officers to attend even the technical meetings to which we are invited, and as I have not been able to make any progress towards enlarging the Government, we cannot spare Ministers for conferences on the highest level.

Even if we have a larger Government, I have been told by the late Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa that they are finding the number of conferences to which they have to send Ministers a very considerable embarrassment because there are so many. Furthermore, the leader of the Opposition stated in Umtali the Ministers should not leave the colony but should get on with their work here; so his party would not attend conferences at all.

"We cannot gloss over the increased expense. I do not say we cannot afford it, but I point out that it would be recurrent and increasing; and with our present rate of taxation we cannot get all the things we require now without Dominion status, added as an extra burden. The increased cost would come from the maintenance and training of extra staff, travelling and subsistence allowances, and so forth.

"Furthermore, we should immediately have to raise the status of the London Office, and make it much more expensive. We should have to have a High Commissioner in the Union of South Africa, a Consul in Beira, and Ministers in Washington and Lisbon. That would be the minimum and just a start.

Place in World Affairs

If the Dominion visualized is to play its full part in world affairs, strong delegations to the United Nations Assemblies would have to be sent, particularly for the discussion of problems relating to coloured peoples, trusteeship, labour, and trade. We should also have to become full members of the International Labour Office, which would entail having a Government representative, an employers' representative, and an employees' representative most of the time in Geneva.

"The conduct of foreign relations calls for the exercise of a high degree of skill based on experience, a knowledge of history and economics, and training in practice and usage. This kind of skill cannot be acquired in a few months, and the formation of a cadre of career officers trained in these matters would be a slow process. The mover of the motion has not these qualities, and therefore as a Minister he would be of very little use in this matter.

"For the purpose of obtaining Dominion status in the near future I have already made a staff by setting up in the Prime Minister's office the nucleus of an external affairs department. Staff has also been made in the study of the proceedings of conferences and of international law, in view of which this country is bound and the training of ministerial officers in the conduct of relations with other Governments.

"A Dominion must be prepared to stand alone in the councils of the nations. Self-confidence is not enough; it must be accompanied by a full sense of international responsibility and a willingness to share in the solution of international problems.

"Until we agree to increase the size of the Cabinet, which entails an increase in the number of members of Parliament, until we have agreed to set up a second Chamber, or provide some other alternative to the Native Reservations in the constitution, and until we have agreement on the representation of the Natives now and in the future, it is premature to

approach again the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.

"The popular aspect in this motion is that if we had no reservations in our constitution we could keep the Native in his place, have foreign and cheap labour. That would be all right in a Fascist State not associated with the United Nations Organization, but in practice the reservations make very little difference to us, and if they were removed, we should be able to realize that it is not the constitutional reservations but the International Labour Office who administer the Geneva Convention who are responsible for all the matters that deal with employment and restrictions placed on backward races.

Danger of Premature Advice

"The only advantage that I can see is that we can deal more expeditiously with land apportionment questions. To my mind it is rendering a very poor service to this country to try to force a premature advance in our status. I would go further and say that if the original motion is carried it will give the Colony a very definite setback. After all, it will only be a few years before we can embark on Dominion status with full confidence that we can not only obtain it but make a success of it.

"The mover finally appealed to my vanity and suggested that I might crown my political career by being Prime Minister of a Dominion. I am afraid he does not know me very well. He has forgotten the political campaign of his party for the last two years—Huggins Must Go! I have hoped to lead this country to full self-government, but our progress in several directions has been held up, and the uprising of the Liberal Party has only put the day still further away.

"I have not dealt with the union with Northern Rhodesia, but I have always felt, and still feel, that unless we unite before we are a Dominion, we shall never unite. Although we might both one day become members of a larger federation, I take all members I hope we shall soon be a Dominion, but there must be a limit to the price we are prepared to pay for this enhanced status of the country when we are obviously not ready for it.

The motion was defeated, and an amendment accepted appointing a Select Committee to consider and report upon the steps to be taken to achieve Dominion status.

WHEREVER YOU GO
THERE'S

WILL TAKE
GOLD FLAKE

and

WHEREVER YOU GO -
THEY'RE GOOD

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Nairobi's Master Plan Prepared Great Expansion of the Town

NAIROBI, the capital city of Kenya, and destined to be the capital of East Africa, must plan carefully for that great expansion which is inevitable. That it will grow to at least two and a half times its present size within the next 25 years is the estimate of the Municipal Council which therefore invited a team of three specialists to study all the problems involved and submit their recommendations.

Professor L. W. Thornton-White, Mr. E. Silberman, and Mr. P. R. Anderson, an architect, a sociologist, and a civil engineer respectively, all of whom were resident in South Africa when asked to co-operate in preparing a programme which Nairobi should follow, have just had their joint report published by H. M. Stationery Office under the title of "Nairobi: Master Plan for the Colonial Capital" (21s.). This is believed to be the first occasion on which a sociologist has been a member of a three-man team of town-planners.

The main funnel through which so much of Kenya's economic life pours into the city at both ends, north and south, must be widened, write the experts; in other words, the road system must be re-viewed from the point of view of the general needs of the whole country, rather than those of the immediate locality. The guiding principle in modern road development is to segregate through from local traffic.

The motor-car is a dangerous machine, a fatal projectile if not kept to a system designed for it. Nairobi was built in the days of the horse and buggy and the riksha coolie, with the obvious consequence that the town pumps its traffic in and out of some awkward bottlenecks, at the head of one of which stands a major community centre in the form of a Khoja mosque and clubhouse, the headquarters of the Khoja community, crowded with children.

East Africa's Strategic Artery

Tortuous are the main entries into the town from north and south. The most strategic artery of Eastern Africa from Mombasa to Uganda must circumnavigate a number of corners and hairpin bends. African drivers occasion frequent spills. The entry from Fort Hall, the road from the aerodrome to the airport, and last but not least the drive from Government House to the departmental offices, are not given the importance they merit.

The master plan bears people as people constantly in mind, and a note is consequently frequent human touches in the volume. For instance, on social policy:

The nationalist leader, thwarted in his business ambitions, is a danger to gradualist welfare in Africa. It may therefore be good policy to give him his opportunity, for there are many ways in which a man can apply his time less usefully than in the making of money. Friends of Africa may regret such concessions, but it should be remembered that the virtue of hard work comes to a man more easily when it works on its own account in business. It is a matter of common observation that the independent non-European artisan works hard and at all hours. The mass is proud of the few who have succeeded.

The low standards of the African entrepreneur and his regard for service are features of the urban scene. The effort of the traders to organize into guilds is probably a step in the right direction, though naturally these may entail monopolistic practices, and the solution lies perhaps in the sphere of credit facilities extended to these organizers, whereby control can be exercised over the emergent business man. It is to be expected that he will, rightly or wrongly, complain that such controls are discriminatory. There is a good deal of sensitiveness against any treatment which, whether to the benefit of the African or not, is construed as racial.

Or again:

The picture the ordinary person abroad has of the Kenya European hardly corresponds to the realities of the Dependency to-day. Some much publicized socialities in the pre-depression days have built up a false stereotype. Over the years the composition, psychology, and leadership of the European community has undergone a profound change. Withal the farming community has retained its old-time Whiggish character and the acute feeling of responsibility towards land and labour; and the community achieves a high standard of farming.

During the recent war the leadership of the European non-officials in Legislative Council transferred to the commercial element among the European members, i.e. from the up-country farmer to the Nairobi business man, an event of great consequence. The centre of gravity still rests with the White Highlands, but Nairobi is a second and steadily growing focus.

The European business community contains a healthy number of independent entrepreneurs, most of them self-made men. The chamber of commerce has a progressive social policy.

The town council is unusually active, and since the war has had an advanced outlook on municipal enterprise and finance. Social life of the club type is vigorous, if that is the word, Nairobi having an excellent array of clubs and sports grounds.

The majority of Nairobi Europeans are in Government employ or are high-grade employees in tertiary industry. The European shopkeeper class has grown, but in no ways in equal measure with the growth of Indian commerce. The professional class is increasing in numbers, and contributes a good deal of leadership. A rather class of retired civil servants and others supply a further constituent element which during the war filled many a breach. The visitor, even if armed with a knowledge of the standards of hospitality generally manifested by Europeans in Africa, will be surprised by the warmth of the reception that awaits him in Kenya.

The link with Britain still spoken of as "Auntie" even on the part of the Kenya-born Europeans, is a strong one. Many of the children receive their education in England. Administrators often retire in Kenya, a tendency accelerated by the political, fiscal, and productive consequences of the war, but many return home. South Africa features largely in the Press and public mind. South African scientists, technicians, and Government reports have had a formative influence on Kenya, and this influence is growing, not in the sphere of policy-making but rather in the solution of the technical problems of administration.

No Colour Bar

Other passages indicative of the character of the book are as follows:

An industrial colour bar has never been the policy of any organized section of Kenya society. Horizontal movement, which allows the African to take advantage of favourable labour demand situations, has been less hampered than in South Africa. As pass-laws are far less restrictive. The weight of outside influences the world over is assisting ideological readjustments so that fears among Africans in neighbouring territories about the trend of Kenya affairs, and the influence of restrictionist policies, seem to be out of date.

Indeed, in the sphere of planning, Kenya has managed to swing herself into the front rank of British Colonies, and with planning the emphasis on common human needs and a more racial outlook on economic affairs is bound to grow. It is the function of any master plan to increase the flexibility of Kenya society and reduce any inconveniences which might absorb energies without pushing society forward.

Social organization should, it is recommended, be on the principle of neighbourhood units, which are defined in area, by the maximum distance a child has to walk to school. It would give every adult three means of going from house to shopping and community centre—by personal road transport (car or cycle), by public road transport, or on foot. A fair degree of economic class differentiation among the non-European population is provided, but the master plan remains neutral regard to racial segregation by being confined to the principles of planning which take their measure on the human and technical needs.

Planning for 250,000 Inhabitants

For 250,000 inhabitants it is estimated that Nairobi will require 21,489 acres (rather more than the present municipal area), of which 38% will be for residential use (excluding open spaces), 22% for open spaces of all kinds, nearly 7% for official housing, 4.7% for major roads, 3.4% for new heavy industries, 3.3% in reserve for official housing extensions, 1.25% for existing heavy industry, and just over 1% for business and commerce.

The volume is illustrated with excellent maps, plans and sketches, some in colour, and many excellently reproduced photographs.

There can have been no planning on this scale for any town in East or Central Africa, and no such publication setting forth the proposals of experts in this particular field. At a time when many other towns in East and Central Africa are growing with great rapidity, those responsible for their local administration would do well to study this attractive volume.

For Rhodesian Voters

RHODESIANS IN THIS COUNTRY may vote in the forthcoming general election in their Colony if they complete an application form for a postal ballot paper. Such forms may be obtained from the Office of the High Commissioner, Rhodesia House, Strand, London, W.C.2. Immediate application is recommended, for the completed forms have to be returned to Rhodesia and sent to the returning officer in the appropriate constituency, who will airmail to this country a ballot paper and certificate of identity for the individual voter.

MR. C. LEYDEN, whom we recently reported to have been appointed liaison officer between the Colonial Office and the Colonial Governments in Eastern Africa in connexion with development and welfare programmes, was in the Burma Frontier Service before the war and responsible for the administration of almost half of Burma; his territory had a population of about 3,500,000 and an area equal to pre-war Germany. Early in the war with the Japanese he did great work in cutting a way through the jungle to Assam, thereby saving hundreds of lives. He was awarded the O.B.E. for that exploit, and received the C.B.E. last year. As a young man he played rugby football for Newport as a three-quarter back. He was born in 1904.

Obituary

MRS. B. H. D. BAKERÖF, wife of Lieut. Colonel R. B. Bakeröf, of Momb. Kenya, died in Nakuru last week.

MR. DAN WOOD, one of the oldest Freemasons in the Selousville district of Southern Rhodesia, died there recently.

MRS. WEINTHAL, widow of Leo Weintahl, founder and editor of the *African World*, has died in Subbury-on-Thames.

When an R.A.F. Harvard aircraft crashed some 27 miles from Bulawayo recently, CADET PILOT F. H. WOODS, who had been training in the Colony for 18 months, was killed.

MR. ARTHUR A. WHITE, who arrived in Nairobi about 1908 and founded the chemist and druggist business which bears his name, has died in Kenya at the age of 74. An ardent Freemason, he held high rank in the District Grand Lodge, latterly as President of the Board of General Purposes. For some years he was organist of Nairobi Cathedral.

B.O.A.C. Passenger Lists

BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION have carried the following passengers during the past week for:

Kisumu—Mr. Laird Adams, Mr. W. R. Allen, Mr. Mrs. Miss and Master Anderson, Mr. Benjamin Mrs. Benson, Mr. East, Mr. P. E. Brookbank, Mr. Dee, Mr. D. G. Mrs. Morgan Grenville, Mr. F. W. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Heartley, Mrs. Hewitt, Mr. D. F. H. Hunter, Mr. Mrs. Miss and Master Kribalala, Mr. D. R. Kent, Brigadier Mackinlay, Mr. and Mrs. Neep, Colonel H. E. Niven, Master Palmer, Captain and Mrs. Power, Mrs. Pows.

Nairobi—Mr. B. V. Greenfield, Mr. and Mrs. Isherwood, Mrs. Wynfield Daby, Mr. E. Scott.

Durban—Mr. T. Alhton, Miss Barker, Miss Brammalk, Mr. R. Bridport, Mr. H. Calvert, Mr. J. Campbell, Mrs. J. Duncan, Mr. S. Goddard, Mr. G. Henderson, Master D. G. Lewis, Mr. W. B. Mitchell, Miss Oliver, Mrs. M. Phillips, Mr. A. Rogan, Mr. H. Thorpe, Mr. R. Tilling, Miss M. Tyler, Miss L. Wheeler, Mr. J. R. Wilson, Mr. S. H. Wood, Mr. P. Worstoft.

Victoria Falls—Mr. J. A. Barten, Mr. Hugh Cairns, Squadron-Leader Keeling, Mr. Mandel, Mr. Millward, Rogers.

Immigration Restrictions

THE BILL WHICH GIVES POWER to the Governor of Southern Rhodesia to restrict immigration has passed its third reading in the Colony's Parliament. It permits such restriction when there is, or is likely to be, a shortage of housing, food, or any article of commodity essential to the life of the community. The Governor may prescribe the qualifications which an immigrant must possess, in particular, he may fix a minimum capital or income, and may insist that definite employment in the Colony shall have been guaranteed before entry. Exceptions may apply in cases of people who have made all arrangements to go to the Colony before the restrictions began to operate, whose qualifications approximate to those demanded, who are the aged parents or close relatives of Rhodesians, and who possess urgently required qualifications.

Administering Powers Criticized Observations by Trusteeship Council

THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL, after a hypercritical study in public, has produced observations and conclusions on the reports submitted by the Administering Powers on the administration of Tanganyika (Great Britain), Ruanda-Urundi (Belgium), and New Guinea (Australia) during 1947.

The Council's findings, which reflect more dissatisfaction than satisfaction with the way in which the Administering Powers are discharging their responsibilities, will be placed before the General Assembly at its coming session. All three reports raised a question of fundamental importance, as the majority of the council saw it, for the future of the trustee system—that is, the impact of administrative changes on the identity of trust territories.

Ballot-Box for Africans

The question is examined more particularly in the Tanganyika report. The Council notes that the administrative union of Tanganyika with Kenya and Uganda had been put into effect without prior consultation with them—there is no obligation on the Administering Power to consult, and without full prior consultation with the indigenous inhabitants. They expressed the hope that Great Britain would consult the council before undertaking any extension or modification of the present arrangement which might affect the status of Tanganyika. They decided that it was premature to form a definite opinion on inter-territorial organization on the basis of their present information.

The recommendations urge Britain as the administering authority for Tanganyika to make use of the ballot-box among the indigenous as well as among other inhabitants for the selection of members of territorial and local organs of government and to speed the political education of Natives.

On the proposal of a Soviet Union, it was recommended that the level of wages paid to Natives in large corporations and industrial districts and plantations should be substantially raised, that child labour be prohibited, and that the system of taxation as applied to Natives should be based on ability to pay, and that there should be no discrimination against Natives, particularly in employment, wages, salaries, labour legislation, and the provision of hospitals and medical service.

The council ended by chronicling disapproval of the Native reserve systems. Telegram from New York to *The Times*.

N. Rhodesian Delegation

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT in respect of the discussions held in London during the past fortnight between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Northern Rhodesian delegation will, we understand, be issued simultaneously in London and Lusaka on Monday next. Sir Gilbert Renne, the Governor, Mr. R. S. Hudson, Secretary for African Affairs, Mr. R. Wolensky, Sir Stewart Gore-Brown, and Mr. G. B. Beckett, European non-official members of the Legislative Council, and Messrs. Chiesha and Mubbitana, the two African representatives, returned to Northern Rhodesia by air early this week.

Kenya Kongonis' Tour

MR. C. K. V. S. scored 102 runs not out for the Kenya Kongonis during their match last week with Barclays Bank, Brighton. He had his runs within the hour, collecting five sixes and 11 fours. The bank going for a win in the two hours left for play, scored 114 for six wickets. Haywards Hoath beat the Kongonis by seven wickets, only four of the East Africans coming into double figures in a total of 80. Next day the tourists made 114 against H.N. field, but were beaten by 40 runs, although Mr. Philip Walter took three wickets for 24 and Mr. R. Mayers three for 43.

A Rhodesian who wishes to remain anonymous has presented the Office of the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London with a large oil painting by Mr. Gilbert Wiles showing *Edi. The King at the Indaba* held in the Matopos during the Royal visit last

PERSONALIA

EARL LLOYD is visiting East Africa. Mr. J. J. Dickie has been appointed Crown Counsel in Uganda.

Mr. A. E. Wilson has been appointed accountant-general in Uganda.

Dr. W. J. Hart is director of the Commonwealth Institute of Pathology.

A memorial service for Sir Edward Gurney was held yesterday at St. Margaret's, Westminster.

Mr. F. Crawford, Economic Secretary in Northern Rhodesia, has arrived in this country on leave.

Lord Trenchard has been appointed a director of the National Provident Institution for Mutual Life Assurance.

Mr. A. R. Burns, professor of economics at Columbia University, U.S.A., has recently visited Tanganyika.

A daughter has been born in Capetown to the wife of COMMANDER T. B. (Retd.) of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

M. SZERBINSKI, new Polish Consul-General in London, has been granted jurisdiction to include the British Colonial territories.

Mr. B. B. REES-WALKERS, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, is now on his way to West Africa by sea.

Mrs. WALTER GUY JARDINE, of Marandella, and Miss JEAN CARLISLE are to be married today in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Dr. R. Y. DANILO has returned to Uganda from his tour of the Seychelles and has been gazetted M.B.E., Kampala and Port Bell.

CAPTAIN R. L. CAREY, editor and proprietor of the *Agricultural Machinery Journal*, is on a four months tour of Rhodesia and South Africa.

Recently appointed district commissioners in Northern Rhodesia are Mr. J. M. CORRIE (Katima district) and Mr. R. P. STODOL (Chimbal district).

Mr. C. C. SPENDER, lately appointed Economic Secretary to the East Africa High Commission, is to return to Uganda as Finance Secretary.

The engagement is announced between Mr. C. LUCAS and Miss WARREN DODD, daughter of Mr. Adler and Mrs. E. R. Adler, of Karen, Nairobi.

MR. A. H. STRASLER, Secretary to the Treasury in Southern Rhodesia, is to be a member of the Development Coordinating Commission of the Colony.

COLONEL ANDRIEUX, of the London Headquarters of the Salvation Army, is making an extensive survey of the work and needs of the organization in Africa.

MR. K. M. GOSPOUGH, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London, and Mrs. Gospough are on holiday in England until the end of the month.

MR. W. HALL, of Salisbury, who celebrated his 96th birthday recently, still does a full day's work from 7.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. as a Native supervisor for O.K. Bazaars, Ltd.

MR. ABDEL WAHAB M. MAKKI, managing director of Messrs. Mohd. Mukhl Khalif & Son Abdel Wahab Importers and Exporters, of Charطوم, has arrived in this country on a business visit.

MR. ERNEST CRANK, for the past two years manager in Uganda of the East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., is now in charge of the company's interests in the Moshi-Arusba area of Tanganyika.

MR. W. J. RICHERT, of Umtali, Southern Rhodesia, who lost an arm during the Ethiopian campaign, has started in business as a building contractor. He can lay 2,000 bricks a day, drive his own car and work with his left hand. Working at week-ends only, Mr. Richert built his own house in 18 months, being doing nothing except the flooring and carpentry.

SIR GEORGE GATERA, former Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, has accepted the invitation of British Broadcasting Corporation to become Chairman of the School Broadcasting Council for the United Kingdom.

COLONEL R. G. B. INNES, O.B.E., The Seaforth Highlanders, has taken over the command of the 4th (Uganda) Battalion The King's African Rifles, with whom he served from 1931 to 1934. Latterly he has been at the War Office.

A certificate of commendation has been awarded by the Board of British Overseas Airways to Captain F. B. STONEY for exceptional airmanship on the occasion of the forced landing of a York aircraft in Harare last October.

MAJOR H. BRENCH, who commands the Somalia Gendarmerie, was previously second in command of the Somali Land Scouts. During the war he was second in command of the Somali Land Camel Corps, and later commanded the 1st K.A.R. in Burma.

Mrs. TOM DALTON, former superintendent of the Thames division of the Metropolitan Police, has been appointed to command a 1,000 man auxiliary police force to patrol the areas controlled by the groundnut scheme in Tanganyika. He is 50 years of age.

MR. A. W. LEWEY, K.C., Attorney-General in the Gold Coast, who has been appointed a Justice of Appeal of the West African Court of Appeal, was Crown Counsel in Kenya from 1932 until he went to Uganda four years later as solicitor-general.

MR. MONT FOULCK, M.P., left for Cairo on Sunday. He will visit the Sudan, Ethiopia, Zanzibar, Tanganyika (where he will study the groundnut scheme), Northern and Southern Rhodesia, the Congo, and Mozambique during his tour which will last about three months.

THE PRINCE HUBERT is spending his holiday in care of the 11th-century house on the shores of Clew Bay, County Mayo, of MR. ANTHONY LEWIS, one of our private secretaries, who spent 18 years in the Colonial Office before his transfer to the Cabinet Office in 1919.

SIR ANTHONY KEITH, one of the world's leading anthropologists, has recapitulated the results of his lifelong research in a new book entitled "A New Theory of Human Evolution." He regards Africa as the cradle of the human race, whence the earlier types of man spread over the world.

MR. DAVID WILLIAM MACKAY SIM, now A.C. to Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya, was born in Mombasa, the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. M. Sim. After completing his education at Dar es Salaam he joined the Royal Navy, and served during the recent war in H.M.S. *Essex*. He resigned his commission last year. This is probably the first occasion on which a man born in East Africa has been made aide-de-camp to an East African Governor.

MR. J. L. SNOW, Labour M.P. for Portsmouth Central since 1925, and Junior Lord of the Treasury, and Miss J. L. SNOW, his youngest daughter of Sir Ralph Blois, Bart., and Lady Blois, have announced their engagement. Mrs. Snow represented the Danlop Company in Uganda and Tanganyika in 1930-31 and was for a short time until last year a Parliamentary member of the executive council of the Joint East and Central African Board. Miss Blois is an artist and sister-in-law of Mr. Geoffrey Blois, M.P.

SQUADRON-LEADER MOODY, who commanded No. 44 (Rhodesia) Squadron of the R.A.F. during its recent tour of Southern Rhodesia, said in last Friday's "Calling Southern Rhodesia" programme of the B.B.C. that the Squadron made an aerial survey of Salisbury, Bulawayo, and the Victoria Valley, took the mayors of different towns for flights to their locality, and that Nos. 44 and 45 of the supporting Dakota Squadron were porting spares and technical gear carried 101 Rhodians in the baggage of the Coronation.

TO THE NEWS

E.A.R. market. "Economy often amounts to selfishness, for it means the subordination of your own personal interests to those of your superiors, of your equals, or of your subordinates."—His Majesty the King.

"President Truman's stock has risen—from desperate to hopeless."—Mr. Leonard Lyons.

"Nothing can stop a world catastrophe unless Britain is one nation."—Canon W. H. Elliott.

"Construction will begin soon on a £25,000,000 aircraft carrier, which will be the largest ship afloat."—U.S. Navy.

"Burning candles at both ends is no way to make the outlook brighter."—New York World-Telegram.

"At any hour the free nations may be called upon again to defend freedom with their lives."—Mr. Mackenzie King.

"There are over 100 British aircraft in order for civil aviation to the value of £25,000,000."—Mr. G. S. Linstead, M.P.

"The cost of the food subsidies in the United Kingdom is equivalent to an income tax of 7% on the Chief editor of *The Times*."

"There is no sphere of governmental activity in which Socialist promises have stood the test of time."—Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, M.P.

"An Englishman's home is his castle, but many of your lordships' castles are no longer your homes."—Lord Lloyd, addressing the Upper House.

"The failure of the coal-mining industry is that there are far too many persons in non-productive jobs and too few actually producing coal."—Sir P. Malcolm Stewart.

"British newspaper mills are still operating at only 35% of their capacity because of the shortage and high price of imported wood pulp and chemical pulp."—Lord Rothermere.

"The act of the Nationalist Government in releasing prisoners convicted of high treason is a smack in the face for men and women who fought to free the world from Nazism. At least one of the men released committed treasonable acts which might easily have involved European South Africans in a blood-bath."—Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, former Deputy Prime Minister in the Union of South Africa.

"You can do more direct enterprise than you can force a person to be happy. Enterprise is governed by emotion, not law."—Mr. T. Alan Pratt, secretary of the British Hoops Manufacturers' Association.

"London's fleet of buses numbers about 7,000, of which half are more than 12 years old, and 4,300 more than 16 years old. Normally 3,800 would have been replaced between 1940 and 1947, but owing to the war only 320 were replaced."—Mr. Barnes, Minister of Transport.

"The Government should try to arrange a three-year moratorium on sterling balance payments, that would allow Britain a breathing spell and put her in a free position for the acquisition of raw materials and food and help to get the machinery of recovery going more quickly."—Mr. Walter Fletcher, M.P.

"You have come to Britain to meet the real British people. In Jamaica we see only the C.I.B. and the K.C.B. and when British High Commissioners after his name he is proud for the good of the Jamaicans I have met they have been shouting for a republic. If I had them in Jamaica I would clap them in gaol. We don't want a republic, we want a broader constitution within the British Commonwealth."—Mr. W. A. Bustamante.



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Attracting Travellers to East Africa

Regional Commission on African Tourist Travel

MR. MICHAEL W. DUNFORD, general manager of the East Africa Tourist Travel Association, who left London on Tuesday for Cairo, where he will spend about 10 days before flying on to Nairobi, will have an encouraging story to lay before his board for the prospects of developing tourist traffic to East Africa—and to the Rhodesias also, for that matter—and undeniably good, as he has been able to assist himself by his contacts with tourist agencies specializing in organizing overseas travel from the United Kingdom and the United States in particular.

The immediate purpose of Mr. Dunford's return to Europe was to attend the conference in Oslo of the International Union of Official Travel Organizations (I.U.O.T.O.), which body has been granted consultative status by the United Nations and is the recognized international organization devoted to the tourist movement.

Strong African Representation at Oslo

Mr. Roger Wynn, commissioner for East Africa in London, and Mr. Wynn represented the East African territories at the Oslo conference, which was also attended by Mr. W. E. Arnold, public relations officer at Rhodesia House in London as the representative of Southern Rhodesia, and delegates from the Union of South Africa, the Belgian Congo, and other parts of Africa. Indeed, Africa was so strongly and forcefully represented that the number of set seats on the Executive Committee rose from one to two, South Africa and the Belgian Congo being appointed for the current year, with an understanding that there shall be an equal change and that one British speaking and one French speaking territory shall always be represented.

Representatives on African Tourist Travel were asked to study the possibilities of travel to individual territories and to make their own recommendations to the South African Commission, which will act as a co-ordinating regional commissions for the countries of Western Africa, so that the time full and readily available for the disposal of intending travellers.

Conference in Nairobi

Mr. Dunford is to Paris to confer with the British and French and with their consular representatives of the Automobile Association Commission, that the East African Territories Association will undertake the special work of dealing with the third International Conference on Tourism, which will be held in Nairobi in the month of next year.

Just before he left his country, Mr. Dunford told EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA that his association fully recognized the importance of developing a highly personalized tourist business. Dealing with individuals and small parties, each of whom would spend some hundreds of pounds, and possibly even thousands of pounds, would, he said, require the application of principles differing from those used to attract and handle mass movement. The plan must be to capitalize and develop the characteristic attractions of Africa, not seek to provide casinos, night clubs, and other artificialities which visitors to East Africa do not want—and would not want, and if they did, then, quite obviously, those which Africa could provide

could not hope to compete with the much more lavish diversions of the kind available in America and Europe.

It was the difference of Africa that was the main selling point. The greater the similarity between territories, the less they would attract travel; the greater their dissimilarity, the greater the likelihood of developing tourist business.

Need for More Hotels

Air passages to and from East Africa could now be obtained without difficulty; next year the shipping position would become easier; and it would not be long, he thought, before there would be a marked change in the matter of hotel accommodation in the territories. Every hotel in every large town in Africa was still full, but houses were now being built much more quickly, more large contracting companies from England were about to establish themselves, and it appeared almost certain that one or more large financial groups in London would shortly build big hotels in several centres.

Nairobi was in particular need of increased hotel accommodation, said Mr. Dunford, not only because there had been such an influx of people from this country and India in particular, but because it was now so important a stopping place on the world's air routes. On a number of recent occasions so many large air liners had stayed overnight in Nairobi that sleeping accommodation had had to be found for more than 200 passengers and crew. That figure was bound to increase sharply, and if an hotel with several bedrooms were built it might find by the time it was ready to open that the world's air traffic would fill almost all the accommodation.

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

Southern Rhodesia Labour Party Leader Becomes United Party Candidate

THE SURPRISE OF THE UNITED PARTY in the Southern Rhodesian general election must be attributed considerably as a result of the resignation of Mr. Donald Macintyre, leader of the Rhodesia Labour Party, to become a candidate for the United Party. His only colleague in the Assembly, Mr. J. E. Lister, has also resigned.

Announcing that he would be the new United Party candidate for Bulawayo Central, which he won in S.R.L.P. in 1946 with a majority of 1,000, Mr. Macintyre, United Party member since 1947, Mr. B. J. B. Macintyre said, "I am a member of the United Party, and I have given my consideration to the relative merits of the United Party. I have decided to leave the Labour Party. It is true that, after a long time, it has become somewhat careworn, but I am confident that a bold transfusion such as this will have the desired effect."

Sir Godfrey Huggins has said: "While Mr. Macintyre has always been an energetic critic of the Government, such criticism has never been so much against the basic principles of the United Party's policy as against matters of administration. This is, obvious from the fact that he will be the only member of the Opposition parties who consistently supported the present Government on matters of confidence."

Africans and Their Political Ambitions

West African Pointers for East and Central Africa

IT IS AN AXIOM of British Colonial policy that progress, whether political, social or economic, and whether in local affairs or at the centre of government, can be soundly achieved only on two conditions: first, that it rests on the foundations of tradition and social usage which already exist, and, secondly, that changes and developments carry with them the substantial acceptance of the people.

"It is not impossible, within these limitations, to banish abuses, adjust anachronisms, and introduce the framework of a modern civilization, but the process must be evolutionary. A European system cannot be imposed arbitrarily on an African society; readiness to give must be matched by willingness to receive."

Those paragraphs, quoted verbatim, from the statement issued a few days ago by His Majesty's Government on the report of the Commission of Inquiry into Disturbances in the Gold Coast has its direct interest for East and Central Africa, as have the following other passages:—

"The Commission argue that the concession of an African elected majority in the Legislature in the absence of any real political power provided no outlet for a people eagerly emerging into political consciousness. On the other hand, it provided a powerful stimulant for intelligent discontent.

Non-Official Influence on Policy

"His Majesty's Government do not agree. Since 1942 Africans have taken part in the formation of a policy through their membership of the executive council. Under the existing constitution the non-official majority on the legislature has been in a position to exercise an important influence over policy, and in the particular sphere of finance the standing finance committee of the council has shown itself willing and able to undertake effective control.

"The type of constitution which combines a non-official majority on the legislature with an official executive government is an essential stage in the political evolution of Colonial territories. The very fact that it makes the business of Government dependent on agreement between the executive and the legislature is in itself an advantage; and though the system may not be perfect it has worked well in other parts of the British Commonwealth.

"His Majesty's Government agree that the executive council should consist of nine members under the presidency of the Governor, four of whom would be *ex officio* members and five would be Africans. They suggest that the *ex officio* members should be the chief secretary, who should be the senior member with responsibilities including defence and security, and the members with responsibility for justice, finance, and economic affairs; and that there should be three full-time salaried African members drawn from the legislature with responsibility for health, labour and social welfare, for education, and for communications and works. In addition, there would be two African members without executive responsibility who, at the Governor's discretion, might either be drawn from the legislature or appointed from outside it. All members of the executive council should be entitled to initiate subjects for discussion.

"The title of 'minister' proposed by the commission would not be appropriate at this stage of political development, and it would be more suitable to use the term 'member'. His Majesty's Government agree that each member should be served by a secretary or under-secretary drawn from the Civil Service."

The commission of inquiry consisted of Mr. Aiken Walsh, K.C. (chairman), Mr. A. Dalglish (a trade union leader who has served on several commissions of inquiry into conditions on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia), and Dr. K. H. Murray, Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford.

The great bulk of the report (Colonial 231, 2s. 6d.) is necessarily of local rather than general application, but

there are passages of which East Africans and Rhodesians should have knowledge, as for instance, the following:—

"By far the most serious problem which the Administration has to face is the suspicion which surrounds Government activity of any sort. Its origin, apart from political propaganda, is often obscure. It does not attach to persons or individuals in Government service. It is an attitude of mind based on no one specific grievance. That it exists we had evidence on all sides. That it must be overcome is the hard core of the problem of healthy relations between Government and governed.

"In the main the underlying causes may be divided into three broad categories—political, economic and social. There is often no clear dividing line between them, and they are frequently inter-related. They are not solely political or economic or social. The remedy for the distrust and suspicion with which the African views the European, and which is to-day poisoning life in the Gold Coast, demands an attack on all three causes.

Decline of Rule through Chiefs

"One of the underlying causes has been a failure of the Government to realize that, with the spread of liberal ideas, increasing literacy, and a closer contact with political developments in other parts of the world, the star of rule through the chiefs was on the wane. Another was a general suspicion of Government measures and intentions reinforced by a hostile Press and heightened by the general failure of the Administration in the field of public relations.

"It would be idle to ignore the existence of bribery and corruption in many walks of life admitted to us by every responsible African to whom we addressed the question. That it may spread as further responsibility devolves upon the African is a possibility which cannot be denied. No nation can rise to greatness upon such foundations.

"In discussions with many Africans we found a marked inclination to face realities. A tendency existed to take refuge in ill-founded optimism—that things would come right in the end or that someone would find the answers. This was exemplified in their belief that Government funds were inexhaustible and a blithe regard of the complexities of modern economic organization and the like. The hard truth that every penny of Governmental expenditure comes out of the taxpayer's pocket has nowhere penetrated public understanding.

"We felt that the administrative machine was weak for the purposes of modern economic planning. There is an almost complete lack of the statistics essential to the intelligent formulation of development schemes or the successful administration of a complex social organization. Many of the present economic disorders could have been avoided if more statistical data had been available. We do not think that the proposals now under consideration to remedy this defect go far enough.

Lack of Departmental Co-Ordination

"There appears to be a lack of co-ordination between departments concerned with development. Too often measures have been adopted by one department without regard to economic consequences for another.

"The problem of Africanization is a difficult one rendered more so by the touching belief of so many Africans in the intrinsic value of an academic parchment. The fact that an individual has acquired a university degree, or a certificate of some sort or another, is considered to be by itself the hall-mark of capacity. Academic education as a means of teaching human beings to think is not generally understood. A man with a degree expects at once to assume the seat of power irrespective of any lack of practical experience. The elementary tasks of administration which must be absorbed before the complex ones are tackled he regards as an insult to his intelligence.

"So far as we could discover, until the happening of recent events there had been no imaginative attempts to ensure the presentation of Government policy in a balanced way even to the literate population.

"It is essential to put the public relations department forthwith in the hands of a trained and experienced official with the necessary status to ensure that where the necessity for voluntary co-operation with his efforts is not appreciated he may command the requisite assistance. Such an official must be given the greatest possible freedom in the execution of his task. We are satisfied that, given the right officer and adequate support from the Administration, a tree which in our view is now barren will bring forth much fruit."

assisted in the Colonial administration of the Seychelles. Quite obviously all was not well with that beautiful, peaceful part of the Colonial Empire.

If the Minister said that all was well, it would confirm the opinion that an inquiry should be held, because he would be relying on official statements rather than dealing with the facts of the case as put by residents in the islands. If the Minister took the line that all was not well, then some form of outside independent inquiry should clearly be made.

Income tax had been paid for many years and the people thought the matter was ended; but the new attorney-general was taking up arrears for as long as 26 years. No taxpayer could produce his books, if he kept any, for such a long time.

There had been an unhappy episode between the Governor, the acting attorney-general, and the acting chief justice, and the Minister replied that, since they had all apologized and the records had been expunged, all was well; but surely the quarrel showed that all was not well, and that something should be done.

The Colony should be joined for administrative purposes with some larger unit. Kenya had been mentioned, but an alternative was Mauritius, to which the Seychelles were joined some years ago.

Reply of Under-Secretary of State

THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, MR. REES-WILLIAMS, said in the course of his reply: "I am sorry the hon. member for Hornsey (Mr. Gammans) accused me of flippancy in this matter because, when he raised this in the Supply debate, I took him to task for acting with flippancy in accusing the acting attorney-general of being a pocket Hitler. In spite of the cases he has given to-day—cases which may show that this officer is perhaps rigorous in his treatment of taxpayers or, rather, non-taxpayers—they do not show in any way that this man can properly be called a pocket Hitler.

"Similarly, in my reply on Wednesday to the supplementary question of the hon. member, I was referring to the incidents which took place between the acting attorney-general and the Acting Chief Justice, and the Acting Chief Justice and the Governor. I was not concerned with the whole situation in the Seychelles; I was merely challenging that particular aspect, namely, the charges which had been hurled by one against the other, and which have been resolved apparently to the satisfaction of all parties.

"The Seychelles comprise 92 islands which lie between the fourth and 10th parallel South, and the largest island, Mahé, has only an area of about 55 square miles. The climate is described by the annual report on the Seychelles as being pleasant on the whole and quite healthy, with no malaria, but the climate lacks bracing qualities. The member for Hornsey knows that a climate of that kind which lacks a bracing quality sometimes makes people exaggerate little differences of opinion.

Administrative and Judicial Functions

"One has in these small islands the curious situation that a very small group of people are descended from the old original planting families who were the slave-owning families, while the bulk of the population, amounting to 97 per cent, are descendants mainly of the slaves. That is not entirely so, but it is mainly so. The chief justice is in fact a sole justice. He has many duties to perform which in this country would be performed by officers with a very much less distinguished title. The judicial authorities there often have to perform administrative functions, and administrative officers have to perform judicial functions. The fact that Mr. Collet performs administrative functions is not at all unusual in this class of territory. It is, in fact, the custom that the attorney-general performs not only legal but administrative functions as well.

"The hon. member described the income tax system of this Colony as lax for many years. That is a perfectly true description. When the new Governor went there he decided in consultation with my right hon. friend that this state of affairs could no longer be allowed to continue, and it was decided that the defaulters should be proceeded against, and that the whole system of tax collection should be overhauled.

"It has not come at a time of hardship. Never have the Seychelles been more flourishing than in the last couple of years. Last year there was a record output of copra, the staple industry of the islands, and it was not at all unfair or unjust that the income tax laws should be enforced at a time when the population, particularly the mercantile and planting community, was flourishing, and that those who could pay their proper income tax and had not done so in past years should be proceeded against.

"At this stage Mr. Collet comes into the picture. Mr. Collet was a native of one of the islands, but he was a member of the 97 per cent, not of the 3 per cent. In spite of that, before he was appointed he had the confidence of the 3 per cent, as well as the 97 per cent. In fact, after he qualified at the Bar in this country he returned to the Seychelles on the advice of one of the big planters, who said that with his undoubted ability he could make a good living there. He was appointed legal adviser to the Chamber of Commerce in the Seychelles, which shows that as a lawyer he has the full confidence of the mercantile and planting community.

Mr. Collet's Appointment

"The chief justiceship fell vacant and the attorney-general became acting chief justice. Then the Governor as a temporary measure put Mr. Collet in to take the place of the attorney-general. The attorney-general is acting chief justice pending the selection of a chief justice. There is no question of Mr. Collet being appointed to that post. He is not qualified to take it, and, as a matter of fact, if it is on offer and possibly will be accepted by a gentleman who as far as I know has never been to the Seychelles in his life."

MR. GAMMANS: "Does that mean that if a new chief justice is appointed the acting chief justice goes back to the position of attorney-general and that is the end of Mr. Collet?"

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "I cannot say that exactly, because the attorney-general's term of office expires in November, and it depends on whether a new chief justice is appointed before his term as attorney-general expires. If he is, the present chief justice will revert to attorney-general and the new chief justice will take over."

"Mr. Collet proceeded under the orders of the Government to collect these taxes, and he adopted measures which we are instructed were not in the main different from those adopted in this country. There are certain cases which are definitely in dispute, which were mentioned to-day. We want further particulars in regard to that class of case. The accounting system, as can be readily understood, is not of the clearest in a place like the Seychelles, and the Secretary of State is inquiring into the whole matter and trying to find out what has happened. The Governor is letting us have a full statement, which we shall consider very carefully.

"The Governor has done everything he can to improve public health, which is sadly in need of improvement. Figures of disease of one kind and another seem extraordinarily high, and everything he has done has been done with the legitimate and useful end in view of trying to better the people of the Seychelles and improve their physical condition and the economic structure of the territory as a whole.

No Grounds for Commission

"In reply to the three suggestions made, I would say, first, that we do not consider that there is any ground for an independent commission. There is no unrest as far as we know it, except among the people who have not paid their income tax. If we went all over the Empire setting up commissions every time there was unrest among people who had not paid their income tax we should be doing nothing else, but setting up commissions. All the hon. member for Hornsey has charged us with is harassing income tax defaulters, and if that is the only charge against the Governor of the Seychelles it is not sufficient on which to hold a public inquiry."

MR. GAMMANS: "I am accusing the hon. gentleman of supporting a system which is a disgrace to a British Colony."

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "After all a charge has to be supported by evidence in any court, and the only remark the hon. gentleman brings out is that the income tax payers who owe income tax object to paying it.—[HON. MEMBERS: "No."]—Well, it is for hon. members of the House to judge, but that is my submission."

"I have dealt with the point about the chief justice. Finally, there is the question of allowing people from outside to come in and hold the more important posts. I agree that the hon. member has put up some very strong points on that suggestion, and we will consider them very carefully, but there are difficulties. There is local patriotism. Most of the Colonies are now moving towards self-government and naturally feel that they would rather their own sons should have an opportunity of some of these jobs.

"I do not for a moment say that everything Mr. Collet has done has been such that we would readily approve, but one must remember that he has not been acting in any way in a capacity which would give him any personal return. He is an officer of the Governor. He may have been a little forceful in his methods—"

MR. GAMMANS: "His conduct has been declared *ultra vires*."

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "He is not the first lawyer or Government servant whose conduct has been declared *ultra vires*. One must give him credit for doing his best and acting under the instructions of the Governor. Broadly speaking, what the Governor wanted to do was to clear up income tax matters, and that aim was approved by the Secretary of State.

(Continued on page 1390)

Seychelles Administration Criticized in Commons

Demand for Independent Committee of Inquiry

A "DISTURBING AND POTENTIALLY DANGEROUS situation" in the Seychelles was described in the House of Commons by Mr. L. D. GAMMANS on the motion for the adjournment.

He had, he said, less than normal diffidence in mentioning the name of an individual—Mr. Collet, the acting attorney-general—since that individual had been charged with contempt of court by the Chief Justice.

Recently the Secretary of State had taken the unusual step of appointing a senior medical officer, Dr. Selwyn Clarke, to be Governor of the Seychelles, and perhaps his lack of administrative experience had contributed to subsequent events. One of his early acts had been to appoint as acting attorney-general this Mr. Collet, who was born in the Seychelles, called to the Bar in Great Britain in 1943, and was then for a time secretary to the League of Coloured Peoples in London. Then he began private practice in the Seychelles, and acted for people who protested against income tax assessments, so having access to the private affairs of certain persons against whom he subsequently appeared.

Income tax had been collected in a very lax manner for some years. Indeed, the accounts for one part of the island had been lost altogether, and assessment was often the result of bargaining between Government and the parties assessed. Such a state of affairs was, of course, the fault of the Government, not of the taxpayer.

High-Handed Attitude

Mr. Collet, when acting attorney-general, appeared to have constituted himself tax collector as well, and he had adopted a very high-handed manner. A planter received an arbitrary assessment from the attorney-general to pay 98,000 rupees for a period of years. Next day before the planter could either pay or object, the attorney-general entered a plaint in the Supreme Court to attach all the money which the planter owned anywhere, and the planter was told that unless he paid in eight days bankruptcy proceedings would be taken against him. A few days later he was arrested in the street by a court usher, searched without any sort of warrant, and eight rupees were taken from his pocket. In another case a Government doctor had been pulled off a ship within 15 minutes of sailing in order to pay income tax.

The worst case was that of Mr. Wagon de Lestang, who, when prosecuted before the Supreme Court for failing to produce his accounts, asked for postponement so that he could get legal assistance from Mauritius. He was told by Mr. Collet that he could not do that, but must have one of the lawyers in the Seychelles. There were only two, one being Mrs. Collet, and as Mr. Lestang did not want to employ the other solicitor, he objected to appointing as his advocate the wife of the man who was conducting the case against him. At this objection, Mr. Gammans said, Mr. Collet lost his temper and threatened to "bash him in the face" for insulting his wife.

When the case came before the Supreme Court the Acting Chief Justice declared that Mr. Collet's action was *ultra vires*, that he had exceeded his jurisdiction as attorney-general, that his irregularities represented topsy-turvydom in existence and that the conduct of the accused was fully justified. The Under-Secretary of State, when questioned in the House of Commons, had waived the matter aside as of little account, and criticized him (Mr. Gammans) strongly for what he had said.

Mr. Rees-Williams interposed that his criticism had been of the use of the term "pocket Hitler," and Mr. Gammans replied that that description appeared to have been fully justified. Since the question had been raised

on July 8 Mr. Collet had had an order for contempt of court made against him by the Chief Justice, and was later compelled to apologize. He had also addressed minutes to the Chief Justice which had been officially expunged after an apology had been made, and the Chief Justice then wrote minutes to the Governor to which the Governor took exception, and they also were expunged from the record book.

British Justice Brought into Ridicule

That was indeed a fine state of affairs, which had brought British administration and British justice into complete ridicule. It would be difficult to find a parallel in our Colonial history, and yet the Colonial Secretary proposed to do nothing about it. The Under-Secretary had said in his airy, flippant way: "As everyone seems to have apologized to everyone else, I think the matter had better rest there." But it could not be left there, and the slap-happy attitude of the Under-Secretary was that taken by the Government over Malaya, despite warnings from the Opposition. A cablegram from the Producers' Association in the Seychelles stated that the lack of confidence in the independence of the judiciary from executive influences was fully confirmed, and that it was imperative that the acting attorney-general should be relieved of his functions immediately, and that a full inquiry into Government machinery should be instituted to relieve the unrest which was now rampant.

Mr. Gammans made three suggestions. First, that an independent committee of inquiry under a chairman who should be a senior Colonial official or a retired civil servant should be sent to the Seychelles to deal with administration generally; secondly, that the post of Chief Justice should now be filled; and, thirdly, that the Seychelles should be linked for administrative purposes to Kenya. He concluded:—

"It is being said in the Seychelles that the post of chief justice is being deliberately kept open for Mr. Collet but that he cannot hold it now because he has not been called to the Bar for the statutory period of five years. That period is up in November, and locally it is believed that the job is being kept warm for Mr. Collet."

MR. REES-WILLIAMS indicated dissent.

MR. GAMMANS: "I am glad to see the hon. gentleman wags his head and says No. That reassurance will be welcomed in the Seychelles."

Link with Kenya Suggested

I know how difficult it is to get a really satisfactory staffing of the administration for small Colonies like the Seychelles. There are perhaps five or six senior posts which ought not to be filled by people from the islands, and which people on the islands do not want to be filled in that way. After all, there are only 35,000 people in the Seychelles, and it is far better that jobs like those of the chief justice, the attorney-general, the chief of police, and the head of the public works department should be held by people from outside. The difficulty is that these islands cannot afford to pay high salaries. It is a dead end for a man who goes there at the beginning of his Colonial career and has to stay there till the end. It is impossible to get really good people under those conditions.

The way out is to link the Seychelles to the nearest large British Colony purely for administrative purposes. That would be Kenya. I am not suggesting that the Seychelles should become part of Kenya from a political point of view. All I suggest is that for these top posts the Seychelles should be able to call on Kenya for men to fill them. It has been done already in places like Christmas Island, Labuan, and Brunei, which have always called on the Civil Service of the Straits Settlements or Malaya for men to fill them. I cannot see why the same thing should not happen in the case of the Seychelles.

"I hope the hon. gentleman will not deal with this matter with any air of flippancy. It is a storm in a teacup perhaps, but locally it is a big storm, which not only threatens the good name of British administration and justice, but one which may destroy the peace and contentment of the Seychelles."

MR. A. E. BALDWIN said that he had had quite a number of letters and many interviews on the subject including a letter from a brother who at one time

the salaries for comparable posts filled by Europeans. Excessive generosity will also prejudice industry directly and indirectly by reducing its competitive power.

Civil servants must be paid enough to meet the legitimate needs of their families, but that principle cannot reasonably be interpreted as requiring Kenya, for instance, to

High Standards of Living

pay all administrative officers on the basis of the inflated costs in Nairobi. The rational policy would be to base salaries on up-country costs and add appropriate allowances for those employed in the capital and Mombasa. And is not part of the problem due less to the cost of normal life than to an unduly high standard, one which has become too expensive for the well-being of the Colony? Nairobi's general living standards are as high as they have ever been, and the Governor's statements suggest that they are higher than ever before. Those who indulge themselves must know that their lot in post-war Britain—or in Rhodesia, for that matter—would be very different. In this country almost everyone has suffered a substantial decline in comfort owing to swingeing taxation, the shortage and expense of domestic fuel, rationing, and the effects of inflation. All but the "spiv" elements of the nation set themselves to live within their means, by depriving themselves of much to which they had been accustomed. That is surely preferable to running deliberately into debt, as many officials in East Africa are said by the commissioners to have done. During the slump years East African farmers and business men cut their expenses to the bone without loss of dignity; indeed, all right-thinking men admired their strength of character. If standards are too high to-day, they should be reduced, not perpetuated at the expense of the taxpayer.

* * * * *

TOURIST TRAFFIC can, as we have often written, be of great importance to the East and Central African Dependencies, and in this issue we publish an interview with the

importance of general manager of the Tourist Traffic, East Africa Tourist

Travel Association which indicates the extent of the interest which other countries are taking in the prospects of developing African travel. Next year many of the leading figures concerned with African touring will meet in conference in Nairobi, and after their formal business has been transacted, they will assuredly be

shown something of the scenic attractions of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar. We assume that they will be so well satisfied with the arrangements made by their hosts that they will return to this country, America, and other parts of the world to sing the praises of East Africa—which has so far done much, less than Southern Rhodesia, for instance, to develop its travel potentialities. A few weeks ago we recorded that the expenditure of visitors to Southern Rhodesia had reached a total which now gives tourism a value which would put it third in the Colony's export table. That striking fact dramatically illustrates the importance of encouraging travel, which can make a substantial and increasing contribution to the economic stability of the East and Central African territories.

An essential preliminary is, of course, adequate local enthusiasm and co-operation, in the first place, by the commercial interests which will benefit directly and considerably, especially the hotels and the

All Stand To Gain

motor hire and transport generally. But the direct and indirect benefits will not by any means be restricted to them. The market gardener who grows vegetables for a hotel will have a larger turnover if that establishment caters for a higher average number of visitors. The farmer's market for various crops will similarly expand with the development of tourist travel, from which shops, restaurants, cinemas, and other businesses will all stand to gain. Moreover, among the visitors will be some who will decide to live permanently in Africa, either as resident settlers, farmers, or in professional or commercial pursuits, and others will be in positions to influence capital or business to interest itself in the Dependencies. If, as Kipling declared, civilization is transport, then travel is one of the chief agents for making Africa better known and understood.

Absurd Colonial Jigsaw

THOSE WHO CHAMPION THE CAUSE of a Greater Rhodesia are determined to end the absurd and ineffective jigsaw of British Colonies in Africa, said Colonel C. M. Newman, vice-chairman of the United Central Africa Association, in Bulawayo recently. Statements made by the British Government in the past had repeatedly intimated that the Imperial Government was the only authority morally fitted to undertake the supervision of backward peoples. "Why is it that our rulers in Whitehall blandly and unctuously believe that we who have extended the British Empire automatically relinquish our British traditions of justice and mercy immediately we lose sight of the shores of England?" he asked.

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

COLONIAL SERVICE SALARIES are no longer settled at the sole discretion of the Secretary of State. Legislative bodies with non-official majorities, such as the East African Central

Assembly and the Legislative Councils of Kenya and Northern Rhodesia, can now give effect to the views of their communities, and it is they, not remote and transient politicians, who will bear responsibility for decisions to accept, reject or modify the recommendations made by the Maurice Holms and Fitzgerald commissions of inquiry into Civil Service conditions in East Africa, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland. Those who refer to our view short-sighted, based in favour of the officials, insufficiently attentive to the interests of the territories concerned, and condemned by the astomazing failure to establish that the heavy new charges can be borne by the public revenues.

Yet the Northern Rhodesian Legislature allowed itself to be rushed into accepting the main recommendations in principle on the eve of a general election. It is, we believe, until the Government's Electoral Agents ask for a decision at a general election. Delay of a few days would have given candidates an opportunity of learning the views of the voters, and the votes of the non-

official members in the Legislature would not then have represented electoral dynamite. In the recent election in Kenya some candidates almost appeared to endorse the recommendations before they had been made public, and nowhere else there seem to have been that attitude of impartial inquiry which was surely desirable. Within a few days the Legislative Council of Kenya will be called upon to register its decisions, and the East African Central Assembly will follow suit about the end of the month. While in Uganda, Tanganyika and Nyasaland the official majorities in the Legislatures will vote as they are directed—which will be broadly for the adoption of the proposals—we repeat, that Kenya and the Central Assembly have the power to resist them.

Acceptance of the proposals will cost Kenya four hundred thousand pounds a year—and the amazing decision of the Government (reached before there was a non-official majority in the Chamber) that whatever changes are made shall be dated back to January 1946, will therefore cost that country alone about a million sterling. Not even that plan to back-date the new salaries by more than two and a half years has aroused the opposition which the Colonial Office itself must have expected. What would any Government reply to

Yes, the Northern Rhodesian Legislature allowed itself to be rushed into accepting the main recommendations in principle on the eve of a general election. It is, we believe, until the Government's Electoral Agents ask for a decision at a general election. Delay of a few days would have given candidates an opportunity of learning the views of the voters, and the votes of the non-

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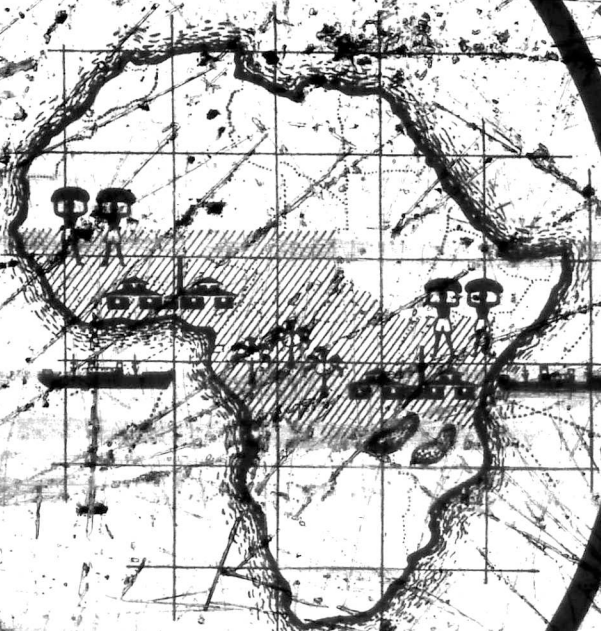
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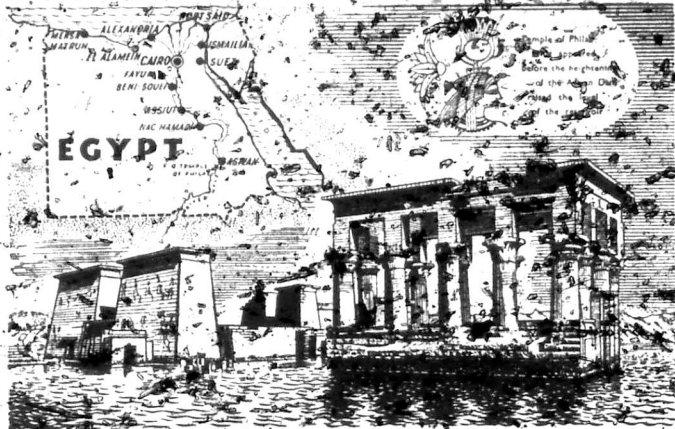
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These Superweld Tools are readily available in a variety of standard shapes. They are low in cost and fully heat treated in the factory to give maximum efficiency. They are ready for use without further treatment and need no heat treatment during use, only dry grinding.

Tanganyika Representatives

LEHMANN'S (AFRICA) LTD.

P.O. BOX 163, DAR ES SALAAM

CHUNYA

MWANZA

TANGA

Mining

Mining Share Prices

THE CLOSING PRICES of Rhodesian and East African mining shares on the London Stock Exchange were as follows:

Bushick, 2s. 10d.; Cam & Motes, 18s. 1d.; Charterland, 6s. 6d.; Eileen Hannah, 1s. 6d.; Globe & Phoenix, 18s. 9d.; Gold Fields Rhod., 9s. 10d.; Kentana, 5s. 1d.; London Rhodesia, 5s. 3d.; Mashaba, 11d.; Motapa, 7s. 6d.; Nchanga, 6s. 10d.; New Bulawayo, 7s.; N. Charterland, 3s. 3d.; Phenix Finance, 18s. 9d.; Phoenix Prince, 1s. 9d.; Rezende, 2s. 0d.; Rhod. Broken Hill, 17s. 8d.; Rhod. Copper, 41s. 6d.; Rhod. Katanga, 2s. 6d.; Rhod. Anglo American, 30s. 9d.; Rhod. Corp., 6s. 6d.; Rhokana, 12s. 5d.; prof., 23s.; Roman Antelope, 13s. 9d.; Selkman, 2s. 11d.; Selection Trust, 40s. 9s.; Selukwe, 10d.; Tafari, 2d.; Tanganyika Concessions, 14s. 6d.; prof., 29s.; Tati, 1s. 4d.; Union Rhod., 2s. 6d.; Ururwira, 8s.; Wankie, 19s. 3d.; Wintoubby's, 10s.; Zambesia Exploring, 17s. 8d.

Tanganyika Diamond and Gold Development

TANGANYIKA DIAMOND AND GOLD DEVELOPMENT CO., Ltd. state in their report for the half-year ended June 30, 1948, that the loan indebtedness of the company and its subsidiaries, inclusive of bank overdraft, stands at £186,000. Approximately £15,000 of liquid funds will be required for the company's purposes, and the balance available from diamond sales will be allocated to reduction of loan indebtedness. Production figures for the half-year from the Alamosi property in Tanganyika were: 46,669 loads of gravel treated; recovery, 14,253 carats. For the sale of 16,451 carats the yield was £96,079. At the end of the year 4,367 carats of diamonds were on hand awaiting valuation and sale.

Tanganyika Mineral Exports

EXPORTS OF MINERALS from Tanganyika during March were valued at £161,640, compared with £68,980 for the same month in the previous year. Of the total for the year-to-date accounted for £38,370 (£11,586) minerals for £41,450 (£49,357), tin ore for £4,025 (£2,947) salt for £2,713 (£1,868), and mica for £4,745 (£2,485). The total for the first quarter of 1948 was £311,828 (£298,997).

Of Commercial Concern
New Rhodesian Brick Company

A newly formed company in Southern Rhodesia, Montgomery Brick and Tile Products, Ltd., are awaiting electricity extensions before increasing their present output from 3,000 to 25,000 bricks a day. The company is situated in the Woodville district eight miles from Bulawayo, where an area of 75 acres is available. Brick clay is at hand, and the company intend to develop the brickfields on a permanent basis.

During 1947 a total of 9,246,720 lb. of meat and offal was exported from the Cold Storage Commission of Southern Rhodesia to other African territories and the United Kingdom. The best customer was the Belgian Congo, to which 3,043,517 lb. was sent. Southern Rhodesia took 2,755,371 lb., South Africa just under 2,000,000 lb. and the United Kingdom 1,300,000 lb.

During the 14th week of the Southern Rhodesian tobacco sale 3,151,043 lb. of blue-cured leaf were sold for £40,359, an average of 30.57d. per lb., making a total for the season so far of 39,559,657 lb. for £5,416,639, an average of 32.87d. per lb. Fire-cured sales were 16,836 lb. for £1,189, an average of 32.87d. per lb.; bringing the total to 698,489 lb. for £53,690, an average of 18.44d. per lb.

Messrs. Alexander, Lawrie and Co., Ltd. announce that the accounts for the year ending June 30, 1948 (subject to audit) show a profit approximately £10,000 higher than that for 1946-47 (£42,386). Taxation required £4,000 (against £34,000), and the final ordinary dividend remains at 20%, making 32% for the year (the same).

Licenses for the import of cotton piece-goods into Tanganyika are no longer restricted to members of the textiles importers' panel. The very matter in which membership of the panel may remain relevant is in connexion with the allocation of the Japanese cotton piece-goods purchased by Government.

British Films Quota

Asked whether the quota of British films which cinemas in Southern Rhodesia must show should be increased, the Minister of Internal Affairs said recently that this might be in contravention of the Havana Trade Charter, but if it were not the quota could be raised.

A refrigerated cargo of 12 tons of poultry from Kenya has arrived in this country. The consignment came mainly from the Native reserves, for the price offered, 10d. per lb. live weight, is low by local standards for European stock. The Ministry of Food appeals for increased supplies from Kenya.

Fruitt and Agency Assets, Ltd., have sold an estate in Rhodesia for £34,000, but the directors do not propose making a further cash distribution to debenture holders until the question of tax liability has been settled with the Southern Rhodesian authorities.

The Nyasaland Maize Control Board has announced that the purchase price which will be paid to all maize producers for the 1948 crop will be 2d. for 2 lb. in the Southern Province and 1d. for 3 lb. in the Northern and Central Provinces.

Damage estimated at £4,000 resulted from a fire, believed to have been started by flying ashes, which destroyed an African clinic, three school buildings, and six tea-houses on the estate near Umtali of the Rhodesia Tea and Coffee Co. Ltd.

A loan of £95,000 has been advanced by the Southern Rhodesian Government to the Rhodesia Co-operative Milk Company, Ltd., of Bulawayo, for the erection of buildings and purchase of plant.

Distributional control of refrigerators has been discontinued in Kenya.

POWER for
INDUSTRY!



KENYA

AND

TANGANYIKA

Cheap power is available in many areas

Before selecting a factory site or installing power appliances, refer your proposals to one of the Company's offices. Special tariffs are available to large consumers. Very favourable terms can be offered to small growers in the Tanganyika area.

SYSTEMS: In Kenya—3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 416 and 240 volts.

In Tanganyika—3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 400 and 230 volts, or 440 and 220 volts Direct Current.

OFFICES IN EAST AFRICA

The East African Power & Lighting Co. Ltd.

Kenya: Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret

The Tanganyika Electric Supply Co. Ltd.

Dar-es-Salaam and Tanga

The Dar-es-Salaam & District Electric Supply Co. Ltd.

Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Morogoro, Kilgoma, Mtwara, Mwanza.

LONDON OFFICE: 66, Queen Street, E.C.4

Company Meeting

Standard Bank of South Africa

Extract from Lord Harlock's Statement

THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED (being the annual general meeting for the year 1948) was held on July 28 in London, the Rt. Hon. Lord Harlock, the chairman, presiding.

The following is an extract from his statement circulated with the report and accounts as at March 31, 1948:

"The position disclosed in the balance sheet is most satisfactory. Most of the items again reflect a further pronounced increase in activity in all the territories.

"Advances to customers and other accounts amounted to £53,000,000 on March 31, 1947, and have now further increased by £1,500,000 to £54,500,000. This achievement indicates that the Bank has played its full part in the maintenance and development of trade and industry.

Position Very Liquid

"Our position continues to be very liquid. Whilst deposits have increased by £50,000,000, cash in hand and at call, and short notice has improved by £34,000,000. Little change is recorded in the amount of our investments. The reserve fund now amounts to £5,000,000, exactly twice the amount of the paid-up capital.

"It would seem at first sight that the balance of profit amounting to £672,691 compared unfavourably with that shown for last year, i.e. £819,014. If, however, this latter figure were shown after deduction of income tax on the dividends and bonus paid to shareholders, it would have amounted to £594,014, from which it will be seen that the balance of profit has in fact risen by £78,677.

"After adding the amount of £129,307 brought forward from last year, there is £723,321 for disposal. The interim dividend of 7s. per share paid on January 31 last absorbed £175,000 which, after deduction of income tax, amounted to £96,250. After appropriating £125,000 to bank premises a balance of £630,748 remains, and it is recommended that an allocation of £250,000 to officers' pension fund be made and that a final dividend of 9s. per share be paid, together with a bonus of 4s. per share, making a total of 20s. for the year, leaving a sum of £380,748 to be carried forward. The proposed final dividend amounts to £245,000 and the bonus to shareholders to £100,000, and these sums, after deduction of income tax, are £123,750 and £55,900 respectively.

Development Corporation

"Last year you were informed that it had been decided to form a subsidiary company to assist in development in the Colonial territories in which we operate and, in pursuance of this decision, The Standard Bank Finance and Development Corporation, Ltd., had been registered on March 20, 1947, with a capital of £500,000, wholly subscribed by the Bank. Some part of the time since that date has been occupied in the preliminary organization, including the establishment of a local board of directors in East Africa.

"In Southern Rhodesia business has improved steadily and turnover in practically all trades has increased sharply. Costs have continued their upward trend, but trading results have been generally satisfactory and activity was stimulated by the steady flow of immigrants. The values of both imports and exports increased to record levels, but the very considerable rise in the value of imports resulted in a large adverse balance of external trade. Very substantial imports of foodstuffs were necessary as a result of the serious drought.

"The most important crop is tobacco. The acreage planted and the crop gathered was considerably larger

and, demand being strong, prices were carried to record high levels. Gold production continued to decline, and the production of asbestos, although slightly lower in 1947, registered an increase in value. The output of chrome rose to a small extent, but production is still affected by the shortage of rail transport.

"The virtual failure of the rains in the summer of 1946-47 had a very serious effect upon crops and herds. Improved crops are expected for the current year although weather conditions have not been uniformly favourable. Cattle farmers also sustained a severe setback but losses were mitigated by the effectiveness of the relief measures initiated by the Government.

New Iron and Steel Works

"Secondary industry continued to make good progress but reports indicate that plans for expansion are hindered by lack of accommodation, equipment, and materials. Progress has been most marked in the spinning and weaving factories and general engineering establishments and metal works. A factor of significance in the development of the Colony is the approaching completion of the iron and steel works whereof the steel production plant is expected to come into operation later this year.

"Northern Rhodesia's prospects continue to depend upon the maintenance of the prosperity of the copper companies, copper accounting for almost the whole mineral production, the others being lead, zinc and cobalt. Although there was only a small increase in the weight of copper produced, successive advances in price resulted in increased working profits, in spite of a sharp rise in costs arising from higher wage rates and fuel shortages. The value of the output in 1947 was nearly doubled at £24,500,000. The railways have recently received additional rolling stock by means of which the deliveries of coal to the Copperbelt have been much improved. The outlook for the copper mines continues to be very favourable. Plans for development such as the establishment of a ferro-chrome industry and the proposed hydro-electric power scheme for the Kafue River or the Kariba Gorge are being surveyed, but are not expected to come to fruition for some time.

Nyasaland's Adverse Balance

"Exports of the three main crops grown in Nyasaland, namely tobacco, tea and cotton, again improved during 1947, but nevertheless the territory's external trade yielded an adverse balance of about £750,000 for the year. The principal imports contributing to this result were cotton textiles and motor vehicles. Heavy and prolonged rains affected the quality of much of the tobacco, and caused a reduction in the maize crop.

"Climatic conditions during the year in the East African territories were not generally favourable, with the exception of those in Tanganyika, where good and well-distributed rains occurred and resulted in one of the best years for agriculture for some time. The heavy rains in Kenya delayed ploughing and adversely affected the cereal crops. Coffee planters on the other hand experienced a good season. The labour position continues to cause concern, and the lack of agricultural machinery is a handicap to farming operations. In Uganda the rains which caused much damage to the cotton crop favoured sugar production. Sisal production in Tanganyika was somewhat lower, due in part to shortage of labour, but there was a substantial increase in the tonnage of coffee produced. Some progress has been made with operations under the United Kingdom Government Groundnut Scheme and, although behind schedule, the pilot scheme is well on its way.

"The report was adopted. At a subsequent extraordinary general meeting a resolution was passed approving an alteration in the articles of association.

This company, in common with all other producers, pays a cess towards research, and excellent work is done at the Milingo Research Station in Tanganyika. In the aggregate the amount of money collected for research is considerable, based on a payment of £1 per ton. While recognizing the value of experimental work in plant spacing and other departments on the cultural side it is to be regretted that the long-term research which was being energetically pursued by a representative of Leeds University, seems to have slipped into oblivion since he left the service of the industry. We have no information to the effect that he has been replaced. The urgent necessity of maintaining continuity of this service is not open to question, and it is to be hoped that every step will be taken to ensure another appointment for the purpose.

Future Marketing of Sisal Fibre

The question of the marketing of sisal fibre has been given a good deal of publicity during this last 12 months. Sisal fibre is a commodity in short supply; the price at which we are selling it will be corrected when estates in invasion territories come back into production again. Growers in East Africa remember the days when it was difficult to make ends meet, and a scheme for sisal marketing was recently considered and eventually put to the vote for acceptance or rejection by the Sisal Growers' Association in Dar es Salaam. I am glad to say that the opposition was sufficiently strong to prevent the scheme coming into operation.

I am not persuaded that any marketing scheme will overcome the laws of supply and demand, and I am confident that any pooling scheme such as that which was contemplated must operate to the disadvantage of the producer of good quality and to the disadvantage of the industry as a whole, encouraging the less good by

penalizing the better. It is not by any marketing scheme that Java producers have shown spectacular results even during the years between 1937 and 1939. Their quality was undeniable, their estate economy admirable. The future of this company depends upon our turning out a first-class product at a low price.

I told you last year that we should support any pooling scheme which would make the effect of combining bad habits in marketing. Up to the present time no proposals have been made which appear to do so in any way. I am opposed to any plan which would give the removal from the producer of the right to dispose of his crop as he sees fit. Any such arrangement must automatically deprive him of the power to guide and control his financial circumstances may require. We hope that in the near future we shall be informed by the Board of Trade that we are once more at liberty to sell on the free market all sisal to be produced after December 31, 1948.

Labour Position Slightly Improved

To return once more to our estates. Our estimate for this current year is 4,600 tons, and up to date we are working comfortably so estimate. The labour position at the moment is slightly improved. Work with our tractors is going more smoothly under the supervision of our tractor manager. Our costs of production have not decreased with rising crops, as I told you last year would be the case; they are showing further increase. This question is the subject of our most careful attention.

We have had a good year in 1947-48, and I shall ask you to send an expression of appreciation to the staff on the estates for their efforts on your behalf. We have reason to hope that the current year will also provide a satisfactory result.

Ensure the Maximum Fibre-Yield per acre

with ROBEY Decorticators



ROBEY
OF LINCOLN

A high yield of clean fibre is certain with Robey Decorticators. They are remarkable for their reasonable first cost and low subsequent running and labour costs.

The Robey SUPERDECOR is a FULLY AUTOMATIC MACHINE with an output of from four to six tons per day.

The Robey RASPADOR is a HAND-FEED MACHINE designed for estates where the output does not justify the installation of the Superdecor, or where the leaves cannot be treated centrally and a portable machine is needed.

The Robey BRUSHING Machine is a steady hand-feed machine of the latest modern design for use with either of the above machines, and gives the fibre to an excellent quality.

For thoroughly reliable power, Robey Diesel Engines and Boilers. They are available in sizes to suit the largest or smallest concerns. We can therefore quote for complete factories.

ROBEY & CO. LTD. LINCOLN ENGLAND

Company Meeting

The Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd.

Mr. Nicholas C. S. Bosanquet's Statement

THE TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE CONSOLIDATED SISAL ESTATES OF EAST AFRICA, LTD., will be held at the company's registered office at 7, Finsbury Square, London, E.C.2, at 11.30 a.m. on Friday, August 13.

MR. NICHOLAS C. S. BOSANQUET, the Chairman of the company, has circulated the following statement to the shareholders with the directors' report and accounts for the year ended March 31, 1948:

"The form in which we present our accounts to you this year follows the requirements of the Companies Act of 1948. We have always tried to be fully explicit when submitting the accounts to shareholders, and as a result the changes now made are slight.

"I much regret that ill-health prevents Mr. Abel Smith from being with us to-day. We wish him a speedy recovery from his illness. In the meantime Mr. McNeile is acting as his alternate.

Company's Successful Year

"In the profit and loss accounts you will see that after making provision for staff commission, depreciation, and directors' remuneration under Article 86, and also meeting the profits tax, we carry a balance of profit amounting to £119,507 to the appropriation account. This figure is increased by a transfer of £9,260 previously over-reserved for tax, and the amount of £10,697 brought forward from last year, and gives us a total of £139,458. Income tax for 1948-49 requires £55,036. We have placed £50,000 to general reserve and have written off £580 loss on investments, and propose with your approval to pay a dividend of 1% (less tax, absorbing £18,975), and to carry forward the balance of £14,865 to the next account, thus increasing the amount brought in by £4,168.

"From a general working point of view we have had a successful year, but you will see that taxation takes no less than £73,000, while, in view of the extortionate prices that we pay for steel and estate supplies generally, we have doubled the rate of depreciation, which stands this year at £15,000.

"Capital expenditure during the year under buildings, machinery, railways, etc., amounts in total to no less than £40,000. The greater part of this expenditure is for railways and transport. New track now costs over £1,500 a mile and has cost £16,000 in total. Additionally, new lorries and a locomotive and other items bring capital costs on railways and transport up to £20,000. Machinery includes our new D-8 tractor and three Fordsons. Development expenditure amounts to £14,500 and reflects the work done on the annual development programme.

Crop and Selling Prices

"The general reserve and capital reserve now total £94,000, and our net current assets appear in the balance sheet at £84,000 after deducting the estimated liability for 1948-49 income tax.

"The crop estimated at 4,500 tons and we harvested 4,492 tons, a meritorious achievement on the part of the estate managers and their staff. Our fibre was sold at an average price of £75.7s.6d. as regards the company's estates, and £45 10s.6d. for the leased estate after deducting the royalty of £2.5 per ton. The contract with the Ministry of Supply has been extended to December 31, 1948, and the price from July has been increased by £10 per ton, bringing the selling price of No. 1 up to £88.10s. per ton. Cost of production remains high at

£30 12s. 10d. for the company's estates; this figure includes rotation. The cost is £8 10s. 10d. on the leased estates, as paid by the Custodian of Enemy Property.

"Despite the estates continue to be satisfactory and encouraging. The high selling price of the commodity enables us to undertake the ample improvements in several directions. When, for example, the third de-aerator has been added to the Kibaranga factory, that unit will be working with a safety margin, and when we have linked up with the Sigi River, our water supplies will be safeguarded and we shall cease to be entirely dependent upon dams for supplies of water for de-aeration.

"Improvement in our camps continues.

Directors' Visits to Estates

"In company with Major Baring I visited your estates at the end of last year. The success of any plantation company's work is dependent upon the staff and energy and attachment of the members of the executive staff on the estates. We are well satisfied. Apart from our managers, men of experience and deeply interested in the welfare of the company and their individual charges, we have an excellent team of assistants, and this most important side of our business is well protected, and in excellent hands. In particular, it is satisfactory that in these younger men we now have a high potential managers, capable of taking charge at any time, so that the estate's managers and others can proceed normally and smoothly.

"On the engineering side—and the figures in the accounts show clearly what an important part it plays in our organization—we still retain the services of our late chief engineer, Mr. Reimann, as our consulting engineer. His guidance and advice are of the utmost value to our engineering staff and to the board in London.

"While on the estates we had full opportunity of discussion with Mr. Nash, our visiting agent.

"Mr. Adams has just visited your estates. Major Baring and I hope to be there again early in 1949, but as a result of our last visit I can say with confidence that we were fully satisfied that all our domestic arrangements, under the guidance of our agents in Tanganyika and handled efficiently by an excellent estate staff, are proceeding on sound lines.

Importance of Co-Operation

"It must be remembered, however, that we are only one unit in an important industry, and I am reluctant to believe that any large plantation industry can function to the best advantage unless there is fairly close co-operation among the main producers. A constructive step has been taken by the formation of a London committee of growers, the membership of which includes estates and companies representing a total tonnage of some 37,000 tons a year. This organization of growers can be active and useful.

"It has already engaged an entomologist and sent him off by air to advise on the sisal weevil. This pest has been increasing alarmingly, and up to the present no entomologist has been appointed to deal with it. The entomologist we have secured is familiar with this pest, has done extensive work on learning its life cycle while employed on sisal estates in the East, and we hope that he may be able to give us helpful advice after studying local conditions.

Cotton and Coffee Control Funds Disposing of More than £10,000,000

DISPOSAL of the Cotton Profits and Coffee Control Funds in Uganda was considered during a recent session of the Legislative Council, when the Chief Secretary formally proposed that the distribution of the funds should follow the schedule which had been published for public information.

The schedule provided £3,925,000, plus any further balance available, for the price assistance fund; £1,250,000 for cotton and hard coffee development and welfare fund (including £100,000 for central food storage, £50,000 for agricultural loans, £100,000 for loans to co-operative societies, £500,000 for the Land Bank and Building Society, and £500,000 for African housing); £725,000 for grants to Native authorities; £4,625,000 for a reserve fund for post-war development schemes and special services, including community centres; and £500,000 for projects outside the development plan.

SIR DOUGLAS HARRIS said that unless the Council adopted the resolution the development plan for Uganda would have to be seriously curtailed. Prices and wages had risen in the past two years, gaps and deficiencies of the war years had had to be covered before any real development could take place, and provision for a certain amount of flexibility in the plans was essential. The cost of implementing the plan was likely to be some £15,000,000 more than the figure originally estimated.

Land Bank Will Benefit Africans

MR. KAWALYA KAGWA, strongly supporting the Bill, stressed the value to the grower of maintaining prices at a reasonable level and hoped that prices for the coming season would be announced beforehand to encourage cultivation. The land bank and building society would be of great benefit to Africans.

MR. C. L. HOLCOMB gave general support to the Bill, but criticised the powers given to the Marketing Board. He said that to vest in advance such unfettered discretion in a board, supposed to be an administrative one, was tantamount to depriving the Council of its constitutional right to work on the disposal of the price assistance fund.

MR. MATAYO LAMOT suggested that the price assistance fund should be equally allocated to the provinces irrespective of the amount of cotton produced by them.

MR. C. HANDLEY BIRD said that in his broad outline the Bill had the support of all three races. He also was worried about the expenditure of the price assistance fund, and thought it should be under the control of a statutory body, but that expenditure of any part of the fund for any scheme or purpose not directly related to price stabilization should be made only with the approval of the Council.

MR. A. N. MAINI concurred with this view.

In reply, the CHIEF SECRETARY said that he did not think there was any real difference in principle between himself and the previous speakers on the subject of the price assistance fund. It was only if, by a decision of the Council, statutory bodies were brought into being that diversion to any object other than price assistance would be possible.

THE GOVERNOR said that there was no intention to commit the Council in advance to the acceptance of the principle that there should be marketing boards established for the two industries. If and when it were decided to establish such boards, the Council would have a further opportunity of discussing them.

Million Annually for P.W.D.

AN ANNUAL PROVISION of at least £1,000,000 for public works is needed for a period of years if Southern Rhodesia is to meet present abnormal development and make up arrears. This point is emphasized in the annual report of the Public Works Department, which states that while the sum allocated in 1947-48 for new major works was only £325,000, increased building costs have meant that output could not be more than half that of the immediate pre-war period. There is a shortage of schools, hospitals, nurses' homes, post offices, police stations, and additional office accommodation for Government departments.

Demand for Co-operative Societies

African Traders Combine Buying

ENTHUSIASM FOR CO-OPERATION is as yet largely uninformed, especially on the part of the African, and these societies require extremely close and constant supervision throughout their early years.

That point is emphasized in the latest annual report of the Northern Rhodesian Registrar of Co-operative Societies, who asserts that the work which calls for a large degree of decentralization, cannot be carried out by a handful of men stationed in Lusaka.

African traders in many parts of the country are combining resources in order to compete with the European and Indian by bulking their wholesale buying, and such traders' associations have been formed or are forming in Moingu, Kakobvo, Mankoya, Balovale, Fort Jameson, Lundazi, Abercorn, and Kasempa. In the rural areas village handicrafts and rural industries will be encouraged on co-operative lines.

New Consumers' Societies

Dissatisfaction with existing retail dealers and the high cost of living are stated to have provoked an increasing demand on the part of Europeans and Africans for the formation of consumers' societies. One European society of this type has completed a successful first year in Luanshya, its membership having risen to 384, with a share capital of £5,888. Eight similar societies are in course of formation. The answer to the problem of obtaining sufficient quantities of supplies at reasonable prices is said to be the creation of a central co-operative wholesale society for Northern Rhodesia, at the earliest possible moment, so that orders for the whole territory can be bulked.

Plans embrace the formation of large African consumers' societies in Luanshya, Kitwe, Mufulira, and Chingola, and the encouragement of thrift and loan societies amongst wage earners outside the mining industry. At Perquie an association for the marketing of tobacco and groundnuts is being reorganized on co-operative lines, and investigation has been made into the prospects of co-operation amongst the Tonga maize farmers in the Monze area and the market gardeners of the Ndola resettlement area. It is hoped to post a European supervisor with an African assistant to each important area.

Pooling Members' Produce

Commenting on the limited demand for rural credit societies, the Registrar says that the Government's agriculture policy will mean a large increase in the numbers of African small-holders and peasant farmers, who will need machinery and animals, fertilizers and improved seed, seasonal labour, etc. Since the necessary capital is unlikely to be available to the individual farmer, producers' marketing co-operatives might be formed with limited liability; members' produce would be pooled for sale, and medium and short-term loans granted to the societies by the Government. The existence of such societies should, concludes the registrar, lay firm foundations for the growth of a prosperous, self-reliant community of peasant farmers.

Expenditure for 1947 was estimated at £3,562, and the staff of the department consisted of two clerks only. Provision is, however, made this year for the appointment of four European supervisors, six African inspectors, three African clerks, two drivers, and two office boys.

Re-introducing Original Stock

FOUR CATTLE BREEDING STATIONS have been opened in different parts of Matabeleland in order to establish in the Native reserves herds of "Sanga" cattle, the original stock found in the Colony before the European occupation. Announcing this recently, Mr. G. M. Swan, the provincial Native agriculturalist, said: "We have come to the conclusion that nothing but Sanga will stand up to the conditions as they are to-day. Unless this is done, Native cattle in their present form are going to soften down and deteriorate, losing their foraging qualities and resistance to disease." The result of the indiscriminate cross-breeding had been chaotic; instead of the expected improvement, the progeny of these crosses had not only failed to inherit the useful qualities of exotic breeds but had lost their hardiness and fecundity.

parts of the Empire and to-day cannot find a job. There are men of high technical and administrative ability, and I am not satisfied that the office at No. 9 Victoria Street is doing its job at all, or that the Crown Agents for the Colonies, when advertising for technical people, make any effort whatsoever to see people already available from former Colonial Service appointments and who are now out of a job."

MR. IVOR THOMAS, a former Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, considered the report of the Select Committee to be full of most valuable constructive criticism.

There ought to be a reply to Lord Trefgarne's remarks about the Colonial Development Corporation, for nothing could bring schemes of public ownership to quicker ruin than to tie them up with red tape. The corporations shall have the same commercial freedom as private enterprise. If not, they would assuredly become bankrupt very shortly.

"The apparatus of the Civil Service is not made for work of this kind," continued Mr. Thomas. "There is an occupational disease in the Civil Service which I shall call Whitehall itch. We must free the corporations from such day-to-day interference in their commercial management. That is one of the main reasons why the corporations have been set up. In the case of the Colonial Development Fund, great as are the benefits that accrue from it, one of the main disadvantages is the necessity for close Treasury scrutiny over expenditure. One of the reasons for setting up the Colonial Development Corporation was to be free of this detailed scrutiny. Parliament has expressed itself in that sense."

Serious Economic Problem

"We are in the midst of a very serious economic problem, and I am not certain that the utmost is being done to maximize here and now the dollar-earning potentialities of the Commonwealth. For instance, there is a strong case for cutting down chocolate consumption in this country in order to sell cocoa for dollars. There has been an increase in the amount of tobacco grown in the Empire, but there could be a far greater increase. It is only a matter of a taste which can be cultivated. In the case of cotton, manufacturers have become used to staples of a certain length which mainly come from the United States, but Empire cotton is superior to other cottons. I ask the Government to tackle energetically this question of promoting the use of Empire cotton."

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, MR. CREECH JONES, said that it was fundamental to obtain the co-operation and good will of the Colonial peoples, and that they should not interpret our approach to development as if we were coming again into the field for the purposes of economic exploitation. It was of the greatest importance that they should realize that they had to fortify their own economies if their own standards of living were to be satisfactory.

In the course of his speech Mr. Creech Jones said: "We have been building up a system of devolution of a great deal of the responsibility for those territories. The man on the spot has to be consulted, and the Governors must carry with them the legislative councils and their executives in all they attempt to do. The co-operation of the people must be secured. Therefore, we are never in the position to do more than persuade and advise the local Governments and offer them financial and technical aid, and hope that they will adopt broad lines of policy."

"An enormous start has been made in educational development, the extension of public health services, housing schemes, various irrigation works, the establishment of power stations, agricultural experimental stations, surveys in order that we should know the possibilities of these territories, and research in order that we should have the answer to some of the baffling problems of our Colonies. We should therefore not accept the view that planning has failed. We are all conscious that there must be a great deal of new enterprise, a great deal of new effort and new industries established in the territories if satisfactory standards are to be possible and the economic needs of the people met."

"We have been conversing not only of the limited work so far done in the territories, but also of the inadequacy of the machine which has been created in the Colonial Office and Colonial territories for the purpose of integrating this development with rigid economy in this country. We have been trying to reorganize our Economic Department in the Colonial Office so that it can serve the situation which has been created, not merely bequeathed, largely as a result of the economic problems which confront the nation at present."

"Several hon. members have asked about the Colonial Development Corporation. I want to emphasize that the maximum of freedom will be given to the corporation in regard to the projects in which it was engaged; that it will not be hamstrung by regulations from Whitehall, but, that, as the Secretary of State for the Colonies has a responsibility to Parliament regarding the policy which the corporation pursues, there must be an elementary requirement that the corporation works within the general policy laid down by the Government, and that the Colonial Office is fully acquainted with all the activities and projects which the corporation has in mind. Apprehensions about the working of the corporation can be dismissed. We are determined that it shall succeed."

Mr. A. H. Poynton's New Post

MR. A. H. POYNTON, C.M.G., has been appointed a Joint Deputy Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in succession to Sir Sydney Caine, who was recently transferred from the Colonial Office to the Treasury as a Third Secretary. Mr. Poynton, who is 43, was educated at Marlborough College and Brasenose College, Oxford. Entering the Civil Service in 1927, he served in the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research before being transferred to the Colonial Office in 1929. Seconded to Sierra Leone from 1933 to 1935, he was then promoted a principal in the Colonial Office. From 1941 to 1943 he was seconded to be principal private secretary first to Lord Beaverbrook and then to Mr. Oliver Lyttelton as Minister of Supply and Production. He returned to the Colonial Office as an assistant secretary, and in 1946 was promoted an assistant Under-Secretary of State, made C.M.G., and given charge of the international division of the Office, in which capacity he has been the principal Colonial Office adviser to successive British delegations at the General Assembly of the United Nations. He has also been vice-chairman of the Colonial Labour Advisory Committee.

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Colonial Affairs Debate

(Continued from page 1342.)

up many propositions to make that possible, and discussed the matter with the Colonial Office. When I went out the trouble was with the Kikuyu. I eventually met 6,000 of them and persuaded the chiefs to come back to Nairobi to meet the authorities and see what could be done to get that factory into operation again. In desperation, I got to the stage of proposing a scheme, which met with the support of the authorities for an organization of equal proportions between my own organization and the tribe, with the balance of control held by the Government.

But the tribe were not prepared to help unless they owned it entirely and dealt with the whole of its production, which, of course, was impossible from the commercial point of view, as the Colonial Secretary will appreciate. So we could not utilize that factory. Therefore, I cannot see why the Under-Secretary should make reference to any malicious points which have brought this factory to the ground. Private enterprise did its utmost to get that factory back into production, but we had no support in that effort.

"In getting around East Africa I find considerable ignorance between the British and Colonial peoples concerning each other's problems. One hon. member has already touched upon the interchange of newspapers by air and the great cost involved. There is not enough knowledge among the peoples of the Colonies of our troubles here and *vice versa*, and a greater degree of interchange of information would be very helpful to Colonial development.

"Turning to agricultural machinery, permits are constantly refused in this country for sending these machines to East Africa, where they could be employed for very important food production. At the same time D2 tractors are lying idle and ready for export. There is a crying need for such tractors. I want to ask why valuable dollars are expended on the import of American cars? Surely there are British cars waiting to go to East Africa.

"On my last visit I found that a British shoe manufacturer who had landed at Nairobi airport with suitable samples was not allowed to take those samples out of the airport, although he could not possibly do any harm with them, as he had only one shoe of every kind. The people whom he had intended to visit had to go to the aerodrome and see his samples there.

Diverting Machinery to Colonies

"There is a real case to be made out for permitting more of our machinery to be diverted from hard currency countries—although it brings in important currency—and letting it go to the Colonies so that we can get on with the task of Colonial production.

"It is convenient for some hon. members to put on one side what private enterprise has done. You can go into the cemeteries in Africa and see enough tombstones representing the people who were pioneering and were mauled by lions while developing the Colonies. Our Colonies have been built up by individual private enterprise, spirit, and effort."

MR. RANKIN asserted that private enterprise had exploited the Colonies, not built them up, and that ordinary citizens of the United Kingdom had been the builders, developers, and decayers.

If we cut down our living standards until those more hungry than ourselves were satisfied, Africans might do something along the same lines. But compulsion could not be justified for three reasons. We did not compel the Kenya settler to raise the colour bar; we did not compel the people in East

Africa to open the White Highlands to the indigenous inhabitants; and we did not compel the mining companies to take only a reasonable return on their capital—because in most cases compulsion would be considered politically undesirable and likely to cause a deadlock. We could therefore not apply compulsion to a people merely because they were too weak to create difficulties.

MR. WADSWORTH claimed that there had been development only round the ports and capital towns of the Colonies. There ought to be a Government plan for the economic integration of the whole Commonwealth with the United Kingdom, the population of which should be redistributed through the Dominions and Colonies.

MR. YATES said that in the Colonies private enterprise often obtained necessary materials which the governments failed to procure. The system of priorities badly needed overhaul.

Moderation of Select Committee

SIR PETER MACDONALD regretted the complacency of the speech of the Under-Secretary of State, who had taken exception to certain criticisms made in the report of the Select Committee on the organization at the Colonial Office. Yet anyone reading that report would be amazed at their moderation, considering the evidence received. He and his colleagues on the Select Committee saw no cohesive plan for Colonial development and welfare. Sir Peter continued:

"I have never believed in over-planning, but it is essential, when we have a certain amount of money to spend on capital goods which are in short supply, and when we have to deal with the export market, the home market, and the Colonial market, that we should have some organization at the fountain-head to see that the Colonies get their fair share.

"There was no such organization at the Colonial Office, and if such a thing exists to-day I shall be very pleased, but I am alarmed to read that Sir Sidney Caine has been taken away from his position in the Colonial Office, where he was responsible for the economic side, and moved to the Treasury. Why is the Colonial Office always the Cinderella of Government departments? Why, when they have a good man in a good position doing a good job, is he taken from them by the Treasury? He was just getting into the job, an excellent civil servant, and yet, almost the next day, he had gone.

"I am profoundly disappointed with the organization in other respects. I am astonished at the way in which the Colonial Office to-day, just as 100 years ago, relies upon the Crown Agents for the Colonies for the production of all the technical personnel and materials urgently required for the carrying out of the development schemes. Whatever that machine may have been able to do, I never had a high opinion of it, and it is not up to its job to-day. The whole organization needs complete overhaul. We need a different set-up altogether to-day to deal with this awful pressure which is engaging everybody's mind concerning the urgent need of supplies of steel and other equipment, raw materials, and technical personnel, to carry out our welfare and development schemes.

"I am not satisfied either on the recruitment side, and as to whether full use is being made of the excellent material at the disposal of the Government in the numbers of people dispossessed of their jobs in Palestine, India, Burma, Ceylon, and all those places which we have given up. I have a sheaf of letters from people who were in the Civil Service in different

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